

Socio-Economic, Educational and Marriage Status in Dalit Community of Challakere Town: A Social Survey

Prof. Ramanna. T

Assistant Professor of Sociology, HPPC. Government First Grade College, Challakere-577522.
Chitradurga Dist. Karnataka, India.

Abstract:

This research article deals with an overview the concept of social, economic, educational and marriage status of Dalit community of study area and it's indicates sub components these statuses such as educational qualification details, residential status, horoscope system in marriage, financial related matters, use of housekeeping materials etc., in Dalit community of Challakere town. this article has covered significant analysis, interpretation of data and it provides an important findings and suggestions.

[Key words: Dalit status, Dalit Education, Horoscope of Dalit, Dalith marriage, Dalit finance, Dalit community.]

1.1 Introduction:

The community plays an important role in the life of an individual. A community is the total organized social life of locality. *'The mark of a community is that one's life may be lived wholly within it'*. One can't live wholly within a business organization or a church; one can live wholly within a tribe or a city. The basic criterion of community, then, is that all of one's social relationships may be found within it. According to this research, community means; particular caste that is called Dalit community. With reference to caste system of Hindu religion, we can divide into four Varna i.e. Bhramana, Kshathriya, Vaisya and Shudra, the community concept of Dalit belongs to Shudra. Currently, it belongs to fifth Varna. This community has had lowest social status in Hindu religious system and also it has some socio-economic, educational and marriage status and its conditions.

1.2 Scope and laminations of the study

The present study attempts to know the present Socio-Economic, Educational and Marriage Status in Dalit community of Challakere Town and sub components these status such as educational information details, marriage and its traditional components, residential status, land status, loans and accounts, details of financial saving institutions and use of housekeeping materials in Dalit community. Geographically the scope of the study is limited to Dalit community of Challakere town only. Further, while studying Dalit life style system etc.

1.3 Need for the study

The word Dalit means **"broken or scattered"** in Sanskrit and Hindi language, is a term mostly used for the castes in India's Hindu religious that have been subjected to **"Unsociability"**. The main need of this survey is to understand the social, economic, educational and marriage Status of the Dalit community living in the field of study.

1.4 Objective of the Study

- a. To know the educational information and marital status of the Dalit community of the study area.
- b. To know the residential status, land status and loans and savings of the Dalit community of Challakere town.
- c. To identify the financial saving institutions and housekeeping tools of the Dalit community etc.

1.5 Statement of the Problem

The present problem of the study is entitled "Socio-Economic, Educational and Marriage Status in Dalit Community of Challakere Town: A Social Survey". This problem

related to an important highlights in Dalit community of the study area and it provides analysis, interpretation of data, findings and suggestions also.

1.6. Review of Literature

Kuppuswamy (1979) says, 'It can now be inferred that Chandalas followed some degrading occupations, and that they lived outside the villages. But it is very difficult to imagine that persons born out of forbidden sex contacts were numerous enough to form a separate caste group, since they are to be found practically in all villages of India. It is possible that because they were followed occupations which were despised, they were characterized by the Dharmashastras as equivalent to the despicable progeny of forbidden sex relations'. Thus as observed in the Hindu Shastras in the eyes of laws these Anthyajas had no status. Shivaprakasam (2002) said that, Faihen, who came to India in the 5th century A.D. during the Gupta period mention about the untouchables, who lived outside the cities and Vishnupurana mentions an incident in which Hindu Kings were condemned to be born as dogs, crows, pigs etc. for the sin of looking or conversing with an untouchables. Again, Faihen refers to this special classes of people called Chandalas, who lived outside the city gates and had to strike a bamboostic on the floor, while traveling on the road side so that people might take precaution and were not touched by them. Their shadow was not to fall on the people. The Chandalas reared pigs and birds and ate all kinds of foods.

1.7. Hypothesis

- i. There is significant decrease of education in Dalit community of study area.
- ii. There is included lack of socio-economic status in Dalit community of the study area.
- iii. There are various traditional concepts in Dalit community in study area.
- iv. There is lack of residential status in Dalit community of Challakere town area.
- v. There is lack of knowledge on financial related matters for the people of this community in research area.

1.8. Methodology

The questionnaire method was used for the present study to collect the necessary data. For the present study only the people of Dalit community of Challakere town are taken as the respondents. About 65 questionnaires were distributed and 50 were returned, the percentage being 76.29%. The data so collected was tabulated and the inferences were drawn from analysis of these tables and charts.

1.9. Analysis and Interpretation of data

In this survey an attempt has been made to analyze and interpret the data collected from the Dalit people of Challakere town. Thus, the information collected is stored in the particular tables and analyzed with observation.

- Age wise distribution of questionnaires

Table 1 suggest that 26-30 age group of respondents were 16%, 31-35 age group of respondents were 8%, 36-40 age group of respondents were 16%, 41-45 age group of respondents were 26% and 46-50 age group of respondents 34% in this survey.

