

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	1141
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು	ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಭೋಜೇಗೌಡ (ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ)
ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	23-02-2024
ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಸಚಿವರು	ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವರು

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	ಉತ್ತರ																																	
ಅ	ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಯಾವುವು? ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಇದರ ಆದೇಶ ಪ್ರತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಕಇ 225 ಬಿಸಿಎ 2000, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30-03-2002 ರ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ.																																	
ಆ	ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು? ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾರಾರು?	<p>ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಆಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅವಧಿಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿರುತ್ತದೆ.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ</th> <th style="width: 75%;">ಆಯೋಗದ ಹೆಸರು</th> <th style="width: 20%;">ಆಯೋಗದ ಅವಧಿ</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ಲೆಸ್ಲಿ ಸಿ. ಮಿಲ್ಲರ್ ಆಯೋಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.</td> <td>1918</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>ಡಾ. ಆರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ ವರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ</td> <td>1960</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್.ಜಿ. ಹಾವನೂರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 1ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ</td> <td>1972-1975</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 2ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ</td> <td>1983-1986</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>ಶ್ರೀ ಓ.ಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 3ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ</td> <td>1988-1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>ಶ್ರೀ ಕುದೂರು ನಾರಾಯಣ ರೈ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ</td> <td>1994-1995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>ಪ್ರೊ ರವಿವರ್ಮ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ</td> <td>1997-2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>ಶ್ರೀ ಮುನಿರಾಜು . ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ</td> <td>2001-2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಗಂಗಯ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ</td> <td>2003-2006</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>ಡಾ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ದ್ವಾರಕನಾಥ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ</td> <td>2007-2010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಆಯೋಗದ ಹೆಸರು	ಆಯೋಗದ ಅವಧಿ	1	ಲೆಸ್ಲಿ ಸಿ. ಮಿಲ್ಲರ್ ಆಯೋಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.	1918	2	ಡಾ. ಆರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ ವರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ	1960	3	ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್.ಜಿ. ಹಾವನೂರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 1ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1972-1975	4	ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 2ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1983-1986	5	ಶ್ರೀ ಓ.ಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 3ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1988-1990	6	ಶ್ರೀ ಕುದೂರು ನಾರಾಯಣ ರೈ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1994-1995	7	ಪ್ರೊ ರವಿವರ್ಮ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1997-2000	8	ಶ್ರೀ ಮುನಿರಾಜು . ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2001-2003	9	ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಗಂಗಯ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2003-2006	10	ಡಾ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ದ್ವಾರಕನಾಥ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2007-2010
ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಆಯೋಗದ ಹೆಸರು	ಆಯೋಗದ ಅವಧಿ																																	
1	ಲೆಸ್ಲಿ ಸಿ. ಮಿಲ್ಲರ್ ಆಯೋಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.	1918																																	
2	ಡಾ. ಆರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ ವರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ	1960																																	
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7	ಪ್ರೊ ರವಿವರ್ಮ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1997-2000																																	
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9	ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಗಂಗಯ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2003-2006																																	
10	ಡಾ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ದ್ವಾರಕನಾಥ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2007-2010																																	

		ಆಯೋಗದ ಹೆಸರು		
		ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಆಯೋಗದ ಹೆಸರು	ಆಯೋಗದ ಅವಧಿ
		11	ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಶಂಕುಪ್ಪ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2011-2013
		12	ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಕಾಂತರಾಜ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2014-2019
		13	ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಜಯಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2020 ರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ
ಇ	ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರದಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ? ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಿದೆ? (ವಿವರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು)	1918 ರಿಂದ ಇದುವರೆವಿಗೂ ಒಟ್ಟು 13 ಆಯೋಗಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಪೈಕಿ 11 ಆಯೋಗಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು 11 ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ವರದಿಯ ಪೈಕಿ 05 ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿವರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ.		
ಈ	ಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪರೆಡ್ಡಿ ನೀಡಿದ ವರದಿಯ ಯಥಾವತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು.	ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಓ.ಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ರವರ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ.		
ಉ	ಸದರಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಿದೆಯೇ? ಒಪ್ಪಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ ಗೆಜೆಟ್ ಪ್ರತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು?	ಹೌದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:SWD 150 BCA 84, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17-09-1994 ರ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-4 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ.		
ಊ	ಸದರಿ ವರದಿಯಿಂದ ಆದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೇನು? (ವಿವರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.		

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹಿಂವಕ 59 ಬಿಸಿಎ 2024

(ಶಿವರಾಜಎಸ್ ತಂಗಡಗಿ)

ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ
ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವರು.

SOCIAL WELFARE SECRETARIAT

Sub: Reservations for admission to the Educational Institutions as per Article 15(4) and Employment as per Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India and New Creamy Layer Policy Orders....reg.

- Read:**
1. G.O. No. SWD 150 BCA 94 Dated: 17-09-94
 2. G.O. No. SWD 251 BCA 94 Dated: 31-01-95
 3. G.O. No. SWD 394 BCA 94 Dated: 14-02-96
 4. Letter No. KSCBC:MS/Reports/2000-01 Dated: 14-12-2000 of the Member Secretary Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes.

Preamble:

In Govt. Order Dated: 17-09-94 read (1) above, Govt. have formulated reservation policy for Schedule Casts and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for admissions to professional courses for the year 1994-95 as per the lists of castes enclosed thereto as follows:

CATEGORY-I	4%
CATEGORY-II (A)	15%
CATEGORY-II (B)	4%
CATEGORY-III (A)	4%
CATEGORY-III (B)	5%
SCHEDULED CASTES	15%
SCHEDULED TRIBES	3%

2. Under the said order Dated: 17-09-94 it has also been stated that no person other than belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Category-I of Backward Classes shall be entitled to the benefit of reservation for admission to professional courses unless he/she satisfies the conditions of the creamy layer specified there under.
3. In G.O. Dated: 31-01-1995 read at Sl. No. 2 above, the aforesaid reservation and creamy layer policy envisaged in the order Dated: 17-09-94 read at Sl. No: (1), has been made applicable to the employment too, under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India.
4. In G.O. Dated: 14-02-96 read at Sl. No. (3) above the Creamy Layer Policy existed as on 01-01-95 for the purpose of admission to the professional courses was also made applicable to employment with retrospective effect from 01-01-94.
5. In Writ Petition No. 438/94 the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India have passed an interim order stating that the reservation in any case should not exceed 50%. Similar writs bearing No. 417/94, and 694/94 are pending disposal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Therefore, in G.O. No. SWD 61 BCA 95 Dated: 28-12-95 the currency of the 50% reservation specified in G.O. Dated: 17-09-94 and 13-01-95 has been extended till the final decision in WP No. 438/94, 471/94 and 694/94 is taken by Hon'ble Supreme Court.
6. Now the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes have submitted special report and 71 advices vide their letter Dated: 04-12-2000 read at Sl. No. 4 above. Pending consideration of the entire report, the Government have examined in detail the Creamy Layer Policy contained in the Special Report and 71 Advices, relating to inclusions, deletions, correction of spellings etc. and have made the following orders.

Government Order No. SWD 225 BCA 2000, Dated: 30th March 2002

After careful consideration of the above proposal the Government are pleased to make the following orders:

1. The quantum of Reservation Specified in G.O. Dated: 17-09-1994 and 31-01-1995 read at Sl. No. (1) & (2) respectively is continued for admission to Educational Institutions and Employment.
2. The revised list of Backward Classes enclosed to this order as at Annexure-I, incorporating recommendations of the BC Commission, is brought into force with immediate effect.
3. A new comprehensive Creamy Layer Policy as detailed in Annexure-II to this Government order is brought into force with immediate effect. This Creamy Layer Policy does not apply to SCs/STs and Category-I of the Backward Classes. Candidates belonging to Category-II(A), II(B), III(A), and III(B) shall be entitled to reservation in the manner specified in the new comprehensive Creamy Layer Policy.

By Order and in the name of Governor of Karnataka,

PR. 398

D.M. AGA

Deputy Secretary to the Government,
Social welfare Department.

Government Order No. SWD 225 BCA 2000, Dated: 30th March 2002

ANNEXURE-I

CATEGORY-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
1.	Agamudi	(h)	Gosayi
2.	(a) Ambalakaran	(i)	Gusai
	(b) Ambalakarma	(j)	Helava
	(c) Mutrasi	(k)	Helova
	(d) Mutracha	(l)	Holeva
3.	Baggaru	(m)	Nandiwala
4.	Bavardhi	(n)	Pichigunta
5.	(a) Bavaji	(o)	Pichiguntala
	(b) Ati	(p)	Pichiguntala
	(c) Bairagi	(q)	Bava
	(d) Bavani	(r)	Byaragi
	(e) Byragi	6. (a)	Bestha
	(f) Daurigosayi	(b)	Ambiga/Ambi
	(g) Davari	(c)	Barki/Barika

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
	(d) Besthar		(ah) Siviyar
	(e) Bhoyi		(ai) Sunagara
	(f) Rajabhoi		(aj) Thoreya
	(g) Bunde-Beshtar		(ak) Pagi
	(h) Daalji	7.	(a) Bhamta
	(i) Daavat		(b) Bhornpta
	(j) Gabit		(c) Paradeshi-Bhampta
	(k) Galadakonkani		(d) Takari
	(l) Gangemakkalu		(e) Bhomptra
	(m) Gangakula		(f) Uchillian
	(n) Gangamatha	8.	Bhatraju
	(o) Gangamathastha	9.	(a) Bogad
	(p) Gangaputra		(b) Begadi
	(q) Gowrimatha		(c) Bagali
	(r) Bunde-Bestha/Gunde bestha		(d) Bogadi
	(s) Harakanthra	10.	(a) Budubuduki
	(t) Jalagara		(b) Bududki
	(u) Kabbera/kabber		(c) Chhetri
	(v) Kabbaliga		(d) Devari
	(w) Kabbili		(e) Garadi
	(x) Kahar		(f) Giddidki
	(y) Kharvi/Konkan Kharvi		(g) Joshi
	(z) Koli		(h) Kichagara
	(aa) Kolimahauev		(i) Killikyata
	(ab) maddar		(j) Modiga
	(ac) Meenagar		(k) Pansa
	(ad) Mogaveera		(l) Panasa
	(ae) Moger		(m) Pingale
	(af) Mukkavan		(n) Sadajoshi
	(ag) Parivara		(o) Budbudkala

