



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

KARNATAKA BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

(Constituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952)

(Central Act 60 of 1952)

REPORT

(In Four Volumes)

Volume I, Part I

Main Report

L. G. Havanur

Chairman

1975

REPORT

KARNATAKA BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

REPORT

VOLUME I, PART I

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Three hundred and seventy-three

APPENDIX 1



GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

MYSORE BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

QUESTIONNAIRE

Three hundred and seventy-five

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Social Welfare Department

G.O. No. SWD 81 SET 1972, dated 8th August 1972

The Government of Mysore by their G.O. No. SWD 81 SET 72, dated 8th August 1972 appointed a High Level Commission called "The Mysore Backward Classes Commission" consisting of—

Chairman

1. **Sri L. G. Havanur**

Members

2. **Sri Y. Ramachandra**
3. **Sri K. R. Srinivasulu Nayudu**
4. **Sri K. M. Naganna**
5. **Sri A. Masana Chetty**
6. **Sri Dharamsingh**
7. **Sri P. T. Habib**

"The terms of reference for the Commission shall be as follows :—

(1) To suggest the criteria to be adopted for determining whether any classes of persons in the State other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes may be treated as socially and educationally backward classes ;

(2) To investigate into the living and working conditions of all such classes of persons with special reference to the difficulties under which they may be labouring and to make recommendation as to the special provisions which are necessary to be made by the Government for their advancement and for the promotion of their social, educational and economic interests generally ;

(3) To make a list of all classes which may be regarded as backward classes in the State ;

(4) To suggest what reservations should be made for such classes in the educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of the State funds ;

(5) To suggest what other concessions like scholarships, etc., may be given to such classes by way of assistance ;

(6) To determine to what extent such classes are represented in the services under the State and to recommend what reservations of posts in such services may be made for them ;

(7) To generally advise the Government about the steps to be taken to ensure adequate safeguards for the backward classes of citizens in the State.

The Mysore Backward Classes Commission may—

(a) obtain such information as it may consider necessary or relevant for its purpose in such form and in such manner as it may think appropriate from the Central Government, the State Government and such other authorities, organisations or individuals as may in the opinion of the Commission, be of assistance to it ;

(b) hold its sittings or the sittings of such sub committees as may be appointed from amongst its own members at such times and at such places as may be determined by or under the authority of the Chairman ; and

(c) visit or depute a Sub-Committee of it to visit such parts of the territory of the State of Mysore or any part of the territory of India as it may consider necessary or convenient. When the Commission or a Sub-Committee visits any part of the State it may co-opt. not less than two persons residing in the district in which such place is situate as additional members of the Commission or the Sub-Committee, for the duration of such visits, one of such members being a woman, if possible.

The Backward Classes Commission is requested to present its final report to the State Government by 31st December, 1973.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

C. B. D'MELLO,
Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare Department."

P R E F A C E

The Questionnaire is based on the relevant provisions of the Constitution and various rulings of the High Courts and of the Supreme Court relating to Backward classes of citizens.

The people of India, in giving to themselves the Constitution, took a firm determination to annihilate once for all the age-old evil of social discrimination and the idea of high and low.

The Preamble of the Constitution, Arts. 15, 16, 17, 19 (5), 23, 24, 25, 29 read with 15 (4), 38, 39, 43, 45, 325, Part XVI, and in particular Article 46 evidence the determination of the people to do away with religious, social and economic disparities, exploitation and compartmentalism. The said provisions of the Constitution, and others, suggest that every one of our sections should endeavour to establish an egalitarian society. The State is enjoined with a duty to introduce measures as would bring about a healthy social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all institutions of the national life, and thereby secure to its citizens equality of status and of opportunity.

Article 17 and 25 provide that the stigma of untouchability should be eradicated and that equality in religious and social spheres should be attained by throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of public character to all classes and sections of the Hindus. These and other provisions of the Constitution are a mirror reflecting the type of society we are. And unless we proceed with an avowed object of fighting our religious, social and economic evils we cannot be a successful democracy.

The Constitution by Article 340 authorised the President of India to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens (other than the socially, educationally and politically extremely Depressed Classes of citizens, who later came to be termed as Scheduled Castes and Tribes) within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they laboured and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken either by the Union or by any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions, etc. Pursuant to Article 340 the President appointed the Backward Classes Commission in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Sri Kaka Kalelkar, which prepared lists of Backward Classes for all the States and the Union Territories.

The recommendations made by the Commission were not accepted by the Union Government, and so the pre-constitution lists of

Three hundred and seventy-nine

Backward Classes prepared by the respective States or the Union Territories were allowed to continue.

