

P R E F A C E

By this time about five decades have passed after the attainment of India's Independence. The cast of India and various State Governments have adopted the reservation policy in different respects. In spite of administrative bottlenecks, success has been achieved but in order to get more success, the programmes should be taken in more depth and only then real success will come.

The first chapter of thesis deals with the theoretical perspective on public policy of S.C., S.T. and O.B.C. Attempt has been made to throw light on various factors Instrument and Models in public policy that are responsible for making and understanding clearly of general conception and classification of public policy. The second chapter of the thesis means an attempt to clearly elucidate several research questions. It also includes a review of literature consisting of the books and journals which are relevant for the study. Methods of data collection and analysis has also been included in this chapter.

The third chapter of the thesis touches upon the changing dimension of policy making process, Governmental planning and image factors in public policy. The crux is based on Administrator, bureaucrats. New thinking on public policy that has imported a new dimension to public policy making process and Governmental planning.

The fourth chapter throws light on the origin, definition of caste and tribal and on the factors of caste and politics. It also surveys the reservation of the depressed classes during the period(1919-1950).

In the fifth chapter it has been tried to bring out as to what changes could be effected in the reservation policy without disturbing its broad frame and without eclipsing the ideal of social justice. It reveals the evaluation of the reservation policy and hurdles it had to cross. It evaluates its implementation in various sectors and sub-sectors. It analyses the reasons of its faulty implementation and also recommends what measures should be taken for its efficient and effective implementation.

The sixth chapter of the thesis examines changes brought forth by the reservation policy under five year plans in the educational and economic fields and the improvement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of five year plan programmes of the Scheduled Castes have been analysed and measures have been suggested for improvement. The case for providing special facilities for the tribal development programme as enlisted by West Bengal Tribal development co-operative Corporation Limited. A profile of the 8th five year plan including the Annual plan 1990-91 of West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation in West Bengal has been included in chapter seven.

The eight chapter is on the extent of main report and recommendation of Backward Classes commission, Supreme Court's Mandal Commission case 1992, Report of the Backward Classes Commission, a summary of cases under Article 15(4). It also explains clearly in arguments in favour and against the reservation policy, the critical assesment of reservation policy in the involveent of politics in reservation policy.

The last chapter of the thesis offers an outline summary and critical appraisal of all the chapters that has been dealt here. It derives conclusions from the fore going ones.

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