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Systemic Change For A Just Society : Concerning The Reservation Policy In India

Abstract : This study critically examines the Reservation Policy in India as an effort towards achieving a Just Society and systemic change. Traditional Indian society, marked by the rigid caste system (comprising Varna and Jati), established and legitimized profound social and economic inequalities, leaving many deprived of opportunities. The Constitution of India introduced affirmative actions to counteract this historical injustice by creating a new caste system of reserved (SCs, STs, OBCs) and unreserved (General) categories. The policy provides benefits in political representation, government jobs, and education.

An empirical study was conducted in Lohamandi Ward of Agra city, an area dominated by Scheduled Castes (SCs), to assess the policy's impact on educational, occupational, and income status. The findings reveal significant disparities. Literacy and highly educated percentages are lowest among SCs, while the General category shows the highest level of education. In terms of occupation, the percentage of individuals engaged in labor has increased across all categories in the second generation, but it remains highest among SCs (75%). Crucially, only 4% of SC respondents are in government service, compared to 11% for OBCs and 19% for General categories. The income status confirms this, with 88% of SCs and 79% of OBCs earning in the lowest bracket (Rs. 0-10000 p.m.).

A major hurdle is the low level of awareness about the policy, with 46% of SCs being unaware of the welfare programs designed for them. The study concludes that the policy is not effectively benefiting the genuinely needy at the grassroots level, leading to a continuation of a vicious circle of low education, lack of awareness, unemployment, and poor socio-economic conditions. For the policy to be successful, a systemic change focusing on poverty eradication and awareness generation programs is deemed necessary before relaxation of marks and reserved seats can be truly effective.

Keywords : Reservation Policy, Caste System, Systemic Change, Just Society, Affirmative Action, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Socio-economic Status, Awareness.

Introduction : The system refers to a part-whole relationship. It can be analyzed both at micro and macro levels. Indian social system characterizes a type of society based on caste system, which determines the social status of an individual based on his birth in a given family. This divided the whole society into four major subdivisions viz. Brahman Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. Caste system has been understood in two contexts: Varna and Jati. The system of Varna was invariant, to be present throughout the country, out the length of sub continent. It was also permanent (Betielle, 2008). Another connotation of cast is in terms of Jati. Unlike Varna system, Jatis are innumerable. The population is divided, subdivided and further subdivided into hundreds of divisions. The Jatis are variable through Indian society. The system of Jati is dynamic than the system of Varnas. Both the system of Jati and Varna legitimized social and economic inequalities, which gave rise to an unjust society. Singh (2005) mentioned that "The existence of caste system did not permit development of well coordinated society in India that facilitate it's all-round development. The obdurate nature of hierarchy and segmental division made Indian society quite weak and vulnerable to foreign aggressors in the past. The caste centric system of stratification has been dysfunctional in many areas of our national life". As many people did not access to various opportunities, they were denied access, in real terms to the system. To remove this inequality and create a just society based on egalitarianism, the constitution of India did the social engineering by the affirmative actions or positive discrimination, which aims at redacting the age-old inequality and social injustice. The term Just Society was first used by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in 1968 Liberal Party leadership contest. The label Just Society was applied to all Trudeau's policies from official bilingualism to the certain of charter of Rights and Freedom.

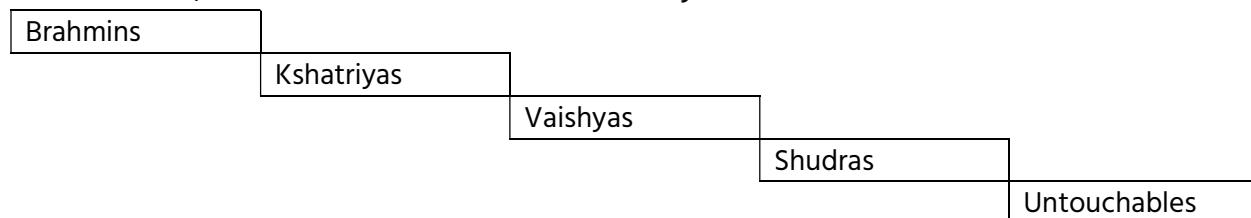
Constitutionally Engineered Caste System of India : Constitution of India created a new system of castes which divided the whole society into two categories in which the upper caste formed unreserved categories i.e. General and reserved category includes obc shudras and untouchables. The constitution of India gave special provisions to the reserved category in order to bring them into the mainstream of the development process. The

intended beneficiaries of the reservation are the backward classes.

