

Quantifiable data is necessary to consider a caste backwardness in relative to others in terms of census or data to know their representation in education, public services (employment).

Recent examples to understand the importance of quantifiable data -

① Nagaraj case :- The verdict is regarding the promotions to SC/ST communities would be justified only with the quantifiable data and as well as it should not breach Ambedkar's reservation ceiling.

② Reservation for Vanikulla Kshatriya :- Demand for 10.5% for Vanikulla Kshatriya in Public institutions & employment. The 10.5% would be purely discriminatory to provide them 10.5 leaving behind only 9.5% to MBC/NDc.

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Why it is NECESSARY TO HAVE QUANTIFIABLE DATA?

- * To know the marginalized ones
- * Not to breach the Family's reservation ceiling
- * Not to simply come up with reservation quota in comparison ^{class} with sub quotas of backward like Muslims & Adivasis.
- * By 105th amendment State exercises power to recognize backward class of caste but that doesn't mean that without proper census & representation quotas could be allocated.

Supreme court is asking government to justify with quantifiable data instead of looking for shortcuts to popularity, regimes in all states should focus on compiling credible data.