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
11.	Chunchar	(e)	GamVokkal
12.	(a) Dasari	(f)	Gram Vokkalu
	(b) Dasaru	(g)	Halakki Vokkalu
	(c) Chakravadya-Dasa	(h)	Kare Vokkalu
	(d) Dang-Dasar	(i)	Kunchavakkal
	(e) Dombi-Dasaru	(j)	Shilwakkal
13.	(a) Devadasi	(k)	Vakkal
	(b) Basavi	(l)	Gavada
	(c) Bhavin	(m)	Gam Gawda
	(d) Bogam	(n)	Gram Vakkal
	(e) Ganika	19. (a)	Hawadiga
	(f) Kalavant	(b)	Hawgar
	(g) Nat	(c)	Howgar
	(h) Natuva	20. (a)	Jangala
	(i) Patramela	(b)	Telugu Jangama
14.	(a) Ghisade	(c)	Pakanathi Jangama
	(b) Ghisadi	21. (a)	Jogi
15.	(a) Goniga Mane	(b)	Brahma Kapali
	(b) 24 Mane Telugu Shetty	(c)	Jogar
	(c) Goni Chetty	(d)	Jogtin
	(d) Sadusetty	(e)	Kapali
	(e) Salaparu	(f)	Raval
16.	(a) Gurav	(g)	Ravalia
	(b) Tamballa	(h)	Sanjogi
	(c) Tambli	(i)	Sanyasi
17.	Gurkha	(j)	Joger
18.	(a) Halawakki Wakkal	(k)	Natha Panthi
	(b) Halawakki Vakkal	22. (a)	Kanjirbhat
	(c) Atte Vokkalu	(b)	Kanjar
	(d) Gam Gawada	(c)	Khanjar Bhat

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste		Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	
23.	(a)	Kashikapadi		(c)	Kanbi
	(b)	Kashikapdi	33.	(a)	Kurma
	(c)	Tirumali		(b)	Kurmi
24.	(a)	Katabar	34.	(a)	Ladaru/Ladara/Ladar
	(b)	Katabu		(b)	Lad/Kshatriya Lad/Sugandhi Lad
25.	(a)	Katik		(c)	Yelegal
	(b)	Aray	35.		Malaya
	(c)	Are Kasai	36.	(a)	Medara
	(d)	Ari Katikelu		(b)	Batter
	(e)	Kalal Khatik		(c)	Burned
	(f)	Kasab		(d)	Gauriga
	(g)	Kasai		(e)	Gouriga
	(h)	Maratti		(f)	Gowri
	(i)	Suryavamsha Kshatriya		(g)	Gowrimaratha
26.		Kodagu Kapala		(h)	Gowriga
27.	(a)	Kolari		(i)	Medari
	(b)	Kalayiri		(j)	Burud
	(c)	Koleri	37.		Mudhar
28.	(a)	Kolla	38.		Nairi/Nairy
	(b)	Kollala	39.		Otari
29.	(a)	Kotari	40.		Pamlor
	(b)	Kotary	41.	(a)	Pangual
	(c)	Kottary		(b)	Pangusal
	(d)	Kottari	42.		Panika
30.		Kudubi	43.	(a)	Raya Rawath
31.		Kumbri Marati (Uttara Kannada District)		(b)	Ravat
32.	(a)	Kunbi	44.		Reinudas
	(b)	Kulwadi	45.		Sansia

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
46.	Satarkar	(k)	Pedit/Pedti
47.	Siddi	(l)	Padithi
48.	(a) Sikkaligara	(r)	Sagara
	(b) Shikalgar	(c)	Sunnagara
	(c) Shikkoligar	(p)	Sunna Uppara
49.	(a) Somavamsha Arya Kshatriya	(q)	Uppaliga
	(b) Chitara	(r)	Uppaliga Shetty
	(c) Chitragar	(s)	Uppaliyan
	(d) Digwan	(t)	Uppera
	(e) Jeeragara	(u)	Yakalara
	(f) Najabund	(v)	Yekkali
	(g) Nalabund	54.	Vasudev
	(h) Tambat	56.	(a) Veer
50.	Takankar	(b)	Veeramasti
51.	(a) Tewar	(c)	Vir
	(b) Kalari	57.	Yeralu
	(c) Kallar	58.	(a) Yerkala
	(d) Maravar	(b)	Erakala
52.	(a) Tilari	(c)	Kaikadi
	(b) Tirali	(d)	Koragar
53.	(a) Uppara	(e)	Kormasetty
	(b) Beldar	(f)	Kunchi
	(c) Chunar	(g)	Korwari
	(d) Gavadi	(h)	Yerukala
	(e) Goundi	59.	(a) Bailpatar
	(f) Kallu Kutiga Uppara	(b)	Bailpatar
	(g) Lonari	(c)	Bilapatar
	(h) Melu Sakkreyavaru	60.	(a) Bajania
	(i) Melusakkare	(b)	Bajania
	(j) Namada Uppara	61.	Balasanthoshi

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
62.	Bazuar	76.	(a) Kalkari, Kelkar.
63.	Dena		(b) Khelkari
64.	(a) Bhanri	79.	(a) Kolhati
	(b) Bhanri		(b) Kolhatigi
65.	(a) Chara	80.	Masania Yogi
	(b) Chhar	81.	Full Mali
	(c) Chhara	82.	Saranta
66.	(a) Chapper Band (Muslim)	83.	(a) Sarordi
	(b) Chapper Banda		(b) Saroda
67.	Chitrakathijoshi	84.	Vadi
68.	Darvesu	85.	Bedaru
69.	Dholi	86.	(a) Golla
70.	(a) Durgamurga		(b) Yadav
	(b) Burburcha		(c) Asinanagolia
71.	(a) Modikara		(d) Yadava
	(b) Modiker		(e) Adavigolla
72.	(a) Gondali		(f) Gopala
	(b) Giiondali		(g) Gopali
	(c) Gonnaliga		(h) Gouli
	(d) Gondhali		(i) Gaudi
	(e) Gondhali		(j) Gavali
73.	Vayri		(k) Gavii
74.	(a) Javen		(l) Anjbaru
	(b) Jawari		(m) Atanabaru
75.	Johari		(n) Hanabar
76.	(a) Kanatu		(o) Kavadi
	(b) Kanari		(p) Kolayan
77.	(a) Kanjan		(q) Kenar
	(b) Kanji		(r) Kennur

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
	(s) Krishna Gavali		(s) Nirshikari
	(t) Krishna Golla		(t) Bargi
	(u) Maniyari		(u) Baori
	(v) Urali		(v) Phasachari
	(w) Telugu Gowda (Chickmagalur & Hassan Dist)		(w) Hirshikari
87.	(a) Banjari	89.	Daveri
	(b) Brinjari	90.	(a) Garudi
	(c) Vanjara		(b) Garudiga
	(d) Wanjari		(c) Garadiga
	(e) Lambaid	91.	Paradhis
	(f) Gore or Gorla	92.	(a) Girini waddar
88.	(a) Bendar		(b) Tudug Woddar
	(b) Berad		(c) Kallu Vaddar
	(c) Boya		(d) Mannu Voddar
	(d) Naikamakkalu		(e) Bhandi Voddar
	(e) Naikwadi	93.	(a) Bhoi
	(f) Palegar		(b) Boyi
	(g) Remoshi		(c) Harikanthra
	(h) Talawara/Talwar Boya		(d) Kharia
	(i) Valmikimakkalu		(e) Bovi
	(j) Vedan	94.	(a) Pinjara
	(k) Parivara Nayaka		(b) Pinjari
	(l) Myasa Nayaka		(c) Nadaf
	(m) Urs Nayaka		(d) Ladaf
	(n) Byada		(e) Dudekula
	(o) Haranshikari		(f) Mansoori
	(p) Chigari Betagar		(g) Mansuri
	(q) Vaghri	95.	S.C. Converts to Christianity
	(r) Wagiri		

CATEGORY -II (A)

Sl. No.		Name of the Caste	Sl. No.		Name of the Caste
1	(a)	Agasa		(m)	Ezhava
	(b)	Chakala		(n)	Gamalla
	(c)	Dhobi		(o)	Goundla
	(d)	Madivala		(p)	Halepaikaru
	(e)	Mannan		(q)	Hale Paik
	(f)	Parit		(r)	Illavan
	(g)	Rajaka		(s)	Kalal
	(h)	Sakala		(t)	Malayali Billava
	(i)	Vannan		(u)	Nadar
	(j)	Velluthedan		(v)	Namadhari
	(k)	Sakajavadu		(w)	Thiyan / Thiyya
2		Banna (Kodagu District)		(x)	Iliga
3	(a)	Devadiga		(y)	Goondla
	(b)	Devali		(z)	Tiyan / Thiyyan
	(c)	Moyili	5		Kodagu Heggade (Kodagu Dist.)
	(d)	Padlar	6	(a)	Kumbara
	(e)	Seregara		(b)	Chakrasali
	(f)	Servegar		(c)	Gunaga
	(g)	Sheregar		(d)	Ganagi
	(h)	Suplig		(e)	Koyava
4	(a)	Idiga		(f)	Kula
	(b)	Bandhari		(g)	Kulala
	(c)	Belchad		(h)	Kumbar
	(d)	Billava		(i)	Kumbard
	(e)	Poojari		(j)	Kummara
	(f)	Deevar		(k)	Kusavan
	(g)	Hala Kshatriya		(l)	Moolya
	(h)	Desha Bhandari		(m)	Sajjan Kumbara
	(i)	Devar		(n)	Khumara
	(j)	Devaramakkalu/Divara Makkalu		(o)	Kumbhar
	(k)	Ediga		(p)	Khumbhar
	(l)	Eliga		(q)	Kulalar

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
7	(a) Kuruba		(w) Savitha
	(b) Bharwad		(x) Nayanaja Kshatri
	(c) Dhanagar		(y) Nadig
	(d) Goraya		(z) Kshowrik
	(e) Halumatha		(aa) Kshowrika
	(f) Kurab	9	Buddhists
	(g) Kuruban	10	(a) Tigala
	(h) Kurumba		(b) Agni Vamsha Kshatriya
	(i) Kurub		(c) Agnivanni
	(j) Kurumban		(d) Agnikula Kshatriya
8	(a) Nayinda		(e) Dharmaraja Kapu
	(b) Pariyala (Dakshina Kannada & Udupi)		(f) Palli
	(c) Ambattan		(g) Shambhukula Kshatriya
	(d) Bajanthri		(h) Thigala
	(e) Bandari		(i) Vanniar
	(f) Chouriya		(j) Vannikula Kshatriya
	(g) Hadapada		(k) Tigler
	(h) Hajama		(l) Kurovan
	(i) Kavutian	11	(a) Viswakarma
	(j) Kelasi		(b) Achari
	(k) Kshaurika		(c) Akkasale
	(l) Kshowrad		(d) Ausala
	(m) Mahale		(e) Badigar
	(n) Mangala		(f) Badiwadla
	(o) Melagara		(g) Bailapatar
	(p) Nadiga		(h) Bailu Akkasali
	(q) Napitha		(i) Bailu Kammara
	(r) Navalig		(j) Bogara
	(s) Navi		(k) Chaptegar
	(t) Nayanaja Kshatriya		(l) Charodi
	(u) Nhavi		(m) Konkani Achar
	(v) Vajantri (Uttara Kannada District)		(n) Daivagnya Brahmin