Backward classes are not a single homogeneous group; they are not classes in economic terms but rather group of communities. These groups of communities comprise of (1) Schedule Castes (SCs) (2) Schedule Tribes (STs) and (3) Other Backward Classes. The STs constitute the smallest sections of the backward classes. They are isolated in hills and forest areas. They comprise about 10.43 (as of 2011) of Indian population. The SCs were segregated and were not allowed to access many civil amenities. One of the most crucial evils was the inability to job and education which results in lower the socio-economic status. They comprise over 16.6% (2011) of the Indian population and get 21% reservations. SCs exhibit a hierarchy among themselves. This further ranking poses problems in implementing the policy of reservation. The benefits of the policy are not percolated up to the bottom but are reaped by the strongest among the weakest. The third categories of the other backward classes composes 42% of the total population and are given 27% reservation. In 1999 the Union Cabinet took the decision to include 131 castes, sub- castes and communities in the list of OBCs in accordance with the recommendations of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). These groups are the target groups of the Reservation Policy. There are three main kinds of benefits underlying the policy.

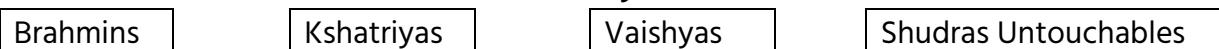
- 1). Political Reservation (only to SC & ST)
- 2). Reservation in Government Jobs at central and state levels (for all three categories)
- 3). Reservation in education. (to all three Categories).

The traditional Indian society exhibited a hierarchy of statuses based on caste. Brahmins are at the top and Shudras at the bottom. Outside the Caste system were the untouchables, who did not constitute the caste system.

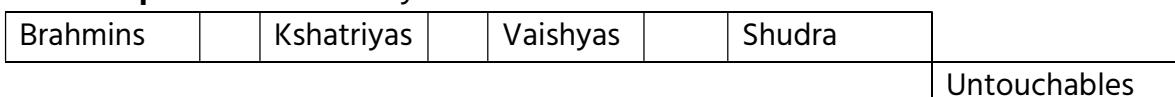


Traditional Indian Society was hierarchical in terms of power and resources. Government's policy of Reservation aims creating a Just Society. This changed the system of hierarchy in the following manner.

Caste System



Practical Implications- Caste System



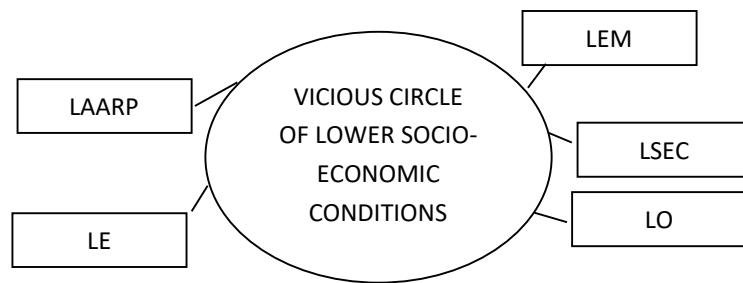
Gap between "Shudras and untouchables has been widened. Among the Shudras there is unequal distribution of opportunities. Reasons for unequal socio- economic status of the

backward classes are systemic in nature leading to social injustice and subjugation of the deprived classes. This can be overcome by systemic change. Reservation policy is one such effort in this direction. Root cause of this embedded injustice is lack of education among the backward classes this leads to lack of awareness about opportunities (also about the reservation policy), results in lack of employment of these classes, it manifest into lower socio-economic conditions, which results into lack of access of opportunities.

