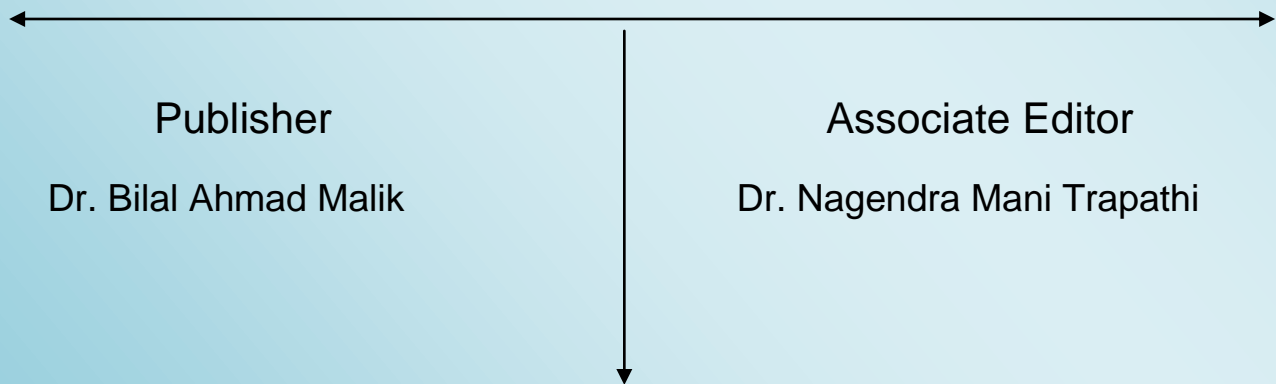


North Asian International Research Journal Consortium

*North Asian International Research Journal of
Social Science & Humanities*

Chief Editor

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NAIRJC JOURNAL PUBLICATION

North Asian
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ISSN NO: 2454 - 9827

North Asian International Research Journal Social Science and Humanities is a research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi, Urdu all research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in Universities, Research Institutes Government and Industry with research interest in the general subjects

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A RESEARCH PAPER ON SOCIAL ISSUES OF NAYAK COMMUNITY IN MYSORE DISTRICT

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*Research Guide

ABSTRACT

The word Nayak irrespective of all its inadequacies is being used to mean the people of victims of discrimination and oppression. The most important and relevant concept with which we are concerned while examining the status of scheduled tribe is "Social condition". Our hypothesis is that the social condition of Schedule tribe Social condition has today when compared to that of the past and this is being tested in the present study.

Key words: social problems and Political awareness.

I. INTRODUCTION

The word Nayak means a head of a regiment. This word is derived from the Sanskrit senanayaka, which means head of a regiment. The Nayak trace their origin back to Suryavanshi Rajanya Kayasthas. They were highly regarded for their bravery; in due course they became a powerful group and occupied several forts and jagirs. In fear of their growing power the rulers tried to defame them in various ways. Then the Nayak withdrew themselves from the association of the Rajanya Kayasthas and came out as a separate community. Nayak's are usually considered to be low-cost people, mostly made up of make shift shelters, in overcrowded and unhealthy conditions on land "encroached" upon and worsened further by the lack of basic civic amenities. Nayak's are also temporal and material space for the poor rural masses in India. The outgrowth of Nayak's in India is the fall out of poverty and deprivation. Majority of the Nayak's dwellers are engaged in informal secto.

While unemployment across households is not significantly high, it is its concentrated distribution among the young adults and women that brings the household income below the poverty line in two thirds of the households, this has some obvious implications. The purpose of this study is to examine the issues of nayak community in mysore district as well as their socio economic profiles. The sources of primary data are collected in Mysore District of Karnataka.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

1. To study the socio-economic conditions of Nayak community in Mysore District.
2. To know the political awareness and including their participation in educating.
3. To analyze their inter-caste relation with upper caste and scheduled tribe.

III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The present research work seeks to describe the social issues of nayak community in Mysore district & their socio-cultural aspirations in the contemporary our society the dumber of education Nayak communities is gradually increasing. Coming, as they do from disadvantages & deprived sections of the society, suffering from all disabilities and their problems & pattern of adjustment to the new situation likely to be characteristically different from those of the education women belonging to the caste Hindu. At the theoretical level this study may be regarded as a study in the process of socio-economic condition of Nayak communities in Indian society and the right track at moving toward empowering socio-economic developing.

