

Chapter 1 : Reservation | Define Reservation at www.nxgvision.com

An Indian reservation is a legal designation for an area of land managed by a federally recognized Native American tribe under the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs rather than the state governments of the United States in which they are physically located.

View Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the federal government changed its policy, basing it on forced assimilation instead of concentration and isolation onto reservations. This was due to a report on the poor quality of life on the isolated reservations. Therefore, the Allotment Act Dawes Act was instituted in The act ended the general policy of granting land parcels to whole tribes by instead granting small parcels of land to individual tribe members. In some cases, the allotted land was then further reduced by opening up the excess to white settlers. The individual allotment policy continued until Source: An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section: Provided, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: And provided further, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act: And provided further, That when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Provided, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within four years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office. That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land-office for the district in which the lands are located, to have

the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land-office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: Provided, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: Provided, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this act: And provided further, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and the form and manner of executing such release prescribed by Congress: Provided however, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sale purpose of securing homes to actual settlers and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: And provided further, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lieu thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes Indians; to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto. And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law. And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any

other employes in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such reservation; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor. That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order. That for the purpose of making the surveys and resurveys mentioned in section two of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this act. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Southwestern Colorado to a new reservation by and with consent of a majority of the adult male members of said tribe. Approved, February, 8,

Chapter 2 : Reservation System in India: Concept, Arguments and Conclusions

A central reservation system, also known as a CRS, is a type of system designed for those working in the hospitality industry. It allows those professionals to book travel arrangements for guests and view those details across all computers in the same system.

History[edit] Colonial and early US history[edit] From the beginning of the European colonization of the Americas , Europeans often removed native peoples from lands they wished to occupy. The means varied, including treaties made under considerable duress, forceful ejection, and violence, and in a few cases voluntary moves based on mutual agreement. The removal caused many problems such as tribes losing means of livelihood by being subjected to a defined area, farmers having inadmissible land for agriculture, and hostility between tribes. The area was acres [15]. Today it is called Indian Mills in Shamong Township [15] [16]. One example was the Five Civilized Tribes , who were removed from their native lands in the southern United States and moved to modern-day Oklahoma , in a mass migration that came to be known as the Trail of Tears. Some of the lands these tribes were given to inhabit following the removals eventually became Indian reservations. Relations between settlers and natives had grown increasingly worse as the settlers encroached on territory and natural resources in the West. In , President Ulysses S. Grant pursued a "Peace Policy" as an attempt to avoid violence. The policy called for the replacement of government officials by religious men, nominated by churches, to oversee the Indian agencies on reservations in order to teach Christianity to the native tribes. The Quakers were especially active in this policy on reservations. Reservations were generally established by executive order. In many cases, white settlers objected to the size of land parcels, which were subsequently reduced. A report submitted to Congress in found widespread corruption among the federal Native American agencies and generally poor conditions among the relocated tribes. Many tribes ignored the relocation orders at first and were forced onto their limited land parcels. Enforcement of the policy required the United States Army to restrict the movements of various tribes. The pursuit of tribes in order to force them back onto reservations led to a number wars with Native Americans which included some massacres. The most well-known conflict was the Sioux War on the northern Great Plains , between and , which included the Battle of Little Bighorn. Other famous wars in this regard included the Nez Perce War. By the late s, the policy established by President Grant was regarded as a failure, primarily because it had resulted in some of the bloodiest wars between Native Americans and the United States. By , President Rutherford B. Hayes began phasing out the policy, and by all religious organizations had relinquished their authority to the federal Indian agency. Individualized reservations â€” [edit] In , Congress undertook a significant change in reservation policy by the passage of the Dawes Act , or General Allotment Severalty Act. The act ended the general policy of granting land parcels to tribes as-a-whole by granting small parcels of land to individual tribe members. In some cases, for example, the Umatilla Indian Reservation , after the individual parcels were granted out of reservation land, the reservation area was reduced by giving the "excess land" to white settlers. The individual allotment policy continued until when it was terminated by the Indian Reorganization Act. It laid out new rights for Native Americans, reversed some of the earlier privatization of their common holdings, and encouraged tribal sovereignty and land management by tribes. The act slowed the assignment of tribal lands to individual members and reduced the assignment of "extra" holdings to nonmembers. For the following 20 years, the U. The Indians would lose their lands but were to be compensated, although many were not. Even though discontent and social rejection killed the idea before it was fully implemented, five tribes were terminatedâ€”the Coshatta , Ute , Paiute , Menominee and Klamath â€”and groups in California lost their federal recognition as tribes. Many individuals were also relocated to cities, but one-third returned to their tribal reservations in the decades that followed. Land tenure and federal Indian law[edit] With the establishment of reservations, tribal territories diminished to a fraction of original areas and indigenous customary practices of land tenure sustained only for a time, and not in every instance. Instead, the federal government established regulations that subordinated tribes to the authority, first, of the military, and then of the Bureau Office of Indian Affairs. Tribal tenure identifies jurisdiction over land-use planning and zoning,