Lack of Education (LE) → Lack of Awareness about the Reservation Policy (LAARP) → Lack of Employment (LEM) → Lower Socio- Economic Condition (LSEC) → Lack of Opportunities (LO) as schools, healthcare, job opportunities, exposure to literate society

This forms a vicious circle, which needs to be broken down by a paradigm shift.

LE → LAARP → LEM → LSEC → LO



Objectives and Methodology : Main objective of the study is to assess the impact of reservation policy by empirical study. For which an empirical study was conducted in February, March and April 2024. Structured interview schedule has been prepared as a tool for data collection from Wards of Agra city. 638 units were drawn from about 1500 units randomly from Raj Nagar, Nathi Ka Khet, Nagla Ganga Ram Basic. Where Scheduled Castes are in the majority. The whole area is dominated by Jatavs and Valmikis, Mahours are also in a significant number. Most of them are engaged as laborers in shoemaking, who comprises the lower class. Internal hierarchy is strongly found in Raj Nagar as the Researcher faces two major tensions of the area between Jatav and Valmiki group. However concern research only examines changes occurring in their educational, occupational and income status due to the Reservation Policy.

Results : The study is divided into two parts: Profile of the area which includes educational status, occupational status and income stratus of different categories, and assessment of impact of reservation policy which includes; awareness and benefits of reservation policy. Situation of intercaste mixing in the area and acceptance of benefits of reservation policy is also analyzed in this part.

I-Profile of the Area : A random sample of 638 families was selected from Lohamandi Ward of Agra city, which has majority of SCs i.e.70%, OBCs are 19% and General categories forms 11%. As General caste is in the minority in this area they are weakest economically as

well as socially. It is noticeable that the upper caste is not ready to adopt shoe-making jobs and not getting better jobs due to poverty and lack of education. The main occupation of the area is shoe business whether it is on a large scale or small scale. Caste wise distribution of the area is presented by Table -1.

Table -I- Caste Based Distribution of the Area

Categories	No. of Person	Percentage
SC	449	70
OBC	118	19
GENERAL	71	11
TOTAL	638	100

In the present study we tried to analyze the present position of various categories according to their literacy, occupation and income

Educational Structure : Hence denied to education to later category served as a basis of their exploitation and subjugation by the general category. In our traditional caste system Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya were permitted to take education, whereas Shudra Varna was not allowed to take education.

The position of SCs in the traditional social hierarchy and special relationship of religion to education provided the background in which modern secular education be made available to SCs. Chauhan (1967) categorized the stages of SCs education as; (1). The opening of separate schools for the SCs, (2). The struggle for equality in joint schools and (3). The introduction of special incentives for education of SCs. The third phase of the development of education among the SCs has been marked by a firm declaration in the constitution of India that Untouchability has been abolished (Art 17). The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955, provide punitive measures against the practice of untouchability. The on situation of India lays down the goal establishing a society based on justice, equality and fraternity to all. The placement of lower castes under one schedule has emphasized special duties of the Government in this regards. The facilities for implementing these goals consisted of providing free education. Special hostels, and scholarships to the members of these castes at various stages of education. These were meant to attract more students to schools. In addition efforts were also made at lowering the eligibility requirements for admission of students of these castes to various schools and colleges. But fruits of the policies are not reaching to the needy. After various Government measure situation is not satisfactory. It consists of so many loopholes in the implementing of govt. policies as well as lack of awareness of policies and programmes of the persons belaying of these categories. Peoples of SCs are not aware about developmental programmes for their welfare. Percentage of illiterates is highest and highly educated is lowest among the SCs. (Tab.2).

Table -2- Education Wise Distribution of Different Categories-

Categories\ Education	Illiterate		Literate		Educated up to Graduate		Highly Ed. MA & above		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
SC	219	49	197	44	18	4	15	3	449	100
OBC	28	24	68	58	10	8	12	10	118	100
GENERAL	12	17	20	28	18	25	21	30	71	100

Table -2 shows a significant difference between levels of education of different categories.

