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Principal
Seth R.C.S. Arts & Comm. College
DURG (C.G.)

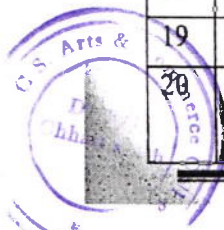
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Political Participation of Scheduled Caste in Mungeli District

Nitesh Kumar Sahu,
Research scholar,
Department of Political Science,
Seth R.C.S. College of Arts and Commerce,
Durg (Chhattisgarh)

Dr. Pramod Yadav
Research Supervisor
Head of Department of Political Science
Seth R.C.S. College of Arts and Commerce,
Durg (Chhattisgarh)

Abstract

The word Scheduled Caste is made up of two words scheduled and caste, where Scheduled means lists and cast means a population born in the same family lineage, thus Scheduled Castes means a group of castes included in a list. There is still a marginalized section of the society which is leading a life of deprivation for centuries. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar believes that political power master key, by which all types of locks can be opened according to the 2011 census. In Chhattisgarh state, the total population of scheduled castes is 32, 74,269, which is 12.82 % of the state's population. Mungeli is a Scheduled Caste majority district, in which the total population of Scheduled Castes is 27.76 percent in proportion to the Scheduled Castes of the state. Due to the majority population of the district, it is imperative for the Scheduled Castes to be politically strong.

Key Words: - Scheduled Caste, Political Participation, Reservation, Indian Constitution, Representation

Introduction

The term Scheduled Castes was first used by the Simon Commission in 1927. Before this, the word Dalit was generally used for the Scheduled Castes during British rule. Our Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi called them *Harijan* (children of God). The feeling of untouchability towards the scheduled castes has been inhabited in Indian society since ancient times. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution, is rightly called the Messiah of the Scheduled Castes, through whose efforts the feeling of untouchability was considered a crime and it was mentioned in the Indian Constitution. At present, it is constitutional to have special provisions for Scheduled Castes in Parliament, State Legislatures, and Government Services.

Many efforts were made to develop the SC before the constitution, which gives us examples from the Communal Award to the Puna Pact. Due to the constitutional agreement after independence, the SC has awakened not only social but also politically. Since ancient times, the community is facing the brunt of social ills, struggling for its development, however, at the present time, the development education of the Scheduled Castes, Social harmony is being made possible by economic policies and governance. The SC has an important role in the politics of Chhattisgarh. According to the 2011 census, the total population of the Scheduled Castes in the Chhattisgarh State is 32,74,269 which is 12.82 percent of the population of the state. In which male Scheduled Castes Population 16,41,738 and female SC population is 16,32,531. The proportion of this population represents the politics of the twenty-sixth state. Where two seats are reserved in Lok Sabha and ten seats are reserved for SC. In which the total population of SC in the Mungeli district is 1,94,770, Which is 27.76 percent of the proportion of scheduled castes of Chhattisgarh state. Mungeli district has provided many leadership actors from the Scheduled Castes to the country and the state. In which Resham Laal Jangde predominantly, Khelan Ram Jangde, Punnu Lal Mohle, etc. There are two assemblies in Mungeli district which are respectively Constitutional Assembly 26 (Lormi) which is the

common seat and Constitutional Assembly 27 Mungeli. Which is reserved for the SC where Punnu Lal Mohle.

Historical Background

The background of political representation of the SC was led by the Marley-Minto reform in 1909. Muslims in the legislature on the basis of their population. Similarly, keeping in view the Dalit movement, the first to know the population of Dalit castes in the 1911 census Bar certified effort was made. In which 1/7 of the Indian population was of Dalit class. The population of the Dalit class and their political capacity was not estimated before it. In August 1917, British rule pledged to establish accountable rule in India by the Mantegue Declaration. This changed circumstances changed the political thinking of *Dalit Jan Manas* and started trying to participate in the political system. With the establishment of the Provincial Assembly in India, *Dalits* from the west and south parts of the country first met the British Government in the legislative Assembly demanded leadership on the basis of which the SC got a chance to lead the political leadership in the election of the first Provincial Legislative Assemblies of 1921.