negotiating with the close participation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs leases for timber harvesting and mining. Tribes hire both members, other Indians and non-Indians in varying capacities; they may run tribal stores, gas stations, and develop museums e. They may also construct homes on tribally held lands. As such, members are tenants-in-common , which may be likened to communal tenure. Even if some of this pattern emanates from pre-reservation tribal custom, generally the tribe has the authority to modify tenant in-common practices. Wagon loaded with squash, Rosebud Indian Reservation , ca. There had been a few allotment programs ahead of the Dawes Act. However, the vast fragmentation of reservations occurred from the enactment of this act up to , when the Indian Reorganization Act was passed. Congress has attempted to mollify the impact of heirship by granting tribes the capacity to acquire fragmented allotments owing to heirship by financial grants. Tribes may also include such parcels in long-range land use planning. With alienation to non-Indians, their increased presence on numerous reservations has changed the demography of Indian Country. One of many implications of this fact is that tribes can not always effectively embrace the total management of a reservation, for non-Indian owners and users of allotted lands contend that tribes have no authority over lands that fall within the tax and law-and-order jurisdiction of local government. The court decision turned, in part, on the perception of Indian character, contending that the tribe did not have jurisdiction over the alienated allotments. In a number of instancesâ€”e. One finds the majority of non-Indian landownership and residence in the open areas and, contrariwise, closed areas represent exclusive tribal residence and related conditions. Indian Country today consists of tripartite governmentâ€”i. Where state and local governments may exert some, but limited, law-and-order authority, tribal sovereignty is diminished. This situation prevails in connection with Indian gaming because federal legislation makes the state a party to any contractual or statutory agreement. There are many churches on reservations; most would occupy tribal land by consent of the federal government or the tribe. BIA agency offices, hospitals, schools, and other facilities usually occupy residual federal parcels within reservations. Many reservations include one or more sections about acres of school lands, but those lands typically remain part of the reservation e. As a general practice, such lands may sit idle or be grazed by tribal ranchers. Disputes over land sovereignty[edit] When the Europeans discovered the "New World" in the fifteenth century, the land that was new to them had been home to Native Peoples for thousands of years. The American colonial government determined a precedent of establishing the land sovereignty of North America through treaties between countries. This precedent was upheld by the United States government. As a result, most Native American land was "purchased" by the United States government, a portion of which was designated to remain under Native sovereignty. The United States government and Native Peoples do not always agree on how land should be governed, which has resulted in a series of disputes over sovereignty. Black Hills land dispute[edit] Main article: Iroquois land claims in Upstate New York[edit] Fort Stanwix , NY While Treaty of Paris that ended the American Revolution addressed land sovereignty disputes between the British Crown and the colonies, it neglected to settle hostilities between indigenous peopleâ€” specifically those who fought on the side of the British, as four of the members of the Haudenosaunee didâ€” and colonists. The other two tribes followed with similar arrangements. Despite Iroquois protests, federal authorities did virtually nothing to correct the injustice. By eighty percent of all Iroquois reservation land in New York was leased by non-Haudenosaunees. The Hopi reservation is 2, The Hopi, also known as the Pueblo people, made many spiritually motivated migrations throughout the Southwest before settling in present-day Northern Arizona. This march is similar to the well known Cherokee "Trail of Tears" and like it, many tribe did not survive the trek. The roughly 11, tribe members were imprisoned here in what the United States government deemed an experimental Indian reservation that failed because it became too expensive, there were too many people to feed, and they were continuously raided by other native tribes. This treaty gave them the right to the land and semi-autonomous governance of it. The Hopi reservation, on the other hand, was created through an executive order by President Arthur in This was a further act of enclosure by the US government. Each family received acres or less and the remaining land was deemed "surplus" because it was more than the tribes needed. This "surplus" land was then made available for purchase by American citizens. The land designated to the Navajo and Hopi reservation was originally considered barren and unproductive by white settlers until when prospectors

