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RESEARCH ARTICLE

DALITS POLITICS IN KARNATAKA – A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The present study is explored that invidious discriminations on the ground of the untouchables caste is being considered while handing out tickets. The Dalits in Karnataka comprise 23 per cent of the population. The Lingayats and the Vokkaligas have been dominant in Karnataka since time immemorial and the tussle for power between these two communities is no secret. Objectives are To analyze the symbiotic framework of Dalit politics in Karnataka; and To study the Economic Inequalities of Scheduled cast in Kolar means for achieving their rights and privileges. Dalits also learned the art of direct action i.e., agitation, sit-ups, strikes, etc., which were very scantily used by them in the early part of their organizing.

INTRODUCTION

The 'Dalit' world particularly, emphasizes the dehumanizing 'caste oppression' that makes them, outcastes and untouchables (degradation not shared by the tribal or shoshits) within the context of the Hindu social order, with its religion of social organizing principle of 'purity and pollution'. Owing to their extremely dehumanized and degraded position in India society, Dalits have always been a subject of interest for missionaries, social historians and social anthropologists. The term, which is used as Dalit, originally denotes a class rather than a caste. The term 'Dalits' gained popularity and currently a popular academic terminology. In 1972, Nomodeo Dhosal, widened its scope to include all the scheduled caste, and tribes, landless laborers and economically exploited peoples. Now, the term is again strictly applied to mean only the scheduled castes, as distinct from tribal and other backward castes. For the purpose of the present study Dalits means all those people among the depressed classes who were traditionally subjected to invidious discriminations on the ground of the untouchables or scheduled castes in Karnataka. Karnataka's caste census is likely to be the second such exercise in independent India. In 2011, the central government initiated the Socio-Economic Caste Survey that covered the entire country. However, Karnataka's survey was of a different kind. See more below.

The most detailed report was published by Kannada news channel Public TV. A website called BFirst.in also carried some details. By Tuesday morning however, The Times of India, Prajavani and Vijaya Karnataka among others. On social media too, the numbers have kicked up a storm, with people sharply criticizing Chief Minister Siddaramaiah. The Chairman of the Backward Classes Commission, which carried out the survey and is to submit a report to the state government in May, has flatly denied the authenticity of these figures. "We ourselves do not have the numbers of people of various castes. This information is false," Prajavani quoted the chairman, H Kantharaj as saying.

Objectives of the study

- To analyze the symbiotic framework of Dalit politics in Karnataka; and
- To study the Economic Inequalities of Scheduled cast in Kolar

Review of Literature: Verma (1996), in his book "Welfare Measures for Weaker Sections" an attempt has been made to understand the organizational structure for the welfare and development of backward classes. For this purpose he selected the village of Mandalgarh and Suwana panchayat samithi of hilwara district of Rajasthan.

The study suggested for improving the living condition and protection of weaker sections and backward classes based on the principle of "Human Right". Rao (1989), work "Development of Social Justice: Micro Action by Weaker Sections" concluded that IRDP only partly achieved the objectives with which it was launched. A major reason being the deviation from the basic spirit envisaged by its planners. A sincere effort has been lacking at all levels to link the programme with the requirements of a particular village community, the skills available in the village for various activities, and the economic viability of various schemes with regard to potential available in the village. Erappa (1992), examines the role of IRDP in his article "IRDP as Catalyst for Upliftment of SC, STs: A study of Karnataka State". The schemes providing bullocks, bullock carts, dairy farming, and animal husbandry and trading generated higher income in all the blocks and more so in the backward block in Karnataka. The clue that emerges from the above experience shows that land linked schemes had better performance in the case of SC/ST beneficiaries in Karnataka.

Research Type: Analytical one

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An official Census 2011 detail of Kolar, a district of Karnataka has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Karnataka. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Kolar District of Karnataka. In 2011, Kolar had population of 1,536,401 of which male and female were 776,396 and 760,005 respectively. In 2001 census, Kolar had a population of 1,387,062 of which males were 701,677 and remaining 685,385 were females. Kolar District population constituted 2.51 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Kolar District was at 2.62 percent of Maharashtra population.

Scheduled caste population: The Scheduled Caste population in the State has increased from 85,63,930 in 2001 to 1,04,74,992, registering a decennial growth rate of 22.32 per cent. The Scheduled Caste population constitutes 17.15 per cent of the total population of the State. The highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population is returned from Kolar District with 30.32 per cent, followed by Chamarajanagar District with 25.42 per cent. The least proportion of Scheduled Caste population is recorded in the coastal district of Udupi (6.41 per cent) and preceded by Dakshina Kannada (7.09 per cent) District. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population is less than 10 per cent in 4 districts, between 10 to 20 per cent in 13 districts and above 20 per cent in the remaining 13 districts. Social Discrimination among SC Respondents Kolar Districts deals with social discrimination among SC in Kolar districts and assessing of the developments programmes are studied in the 35 second sections.

Further, indicating untouchability, social interactions, sources of drinking water, boycott, bondage system, economic improvement and development programmers, self-employment planning, land ownership planning, ganga welfare programme, education scheme, training programme, housing programme, micro credit scheme, national rural employment guarantee Act (NREGA), awareness about the schemes, utilization of the schemes, expressed after the scheme, reasons for not obtained the schemes.

Conclusion

To conclude, as far as the nature of the Dalit leadership during Dr. Ambedkar era is concerned it was more assertive than the pre-Ambedkar era. Dalits under the leadership of their own caste leaders have started learning the use of political means for achieving their rights and privileges. Dalits also learned the art of direct action i.e., agitation, sit-ups, strikes, etc., which were very scanty used by them in the early part of their organising. In Kolar ghettoisation remains common as well as rural and urban area. Despite fact that the traditional occupation structure has changed, this less consequently among Dalits in rural area also highlights A comprehensive Introduction discusses both the historical context and the present controversy regarding reservations in a proper perspective.

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