

‘The Madiga Community’ Socio-economic Situations and Social Exclusions Observed in Rural Area of Raichur

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Abstract

India is the largest country consisting of many religions, cultures, ethnicity, castes and sub castes. Moreover, it is the second largest country in the world in terms of population. The constitution has been structured for changes and development after independence; it has given importance for the improvement of the backward classes. The sculptor of the constitution, Dr. B R Ambedkar had worked hard for the development of the backward classes. The Madiga community is a sub caste of scheduled caste or backward classes and it is a community of ancient times. Some authors have written about the Madiga community’s socioeconomic situations, challenges and social exclusion. This study will describe the Madiga community with socio- economic situations and social exclusion in rural areas. It is including some background study and the meaning of Madiga. The Hinduism has in India 4 types the Varna system of Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. The extensive population known as Panchamas or External Units (now known as Scheduled Castes) has fallen out of the Varna system. They had called the Untouchables a long time. Members of Scheduled Castes have denied claims from other castes. Protesting their mobility, forced them to live on the outskirts of the Villages, and their physical separation made them untouchables. In India, untouchability has a strong and organic caste organization, which has led to the idea of sanitation polluted by religion, and the laws of Brahminical discrimination and social exclusion applying on Madiga community in rural areas.

Keywords: The Madiga Community, Socioeconomic situations, Social Exclusion, Rural area.