scoured the land for oil. The mining companies pressured the US government to set up Native American councils on the reservations so that they could agree to contracts, specifically leases, in the name of the tribe. Some people had even built their houses out of mine waste. Many years later, these same men who worked the mines died from lung cancer and their families received no form of financial compensation. In , the Church Rock uranium mill spill was the largest release of radioactive waste in US history. The spill contaminated the Puerco River with 1, tons of solid radioactive waste and 93 million gallons of acidic, radioactive tailings solution which flowed downstream into the Navajo Nation. The Navajos used the water from this river for irrigation and their livestock but were not immediately informed about the contamination and its danger. The utility companies needed a new source of power so they began the construction of coal-fired power plants. They placed these power plants in the four corners region. This case is an example of environmental racism and injustice, per the principles established by the Participants of the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, [43] because the Navajo and Hopi people, which are communities of color, low income, and political alienation, were disproportionately affected by the proximity and resulting pollution of these power plants which disregard their right to clean air, their land was degraded, and because the related public policies are not based on mutual respect of all people. The mining companies wanted more land but the joint ownership of the land made negotiations difficult. At the same time, Hopi and Navajo tribes were squabbling over land rights while Navajo livestock continuously grazed on Hopi land. Boyden took advantage of this situation, presenting it to the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs claiming that if the government did not step in and do something, a bloody war would ensue between the tribes. This affected 6, Navajo people and ultimately benefitted coal companies the most who could now more easily access the disputed land. Instead of using military violence to deal with those who refused to move, the government passed what became known as the Bennett Freeze to encourage the people to leave. The Bennett Freeze banned 1. This was meant to be a temporary incentive to push tribe negotiations but lasted over forty years until when President Obama lifted the moratorium. Life and culture[edit] Red Cliff Indian Reservation in Wisconsin during their annual pow wow Many Native Americans who live on reservations deal with the federal government through two agencies: The standard of living on some reservations is comparable to that in the developing world , with issues of infant mortality, [45] life expectancy, poor nutrition, poverty, and alcohol and drug abuse. In recent years, cultural historians have set out to reconstruct this notion as what they claim to be a culturally inaccurate romanticism. Native American gaming In , the Seminole tribe in Florida opened a high-stakes bingo operation on its reservation in Florida. The state attempted to close the operation down but was stopped in the courts. In the s, the case of California v.

Chapter 3 : Reservation | Definition of Reservation by Merriam-Webster

The Indian reservation system was created to keep Native Americans off of lands that European Americans wished to settle. The reservation system allowed Indian tribes to govern themselves and to maintain some of their cultural and social traditions.