Though the level of education of General caste is not very high (only 30% are highly qualified), but it is highest among the three categories, General caste is three times more educated at Higher level than the OBCs and OBCs are three times more educated at higher level than the SCs. Lack of awareness, unwillingness towards education, unavailability of govt. school etc. are the main factors behind this situation. Relaxation in qualifying marks can get one admitted to Premiere Intuitions but the degree of alienation and segregation faced by reserved candidates puts him / her in a complex situation. So instead of providing reservation to certain caste groups' government should provide them basic opportunities so that they may be able to compete automatically with the upper caste people. This policy will be beneficial to all caste people including the upper caste. Because intelligence cannot be assigned to a particular caste (s) as we see instances of leaders of our country as well as from the world who belong to the disadvantage caste, class or race. Present policy of reservation is dialectical as it creates a new system of unequal and unjust society.

Occupational Status : Our traditional system provided occupational security to each caste and people learned their traditional skills hereditarily. Brahmins were supposed to perform religious rituals, Kshatriyas were for defense, Vaishyas were to handle business and commercial work and Shudras were supposed to provide services to entire society. Now the constitutional Provisions including the reservation Policy have weakened the system of castes. In the present study we divided the occupation system in various categories as labor, business, government services, private services, farming etc. we have tried to analyze occupational structure of Lohamandi Ward From last generation i.e. respondent's fathers occupation. Table-3 shows occupational structure of respondents' fathers of different categories.

Table-3- Education Wise Distribution of Different Categories-

Categories\ Education	Labor		Business		Govt. service		Private Service		Farmer		others		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
SC	254	57	49	11	24	5	1	0	13	3	108	24	449	100
OBC	37	31	37	31	22	19	3	3	6	5	13	11	118	100
GENERAL	13	18	24	34	11	15	4	6	9	13	10	14	71	100

As regards occupation (table-3-) majority (57%) of SC's parents are labor, 11% are businessman, 5% are in Government jobs, 3% are farmer, and 24% did not declare their occupation. OBC's are better off than SC's (31% Labor, 31% Businessman 19% Government Servants, 3% private Servants, 5% farmer and 11% did not declare their occupation. Among the general caste, 18% are labor, 34% businessmen, 15% Government jobs, 6% Private Services, 13% farmer and 14% unknown jobs.

Table-3 shows occupational mobility among the SC's 75% are engaged as labor which is much higher than the parents occupation as labor. Percentage in government services is also not higher (4%) than the parents (5%). Although number in private jobs has increases (0-4%) and in farming it is no more represented.

Table-4- Respondent's Occupation of Different Categories

Categories\ Education	Labor		Business		Govt. service		Private Service		Farmer		others		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
SC	338	75	71	16	20	4	20	4	13	3	-	-	449	100
OBC	53	45	27	23	13	11	25	21	6	5	-	-	118	100
GENERAL	16	23	26	37	14	19	12	17	9	13	3	4	71	100
Grand Total:													638	

Among the OBCs also ratio in labor class is more (45%) than the parents (31%), in the business it has declined (from 31% to 23%), also in government jobs (19% to 11%), but in private jobs it has multiplied seven times (from 3% to 21%) and farming is also not represented by the OBCs. Among the General Category also ration of labor has increased (from 18% to 23%) in business it is more or less same (34% and 37%), in government service it has increased (15% to 4%), in private jobs it has increased about three times (6% to 17%), Like other two categories, farming is not represented by this category.

