

ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION IN KARNATAKA

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Abstract:

This study delves into the functioning and effectiveness of the Backward Classes Commission in Karnataka, with a comprehensive analysis of its role in addressing the socio-economic and educational needs of backward classes in the state. The Backward Classes Commission plays a pivotal role in formulating policies, recommending affirmative action, and ensuring social justice for marginalized communities. Through an in-depth examination of the commission's structure, processes, and outcomes, this research aims to provide valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with the implementation of inclusive policies. The research findings will contribute to the academic discourse on social justice, policy implementation, and governance, offering recommendations for enhancing the commission's efficiency and addressing the evolving needs of backward classes in the state. This analytical study aspires to be a valuable resource for policymakers, scholars, and advocates working towards fostering inclusive development and reducing socio-economic disparities among different sections of society.

Keywords: Backward Classes Commission, Karnataka, Social Justice, Policy Analysis Marginalized Communities.

INTRODUCTION

The Backward Classes Commission in Karnataka holds a critical position in shaping policies aimed at addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by marginalized communities. This analytical study seeks to comprehensively examine the commission's structure, processes, and outcomes, shedding light on its

effectiveness in promoting social justice and inclusivity.

Caste is a reality in our country. It continues to be a hierarchical system. Our democracy based constitution proclaims equality among caste and vagabonds in society. The development of the plan by implementing and implementing complementary plans and other

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protections provided by the Constitution to achieve equality. It is true that the development of races in the hierarchical caste system is still hierarchical.

The Supreme Court, in its ruling on the Mandal Report dated 16.11.1992, shall establish a Permanently Backward Class Commission in each State. Caste survey should be an important function of the Commission. Accordingly, the Backward Classes Commission Act of 1995 in the State of Karnataka has been enacted with effect from 01.12.1997. The Backward Classes Commission is working in the state of Karnataka under this Act.

After the arrival of British people from England to India, numerous constitutional rules were developed and implemented. Among them were significant Acts such as the Regulating Act of 1775, Pitt India Act of 1784, Charter Act of 1833, Government of India Act of 1858, India Council Act of 1892, Minto Marley Reform of 1919, and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1935. The individuals appointed by the Government of India played a pivotal role, providing commendable reports on education planning. These Acts collectively created opportunities in society, fostering improvements and access to quality education across various life domains. Subsequently, notable figures like Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Saint Sri Narayana Guru, Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, and Babu Jagjivan Ram dedicated significant efforts to uplift and

empower backward classes through their persistent struggles."

"During the pre-independence era, a commitment was made to provide opportunities for the advancement of backward classes in all aspects of life. In fulfillment of this pledge, a commission was appointed on January 29, 1953, after Pandit Nehru assumed the role of Prime Minister. The chairman of this historic commission was Dattatreya Balkrushna Kalelkar. Notably, this marked the establishment of the first backward classes commission in independent India. The commission submitted its report to the Government of India on March 3, 1955. In this report, a crucial recommendation was made: Act 340 stipulated that in all states of the Republic of India, a backward classes commission should be constituted."

"In 1977, for the first time in India, a non-Congress government came to power under the leadership of Morarji Desai. The new government aimed to implement ACT 340, providing opportunities for all backward classes to avail the associated benefits. In line with this initiative, on December 20, 1978, Bindheshwari Prasad Mandal was appointed as the chairman of the Second Backward Classes Commission. The commission submitted its report to the Government of India on December 31, 1980.

As time progressed in Mysore state, Sri Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar appointed a Backward Classes Commission in 1918 to

study the conditions and living problems of the backward classes. Mr. Miller was appointed as the chairman of this commission, hence it became known as the Miller Commission. The Miller Commission submitted its report on the study of backward classes in 1919, providing suggestions to improve the life conditions of these communities. Regarded as the first and most significant Backward Classes Commission, not only in Mysore state but in the entirety of India, it laid the foundation for subsequent initiatives.

After independence, Mysore state re-evaluated its approach, aligning with the directions of the National Backward Classes Commission recommendations and Act 340. Consequently, every state in India appointed a Backward Classes Commission. To address some issues identified in the Miller Commission, the government of Mysore established a second Backward Classes Commission, chaired by Mr. Dr. R. Naganagouda. This commission submitted its report to the state government in 1961, leading to the separation of Lingayath and Vokkaliga from the backward class category. However, some communities opposed these recommendations.

In response, the Chief Minister of Karnataka appointed Mr. L.G. Havanur, the third Backward Classes Commission. This commission submitted its report in 1975, excluding the Veerashaiva community from the Backward Classes group. In 1983, the Janata Party

government, led by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde, appointed the fourth Backward Classes Commission, chaired by Mr. Dr. R. Venkataswamy. While the commission submitted its report in 1986, not all recommendations were implemented.

Seeking further improvements, the government appointed the fifth Backward Classes Commission, chaired by Sri Chinnappa Reddy, in 1990. However, its recommendations did not provide a clear classification and were not accepted. In 2002, the Congress government, led by Sri S.M. Krishna, appointed the sixth Backward Classes Commission, recommending 50% reservation for SC, ST, and Other Backward Classes in direct recruitment and 30% reservation in PWD tenders. Yet, this commission faced challenges and did not fully address the issues.

In 2007, to correct merits and demerits, the seventh Backward Classes Commission was appointed by CM Sri H.D Kumaraswamy, chaired by Sri C.S Dhwarakanath. This commission studied the creamy layer officials, economic conditions, regularization of temporary Karnataka government servants, and the overall socio-economic and educational status of well-known backward classes. Despite its efforts, the recommendations did not fully address the concerns of all backward classes.

In 2011, the BJP government, led by Sri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, appointed the eighth Backward Classes Commission,

chaired by Sri Shankarappa. This commission submitted its report in two stages, suggesting the reclassification of certain classes for maximum benefits in education, social, and economic fields. However, the recommendations were not implemented as proposed.

In 2014, the Karnataka government appointed the ninth Backward Classes Commission, chaired by Sri H. Kantahraju, to study the caste system, social-economic conditions, and educational status within the backward classes. While the commission is actively working, the final report is yet to be submitted to the government of Karnataka.

CONCLUSION

Backward Classes Commissions are typically established to examine the social and economic conditions of various backward classes or communities within a given region. They assess the level of representation, access to opportunities, and overall well-being of these communities. The commissions often make recommendations for affirmative action measures, reservations in education and employment, and other policies to address the identified disparities. To obtain the most recent and accurate information regarding the conclusions of the Backward Classes Commission in Karnataka, I recommend checking official government publications, reports, or news sources for updates. You may also visit the official website of the Backward

Classes Commission in Karnataka or the government portal for the latest information on their findings and recommendations.

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