Reservation System in India: Concept, Arguments and Conclusions Article shared by: Concept, Arguments and Conclusions! Reservation in common terms refers to an act of reserving, keeping back or withholding. Reservation in the Indian Context: The Rationale behind the Concept: The underlying theory for the provision of reservation by the state is the under-representation of the identifiable groups as a legacy of the Indian caste system. The framers of the Constitution believed that, due to the caste system, SCs and the STs were historically oppressed and denied respect and equal opportunity in Indian society and were thus under-represented in nation-building activities. After introducing the provision for reservation once, it got related to vote bank politics and the following governments and the Indian Parliament routinely extended this period, without any free and fair revisions. Later, reservations were introduced for other sections as well. Arguments Offered By Supporters of Reservation: Reservations are a political necessity in India b. Although Reservation schemes do undermine the quality, they are needed to provide social justice to the most marginalized and underprivileged which is their human right. Meritocracy is meaningless without equality. First all people must be brought to the same level, whether it elevates a section or decelerates another, regardless of merit. Arguments Offered by Anti-Reservationists: Intellectuals and Philanthropists agree that reservations will divide India Reservation is similar to internal partition because in addition to being a form of ethnic discrimination, it also builds walls against inter-caste and inter-faith marriages. Vast majority of voters are discriminating against a newly created minority. Reservations are the biggest enemy of meritocracy. By offering reservation through relaxed entry criteria, we are fuelling inflation of moderate credentials as opposed to the promotion of merit based education system, which is the foundation of many progressive countries. Meritocracy should not be polluted by injecting relaxation of entry barriers, rather should be encouraged by offering financial aids to the underprivileged although deserving candidates only. Caste Based Reservation only perpetuates the notion of caste in society, rather than weakening it as a factor of social consideration, as envisaged by the constitution. Reservation is a tool to meet narrow political ends. Affirmative Action can be provided at a more comprehensive level taking into account various factors of exclusion such as caste, economic conditions, gender, kind of schooling received etc. A comprehensive scheme of Affirmative Action would be more beneficial than reservations in addressing concerns of social justice. Allocating quotas is a form of discrimination which is contrary to the right to equality. This is implicit acceptance of the fact that there are multiple factors of exclusion and discrimination at work in society. The policy of reservation has never been subject to a widespread social or political audit. Combination of factors like Wealth, Income, and Occupation etc will help to identify real needy people. There is fear that reservation once introduced will never be withdrawn even if there is a proof for upliftment of backward classes, due to political issues. This is a clear case of reverse discrimination. Many cite the Mandal Commission report while supporting the idea of reservations. This policy of the government has already caused increase in brain drain and may aggravate further. Under graduates and graduates will start moving to foreign universities for higher education. Committees and Commissions on the Issue of Reservation: The report was accepted as far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were concerned. Student Organisations launched nationwide agitations. Rajiv Goswami, a Delhi university student attempted self-immolation. Many students followed suit. Abu Saleh Shariff and Dr. Rakesh Basant was appointed for preparation of a report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India. The committee submitted its report in the year Implementation of Sachar Committee Recommendations: Specially in our historical context: It was in this context that the Prime Minister, Dr. This study was necessary because till then there was no authentic information on the social, economic and educational backwardness, of this community, thereby hampering proper formulation and implementation of specific policies, interventions and programmes to address the

