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UTILIZATION PROCESS OF RESERVATION POLICY AMONG BACKWARD CLASSES PEOPLE IN RURAL HARYANA

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Abstract:

The present study was carried out to know the utilization process of reservation policy among Backward Classes in rural Haryana. Stratified Random sampling method was used and 305 respondents were selected from the universe (six villages on literacy basis). It was found in the study that the Ahir, Gujjar, Saini, Sunar, Labana, and Rai-Sikh have had very cordial and friendly relations in comparison to other remaining castes, i.e. Varagi, Darzi, Teli, Pal-Gadria, Zimer, Lohar, Khati, Kamboj, Kumhar, Nai and Garhwali caste peoples. It is apparent from study that there are no significant relationships between the caste and their views regarding the use of reservation policy to obtain govt. jobs, age relaxations in getting jobs and education. But it is found in the survey that above 25 % of the respondents of Ahir, Gujjar, Saini, Sunar, Varagi, Darzi, Pal-Gadria, Lohar, Khati, Kamboj, Kumhar, Rai-Sikh and Nai castes, got the benefit of reservation policy in both fields.

KEY WORDS:

Reservation Policy, Backward Classes, affirmative action,

INTRODUCTION

Reservation is a deliberately designed mechanism of socio-economic mobility and social engineering. In United States it is called the policy of affirmative action and Bhumiputra in Malaysia. (Maheshwari, 1997). Perhaps, India is the first civilization in the world that has been having reservation as a policy of its society. Education, for example, was reserved exclusively for the Brahmins and the upper caste people (Sharanappa, 1992). In the Mahabharata age, Eklavya's story is a good example of exploitation, oppression and suppression of Backward Classes. The Shudras have not the 'Right of worship to God' and cannot go into temples and public places. After the Aryans, many others, namely- the Hoons, the Mangols, the Greeks and Muslims invaded the Country. Many reforms took place during the British-period as they created lacs of salaried jobs. Maximum jobs acquired by Brahmins, Kshatriya, and Vaishya during this tenure (Bheemappa, 1992). First time, in 1874, the princely state of Mysore introduced reservation policy with 20 % posts for Brahmins and rest 80 % for non-Brahmins, Muslim, and Indian Christians in the Police department (Maheshwari, 1997). The Census report of 1910 divided the Hindu into: (A) Hindus, (B) Animists and Tribals, and (C) the Depressed Classes or Untouchables (Sandashiv, 1986). In 1918, the Maharaja of Mysore appointed Miller Committee, to identify steps for adequate representation of non-Brahmins in the state services. The committee recommended special benefits to these classes, in education and jobs (Padhy and Mahapatra, 1988). The Franchise Committee (1918-19) recommended the nomination of members of Depressed Classes to each provincial assembly (Maheshwari, 1997). The Government of India Act 1919, recognized the existence of Depressed Classes and the claim of Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indian, Indian-Christians, Depressed Classes and Aborigines, etc. for political representation (Singh, 1985). The O.A.B. Starte Committee (1930) classified Backward Classes into three categories, i.e. Depressed Classes, OBCs and Aborigines & Hill Tribes (Padhy and Mahapatra 1988). After

the Third Round Table Conference (1932), the Communal Award announced separate electorates for Mohammedan, Sikh and Depressed classes. (Gwyer and Appadorai, 1957). Poona Pact (1932) given birth to two concepts - first, the Depressed Castes will remain within the Hindu fold, and second, they will enjoy rights to rule themselves jointly with others. (Dr. Ambedkar, 1945). The scheme of reservation extended to Indian Civil Service, (class I and II) and Subordinate Services except high technical qualified services in 1925. The government of India issued instructions on July 4, 1934 for reserving posts for minorities and depressed classes. (Gwyer and Appadorai, 1957).

