



Issues Facing India

What are Social Issues

A condition affecting a number of people in ways considered undesirable, about which it is felt that something can be done through collective social action



Individual Reactions to Social Issues

- ▶ Attitude of indifference
- ▶ Fatalism
- ▶ Vested Interest
- ▶ Dependence on others



Common Fallacies Involved

- ▶ Belief about agreement among all
- ▶ Belief that social problems are caused by nature
- ▶ Belief that social problems are caused by the wickedness of a few
- ▶ Belief that social problems are caused by talking about them
- ▶ Belief that everyone wants to solve the problem
- ▶ Belief that time will solve them
- ▶ Belief that the problem can be tackled without

Causes of Social Problems

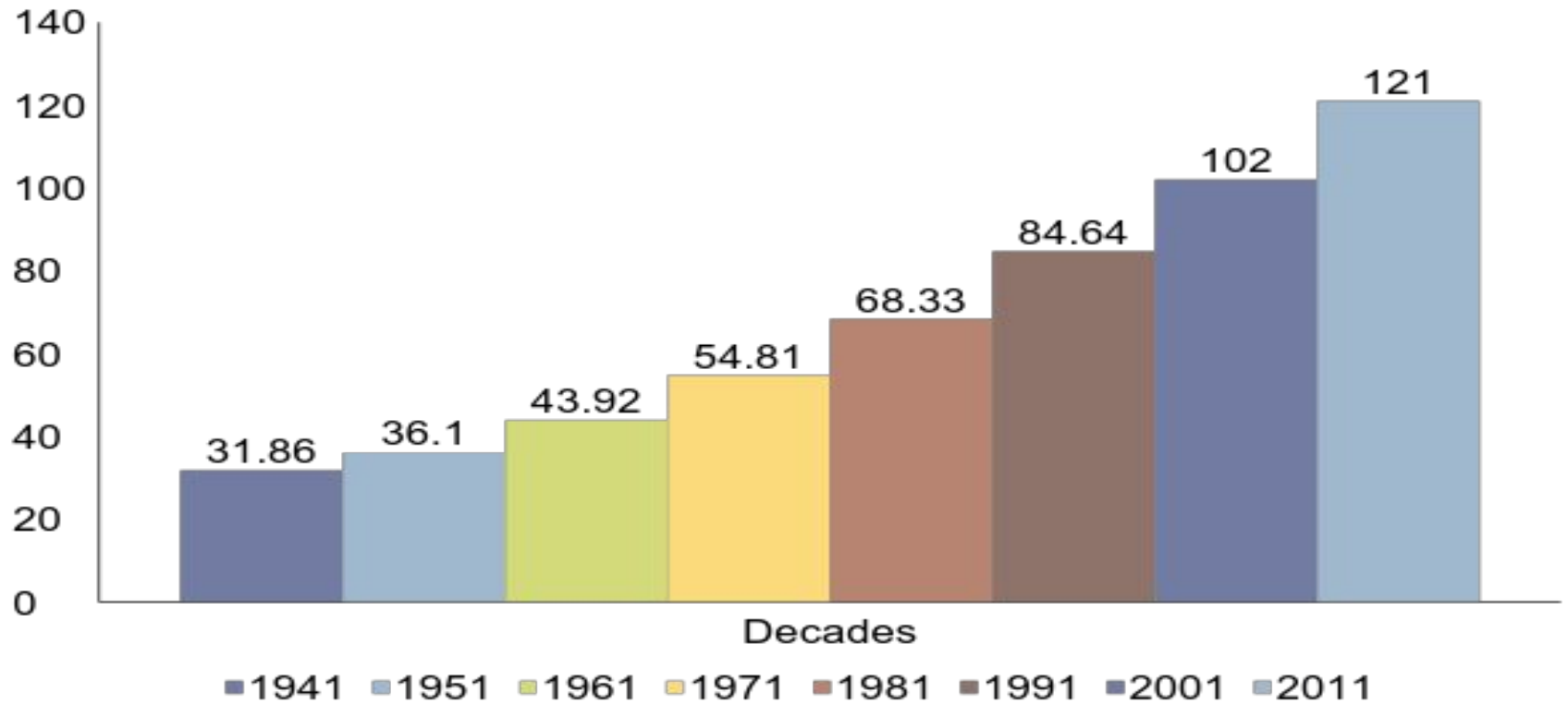
- ▶ Malfunctioning of Economic Systems
- ▶ Defective Functioning of Political System
- ▶ Lack of change in religious systems
- ▶ Complexity of the Social System
- ▶ Accelerating Frequency of Social Change





POPULATION

Population



Population

- ▶ One out of every six persons in the world is from India
- ▶ 2.4% of the world's surface area; 17.5% of the world's population
- ▶ Annual Population Growth during 2001-2011
 - ▶ World – 1.23%
 - ▶ China – 0.53%
 - ▶ India – 1.64%
- ▶ BiMaRU – 40%
- ▶ Couples entering the reproductive cycle : Couples Leaving it – 3:1

Causes

- ▶ **Widening Gap Between Birth and Death Rates**
 - ▶ Birth Rate – 24.8 per thousand
 - ▶ Death Rate – 8 per thousand
 - ▶ **Low Age at Marriage**
 - ▶ 1931 – 72% marriages before 15
 - ▶ 2011 – 26 years for men 22.2 for women (24.8/20.2)
 - ▶ **High Illiteracy**
 - ▶ Kerala 91.98 v/s Rajasthan 52.66
 - ▶ **Religious Attitude towards Family Planning**
 - ▶ **Other Causes**
-
- ▶ ▶ Joint family system

Effects of Population Explosion

- ▶ 2 million homeless
- ▶ 97 million without safe drinking water
- ▶ 272 million illiterate
- ▶ 130 in the UN Human Development Index
- ▶ Nearly 50% have no toilets and '*pucca*' houses
- ▶ 300 million have no access to electricity at home
- ▶ 200 million being added every year !!



