



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Arts

EDUCATION AMONG MADIGA COMMUNITY IN THE HAVERI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

KEY WORDS: Madiga, Agriculture labour, Coolie.

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ABSTRACT

Madiga community is one of the largest communities in Karnataka state and politically this community is neglected as well as educationally backward. In the field study region, most of the respondents have lower status because these community people are being treated as untouchables. Though this community is included in the scheduled caste, they have failed to utilise the benefits of the government. The first generation of this community is going to school but because of poverty, many dropouts are noticed among the respondents' children. This paper is to shed some light on education and other changes among the respondents.

Methodology: Objectives of the study:

- To examine the respondents' education level.
- To analyse the respondents' education and changes
- To know the scholarships availed by the Government.

Research Methodology:

Every researcher's purpose is to look into the developments in the research area. For this, it is essential to consult subject experts, academicians, teachers, research supervisors, etc. Further, it is also important to collect the data from different published and unpublished sources. The following are the sources of data for the present study:

Sources of Data: The present study is empirical and is mainly based on primary data collected from the Madiga community living in the Haveri district. Both the Madiga community people living in rural and urban areas were interviewed to collect information from the field area. Hence, this present study helps the researcher to write an article.

Selection of Area of Study Field: The Madiga community is found all over Karnataka state. But a higher population of this community live in the Haveri district in Karnataka. So, the researcher has selected the Haveri district as the area of field study

Table 1: Respondent's education information

Sl. No.	Education	Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	88	44.00
2	Primary level	69	34.5
3	Secondary level	18	9.00
4	Graduation	12	6.00
5	Post graduation	10	5.00
6	Professional Course	03	1.5
Total		200	100

The above table 1 reveals that respondents' educational information. Among a total of 200 respondents, 88 are illiterates with a percentage of 44 and the respondents who have completed their primary education level are 69 with a percentage of 34.5, 18 respondents have completed their secondary level education with a percentage of 9, also 12 respondents have completed their graduation which constitutes only 6 per cent of the total respondents, and another 10 respondents have completed their post-graduation and their percentage is 5, while the respondents who have completed their professional course are numbering 3 which comprises 1.5 per cent of the total respondents.

Table 2: Respondent's Parents' educational information

Sl. No.	Education	Respondent's Parents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	111	55.50
2	Primary level	74	37.00
3	Secondary level	11	5.5
4	Graduation	4	2
Total		200	100

Sl. No.	Education	Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	111	55.50
2	Primary level	74	37.00
3	Secondary level	11	5.5
4	Graduation	4	2
Total		200	100

The above table no 2 shows the educational information of the respondent's parents. Because of poverty more than half of the respondents i.e., 55.50 per cent of the respondent's parents have never gone to school, so they are illiterates. 37 per cent of the respondent's parents have gone to only primary level schools, these people dropped out of schools to help their family economy by engaging in coolie, agriculture labour and traditional occupations. 5.5 per cent of the respondent's parents have attained only up to secondary level schooling while another 2 per cent of the respondent's parents have completed their graduation because of their family's strong economic background.

The data illustrates the educational information of the respondent's parents. Because of poverty, negligence and uninterest – a majority that is 76 per cent of the respondent's grandparents did not go to school and they are illiterate. 23.5 per cent of the respondent's grandparents have attained only primary level education, these people stopped their education to help their family economy by engaging in coolie, agriculture labour and traditional occupations and only 0.5 per cent of the respondent's grandparents have attained only secondary level schooling.

The data informs about the availability of hostel facilities for Madiga community members or students. By observing the above table researcher could get the information that, the Madiga community students do not get hostel facilities to pursue their education. Only 52 (26%) of the respondent's family members or children have got hostel facilities to continue their education, and the rest of other 148 (74%) i.e., around three fourth of the respondent's family members or children did not get any hostel facilities to pursue their education.

The data shows that 47 i.e., 23.5 per cent of the respondent's family members or children have availed the hostel facility of the government hostels. Only 5, i.e., 2.5 per cent of the respondents have got hostel facilities in private hostels as these respondents are economically strong enough to pay for the private hostels.

Table 3: If No, Researcher opinion on where Madigas children stay

Sl. No.	Place	Respondents	Percentage
1	Own house	119	59.5
2	Rented house	21	10.5

3	Relatives' house	8	4.00
4	Not applicable	52	26.00
Total		200	100

The table 3 reveals about the Madigas children's stay if they do not get hostel facility. The table reveals that the majority (59.33%) of the respondents' children stay at their own houses during their studies. 10.5 per cent of the respondent's children stay at rented houses to pursue their studies while another 4 per cent that is 8 of the respondent's children stay at relatives' houses to pursue their studies.

The data informs about the awareness of the educational benefits which are given by the government. The present table states that more than half of the respondents i.e., 129 (64.5%) have got information about educational benefits provided by the government. 71 (35.5%) of the respondents are not aware of the educational benefits given by the government. These people are not aware of the educational benefits of governments because of a lack of information and their illiteracy.

Table 4: Number of Respondents whose children got scholarship

Sl. No.	Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Received	127	63.5
2	Not received	73	36.5
Total		200	100

The above table no. 4 reveals the availability of scholarship facilities. Here more than three fourth of the respondents i.e., 127 (63.5%) of the total respondents' children are getting the scholarship benefit from the government and 73 (36.5%) of the total respondents have not received any type of scholarship because of a lack of access to information and corrupt officials.

Major findings:

1) The majority of respondents belong to those below the poverty line in the field region of the Haveri district.

2) The data reveals that 44 per cent of the respondents are illiterate. 34.5 per cent of the respondents have studied till the primary level. It is sad to know that only 5 and 1.5 per cent of respondents are post-graduates and have done professional courses.

3) When compared to respondents, their parents' education level is lower. 55.50 per cent of respondents' parents are illiterate and 37 per cent got primary level education. Only 5.5 and 2 per cent of respondents' parents completed secondary level and graduated.

4) Majority of the respondents' children 23.5 per cent have taken admissions to government hostels.

5) The data proves that 59.5 per cent of the Madiga community's children stay in their own houses, which are kaccha (not properly constructed) and 10.5 and 4 per cent of the respondents' children stay in rented houses or relatives' houses.

6) 63.5 per cent of the respondents' children have received scholarships and 36.5 per cent of the respondents' children have not received scholarships. Those who do not receive the scholarships are usually ignorant or they do not know about the available facilities for their community.

7) It is interesting to note that, among the Madiga community for the past-three generations, children are getting average education at the Taluka level.

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