In the former Princely State of Mysore all castes and communities excepting the Brahmin caste were treated as Backward Classes. That list was in vogue until the date of re-organisation of the New State of Mysore on 1st November 1956, by which parts of the erstwhile State of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and the District of Coorg were integrated with the former Princely State of Mysore. The parent States of those integrated parts had their own lists of Backward Classes and to bring about a uniform list for the entire New State of Mysore, the Government issued a G.O. treating all castes and communities as backward excepting the Brahmin caste, a practice which was in vogue in the former Princely State of Mysore. The said list was challenged in the High Court of Mysore and the same was struck down. Successive Government Orders treating certain castes and communities as Backward were issued more or less on the lines of the old Government Order. Those Government Orders were also struck down by the High Court of Mysore or some of them were withdrawn when their validity was challenged. Later, in 1960, the Mysore Government appointed a Committee called "The Mysore Backward Classes Committee" under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Nagana Gouda, whose recommendations were accepted by the Government with certain modifications. The lists of Backward Classes prepared on the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee and the extent of reservations were challenged in the Supreme Court and the same were struck down. Finally, the Government of Mysore in July 1963 issued a Government Order by which individuals of poor economic income of all castes and communities whose income did not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum and who were following any of the occupations like cultivation of land, petty trade, etc., were "classified" as backward for purposes of Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4). It was mentioned in the said Government Order that such a scheme treating an individual of any caste or community as backward was only a temporary measure pending an elaborate investigation and collection of statistical data which necessarily involved considerable time.

When the said scheme was challenged in the High Court of Mysore in 1963, the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court observed, after noticing the injustice that was done to the really backward classes under that scheme, that that scheme was a very imperfect one and that the test of *caste* was a relevant, nay, an important factor.

Again in 1972, the Mysore High Court was constrained to observe, on the basis of large number of cases that came up before it during all these nine years that the scheme adumbrated in the Government Order of July 1963 treating an individual as backward had given wide scope for its abuse and for manipulations and that the

advantage and benefit under that scheme were taken away by candidates not belonging to the really backward classes and that it had not helped the genuine backward classes.

It is thus evident that right from 1950, the year in which the Constitution came into force, the real backward classes were not the beneficiaries, and so, considering the seriousness of the situation and its urgency, the Government thought fit to appoint this High Level Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. G. Havanur, a lawyer.

NOTE :—It is requested that the replies to this Questionnaire be specific, precise and brief. The replies may please be sent either in Kannada or in English.

Replies should be written legibly or typed on one side of the paper.

If any one desires to write on any aspect of the problem which is not covered by this questionnaire, a separate Note or Memorandum may be sent.

If it is intended to send to the Commission any books, periodicals or journals, such documents may please be sent. They would, however, be returned after the Commission's work is over. It is requested that replies to the Questionnaire should reach the Office of the Commission (Mysore Backward Classes Commission No. 338 & 307, III Floor, Vidhana Soudha Bangalore-1) before the 10th November, 1972. Those desirous of giving oral evidence before the Commission may kindly intimate their desire to do so.

A copy of this Questionnaire will be sent to any one asking for it. Copies are available in English and Kannada.

N.B. I.—Please note that in this Questionnaire wherever the expression "Backward Classes" is used, the enquiry is about classes of citizens other than the Depressed Classes, now called the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It is not necessary that attempts should be made by every one to answer all the questions. In the case of a particular group, caste, tribe or community, its leaders or representatives or its organisations should send detailed informations about their group, caste, tribe or community, together with material and statistical data as accurate as possible. The history, traditional occupation, present day condition and the reasons for its backwardness should be given in brief, but not omitting the essential details.

If the same group, caste, tribe or community has synonymous names either in the same locality or elsewhere, that information should also be given.

N.B. II.—The expression “Classes of Citizens” in the context in which it appears in the Constitution means groups of people belonging alike to Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain, Veerashaiva, Buddhist or any other religious community or denomination with an element of stability and permanence, and who are readily identifiable by some common and exclusive characteristics. “Backwardness” of a class of citizens being attributable to various causes, the questionnaire suggests the commonly known causes for identifying any classes which could be termed backward.

N.B. III.—It is not intended to dub a “class” as backward on the sole basis of its *caste* that is to say on the sole basis of its status or rank in relation to the most advanced “classes”.

QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Criteria :

For the purpose of properly determining particular castes or tribes or groups as socially and educationally backward, some relevant criteria are necessary so that Government may adopt measures for removing the difficulties under which they labour, and for providing help or preference.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been specified by the President of India under Articles 341 and 342 respectively. In the specification of the said Castes and Tribes in the Schedules under Articles 341 and 342 the President of India adopted the stigma of untouchability as the sole criterion in so far as the former category is concerned, and residence in hills and jungles, or where they live on the plains their leading excluded existence is the criterion in so far as the latter category is concerned. The stigma of untouchability being peculiar only to Hindu religious community, the Schedule of Castes under Article 341 contains only the Hindu groups. The Schedule of Tribes under Article 342 contains Tribes and Tribal communities who may belong to Hindu, Muslim, Christian and other religious communities or denominations.