The government of India Act, 1935 took care of the development arising from Round Table Conference as well as the Poona Pact. By replacing Simon Commission's conception of 'Depressed Classes' with 'Scheduled Castes (SCs)', a separate list of 'SCs' for various provinces was notified in 1936 (Padhy and Mahapatra, 1988). In 1942, the Government of India decided to fix a certain percentage of jobs for the depressed classes. Several steps, like age concessions, reduction in examination fee, etc. In 1943, 8.5 % jobs were reserved for the depressed classes with the proposal to increase with the availability of sufficient qualified candidates. In 1946, it increased from 8.5 to 12.5 % (Lal, 2003). But the real constitutional provisions on reservation enshrined in 1950 with special Articles 16, 16(4), 15(4), 330, 332, 336, etc. (The Constitution of India, 1986). After independence, 12.5 % posts were reserved for SCs and 5 % for STs. The quantum of reservation was raised in 1970, i.e. 15 % for SCs and 7.5 % for STs (Mishra and Kaur, 1990). The 'Kaka Kalelkar Commission' (1953) recommended 70 % reservation in all technical and professional institutes for socially and educationally backward classes, and 25 % for class I, 33.5 % for class II, and 40 % for class III and IV each, for 2399 backward castes. But the central government did not accept the recommendations of the Commission. Second Backward Classes Commission known as the Mandal Commission (1978) recommended 27% reservation for OBCs in 1990 but on 21 September 1990, the Supreme Court restrained govt. to implement the recommendations of Commission. On 16 November 1992, again Supreme Court upheld the Mandal' recommendations and directed the Government of India to exclude the Socially Advanced Persons/Sections (Creamy Layer) from OBCs. The Government of India had constituted an Expert Committee, which submitted its report on March 10, 1993 and the same has been accepted by the Government of India and implemented 27 % reservation in govt. jobs excluding Creamy Layer. Recently in March 2013, the Haryana Government has revised its reservation policy (The Tribune, 24-01-2013) with a quota of 67 % (20 %for SCs and 27 % for OBCs which totals to 47 % and 10 % "exclusive" reservation to the Jats, Bishnois, Rors, Tyagis and Jat Sikhs). The limit of creamy layer of the members of the OBCs has also been raised by the Central Govt. from Rs.4.5 lakh to Rs. 6 lakh per annum for benefits of reservations in jobs and education (The Economic Times, 27-05-2013).

The available literatures on reservation policy highlighted different issues on it such as Ishwari Prasad (1986)'s 'Reservation: Action for social justice' made a strong recommendation of positive discrimination in favour of the OBCs. Kameshwar Choudhary (1990) thinks that recommendations of the Mandal Commission may be a 'reform measure' adopted by the ruling class to maintain the existing in egalitarian system but opposing it at the moment would be a retrograde step. The Mandal Commission Report was criticized not only for its ideological biases but also for its faulty methodology (Gupta, 1994; Maheshwari, 1997; Srinivas, 1991; Abrahm, 1991; Jain, 1990; Khusro, 1990; Burman, 1990, etc. Some scholars like Subba Reddy (1990), P. Radhakrishnan (1992), Beteille, Andre (1992), opposed the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. Subba Reddy (1990) also stated that (a) the survey undertaken by the Mandal Commission was inadequate, ambiguous, and erroneous in population projections. Sheela Rai (2002) highlights the main theoretical arguments given by the proponents and opponents of the reservation policy in India and US and stated that in the current era of neo-capitalism and globalization, both countries are struggling to balance their humanitarian responsibilities with the demands of greater decontrol and private initiative, which are integral to the market economy. Venkatesan (2006)'s article "Political Consensus" implies an inherent commitment by the entire political class to the policy of positive discrimination in favour of the SEBCs, irrespective of the abnormality that have come to the fore, in the history of reservation for OBCs. Thimmaiah (1993) points out that due to reservation policy Vokkaligas and Lingayats became dominant castes and have been able to corner most of the benefits. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, Kammas and Reddis have improved substantially. Dhanagare (1990) also noticed that a considerable section of the upper backward castes like, the Yadavas, Koris and Kurmis in UP and Bihar, have emerged as rich peasants in the last two decades. Their growing strength is posing a challenge before upper caste domination. Thus, the earlier reviews indicate that only upper stratum of backward castes has benefited more than the real deserving people of backward classes.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-

Present study tries to assess the utilization process of reservation policy by the Backward Classes

people in rural Haryana through the following research questions. A) What kind of information is perceived by the Backward Classes regarding reservation policy? B) Are there any differences on the basis of caste in utilization process of reservation policy?

SELECTION OF THE VILLAGES AND ITS PROFILE:-

On the basis of literacy rate , six villages namely Ramgarh village in Panchkula district, Kardhan village in Ambala district and Bharawas village in Rewari district were selected from the high literacy rate category; and Talwara Khurd village in Sirsa district, Bhuna village in Kaithal district and Ahrawan village in Fatehabad district were selected from the category of low literacy rate. The profile of the selected villages and their castes composition is given below in the tables 1 &2.