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
	(o) Gejjigara		(b) Athari
	(p) Kambar	17	Bahurupi
	(q) Kammalan	18	Bakadra
	(r) Kammara	19	(a) Bathal
	(s) Kamsala		(b) Battal
	(t) Kamsan		(c) Batter
	(u) Kanchagar	20	Bawtar
	(v) Kanchora	21	(a) Bhaat
	(w) Kanchori		(b) Bohrot
	(x) Kanchugara	22	Binapatta
	(y) Kansar	23	Bingi
	(z) Kasar	24	(a) Bagadi
	(aa) Luhar		(b) Bagaadi
	(ab) Mesta		(c) Bagdi
	(ac) Panchal	25	(a) Chaliyan
	(ad) Pattar		(b) Teruvan
	(ae) Silpi		(c) Chaliya
	(af) Sohagar	26	Chamboti
	(ag) Sonar	27	Chambukutti
	(ah) Sony	28	Mestha
	(ai) Sutar	29	Jingar
	(aj) Tacehan	30	(a) Ghadi
	(ak) Viswa Brahmin		(b) Gadiga
	(al) Thattan		(c) Gunagi
	(am) Aksali	31	(a) Ghadsi
	(an) Kamasal		(b) Ghadshi
	(ao) Badagi	32	Pingle
12	(a) Aghori	33	(a) Gosavi
	(b) Karakarmunda		(b) Gosain
13	Agnani	34	(a) Gujar
14	Ambalavasi		(b) Guzar
15	Anduran	35	(a) Gurava
16	(a) Atari		(b) Gurou

Sl. No.		Name of the Caste	Sl. No.		Name of the Caste
36	(a)	Gabbit		(g)	Kanyan
	(b)	Gapit	49		Kutuma
	(c)	Gaabit	50		Marta
	(d)	Daaliya	51	(a)	Marayan
37		Handevazir		(b)	Maravan
38		Handervut	52		Murrari
39		Honniyar	53	(a)	Nadora
40	(a)	Hoovadiga		(b)	Uppu Nadar / Upa Nador
	(b)	Hugar		(c)	Torke Nador
	(c)	Hoogar		(d)	Nador
	(d)	Maalgar		(e)	Nadavar
	(e)	Mali		(f)	Nadava
	(f)	Phool Mali		(g)	Uppunador / Upa Nadavar
	(g)	Phul Mali	54		Nalki
	(h)	phulari	55		Osthan
	(i)	Phoolari	56	(a)	Pandaram
	(j)	Jeer		(b)	Pandar
41		Kadu Konkani		(c)	Pandara
42		Karikudumbi	57		Panaba
43		Karuva	58		Pannekara Konkani
44	(a)	Khatik	59		Patra
	(b)	Katuka	60		Pichati
	(c)	Katuga	61		Pullavan
45		Bogar	62	(a)	Rajapuri
46		Kasbin		(b)	Rajpur
47	(a)	Kolayiri		(c)	Balavalikar
	(b)	Kolyiri	63		Saniyaar
48	(a)	Kanisan	64		Shanan
	(b)	Balyaya (Dakshina Kannada & Udupi Dist)	65	(a)	Sudir
	(c)	Kaniyar		(b)	Sudra
	(d)	Kaniyaru		(c)	Kulawadi Marati
	(e)	Kaniya	66		Sutsali
	(f)	Kaniyan (Other than Kollegal Taluk of Mysore Dist.)	67		Tachayiri

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
68	Tilvi	76	(a) Neygi
69	(a) Gavandi		(b) Kuruhina Setty
	(b) Govandi		(c) Kurni
70	Vettuvan		(d) Bili Magga
71	(a) Yeklar		(e) Thogata / Thogataru / Thogatiga / Thogataveera / Thogatagera / Thogataveera Kshatriya / Thogaja Pushpanjali
	(b) Yaklar		(f) Soniga
	(c) Egalika		(g) Jam Khana
72	(a) Gatti / Gattiyavaru		(h) Ayiri
	(b) Poledava / Poladavaru		(i) Avir
73	Gudigara		(j) Sale / Patta Sale
74	(a) Darji		(k) Padma Sale / Padma Shali / Padma Sali
	(b) Bhavasar Kshatriya		(l) Saale / Pattasali
	(c) Chippi		(m) Kaikolan/ Sengundhar
	(d) Chippiga		(n) Neikar
	(e) Simpi		(o) Jadar
	(f) Shimpi		(p) Jandra
	(g) Sai		(q) Swakula Sali / Swakula Sale
	(h) Miral	77	(a) Pattegar
	(i) Rangari		(b) Patvekari
	(j) Rangrez		(c) Pattegar
	(k) Nilari		(d) Somavamsha Sahasrarjuna Kshatriya
	(l) Namdev	78	(a) Ganiga
	(m) Namdev Simpi		(b) Teli
	(n) Rangare		(c) Gandla
	(o) Neelagar		(d) Vaniyan
75	(a) Devanga		(e) Jyothi Nagara / Jyothi Nagara Vysya
	(b) Devang	79	Amma Kodava
	(c) Koshti	80	Anappan
	(d) Hutgar / Hutkar	81	Rajaput
	(e) Jed	82	(a) Andi
	(f) Winkar		(b) Andipandaram
	(g) Julohi	83	Baandhi
	(h) Hulkar	84	(a) Bolahallala
	(i) Hatagar		(b) Ballala

Sl. No.		Name of the Caste	Sl. No.		Name of the Caste
85	(a)	Bhatial		(g)	Kumara Panth / Komarpant / Komarpaik Kshatriya Komarpant
	(b)	Bhattia		(h)	Rama Kshatriya
86		Chakkan		(i)	Rama Raj Kshatriya
87		Dogra		(j)	Serugara (North Kanara)
88		Gulli		(k)	Servgar (South Kanara)
89		Hindu Sadru / Sadaru / Sadumata / Sadkula / Sadar / Sadu Gowda / Sadu Gowdar / Sadara / Sadari / Sadara Gowda		(l)	Kote Kshatriya
90	(a)	Jetti / Jatti	94		Kshatriya / Kshatri
	(b)	Mallaru Malla Kshatriya	95		Malawa
	(c)	Mushtiga	96		Maleya
91	(a)	Kalavanthi	97		Aryan
	(b)	Bhogam / Teluga	98	(a)	Raju Kshatriya
92	(a)	Kanakan		(b)	Raju-Raju
	(b)	Kanakar		(c)	Rajuwar / Rajavar / Rachevar
	(c)	Karunika	99		Somavamsha Kshatriya
93	(a)	Kotegara	100		Stanika
	(b)	Koteyar	101	(a)	Tulu
	(c)	Kothati		(b)	Tuluva
	(d)	Kottegara	102		Ushtama (Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gadag Dist)
	(e)	Kotteyara			
	(f)	Kumara Kshatriya			

CATEGORY-II (B)

Name of the Caste

1 Muslim

CATEGORY-III (A)

Sl. No.		Name of the Caste	Sl. No.		Name of the Caste
1	(a)	Vokkaliga		(c)	Sarpa Vokkaliga
	(b)	Vakkaliga		(d)	Hallikar Vokkaliga

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
(e)	Namdhari Vokkaliga	2	Kodagaru
(f)	Gangadkar Vokkaliga	3	(a) Baliya
(g)	Das Vokkaliga		(b) Balajiga / Banajiga / Gowda Banajiga
(h)	Reddy Vokkaliga		(c) Naidu
(i)	Marasu Vokkaliga		(d) Telaga Baliya / Telaga Banajiga
(j)	Reddy		(e) Setty Baliya / Setty Banajiga / Banajiga Setty
(k)	Hallikar		(f) Dasara Baliya / Dasara Balajiga / Dasara Banajiga / Dasa Banajiga
(l)	Kunchitiga		(g) Kasban
(m)	Gouda / Gowda		(h) Munnur / Munnar / Munnur Kapu
(n)	Kapu		(i) Balegara / Bale Banajiga / Bale Balajiga / Bale Chetty / Banagara
(o)	Heggade		(j) Reddy (Baliya)
(p)	Kamma		(k) Janappan
(q)	Reddy		(l) Uppar (Baliya)
(r)	Gownder		(m) Tuleru (Baliya)
(s)	Namadhari Gowda		
(t)	Uppina Kolaga / Uttama Kolaga		

CATEGORY-III (B)

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
1	(a) Veerashaiva Lingayath	(f)	Kulavadi
	(b) Lingayath Sub-groups of Helava, Ambiga, Bhoyi, Gangamatha, Sunagara, Agasa, Madivala, Kumbara, Kuruba, Bajanthri, Bandari, Hadapada, Kshaurika, Navalig, Navi, Akkasale, Badigar, Kammara, Kamsala, Panchal, Medara, Uppara, Gowli.	3	Christian
		4	(a) Bunt/Bant
		(b)	Parivara Bant
		5	Jains (Digambaras)
		6	(a) Satani
		(b)	Chattada Srivaishnava / Chattada Vaishnava / Sattada Vaishnava / Sattada Srivaishnava
2	(a) Maratha, Marata	(c)	Kadri Vaishnava
	(b) Are Kshatri, Are Maratha, Arya Maratha	(d)	Sameraya
	(c) Arya, Aryaru	(e)	Sattadaval
	(d) Konkan Maratha	(f)	Sattadavan
	(e) Kshatriya Maratha	(g)	Vaishnava

D.M. AGA
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare Department.

ANNEXURE-II to G.O. No. SWD 225 BCA 2000 dated 30th March 2002

NEW COMPREHENSIVE CREAMY LAYER

Under Article 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution of India, the following persons shall not be eligible for reservation of seats of posts categorised under IIA, IIB, IIIA and IIIB.