issues relating to its socio-economic backwardness. Of the 76 recommendations of the Committee, 72 were accepted. Ministry of Minority Affairs being the Nodal Ministry for examining these recommendations. And in less than a year, i. The progress of implementation is being reviewed regularly. Ever since the Government has been taking regular steps towards implementation of major recommendations of the Sachar Committee. The Madrasa modernization programme has been revised to make it more attractive by providing better salary to teachers, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers, and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. Thirteen universities have been provided Rs. Three scholarship schemes for minority communities viz. The corpus was increased by Rs. A budget provision of Rs. A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched and candidates belonging to minority communities were provided assistance in The Multi-sectoral Development Programme was launched in identified minority concentration districts in In the current Financial Year. Plans of more than a dozen more MCDs have been approved till date. An inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing identified towns, having substantial minority population, rapidly in a holistic manner submitted its report on 8th November, Economic factor being an important tool in the upliftment of a community, all public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. In , branches were opened in such districts. In , new branches were opened. Reserve Bank of India revised its Master Circular on 5th July, on priority sector lending for improving credit facilities to minority communities. Rs crore were provided to minorities under priority sector lending during District Consultative Committees DCCs of lead banks have been directed to regularly monitor disposal and rejection of loan applications from minorities. Minorities Development and Finance Corporation: A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. A training module has been developed by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, for sensitization of government officials. A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report and submitted its report. Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in minority concentration areas. State Governments have been advised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development, to improve representation of minorities in local bodies. These have been processed as per approved modalities. An expert group constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission submitted its report on 13th March, This has been processed, along with the report of the expert group on diversity index, as per the approved modalities. To meet the ever growing need for ameliorating the condition of minorities, and Muslim community in particular, the Annual Plan allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been increased substantially to Rs 1, crore for the year The issue of reservation has remained a cause of disagreement between the reserved and the non- reserved sections of the society. While the unreserved segments, keep on opposing the provision, the neediest sections from within the reserved segments are hardly aware about how to get benefited from the provision or even whether there are such provisions. On the contrary, the creamy layer among the same segment is enjoying special privileges in the name of reservation and political factions are supporting them for vote banks. Reservation is no doubt good, as far as it is a method of appropriate positive discrimination for the benefit of the downtrodden and economically backward Sections o, the society but when it tends to harm the society and ensures privileges for some at the cost of others for narrow political ends, as it is in the present form, it should be done away with, as soon possible.

Chapter 4 : The reservation system | Native Americans (article) | Khan Academy

A computer reservation system or central reservation system (CRS) is a computerized system used to store and retrieve information and conduct transactions related to air travel, hotels, car rental, or other activities.

Historical Background[edit] Caste and community profile of people below the poverty line in India, as outlined in the Sachar Report. The primary objective of the reservation system in India is to enhance the social and educational status of underprivileged communities and thus improve their lives. The government of India believed that it was important to give benefits to people who lack cognitive ability so that they have a chance to establish a livelihood. The cost of these benefits would be paid by all taxpayers of India and international funding agencies such as World bank, IMF and Asia development bank. Before independence[edit] Quota systems favouring certain castes and other communities existed before independence in several areas of British India. Demands for various forms of positive discrimination had been made, for example, in and He provided free education to everyone and opened several hostels to make it easier for them to receive it. He also tried to ensure that people thus educated were suitably employed, and he appealed both for a class-free India and the abolition of untouchability. His measures created 50 per cent reservation for backward communities. The depressed classes, roughly corresponding to the STs and SCs, were assigned a number of seats to be filled by election from constituencies in which only they could vote, although they could also vote in other seats. The proposal was controversial: Mahatma Gandhi fasted in protest against it but many among the depressed classes, including their leader, B. Ambedkar , favoured it. After negotiations, Gandhi reached an agreement with Ambedkar to have a single Hindu electorate, with Dalits having seats reserved within it. Electorates for other religions, such as Islam and Sikhism, remained separate. This became known as the Poona Pact. SCs were the primary targets of the practice, which was outlawed by the new Constitution of India. In , it was specified that 15 per cent and 7. It called for a similar change to admissions to institutes of higher education, except where states already had more generous requirements. It thus put a cap on reservations. For example, in the State of Tamil Nadu the caste-based reservation stands at 69 per cent and applies to about 87 per cent of the population. The Supreme Court ruling in the Indra Sawhney case said that reservations in job promotions are "unconstitutional" but allowed its continuation for five years. In , the Supreme Court upheld the amendments but stipulated that the concerned state will have to show, in each case, the existence of "compelling reasons" - which include "backwardness", "inadequacy of representation" and overall "administrative efficiency - before making provisions for reservation. The court further held that these provisions are merely enabling provisions. However, citing the Supreme Court decision, the policy was ruled to be unconstitutional by the Allahabad High Court in The cells help universities implement the reservation policy in student admission and staff recruitment processes for teaching and non-teaching jobs. Those not belonging to the designated communities can compete only for the remaining positions, while members of the designated communities can compete for either reserved or open position. Seats are reserved for people under the following criteria: Caste[edit] According to the Dharma Shastras in Hinduism, the society can be divided into four categories based on the birth and occupation of the family, a person is born into. This ratio is followed even in Parliament and all elections where a few constituencies are earmarked for those from certain communities which will next rotate in per the Delimitation Commission. The exact percentages vary from state to state: In West Bengal there is no reservation on religious basis but some economically and educationally backward Muslim castes basis surnames pertaining to different profession e. But in higher educational institutes, till now there is no reservation for the OBC community but there is reservation in regard to admission in primary, secondary and higher secondary studies. As of March , the Lok Sabha has not voted on the bill. Critics say gender cannot be held as a basis for reservation alone other factors should also be considered e. Some groups still demand that reservation for women should be at least 50 per cent as they comprise 50 per cent of the population. The Tamil Nadu government has allotted 3. This law was upheld by the Supreme Court in an interim order in but it constituted a Constitution bench to look further into the issue. The Central government has listed a number of Muslim communities as backward Muslims , making them

