

Socio Economic status of Savitha Samaja Community of Mysore District, Karnataka, India

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Abstract: Article 46 in the Indian constitution deals with the promotions of the Educational and economic interest of suppressed and depressed people of the society. The present paper is socio-Economic status of the savitha samaja community in mysuru district of Karnataka, India. This community occupation more than evolved traditional occupation of haircutting and saving and some people are engaged musicians

This community traditional occupation is primary. And collected by the sample house holds. Main earn income from haircutting. Majority of the sample population 70 % of the people income has come from in rural areas below 5000-10,000 Rupees level, and also even few families are agriculture work, daily wage in agriculture sectors, product sale of company, garments working, teacher also working at private Educational institution, not government teacher, are present in the sample population. There is a need to upliftment and to more attention on Education, enterprenurships and training programmes.

Key Words: Jajmani system, traditional occupation, present occupation, education, and family Income.

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I. Introduction

Karnataka is a state in the south western region of India. The state covers an area of 1,91,976 square meter. 5.83 percent of the total geographical area of India. It is the sixth largest Indian state by area. The 2011 census, Karnataka is the eighth largest state by population. Comprising 30th Districts. Kannada one of the classical languages of India. The caste name was Nayinda, professionals-barbers. Nayinda are called by different synonyms or local names in different districts of Karnataka. In Mysuru-Nayinda, Hajam, Nayanaja, Kshatriya, Navalinga. In Kodagu-Hajam. In Mangalore, and Kollegal, they are called Ambattam, Mangala, Kelasi, Bhandari, in Belagum they are called Hajjam, Nhavi, Nadig, Kelasi, Kshoward, Khowrik, and in Gulbarga they are called Hajjam, Mangala. This community are located throughout all district of Karnataka and all states of India. They include worshippers of both Vishnu and Siva. They speak Kannada language.

Study area; the Mysuru district is situated in the southern part of the Deccan peninsula and it forms the southern most district of Karnataka state. The district lies between 11^o30' and 12^o50' north latitude and 75^o45' and east longitude. The district is now consists in to seven taluks namely Mysuru, TN Pura, Najanagodu, Hunsur, Krishnarajasagar, Heggadadevanakote, and Periyatana. Savitha Samaja community is highly concentrated Mysuru, TN Pura taluks. Researcher selected twelve villages of Mysuru and 12 villages of TN Pura. 124 families in totally 24 villages area are selected. From April to June. Three months study is done to prepare this research article.

II. Objectives

1. To study the social Economical status.
2. To study the educational status.
3. To observe the family income.
4. To see the social system like jajmani system is practicing in the community.
5. To observe the changes in the occupation of a persons.

Research methodology: research methods are arrange of tools that are used for different types of enquiry, just as a variety of tools are used for doing different. Random sampling is the most basic and common type of sampling method used in qualitative research and in scientific research generally. And also researcher adopts sampling methods to conduct the study.

Tools for collect data;

Tools and techniques of anthropological research using the survey, interview, questionnaire, interview schedule, group discussions, house hold schedule is a type of interview schedule widely used in anthropological

field research to collect data on family data. And the family members are given ½ hour to discuss and get the information, after each household taken questionnaire to get information. In that social, economical education and jajmani system is analysed

TYPES OF FAMILY:

S/N	Types of family	Family numbers	percentage
1	Nuclear family	99	79.83%
2	Joint family	23	18.54%
3	Extend family	2	1.61%
4	Total family	124	100%

Savitha Samaja community has three types of family. In ascending order of 124 families 79.83% are nuclear families. 18.54% are joint family and extend family are 1.61%. In this way family number has decreased progressively.