Table 1: Villages Profile

Name of the village.	Tehsil	District	Nearest town with distance. (in KMs.)	Total geo. Area (In Hect.)	Total population
1.TALWARA KHURD	Ellanabad	Sirsa	Ellanabad (9)	3337.00	6266
2.AHRAWAN	Ratia	Fatehabad	Ratia (9)	2392.00	5089
3. BHUNA	Guhla	Kaithal	Kaithal (9)	1874.00	5640
4.KARDHAN	Ambala	Ambala	Ambala Cantt. (1)	236.00	4165
5.RAMGARH	Panchkula	Panchkula	Panchkula (10)	609.86	3913
6.BHARAWAS	Rewari	Rewari	Rewari (6)	1184.89	3607
Total	-	-	-	9563.75	28680

Table 2: Caste Composition of Selected Villages (households)

	Castes	Ahrawan	Talwara Khurd	Bharawas	Kardhan	Bhuna	Ramgarh	Total	
General castes	Jat / jat-sikh	197	204	-	70	40	2	513	
	Khatri	19	223	1	50	30	10	333	
	Bania	9	7	2	80	5	40	143	
	Brahmins	1	16	27	100	135	25	304	
	Rajput	-	-	-	10	65	10	85	
	Masih	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	
	Gosai	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	
	Chamar	29	105	108	100	70	35	447	
Schedule Castes	Odd	53	13	-	-	-	-	66	
	Sahnai	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	Bajigar	126	80	-	-	140	-	346	
	Majbi sikh	102	7	59	90	50	27	335	
	Dhanak	-	4	18	-	-	-	22	
	Navak (heri)	5	12	-	-	-	-	17	
	Babri	-	140	-	-	-	-	140	
	Bhichar	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	
	Khatik	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	
	Mahasya	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	
	Aryamegh	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	
	Kuchbane	58	-	-	-	-	-	58	
	Ahir	-	-	427 (56)	29 (4)	-	-	456 (60)	
	Backward Castes	Gujjar	-	-	-	-	76 (10)	68(9)	144 (19)
		Saini	-	-	37 (5)	61 (8)	-	199(26)	297 (39)
Sunar		-	-	12 (2)	55 (7)	11 (1)	9 (1)	87 (11)	
Varagi		-	-	21 (3)	31 (4)	28 (4)	-	80 (11)	
Darzi		-	-	9 (1)	24 (3)	-	9 (1)	42 (5)	
Teli		-	-	-	7 (1)	8 (1)	34 (4)	49 (6)	
Pal-gadria		-	-	-	10 (1)	7 (1)	25 (3)	42 (5)	
Labana		-	-	-	9 (1)	102(13)	-	111 (14)	
Zimer		24 (3)	11 (1)	-	44 (6)	121 (16)	11 (1)	211 (27)	
Lohar		11 (1)	-	-	9 (1)	22 (3)	14 (2)	56 (7)	
Khati		8 (1)	17 (2)	31 (4)	24 (3)	7 (1)	16 (2)	103 (13)	
Kamboj		134 (17)	37 (5)	-	11 (1)	14 (2)	-	196 (25)	
Kumhar		11 (1)	36 (5)	37 (5)	12 (2)	22 (3)	8 (1)	126 (17)	
Rai-sikh		18 (2)	91 (12)	-	-	-	-	109 (14)	
Nai		-	27 (4)	23 (3)	34 (5)	19 (2)	29 (4)	132 (18)	
Garhwali	-	-	31 (4)	71 (9)	-	4 (1)	106 (14)		
Total	-	839	1058	843	971	994	575	5280	

(Figure given in brackets represents sample size)

METHODOLOGY, SAMPLE PROCEDURE AND TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION:-

In the present study 305 respondents were selected by employing multistage stratified random sampling and got information through interview schedule regarding their relationship with higher castes, their views regarding, availed govt. jobs, relaxation in age and fees and forms of benefit through reservation policy. In the secondary sources-Village Panchayat record, village health worker survey register, report of Backward Classes Commissions, census report and other concerned literature have been used in the present study. The present study is descriptive and exploratory in nature and data was analyzed by applying Chi-square(x²).