In the matter of finding out 'Backward Classes,' other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the criteria to be adopted should be carefully determined. These "Other Backward Classes" may belong to any religious community and they are not confined to Hindu community alone. It is possible that the Other Backward Classes may be found among Muslim, Christian, Jain, Buddhist, Veerashaiva (Lingayat) and other religious communities or denominations. The Other Backward Classes follow a variety of occupations. The social and educational backwardness of those classes is due to the *combined effect of a plurality of causes*.

1. Would you, therefore, consider the following criteria as relevant, in the context of our society, for their backwardness. The Commission consider that the following causes are relevant, proper and exhaustive to determine the backwardness of classes. If you consider that any additions or modifications are necessary, you may please suggest them.

- (a) Their places of habitation being too poor or barren ;
- (b) ownership of land, houses and other property being denied to them or being beyond their means to acquire ;

(c) their profession, trade or occupation being such that they get very poor return for the amount of energy they spend, or on account of the social structure being prejudicial to their getting adequate return for the labour ;

(d) their finding it difficult to establish contacts with advanced classes or communities owing to prejudice in the minds of those who are favourably situated ;

(e) their being subjected to some social stigma or inferiority by which they find it difficult to get access to places of cultural or artistic training or of religious and secular education ;

(f) their being segregated from the fortunate sections of society on account of social taboos against inter-marriage, inter-dining and similar opportunities of association ;

(g) their being prevented by members of higher classes or communities from enjoying certain amenities or status in society due to age-old social customs ;

(h) the percentage of literacy and general education among those classes being of extremely low level ;

(i) there being no persons in their community, or even where there are some, they being very few who have received education sufficient for leadership or they being not recognised or encouraged by other sections of the society ;

(j) the bulk of the caste, tribe or group being unable or too slow to pick up training for business or industries or public services.

(k) Backward Classes could also be determined by a very poor conception of sanitation, by a primitive way of worship or indifferent regard for law and order, or unwillingness to resort to settled life, or by very poor and extremely primitive methods followed in their trade or occupation, or by inability to understand the functions of money, and suicidal addictions to certain vices and social customs.

2. What additional criteria, if any, would you suggest for ascertaining what tribes or groups are backward among the Christians, Muslims, Jains, Buddhists and other non-Hindu denominations in our State ?

II. Population :

3. What is the total population of our State according to the Census of :—

1931	Male :	Female :
1941	Male :	Female :
1951	Male :	Female :
1961	Male :	Female :
1971	Male :	Female :

(ii) What is the population of each caste, group, tribe or section amongst Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhist, Veerashaivas (Lingayats), including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others in our State in :

1931	Male :	Female :
1941	Male :	Female :
1951	Male :	Female :
1961	Male :	Female :
1971	Male :	Female :

(iii) Which of the castes, tribes or sections of the said communities are engaged as :

- (i) artisans ;
- (ii) agricultural labourers ;
- (iii) industrial workers ;
- (iv) other occupational or functional workers ; and
- (v) paupers ;

(iv) Do you think that the deletion of the mention of the caste or sub-caste or tribe in the Census of 1951 and onwards has been a handicap for determining the precise conditions of the 'Backward Classes' ?

(v) What procedure would you recommend for adoption in the future Censuses ?

III. Religious and social disabilities :

4. (a) What are the religious, social and civil disabilities to which any of the castes, tribes, groups or sections other than Scheduled Castes/Tribes in your area of the State are subjected ?

(b) Which castes, tribes, groups or sections, other than SCs and STs, are not allowed free entry into any places of public worship that are open to others professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination ; or

(c) free worshipping or offering prayers or performing any religious service in any places of public worship, or bathing in, or using the water of any sacred tank, well or water-course in the same manner and to the same extent as is permissible to other persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination.

5. What are the castes, tribes or groups (other than SCs and STs) against whom disability with regard to :

(a) access to any shops, public restaurants, hotels, or places of public entertainment ; or

(b) the use of any utensils and other articles kept in any public restaurant, hotel or Dharmashala for the use of the general public or of persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination ; or

(c) the practice of any profession or carrying on of any profession ; or

(d) the use of, or access to any river, stream or water course where the use of the same is open to others professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination ; or

(e) any bathing ghat, burial or cremation ground, any sanitary conveniences, any road or passage or any other places of public resort which other members of the public or persons professing same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or section thereof have a right to use or have access ; or

(f) the use of, or access to, any place used for a charitable or a public purpose maintained wholly or partly out of the State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public or persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination ; or

(g) the implementation of a benefit under charitable trusts created for the benefit of the general public or for persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination ; or

(h) the use of, or access to, any public conveyance which is provided for the benefit of the general public or to persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination ; or

(i) the construction of, or occupation of, any residential premises in any locality whatsoever ; or

(j) the use of any Dharmashala which is open to the general public or persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination ; or

(k) the observance of any social or religious custom or usage, if any ;

are enforced ?