Aims of a Population Policy

- ▶ Decreasing Birth Rate
- ▶ Limiting the Number of Children in a Family to Two
- ▶ Decreasing the Mortality
- ▶ Creating Awareness about the ill-effects of Galloping Population
- ▶ Procuring Necessary Contraceptives
- ▶ Enacting Laws like Legalising Abortions
- ▶ Creating Incentives and Disincentives



Policies

- ▶ 1946 – Bhore Committee Report
- ▶ 1952 – Launch of Family Planning Programme
- ▶ 1976 – Statement of National Population Policy
- ▶ 1983 – National Health Policy
- ▶ 1994 – National Health Policy by the expert group headed by Dr. M S Swaminathan



Swaminathan Committee

- ▶ Total Fertility rate of 2.1 by 2010
- ▶ Replacing the centralised vertical Family Welfare Programmes
- ▶ Abandoning the Idea of fixing Targets
- ▶ Discontinuing incentives for use or promotion of contraceptives
- ▶ Appointing a State Population and Social Development Commission
- ▶ Shift the burden away from women alone

National Population Policy 2000

- ▶ Making School Education Compulsory
- ▶ Reducing Infant Mortality Rate to 30 per 1000
- ▶ Reducing maternal mortality rate below 100 per 1 Lakh
- ▶ Promote delayed Marriages
- ▶ Prevent and control communicable diseases



Kerala Model v/s China Model

- ▶ Co-operation v/s Coercion
- ▶ Incentive v/s Disincentive





POVERTY

Poverty

- ▶ Minimum money required for subsistence
 - ▶ Is about desirable nutritional standard of calorie intake – 1978 – 2400/2100; 368/559
- ▶ Minimum money required for subsistence +
 - ▶ Should be about health, efficiency, nurturing of children, social participation, and the maintenance of self respect.
 - ▶ 781/965
- ▶ The comparative state of well-being of a few and the deprivation and destitution of the majority
- ▶ A Feeling of discrepancy between what one has and what one should have



Poverty - Impact

- ▶ On the person
 - ▶ Vicious Cycle
- ▶ On the society



Situation in India

- ▶ **Per capita income increasing**
 - ▶ 1630 in 1981
 - ▶ 16,688 in 2001
 - ▶ 54,835 in 2011
- ▶ **BPL numbers coming down**
 - ▶ 27% from 37% in rural ; 24% from 32% in urban
 - ▶ 21.5% overall
 - ▶ Odisha and Bihar with Sharpest decline



Situation in India

- ▶ Large number of population poor
- ▶ United Nations Human Development Index – 130
- ▶ Per capita GDP rank – 168
- ▶ World Hunger Index – 53rd
- ▶ 22 percent of the poor people of the world
- ▶ 260 million poor at the beginning of the century
- ▶ **43% Indian children under 5 are underweight and 58% stunted as of 2008.**



Causes of Poverty

- ▶ Individual
- ▶ Providential
- ▶ Cultural
- ▶ Social – miserable and unjust social conditions

