

9 Reservations and Relaxations

The following reservations and relaxations are applicable for all programmes except B.Voc. Programmes. The applicant must refer to Section 5.1.2.2 regarding reservations applicable for admission to B.Voc. Programmes.

9.1 Reservation of Seats for Schedule Caste (SC)/Tribe (ST) Applicants

- 22½ % of the total numbers of seats is reserved for applicants belonging to Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes (15% for Scheduled Caste and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes, interchangeable, if necessary).
- It is a statutory obligation on the part of Colleges to fill all seats reserved for Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe applicants.
- The Colleges shall not refuse admission to any SC/ST Applicant on the basis of medium of instruction. Any deficiency in the knowledge of any particular language should be addressed; for this purpose remedial classes may be arranged by the College by utilizing grants available from University Grants Commission.
- Relaxation to the extent of 5% in the minimum marks shall be given to the applicants belonging to SC and ST to determine their eligibility and merit for admission to the programme concerned.
- In case, after giving 5% relaxation, the reserved seats still remain vacant, further relaxation would be given to the extent required in order to fill all the reserved seats. (AC Resolution A88, 14.6.1983) (EC Resolution 157, 24.12.2001). It is obligatory for all Colleges/Departments to fill all the the seats reserved for SC/ST candidates. Eligibility in these cases is pass percentage.



The following are empowered to issue the requisite SC/ST certificate:

- (a) District Magistrate/ Additional District Magistrate/ Collector/ Deputy Commissioner/ Addl. Deputy Commissioner/ Deputy Collector/ 1st class Stipendiary Magistrate/ City Magistrate/ Sub-Divisional Magistrate/ Taluka Magistrate/ Executive Magistrate/ Extra Assistant Commissioner.
- (b) Chief Presidency Magistrate/ Addl. Chief Presidency Magistrate/ Presidency Magistrate.
- (c) Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar.
- (d) Sub- Divisional Officer of the area where the Applicant and/ or his family normally resides.
- (e) Administrator/ Secretary to the Administrator/ Development Officer (Lakshadweep Islands).

The applicant must note that the SC/ST Certificate from any other person/ authority shall not be accepted in any case. If the applicant happens to belong to SC or ST, applicant's caste/ tribe must be listed in the appropriate Govt. of India Schedule. The Caste Certificate should clearly state: (a) Name of his/ her caste/ tribe (b) whether applicant belongs to SC or ST (c) District and the State or Union Territory of applicant's usual place of residence, and (d) the appropriate Govt. of India Schedule under which his/ her caste/ tribe is approved as SC or ST.

If the applicants do not have the SC or ST caste/tribe certificate at the time of registration/applying, the applicant may upload the acknowledgement slip of the SC or ST caste/tribe certificate application. However, at the time of admission, the applicant will have to produce the valid original SC or ST caste/tribe certificate.

However, if an SC/ST Applicant seeks admission under some other category (for example: PwD/Employee Ward, etc.) the applicant should satisfy the minimum eligibility requirement for that particular category.

Note: SC/ST applicants, who get admission under open merit (unreserved) shall not be included in the reserved quota, i.e. 22.5% (15% for SC and 7.5% for ST).

Candidates seeking admission under SC/ST/OBC category should have certificates in their own name only on the day of admission.

9.2 Reservation of Seats for Other Backward Classes (Non-Creamy Layer, Central List)

- 27% seats will be reserved for the applicants belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC) (non-creamy layer, central list).
- At the time of giving admission to an OBC applicant, the College will ensure that the caste is included in the Central List of OBC (the OBC status is to be determined on the basis of the Central (Govt. of India) List of OBCs notified by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on the recommendations of the National Commission for Backward Classes available at the website http://ncbc.nic.in/backward_classes/index.html.)
- The certificate must mention non-creamy layer status of the applicant (Non-creamy layer status issued by an authority mentioned in DOPT Office Memorandum no. 36012/22/93-Estt. (SCT) dated 15.11.1993).