IV. METHODOLOGY:

The methodology in Social science research comprises selection of study areas, selection of sample and collection of both primary and secondary data for the present study the sample is restricted to the Mysore District.

I. PRIMARY DATA:

The study is mainly based on the primary data. The primary data have made in the questionnaires will personal interview method. In depth discussion interview will also held with Nayak communities in Mysore District.

a. SAMPLE:

In attempt have made to know for the Nayak communities of our country empowered and ideas that regard to be convulsive for the progress of our country Data have obtained through a simple random sample 100 respondents of Mysore District. Through questionnaire the enquiry and aim at eliciting the responses from Nayak communities on certain issues such as their children education, economic status social background, occupational aspirations cultural orientation etc.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Age Structure of Respondents

The personnel of all ages from 18-49 and above years were engaged in the Nayak communities of Mysore District. The distribution of respondents according to age structure chosen for the present study is presented in the table-1.

Table-1.Age Structure of Respondents

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a)	18 to 28 years	17	17
b)	29 to 38 Years	26	26
c)	39 to 48 Years	19	19
d)	49 and above Years	38	38
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

The Table 1 highlights age wise distribution of respondents of Nayak communities in Mysore district of the present study area. 17 respondents are belonging to age category of 18-28 years and above constituting 17% of total respondents. It is clear from the above table that lowest No of respondents 26% were following the age category of 29-38 years. It is followed by respondent's age category of more than 39-48 years 19%. It is astonishing to note that major position of the respondents fall in the adult category this may be possible due to social service usually found among young generation and 38 percent respondents have 49 and above years.

Education wise Respondents

Education is an important input for any type of job. However, the area of Nayak communities work has no rigid pre-requisites regarding education qualification for personnel working in it. Hence, the range of educational qualifications of the personnel was indeed very wide from the barely literates to the doctorates, from disciplines like Sociology, Economics, Political-Science, Women and Law, Women's Studies etc; all were represented in the sample. The respondents are classified on the basis of their educational background is presented in the following table 2

Table-2.Education wise Respondents

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a	Primary	60	60
b	High School	22	22
c	P.U.C.	9	9
d	Degree	7	7
e	Degree and above	2	2
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

From the above table 60% of the respondents are educated up to a level of primary, 22 percent have high school level where as P.U.C. constitute nearly 9%, degree account for only 7% and degree and above 2%. This distribution conforms to the general trend in society and it is observed that in this study most respondents have primary.

Educational goal of respondents

The perspective of the respondents about the principal goal of education surprisingly reflects the traditional nation about education. The following table shows the goal of education of respondents.

Table-3.Educational goal of respondents

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
A)	Economic Security	42	42
B)	Achieve Status	24	24
C)	To now Culture	8	8
D)	To become good citizen	26	26
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

Data in the table 3 reveals that out of 100 respondents 42 per cent regarded the goal of education economic security, whereas 24 per cent regarded it to make achieve status. Only about 8 per cent thought that education is to now culture and 26% respondents said education for to become good citizen and it is observed that most respondents said educational goal is economic security.

Nature of the family of Respondents:

The distribution of respondents according to size of family to know from Nayak communities is detailed presented in the following table 4.

Table-4.Nature of the family of Respondents:

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a)	Joint	16	16
b)	Nuclear	84	84
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

The above table reveals that, out of 100 respondents only 16% of the respondents are staying in joint family and remaining 84 % of the respondents are staying Nuclear family.

In what ways life changed:

In order to know the development background of the Nayak communities data were collected is regard to their education. Health and economic improvement through Nayak communities in this contest, it was noticed that many of the Nayak communities were able to give the exact answers. The distribution of data according to development is depicted in the table-5

Table-5.In what ways life changed

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a)	Improved Children's Education	64	64
b)	Changed states in the society	14	14
c)	Raised family income	22	22
d)	Any other	0	0
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

Here asked to respondents to know about the help of Nayak communities whether they are developed if developed in which aspects for this respondents expressed their view points.64% of the respondents say they are educationally improved, another 14% stated that their Changed states in the society about 22% say they are economically improved.