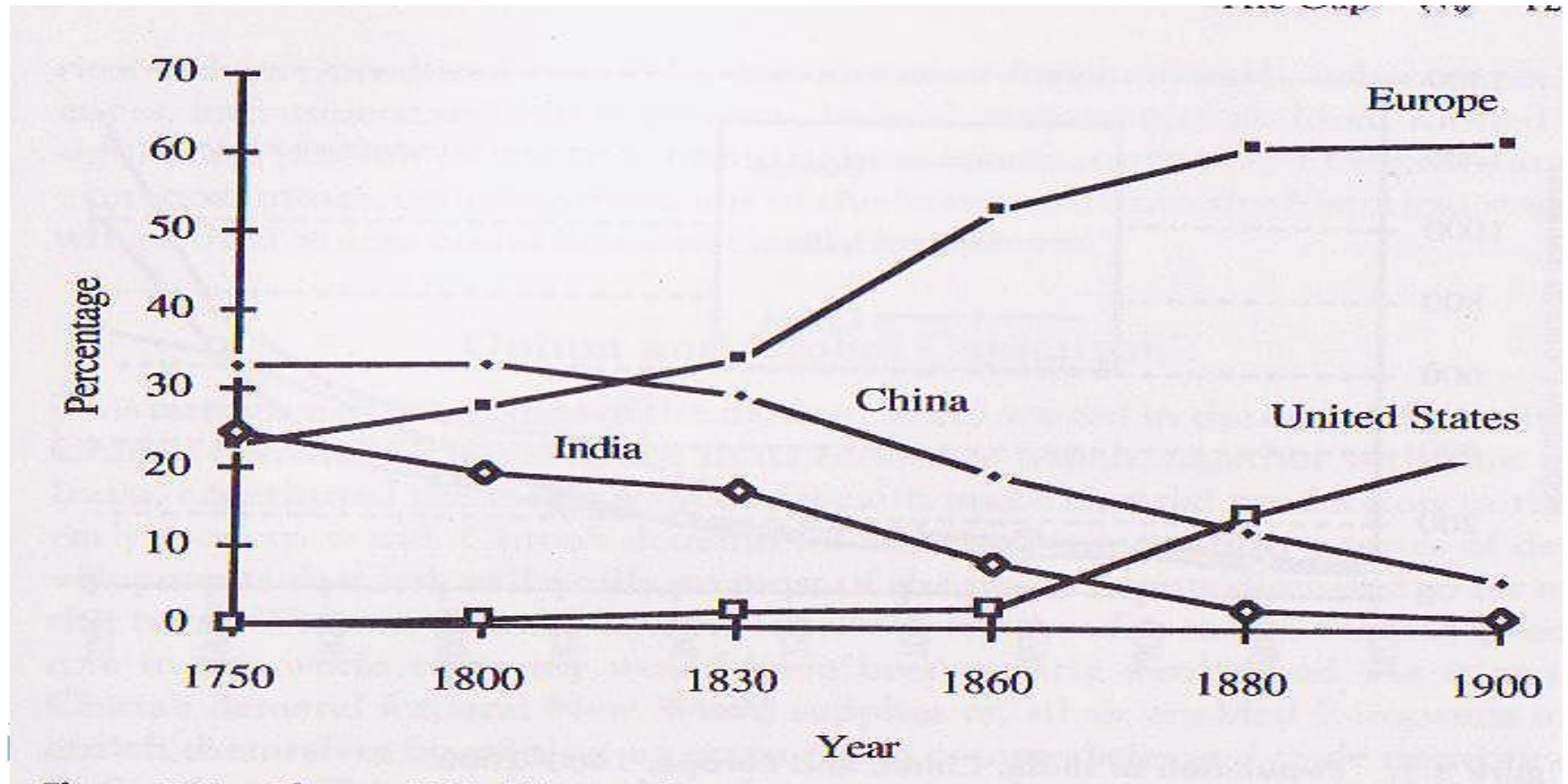


Causes in India

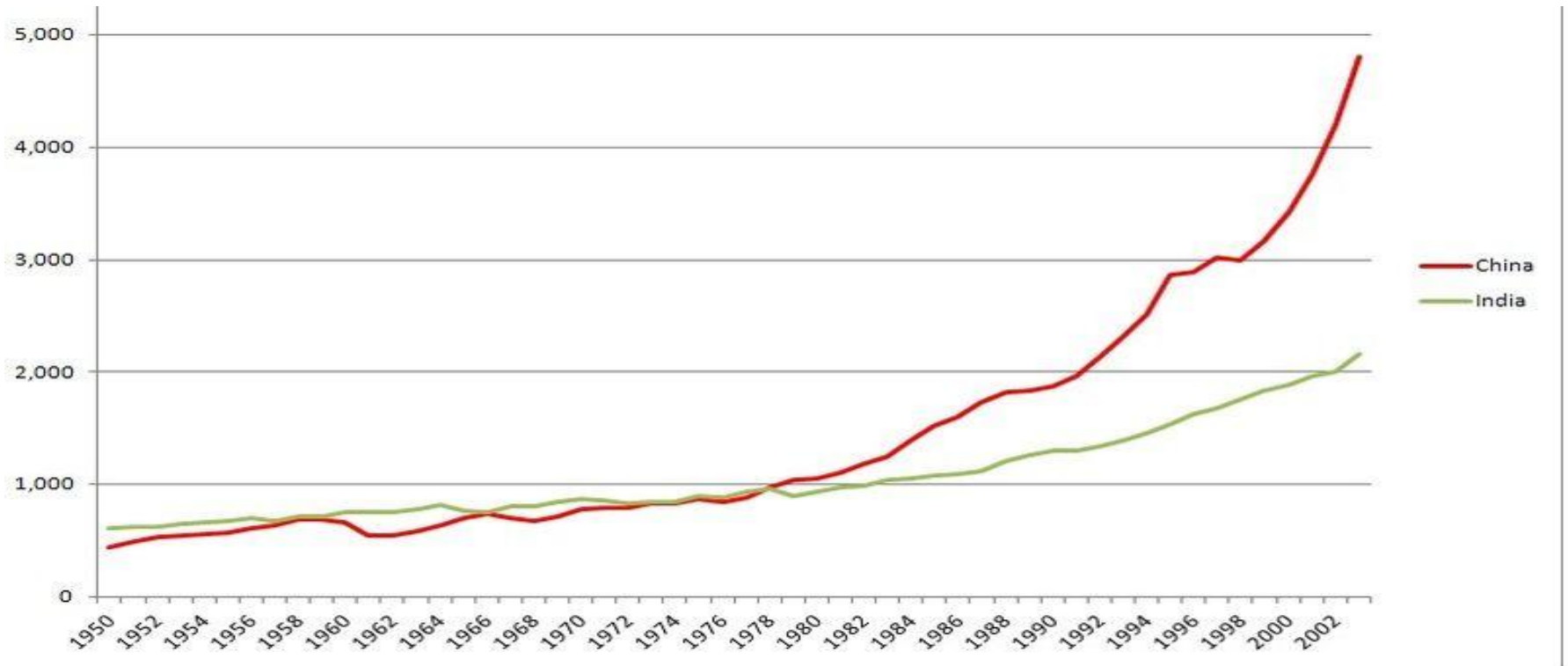
- ▶ Rapidly Rising Population
- ▶ Low productivity in agriculture
- ▶ Low rate of Economic Development
- ▶ Price rise
- ▶ Unemployment
- ▶ Shortage of capital and able entrepreneurship
- ▶ Social Factors – caste etc
- ▶ Political Factors – British.



