

Reservation Movements of Backward Class and Social Justice

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Introduction;

Reservation is a burning and debatable issue across the Nation especially in Karnataka. The reservation concept has executed since few decades ago though the crux between wants and needs continued still now. Many caste and sub caste of the societal communities put their collective efforts to gain progress in socio economic, political and obtaining job opportunities .Reservation is a instrumental in making communities into capable in respect of all walk of life, particularly Backward Class. Agitation and reservation movement that took place in the wake of demand for reservation has thrown many challenges and complex problems to government. Recently, many caste organizations like SC, STs and OBCs are demanding for increase reservation quota or shift from one schedule list to another list by taking agitation, people march and rallies. The Background for demanding reservation can seem to be each caste organization is demanding separate reservation for their communities, in effort of unity they try to come forward in every field with social identity. The rise of demand for Inner reservation within the reservation is become complex problems before the government, in this background the reservation policies fill with confusion and complexity. The aims and objectives of the reservation and constitutional spirit have been changed now. In recent days, demand for reservation has not only a socio, economic and political issues; it turned as a constitutional crisis and its impact on governance. In this paper we made an attempt to find what is the confusion of state regarding reservation? And analyze the inter relation between Backward Class reservation and Social Justice and its impact on Karnataka politics.

The Background of Indian Society;

- India is a culturally divergent with many race, culture, language, religion, ethnic groups and thousands of caste and communities, though it social fabric and harmony has pass the universal messages to global community by its unique principles of unity in diversity. World is keen with open eyes for following Indian social cultural and secularism and India looking as a unique continent. Indian social structural formation was historical in these system there is haves and have not's, socially exploited and either side socially, economically and politically stronger clects, history reflect that a upper caste has own the all powers, assets and opportunities rest of the large section of the society deprived from power, education, rights, opportunities and privileges ie SC, STs and OBCs, it tends to socio economic, political and cultural imbalance and

disparities. The backward class movement is a process of providing opportunities to large group of backward class, these movement has the momentum of social, economic, political, educational and job reservation with this aim backward class movement has gain reservation and social justice. Due to socio economic and political inequality and disparities many communities are not able to come forward in main stream. Backward class cont able to compete with stronger one because the historic injustice has done to backward class in power, education, representation therefore need to revoke the socio economic and political disparities by enhance the special opportunities like reservation, reservation is a kind of upliftment deprived communities and its provide environments of competition and as well as create the situation for progress of backward section in this way social justice important so reservation is instrument of social justice. In such a way can possible to remove the historical mistake done by the social hierarchy.

Main words; Backward class, Social Justice, Reservation and Contemporary reservation Movements.

Objectives of the study;

- ❖ Analyzing the backgrounds of reservation demands and its pros and cons.To find out the threats for reservation operation.

Method of Study;

This study based on secondary method of reviewing past studies, books, research article, and other relevant source of various committees and commission report which submitted and recommended regarding backward class reservation.

Backgrounds of Reservation;

In India backward class movements was dawn in the end of 19th century and early 20th century. Karnataka has historical pride on backward class reservation it has begin in princely state of Mysure. The princely state of Mysuru first to initiated for grant special representation in administration and state craft through this, it was an method of social transformation and make sure of social equality, this reservation system was more scientific and rational so many Indian state barrowed it and convey the ideas to nation. Then king of Mysuru princely state Rajarshi shree Nalwadi Krishnaraja Odeyar regime, backward class movement was started against bramins, this movement called as non bramin movement, acknowledge of representation for backward class, in respect of that prince appointed the justice Lesley Miller committee, this committee was recommended 75% of reservation for backward class for their socio economic progress. Post independence India, in 1953 then union government appointed the Kakakalekar headed committee for find the backwardness of backward class, this is the first committee has used caste as criteria for find the backwardness and it submitted its report on 1955, though the difference was arise among the member of the committee hence report kept in dark. Later in 1978 Janata Party headed union government appointed B P Mandal as chairman of the 2ed backward class Commission, popularly known as Mandal commission,

this commission adopted the criteria of Social and educational backwardness for finding backwardness of OBCs and it recommended 27% of reservation with that Mandal Commission upheld the social justice for OBCs. The commission was used the criteria of social and educational backwardness. In Karnataka first backward class commission was formed under the leadership of Nagana Gowda for identifying the backwardness of OBCs however this commission recommendation was not accepted because this commission did not followed scientific norms, after that in 1972 popular advocate L.G. Havnur backward class commission was appointed by the then Chief Minister of Karnataka D. Devaraj Urs, who is pioneer of backward class literally Urs is social reformer of Karnataka his ideal policies was many state were borrowed such as land reform act, abolition of bonded labor, Urs was took many socio economic development and welfare programs in favor of OBCs, L.G.Havnur recognize that there is 75% of population belongs to OBCs so for his commission recommended 75% of reservation but it was null and void due to violation of Supreme court judgment though his commission made significant contribution in the field of education, employment progress of OBCs. Then the Chinnappa Reddy commission constituted in 1990, this commission suggested 32% of reservation for OBCs, at present in Karnataka this commission recommendation has effected now.