Table: 3 Backward Castes and their relationship with Higher Castes

Castes	Relationship with upper caste's peoples.				Total
	Very cordial & friendly	Not so cordial & friendly	Indifferent	N.A.	
Ahir	59(E 43.5) (98.3%)	1(E 16.1)(1.7%)	0 (E .2)(.0%)	0 (E .2)(.0%)	60 (100%)
Gujjar	19 (E 13.8) (100%)	0 (E 5.1)(.0%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	19 (100%)
Saini	37(E28.3) (94.9%)	2 (E 10.5)(5.1%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	39 (100%)
Sunar	8(E 8.0) (72.7%)	3(E 3.0)(27.3%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	11 (100%)
Varagi	6(E 8.0) (54.5%)	5(E 3.0)(45.5%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	11(100%)
Darzi	3(E 3.6) (60.0%)	2(E 1.3)(40.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	5(100%)
Teli	1(E 4.3) (16.7%)	5(E 1.6)(83.3%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	6 (100%)
Pal Gadria	2(E 3.6) (40.0%)	3(E 1.3)(60.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	5(100%)
Labana	11(E 10.1) (78.6%)	2(E 3.8)(14.3%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	1 (E .0)(7.1%)	14(100%)
Zimer	5 (E 19.6) (18.5%)	21(E 7.3)(77.8%)	1(E.1)(3.7%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	27(100%)
Lohar	3(E 5.1)(42.9%)	4(E 1.9)(57.1%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	7(100%)
Khati	9(E 9.4) (69.2%)	4(E 3.5)(30.8%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	13(100%)
Kamboj	18(E 18.1) (72.0%)	7(E6.7)(28.0%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	25(100%)
Kumhar	10(E 12.3) (58.8%)	7(E 4.6)(41.2%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	17(100%)
Rai Sikh	11(E 10.1) (78.6%)	3(E 3.8)(21.4%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	14(100%)
Nai	12(E 13.0) (66.7%)	6(E 4.8)(33.3%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	0 (E .1)(.0%)	18(100%)
Garhwali	7(E 10.1) (50.0%)	7(E3.8)(50.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	0 (E .0)(.0%)	14(100%)
Total	221(E221) (72.5%)	82(E 82)(26.9%)	1(E 1)(.3%)	1(E 1)(.3%)	305 (100%)
Calculated value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	At 0.05	Null hypo.	
129.426	48	.0001	65.17	Rejected.	

A look at table depicts that the obtained chi-square value is found to be significant at .05 levels because calculated value, i.e. 129.426 is greater than its table value for 48 degree of freedom, i.e. 65.17 at .05 level. Thus, it can be concluded that the Ahir, Gujjar, Saini, Sunar, Labana, and Rai-sikh's caste peoples contained very cordial and friendly relations with Higher Castes in comparison to other remaining castes, i.e. Varagi, Darzi, Teli, Pal-gadria, Zimer, Lohar, Khati, Kamboj, Kumhar, Nai and Garhwali caste peoples.

Table 4: Backward Caste and their views about reservation policy to create a social gap between BCs and Higher Castes

Castes	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
Ahir	0 (E4.1) (.0%)	58 (E37.2) (96.7%)	2(E18.7) (3.3%)	60 (100%)
Gujjar	4(E1.3) (21.1%)	8 (E11.8) (42.1%)	7 (E5.9) (36.8%)	19 (100%)
Saini	6(E2.7) (15.4%)	21(E24.2) (53.8%)	12 (E12.1) (30.8%)	39 (100%)
Sunar	0 (E.8) (.0%)	8 (E6.8) (72.7%)	3 (E3.4) (27.3%)	11 (100%)
Varagi	1 (E.8) (9.1%)	7 (E6.8) (63.6%)	3 (E3.4) (27.3%)	11(100%)
Darzi	0 (E.3) (.0%)	3 (E3.1) (60.0%)	2 (E1.6) (40.0%)	5(100%)
Teli	0 (E.4) (.0%)	2 (E3.7) (33.3%)	4(E1.9) (66.7%)	6 (100%)
Pal Gadoria	1 (E.3) (20.0%)	1 (E3.1) (20.0%)	3 (E1.6) (60.0%)	5(100%)
Labana	1 (E1.0) (7.1%)	11 (E 8.7) (78.6%)	2 (E 4.4) (14.3%)	14(100%)
Zimer	1 (E 1.9) (3.7%)	9 (E 16.7) (33.3%)	17 (E 8.4) (63.0%)	27(100%)
Lohar	1 (E.5) (14.3%)	3 (E4.3) (42.9%)	3 (E2.2) (42.9%)	7(100%)
Khati	1 (E .9) (7.7%)	9(E 8.1) (69.2%)	3 (E 4.0) (23.1%)	13(100%)
Kamboj	0(E 1.7)(.0%)	16 (E15.5)(64.0%)	9 (E 7.8) (36.0%)	25(100%)
Kumhar	2 (E 1.2) (11.8%)	7 (E 10.5) (41.2%)	8 (E 5.3) (47.1%)	17(100%)
Rai Sikh	1 (E 1.0) (7.1%)	5 (E 8.7) (35.7%)	8 (E 4.4) (57.1%)	14(100%)
Nai	2(E 1.2)(11.1%)	8 (E 11.2) (44.4%)	8 (E 5.6) (44.4%)	18(100%)
Garhwali	0 (E 1.0) (.0%)	13 (E 8.7) (92.9%)	1 (E 4.4) (7.1%)	14(100%)
Total	21 (E 21.0) (6.9%)	189 (E 189.0) (62.0%)	95 (E 95.0) (31.1%)	305 (100%)
Calculated value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	At 0.05	Null hypo.
85.502	32	.0001	46.19	Rejected.