It is significant to note that unknown occupations are not represented by SCs and OBCs but by General Categories (4%). it is evident that percentage of labors is still higher in SCs among all categories, beneficiaries of reservation is lower among SCs i.e. only 4% of them are in government services whereas this goes up to 11% for OBC's and 19% for general. We find an increase in labor class is all the three categories for second generation. Reason being increase in population and decreasing number of farmers. Due to loss of land people are pushed to be labors. Illiteracy, unemployment, underemployment and lower quality of education are also important factors behind the increasing number of labors. We can say that benefits of reservation policy are not reaching to the original needy persons who were occupationally deprived for a long time. Condition of untouchables among Shudras is still worse. They are still facing untouchability in direct or indirect manner and

are not able to get jobs, but their traditional occupation of sweeping is started to occupied by other, so earning is the major problem for them.

Income Status : As the area from where samples are selected is a low income area we have divided it into four income groups. Such as Rs. 0-10000, Rs. 10000-15000, Rs.15000-20000 and 20000+. As we notice in table -4 that percentage of SC is highest as laborers so their highest percentage also falls for Rs.0-10000 p.m. 88% of SC's, 70% of OBC's, 45% of General population earns up to Rs. 4000 p.m.

As we go up in monthly income category percentage of SC's & OBC's, decreases and of General category increases as 24% of Generals, 7% of OBC's & 0.6% of SC's earns Rs. 20000 p.m. Table-5 shows the facts-

Table-5- Income Status of Different Categories

Categories\ Education	0-10000		10000-15000		15000-20000		20000+12000+		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
SC	397	88	39	9	10	2	3	0.66	449	100
OBC	93	79	12	10	4	3	9	8	118	100
GENERAL	32	45	11	15	11	15	17	24	71	100

It is evident that percentage of labors is still higher in SC's among all categories, Beneficiary or reservation is lower among them. It shows that the government's policy of reservation is not benefiting the poor people of the target groups (SC, OBC).

It is not improving the income level of these groups which is the basis of their socio- economic upliftment. Those among the lower caste people who are in the most disadvantaged condition are still not getting the benefits of reservation. Among the General Category a sizable number of people are leading a poor life, which is at par with the SCs and OBCs, but are not given any reservation. Hence the system of reservation needs to be relooked in order to bring a just society where no section of the disadvantaged population is deprived of equal opportunities. Government to all irrespective of caste, religion and region.

II- Assessment of Impact of Reservation Policy :

Awareness about Reservation Policy : Awareness of programmes is very necessary for reaping the fruits of it. The word reservation is very tough for our respondents, most of them even did not heard about it. They can understand it only by asking about scholarship programme and mid day meal programmes. In the present study 91% Generals, 78% OBCs and 54% SCs have knowledge about the reservation policy. Reservation is started for the development of SCs and SCs are not aware about the welfare programmes runned for them. Since 46% of SCs are totally unaware about the welfare programmes. Those who are aware of the Reservation Policy have less knowledge of the areas. To check level of their knowledge about the areas we ask question "In which areas there is reservation"

respondents are given options as In higher education, In government jobs, In parliament, In legislative assembly, All (those who go for above four) not Applicable (those, who does not know that there is reservation for SC / ST / OBC) and multiple (those who go for more than one option), Table -6 show the fact;

Table -6- In Which Field There is Reservation.

Cat. / Res.	H.E.		G.J.		Parliam ent		Leg. A.		All		NA		Multiple		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
SC	20	45	9	2	0	0	0	0	18	4	20	46	13	3	44	100
OBC	57	48	9	8	0	0	0	0	26	22	26	22	0	0	118	100
Gen.	11	16	20	28	0	0	0	0	25	35	16	9	9	12	71	100

H.E.- Higher Education, G.J.- Government Jobs, L.A.- Legislative Assembly, N.A.- Not Applicable.

It is evident from the table that respondents are mostly aware in educational area as 45%, 48%, and 16% respondents respectively from SCs, OBCs and Generals knows that in higher education there is reservation for backward classes only 2% SCs 8% OBCs and 28% Generals know that in government jobs also reservation exist, 4%, 22% and 35% respectively form SCs, OBCs and Generals were aware about all areas of reservation. 3% SCs and 12% Generals replied multiple answers i.e. they go for more than one option. 46%, 22% and 9% respectively from SCs, OBCs and Generals does not have any knowledge about the reservation policy so this question was not Applicable for them. Since 35% General have total awareness about the areas of reservation whereas only 4% SC, were aware about the areas and this percentage is 22 for OBCs. The Government is providing so many facilities for SCs and OBCs while they themselves are not aware about it. There is need to generate awareness programmes for them.