eligible for reservation. The government would not have been able to announce this due to the model code of conduct. On 12 January , the Election Commission stayed implementation of this decision for violation of the model code of conduct. It is like befooling them. These people are making tall claims just to win elections". He suggested that instead of promising to give reservations, the government should focus on basic issues of improving administration and governance. The court said that the sub-quota has been carved out only on religious lines and not on any other intelligible basis. The court criticised the decision: Though Andhra Pradesh Govt says economically backward children are admitted in to private schools under Right To Education RTE Act , but the fact is children are admitted in to private schools based on caste based reservations.

Chapter 5 : Front Office Management Reservation

A hotel reservation system is a software application that is implemented by hotels to allow guests to create secure online reservations. The hotel reservation system can be synced, not only with your current website, but also with Facebook.

What is a Central Reservation System? It allows those professionals to book travel arrangements for guests and view those details across all computers in the same system. Implementing a CRS can help you stay on top of trends, find out when your busy season occurs and check out when guests book less often. Before implementing one, you may want to look at the benefits, possible issues and even how the system works. How the System Works These systems originally featured one main computer terminal that everyone working for the company used and shared. Manufacturers then created a remote access version that allowed workers to access the same details from across the office and even across cities, states and countries. When a traveler books a flight, hotel room or even rental car, you can see that information on the screen. You can also make changes to that booking as needed. Top 10 Online Associate Degrees in Hospitality Management Companies That Use These Systems The first companies that used CRSs were airlines, though those airlines often used systems that had a smaller number of terminals connected to the same system. These systems allowed those airlines to book flights for passengers months in advance. Most airlines switched to more modern systems in later years that they could use across countries and even continents. Travel agencies then implemented the systems to better help travelers. Those agencies could book rental cars, hotel rooms, cruise ship passages and make dozens of other arrangements from one simple computer. Many restaurants and hotels now use these systems to keep track of guests. Benefits of a CRS One major benefit or advantage to using a central reservation system is that it lets you easily keep track of reservations. It also allows you to keep track of special requests from guests such as food allergies they have or certain rooms they need. Other advantages may include helping you manage content such as the products current available and the rates charged, giving travelers the option of getting the best price when booking through your company and keeping track of customer satisfaction. Possible Issues Some systems make you share information with other similar companies, which can cause a drop in profits and bookings. As travelers can compare your rates to the rates of others, they may decide to book elsewhere. You may find that the system you choose provides travelers with limited information. As they cannot see room amenities, square footage or other details, they may pick the cheapest option, even if you provide better service. Malachi Lloyd Green claims that these systems are also a potential threat for online hackers too. A CRS can help you more effectively manage and keep track of the bookings and reservations made by customers. These systems can help you appeal to more travelers and those who book online too. Always consider both the benefits and possible issues associated with a central reservation system before implementing one in your office.