The above table showed that the table value of chi-square for df 32 at .05 level of significant is 46.19. The calculated value of chi-square, i.e., 85.502, is higher than the table value. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Gujjar, Saini, Varagi, Pal-gadoria, Lohar, Khati, Kumhar, Nai, Labana, and Rai-sikh castes' households thought that it (reservation policy) created a social gap between Backward Castes and Upper Caste's peoples whereas Ahir, Sunar, Varagi, Khati, Kamboj, Labana and Garhwali were on the 'no' side, Gujjar, Darzi, Teli, Pal-gadoria, Zimer, Lohar, Khati, Kamboj, Kumhar, Nai, and Rai-sikh were on the response of 'can't say'.

Table: 5 Caste and obtained govt. jobs through reservation policy

Castes	Yes	No	Total	
Ahir/Yadav	16 (E 16.3) (26.7%)	44 (E 43.7) (73.3%)	60 (100%)	
Gujjar	6 (E 5.2) (31.6%)	13 (E 13.8) (68.4%)	19 (100%)	
Saini	10 (E 10.6) (25.6%)	29 (E 28.4) (74.4%)	39 (100%)	
Sunar	4 (E 3.0) (36.4%)	7 (E 8.0) (63.6%)	11 (100%)	
Varagi	4 (E 3.0) (36.4%)	7 (E 8.0) (63.6%)	11(100%)	
Darzi	2 (E 1.4) (40.0%)	3 (E 3.6) (60.0%)	5(100%)	
Teli	0 (E 1.6) (.0%)	6 (E 4.4) (100.0%)	6 (100%)	
Pal Gadria	2 (E 1.4) (40.0%)	3 (E 3.6) (60.0%)	5(100%)	
Labana	6 (E 3.8) (42.9%)	8 (E 10.2) (57.1%)	14(100%)	
Zimer	3 (E 7.3) (11.1%)	24 (E 19.7) (88.9%)	27(100%)	
Lohar	2 (E 1.9) (28.6%)	5 (E 5.1) (71.4%)	7(100%)	
Khati	7 (E 3.5) (53.8%)	6 (E 9.5) (46.2%)	13(100%)	
Kamboj	7 (E 6.8) (28.0%)	18 (E 18.2) (72.0%)	25(100%)	
Kumhar	2 (E 4.6) (11.8%)	15 (E 12.4) (88.2%)	17(100%)	
Rai Sikh	5 (E 3.8) (35.7%)	9 (E 10.2) (64.3%)	14(100%)	
Nai	5 (E 4.9) (27.8%)	13 (E 13.1) (72.2%)	18(100%)	
Garhwali	2 (E 3.8) (14.3%)	12 (E 10.2) (85.7%)	14(100%)	
Total	83 (E 83.0) (27.2%)	222 (E 222.0) (72.8%)	305 (100 %)	
Calculated value	Df	At 0.05	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Null hypo.
17.916	16	26.30	.329	Accepted

The above table illustrates that the table value of chi-square for df 16 at 0.05 level of significant is 26.30. The calculated value of chi-square, i.e., 17.916, is less than the table value. There is no significant relationship between caste of the respondents and obtained govt. / semi-govt. jobs through the reservation policy by them or their family yet. Although there is no statistical significance, but the per cent distribution cleared that 26.7 % Ahir, 31.6 % Gujjar, 25.6 % Saini, 36.4 % Sunar, 36.4 % Varagi, 40 % Darzi and Pal-gadria each, 42.9 % Labana, 11.1 % Zimer, 28.6 % Lohar, 53.8% Khati, 28% Kamboj, 11.8 % Kumhar, 35.7% Rai-sikh, 27.8 % Nai, and 14.3 % Garhwali' respondents obtained govt. / semi-govt. jobs against reserved quota themselves or their family members but peoples belonged to Gujjar, Saini, Sunar, Varagi, Teli, Zimer, Lohar, Nai, and Garhwali' castes did not obtain jobs due to their non-eligibility.