NOTE:

1. This rule will not apply to direct recruitments to posts which insist on a prescribed period of service in a lower post or experience in a post, profession or occupation as a qualification or eligibility.
2. This rule applies to son(s) or daughter(s) of the persons specified below:

1	(a) President of India (b) Vice President of India (c) All functionaries holding Cabinet rank in Government of India or Government of any State or Union Territory. (d) Chairmen of Council of States and the State Legislative Councils (e) Governors of States (f) Speakers of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies (g) Judges of supreme Court and High Courts (h) Chairmen of Public Service Commission (i) Attorney General of India (j) Advocate General (k) Chief Election Commissioner (l) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (m) Members of Parliament atleast for a period of five years - during the period of their office. (n) Members of State Legislature atleast for a period of five years - during the period of their office.
2	The Candidate and either of whose parents / guardian is a Group-A or Group B officer in the services of the Government or holds an equivalent post in public sector undertakings or an employee of a private industry / Institution and draws a salary which is not Less than that of a Group B officer (Pay scale Rs. 6000-11200)
3	The Candidate and his/her father's mother's/Guardian Gross Annual Income exceeds Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
4	The candidate and his/her father, mother / guardian holding 10 units of Agricultural Land as Specified in the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961, and such of those holding more than 20 acres of plantation land.

D.M. AGA

Deputy Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare Department.

6ನುಬರಿಸಿ-2

17

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ

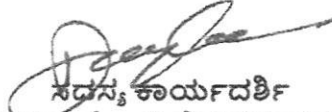
ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್ ಭೋಜೇಗೌಡ (ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ) ಇವರ ಚುಕ್ಕೆ

ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 1141ಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಬಂಧ - ಆ

1918 ರಿಂದ 2019 ರವರೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ವಿವರ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಆಯೋಗದ ಹೆಸರು	ಆಯೋಗ ರಚಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಆಯೋಗದ ಅವಧಿ	ಷರಾ
1	ಲೆಸ್ಲಿ ಸಿ. ಮಿಲ್ಲರ್ ಆಯೋಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.	23.08.1918	1918	ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2	ಡಾ. ಆರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ ವರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ	1960	-	ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
3	ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್.ಜಿ. ಹಾವನೂರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 1ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1972	1972-1975	Vol-1 (Part1 & 11), vol-1, vol-111 & 1V-1975 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
4	ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 2ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1983	1983-1986	Vol-1 Vol-11, & vol-111 1986 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
5	ಶ್ರೀ ಓ.ಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, 3ನೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1988	198-1990	Vol-1 Vol-11 1990 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
6	ಶ್ರೀ ಕುದೂರು ನಾರಾಯಣ ರೈ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1993	1994-1995	ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
7	ಪ್ರೊ ರವಿವರ್ಮ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	1997	1997-2000	ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
8	ಶ್ರೀ ಮುನಿರಾಜು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2001	2001-2003	ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

9	ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಗಂಗಯ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2003	2003-2006	ಭಾಗ-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ 34 ಸಲಹೆ/ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾಗ-2 ರಲ್ಲಿ 06 ವಿಶೇಷ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07.03.2005 ರಂದು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
10	ಡಾ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ದ್ವಾರಕನಾಥ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2007	2007-2010	ಭಾಗ-1 ರ ವಿಶೇಷ ವರದಿಯು 33 ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಗ-2 ರಲ್ಲಿ 26 ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು 2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
11	ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಶಂಕೃಪ್ಪ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2011	2011-2013	ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 08 ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರದಿಯು 06 ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು 2013 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
12	ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಕಾಂತರಾಜ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2014	2014-2019	2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ 14 (12+2) ವಿಶೇಷ ವರದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ 120 ಬಹಿರಂಗ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ:28.08.2015, 24.03.2018 ಹಾಗೂ 09.07.2019 ರಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 2015ರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
13	ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಜಯಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ	2020	ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ	ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರದಿ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶೇಷ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.


 ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ
 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

65208-3



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

REPORT
OF THE
KARNATAKA
THIRD BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

VOLUME-I

O. CHINNAPPA REDDY
CHAIRMAN

1990

Price: Rs. 30

Having considered all aspects of the matter, I finally and firmly recommend that the following Caste/Community/Tribe/Religious/Occupational groups and sub-groups of people may be classified as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes for the purpose of both Article 15(4) and Article 16(4) of the Constitution. I do not think that, as at present, there is either justification or necessity to draw up separate lists for the purposes of the two articles particularly because of the uniform and consistent pattern which has emerged. I have divided the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes identified by me into three categories. Category-III consists of the occupational groups. Categories I and II consist of the Caste/Community/Religious/Tribal groups identified by me as Socially and Educationally Backward. The division into Categories I and II is made on the basis of the comparative backwardness of the community as well as the size of the community, bearing in mind that some of the caste etc. groups are either so extremely backward Socially and Educationally or are so small in number that they cannot possibly hope to compete with the larger groups or those who, though Socially and Educationally, backward are more advanced than themselves. The reservation in favour of Category-I shall be 5%, the reservation in favour of Category-II shall be 28% and the reservation in favour of Category-III shall be 5%.

Category—I

1. Agamudi
2. Ambalakaran with synonyms Ambalakaran and Ambalakarma.
3. Bavandhi
4. Bavaji with Synonyms Bavaji, Atit, Bairagi, Bavani, Byragi, Daurigosavi, Davari, Gosayi, Gusai, Helava (including the Lingayat sub-group), Helova, Hoveva, Nandiwala, Nathapanthi and Picchigunta.
5. Bestha with Synonyms Bestha, Ambiga (including the Lingayat sub-group), Barki, Besthar, Bhoiyi (including the Lingayat sub-group), Bundi-Bethar, Daalji, Daavat, Gabit, Galadakankani, Ganga Makkalu, Gangakula, Gangamatha (including the Lingayat sub-group), Gangamathashta, Gangaputra, Gowrimatha, Gunde-Bestha, Barakanthra, Jalagara, Kabbaliga, Kabber, Kabbaliga, Kabbili, Kahar, Kharvi, Koli, Kolimahadev, Maddar, Meenagar, Mogaveera, Moger, Mukkavan, Parivara, Siviyar, Sunagara (including the Lingayat sub-group) and Thoreya.
6. Bhamta with synonyms Bhamra, Bhompta, Paradeshi-Bhampta, Takari.
7. Bhatraju
8. Bogad with synonyms Bogad, Begadi, Bagali and Bogadi.
9. Budubuduki with synonyms Budubuduki, Bududki, Chhetri, Devari, Garadi, Gididiki, Joshi, Kichagara, Killikvata, Modiga, Pansa, Panasa, Pingale and Sadajoshi

10. Chunchar
11. Dasari with synonyms Dasari, Chakravadya-Dasa, Dang-Dasar and Dombi-Dasaru.
12. Devadasi with synonyms Devadasi, Basavi, Bhavin, bogam, Ganika, Kalavant, Nat, Natuva and Patramela.
13. Ghisade with synonyms Ghisadi and Ghisade.
14. Goniga with synonyms Goniga, 24-Male-Telugu Chetty, Goniga-Chetty, Sadusetty and Salaparu.
15. Gurav with synonyms Gurav, Tamballa and Tambli.
16. Gurkha
17. Halwakki-Wakkal with synonyms Halwakki Wakkal, Atte-Vokkalu, Gam Gawada, Gam Vokkalu, Grame-Vokkalu, Halakki-Vokkalu, Kare-Vokkalu, Kunchavakkal, Shilwakkal and Vakkal.
18. Hawadiga with synonyms Hawadiga and Hawgar.
19. Jogi with synonyms Jogi, Brahma-Kapali, Jogar, Jogtin, Kapali, Raval, Ravalia, Sanjogi and Sanyasi.
20. Kanjirbhat with synonyms Kanjirbhat and Kanjar.
21. Kashikapadi with synonyms Kashikapadi and Tirumali.
22. Katabar
23. Katik with synonyms Katik, Aray, Are-Kasai, Ari-Katikelu, Kalal-Khatik, Kasab, Kasai, Maratti and Suryavamsha Kshatriya.
24. Kolari with synonyms Kolari, Kalayiri and Koleri.
25. Kolla with synonyms Kolla and Kollala.
26. Kotari
27. Kudubi
28. Kurma with synonyms Kurma and Kurmi.
29. Ladara with synonyms Ladara, Lad and Yeleyar.
30. Malava
31. Medar with synonymys Medar (including with Lingayat sub-groups), Better, Burned, Gauriga, Bouriga, Gowri, Gowri Maratha, Gowriga.
32. Mudhar

33. Otari
34. Pamlor
35. Pangual with synonyms Pangual and Pangusal.
36. Panika
37. Rayarawath with synonyms Raya Rawath and Ravat.
38. Reinudas
39. Sansla
40. Satarkar
41. Siddi
42. Sikkaligara with synonyms Sikkaligara and Shikalgar.
43. Somavamsa Arya Kshtriya with synonyms Somavamsha Arya Kshtriya, Chitara, Chitragar, Digwan, Jeenagara, Najabund, Nalabund and Tamjbat.
44. Takankar
45. Tewar with synonyms Tewar, Kalari, Kallar and Maravar.
46. Tilari with synonyms Tilari and Tirali.
47. Uppara with synonyms Uppara (including the Lingayat sub-group), Beldar, Chunar, Gavadi, Goundi, Kallu Kutiga Uppara, Lonari, Melu-Sakkreyavaru, Melusakkari, Namada-Uppara, Padit, Padithi, Padi, Sagara, Sunnagara (including the Lingayat (sub-group), Sunna-Uppara, Uppaliga, Uppaliga Shetty, Uppaliyan, Uppera, Yakalara and Yekkali.
48. Vaidu
49. Vasudev
50. Veer with synonyms Veer and Veeramasti.
51. Yeralu and
52. Yerkala with synonyms Yerkala, Erakala, Kaikadi, Koragar, Kormasetty and Kunchi.

Category — II.

1. Agasa with synonyms Agasa (including the Lingayat sub-group), Chakala, Dhodu, madivala (including the Lingayat sub-group), Mannan, Parit, Rajaka, Sakala, Vannan and Velluthedan.