Comparative Growth of India and China

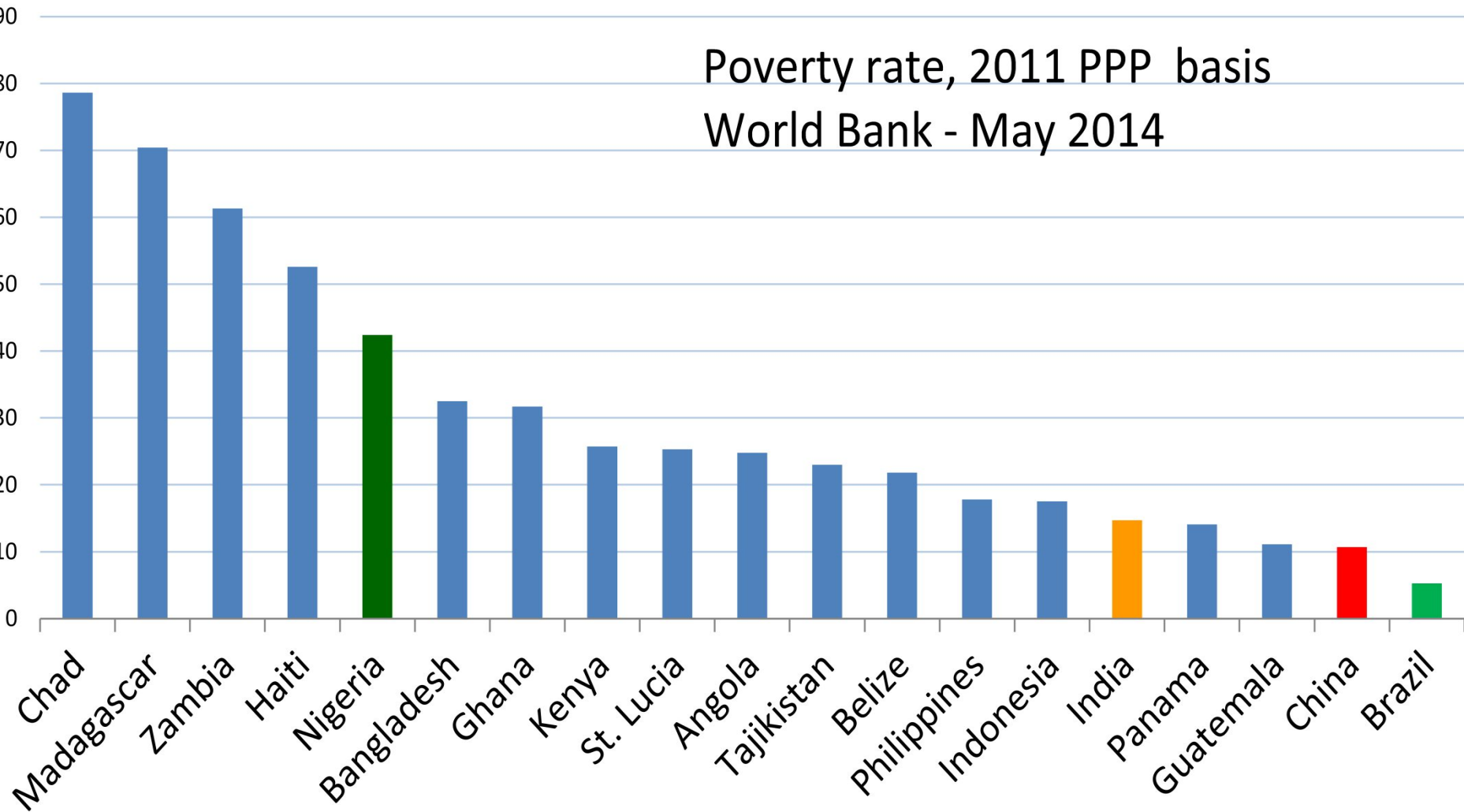


Comparative Growth of India and China



Poverty rate, 2011 PPP basis

World Bank - May 2014



What Can be Done

- ▶ Reducing the Fiscal Deficit
- ▶ Selling consistently loss making PSUs
- ▶ Increasing Tax Revenues
- ▶ Improving Cost Effectiveness by monitoring welfare expenditure
- ▶ Loans to the weaker sections of the society at preferred rates
- ▶ Controlling Population Growth
- ▶ Accelerating Growth in Agriculture.

Especially for Alleviating Rural Poverty

- ▶ Strengthening Credit Disbursing Agencies
- ▶ Providing Cheap Power Supply for Agricultural Use
- ▶ Activating Cooperative Societies for selling products of household industries
- ▶ Integrating Varied Poverty Alleviation Schemes and Sanctioning Special Allocations for Areas Showing Good Results
- ▶ Education, Health and Skill Development Programs
- ▶ Social Awareness of Schemes, Rights and Dangers of Debt
- ▶ Involving NGOs.



Government initiatives

- ▶ **Subsidies**
- ▶ **Food Security Bill**
- ▶ **MGREGS**

Head	2011-12
GDP	Rs.8354,000 Cr
Central Govt. Expenditure	15.8%
Good Subsidies:	
Infra	0.42%
Education & health	1.1%
Bad Subsidies:	
Food & Employment	1.25%
Fuel & Fertilizer	1.63%



Government initiatives

- ▶ **Subsidies**
- ▶ Food Security Bill
- ▶ MGREGS
- ▶ **Minimum Support Price**
- ▶ **Public Distribution System**
- ▶ **Direct Subsidy**
- ▶ **Cross Subsidy.**



Government initiatives

▶ Subsidies

▶ Food Security Bill

▶ MGREGS

- ✓ Provision of subsidized food grain for 67% of the population (75% rural and 50% urban population to be covered)
- ✓ To provide Rice, wheat and coarse cereal at Rs. 3, 2 and 1 respectively.

The most optimistic estimates put the cost of the scheme to Rs. 1.3 lakh crore per annum.



Government initiatives

- ▶ Subsidies
- ▶ Food Security Bill
- ▶ **MGREGS**

Issues

Net value add

Impact on the job market

▶ Impact on the budget

You have the
RIGHT TO WORK!



Under EGA, you have the right to
100 days employment
in a year, for each family
within 5 km of your residence
within 15 days from application
on local development project

Government initiatives

Why we don't need them?

Market distortions

Diversion and leakages

Insufficiency

Strain on the Budget

Why they fail anyway!

Ill conceived policies

Inclusion & exclusion errors

Political control

Corruption

Trickle Down v/s Dole approach to growth?