Table: 6 Backward Caste and availed Age relaxations in getting job

Castes	Availed Age relaxations in getting job			Total
	Yes	No	N.A.	
Ahir/Yadav	12 (E10.0) (20.0%)	3(E5.1) (5.0%)	45(E44.9) (75.0%)	60 (100%)
Gujjar	3(E3.2) (15.8%)	2(E1.6) (10.5%)	14(E14.2) (73.7%)	19 (100%)
Saini	7(E6.5) (17.9%)	3(E3.3) (7.7%)	29(E29.2) (74.4%)	39 (100%)
Sunar	3(E1.8) (27.3%)	0(E.9) (.0%)	8(E8.2) (72.7%)	11 (100%)
Varagi	1(E1.8) (9.1%)	2(E.9) (18.2%)	8(E8.2) (72.7%)	11(100%)
Darzi	2 (E.8) (40.0%)	0(E.4) (.0%)	3 (E3.7) (60.0%)	5(100%)
Teli	0(E1.0) (.0%)	0(E.5) (.0%)	6(E4.5) (100.0%)	6 (100%)
Pal Gadoria	1(E.8) (20.0%)	1(E.4) (20.0%)	3(E3.7) (60.0%)	5(100%)
Labana	1(E2.3) (7.1%)	4(E1.2) (28.6%)	9(E10.5) (64.3%)	14(100%)
Zimer	0(E4.5) (.0%)	3(E2.3) (11.1%)	24(E20.2) (88.9%)	27(100%)
Lohar	2(E1.2) (28.6%)	0(E.6) (.0%)	5(E5.2) (71.4%)	7(100%)
Khafi	4(E2.2) (30.8%)	2(E1.1) (15.4%)	7(E9.7) (53.8%)	13(100%)
Kamboj	6(E4.2) (24.0%)	1(E2.1) (4.0%)	18(E18.7) (72.0%)	25(100%)
Kumhar	1(E2.8) (5.9%)	1(E1.4) (5.9%)	15(E12.7) (88.2%)	17(100%)
Rai Sikh	3(E2.3) (21.4%)	1(E1.2) (7.1%)	10(E10.5) (71.4%)	14(100%)
Nai	3(E3.0) (16.7%)	3(E1.5) (16.7%)	12(E13.5) (66.7%)	18(100%)
Garhwali	2(E2.3) (14.3%)	0(E1.2) (.0%)	12(E10.5) (85.7%)	14(100%)
Total	51(E51.0) (16.7%)	26(E26.0) (8.5%)	228(E228.0) (74.8%)	305 (100 %)
Calculated value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	At 0.05	Null hypo.
33.524	32	.393	46.19	Accepted

An examination of chi-square table shows that the table value of chi-square for df 32 at .05 level of significant is 46.19 as the calculated value of chi-square, i.e., 33.524 is not greater than the table value. Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted and the difference between the theory and observation is non-significant. Hence, there is no significant relationship between the castes of the respondents and availability of any relaxations in getting job.