- Beda with synonyms Beda, Bagri, Baori, Bendar, Berad, Boya, Byada, Chigari, Betagar, Haranshikari, Hirshikari, Myasa-Nayaka, Naik, Naikamakkalu, Naikwadi, Nirshikari, Palegar, Parivara-Nayakas, Phasachari, Phasechar, Ramoshi, Talwar, boya, Urs-Nayaka, Vaghari, Valmiki (including the Lingayat sub-group), Valmikimakkalu, Vedan and Wagiri.
- Devadiga with synonyms Devadiga, Devali, Moyili, Padiar, Seregara, Servegar, Sheregar and supling.
4. Golla with synonyms Golla, Adavigolla, Anubaru, Asthanagolla, Atanabaru, Gauli, Gavali, Gavli, gopala, Gowli (including the Lingayat sub-group), Hanabar, Kavadi, Kolayan, Konar, Konnur, Krishns Golla, Manaiyani, Urali and Yadav.
5. Idiga with synonyms Idiga, Bandhari, Belchad, Billava, Deevar, Desha Bhandaro, Devar, Divaramakkalu, Ediga, Eliga, Ezhava, Gamalla, Goundla, Hale-Paikaru, Halepaik, Illavan, Kalal, Malayali billava, Nadar, Namadhari and Thiyan.
6. Kumbara with synonyms Kumbara (including the Lingayat sub-group), Chakrasali, Gunaga, Ganagi, Koyava, Kula, Kulala, Kumbar, Kumbard, Kummara, Kusavan, Moolya and Sajjan-Kumbara.
7. Kuruba with synonyms Kuruba (including the Lingayat sub-group), Bharwad, Dhanagar, Gorava, Halumatha, Kurab, Kuruban and Kurumba.
8. Nayinda with synonyms Nayinda, Ambaitan, Bajanthri (including the Lingayat sub-groups), Bandari (including the Lingayat sub-group), Chouriya, Hadapada (including the Lingayat sub-group), Hajama, Kavutiyan, Kelasi, Kshaurika (including the Lingayat sub-group), Kshowrad, Mahale, Mangala, Melagara, Nadiga, Napitha, Navaliga (including the Lingayat sub-group), Navi (including the Lingayat sub-group), Nayanaja Kshatriya, Nhavi and Savitha.
9. Satani with synonyms Satani, Chattada Srivaishnava, Kadri Vaishnava, Sameraya, Sattadaval and Sattadavan.
10. Tigala with synonyms Tigala, Agni-Vamsha Kshatriya, Agnivanni, Agnikula Kshtriya, Dharmaraja Kapu, Palli, Shambhukula Kshatriya, Thigala, Vanniar and Vannikula Kshatriya.
11. Viswakarma with their synonyms Achari, Akkasale (including the Lingayat sub-group), Ausala, Badigar (including the Lingayat sub-group), Badiwadda, Baila-patar, Bailu Akkasali, Bailu-Kammara, Bogara, Chaptegar, Charodi, Daivagnya Brahmin, Gejjegara, Kambar, Kammalan, Kammara (including the Lingayat sub-group), Kamsala (including the Lingayat sub-group), Kamsan, Kanchagar, Kanchera, Kanchori, Kanchugara, Kansar, Kasar, Lohar, Mesta, Panchal (including the Linyagat sub-group), Pattar, Silpi, sonagar, Sonar, Soni, Sutar, Tacchan, Thattan and Viswa Brahmin.

12. Muslim
13. Buddhist and
14. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe converts to Christianity.

Category — III.

Agricultural labourers not owning any land or not owning more than one hectare of rainfed dry land or its equivalent, handloom weavers not owning more than two looms and working for wages or on piecerate basis, construction workers, automobile drivers, conductors and cleaners, auto and cycle rickshaw drivers, employees in factories and 'Shops and Establishments' (excluding those employed in managerial, supervisory or ministerial capacity), workers engaged in road, bridge and railway track work and irrigation projects, pushcart, pavement and street hawkers and vendors, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, plumbers, painters, electricians and the like employed on wages, hamalis, those engaged in menial occupations such as sweepers and cobblers, those engaged in the occupations of butchers, fishermen and other offensive or noxious occupations, those engaged in domestic service and all others manual workers employed on daily wages.

I recommend that no one should be entitled to the benefit of reservation either under Article 15(4) or under Article 16(4).

1. Either of whose parents is a Class-I or Class-II Officer in the service of the Government or holds an equivalent post in a Public Sector undertaking or is employed under a private employer and draws a salary which is not less than that of a Class-II Officer.
2. Either of whose parents is a Professional i.e. a) Doctor, b) Lawyer, c) Chartered Accountant, d) Income Tax consultant, e) Financial or Management consultant, f) Dental Surgeon and g) Engineer or Architect.
3. Both of whose parents are graduates.
4. Either of whose parents is an Income Tax Assessee.
5. Either of whose parents is assessed to Sales Tax and
6. Either of whose parents or both together own more than 8 hectares of or rainfed dry land or its equivalent.

I further recommend that no one should be eligible to claim to belong to the Backward Classes unless he or she produces a Certificate to that effect from the Tahsildar of the locality in which he or she resides. No Tahsildar shall give a Certificate unless the candidate or either of the candidate's parents or guardian swears to an Affidavit before the Tahsildar specifying the particulars of his claim to be a member of the Backward Classes and such Affidavit is supported by the Affidavit of another respectable resident of the locality to the same effect

and also sworn before the Tahsildar. The Certificate issued by the Tahsildar shall specify all particulars relating to the qualifications of the claimant for inclusion among the Backward Classes. Before issuing the Certificate the Tahsildar may make such enquiry as he considers necessary.

I further recommend that stringent punishment should be imposed on all those who obtain false certificates or help to obtain false certificates. For this purpose a separate Act of the Legislature may be enacted to the effect that any person who obtains a false certificate that he belongs to a Socially and Educationally Backward Class or helps another person to obtain such a certificate or knowingly issues such a certificate shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 6 months but not less than one month and shall also be liable to forfeiture of all the benefits and advantages secured by reason of such certificate. It should be specified that a trial for such an offence should be under the Summary procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

I further recommend that the rule of reservation should be applied not only at the stage of initial appointment but should be extended to the first stage of promotion after initial appointment.

Any scheme of reservation should not be self-perpetuating or self-defeating. It must be so devised that it contains a mechanism which makes it self-moderating or self-regulatory. I would recommend the following procedure. There shall be a permanent Committee consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and the Secretary to the Government (Backward Classes) whose duty should be to consider and evaluate the progress of each of the caste etc. groups included in the list of Backward Classes and decide before February 15 every year whether the list needs any revision. The revision should be made on a consideration of these circumstances:

1. A comparison of the percentage of the total number of candidates of the caste etc. group who have passed the SSLC examination in the three preceding years to the estimated population of the caste with the percentage of the total number of candidates of all groups who have passed the SSLC examination to the total population of the State.

2. A comparison of the percentage of the number of candidates of the caste etc. group who in the three preceding years have secured admission into the Professional Colleges and Post-Graduate institutions (the list of such Colleges and institutions should be specified) in the State to the total number of candidates admitted with the percentage of the population of the caste etc. group to the total population of the State.

3. A comparison of the percentage of the number of candidates of the caste etc. group selected for appointment to Group-A and Group-B Services under the Government and to posts in Public Sector Undertakings equivalent to Group-A and Group-B posts under the Government to the total number of posts to which appointments have been made with the percentage of the population of the Caste etc. group to the total State population.

If all three former percentages are higher than the latter three percentages or if they are marginally lower, the Committee shall delete the caste etc group from the list of Backward Classes. In order to facilitate the work of the Committee expeditiously, the Director of Backward Classes should devise appropriate returns, send them to the Head Masters of all High Schools and to the other Institutions and Agencies involved in the process of selection of candidate for admission to Colleges and appointment to Services, obtain the necessary information and keep it ready for the consideration of the Committee. The Committee's decision should be published before the 1st of March every year.

One of the important tasks of the Commission is to recommend the steps that must be taken for the advancement of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. The terms of reference are indeed extremely wide. If the terms of reference are taken literally, this Commission will have to convert itself into a miniature Planning Commission but with neither their powers nor their resources, nor the sources of information available to them. As I conceive the duties of the Commission, I am primarily required to identify the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes for the purpose of Article 15(4) of the Constitution and those that are inadequately represented in the services for the purpose of Article 16(4) of the Constitution, to suggest the extent of the reservation which may reasonably be made under those provisions and to suggest ways and means for the advancement of such classes apart from reservation of admissions in educational institutions and post in the Services under the State and which, in the end, will do away with the need for such reservation.

We have seen that 'Educational and Social Backwardness' is the outcome of economic underdevelopment, educational unawareness and caste degradation. The three villains not only cause backwardness but also sustain each other with remarkable mutuality. Each of the villains has to be vanquished. But Caste is a burden acquired at birth. It is a sort of 'Original sin'. The best way to fight caste is to fight the other two evils from which it draws sustenance in abundance. It follows that the real key towards the solution of the problem of backwardness are the eradication of poverty and the removal of illiteracy and not the mere reservation of a few seats in Professional Colleges and a few posts in Government Service. Such reservation is of no avail to the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, large sections of whom can never hope in the existing order to acquire even the minimum qualification necessary to seek admission to Professional Colleges or aspire for a post under the Government, leave alone acquiring that degree of proficiency to stand out in competition, among their peers. Such reservation may help but it can only touch the fringe of the problem. Such reservation may wipe a few tears but not the gnawing away at the heart. For that more action, much more, is necessary. Literacy and Poverty-eradication Programmes are vital to any programme for the advancement of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and reservation cannot be made a substitute or used as an alibi for such programmes.

A programme of education for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes must cover Adult Education, Compulsory Primary Education and assistance at middle and high school and University levels of education. These programmes have necessarily to be chalked out by expert educationists. However a few suggestions may not be out of place. There is available enormous man-power and potential for Adult Education programmes in the state. Every village that I visited had a number of unemployed graduates particularly from the Scheduled Castes and some also from the Backward Classes. A cast-wise survey made by the Commission of the 'Educated Unemployed' in 81 villages revealed that out of a total of 245 unemployed graduates, twenty were from the Scheduled Castes and twenty seven from the Backward Classes. Eight were Muslim. Out of 807 persons who had passed SSLC and were unemployed, 75 were from the Scheduled Castes, 146 from the Backward Classes and 31 were Muslims. There is in vogue in Karnataka a 'Stipendiary-Graduate' scheme to give relief to unemployed graduates, awaiting or seeking employment. This scheme may be extended and utilised to cover Adult Education Programmes. Perhaps every Taluk can have a training center where these graduate-trainees can be taught the mechanics of the Adult Education Programme for a fortnight or so. If the stipendiary-graduate teachers are chosen from the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, we may perhaps be in a better position to successfully implement the Adult Education Programme remembering that adult illiteracy is greater among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes than the rest.