Table-1: Classification of respondents on age

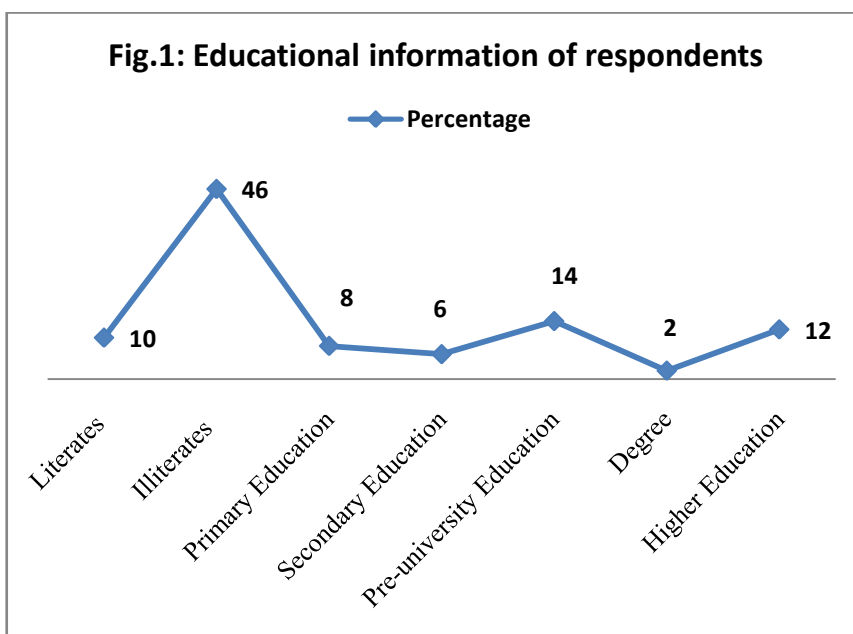
Age	Total	Percentage
26-30	8	16
31-35	4	8
36-40	8	16
41-45	13	26
46-50	17	34
Total	50	100

- Details of educational qualification:

The bellow table 2 shows that 10% of respondents belong to the literates’ line, majority 46% of respondents are under Illiterates 8% of respondents belonged primary education, 14% of respondents are belonged to secondary education, 14% of respondents under pre-university education, 2% of respondents are belonged to degree and 12% of respondents are belonged to the higher education qualification.

Table-02: Educational information of respondents

Respondents	Total	Percentage
Literates	5	10
Illiterates	23	46
Primary Education	4	8
Secondary Education	3	6
Pre-university Education	7	14
Degree	1	2
Higher Education	6	12
Total	50	100



- Indication of marital status:

Living arrangements and marital status have been shown to have a significant effect on a person’s health and mortality. Table 3 shows that there are a large number of married people, meaning 82 percent married respondents have given the information on this survey and there are 18 percent unmarried respondents have given the information on this survey.

Table-3: Marital status of respondents

Martial Status	Total	Percentage
Married	41	82
Unmarried	9	18
Divorced	0	0
Widow/Widower	0	0
Total	50	100

- Residential status:

Residency or house is an important and needful property of man, Table 4 shows that majority 90% of respondents are having own house for life lead and 10% of respondents are having rented house in Dalit community of the study area.

Table-4: Residential status of respondents

Residential Status	Total	Percentage
Own	45	90
Rented	5	10
Leas	0	0
Total	50	100

- Horoscope profile: Related to marriage:

Horoscope system is a traditional concept of marriage of every community of Hindu religion. Table 5 shows that 41 (82%) of respondents have indicated to adopted horoscope method for arrange marriage in Dalit family and 9(18%) of respondents are not adopted horoscope system to arrangement of marriage.

Table-5: Horoscope profile of respondents

Horoscope Profile	Total	Percentage
Yes	41	82
No	9	18
Total	50	100

- Ownership of house:

House is under infrastructural facility of human society and it very needful to the human. Table 6 shows that 18% of respondents are having own house and 92% of respondents are not having own house for life lead. This table indicates majority of respondents in Dalit community are having own or independent building in the research area.

Table-6: Own housing status of respondents

Details of own house	Total	Percentage
Yes	9	18
No	46	92
Total	50	100

- Own land status:

Land is economic property of man in the human being. Table 7 shows that only 15(30%) respondents are having Independent land and majority 35(92%) respondents are not having own land for agriculture and their life lead. This table indicates majority of respondents in Dalit community of Challakere town are not having own or independent land.

Table: 7: Land information of respondents

Land information	Total	Percentage
Yes	15	30
No	35	70
Total	50	100

- Loan facilities:

Finance is a very essential component of everybody in the human society and without money we are completed in our life. Table 8 shows that majority of the total 88% of respondents are having loan in various financial institutions of the study area and 12% of respondents are having any loan facilities in various kinds of financial institutions.

Table-8: Loan facilities of respondents

Loans	Total	Percentage
No	6	12
Total	50	100

- Details of financial savings:

The bellow table 9 represents that 22% of respondents are having saving accounts and majority 58% of respondents are not having any type of saving accounts in various financial institutions.

Table-9: Financial savings of respondents

Savings information	Total	Percentage
Yes	11	22
No	29	58
Total	50	100

- Inclusion of saving accounts in various financial institutions:

This table 10 indicates that the Dalit having included their saving account in which financial institution at Challakere town. 30% of respondents are having saving account in various types of banks, 40% of respondents are having in post office, 20% of respondents in small saving plans. Less, 10% of respondents are having saving accounts in Life Insurance Corporations.

