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NEED FOR THE PARADIGM SHIFT IN HITHERTO DRIVEN PRACTICES, FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SOCIETY ENSHRINED IN SOCIO ECONOMIC POLITICAL EQUITY FOR DALITS AND SUBALTERNES - SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT



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ABSTRACT

Crux of the issue lies in Perusal of the complexities encompassing the whole gamut of subject Dalits, Subalterns & reproduction of Subalterns. From times immemorial the Indian society is infested with the discriminatory social dynamics attempting at ostracizing and oppressing some social groups more predominantly in Rural India targeting Dalits and even more significantly attempted and practiced against subalterns who lived in a segregated territorial more often nearer to hilly and forest regions.

KEYWORDS :Hitherto Driven Practices, Socio Economic Political Equity ,Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes .

OBJECTIVES

Despite the best affects of many social thinkers launching programs to reform the society from the cleansing it from the deep seated evils, there remains a still whole lot of social menace systematically addressed giving a paradigm shift. Then only the Indian Society may probably be able to find durable solution to establish what has been provided and assured for implementation through various provisions of legal frame works including the several Articles incorporated in constitution for India.

Constitution of India aims at assuring and strengthening neo liberal politics, Political process granting several routes for emancipation and socioeconomic empowerment of Dalits and subalterns.

This includes the various provisions provided for ensuring equity and social inclusion by creating opportunities in education and employment. Constitution of India has provided even opportunities in political participation also.

This Social inclusion is provided by constitution of India by evolving a new diction categorizing Dalits as scheduled castes and subalterns and its sub groups as scheduled tribes granting reservations of 15% and 7.5% in educational employment opportunities and by reserving seats in all domains of people's representative legislature.

There is a perennial debate on various socio economic political forces affecting inclusion and exclusion factors of Dalits and subalterns in India. Sociologists world over have been brooding over these complications and have been producing volumes of research works to endeavor to build an equitable society.

Despite lot of efforts by social thinkers, reformers, like reservation systems and other benefits etc. Social inequalities remained same I think the change should come from root level of the problem.

Below is the data taken from sample data by survey in few villages in AP, Telangana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan to study on mean income of different communities in villages.

Table 4 Mean household income by social group, study villages in Rs per annum at 2005–06 prices

Village (State)	Year of survey	1	2	Col. 1 / Col. 2
		Dalit	Other Social Group	Ratio of Dalit to Other Social Group
Ananthavaram (AP)	2005–06	30,690	93,727	33
Bukkacherla (AP)	2005–06	19,829	40,596	49
Kothapalle (AP)	2005–06	26,197	38,962	67
Harevli (UP)	2005–06	27,540	118,951	23
Mahatwar (UP)	2005–06	25,077	53,530	47
Warwat Khanderao (MAH)	2006–07	24,843	68,400	36
Nimshirgaon (MAH)	2006–07	41,647	87,393	48
25 F Gulabewala (RAJ)	2006–07	25,111	339,078	7

Notes: Figures for villages surveyed in 2006–07 were deflated to 2005–06 prices using State-level CPIAL.

Other Social Group includes all non-Dalit, non-Scheduled Tribe, and non-Muslim households.

AP = Andhra Pradesh; UP = Uttar Pradesh; MAH = Maharashtra; RAJ = Rajasthan.

Source: Survey data.

Source :Income Inequality and Caste in Village India :Rawal, Vikas, and Swaminathan, Madhura (2011), "Income Inequality and Caste in Village India," *Review of Agrarian Studies*, vol. 1, no. 2, available at http://ras.org.in/income_inequality_and_caste_in_village_india

Table 13 *Distribution of households by annual per capita income and social group, 25 F Gulabewala, 2006–07*

Per capita income category (Rs per annum)	25 F Gulabewala	
	Dalit	Other Social Group
Less than 5500	63.4	3.7
5500–10000	28.5	6.2
10000–20000	8.1	22.2
20000–30000	0	16
30000–40000	0	9.9
40000–50000	0	11.1
>50000	0	30.9
All households	100	100

Notes: Households are ranked by per capita annual household income at constant prices. The first income category corresponds roughly to the official poverty line.

Other Social Group includes all non-Dalit, non-Scheduled Tribe, and non-Muslim households.

Source: Survey data.

Table 6 *Proportion of households that own agricultural land and average value of agricultural land owned, Dalit and Other Social Group households, study villages*

Village	Proportion of households that own agricultural land		Average value of agricultural land owned per household	
	Dalit	Other Social Group	Dalit	Other Social group
Ananthavaram	24	58	83,234	1,220,425
Bukkacherla	88	90	29,502	235,441
Kothapalle	58	59	67,149	377,275
Harevli	55	68	162,625	341,794
Mahatwar	73	92	88,135	364,869
Warwat Khanderao	58	78	96,828	477,899
Nimshirgaon	56	85	624,172	1,202,394
25 F Gulabewala	3	85	156,773	5,663,971

Note: Other Social Group includes all non-Dalit, non-Scheduled Tribe, and non-Muslim households.

Source: Survey data.

The above table shows that there has been lot of social inequalities in India. We can see that Dalits have been less income than other social group. I think there is total need of PARADIGM shift of Policies in India.

CONCLUSIONS

There should be change in the mindset of all people in India. There are lots of social inequalities in India in current world although there is Reservation system and other subsidies and benefits given to the Dalits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Government should discourage Caste based politics.
2. Government should ban all Organizations which inflict encourage caste basis politics.
3. Government should give subsidies and some benefits for the couple who do inter-caste marriage especially between OC and Dalits or OBCs.
4. Government should try to give socialist approach in at least in field of agriculture where rural economy is based so that wealth will be shared equally.
5. Government should more work on policies which encourage equalities in mindsets of people more than reservations.

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