In regard to compulsory primary education, there is already in force in Karnataka a Compulsory Primary Education Act. But clearly the Act is not properly implemented. The will to implement the Act appears to be lacking. To my shock, I discovered that in the State of Karnataka there are 13,024 Single-teacher schools as against the total of 20,830 primary, secondary and high schools in the entire State. The State of Karnataka leads all other States and has the highest percentage of such Schools. The number of pupils attending these 13,024 single-teacher primary schools in Karnataka is 8,34,885. The naked fact therefore is that 8,34,885 pupils now in the primary schools of the Karnataka State are receiving next to no education since it is humanly impossible for a single teacher to manage four different classes, teaching different subjects simultaneously. What makes it even worse is that a large number of these schools are also single-roomed. Out of the total of 23,023 primary schools in the State of Karnataka, 16,383 are single-roomed while 3,796 are two-roomed. One can imagine the raucous cacophony on one side and the bewildered helplessness of the teacher on the other. Out of the 23,023 primary schools, only 5,380 have adequate play grounds. Out of 14,969 upper primary schools in the Karnataka State only 4,956 have adequate play grounds. Out of 3,572 secondary schools, only 1,677 have adequate play grounds. Out of the 3,572 secondary schools, 1,199 have no Laboratory facilities at all. There are also some primary schools without black boards even. All these figures are official figures taken from the educational statistics published by the National Council for Educational Research and Training. In this sorry state of affairs, how is it possible to expect children of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes who perforce attend Government schools and no other to perform well or

to show any interest at all in education. If the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes are to emerge from their backwardness, they must first receive a decent education and it does not look possible for them to receive a decent education under the existing scheme of education. There have to be vital and drastic changes if any progress is to be made. Single-teacher, single-roomed schools must go and they must be replaced by multi-teacher, multi-room schools where the children have breathing space and the teachers can afford to bestow attention on individual pupils. The teacher-pupil ratio must come down drastically. Primary schools must also be given lung space. They must be provided with adequate play grounds. The secondary schools must also be provided with Libraries and Laboratories. Even with all these, the parents of the children of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes may yet show reluctance to send their children to school or to continue their children in school, because they need them to go out for work to earn the little that they can and contribute to the family till. It is therefore necessary to provide some incentive to the parents to keep their children in school. An obvious incentive is to provide the children with a free midday meal. Another incentive is to provide them with schools uniforms and in order to induce a competitive spirit among them further provision should also be made for a number of scholarships for pupils belonging to the backward classes. Every primary school must also be provided with an attendant whose duty should be to bring the children to school and to take them home, to advise the parents about the progress of the children in school and to advise them in case of sickness of children etc. Of course all these suggestions cost money. But, if we mean business, the expense is necessary. Already 40 years have passed since the Constitution with all the pious sentiments came into force and the Backward Classes cannot afford to wait any longer. In fact, all these years, Education has not been given a late and low placing in the scheme of things. Priority due to education must be recognised atleast now.

One important and necessary step is to provide hostel facilities attached to all high schools and colleges, for children of the backward classes. As far as possible, hostels should not be exclusive for backward class students. They should be common for all students but the State should bear in full or in part the hostel charges of the Backward Class students. There should be a general exemption in favour of all backward class children from payment of any school fee or college fee. Perhaps a better way may be not to charge any school fees at all in any Government school or school receiving aid from the State. Wherever free hostel facilities cannot be provided, scholarships should be awarded, say Rs. 50 per month per student in the case of a high school student, Rs. 150 per month in the case of a college student and Rs. 250 per month in the case of Post-Graduate and Professional College student (where admissions to those institution is restricted). In addition there should also be Merit Scholarships covering one-tenth to one-fourth the number of backward class students. The award of scholarships to children of the backward classes may expose the children to a consciousness of caste and class distinctions and it is therefore necessary that it should be done in an unuptrusive way.

With regard to steps to eradicate poverty, it has to be realised that the problem of economic under-development is the problem of India and it may be difficult to formulate any

scheme designed for the economic advancement of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes only. However, there are many occupations which are now carried on more or less exclusively by members of the backward classes, such as fishing, sheep rearing, wollen blanket weaving, pot and brick making, kitchen gardening etc. A strong co-operative movement wherever possible will certainly help those engaged in the particular occupation or trade. Agricultural labour can also be organised and helped to stand up against exploitation by landlords. The Labour Department must be expanded to take within its fold not only industrial labour and workers in Shops and Establishments but also agricultural labour and other workers engaged in various occupations in the rural areas. A vigorous and versatile co-operative and labour departments with dedicated Officers can work wonders. Every Taluka must have an Officer of the Co-operative Department whose duty shall be not merely to help those who come to him to organise Co-operative Societies but also to investigate the possibility of organising occupational cooperative societies in every village and take steps to launch them. Similarly every Taluka must have a Labour Officer to organise all existing unorganised labour and to protect them. We have seen how, by and large, the handloom weavers have been helped throughout the country by the Co-operative Movement. I was heartened to learn that in many villages, the Operation Flood II scheme has been successfully implemented and is yielding good results. House holders are encouraged by Co-operative Societies to rear milch cattle, produce and supply milk under the scheme. Projects of this nature must and should be extended to all villages and to cover other produce such as butter, ghee, cheese, vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs etc. Financial assistance in the shape of credit must be provided but not encouraged. The attitude of supplication instead of self-help should be discouraged. It seems over the years, the culture of seeking 'alms' in the shape of assistance has developed and the ignorant rural folk today seem to labour under the impression that anyone from 'above' who visits their village has come to conduct a "Loan-Mela" and distribute loans, presumably not to be repaid. It was quite a dis-heartening experience to me that wherever I went, I was greeted by big crowds of villagers but always with applications for the grant of a loan to construct a house, to buy a house site, to buy cattle, to buy agricultural implements, to buy fertilizers, etc. Very few appeared to be interested in asking for better educational facilities or even jobs. In regard to these matters, their attitude appeared to be totally defeatist. Many would say what is good of sending our children to School and some would say what next after school, who will give jobs to our children. Such an attitude can only be removed by appropriate educational and economic programmes. The suggestions which I have made touch, but a fringe of the general problem but even that beginning requires to be made.

I recommend that a comprehensive Adult Education Programme should be initiated in which the unemployed youth of the localities are mobilised for participation in the programme by offering them suitable stipendiary compensation and giving them a brief training. The Compulsory Primary Education Act should be strictly implemented, super added to it must be a programme of free mid-day meal and free school uniforms for all children attending schools. 1. Every school must be provided with an attendant whose duty should be to collect all the children and bring them to school and to ensure their return to their homes after school.

2. It is imperative that every class has a separate room and a separate teacher. 3. Hostel facilities must be attached to every high school and college. 4. Children of the Backward Classes should be provided free or concessional boarding and accommodation in the hostels. Those do not avail themselves of the hostel facilities must be given a scholarship of Rs. 100 per month in the case of high school student, Rs. 150 per month in the case of college student and Rs. 250 per month in the case of Post-Graduate and Professional College students.

Formation of Co-operative Societies for producing and marketing produce such as meat, fish, eggs, fruit, vegetables, butter, ghee, cheese, oil, pottery, brick-making, wool, blanket weaving, doll making, rust-mat weaving etc.

Agricultural labour, domestic labour, construction labour and all unorganised labour should be organised and it should be the duty of the Labour Officer to do so.

I mentioned earlier that wherever I went I was finding a large number of persons belonging to the Backward Classes who had passed the SSLC but who were unemployed. The wastage of this educated manpower is a problem which has to be solved and any solution of that problem will certainly help the advancement of the Backward Classes from those ranks these unemployed persons spring. One suggestion which is worthy of serious consideration is the establishment of vocational training centers at different places in every District for the purpose of training these persons as mechanics, fitters, electricians, welders and such other jobs. Any private employer will be tempted to employ a trained mechanic or electrician rather than an untrained one. It may also encourage self-employment.

Another suggestion worth considering is to request the State Planning Committee to prepare a Special Component Plan for the Backward Classes just as they prepare such a plan for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But whatever schemes and whatever plans are prepared, ultimately everything depends on the will to implement them. In the work of implementing any scheme or plan, whether it concerns the Scheduled Castes or the Backward Classes, if it is to be seriously implemented, should be entrusted to dedicated Officers specially trained and briefed for that purpose. The Backward Classes Department should be extended. A research Wing of the Department should be established. It should have continuous liaison with the Universities, the Institute for Social and Economic Change and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Most important of all, the finances at the disposal of the Backward Classes Department must be proportionately enhanced. At present the Department is unable even to give scholarships even to a substantial number of Backward Class students and such scholarship as has given by the Department never exceeds Rs. 500/- per year.

As already mentioned by me, Education and Eradication of Poverty are vital for the advancement of the Backward Classes and the two are interlinked. It is up to the Government of Karnataka to take adequate steps in these directions and the Commission can only wish God-speed to the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes of the State of Karnataka.

7.4.1990

O. Chinnappa Reddy
(O.CHINNAPPA REDDY)

65208-4

13

SOCIAL WELFARE SECRETARIAT

Subject : Reservation policy for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in Karnataka for the Admissions to Professional Courses for the year 1994-95 only-reg-orders.

- Read :
1. Government Order No. SWL 66 BCA 86, dated : 13-10-1986
 2. Government Order No. SWD 75 BCA 92, dated : 20-4-1994
 3. Government Order No. SWD 180 SAD 94, dated : 20-4-1994
 4. Government Order No. SWD 150 BCA 94, dated : 25-7-1994
 5. Government Order No. SWD 203 BCA 94, dated : 5-9-1994.

Preamble :

The Supreme Court of India in its interim order Dated 9-9-1994 in Writ Petition No. 438/94 has directed the Government of Karnataka to restrict the overall reservations upto 50% inclusive of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

In pursuance of the above order of Supreme Court of India, the Government of Karnataka has decided to implement the interim order of the Supreme Court of India dated 9-9-1994 for the admissions to the Professional Courses for the year 1994-95 only. Hence this Order.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. SWD 150 BCA 94,

BANGALORE DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER 1994

After careful consideration of all the aspects Government are pleased to order the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for admission to the Professional Courses for the year 1994-95 only, as follows :

A. The list of castes classified into Category-I, II(a), II(b), III(a) and III(b) shall be as appended in Annexures I, II, III, IV and V to this order.

B. The extent of percentage of reservation provided in respect of the following Categories of Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is as follows :

Category	-	I	4	Per cent
Category	-	II(a)	15	Per cent
Category	-	II(b)	4	Per cent
Category	-	III(a)	4	Per cent
Category	-	III(b)	5	Per cent
Scheduled Castes	-		15	Per cent
Scheduled Tribes	-		3	Per cent
Total :			<u>50</u>	Per cent

C. No person other than Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Category I of Other Backward Classes shall be entitled to the benefit of reservation for the purpose of admission to Professional Courses if,-

- (i) either of whose parents/guardian is a Class I or Class II Officer in the service of the Government or holds an equivalent posts in Public Sector Undertaking or an employee under a private employer and draws a salary which is not less than that of a Class II Officer (initial stage of the pay scale of Rs. 2050-3950) ;
- (ii) either of whose parents/guardian is an Income Tax Assessee/Wealth Tax Assessee ;
- (iii) either of whose parents/guardian is assessed to Sales Tax ;
- (iv) either of whose parents/guardian or both together owns more than 8 hectares of rainfed or dry land or its equivalent.

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

C.H. DEVERAJ,

Deputy Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare Department.