Chapter 6 : What is a Central Reservation System? - Best Hospitality Degrees

CRS stands for: Central Reservations System. It is a computerized reservation software used to maintain the hotel information, room inventory and rates, to manage the reservation and process. A CRS provides hotel room rates and availability for many different distribution channels such as the GDS, IBE, OTA, 3rd party websites etc.

Room Number Room Particulars Though this system proved efficient, it generated a lot of paperwork with occasional scope for errors. The drawbacks were overcome by the central reservation system. Central Reservation System CRS It is a computerized reservation system that reduces paperwork and can handle large amount of reservation data effortlessly. In this system, since the guest data and reservation data are stored on the storage disks of the computers, it can be accessed at wish. It is stored in the form of a database of collection of records which can enable searching, adding, removing, or updating any guest related data. The computerized reservation system not only helps to make guest reservations but also helps to forecast how many accommodations can be reserved in an upcoming time period. It is forwarded to the front office reservation staff. The staff finds out details about the requirement and checks the availability of desired accommodation in the database. According to the reservation policies and procedures, the reservation staff member then notifies or suggests the reception about the accommodation availability and takes further appropriate action. The Role of Internet in Reservation The Internet has brought a momentum in the hospitality business as well. The hotel businesses are actively working on the Internet 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Internet has simplified complex system of reservations. The guests of the hotel can access rate charts, accommodation availability, check-in and check-out timings, details about the restaurants, and so on, at their own convenience. Managing Reservations The first step in reserving an accommodation is to check if the requested kind of accommodation is available for selling for a specific period of time. It is done by checking forecast boards or computerized systems. Accepting Reservation of Accommodation Reservation of an accommodation is accepted if the desired type of accommodation is available in the hotel for selling. If it is not available during a rush season or if the guest is in urgent need, the staff member suggests for almost similar alternative accommodation by stating its amenities and facilities. Does the guest have good credentials with the hotel regarding payment and behavior? Is the guest a VIP? Denying Reservation of Accommodation Denial of reservation directly means loss of revenue. But there are certain situations when the reservation staff turns down the reservation for the guests or agents. Finally, the reservation section of the front office prepares the list of the reservations for the day and sends it to the front desk. The rooms are then prepared by housekeeping. Cancelling a Reservation of Accommodation This is yet another event when the hotel loses business with a guest. Though the fact is overt loss of revenue, the front office staff must react to it politely and gracefully. The staff member also needs to convey any cancellation charges the guest must pay while cancelling the reservation. Verifying charges of cancellation, if any. Notifying the guest about cancellation charges. Cancelling the reservation in the system. Updating the system for accommodation availability. Confirming the guest about the cancellation. Generating Reservation Report Reservation reports are generated for the sake of helping the management find trends and making forecast about business.

Chapter 7 : CRS - Central Reservations System - Definition Glossary for Hotel Revenue Management Term

A central reservation system is a software system that maintains a hotel's room availabilities, rates, guest information, payment processing, and hotel information. Travelers can book reservations.

Chapter 8 : Restaurants and Restaurant Reservations | OpenTable

Reservation Systems have many advantages. There are 3 main reasons why you should at the very least consider putting an online reservation system in place.

Chapter 9 : What is reservation? definition and meaning - www.nxgvision.com

FareHarbor is a powerful reservation system designed for tour & activity businesses of all sizes. Built to bring ease and efficiency to every aspect of your business, you'll find all the tools you need to manage your day-to-day on one central dashboard.