In 1930, the activities of the political movement in India intensified. As a result, the British Government organized a round table conference in London on 12 November 1930 to get the opinion of Indians to build a constitution for India, In which Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was invited as the representative of the SC. Dr. Ambedkar first promoted all kinds of problems of the Scheduled Castes logo and demanded justice by promoting it in the world, saying that the condition of Dalit brothers should also be with slaves Is worse. Equal citizenship, Consumption of equal rights, protection against discrimination, adequate representation in proper representation jobs in the legislative chambers and special departmental security, etc. Rights are required and protected. The fact that Dr. Ambedkar marked the round table conference so that *Dalits* in the Constitution of India were fully socialized, economic and political rights can be obtained, But there could be no meaningful discussion on this subject because the conference was unsuccessful due to non-participation of All India Congress in this movement, but the problems of *Dalits* had become the subject of criticism on the world scene. After this, 1931 the Second Round Table Conference was organized. It was that the problems of *Dalits* are our domestic issue. We have been engaged in solving it long ago. At the same time, Dr. Ambedkar and the problem is our domestic issue. We have been engaged in solving it long ago. At the same time, Dr. Ambedkar's clear view this communal problem should be solved by this committee or the British government should do this work. Ambedkar presented a pact to the British Prime Minister in which Gandhi Ji said in awe of the *Dalits*, I can understand the eyebrows of minorities separate representation was sought to build an independent basis for the political authority of the *Dalits*. The demands presented on my behalf are unkind wounds for me. I will oppose it by betting on my life. Dr. Ambedkar also said that after the heated debate, we will not tolerate interference in the rights of the *Dalits*. Thus, after the heated debate, the round table conference ended without reaching a decision. In 1932, the British Prime Minister announced the decision of the demands placed at the First and Second Round Table Conference, known as the communal decision. In which a separate election and dual voting system for *Dalits* was accepted. It is clear that from here the basis for the role of political leadership was set aside for the SC. It was a communal decision in which Muslims, Like Sikhs and Christian, *Dalits* were given political rights. Mahatma Gandhi was in *yarvada* jail Puna at the time of the announcement of the said communal decision, where Mahatma Gandhi resolved to end this communal decision and his famous generalization forcing Dr. Ambedkar to amend the communal decision through Anshan and Dr. Ambedkar went to *Yarvada* Jail to meet

Mahatma Gandhi as humanity for the pressure of the Savarna leaders and the soul defence of Mahatma Gandhi were Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar's middle meaningful compromised known as Poona Pact. The communal decision provided by the British government for scheduled castes was amended under this agreement. Provincial Assembly and State Assembly based on Poona Pact, in proportion to the population in the current Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly Reservation, was accepted but the dual voting system was rejected. In 1932, the following types of seats were secured for scheduled castes It is clear from the above table that on the basis of the communal decision, 76 seats or 5.19 were reserved for the total seats of the Legislative Assembly to the SC out of 1463. Whereas on the basis of the Puna Pact, a total of 148 seats or 10.12 seats were reserved, based on the Poona Pact Increase in seats for a political leadership role in caste occurred, but the dual voting system through which one vote would be used for its candidate and the other vote as a model for the general candidate which was rejected. So scheduled the basis of political leadership in caste was the right to double vote instead of qualitative. This has in seats can never compensate for double voting. The right to double voting given by communal decisions was invaluable and privileged. His value as a political weapon was judged cannot go. On the basis of the population of the SC voting in each constituency, the civil candidate depended on the voters of the SC and could not ignore them. On the basis of which the role of political leadership in the SC is reserved seats as well as many general

It is clear from the above discussion that according to this historic Poona Pact, the castes which were considered as SC secured space in legislative institutions. But the system of separate elections was not validated for them. In this way the basis of political leadership was 1947 independence Remained till the east. Indian leaders, members of the Constituent Assembly at the time of constitution-making, realized that our social structure remained on the basis of non-equality. The social structure was recognized as non-equal by the caste system prevalent in Hindu society has gone. Over the centuries a large mass group has been exploited by high characters. This character, due to neglect and injustice, lagged far behind the affluent sections of society in the process of climbing in the direction, in terms of national unity and development, the development of these backward classes was considered an essential and difficult task. This is the reason the Indian Constitution Reservation was made in order that the people of the backward class could develop themselves properly and come up with the equivalent of the affluent sections of the society and connect themselves with the mainstream of the nation. Population center under reservation in Indian political system, The representation of SC in state and local level politics has been determined on the ratio of population