Table: 7 Caste and Forms of benefit

Castes	Admission against reserve quota	Relaxation in score (Marks)	Relaxation in fees	Scholarship facilities	1+2+3+4	Any other	N.A	Total
Ahir	8 (E5.1) (13.3%)	1 (E .6) (1.7%)	2(E 2.2) (3.3%)	0(E .8) (.0%)	9(E 6.7) (15.0%)	1(E .6) (1.7%)	39(E44.1) (65.0%)	60 (E 60) (100.0%)
Gujjar	0(E 1.6) (.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	1(E.7) (5.3%)	0(E .2) (.0%)	2(E 2.1) (10.5%)	0(E .2) (.0%)	16(E14.0) (84.2%)	19 (E 19) (100.0%)
Saini	5(E 3.3) (12.8%)	1(E .4) (2.6%)	1(E 1.4) (2.6%)	0(E .5) (.0%)	7(E 4.3) (17.9%)	0(E .4) (.0%)	25(E28.6) (64.1%)	39 (E 39) (100.0%)
Sunar	1(E.9) (9.1%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	1(E .4) (9.1%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	1(E1.2) (9.1%)	1(E.1) (9.1%)	7(E8.1) (63.6%)	11 (E 11) (100.0%)
Varagi	1(E .9) (9.1%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	0(E .4) (.0%)	0(E .1) ()	2(E 1.2) (18.2%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	8(E8.1) (72.7%)	11 (E 11) (100.0%)
Darzi	1(E .4) (20.0%)	0(E .0) (.0%)	0(E .2) (.0%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	1(E .6) (20.0%)	0(E .0) (.0%)	3(E3.7) (60.0%)	5 (E 5) (100.0%)
Teli	0(E .5) (.0%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	1(E.7) (16.7%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	5(E4.4) (83.3%)	6 (E 6) (100.0%)
Pal Gadhria	0(E.4) (.0%)	0(E.0) (.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	1(E .6) (20.0%)	0(E.0) (.0%)	4(E3.7) (80.0%)	5 (E 5) (100.0%)
Labana	2(E 1.2) (14.3%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	0(E.5) (.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	0(E .1.6) (.0%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	12(E10.3) (85.7%)	14 (E 14) (100.0%)
Zimer	1 (E 2.3) (3.7%)	0(E.3) (.0%)	0(E1.0) (.0%)	1(E .4) (3.7%)	2(E3.0) (7.4%)	0(E .3) (.0%)	23(E19.8) (85.2%)	27 (E 27) (100.0%)
Lohar	0(E .6) (.0%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	0(E.3) (.0%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	2(E .8) (28.6%)	0(E.1) ()	5(E5.1) (71.4%)	7 (E 7) (100.0%)
Khati	1 (E1.1) (7.7%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	2(E.5) (15.4%)	1(E.2) (7.7%)	1(E1.4) (7.7%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	8(E9.5) (61.5%)	13 (E 13) (100.0%)
Kamboj	4(E2.1) (16.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	0(E .9) (.0%)	1(E .3) (4.0%)	1(E 2.8) (4.0%)	1(E.2) (4.0%)	18 (E18.4) (72.0%)	25 (E 25) (100.0%)
Kumhar	1 (E1.4) (5.9%)	0(E .2) (.0%)	0(E .6) (.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	3(E1.9) (17.6%)	0(E .2) (.0%)	13(E12.5) (76.5%)	17 (E 17) (100.0%)
Rai Sikh	0(E1.2) (.0%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	0(E.5) (.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	1(E1.6) (7.1%)	0(E .1) (.0%)	13(E10.3) (92.9%)	14 (E 14) (100.0%)
Nai	1 (E1.5) (5.6%)	1 (E.2) (5.6%)	4(E .6) (22.2%)	1(E.2) (5.6%)	0(E 2.0) (.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	11(E13.2) (61.1%)	18 (E 18) (100.0%)
Garhwali	0(E 1.2) (.0%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	0(E.5) (.0%)	0(E.2) (.0%)	0(E1.6) (.0%)	0(E.1) (.0%)	14(E10.3) (100.0%)	14 (E 14) (100.0%)
Total	26(E26) (8.5%)	3(E3) (1.0%)	11(E 11) (3.6%)	4(E4) (1.3%)	34(E34) (11.1%)	3(E3) (1.0%)	224(E224) (73.4%)	305(E305) (100 %)
Calculated value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	At .05	Null Hypo.				
90.255	96	.646	119.87	Accepted				

The data in the table indicate that the chi-square value, i.e. 90.255, is less than the critical value, i.e.119.87, for 96 degree of freedom, at .05 level of significance. There is no significant relationship between the castes of the respondents and applied different forms of educational benefit through the reservation policy by themselves or their family members.