6. How many religious and charitable institutions like the Maths, Dharmashalas and Hostels are there in your village, town or city, and to which religious denomination or caste or group do they belong ? What is the extent of property each one of them owns or possesses ?

7. What are the castes, tribes or groups (other than SCs and STs) to the members of which admission to any Hospital, Dispensary,

Educational Institution or any Hostel is refused, or which are discriminated against for such admission ?

8. Which are the castes, tribes or groups (other than SCs and STs) to whom sale of goods is refused or to whom service at the same time or place and on the same terms and conditions at or on which such goods are sold or services rendered is refused in the ordinary course of the business ?

9. What castes, tribes or groups (other than SCs. and STs.) are victims of molestation, annoyance and obstruction when members of those castes, tribes or groups exercise or attempt to exercise any such right ?

10. Which are the castes, tribes or groups (other than SCs and STs) to whom the members of other sections refuse to permit persons belonging to those castes, tribes or groups to use or to occupy any house or land, or refuse to work for hire, or do business with or refuse to render any customary service or refuse to do any of the said things on the terms on which such things would commonly be done in the ordinary course of business or abstain from such social, professional or business relations ?

11. Which of the religious and social disabilities can be stopped or removed and if so, what according to you should be the measures to stop or to remove those disabilities ?

12. Which are the castes, tribes or groups against whom any other disabilities are enforced, though not to the same extent and degree and though not with the same rigour and intensity as are enforced against the Scheduled Castes/Tribes ?

13. Are there any other religious and social customs or prejudices or taboos prevailing amongst any castes, tribes or groups that contribute to their backwardness ?

14. Has the Union or the State Government taken any measure to eradicate those stigma, disabilities or prejudices ?

15. What remedies do you suggest for the speedy eradication of those stigma, disabilities or prejudices ?

16. In your part of the State, is forced labour exacted, and if so, name the castes, tribes or groups from whom labour is exacted ?

17. Do Christians, Muslims, Jains, Buddhists, and Veerashaivas of our State impose religious and social disabilities within their own community or denominational group ?

18. Which of the castes, tribes or groups in your area of the State experience any difficulty in securing the customary services of Brahmins, barbers, washermen, etc. ?

19. What, in your opinion, would be the remedies to secure the speedy and effective removal of those and other social disabilities from which those castes, tribes or groups are still suffering ?

20. What are the social conditions and the status of each of the castes, tribes and groups (other than SCs and STs) in our State ?

21. What measures do you suggest to eliminate the hierarchy of castes ?

22. Do you think that caste system is responsible for keeping some groups permanently backward ?

23. Do you think that the rigidity of caste system should only be relaxed, or do you think that the caste system should be done away with ?

24. Is it a fact that the caste system has, though not recognised by them, permeated the Christian, Muslim, Jain, Buddhist, Veerashaiva and other communities and denominations also ?

25. If, according to you, caste system should not be abolished, or it cannot be abolished, what suggestions do you make for creating mutual understanding between one caste and another, and for creating healthy social conditions ?

IV. Economic :

26. Please give a broad outline of the general economic condition of each caste, tribe or group in your area of the State ?

27. What are the steps taken by the Union or the State Government to bring about an improvement in the economic condition of those classes in your area of the State ? In this connection please give a description of the schemes initiated by the Union or the State Government in recent years.

28. Is there a tendency for joint families to split into separate units in recent years ? If so, with what economic results ?

29. What short-term and long-term schemes do you suggest for improving the economic conditions of those castes, tribes or groups in your area of the State ?

V. Education :

30. (a) What is the percentage of general literacy in our State ?

(b) What is the percentage of literacy in our State among each caste, tribe or group or denomination including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified and Nomadic Tribes? Please furnish information in detail as below in respect of each caste, tribe or group:

1931	Male :	Female :
1941	Male :	Female :
1951	Male :	Female :
1961	Male :	Female :
1971	Male :	Female :

(c) What is the number of persons who have passed S.S.L.C. Examination in 1962 and April 1972 among each caste, tribe or group including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes?

(d) What is the number of persons who have passed Pre-University Course Examination in 1962 and April 1972 among each caste, tribe or group, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes?

(e) What special measures have been adopted in our State for the advancement of the education of all classes and in particular of the weaker sections to bring them up to the level of the advanced sections?

(f) Though in our State Universal Primary Education is made compulsory by law, is the scheme implemented in its full measure? If not, what steps have been taken to popularise the same among all castes, tribes and groups in our State?

