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Constitutional Bench Update:

Bench: CJI UU Lalit, Justices Dinesh Maheshwari, S Ravindra Bhat, Bela M Trivedi And JB Pardiwala



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Name of the Case: State of Andhra Pradesh vs. B. Archana Reddy

Case Filed/Admitted on: December 14, 2005 | Admitted -February 29, 2016

> Last Date of Hearing: September 6, 2022

> > Status: Pending







Background of the Case

20th June, 2005:

- State Government of Andhra Pradesh issued the Andhra Pradesh Reservation of Seats in the Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Public Services under the State to Muslim Community Ordinance, 2005.
- Ordinance provided 5% reservation in admissions to educational institutions and appointments to public service offices in AP to the Muslim Community.





25th October, 2005:

- Andhra Pradesh State government replaced aforementioned Ordinance with Andhra Pradesh Reservation of Seats in the Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Public Services under the State to Muslim Community Act, 2005.
- Act was challenged in Andhra Pradesh High Court.
 A 5-Judge Bench of the High Court in case of B.
 Archana Reddy vs. State of Andhra Pradesh (MANU/AP/0682/2005) held that the reservations were unconstitutional and violative of Article 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution of India.
- Special Leave Petition filed by State of Andhra Pradesh challenging the decision of High Court.





 Limited stay imposed by SC to maintain the status quo by allowing those persons who had already received admissions in educational institutions or were appointed to public appointments under the Act to continue receiving reservation benefits and referred the matter to a Constitution Bench.

02nd February, 2016:

 Matter was listed before the Constitution Bench. However, arguments on merits were not heard by the Court.





Issues under Consideration

Currently, no question of law has been framed by Supreme Court in the present case. However, following issues were raised before the Andhra Pradesh High Court:

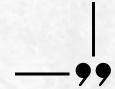
- Whether Muslims, as a community, can be declared socially and educationally backward for the purposes of Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution?
- Whether there was relevant and scientific material before the Backward Classes Commission to come to a conclusion that Muslims in Andhra Pradesh were, as a Community, backward socially and educationally?







- 1.How far the Court could go into analyzing the material which was collected by the Backward Classes Commission?
- 2.Whether the criterion adopted by the Backward Classes Commission was right and if the Court could go into the relevance of the criteria?



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