So we can say that there is a great need of awareness generation programmes especially in this area. People are not aware about the policies so unable to get benefit. Awareness about educational reservation is only due to money they are getting or supposed to get as scholarship. It seems that money is their prior need.

Benefits of Reservation Policy : Government is providing so many facilities for the improvement of backward classes. Are they Benefited, are the original needy are able to reap the fruits of policies etc. are some question we try to analyze in our study by asking the question what benefits you are getting due to reservation.

Majority of reserved class is not satisfied with the policy implementation. As 59% SCs and 48% OBCs replied that they are not getting any benefit due to reservation policy. In higher education 3% and 4%, and employment 5% and 0% for increasing Social Status

1% & 0% for increasing income level 1% & 0% for political power 1% & 0% for increasing in level of confidence 14% & 22% for more than one benefit 16% & 26% respondents replied affirmatively respectively from SCs and OBCs, Table-7 shows the facts;

Table-7- Benefits of Reservation Policy

Cat. / Res.	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		Total	
	N O	N O	N O	%	N O	%	N O	%	N O	%	N O	%								
SC	14 3 3	3	2	5	4	1	4	1	4	1	6 3	14 6 5	2	5	0	0	7 2	1 6	44 9	100
OBC	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 6	2 2	5 6	4 8	0	0	3 1	2 6	118	100
Gen.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	100	0	0	71	100

A- Got admission in higher education, B- Employment in government services, C- Social status has increased, D- Income has increased, E- Political power has achieved, F- Level of confidence has increased, G- Nothing, H- Not Applicable, I- Multiple.

As 59% SCs and 48% OBCs are not benefited at any level whether it is education, jobs, social status, increase in income, political power or increase in confidence level. This question was not applicable for Generals, so 100% of them fall in H (not applicable) column. We can conclude that Reservation policies are not successful at grass root level; It has many loopholes as corruption, lengthy paper work, nepotism etc. so there is need to appoint honest workers at this level, to aware them.

Inter caste Mixing : Caste bonds are very strong in our society. Untouchability was the basic feature of traditional Indian society. Today also it exists to some extent. In our field SCs are in strong position, Jatavs feel themselves superior to Valumikis and degrade them on the basis of their Sweeping work. To analyze inter caste mixing in the field we ask them a question that the people of other caste mixed with you? For analysis of situation we divided responses in five categories as very freely (VF), Freely (F), Less freely (LF), Not Freely (NF), Not At All (NAA).

Table- 8- Inter Caste Mixing

Cat./ Res.	VF		F		LF		NF		NAA		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
SC	40	9	319	71	90	20	0	0	0	0	449	100
OBC	20	17	83	70	15	13	0	0	0	0	118	100
Gen.	15	21	33	46	23	33	0	0	0	0	71	100

It is evident from the table that all the categories are less freely, freely or very freely mix with other caste, 71%, 70% and 46% respondents respectively from SCs, OBCs and General freely mixed with other caste and 20%, 13% and 33% respondents respectively from SCs, OBCs and General less freely mixes with other caste. Since only 46% of General mixes freely as giant 71% of SCs and 70% of OBCs with other castes. So it can be interpreted that general category has less interest of mixing as compare to others. Reason behind it their traditional Social positions. It is noticeable that not a single respondent from each category replied 'Not Freely' or "Not at all". Backward castes are eager to mix with forward castes while forward caste takes this mixing as legal bonds applied by the constitution of India. Some of the upper castes respondents reveal Confidentially that by heart they do not want to mix with lower Castes but due to legal provisions they have to bear them. No one responded the question in negatives i.e. not at all. Though the inter caste mixing is increasing but mentality towards the caste lower than one's is not very much changed because in the caste hierarchy upper segment always feels them selves superiors, whether they are Pandits superior than Baniya's or Jatav's superior than washer man or sweeper.