- The OBC applicants who belong to the ‘Non-Creamy Layer’ and whose caste appears in the Central List of the OBCs only, shall be eligible to be considered for admission under the OBC category (Validity period of OBC certificate in respect of ‘creamy layer’ status of the applicants as per DOPT Office Memorandum No. 36036/2/2013-Estt. (Res-I) dated 31 March 2016). **The validity of the non-creamy layer certificate shall be for the financial year 2017-2018, issued after 31st March, 2018.**
- If the applicant does not have the OBC non-creamy layer certificate of the latest financial year 2017-2018 at the time of registration, the applicant may upload the previously issued (older) OBC non-creamy layer certificate or the acknowledgement slip of OBC non-creamy layer certificate application. However, at the time of admission, the applicant must produce the recent financial year’s (2017-18) OBC non-creamy layer certificate, issued by the same competent authority. This additional certificate must have reference of his / her already issued original caste certificate.
- The OBC applicants shall be given a relaxation of 10% in the minimum eligibility marks of the said programme and for the admission entrance test a relaxation of 10% of the minimum eligibility marks prescribed for General/UR Category applicants.
- It is a statutory obligation on the part of Colleges to fill all the seats reserved for OBC applicants.
- The Colleges shall not refuse admission to any OBC applicant on the basis of medium of instruction. Any deficiency in the knowledge of any particular language should be addressed through remedial classes by utilizing grants that are available from University Grants Commission.
- If the seats meant for OBC remain vacant after arriving at the minimum eligibility, the same may be converted and filled up by other eligible applicants subject to approval from the University.

Note: The merit list for the unreserved category (UR) seats will comprise all the applicants in order of merit. No one will be excluded from the same. In other words, it will also include SC / ST / OBC applicants, if they meet the criterion of merit for UR category. The applicant cannot be excluded from the UR category merit list just because the applicant belongs to or has applied under SC/ST/OBC category. Such an applicant is entitled to be considered under the UR category, as well as under the reserved category. Admission to UR category seats will be strictly in order of the merit without excluding SC/ST/OBC applicants.

9.3 Reservation of Seats for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) (Supernumerary Seats)

As per the provisions of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, not less than five percent (5%) seats are reserved for Persons with Benchmark Disabilities. “Person with benchmark disability” means a person with not less than forty percent (40%) of a specified disability where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms and includes a person with disability where specified disability has been defined in measurable terms, as certified by the certifying authority. It may be noted that the erstwhile Persons with Disability Act, 1995, under which reservation for Persons with Disabilities in admissions was provided earlier has now been repealed.

The PwD applicants shall be given a relaxation in the minimum eligibility in the qualifying examination and in the minimum eligibility (if any) in the admission entrance exam to the extent of 5%.



The following specified categories of disabilities as mentioned in the Schedule to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 [See clause (zc) of section 2 of Act of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016] are eligible to get the benefit of the said reservation;

1. Physical disability

A. Locomotor disability (a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects resulting from affliction of musculoskeletal or nervous system or both), including—

(a) "leprosy cured person" means a person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from—

(i) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but with no manifests deformity;

(ii) manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in their hands and feet to enable them to engage in normal economic activity;

(iii) extreme physical deformity as well as advanced age which prevents him/her from undertaking any gainful occupation, and the expression "leprosy cured" shall construed accordingly;

(b) "cerebral palsy" means a Group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth;

(c) "dwarfism" means a medical or genetic condition resulting in an adult height of 4 feet 10 inches (147 centimeters) or less;

(d) "muscular dystrophy" means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body and persons with multiple dystrophy have incorrect and missing information in their genes, which prevents them from making the proteins they need for healthy muscles. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue;

(e) "acid attack victims" means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance.

B. Visual impairment—

(a) "blindness" means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, after best correction—

(i) total absence of sight; or

(ii) visual acuity less than 3/60 or less than 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible correction; or

(iii) limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 10 degree.

(b) "low-vision" means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, namely:—

(i) visual acuity not exceeding 6/18 or less than 20/60 upto 3/60 or upto 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible corrections; or