Social Change Among Samagar Community of Karnataka

ANAND KANAPET | RESEARCH SCHOLAR, DEPT OF SOCIOLOGY KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY DHARWAD-580003

INTRODUCTION

Aryans were the practitioners of the caste system, which was then adopted by the indigenous people of India. The Indian caste system is the traditional organization of Hindu society into a hierarchy of hereditary groups called castes. The ideology of caste according to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is, *"Chopping off of the population into fixed and definite units, each one prevented from fusing into another through the custom of endogamy."* Endogamy is what protects, propagates and perpetuates the caste system. Schedule Caste term originate in the history of categorizing some castes as Scheduled Castes commenced with the Government of India Act, 1935. Not all SCs are former untouchables. Some of the castes and subcastes, classified as 'Scheduled Castes' during the 1970s and 1980s, were non untouchables who did, however, have a history of deprivation.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976, has notified 101 SCs in Karnataka, *Samagar* is also one of the schedule caste. Two of the SCs namely, Adiya and Bant have been notified with area restriction. As per 2001 Census, the total population of Karnataka State is 5.29 crores, of which SC constitute about 86 lakhs. The percentage of SC population of the State is 16.20%. The literacy rate among SC is 52.90% as against the general literacy of 67.04% and similarly, as per the 2001 Census, 74.9 per cent and 25.1 per cent of the SC population are residing in rural and urban areas respectively. Adiya have been notified in Kodagu district only and Bant in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttar Kannada districts. In Karnataka the growth rate of SC population in the decade 1991-2001 at 16.2 per cent.

Socio-economic development process generally generates trends of social change more than social transformation in the strict sense of the term. At times it may lead to segmental change, that is substantial changes in segments of the society such as caste, kinship, or gender relations, but it is of a kind of that doesn't transcend the structural form of the segment. Social transformation doesn't limit itself to social-cultural, economic, political and other areas of human life but also encompasses health. Belgaum district literacy rate is 52.32 as against to the state average literacy rate i.e. 56.90. As per Karnataka Human Development Report was in 1991 at 0.59 as it was in 2005 it was 0.73 among the SCs it was around 0.65 in education index. Despite of having so much of acts and programs for the development of these scheduled caste people. The human development has not been considered equally. Still there is inequality exists between the SCs, STs and Others. These groups were considerably deprived in terms of literacy, health, political participation and cultural participation.

Hypothesis:

In view of the aims and objectives of the study, Hypotheses are framed below:

Poor Educational and Economic background of Samagar community is a hurdle for their development.

The effect of modernization is a problem of Samagar community.

Lack of information regarding government development programmes and policies, funds to this community.

Due to education financial burden among Samagar community.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SAMAGAR COMMUNITY
Table 1.1
Nature of house having respondents

Sl. No	House	Total (Res)	Total (%)
1	Hut	67	13.4
2	Slab	103	20.6
3	Seats house	152	30.4
4	R.C.C	99	19.8
5	Other	79	15.8
Total		500	100

Housing conditions sometimes reflect the economic status and the living standard of people. The SC and ST and other backward class people live as socially segregated and economically suppressed. They mostly live in separate localities outside the village, town or city. In cities they are mostly confined to slums because of their poor economic position. Such segregation very often is demarcated by lanes or roads even in urban areas; the whole area is identified after the name of the caste settled there. The segregation is higher for rural population especially, for SC and ST, on the whole, there are about 65.5% SC/ST households living outside the village in the separate area. This separation extends to about 81.71% of rural SC & STs, while 20% for urban SC & ST only. Further, the house structure is an indicator of Economic background of the people who live in it. Due to lack of modern building materials and technical know-how dwellings in rural areas of the

country have very old structure. Poverty is one of the major reasons for this. Rarely one witness as modern style house construction in rural areas. But the scene is gradually changing though not all can aspire to live or construct good houses because of implicit limitations. Barring a small percentage of SC & ST for whom government has allotted houses, the rest live in shabby shackles of pathetic nature.

Above the table 3.5 completely explained about nature of house. 13.4% respondents haved hut house. 20.6% of respondents haved slab house. 30.4% respondent's haved seats house, 19.8% respondents haved R.C.C house as that 15.8% respondents haved seats houses as well as red flash houses. Here maximum houses are red flash houses and RCC houses as identified from researcher in the field work.

As well as the thing is stated that the respondents how much of land have known on the base of research field. The 40% of respondents have own land whereas 60% of respondents have not land. The most of the members have not land because of poor and wage peoples as explained.

METHODOLOGY
There is consensus among social science research that use of proper methodology and research techniques plays a crucial role. Such techniques when guided by the objectives of the study yield accurate results. As explains in research the choice of an appropriate techniques must be dictated by the objectives if the study under consideration.

Study Area
Karnataka state is purposely selected for the present study. The state is located in the southern part of India. The Karnataka state total geographic area is 1, 91,791 square kilometers which account 5.83 per cent of the total geographic area of the country and is the eighth largest among the major states of India. 2001, census has reported that population of Karnataka state was 52,850,562 which is 5.30 per cent of the total population of India, which is again eighth position. Though, in terms of poverty ratio (PR) and human development index Karnataka was seventh in the country. Thus, it is evident that Karnataka is a medium level developed state and hence, it is selected purposely for the present study. Details are given in Table-1.1.