Problem of the Respondents:

Nayak communities suffering from many problems they are social, economic, traditional and political problems and illness and so many promoting reasons. Hence an attainment has been made is certain various motivating factors for approaching development department. Their responses as faith from the respondents were projected by table. 6

Table-6.Problem of the Respondents

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a	Social Problem	51	51
b	Economic Problem	19	19
c	Traditional Problem	18	18
d	Political Problem	12	12
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey:

The table-6 demonstrates the factors of Problem of the Respondents 51 % universe have stated that social problem is the main factor and 19 respondents expressed that economic problem And 18 % of respondents said traditional problem and 12 percent respondents said political problem and below table shows the Social problems of respondents.

Political awareness of Respondents:

The 73rd constitutional Amendment is a significant milestone in the history of parliamentary democracy in India. Although the directive principles of state policy of the constitution discuss that the state should take steps to organize village panchayat and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government in reality, powers were not developed to decentralized local institutions in most Indian states till the passing of this amendment in 1995 in taking gender concern to governance structures through legislative and executive action. Thirty three percent of the seats of these self governance institutions at the gram, taluka and district levels are reserved for Nayak communities and women. So the stage at which Nayak participation in the election. In the present study data were obtained from Nayak regarding the stage at which their awareness in the election. The results are shown in the table 7.

Table-7. Political awareness of Respondents

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
A)	Yes	76	76
B)	No	24	24
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

The table-7 demonstrate the factor of awareness of election shown by respondents 76 respondents consisting 88% are expressed about awareness of election and only 24% respondents did not know the awareness of election. This shows how much is Nayak communities awareness in politics.

III. FINDINGS OF THE PAPER

1. It is observed that 60% of the respondents are educated up to a level of primary, 22 percent have high school level where as P.U.C. constitute nearly 9%, degree account for only 7% and degree and above 2%.
2. It is observed that 42 per cent regarded the goal of education economic security, whereas 24 per cent regarded it to make achieve status. Only about 8 per cent thought that education is to now culture and 26% respondents said education for to become good citizen.
3. Inquiring into the socio-economic condition social problems 69% respondents are stated that low status, whereas and majority 22 % expressed about no entry into temple, another 9% are of the opinion that religion problem.
4. Most of the respondents 88% are expressed about awareness of election and only 24% respondents did not know the awareness of election.

IV. SUGGESTIONS:

1. The Nayak communities suggested that budget allocation for the welfare of SC/ST requires manifold increase. The present allocation is too meager and as a result the resources are thinly spread over a number of schemes producing no tangible result.
2. Nayak communities suggested that In order to empower we need not only to give them more economic power but also bring changes in the entire, social, political and legal systems and policies of the country because these are responsible for Nayak communities lower status in society and the main hindrances in their progress.

3. Nayak communities suggested that it is necessary to empower the socially disadvantaged groups of the society. The government should chalk out long term programs and policies for Rural Nayak communities and implement effectively for their sustainable development in future.
4. According to suggestion of respondents, the rural area in India is maintained and sustained by the labor of the nayak communities who take on themselves all the services that are necessary for any structured society.

V. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The present research work is mainly based on the primary data collected through the 100 sample respondents. Many nayak community people have given response poor to source question because of their lack of knowledge & illiteracy problems. Responses were in source cases approximate however, research have taken very cases to evaluate the evidence gathered from the interviews by a continual cross checking to avoid the element at subjectivity in the responses. But still the element of subjectivity cannot avoid altogether. The nayak community people work in Mysore district have found very large number in all over the study area but only limited numbers of nayak community people have selected for the present research study because of time & resources constraints. Findings & suggestions in some states have based on the researcher own experience and gain during the field work.

VI. CONCLUSION:

The role and status of Nayak communities have been undergoing a definite improvement in recent times. Various programmes have been initiated to improve the conditions of Nayak communities in all aspects of development and empowerment. It is essential that improved education, skill formation, health, proper child development, empowerment and organization become crucial for a better development process. There may be differences in the nature of decisions taken by females and males even for similar activities but on the whole male try to make best of the decision towards better socio-economic change.

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