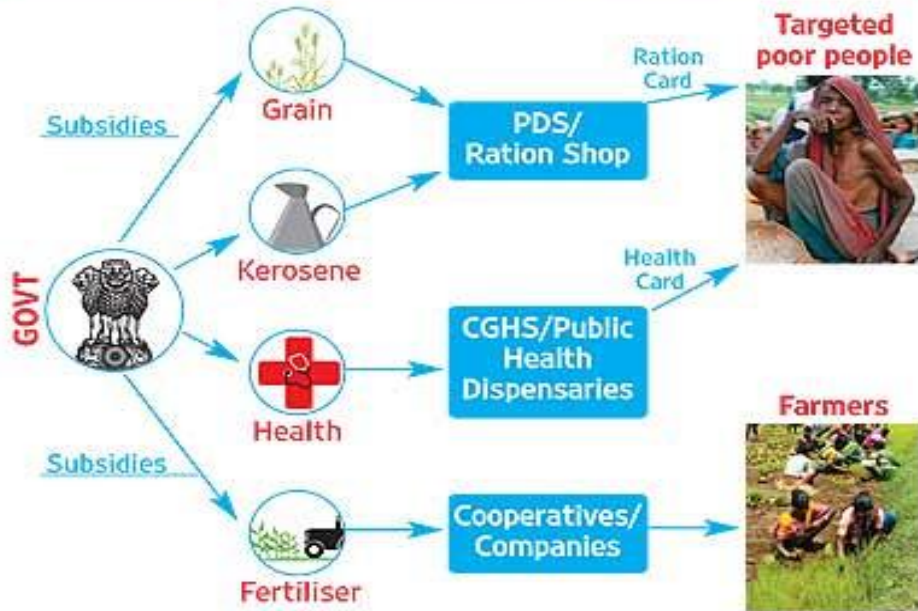
Why continue with something that ain't working forever?

5% of the GDP in fiscal deficit is a huge deal!



Subsidies in India: Alternative

HOW SUBSIDIES REACH THE PEOPLE TODAY



WHAT DIRECT CASH TRANSFER WILL DO



WHAT WORKS FOR DCT

- Direct cash allows for lower administrative, delivery cost
- Cuts leakages by eliminating fake beneficiaries and duplication
- Rules out middlemen, reduces government subsidy bill
- More convenient for migrant labour; easier to monitor
- Govt claims pilot projects show that subsidies have come down.

WHAT MAY NOT

- Could lead to social discord, increase in services costs
- Aadhar is not mandatory; doesn't identify beneficiaries
- Inadequate number of bank branches and bank accounts
- Difficult to dismantle PDS as state buys grains from farmers
- Pilot projects show it can be used to reduce beneficiaries.

Agriculture: Issues

- ▶ **Govt Subsidies**
- ▶ **Food Security Bill**
- ▶ **Fragmented land holding**
- ▶ **Low productivity**
- ▶ **Crop failure**
- ▶ **Systemic inefficiency**

Sector	Employment (%)	Share of GDP (%)
Agriculture	49	14
Industry	24	26
Services	27	60



Agriculture: Solutions

- ▶ **Govt Subsidies** – Broad base MSP; Aid diversification to allied activities - Horticulture, Poultry, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry
- ▶ **Food Security Bill** - Reduce coverage, better identification, cash transfers
- ▶ **Fragmented land holding** - Encourage Mechanization, leasing through cooperatives
- ▶ **Low productivity** - Invest in seed technology: Allow GM Brinjal
- ▶ **Crop failure** - National Agriculture Insurance
- ▶ **Systemic inefficiency** – Abolish APMC, FDI in retail,

HEALTH CARE - Status

- ▶ World Health Report (2000) ranks India's health care system at 112 out of 190 countries
- ▶ Just 5% Insurance Policy penetration
- ▶ Public health care services are just 20% of the total market
- ▶ No control over prices or the quality of services

Millions of families are driven into poverty due to the high cost of health care.



Action plan: HEALTHCARE

- ▶ National Health Policy 2015
 - To increase health care expenditure from 1.04% to 2.5% of the GDP (\$50 Bn)
 - Health care tax on liquor and cigarettes
 - Tax-funded universal coverage (?)
 - More robust primary healthcare (?)
- ▶ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission)
 - Eliminate open defecation
 - Behavioural change in people - healthy sanitation practices & its linkages with public health
 - Strengthen urban local bodies
- ▶ Build an AIIMS-like hospital in every state
- ▶ Restructure Government hospitals
- ▶ Role of MCI – License, complaints redressal

Crimes Against Women

Crimes Against Women

- ▶ Crime: “An illegal act or activity that can be punished by law or that one thinks is immoral or is a big mistake.”
 - ▶ Offence: “An act made punishable by the Code – either by commission of an act or by omission of an act.”
- Section 40 of the IPC



Legal Perspective

- ▶ **Crimes under the IPC**

- ▶ Rape
- ▶ Kidnapping and abduction
- ▶ Homicide for dowry
- ▶ Torture (physical and mental)
- ▶ Molestation
- ▶ Eve teasing
- ▶ Importation of girls up to 21 years of age

- ▶ **Local and Special Laws**

- ▶ Commission of sati
- ▶ Dowry prohibition

- ▶ Immoral traffic

The rate is increasing

- ▶ 3,30,000 and counting
- ▶ 185312 – 2007 (NCRB data)
- ▶ 56 women per lakh
- ▶ 10% increase last year



Rape

- ▶ Nirbhaya/Jyoti case – 2012
- ▶ .5 per lakh, The US – 26 per Lakh. Canada – 8 per lakh
- ▶ Most of the rapists known –
 - ▶ Parent/close family members – 1.6%
 - ▶ Other relatives – 6.4%
 - ▶ Neighbors – 34%
 - ▶ Other known persons – 56.2%
- ▶ 2.84 rape cases reported every hour
- ▶ 336 % increase in the last decade
- ▶ Article 375 of IPC

Kidnapping and Abduction

- ▶ Kidnapping – taking away of or enticing of a minor without the consent of the lawful guardian.
- ▶ Abduction – forcibly, fraudulently, or deceitfully taking away of a woman with an intent of seducing her to illicit sex or compelling her to marry a person against her will.
- ▶ 82.2% of all kidnappings and abductions involved female targets
- ▶ Abduction with an economic motive are hardly one-tenth of total abductions.



