

# History of Reservations In Tamil Nadu

1871	Non-brahminical Hindu and Muslim communities eliminated from political prospects
1881	Special interest in socially backward entities proposed
1882	Recommendation made to use "Education" as the criteria of backwardness.
1893	Madras Govt provides "Spl Attention" for 49 different castes
26 July 1902	Chatrapati Sahu Maharaja gives 50% reservation for non-Brahmins
1920	Sahu Maharaja increased the reservation percentage from 50% to 90%
1927	Caste was kept as primary factor in the recruitment process for Government jobs in Madras state

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1951	Reservation stood at 41%
1963	Supreme Court has put a ceiling of 50% on reservations (R. Balaji Vs Mysore )
1971	Quota increased to 49% after Sattanathan Commission
1980	Total Reservation Stood at 68%
1989	ST gets 1% quota after Vanniar Sangam protest quota increased to 69%
1992	Supreme Court in Mandal Judgement reiterated that Reservation percentage cannot exceed 50%
1994	Court instructed Tamil Nadu Government to follow 50% reservations
1994	69% Reservation was included in 9th Schedule

## **The Ninth Schedule**

- The first amendment to the Indian Constitution added the Ninth Schedule to it.
- It was introduced by the Nehru Government, on 10 May 1951 to address judicial decisions and pronouncements especially about the chapter on fundamental rights.
- The state wanted to pursue nationalisation, take away lands from the zamindars, re-distribute them, and make special provisions for the socially and economically backward.

## **The Supreme Court Judgment and the Ninth Schedule:**

In a landmark ruling on 11 January 2007, the Supreme Court of India ruled that all laws (including those in the Ninth Schedule) would be open to Judicial Review if they violated the basic structure of the constitution. Chief Justice of India, Yogesh Kumar Sabharwal noted, “If laws put in the Ninth Schedule abridge or abrogate fundamental rights resulting in violation of the basic structure of the constitution, such laws need to be invalidated.”

**The Supreme Court judgment laid that the laws placed under Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973 shall be open to challenge in court if they violated fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 14, 19, 20 and 21 of the Constitution.**