Objectives of Reservation;

- ❖ Reservation is essential instrument to redress the historical injustice of OBCs.
- ❖ Reservation is required to ensure adequate representation for OBCs in education and government service.

Review of literature;

According to Amartya Sen, equality, social justice and poverty is not merely lack of money but a condition in which the full potential of another human being is not realized. Equal opportunity and equal distribution of wealth is remedy. Execution of equality is based on objective of recognition. The concept of social justice, inequality in individuals, communities, occurs with obsessive attitude of concentration of wealth in few classes, so the poor remain poor, rich remain rich and social gaps create a negative impact on the system due to that unequal society has exist. The identification of disadvantage and oppressed class is equally important, sincere effort is also important to bring equality as a part of social justice. (Prof Amartya Sen; social justice and equality)

According to Periyar, in the interest of oppressed people, how the asset of a father have shared among his sons likewise national asset have to be share equally on all oppressed and depressed for maintain principles of social justice (mesalathi olanotta, prof Lingappa. K, page no-6).

Dr B. R. Ambedkar, principles of social justice, in a society no social, economic and political inequality can't exist on the basis of caste, religion, clam and gender it leads to societal disparities stated by Dr B.R.Ambedkar. (Dr.B.R.Ambedkar – social justice page no 1,2,3)

Social justice means eradication of all form of disparities of backward class, in concern to that state has to enact the upliftment act through government machineries stated by retied high court judge Nagmohan Das. H.N. (Nagmohan Das.H.S, mesalathi bhrame mattu vastva p. no. 45)

Argument for Reservation;

- Reservation is Instrumental for providing social justice.
- Reservation is complimentary to achieve equality.
- It ensures opportunity for disadvantage class to compete with those who have resources and advantages.
- The power owned elite class have benefited from reservation and weaker section nock to back.
- Several backward class communities face injustice.

Arguments against Reservation;

- Caste based reservation perpetuate the concept of caste.
- Reservation destroys merit and talents.
- Reservation leads to creation of inequality in society instead of equality.

Contemporary Social System;

Most of the scholar and researcher who carry out research on Indian social system who said that Indian hierarchical caste system is the reason for inequality in terms of social, economic and political areas. The hierarchical social caste system is classified on basis of their hereditary jobs and profession, this kind of classification of caste has caucus to disparity among communities this disparity affect on common life of social brother hood, this may continued still now rises to demand for their proportional representation in social, economic, political, educational and service, for getting this opportunity BOCs claim their proportional reservation. In the contemporary system dominant castes getting more advantages and opportunity then non organized and weaker groups, non organized and weaker groups are deprived from their opportunity. The dominant caste has influential in power politics therefore they force to form their community development, boards through which they can get abundant amount financial advantages from the government, but within the OBCs non organized and socially, educationally, economically and politically deprived group cont do so because such groups are weak, if looking at the present political development, the political leaders working as minister in various ministries are take part in their community meeting and made open statement like government would not make sure about his respective community demand, government will face the consequences, it is in common in many state in India, this self interest oriented cause to widen the gap among the community and spoil the harmony. In present situation all political parties also fell behind the promising the assurance of our party may come to power will be fulfill the demands of every community for win the election so reservation is a ply card for win the election, but after the election no political party cant execute their promise due to legal, constitutional and technical condition and either

the side there is opposition ahead from various community so it will deadlock and complex to state.

Conclusion;

The Backward Class Reservation movement has historical in nature and its origin, reservation movement was origin in western and in India during the British regime it was evolved both in British Provincials and Princely state specially in princely state of Mysuru it got more wider scope because then King Shri Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar properly execute that with scientific base and this idea taken new shape in independent India. Independent India particularly Mandal Commission drafted and recommended then government of India for allocation of 27% of reservation for educationally and socially deprived section of Indian caste, but the real problem is even after 75 years state can't the real backward communities because the reservation policy tag with political power, the political parties taken this issue as vote attraction subject rather than providing of equal representation and opportunities for disadvantage section. Therefore state should take the initiation of proper exclusion and inclusion measures through which make sure about of removal of forward caste in list and also inclusion of most backward and disadvantage section with adequate study as for national backward class commission criteria and strict implementation of creamy layer i.e. socially, economically, educationally and politically forward caste that is the way to resolve the problems rather than praise the communities for power.

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