Dowry

- ▶ Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- ▶ Instances increasing
 - ▶ 2001: 6300
 - ▶ 2012: 8250
- ▶ Middle Class Phenomenon
- ▶ Instances higher in upper castes
- ▶ Grossly under-reported.
- ▶ Evidence hard to gather thus low conviction rate.



Domestic Violence

- ▶ Being battered by a man whom you trust the most becomes a shattering experience.
- ▶ Rarely reported
- ▶ No significant relationship between
 - ▶ Family income
 - ▶ Education levels



Acid Attack

- ▶ Premeditated act of throwing acid onto the body of a person with the intention to disfigure, maim, torture or kill.
- ▶ Sulfuric, Nitric, Hydrochloric acid
- ▶ Section 326A added in 2013
- ▶ Minimum 10 years of imprisonment and fine
- ▶ permanent or partial damage or deformity shall not be required to be irreversible



Honour Killing

- ▶ Death awarded to a woman of the family
 - ▶ For marrying against the parent's wishes
 - ▶ Having extramarital and premarital relationships
 - ▶ Marrying within the same gotra or outside one's caste or marrying a cousin from a different caste
 - ▶ Becoming the victim of rape !!
 - ▶ Dressing in ways which are deemed inappropriate
- ▶ directly intervenes Articles 14, 15(1), 15(3) and Article 21
- ▶ No separate provision.
- ▶ Score = 121/560
- ▶ Provisions of Special Marriages Act

Female Foeticide

- ▶ 933:1000 total
- ▶ 927:1000 among children
- ▶ Rate of foeticide increased with the increase in the female literacy rates in West Bengal
- ▶ Dowry concerns
- ▶ Old age
- ▶ Better diagnostic and abortion techniques
- ▶ Accessibility increasing in the rural areas too
- ▶ Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act – 2002; law in 2003; 3 year imprisonment, 50 K fine

State	1991	2001
Punjab	875	793
Haryana	879	820
Gujarat	928	878
Maharashtra	946	917



Causes

- ▶ Educated – small family norms; son – social security for old age
- ▶ Propertied class – son-in-law may ask for a share in the property
- ▶ Property-less class :
 - ▶ Son – upward economic mobility
 - ▶ Daughter – opposite
- ▶ Law of demand and supply should take care of the problem
- ▶ But in states with skewed ratios abduction/forced

Solutions

- ▶ Maneka Gandhi – disclose the sex. Register.
- ▶ Women's choices are made within a patriarchal compulsion of bearing a son. Decisions not autonomous. Threat of desertions, divorce, ill treatment.
- ▶ Preventive
 - ▶ Changing the mindset of doctors
 - ▶ Stricter punishments
- ▶ Promotive
 - ▶ Assured schooling, healthcare, legal equality



Business Environment



Key enablers for Manufacturing growth

- ▶ Credit availability
- ▶ Infrastructure
- ▶ Tax rate
- ▶ Export friendliness
- ▶ Regulatory Environment.



Key enablers for Mfg. growth

- ▶ **Credit availability**
- ▶ Infrastructure
- ▶ Tax rate
- ▶ Export Friendliness
- ▶ Market
- ▶ **Print more money?**
- ▶ **Increase bank lending?**
- ▶ **Lower Interest rate?**
- ▶ **Black Money**



Reorientation of Budget Expenditure

- ▶ Primary Education to Higher Education
- ▶ Wheat/Rice/Cereals to Animal Husbandry/Vegetables/Fruits
- ▶ Direct Subsidies to DBTL
- ▶ Govt Schemes to Infrastructure
- ▶ Cross Subsidy to Administrative efficiency



Privatization

- + Increase competition & bring in choice > Boost efficiency
- + Increase penetration
- + Foreign capital

- Priority needs of the poor
- High skill base of the foreign players
- Global risk hedging

- > Opening key sectors to private players
- > Letting private players run govt utilities
- > PPP model of growth..

Sector in focus

**Banks, Insurance, Railways,
Defense, Electricity,
Aviation, Mining**



Privatization

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> Opening key sectors to private players

▶ > Letting private players run govt utilities

Alternate sources of funds

- ▶ Lowering of key rates –
 - CRR (4),
 - SLR (21.5),
 - Repo (6.75),
 - Reverse repo (5.75),
- ▶ Disinvest - SAIL, ONGC, NHPC, Coal India Limited
- ▶ Auction at market rates (spectrum, coal)



Alternate sources of funds

- ▶ Lowering of key rates –
 - CRR
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Key enablers for mfg. growth

- ▶ Money availability
- ▶ Infrastructure
- ▶ Tax rate
- ▶ Export Friendliness
- ▶ Regulatory Environment

Infra investment

Cross subsidies

Land Acquisition



Infrastructure Growth

- ▶ Easier finance for infrastructure – Infra Bonds
- ▶ Amendment to Land Acquisition Act
- ▶ End Cross Subsidies
- ▶ 100 Smart Cities
- ▶ Aggressively Build infrastructure
 - High-speed Rail Networks
 - New airports in big cities; Abolish aviation fuel tax
 - Metro network.