Family size

Number of families	Number of persons	%
12	2	9.67%
19	3	15.32%
48	4	38.70%
24	5	19.35%
15	6	12.09%
1	7	0.80%
3	8	2.41%
1	9	0.80%
1	1	0.80%
124		100%

Researcher analysed that 12 family has 2 members. In the same way 3,4,5,6,7,8,9, and 10 member family is 15.32%, 38.70%, 19.35%, 12.09%, 0.80%, 2.41%, 0.80%, 0.80%. Attention should be given to 4 member family is more about 38.70%. After this five member family is about 19.35%. The average of these two is 58.05%. Attention generally savitha Samara family general size is 4 or 5 member. Apart from this remaining family is 12.09%. Three member family percentage is about 15.32%. The family size has three member more. remaining family has 7 members is about 2.4%. Considerably 8,9,10, family member is even more than family average is less than 2.41%.

Jajmani system:

Selected village	Practicing jajmani village	percentage
24 villages	Two villages	8.33%

Jajmani system is considered as the backbone of rural economy and social order. it is a system of traditional occupational obligations in rural India. Jajmani system is very much linked with caste system. Anthropologist Oscar Lewis says that under this system each caste group within a village is expected to give certain standardized services to the families of other castes. Each one works for certain family or group of families with whom he is hereditary linked, and also another anthropologist Edmond R. Leach (1960) said Jajmani system maintains and regulates the division of labour and economic interdependence of caste. **In selected 24 villages 2 village has practiced jajmani system. In these villages Vokkaliga, kuruba, lingayath, vishwakarma, madivala, banjigaru community are inhabited. they all have land holdings, they grow notified crops in the district. savitha samaja community people will do hair cutting and shaving. in return to this, they get grains in a year when grains have been harvested. One family gets 5*5=25 kg Rice and Ragi. This community people will go to functions and perform the religious rituals like naming ceremony, in death rituals removing the hair of head, they get gift on these occasions now jajmani changing under multi caste villages.**

Land holdings

Land family	%	Landless family	%	1 acre	%	1 hectares	%	3 hectares	%	Within 1acre	%
36	29.03%	88	70.96	8	6.45%	2	1.61%	1	0.80%	25	20.16%

Researcher selected random sampling methods. In total household families 29.03% has land holdings. 70.96 are landless families. 20.16% Small land holding families are more in number. 1 acre land holding family are 6.45%. 2 family has 2 acre is 1.61%. Only one family has 3 acre. 0.80%. All the families who own land are

dry land. They grow rain harvested crops. Government schemes like crop insurance is available to the eligible candidates so if they get less yield beneficiaries will be got. Though beneficiary is got this community with land holdings are not aware of this scheme.

1. Occupation status

Except doing education, selected 124 family hold through the sampling methods. 124(31.31%) of 396 peoples, they are engaged in traditional occupation is hair cutting and shavings. 167(42.17%) women are working at home. They are not involved in any occupation. 17(4.29%) men are doing house work. 18(4.54%) men go to functions of other community as musician. 4(1.01%) are in marketing job. Women are not there in marketing job but, 2 (0.50%) women are working in hotel sector. 8(2.02%) are in garments factory. In that men are 4(1.01%). 2 (0.50%) persons are working in private company. researcher observed women are not working in private company. 20(5.05%) men are practicing agriculture. 7 (1.76%) men are working in factory. 11 (2.77%) men are working as masons. They are semi skilled workers. They go for villages and town. I analysed that the occupation of people have followed traditional occupation of about 31.37%. In the order 5.05% agriculture, 4.04% tailoring, 4.04%hotels, 2.02% others.

