

UGC's Draft Guidelines on De-reservation

For Prelims: University Grants Commission's (UGC), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Reservations

For Mains: Government Policies & Interventions, Issues Related to SCs & STs, Reservation

Source: IE

Why in News?

The <u>University Grants Commission's (UGC)</u> **draft guidelines** on implementing <u>reservations</u> in higher education have sparked significant debate, largely due to the proposal of 'de-reservation' in certain exceptional cases.

• In response, the Union government and the UGC have clarified that faculty positions in universities reserved for <u>Scheduled Castes (SCs)</u>, <u>Scheduled Tribes (STs)</u>, <u>Other Backward Classes (OBCs)</u>, <u>and Economically Weaker Section (EWS)</u> candidates will not be opened to the general category.

Note

 De-reservation refers to the potential removal of reserved seats or quotas allocated to specific categories, such as SCs, STs, OBCs and EWS.

What do the UGC Draft Guidelines Encompass?

- The UGC had tasked a committee, led by **Dr H S Rana**, the director of the Institute of Public Administration, to formulate new draft guidelines for implementing reservations in higher education, considering the changes and new government instructions since the 2006 guidelines.
 - The aim was to clarify existing rules and incorporate updates from Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) circulars based on court orders.
- The draft encompasses various chapters covering aspects like quotas in faculty posts, preparation of reservation rosters, de-reservation, verification of caste claims, and reservation in student admissions.
- The chapter on de-reservation is at the centre of the debate, as it suggests that reserved
 faculty positions could be dereserved in "exceptional cases" with adequate justification
 from the university concerned.
 - The guidelines state that a vacancy reserved for SC/ST or OBC candidates can be declared unreserved if enough candidates from these categories are not available.
 - Proposals for de-reservation of Group A and Group B level jobs must be submitted to the Education Ministry, while Group C and D level posts require approval from the

Why did this De-reservation Chapter cause an Outcry?

Reasons for Protest:

- Contrary to current academic practices, where reserved faculty positions are not converted for general candidates, the draft guidelines appeared to pave the way for dereservation in faculty positions leading to a public outcry.
 - The controversy arose as this provision extended Group A posts to include Group B, C and D.
- The Education Ministry officially maintains a ban on the de-reservation of reserved vacancies for SC, ST, and OBC in direct recruitment.
 - Historically unfilled quota positions are traditionally re-advertised, and special recruitment drives are conducted until suitable candidates are identified.
- This was seen as a violation of the constitutional mandate of reservation and a threat to the representation and empowerment of the marginalised communities in higher education.

UGC and Government's Reaction:

- In response to the public outcry, the Ministry of Education and UGC swiftly issued clarifications, emphasizing that there is no new instruction permitting de-reservation.
 - The Ministry reiterated that the Central Educational Institutions (CEI) Act,
 2019, prohibits the de-reservation of reserved posts, and all vacancies must be filled as per the 2019 Act.
- UGC Chairman clarified that the guidelines were only in draft form, assuring that any provision related to de-reservation would not be part of the final document.

What is the University Grants Commission?

- The University Grants Commission (UGC) came into existence on 28th December, 1953 and became a statutory Organization of the Government of India by an Act of Parliament in 1956, for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in university education.
- The UGC operates under the **Ministry of Education**, the Central Government appoints a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and ten other members to the UGC.
 - The Chairman is chosen from people who are not officers of the Central Government or any State Government.
- Apart from providing grants to eligible universities and colleges, the Commission also advises
 the Central and State Governments on the measures that are necessary for the development of
 Higher Education.
- It functions from New Delhi as well as its six Regional offices located in Bangalore, Bhopal, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune.
- It also regulates the recognition of fake universities, autonomous colleges, deemed to be universities and distance education institutions.

Constitutional Provisions Governing Reservation

- The Indian Constitution contains several provisions for reservation. Part XVI deals with SC and ST reservations in Central and State legislatures.
- Articles 15(4) and 16(4) enable the reservation of government service seats for SCs and STs.
 - The **Constitution 77th Amendment Act of 1995** introduced Article 16(4A) in the Indian Constitution, allowing the government to **implement reservation in promotions.**
 - Subsequently, the 85th Amendment Act of 2001 modified Article 16(4A) to provide consequential seniority to SC and ST candidates promoted through reservation.
- Article 16(4B) allows the state to fill unfilled SC/ST vacancies in the succeeding year, bypassing the 50% reservation cap.
- Articles 330 and 332 provide specific representation for SCs and STs in Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
- Panchayats and Municipalities also have reservation provisions under Articles 243D and 243T.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Mains:

Q. Whether the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) can enforce the implementation of constitutional reservation for the Scheduled Castes in the religious minority institutions? Examine. **(2018)**