Reserved Category Vs General Category : After implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission the whole society was divided in to two segments i.e. reserved and unreserved. This creates caste-based feeling towards each other. People from general category feels reserved category is getting more benefit and reserved category still feels ignored as compared to general category. To know the respondents view about the fruits of Reservation Policy we examined them on the basis of the question that Reserved categories get more benefit than the general category? To analyze the view we divided responses in to five Categories i.e. strongly Agree (SA)/ Agree (a)/ No comment (NC)/ Disagree (d)/ Strongly disagree (SDA).

Table -9- Reserved Category is more benefited than General Category

Cat./ Res.	SA		A		NC		DA		SDA		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
SC	40	9	81	18	305	68	23	5	0	0	449	100
OBC	31	26	31	26	5	43	6	5	0	0	118	100
Gen.	27	39	20	28	16	23	4	5	4	5	71	100

Table shows that 27 (18+9)%, 52 (26+26)% and 67 (39+28)% respondents respectively from SC, OBCs and Generals were either agreed or strongly agreed with the statements. General Category think that the government is providing many benefits for reserved category and today's word has open opportunities for the reserved category while Generals have fewer opportunities and fight with the competitors of their group as well as liberal policies of government for reserved groups. Sing 68%, 43% and 23% respondents respectively from

SCs, OBCs and Generals have not commented on this Statement, shows that majority of SC, have very neutral tendency towards the reservation policy, OBCs are better aware of SCs and 43% of them not commented on this statement and majority of Generals have clear vision about the reservation policy. As 5% from each Category was disagree with the statement and 5% only from General category was Strongly Disagree with the statement. So it can be interpreted that reserved category feels that government policies are not sufficient for the upliftment of deprived group where as General Category feel that reserved category is above to stand with them only due to reservation policy and other welfare programmes runned by government for them. People agree that SC community is getting fruits of reservation policy but they themselves are not able to reap the fruits.

Conclusion : It can be concluded that level of awareness is very low among SCs and only 4% of them knows all areas of reservation as against 22% OBCs and 35% Generals (table-6). Only 5% of SCs (table-7) get employment in government Services. Change in attitudes is very necessary for system change.

Change in caste mentalities appears in the area as 80% of SCs and 87% of OBCs (table-8) freely or very freely mixes with other caste. System is going through the change as SCs & OBCs are started broadening their mind and Generals are also ready to accept the change occurring due to reservation policy. But situation is not quite satisfactory as 59% SCs and 48% OBCs (table-7) are not getting any benefit of reservation policy. Why? Do the government policies are not sufficient for their development or there is some error in implementation of policies. Certainly government is honestly making policies and heartily wants development of reserved categories. But there exist some gap between policy makers and would be beneficiaries. Real needy is not getting benefit because of lack of awareness which exist due to their economic needs.

So instead of giving relaxation in marks it is necessary to solve their basic problems of livelihood (food, clothe & shelter). Their children start working at very early age due to poverty. So poverty eradication is must before implementing reservation policy. As Hoshiyar Singh & Malik (2001) indicates that economic assistance programme has helped the SC people in their efforts to raise their economic status also. We can see that majority of each category falls under Rs.0-4000 p.m. which is very low to fulfill ones need. So reservation policy should be based on economic condition in which persons should be selected on the basis of income level, food security, quality of life, gender inequality (Parameters suggested by the world bank). It is necessary to break the vicious circle generated by low level of income, education and occupation. Relaxation of marks, quoting education institutions, reserved seats for political position will only works when people will be able to reach to that level. So first step should be to make them able to take education. Jobs or political positions, For which awareness generation programmes are must. Very first they should be aware of the policies and programmes run by government.

No one would be able to reap the benefits of programmes without awareness depletion is the second stage, when they become aware they start to adopt the benefits, and after adaptation development would exist.

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