(g) Do you feel that the weaker sections are not getting the benefits of the said scheme?

(h) Do you think it necessary to introduce the scheme of Free Mid-day meal to all the school-going children?

(i) Do you think that the present system of education prevailing in our State is suitable to the children of the weaker sections?

(j) If the present system of education is not suitable, what changes in the present system of education, or what other system, would you suggest?

(k) It is said that basic education develops all the faculties of a child and thus equips it to meet the challenges in life. Has our State Government introduced basic education throughout the State? What has been the experience gained so far?

(l) What, in your opinion, are the causes of low percentage of literacy among the weaker sections of your area, besides poverty and apathy for education?

(m) Are there separate hostels managed by religious or charitable trusts for students belonging to different castes, tribes or

groups, or are they admitting freely students belonging to all castes, tribes or groups? If there are separate hostels provided for students of particular caste, tribe or group, please give the number of such hostels and the number of students accommodated therein. Are such hostels aided by the Government? Give details of aid and the boarders.

(n) Do you consider that it is desirable that the State should provide free and compulsory education upto S.S.L.C. Standard or a full basic course to all students without distinction of religion, race or caste?

(o) The Hindu sacred books, like the Vedas, being in Sanskrit language, do you consider that the study of Sanskrit by the weaker sections would remove religious distinctions?

(p) On account of the advent of the British, English language had been the medium of instruction at the High School and Collegiate level. Even now it is the medium of instruction for some courses of study and it is the language of the judiciary and the legislative enactments. English being the treasure house of all knowledge, and in the context of the present scientific inventions and technological advancement, do you consider that English should be the medium of instruction at the High School and Collegiate level so that the weaker sections may be benefitted by the acquisition of knowledge in various branches of literature, science and law?

VI. Traditional occupations, functions, trades and professions :

31. (a) What are the occupations, trades and professions largely followed by each caste, tribe or group in our State? Please give replies in the following tabular form :

- (i) Name of caste, tribe or group ;
- (ii) Approximate percentage of persons ;
- (iii) Name of the occupation.

(b) Can you name particular occupations, functions, trades or professions to which social stigma or inferiority is attached?

(c) What are the castes, tribes or groups and the approximate number of persons of each of those sections engaged in the following occupations, functions, trades and professions in our State?

- (i) Cultivation of land ;
- (ii) Agricultural labour ;
- (iii) Sheep rearing ;
- (iv) Cattle rearing ;
- (v) Cotton weaving ;
- (vi) Wool weaving ;
- (vii) Silk weaving ;

- (viii) Mat weaving ;
- (ix) Basket making ;
- (x) Oil crushing ;
- (xi) Carpentry ;
- (xii) Hunting and fowling ;
- (xiii) Toddy tapping ;
- (xiv) Fortune telling ;
- (xv) Tailoring ;
- (xvi) Smithy ;
- (xvii) Tanning ;
- (xviii) Leather works ;
- (xix) Rope making ;
- (xx) Pottery ;
- (xxi) Piggery ;
- (xxii) Fishery ;
- (xxiii) Cloth washing ;
- (xxiv) Barbers' profession ;
- (xxv) Scavenging ;
- (xxvi) Butchering ; and
- (xxvii) other handicrafts or professions.

(d) What are the castes, tribes or groups depending upon :

- (a) agriculture ;
- (b) cottage industries ;
- (c) commerce and trade ;
- (d) handicrafts ; and
- (e) other professions.

VII. Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes :

Note.—The expression “Denotified Tribes” means those castes and tribes which were notified as criminal under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, but who, on account of the Repealment of the said Act, came to be denotified as Criminal Tribes.

32. (a) Which are the Denotified Tribes in your area of our State? Please specify those castes and tribes, and the population of each such caste or tribe.

(b) In your area of the State what are the wandering communities called the Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes? Please give the approximate number of each tribe.

(c) It is generally believed that members belonging to Denotified Criminal Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes

habitually indulge in the commission of offences of theft, robbery, extortion, etc. Is it a fact? If so, which of those castes or tribes have generally taken to crime as their career?

(d) Some of the Denotified Criminal Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes having been specified by the President in his Orders relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, issued under Articles 341 and 342, as the case may be, would you consider that the remaining few castes and tribes be treated as socially and educationally backward classes for purposes of Articles 15(4) and 16(4), they being similar in all respects to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

(e) What are the superstitious beliefs, omens and taboos peculiar to them?

(f) Would you suggest that Government should undertake measure for their upliftment to help those groups discard their old habits and beliefs thus enabling them to gradually get fully assimilated in the general population?

VIII. Agriculture, agricultural and industrial labour :

33. (a) In view of the fact that large majority of the agricultural labour is constituted by the weaker sections of the society, do you think that it is necessary that minimum wages should be fixed for them also?