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act

LARR (2013): Key provisions

Compensation at 4 times & 2 times the prevailing rates for Rural and Urban land respectively

Consent from 70% and 80% of the affected people for PPP and Private acquisitions respectively

Social Impact Study a must

Ordinance on LARR Amendment (2015): Key provisions

No change to the compensation clause

5 key sectors are exempt from the consent & SIS clause: Defense, Rural Infrastructure, Affordable Housing, Industrial Corridors & Government acquisitions

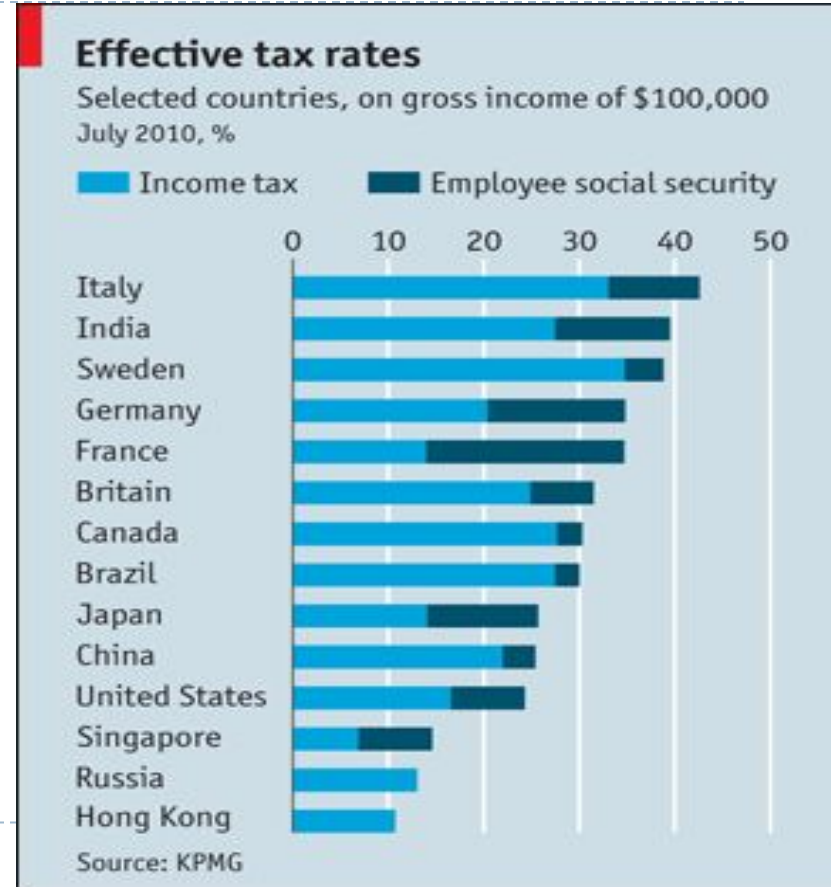
Unused government land to be made available for Industry.



Key enablers for manufacturing growth

- ▶ Money availability
- ▶ Infrastructure
- ▶ Tax Rate
- ▶ Export Friendliness
- ▶ Regulatory Environment

India has a very small tax base – just 20% population pays taxes.



Tax Rate

- ▶ Goods and Services Tax
- ▶ End all tax concessions and other regulations that incentivize companies to remain SMEs
- ▶ Widen direct taxes base: Lower rates, end exemptions and tax agricultural income



Goods and Services Tax

- ▶ A single comprehensive tax to replace the very many taxes currently levied.
- ▶ It has two components
 - Central GST: Excise, Add. Excise, Service tax, CVD, SAD, Surcharges, Cesses
 - State GST: Entertainment tax, Luxury tax, state cess & surcharge, entry tax
 - Several other taxes may continue: Purchase tax, Stamp Duty, Vehicle Tax, Electricity Duty, Other Entry taxes and Octroi
- ▶ It has two main benefits
 - Stop the incidents of taxes on taxes
 - Cut down on the number of taxes
- ▶ It works on addition of tax credits & destination principle.

Key enablers for mfg. growth

- ▶ Money availability
 - ▶ Infrastructure
 - ▶ Tax rate
 - ▶ Export Friendliness
 - ▶ Regulatory Environment
- ▶ **What determines the currency value?**
 - ▶ **Did the nuclear tests help?**
 - ▶ **Why is FDI better than FII?**



Export Friendliness

- ▶ **Currency Value**
 - Fiscal consolidation
 - Capital account convertibility
- ▶ **Moratorium on export bans**
- ▶ **Bilateral agreements**



Key enablers for mfg. growth

- ▶ Money availability
- ▶ Infrastructure
- ▶ Tax rate
- ▶ Export Friendliness
- ▶ **Regulatory Environment**

	India	Brazil	South Korea	South Africa	Turkey
Ease of doing business	134	116	7	41	69
Starting a business	179	123	34	64	93
Dealing with construction permits	182	130	18	26	148
Getting electricity	111	14	2	150	49
Registering property	92	107	75	99	50
Getting credit	28	109	13	28	86
Protecting investors	34	80	52	10	34
Paying taxes	158	159	25	24	71
Trading across borders	132	124	3	106	86
Enforcing contracts	186	121	2	80	38
Resolving Insolvency	121	135	15	82	130

Source: World Bank. *Doing Business Report 2014*.



Regulatory Environment

▶ Make in India

- eliminating the unnecessary laws and regulations,
- making bureaucratic processes easier and shorter,
- more transparency, responsiveness and accountability
- time-bound project clearances and
- addressing key issues including labour laws, skill development and infrastructure.

▶ Separate policy making and regulation

- Set up independent regulators to oversee the functioning of various industries
- Make RBI a constitutional body independent from Finance Ministry;

▶ Allow a single window at the state level; Digitise processes related to registration and clearances; make time-bound clearances the

The economy was growing. What went wrong?

- ▶ **Agriculture** – Food Security Bill, MGREGS
- ▶ **Manufacturing** – LARR Policy, Global melt down, crude prices, corruption cases
- ▶ **Mining and quarrying** – Coal Scam, Ban on mining in Karnataka, Orissa & Goa
- ▶ **Construction & Real Estate** – Interest rate, govt spending cut down, focus on black money
- ▶ **Storage & Transport** – Cross subsidy
- ▶ **Telecom** – Cancellation of 2G/3G license
- ▶ **Insurance** – Ban on sale of ULIPs
- ▶ **FMCG** – Failure of FDI in retail

Reservation in India

Origin and Developments

The Need to Discuss Reservation

- ▶ Environment
- ▶ From “Bringing social justice” to “Effects of reservation”
- ▶ Reservation in private sector.