Table-10: Inclusion of saving accounts of respondents

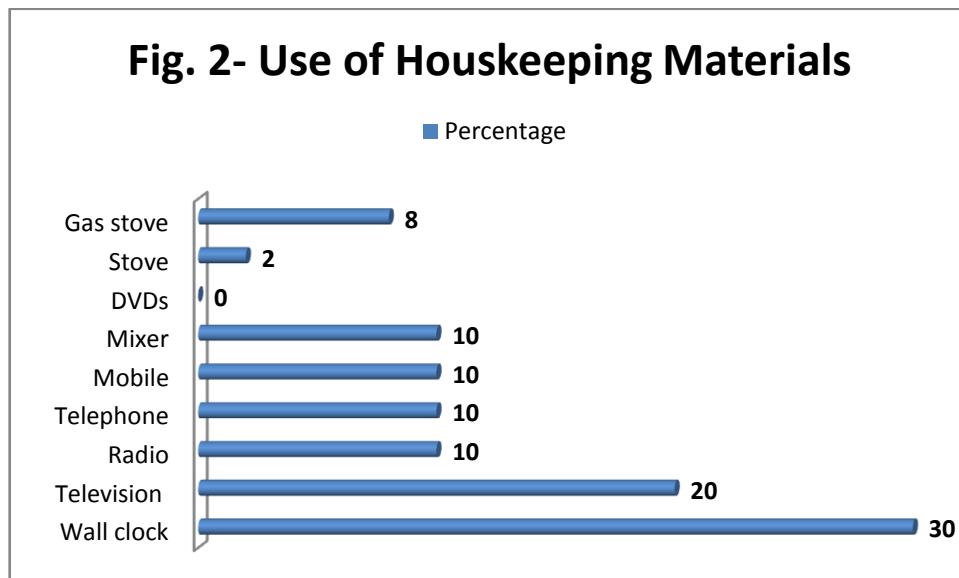
Institutional Information	Total	Percentage
Banks	15	30
Post office	20	40
Small Saving Plans	10	20
Life Insurance Corporations	5	10
Total	50	100

- Use of Housekeeping materials:

Housekeeping materials are very important tools and also very important role in human society. This survey represents the use of housekeeping materials in Dalit families of Challakere town. Table 11 and figure 2 shows that majority 30% of respondents are using 'wall clock', 20% of respondents are using 'Television', 10% of respondents are using 'Radio, Telephone, Mobile and Mixer. Hence, 2% of respondents are using Stove and also 8% of respondents are using Gas stove in their families in the study area.

Table-11: Shows those Use of Housekeeping materials

Material	Total	Percentage
Wall clock	15	30
Television	10	20
Radio	5	10
Telephone	5	10
Mobile	5	10
Mixer	5	10
DVDs	0	0
Stove	1	2
Gas stove	4	8
Total	50	100



1.10. Important Findings and Suggestions

This research article discusses the summary of respondents of Dalit community of Challakere town limit based on the results from the analysis of the data gathered; the following findings and suggestions have been made.

- **Important Findings:**

1. 46% of respondents are illiterates in Dalit community of the study area.
2. Of the total 41(82%) respondents are having horoscope traditional system in their life.
3. Majority 88 percent of respondents are having loans in various kinds of financial institutions of Dalit community of Challakere town.
4. Bellow 18% of respondents have own house in their community.
5. Majority 58% of respondents are not having saving accounts in various financial institutions.

- **Important Suggestions:**

1. The home system is yet to grow 10 percent in Dalit community of study area.
2. In research area, needs to grow even further in the primary, secondary and higher education system, so the government of Karnataka has to work hard for its educational development.
3. Dalit community of study area has lack of housekeeping materials for their routine works in their houses.
4. According to this survey, related to loan facilities of various financial institutions, majority of respondents have lack of knowledge about loan facilities.
5. In future, the government needs to work hard for their economic, social and educational development of the study area.

1.11. Conclusion:

This survey article highlights the concept of social, economic, educational and marriage status of the Dalith community and their sub components such as educational information, status of marriage, residential status, land status, loans and savings, details of financial saving institutions and routine things of house of this community of research area. In this social survey, the researcher says that people of the Dalit community are suffering from socio-economic, educational and marriage status. Therefore, the government needs to work hard for their progress.

References:

1. Debjani Ganguly.: Caste and Dalit Life Words: Postcolonial Perspectives, Oriental Black Swan, New Delhi, 2005.
2. Prem Sunder.: Caste, Class and Society, Educational Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.
3. Ghanshyam Shah (edit): Caste and Democratic Politics in India, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2012.
4. Kuppuswamy, B.: Social Change in India, Vikas, New Delhi, 1979. Pp.204-205.
5. Shivaprakasam, M.N.: Dalits and Social Mobilization, Rajat Publications, New Delhi, 2002 Pp.08
6. Yasumasa Sekine.: Pollution, Untouchability and Harijans, Rawat publications, New Delhi, 2011.