(b) Unlike the Industrial labour, the agricultural labour is not organised, and so, what method would you suggest for them to get their grievances redressed?

(c) Does the agricultural labour suffer from any disabilities peculiar to itself? If so, name them.

(d) It is said that in some areas of our State persons belonging to weaker sections of the society are trafficked and the system of *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are practiced. Is there any law made by the Union Government preventing practice of such a system?

(e) It is said that certain sections refuse or abstain from serving for public purposes. Has the Union Government made any law imposing compulsory service for public services on those sections?

(f) On account of extreme poverty in the weaker sections, children belonging to those groups below the age of 14, are forced to work or constrained to work in agricultural farms, factories, mines and other hazardous employments. Has the Union Government made any law preventing such employment?

(g) It is common knowledge that women belonging to weaker sections are agricultural labourers and workers in Industrial establishments, and are menial servants, unlike women of fortunate

sections. What are the disabilities under which those sections or those women are labouring and what are the types of stigma attached to them ?

(h) Due to the introduction of Land Reforms in our State it is said that the economic condition of the farmers in general is improved to some extent. Is it a fact ? If so, what is the extent of the improvement of their economic condition and what is the approximate number of those people ?

(i) It is also said that due to the expansion of co-operative activities the indebtedness of the farmers to the village money-lenders is reduced. Do you subscribe to this view ? And if so, who are the beneficiaries under the present co-operatives ? Which sections in your area are controlling the co-operatives ?

(j) It is further said that although the large majority of agricultural labour is constituted by the weaker sections of the society and though the co-operatives have increased, the benefit has not reached those castes, tribes or groups. What remedy do you suggest so that the benefit of co-operatives may also reach those classes ?

IX. Political :

34. (a) Are there organisations in our State, by whatever name they are called, which are engaged in bringing about political consciousness amongst the people in general ?

(b) Are there any such organisations which have confined their activities in the creation of political consciousness among the members of a particular caste or community ? If there are any, please name them and their scope of activity and the mode of propaganda ?

(c) Seats have been reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament, State Assembly and Local Bodies like the Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats. How are the political parties guided in the matter of choosing their candidates for the reserved seats ?

(d) Name the political parties in our State who have entered the election arena from 1952.

(e) In choosing their party candidates for elections to Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, Corporations, Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities, do those parties go by the predominance of particular castes or communities in the particular constituencies ? If so, give the number of candidates with their caste or community set up by each political party at the elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, Corporations, Municipalities and Taluk Development Boards held in :

1952
1957
1962
1967
1971/1972

Please also give the number of Councillors to the Corporations, Municipalities, Taluk Development Boards and Panchayats with their caste and community from 1952.

X. Services :

35. (a) What is the total number of employees in all the cadres and grades of services in all the Departments of the Government of our State (I.A.S., I.P.S., Gazetted Class I, Gazetted Class II and Non-gazetted Cadres) ? Please give separate figures for all the cadres and grades in each of the Departments as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972.

(b) Please give caste-wise and community-wise break-up in all the Cadres and grades as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972 relating to all the Departments mentioned above.

(c) What is the number of employees of the above cadres and grades appointed temporarily as Local Candidates without following the rules relating to recruitment ? Please give group—, caste— and community-wise break-up of the said temporary employees in all the Departments as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972.

(d) What is the number of persons employed in Local Bodies like Corporations, Municipalities and Taluk Development Boards as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972 ? Please give the figures with reference to each cadre and grade, with caste-wise and community-wise break-up.

(e) What is the total number of employees in the Life Insurance Corporation of India operating within our State as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972 ? Please give the figures cadre-wise and grade-wise.

Also give the caste-wise and community-wise break-up of the employees in all the above cadres and grades as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972.

(f) What is the number of employees in each of the nationalised banks operating in our State, cadre and grade-wise as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972, with caste-wise and community-wise break-up ?

(g) What is the number of persons belonging to various castes or communities employed in the subordinate judicial Department in our State ? Please give the figures relating to appointments

both in judicial service and in Administrative/Ministerial service—cadre and grade-wise as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972.

(h) What is the number of persons belonging to various castes and communities employed in each of the public undertakings in each of the cadres and grades as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972 ?

(i) What is the number of persons belonging to various castes and communities employed in each of the Universities in our State in each of the cadres and grades as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972 ?

(j) Similarly, what is the number of persons belonging to different castes and communities employed in each of the statutory Boards/Corporations/Committees in each of the cadres and grades as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972 ?

(k) What is the number of persons belonging to different castes and communities employed in each of the educational institutions like Schools, High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges and other Institutions aided or recognised by Government in each of the cadres and grades as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972 ?

(l) What is the number of persons belonging to different castes and communities employed in each of the All-India Radio Stations of our State in each of the cadres and grades as on 1st November 1962 and 31st March 1972 ?