Constitutional provisions related to SC

The society of India has been based on the alphabetical system for centuries in which the SC was kept as the most inferior caste. With the changing times, there has been an attempt to bring delirium to their place as soon as possible. Due to lack of political patronage and suffering of social exclusion. This community was not only socially neglected but also neglected political activities. Through the Darnyan Golmel Conference and Poona Pact of the Indian Independence Movement, trying to bring this community into the mainstream of society and provide it with a politically aware and the representative was done. The constitution provided special provision to this community in the aftermath of independence under which the following things were described

1. Preamble to the Constitution: In the Preamble to the Indian Constitution, caste-sacrifice inequality in India, There has been talking of providing benefits of equality freedom, and justice to all by ending exploitation, etc. The preamble emphasizes the spirit of oratory by luring out the traditional Hindu caste system *Dharma* and *Darshan* and all the *Vaktavas* mentioned in the

preamble are all Indians It is very important and important for the social protection of citizens which is irreversible

2. Part-3 of the Constraint in Fundamental Rights of Citizens is of significant origin to Indian citizens' Rights are described. The purpose of these basic rights is caste, descent, untouchability, exploitation, etc By eliminating the distinction of equality, the system based on equality, freedom, and social justice Establishment is to be done under which the basic rights of citizens for SCs special provision have been made in paragraphs which are important: Article 15 Religion, Dynasty, Cast, Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of gender or place of birth. It clearly mentions that religion against a citizen, Cast, Differentiation will not be done on the basis of gender or place of birth. Article 15 (Th) It has been clarified that only religion among citizens, Dynasty, Cast, Gender, Public restaurants such as place of birth or any of these, Entry into places of public entertainment or fully nourished by state funds and wells dedicated to the public in general, The use of ponds, etc. places of public intercourse cannot be distinguished.

Article 17 declares the behaviour of untouchables as a punishable offense by ending untouchability in society. In this context, Parliament passed the Untouchability Crime Act in 1955. September, The penal subdivision was made more stringent by amending 1975 to make it more stringent, Which can be up to two years of punishment or a Roo 1000 fine or both together if committing a crime for the third time. Article 46— state, Specific to the weaker sections of the public, scheduled castes, and Scheduled Tribes

Education and Earth Relations (Educational and Economic Interest) with special care will increase and social injustice (Social Injustice) and all forms of exploitation (Exploitation) Will protect them from.

Article 335: There is a provision for reservation in posts in various services for Scheduled Castes, Tribes, and Backward Classes

Article 338 National Scheduled for Protection, Welfare, Development, and Upgradation of Scheduled Castes there is a tendency to form caste.

Hypothesis

In this research paper, an attempt has been made to understand the political representation of Scheduled Castes in the Mungeli district. Under which the following hypotheses have been tested. Firstly, due to the social and political neglect of the Scheduled Castes, their political representation was hampered. Second, social and political upliftment is taking place due to constitutional protections to the Scheduled Castes.

The objective of the Study –

The objective of the present research is to determine the political status of Scheduled Castes in Mugeli district of Chhattisgarh state to make an analytical study of representation. Under which the social and political situation of Scheduled Castes has been studied from ancient times to the present, in which the area of research is Mungeli district of Chhattisgarh state, where the population of Scheduled Castes is high. Through this research paper, his political representation in the present scenario will be understood.

Methodology

Both primary and secondary sources have been used to complete the present research paper, in which their opinion was obtained from 75 respondents of the study area by interview method through questionnaire under primary source. In which 25 respondents selected from all the three development blocks of Mungeli district were selected and interviewed and literature related to research paper was reviewed in secondary source and the data of district statistical book Mungeli was studied.



Principal
Seth R.C.S. Arts & Com
College Durgam

Conclusion: -

Indian society has been based on Manuwadi thinking in which the SC has no place socially harmony of the After Independence movement arose political debate not only attempted to empower the SC politically but also socialize them your identity unleashed. The Mungeli district of Chhattisgarh is the majority population of the SC. After his study, I found that this district is not only socially sensitive to the scheduled caste, but also important in political representation. Political representation to Scheduled Castes got through tough harmony. This class has been facing social convergence in Dalit exploited form for centuries but is being uplifted through constitutional provisions and governing policies

Suggestion: -

It is very difficult to get a social identity for a particular section of the society facing the brunt of social exclusion but the script is being written for social and political upliftment of the SC through constitutional provisions and government policies. In present after observing the circumstances, we see that there is a need to work in this direction also.

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Principal
Seth R.C.S. Arts & Comm.
College Durg (C.G.)