Occupation table

	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Hair cutting and shavings	124	31.31%	-	-
House work	17	4.29%	167	42.17%
Musician	18	4.54%	-	-
Marketing job	4	1.01%	-	-
Hotel work	-	-	2	0.50%
Garments work	4	1.01%	-	-
Private company work	2	0.50%	-	-
Tailoring	16	4.04%	2	0.50%
Driver	2	0.50%	-	-
Agriculture work	20	5.05%	-	-
Factory worker	7	1.76%	-	-
Mason	11	2.77%	-	-

Types of houses:

Henchu house	104	83.87%	Rent house	4	3.22%
Sheet house	15	12.09%	Bath room	124	100%
Rcc house	3	2.41%	Govt schemes house	20	16.12%
Hut house	2	1.61%	toilet house	121	97.58%
Own house	120	96.77%			

Out of 124 houses 104 houses are build from mud,15 houses are sheet houses,3Rcc houses,2houses are huy are there on suruying all the houses.Bathroom has 124 houses.3 family do not have toilet. Family members will go open defecation free.96.77% are own houses.3.22%people are living in rent houses.in this community. their houses has one room and one kitchen.16.12%people have got houses build by government ashraya yojana scheme.27.41%families are availing freeelectricity facility from government bhagya jyothi and kutira jyothi yojana schemes.

HOUSE HOLD AMENITIES:

1	bycicle	36	29.03%
2	Motor byke	23	18.54%
3	car	----	----
4	fridge	----	----
5	Tailoring machine	15	
6	television	50	40.32%
7	mobile	115	92.7%
8	gas	118	95.16%

Selected 124 families95,16% family have got gas from central and state government. 4.84% have not got gas facility.government appointed various committee to classify poverty in to BPL and APL.on surveying

savita samaja come under BPL who are getting ration every month.40.32 family has own TV,they watch it, when they are free and remaining family do not tv.the family which own bicycle 29,03%and tailoring machine own family is15(12.9o% -they do not own car,,fridge and other things,92.7% family has own mobileand they use it for communication,except mobile. No any other things

Education status;

	Male	%	Female	%
illiteracy	100	19.53%	105	20.50%
literacy	105	20.50%	86	16.79%
studying	60	11.71%	56	10.93%
	265	51.74%	247	48.22%

Interviewed out of 512 people 19.53% male are illiterate.and female are illiterate. The sum of both is 40.03%.in savita samaja both male and female are illiterate.literate male is 20.50%.female is 16.79%the sum of 37.29%.to dis continue the education due to lack of economic role.the people who are studying is 11.7% male students and 10.93% is female students.The sum of the 22%.In savita samaja community the literacy rate is 59.93%

Economic status;Income wise classification;

1	Family	%	Rupees
2	50	40.32	5000-8000
3	38	30.64	9000-12000
4	36	29.03	13000-15000
5	124	100%	

The annual income of savita samaja is not more than 15000rupees.they get income from traditional occupation,they also gain income from musician,agriculture,garments,factorires,tailoring,mason,hotel,private company,driver.they use the earned income. in expenditure of basic necessities,they spent money for food and ill health.in a year they are buying two dres and for cleanliness,they spend money.this community economically backward compared to other community.In view of economy the government has to implement useful schemes for the upliftment of the this community.

Suggestions:

1.In sampling methods has below poverty line, hence to improve economy maximum subsidy should be given as financial assistance and in community for higher education special schemes have to be provided.the family which do not have land holdings should be given training on house hold amenities.promotion of micro credit facilities.

III. Conclusions

Southren part of india,in Karnataka, all districts inhabiting the savita samaja community.researcher collected data of structure of family, types of family,family income,government housing schemes,toilet facilities,gas facilities,the family which landholdings is notfollowing agriculture, only few families are practsiing agricuture,cros like ragi and horse gram.thier getting income from traditional occupation in rural and urban areas,the money there are taking from cutting and shavings is different,in rural areas it is less 40 rupees,in urban areas from 80 to 100 rupees.their are following traditional occupation but no one has got government job.researcher selected 24 villages,only two villages families are practicing jajmani system,remaining families are doing cutting and shaving for money and jajmani system is undergoing changes.. the present community depend on different types of occupation.Educational status,technical education and non technical education.and studied house hold amenities those are all anylised. Finaly savita samaja community is socially, economically,and educationally backward.in this community.To self development skills based schemes should be implemented.to promote upliftment of the community various programme to be adopted

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