XI. Housing, health and sanitation :

36. (a) Which castes, groups, or tribes are having their own colonies or segregated habitation in your area of our State ?

(b) By their segregated habitation are they deprived of the basic civic amenities like water, light and sanitation ? Are the houses or the huts in which those groups, castes or tribes live really fit for human habitation from the point of view of health, sanitation and privacy ?

(c) It is said that in most of the towns and villages the land on which the huts or hovels of those castes, tribes or groups stand do not belong to them, and so they are subjected to various indignities by the land-lords, local bodies and the Government Officers. If so, have the State Government or the local bodies like the Corporations, the Municipalities and the Panchayats taken any steps to confer occupancy rights on those groups or to provide facilities like water, lighting and sanitation ?

(d) It is said that on account of such castes, tribes and groups living in insanitary conditions they are afflicted with diseases. Please name the types of diseases commonly prevalent among those groups.

(e) What are the insanitary habits peculiar to those castes, tribes or groups in regard to bathing, clothing, eating, etc. ?

XII. Manners and Customs :

37. (a) Are there any peculiar forms of marriage amongst certain groups, which are considered as repugnant to moral sense ; for instance, marriage by force or elopement, remarriage of widows, payment of price for the bride, etc. ?

(b) What are the castes, tribes or groups in which any unwholesome customs or practices are prevalent ?

(c) What are the special peculiarities amongst certain castes, tribes and groups in the matter of clothing or living which distinguish them from other sections ?

(d) Are there any primitive dialects spoken by any castes, tribes or groups ? If so, please name them.

(e) In which of the castes, tribes or groups are polyandry and polygamy prevalent in your area of the State ?

(f) What is the effect of such practices on the social life of those sections ?

XIII. Prohibition :

38. (a) What castes, tribes and groups are addicted to drinking and to what extent ?

(b) To what extent addiction to drinking has affected their health and their economic condition ?

(c) What castes, tribes and groups are addicted to narcotic drugs, e.g., tobacco, ganja, bhang, opium, etc. ?

(d) What percentage of income on an average is spent on those habits by those sections ?

(e) Do you consider that ' prohibition ' should be re-introduced in our State ?

(f) Do you consider that by introduction of prohibition the moral, social and economic standards of those sections would be improved ?

(g) Do you think that the introduction of prohibition would be welcomed or appreciated by those sections ?

XIV. Exploitation :

39. (a) What are the different forms or methods of exploitation to which any castes, tribes or groups are being subjected ?

XV. Culture, arts and crafts :

40. (a) Are there any dances and music peculiar to various castes, tribes or groups ?

(b) Are they still being maintained or are they dying out ?

(c) Have any of the castes, tribes or groups specialised in certain characteristic handicrafts ?

(d) What are the cottage crafts still surviving amongst some castes, tribes or groups ?

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. SWD 81 SET 72, dated 8th August 1972

Determination of backward classes in the State for purposes of admission to educational institutions, aid, assistance, reservation of posts in the services under the State, etc.

Article 15(4) of the Constitution authorises the State to make special provisions for the advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Article 16(4) of the Constitution authorises the State to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward classes of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

The Government of Mysore have in accordance with the Constitutional intendment issued from time to time, orders providing for reservation for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in educational institutions, run or aided by the State and also for reservation of posts under the State.

The High Court of Mysore and the Supreme Court of India in certain cases arising before them have had occasions to consider some of these Government Orders. Some of the observations tend to indicate that the scheme evolved by adopting the said criteria has really not helped the genuine backward classes of citizens of the State, that it has given scope for abuse, manipulations, etc., and that the matter requires periodical review.

In order to effectively implement the Constitutional intendment and make available the benefits of the special provisions that may be made to the really backward classes of citizens so that their social and economic interests are promoted, it is considered necessary that the determination of the backward classes should be done on a scientific basis, adopting relevant and appropriate criteria. This involves collection of statistical data and a detailed enquiry into the matter.

For the aforesaid purpose it is necessary to constitute a High Level Commission to undertake a study of the whole question and make recommendations to the State Government.

Accordingly the Government of Mysore hereby appoint the Mysore Backward Classes Commission consisting of:—

(1) Sri L. G. Havanur	Chairman
(2) Sri Y. Ramachandra	Member
(3) Sri K.R.S. Naidu	Member
(4) Sri K. M. Naganna	Member
(5) Sri A. Masana Chetty	Member
(6) Sri Dharmasingh	Member
(7) Sri P. T. Habib	Member

The terms of reference for the Commission shall be as follows:—

1. To suggest the criteria to be adopted for determining whether any classes of persons in the State other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes may be treated as socially and educationally backward classes.

2. To investigate into the living and working conditions of all such classes of persons with special reference to the difficulties under which they may be labouring and to make recommendation as to the special provisions which are necessary to be made by the Government for their advancement and for the promotion of their social, educational and economic interests generally.