Table: 8 Backward Caste and their views about higher education will be possible to pursue without reservation

Castes	Yes	No	Total	
Ahir/Yadav	29 (E15) (48.3%)	31(E45) (51.7%)	60 (E 60) (100.0%)	
Gujjar	8(E4.7) (42.1%)	11(E14.3) (57.9%)	19 (E 19) (100.0%)	
Saini	7(E9.7) (17.9%)	32(E29.3) (82.1%)	39 (E 39) (100.0%)	
Sunar	4(E2.7) (36.4%)	7(E8.3) (63.6%)	11 (E 11) (100.0%)	
Varagi	4(E2.7) (36.4%)	7(E8.3) (63.6%)	11 (E 11) (100.0%)	
Darzi	0(E 1.2) (.0%)	5(E3.8) (100%)	5 (E 5) (100.0%)	
Teli	1(E 1.5) (16.7%)	5(E4.5) (83.3%)	6 (E 6) (100.0%)	
Pal Gadria	1(E 1.2) (20%)	4(E3.8) (80%)	5 (E 5) (100.0%)	
Labana	5(E3.5) (35.7%)	9(E10.5) (64.3%)	14 (E 14) (100.0%)	
Zimer	2(E6.7) (7.4%)	25(E20.3) (92.6%)	27 (E 27) (100.0%)	
Lohar	0(E 1.7) (.0%)	7(E5.3) (100%)	7 (E 7) (100.0%)	
Khati	3(E3.2) (23.1%)	10(E9.8) (76.9%)	13 (E 13) (100.0%)	
Kamboj	8(E6.2) (32%)	17(E18.8) (68%)	25 (E 25) (100.0%)	
Kumhar	0(E4.2) (0%)	17(E12.8) (100%)	17 (E 17) (100.0%)	
Rai Sikh	2(E3.5) (14.3%)	12(E10.5) (85.7%)	14 (E 14) (100.0%)	
Nai	2(E4.5) (11.1%)	16(E13.5) (88.9%)	18 (E 18) (100.0%)	
Garhwali	0(E3.5) (.0%)	14(E10.5) (100%)	14 (E 14) (100.0%)	
Total	76(E76) (24.9%)	229(E229) (75.1%)	305(E305) (100 %)	
Calculated value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	At 0.05	Null hypo.
46.361	16	.0001	26.30	Rejected

An examination of chi-square statistics shows that the table value of chi-square for df 16, at 0.05 level of significance is 26.30. The calculated value of chi-square, i.e. 46.361, is greater than the table value. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Ahir, Gujjar, Sunar, Varagi, Labana and Kamboj castes's respondents continue their education without reservation. It is also found in the study that the peoples of Ahir, Saini, Sunar, Teli, Pal-gadria, Khati and Nai castes think that they can compete with general castes without reservation than their counterparts.

CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION:

It was found in the study that the Ahir, Gujjar, Saini, Sunar, Labana, and Rai-sikh have had very cordial and friendly relations in comparison to other remaining castes, i.e. Varagi, Darzi, Teli, Pal-gadria, Zimer, Lohar, Khati, Kamboj, Kumhar, Nai and Garhwali caste peoples. It was found in the study that the Gujjar, Saini, Varagi, Pal-gadria, Lohar, Khati, Kumhar, Nai, Labana, and Rai-sikh castes' households thought that "reservation policy creates a social gap between Backward Castes and Upper Caste's peoples" than their counterparts. It is apparent from study that there are no significant relationships between the caste of the respondents and used reservation policy to obtain govt. / semi-govt. jobs, availed any relaxations in getting jobs and also to get education for them or their family members. But it is found in the survey that above 25 % of the respondents of Ahir, Gujjar, Saini, Sunar, Varagi, Darzi, Pal-gadria, Lohar, Khati, Kamboj, Kumhar, Rai-sikh and Nai castes, got the benefit of reservation policy in both fields, i.e. to achieve government / semi-government job and to get education. It is found in study that the peoples belonged to Gujjar, Saini, Sunar, Varagi, Teli, Zimer, Lohar, Nai, and Garhwali castes had not obtained jobs due to their non-eligibility, Ahir, Saini, Teli, Pal-gadria, Khati, and Kamboj households were in trying. On the other hand, Darzi, Pal-gadria, Zimer, Kumhar, Nai and Garhwali households told the main reasons as it is reaped by the rich persons.

The reservation policy has become a debatable issue in context of its utilisation, equitable merit perspective and the ongoing demands of some other sections of the population for inclusion and exclusion.

Though the Apex Court and many Backward Classes Commissions, from time to time have given the directions/recommendations to check the nature, level and extent of beneficiaries of reservation yet the politically motivated ruling parties are refuting its vary purpose by appeasing a particular class or community as a vote bank. Therefore, the significance of the reservation policy is to provide equal opportunities for enhancing the social, economic and educational status of the underprivileged communities and also to bring the structural and functional change in society.

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