Table-1.1
HDI, PR and PCI of Major State and their Rank, 2001

Sl. No	State	HDI	Poverty Ratio	PCI(RS)	HDI RANK	PR Rank	PCI Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.416	15.77	9534	10	6	8
2	Assam	0.386	36.09	5933	14	12	12
3	Bihar	0.367	42.06	3264	15	14	15
4	Gujarat	0.479	14.07	13153	06	4	4
5	Haryana	0.509	08.74	13618	5	2	3
6	Karnataka	0.478	20.04	11257	7	7	6
7	Karla	0.638	12.72	10141	1	3	7
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.394	37.43	7520	12	13	11
9	Maharashtra	0.523	25.02	1473	4	9	2
10	Orissa	0.404	47.15	5206	11	15	14
11	Punjab	0.523	06.16	14881	2	1	1
12	Rajasthan	0.424	15.28	8466	9	5	10
13	Tamil Nadu	0.531	21.11	12315	3	8	5
14	Uttar Pradesh	0.388	30.15	5633	13	11	13
15	West Bengal	0.472	27.02	9307	8	10	9

Source: Tenth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, 2002 and Human Development Report, 2001.

Sources of data
The study is based on both secondary and primary data to analyze the problems of inclusion and human development among social groups in Karnataka

Secondary data
The secondary data has been collected from published documents,including census and others reports published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Social Welfare Department, and planning commission of **NSSO** and **NFHS** Report in India. Some of the sources that are accessed are Karnataka State Co-ordination Society and Human Development Reports and various journals.

Primary Data
The primary data were collected through the structured interview schedules, administered to the sample respondents exclusively selected for the present study. The researcher personally visited all respondents to collect the required data. A sample of around 500 households' respondents collected from the study area. It was decided, for logistics reasons, to restrict the sample size to 500 Based on the samgar population, two districts, Belgaum and Bagalkot with the highest samgar population were chosen. In the same manner, from each of the two districts, one taluka with the highest samgar population were chosen, Thus, savadhtti taluka from Belgaum and Badami taluk from Bagalkot were selected. In the next phase, based on rural-urban distribution of samagar population in the respective talukas, the sample was allotted. In each of the phases, the sample has been proportionately allotted. Thus, the sample design and the final sample allocation are depicted in chart 1.1 The next stage of selection was the same as the selection of the districts, that is, based on the samgar population.

For the study purpose one taluka was selected from each district. The talukas selected based on the highest Samagar population in the districts. Talukas there are 10 talukas in two districts of Belgaum and Bagalkot. The Belgaum district consists of Ten Talukas, namely, But researcher has selection were only one talukas on basses of highest population for samagar only in the district therefore in this way savadhtti taluka has maximum number of samagar population, and Belgaum district consist of eleven talukas (savadhtti Ramdurg Gokak Hukeri Athani Raibag Bailhongal Chikodi ,.etc). In these talukas selection was only one tulukas on the bascs highest of samagar population. Bagalkot were highest population of samagar. Sampling Procedure. The study entails a detailed study of 500 households with respect to their **"SOCIAL CHANGE AMONG SAMAGAR COMMUNITY OF KARNATAKA"**, the 500 household were selected from two districts namely Belgaum and bagalkot districts. In two districts total samagar population is 1,749193, from belgaum district 500 households and 500 household in bagalkot districts, and all of them are considered for interview purpose, under this study area, factors of human development indicators like Income, assets, education, sex, health, housing and water etc, are studied. Because it is not possible to raise the level of people development without making changes in their economic and social in the study area. In the context an attempt has been made by the researcher to examine the socio-economic background of the respondent.

Smagar people of Karnataka get the social awakening which come them from their leaders and families male persons in defined form. Their belief and faith became more sustainable in social consciousness and mobilization. Smagar people were actively participating in the Lower caste associations, Anti caste movements and Ambedkar led Movements in the pre independence period. They are still bearing the burden double-day, sexual division of labor and overall patriarchal ideology and not saying anything about it. Why is it so? It is not sufficient to answer it only in terms of political economy and brahminical ideology. It is generally argued by many social thinkers that in India women are protected by community, caste, kinship and family networks. This neglects the fact

that women are the gateways of caste system and the crucial pivot on whose purity - sanctity axis the caste hierarchy is constructed. Despite these Ideological developments, dalit women are marginalized and subjugated.Dalit Movement has remained patriarchal and sees the dalit women's oppression merely as caste oppression in spite this in the process of Identity construction and evolution of historical consciousness Dalit women as well as Chamar Women get aware about their Socio-political, cultural and economic rights. They are able to ask for social Justice and know what is just for their future. References

The analysis of data clearly indicates that in 1961, percentage of literate among the Samagars in Karnataka was far behind the rest of the population. Only 6.97 percent of the samagar were literate while literacy in the total population was 17.34 percent. In 2001 also the literacy in the samagars (scheduled caste) population in the state was 36.75 percent while literacy in the total population was 45.56 percent. This shows the relative backwardness of the samagars population through out the period. Strict caste prejudices and poor socio- economic conditions are the causes of the relative backwardness of this segment of the state's population.   We find that the percentage of literates within samagars (scheduled caste) population is particularly small in the districts in which their population is high. Another interesting feature is that all those districts where literacy among general population is high, samagar (scheduled caste) literacy rates are also high. Over all educational attainment among scheduled castes both at the primary and matriculation and above levels has increased over the period under study, but when we compare these levels with those of the total population, we find that this group is still most backward educationally. The condition of samagar (scheduled caste) is most depressing.

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