3. To make a list of all classes which may be regarded as backward classes in the State.

4. To suggest what reservation should be made for such classes in the educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of the State funds.

5. To suggest what other concessions like scholarships, etc., may be given to such classes by way of assistance.

6. To determine to what extent such classes are represented in the services under the State and to recommend what reservations of posts in such services may be made for them.

7. To generally advise the Government about the steps to be taken to ensure adequate safeguards for the backward classes of citizens in the State.

The Mysore Backward Classes Commission may—

(a) obtain such information as it may consider necessary or relevant for its purpose in such form and in such manner as it may think appropriate from the Central Government, the State Government and such other authorities, organisations or individuals as may in the opinion of the Commission, be of assistance to it ;

(b) hold its sittings or the sittings of such sub-committees as may be appointed from amongst its own members at such times and at such places as may be determined by or under the authority of the Chairman ; and

(c) visit or depute a Sub-Committee of it to visit such parts of the territory of the State of Mysore or any part of the territory of India as it may consider necessary or convenient. When the Commission or a Sub-Committee visits any part of the State it may co-opt not less than two persons residing in the district in which such place is situate as additional members of the Commission or the Sub-Committee, for the duration of such visits, one of such members being a woman, if possible.

The Mysore Backward Classes Commission is requested to present its final report to the State Government by 31st December, 1973.

As regards the allowances, etc., payable to the Chairman and other Members of the Commission and as regards the staff of the Commission, separate orders will issue.

Separate orders will also issue regarding appointment of a Secretary of the Commission.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

C. B. D'MELLO,
Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No. SWD 302 SET 73,

Mysore Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, dated 9th October 1973

NOTIFICATION

Whereas by Government Order No. SWD 81 SET 72, dated 8th August 1972, the Mysore Backward Classes Commission has been appointed to inquire into and report on the following matters namely:

(1) Suggesting the criteria to be adopted for determining whether any classes of persons in the State other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes may be treated as socially and educationally backward classes;

(2) Investigating the living and working conditions of all such classes of persons with special reference to the difficulties under which they may be labouring and making recommendations as to the special provisions which are necessary to be made by the Government for their advancement and for the promotion of their social, educational and economic interests generally;

(3) Making a list of all classes which may be regarded as backward classes in the State;

(4) Suggesting what reservations should be made for such classes in the educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of the State funds;

(5) Suggesting what other concessions like scholarships, etc. may be given to such classes by way of assistance;

(6) Determining to what extent such classes are represented in the services under the State and to recommend what reservations of posts in such services may be made for them;

(7) Generally advising the Government about the steps to be taken to ensure adequate safeguards for the backward classes of citizens in the State;

Whereas the Government of Mysore is of the opinion that to ensure effective functioning of the said Commission, it is necessary to appoint it as a Commission of inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act 60 of 1952);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Mysore hereby constitutes the

said Mysore Backward Classes Commission consisting of the following Members namely:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Sri L. G. Havanur | Chairman |
| 2. Sri Y. Ramachandra | Member |
| 3. Sri K. R. S. Nayudu | Member |
| 4. Sri K. M. Naganna | Member |
| 5. Sri A. Masana Chetty | Member |
| 6. Sri Dharamsingh | Member |
| 7. Sri P. T. Habib | Member |

to be a Commission of Inquiry under the said Act to inquire into and report on the matters referred in the paragraph above.

Under sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the said Act the Government of Mysore hereby directs that the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of the said section shall apply to the said Commission.

The Commission is requested to present its final report to the State Government by 31st December 1973.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

K. B. SURENDRANATH,

Under Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare and Labour (S.W.) Department.

APPENDIX 4

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No. SWD 302 SET 73, Karnataka Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, dated 27th November 1973.

NOTIFICATION

Whereas by Notification No. SWD 302 SET 73, dated 9th October 1973, the Government of Mysore directed that the Mysore Backward Classes Commission shall be a Commission under subsection (1) of section 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act 60 of 1952);

Whereas it has been directed that the Commission may complete its work by 31st December 1973;

Whereas from 1st November 1973 the name of the State is altered as the state of Karnataka and it is necessary to consequentially alter the name of the Commission also;

And whereas the work of the Commission is yet to be completed and extension of its term beyond 31st December 1973 is necessary;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 3 of the above said Act read with section 21 of the Karnataka General Clauses Act 1899 (III of 1899), the Government of Karnataka hereby direct that

(i) The name of the Commission be and is hereby altered as the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission and

(ii) The term of the Commission be and is hereby extended upto and inclusive of 31st December 1974.*

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

K. B. SURENDRANATH,

Under Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare & Labour Department.

* By Notification No. SWD 302 SET 73, dated 18th December 1974 the term of the Commission was extended till 31st December 1975.

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