ANNEXURE - I

CATEGORY - I

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
1.	Agamudi	(o)	Gangaputra
2. (a)	Ambalakaran	(p)	Gowrimatha
(b)	Ambalakarma	(q)	Bunde Bestha/Gunde Bestha
3.	Bavandhi	(r)	Harakanthra
4. (a)	Bavaji	(s)	Jalagara
(b)	Atit	(t)	Kabbera / Kabber
(c)	Balragi	(u)	Kabbaliga
(d)	Bavani	(v)	Kabbili
(e)	Dyragi	(w)	Kahar
(f)	Daurigosayi	(x)	Kharvi
(g)	Davari	(y)	Koli
(h)	Gosayi	(z)	Kolimahadev
(i)	Gusai	(aa)	Maddar
(j)	Hclava	(ab)	Mcenagar
(k)	Hclova	(ac)	Mogaveera
(l)	Holeva	(ad)	Moger
(m)	Nandiwala	(ae)	Mukkavan
(n)	Nathapanthi	(af)	Parivara
(o)	Pichigunta	(ag)	Siviyar
(p)	Pichiguntala	(ah)	Sunagara
(q)	Pichiguntala	(ai)	Thoreya
(r)	Bava	6. (a)	Bhamta
(s)	Byaragi	(b)	Bhompta
5. (a)	Bestha	(c)	Paradeshi-Bhampta
(b)	Ambiga	(b)	Takari
(c)	Barik	(e)	Bhomptra
(d)	Besthar	(f)	Uchillian
(e)	Bhoyi	7.	Bhatraju
(f)	Bunde-Beshtar	8. (a)	Bogad
(g)	Daalji	(b)	Begadi
(h)	Daavat	(c)	Bagali
(i)	Gabit	(d)	Bogadi
(j)	Galadakankani	9. (a)	Budubuduki
(k)	Gangemakkalu	(b)	Bududki
(l)	Gangakula	(c)	Chhetri
(m)	Gangamatha	(d)	Devari
(n)	Gangamathashta	(e)	Garadi

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
	(g) Joshi	(g)	Halakki Vokkalu
	(h) Kichagara	(h)	Kare Vokkalu
	(i) Killikyata	(i)	Kunchavakkal
	(j) Modiga	(j)	Shilwakkal
	(k) Pansa	(k)	Vakkal
	(l) Panasa	(l)	Gavada
	(m) Pingale	(m)	Gam Gawda
	(n) Sadajoshi	(n)	Gram Vakkal
	(o) Budbudkala	18. (a)	Hawadiga
10.	Chunchar	(b)	Hawgar
		(c)	Howgar
11. (a)	Dasari	19. (a)	Jogi
	(b) Chakravadya-Dasa	(b)	Brahma Kapali
	(c) Dang-Dasar	(c)	Jogar
	(d) Dombi-Dasaru	(d)	Jogtin
12. (a)	Devadasi	(e)	Kapali
	(b) Basavi	(f)	Raval
	(c) Bhavin	(g)	Ravalia
	(d) Bogam	(h)	Sanjogi
	(e) Ganika	(i)	Sanyasi
	(f) Kalavant	(j)	Joger
	(g) Nat	20. (a)	Kanjirbhat
	(h) Natuva	(b)	Kanjar
	(i) Patramela	(c)	Khanjar Bhat
13. (a)	Ghisade	21. (a)	Kashikapadi
	(b) Ghisadi	(b)	Kashikapdi
14. (a)	Goniga-Mane	(c)	Tirumali
	(b) 24 Mane Telugu Shetty	22. (a)	Katabar
	(c) Goni Chetty	(b)	Katabu
	(d) Sadusetty	23. (a)	Katik
	(e) Salaparu	(b)	Aray
15. (a)	Gurav	(c)	Are Kasai
	(b) Tamballa	(d)	Ari Katikelu
	(c) Tambli	(e)	Kalal Khatik
16.	Gurkha	(f)	Kasab
17. (a)	Halawakki Wakkal	(g)	Kasai
	(b) Halakki Vakkal	(h)	Marattu
	(c) Atte Vokkalu	(i)	Suryavamsha Kshatriya
	(d) Gam Gawada	24. (a)	Kolari
	(e) Gam Vokkal	(b)	Kalayiri
	(f) Grama Vokkalu	(c)	Kolcri

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
25. (a)	Kolla	(g)	Nalabund
(b)	Kollala	(h)	Tambat
26.	Kotari	44.	Takankar
27.	Kudubi	45. (a)	Tewar
28. (a)	Kurma	(b)	Kalari
(b)	Kurmi	(c)	Kallar
29. (a)	Ladaru/Ladara/Ladar	(d)	Maravar
(b)	Lad	46. (a)	Tilari
(c)	Yclegat	(b)	Tirali
30.	Malaya	47. (a)	Uppara
31. (a)	Medara	(b)	Beldar
(b)	Battler	(c)	Chunar
(c)	Burned	(d)	Gavadi
(d)	Gauriga	(e)	Goundi
(e)	Gouriga	(f)	Kallu Kutiga Uppara
(f)	Gowri	(g)	Lonari
(g)	Gowrimaratha	(h)	Melu Sakkreyavaru
(h)	Gowriga	(i)	Melusakkare
(i)	Medari	(j)	Namada Uppara
(j)	Burud	(k)	Padit/Padti
32.	Mudhar	(l)	Padithi
33.	Otari	(m)	Padi
34.	Pamlor	(n)	Sagara
35. (a)	Pangual	(o)	Sunnagara
(b)	Pangusal	(p)	Sunna Uppara
36.	Panika	(q)	Uppaliga
37. (a)	Raya Rawath	(r)	Uppaliga Shetty
(b)	Ravat	(s)	Uppaliyan
38.	Reinudas	(t)	Uppera
39.	Sansia	(u)	Yakalara
40.	Satarkar	(v)	Yekkali
41.	Siddi	48.	Vaidu
42. (a)	Sikkaligara	49.	Vasudev
(b)	Shikalgar	50. (a)	Veer
(c)	Shikkaligar	(b)	Vecramasti
43. (a)	Somavamisa Arya Kshatriya	(c)	Vir
(b)	Chitara	51.	Yeralu
(c)	Chitragar	52. (a)	Yerkala
(d)	Digwan	(b)	Erakala
(e)	Jccragara	(c)	Kaikadi
(f)	Najabund	(d)	Koragar

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
(e)	Kormasetty	73. (a)	Kolhati
(f)	Kunchi	(b)	Kolhatigi
(g)	Korwari	74.	Masania Yogi
(h)	Yerukala	75.	Full Mali
53. (a)	Bailpatar	76.	Sarania
(b)	Bailapatar	77. (a)	Sarordi
(c)	Bilapatar	(b)	Saroda
54. (a)	Bajania	78.	Vadi
(b)	Bajenia	79.	Bedaru
55.	Balasanthoshi	80. (a)	Golla
56.	Bazigar	(b)	Yadav
57.	Deria	(c)	Asthanagolla
58. (a)	Bhardi	(d)	Yadava
(b)	Bhargi	(e)	Adavigolla
59. (a)	Chara	(f)	Gopala
(b)	Chhar	(g)	Gopali
(c)	Chhara	(h)	Gouli
60. (a)	Chapper Band (Muslim)	(i)	Gauli
(b)	Chapper Banda	(j)	Gavali
61.	Chitrakathijoshi	(k)	Gavli
62.	Darvesu	(l)	Anubaru
63.	Dholi	(m)	Atanabaru
64. (a)	Durgamurga	(n)	Hanabar
(b)	Burburcha	(o)	Kavadi
65. (a)	Modikara	(p)	Kolayan
(b)	Modikar	(q)	Konar
66. (a)	Gondali	(r)	Konnur
(b)	Ghondali	(s)	Krishna Golla
(c)	Gondaliga	(t)	Maniyani
(d)	Gondhali	(u)	Urali
(e)	Gondhalli	81. (a)	Banjari
67.	Vagri	(b)	Brinjari
68. (a)	Javeri	(c)	Vanjara
(b)	Jawari	(d)	Wanjari
69.	Johari	(e)	Lambaid
70. (a)	Kamatti	(f)	Gore or Gorla
(b)	Kaman	82. (a)	Bendar
71. (a)	Kanjari	(b)	Berad
(b)	Kanjir	(c)	Boya
72. (a)	Kalkari, Kelkari	(d)	Naikamakkalu
(b)	Khelkari	(e)	Naikwadi

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
(f)	Palegar	83.	Daveri
(g)	Remoshi	84. (a)	Garudi
(h)	Talawar/Talwar-Boya	(b)	Garudiga
(i)	Valmikimakkalu	(c)	Garadiga
(j)	Vedan	85.	Paradhisi
(k)	Parivara Nayaka	86. (a)	Girni Waddar
(l)	Myasa Nayaka	(b)	Tudug-Woddar
(m)	Urs Nayaka	(c)	Kallu Vaddar
(n)	Byada	(d)	Mannu Voddar
(o)	Haranshikari	(e)	Bhandi Voddar
(p)	Chigari Betagar	87. (a)	Bhoi
(q)	Vaghri	(b)	Boyi
(r)	Wagiri	(c)	Harikantlira
(s)	Nirshikari	(d)	Kharia
(t)	Bargi	(e)	Bovi
(u)	Baori	88.	Pinjara
(v)	Phasachari	89.	S.C. Converts to Christianity
(w)	Hirshikari		

ANNEXURE-II
CATEGORY II (A)

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
1. (a)	Agasa	(l)	Namadhari
(b)	Chakala	(u)	Thiyan
(c)	Dhobi	(v)	Iliga
(d)	Madivala	(w)	Goondla
(e)	Mannan	(x)	Tiyan
(f)	Parit	4. (a)	Kumbara
(g)	Rajaka	(b)	Chakrasali
(h)	Sakala	(c)	Gunaga
(i)	Vannan	(d)	Ganagi
(j)	Velluthedan	(e)	Koyava
(k)	Sakalavadu	(f)	Kula
2. (a)	Devadiga	(g)	Kulala
(b)	Devali	(h)	Kumbar
(c)	Moyili	(i)	Kumbard
(d)	Padiar	(j)	Kummara
(e)	Sercgara	(k)	Kusavan
(f)	Servegar	(l)	Moolya
(g)	Shcregar	(m)	Sajjan Kumbara
(h)	Suplig	(n)	Khumara
3. (a)	Idiga	(o)	Kumbhar
(b)	Bandhari	(p)	Khumbhar
(c)	Belchad	(q)	Kulalar
(d)	Billava	5. (a)	<u>Kuruba</u> ^{ILU}
(e)	Deevar	(b)	Bharwad
(f)	Desha Bhandari	(c)	Dhanagar
(g)	Devar	(d)	Goraya
(h)	Devaramakkalu/Divara Makkalu	(e)	Halumatlia
(i)	Ediga	(f)	Kurab
(j)	Eliga	(g)	Kuruban
(k)	Ezhava	(h)	Kurumba
(l)	Gamalla	(i)	Kurub
(m)	Goundla	(j)	Kurumban
(n)	Halepaikaru	6. (a)	Nayinda
(o)	Hale Paik	(b)	Ambattan
(p)	Illavan	(c)	Bajanthri
(q)	Kalal	(d)	Bandari
(r)	Malayali Billava	(e)	Chouriya
(s)	Naclar	(f)	Hadapada