What is Reservation

- ▶ **Reservation** is a term used to describe the governmental policy whereby a percentage of seats are reserved in almost all government sector and in public and private educational institution except in the *Minority and Religious Educational Institutions*, for the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or/and for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who are perceived by the Government to be inadequately represented in these services and institutions.



TYPES OF RESERVATION

1. Caste
2. Religion
3. State of Domicile
4. College of Under graduation
5. Other.



The Issue

- ▶ Seats are reserved for Schedules Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most backward Castes, Backward Castes, Other Backward Castes in varying ratio by the Central Government and State Government.
 - ▶ In central government :- government-funded higher education institutions:15 % for SC and 7.5% for ST.
 - ▶ It has been raised to 49.5%, by including 27 % reservation for OBCs.
 - ▶ Reservation in the Private Sector.
-



Historical Perspective

- ▶ Hierarchical and Stratified society
- ▶ British Raj
- ▶ Princely states
 - ▶ Kolhapur 1902
 - ▶ Mysore 1921.



Constitution and Reservation

- ▶ The task for the constitution makers
- ▶ Caste and deprivation: the case of UP

	High castes	Intermediate caste	Low castes
Literacy	11%	1%	.13%
Work-Participation Ratio	42%	54%	57.5%



Objectives of Reservation in Free India

- ▶ **The objective was not**
 - ▶ To eliminate prejudices
 - ▶ To remove poverty
 - ▶ To bring equality
- ▶ **The objective was 'Inclusion'**



Constitution and Reservation

- ▶ **Article 15(4) and 16(4)**
 - ▶ reservation of jobs for dalits in government employment and educational institutions
- ▶ **Article 330 and 332**
 - ▶ reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Lower House of Parliament and in the state legislatures
- ▶ **Article 243 D and 243 T**
 - ▶ Reservation of seats in panchayat and municipality



Constitution and Reservation

- Article 334

- Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after [fifty years]

- Article 340

- the President was entitled to appoint a commission in charge of identifying the 'socially and educationally backward classes' and

- Article 335

- The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, **consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration**, in the making of appointments to services and posts connected with the affairs of the Union and a State



Other Backward Classes

- ▶ The Reasons for OBC
- ▶ Kalelkar Commission
- ▶ Mandal Commission
- ▶ The Politics of OBC.



RESERVATION AND JUDICIARY

<p>1951 Court has pronounced that caste based reservations to backward classes violate equality for all principle under article 14.</p>	<p>1st constitutional amendment introduced to make judgment invalid.</p>
<p>1963 Court has put 50% cap on reservations in Balaji vs. State of Mysore case</p>	<p>Almost all states except Tamilnadu have not exceeded 50% limit. Tamilnadu exceeded limit in 1980.</p>



RESERVATION AND JUDICIARY...

<p>Reservations cannot be applied in promotions.</p>	<p>77th Constitution amendment introduced to make judgement as invalid.</p>
<p>2005, Supreme court ruled that caste based reservations cannot be enforced on Unaided private educational institutions.</p>	<p>93rd constitutional amendment introduced</p>



The Other Side of the Coin

- ▶ Reservations have helped but...
 - ▶ SC, ST, OBC are not homogenous
 - ▶ 'creamy layer' benefiting
- ▶ Divisive vote-bank politics
- ▶ Selective implementation.



Private Sector and Reservation

- ▶ Private sector and social responsibility
- ▶ Scaling down of public sector
- ▶ Consequences of discrimination
 - ▶ Hampers economic growth
 - ▶ Induces income inequality
 - ▶ Creates potential for inter-group conflict.



Reservations of the Private Sector

- ▶ Will result in reduced efficiency and competitiveness
- ▶ Competition will ensure non-discrimination
- ▶ 'veil of ignorance'
- ▶ Freedom.



The Counter Arguments

- ▶ Hiring through network
- ▶ Non-existence of perfect competition
- ▶ Existing caste-based prejudices.



Evaluating the Alternatives

- ▶ Legal protection against discrimination
- ▶ Affirmative and positive actions
- ▶ Reparation or compensation.



RELIGION

- ▶ Jobs in few departments like Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department are 100 % reserved for Hindus. Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced a law enabling 5% reservations for Muslims which has been contested in the court. Kerala Public Service Commission Muslim quota: 12%



STATE OF DOMICILE

- ▶ Usually Jobs under State Government are 100% reserved to those who are domicile under that government with few exceptions. In PEC Chandigarh, earlier 80% of seats were reserved for Chandigarh domiciles and now it is 50%.



COLLEGE OF UNDER GRADUATION

- ▶ Admission to Post Graduate courses in Delhi Medical Colleges is 100 % reserved for those who have studied MBBS in Delhi. Institutes like JIPMER have a policy of reserving Post Graduate seats for those who completed their MBBS in JIPMER. AIIMS used to reserve 33 % of its 120 Postgraduation seats for the 40 Undergraduate students (meaning everyone who has completed MBBS in AIIMS are assured of a PG Seat) which was held illegal by a Court.



OTHERS

Some reservations are also made for

1. Gender (Around 30% seats reserved for females in many institutions)
2. Sons/Daughters/Grandsons/Grand daughters of Freedom Fighters
3. Physically handicapped
4. Non-Resident Indians(NRIs).



OTHERS...

- 5.Those who have served in the armed forces
(Ex-Servicemen quota) in jobs
- 6.Dependants of armed forces personnel killed in
action
- 7.Those born from inter-caste marriages
- 8.Widows and deserted women etc.