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
(g)	Hajama	(i)	Bailu Kammara
(h)	Kavutian	(j)	Bogara
(i)	Kelasi	(k)	Chaptegar
(j)	Kshaurika	(l)	Charodi
(k)	Kshowrad	(m)	Daivagnya Brahmin
(l)	Mahale	(n)	Cejjtgara
(m)	Mangala	(o)	Kambar
(n)	Melagara	(p)	Kammalan
(o)	Nadiga	(q)	Kaumara
(p)	Napitha	(r)	Kamsala
(q)	Navalig	(s)	Kamsan
(r)	Navi	(t)	Kanchagar
(s)	Nayanaja Kshatriya	(u)	Kanchora
(t)	Nhavi	(v)	Kanchori
(u)	Savitha	(w)	Kanchugara
(v)	Nayanaja Kshatri	(x)	Kansar
(w)	Nadig	(y)	Kasar
(x)	Kshowrik	(z)	Luhar
(y)	Kshowrika	(aa)	Mesta
7.	Buddhists	(ab)	Panchal
8. (a)	Tigala	(ac)	Pattar
(b)	Agni Vamsha Kshatriya	(ad)	Silpi
(c)	Agnivanni	(ae)	Sohagar
(d)	Agnikula Kshatriya	(af)	Sonar
(e)	Dharmaraja Kapu	(ag)	Sony
(f)	Palli	(ah)	Sutar
(g)	Shambhukula Kshatriya	(ai)	Tacehan
(h)	Thigala	(aj)	Viswa Brahmin
(i)	Vanniar	(ak)	Thattan
(j)	Vannikula Kshatriya	(al)	Aksali
(k)	Tigler	(am)	Kamsal
(l)	Kurovan	(an)	Badagi
9. (a)	Viswakarma	10. (a)	Aghori
(b)	Achari	(b)	Karkarmunda
(c)	Akkasale	11.	Agnani
(d)	Ausala	12.	Ambalavasi
(e)	Badigar	13.	Anduran
(f)	Badtwadla	14. (a)	Atari
(g)	Bailapatar	(b)	Athari
(h)	Bailu Akkasali	15.	Bahurupi

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
16.	Bakadra	(d)	Maalgar
17. (a)	Bathal	(e)	Mali
(b)	Battal	(f)	Phool Mali
(c)	Batter	(g)	Phul Mali
18.	Bawtar	(h)	Phulari
19. (a)	Bhaat	(i)	Phoolari
(b)	Bohrot	(j)	Jeer
20.	Binapatta	40.	Kadu Konkani
21.	Bingi	41.	Karikudumbi
22. (a)	Bagadi	42.	Karuva
(b)	Bagaadi	43. (a)	Khatik
(c)	Bagdi	(b)	Katuka
23. (a)	Chalyan	(c)	Katuga
(b)	Teruvan	44.	Bogar
(c)	Challiya	45.	Kasbin
24.	Chamboti	46. (a)	Kolayiri
25.	Chambukutti	(b)	Kolyiri
26.	Mestha	47. (a)	Kanisan
27.	Jingar	(b)	Kaniyar
28.	Ghadi	(c)	Kaniyaru
29. (a)	Ghadsi	(d)	Kaniya
(b)	Ghadshi	(e)	Kaniyan
30.	Pingle		(Other than Kollegal Tq. of Mysore District)
31. (a)	Gosavi	(f)	Kanyan
(b)	Gosain	48. (a)	Kanbi
32. (a)	Gujar	(b)	Kulwadi
(b)	Guzar	(c)	Kunbi
33. (a)	Gurava	49.	Kutuma
(b)	Gurou	50.	Marta
34. (a)	Gabbit	51. (a)	Marayan
(b)	Gapit	(b)	Maravan
(c)	Gaabit	52.	Murrari
(d)	Daaliya	53. (a)	Nadora
35. (a)	Hanbar	(b)	Uppu Nadar
(b)	Hanabaru	(c)	Torke Nador
36.	Handevazir	(d)	Nador
37.	Handervut	(e)	Nadavar
38.	Honniyar	(f)	Nadava
39. (a)	Hoovadiga	(g)	Uppunador
(b)	Hugar	54.	Nalki
(c)	Hoogar		

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
55.	Osthan	(n)	Rangare
56. (a)	Pandaram	(o)	Neelagar
(b)	Pandar	75. (a)	Devanga
(c)	Pandara	(b)	Devang
57.	Panaba	(c)	Koshti
58.	Pannekara Konkani	(d)	Hutgar / Hutkar
59.	Patra	(e)	Jed
60.	Pichati	(f)	Winkar
61.	Pullavan	(g)	Julohi
62. (a)	Rajapuri	(h)	Hulkar
(b)	Rajpur	(i)	Hatagar
(c)	Balavalikar	76. (a)	Neygi
63.	Saniyaar	(b)	Kuruhina Setty
64.	Shanan	(c)	Bili Magga
65. (a)	Sudir	(d)	Thogata
(b)	Sudra	(e)	Soniga
66.	Sutsali	(f)	Jam Khana
67.	Tachayiri	(g)	Ayiri
68.	Tilvi	(h)	Avir
69. (a)	Gavandi	(i)	Sale
(b)	Govandi	(j)	Padma Sale
70.	Vettuvan	(k)	Saale
71. (a)	Yeklar	(l)	Kaikolan
(b)	Yaklar	(m)	Neikar
(c)	Egalika	(n)	Jadar
72. (a)	Gatti / Gattiyavaru	(o)	Jandra
(b)	Poledava / Poladavaru	(p)	Sakula Sale
73.	Gudigara	77. (a)	Pategar
74. (a)	Darzi	(b)	Patvekari
(b)	Bhavasara Kshatriya	(c)	Patlegar
(c)	Chippi	(d)	Somavamsha Sahasrarjuna Kshatriya
(d)	Chippiga	78. (a)	Ganiga
(e)	Simpi	(b)	Teli
(f)	Shimpi	(c)	Gandla
(g)	Sai	(d)	Vaniyan
(h)	Mirai	79.	Rajput
(i)	Rangari	80.	Amma Kodava
(j)	Rangrez	81.	Anappan
(k)	Nilari	82. (a)	Andi
(l)	Namdev	(b)	Andipandaram
(m)	Namdev Simpi	83.	Baandhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
84. (a)	Bolabhallala		Annexure III
(b)	Baliiala		Category II (b)
85. (a)	Bhatial	1.	Muslim
(b)	Bhattia		Annexure IV
86. (a)	Chakkan		Category III (a)
87.	Dogra	1. (a)	Vokkaliga
88.	Gulli	(b)	Vakkaliga
89.	Hindu Sadru / Sadaru	(c)	Sarpa Vokkaliga
90. (a)	Jatti, Jetty	(d)	Hallikar Vokkaliga
(b)	Mallaru Malla Kshatriya	(e)	Namdhari Vokkaliga
(c)	Mushtiga	(f)	Gangadkar Vokkaliga
91. (a)	Kalavanthi	(g)	Das Vokkaliga
(b)	Bhogam / Teluga	(h)	Reddy Vokkaliga
92. (a)	Kanakan	(i)	Marasu Vokkaliga
(b)	Kanakar	(j)	Reddy
93. (a)	Kotegara	(k)	Hallikar
(b)	Koteyar	(l)	<u>Kunchitiga</u>
(c)	Kothati	(m)	Gouda
(d)	Kottegara	(n)	Kapu
(e)	Kotteyara	(o)	Heggade
(f)	Kumara Kshatriya	(p)	Kamma
(g)	Kumara Panth/ Komarpant	(q)	Raddy
(h)	Rama Kshatriya	(r)	Gownder
(i)	Rama Raj Kshatriya	2.	Kodagaru
(j)	Serugara (North Kanara)	3. (a)	Baliija
(k)	Servgar (South Kanara)	(b)	Balajiga/Banajiga
(l)	Kote Kshatriya	(c)	Naidu
94. (a)	Kshatriya / Kshatri	(d)	Bogam Teluga
95.	Malawa	(e)	Telaga Baliija
96.	Maleya	(f)	Setty Baliija
97.	Aryan	(g)	Kasban
98. (a)	Raju Kshatriya	(h)	Mannur-Munnar
(b)	Raju-Raju	(i)	Mutrasi
(c)	Rajuwar / Rajavar / Rachevar	(j)	Maracha
99.	Somavamsha Kshatriya	(k)	Janappan
100.	Stanika	(l)	Balegara
101.(a)	Tulu	(m)	Banagara
(b)	Tuluva		

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Sl. No.	Name of the Caste
Annexure V		(c) Kshatriya Maratha,	
Category III (b)		(f) Kulavadi	
1. (a)	Vecrashaiva Lingayath	3.	Christian
(b)	Lingayath Sub-Groups of Hclava, Ambiga, Bhoyi, Gangamatha, Sunagara, Agasa, Madivala, Kumbara, Kuruba, Bajanthri, Bandari, Hadapada, Kshaurika, Navalig, Navi, Akkasale, Badigar, Kammara, Kamsala, Panchal, Medara, Uppara, Gowli	4. (a)	Bunt / Bant
		(b)	Parivara Bant
		5.	Jains (Digambaras)
2. (a)	Maratha, Marata	6. (a)	Satani
(b)	Are Kshatri, Are Maratha, Arya Maratha,	(b)	Chatlada Srivaishnava
(c)	Arya, Aryaru	(c)	Kadri Vaishnava
(d)	Konkan Maratha	(d)	Sameraya
		(e)	Sattadaval
		(f)	Sattadavan
		(g)	Vaishnava

C. H. DEVARAJ,

Deputy Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare Department.

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SOCIAL WELFARE SECRETARIAT

CORRIGENDUM

No. SWD 174 BCA 95, Bangalore, dated 16th June 1995

The caste 'Jecragara' shown in the list of Backward Classes appended to Government Order No. SWD 150 BCA 94, dated 17th September 1994 and G.O. No. 251 BCA 94 dated 31st January 1995 at Category—1, Sl. No. 43(c) be read as 'Jcenagara'.

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

C.H. DEVARAJ,

Deputy Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare Department.