



POLITICAL STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN BELGAVI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE

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Abstract

Belgavi city is known as the kundanageri, sugar bowl of Karnataka, sugar district. Belgavi is one among the fastest growing cities of Karnataka. The Nayak community more popular throughout the history Maharshi Valmiki, Bedar Kannappa, Eklavya, Guha, Shabri, Gandugali Kumar Rama, Veera Madakari Nayak, Sindhoor Laxman and many others belonged to the Nayak community. Political participation is a process of a group people. Before 1990 in this district political participation and development is very slow but at present time this district tribes has lot of political awareness and they are developing. Reservation is great opportunity for scheduled tribes it is help to them uplift and develop them political condition, economic condition and social condition. Tribes they are participating in political activities



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Introduction

Belgavi city is known as the Kundanageri, sugar Bowl of Karnataka, sugar district. Belgavi is one among the fastest growing cities of Karnataka. Belgaum district has a long history. Belgaum district region was under the Satwahnas of patina in around 30 BC to 300 AD and it was known as a part of Kuntala.¹ Belgavi was founded in late 12th century AD By the Ratta dynasty.² 39th Indian National Congress session held at Belgavi where Mahatam Gandhi was the president of the Congress. In 1857 Indian First freedom movement was started from halgalibedaru in Belgavi. Belgavi has a tropical savann climate it is known for its pleasant year round climate. The population of the district according to 2011 census is 47, 78,439 with 24, 27,104 males and 23, 51,335 females. We can find multi culture, religion, caste, race, different languages like a Kannada, Marathi, Hindi, Konkni, and Urdu. Scheduled tribes located in several place.

Tribe are found all over the world. They are called by different names such as "primitive, 'tribal,' 'indigenous,' 'aboriginal,' 'native,' and so on. India has a large number of tribal people.

According to D.N. Majumdar "A tribe is a collection of families, bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage profession or occupation and have developed a well assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligation."³ According to A. Kumar "The 'tribes' is a group of bands occupying a contiguous territory or territories and having a feeling of unity deriving from numerous similarities in culture of frequent contacts, and a certain community of interest"⁴.

Objective of the study

1. To know the political Status of Scheduled Tribes in Belagavi.
2. To know the constitutional provisions for Scheduled Tribes.

Statement of the Problem

There is need to find out how we can development of Scheduled tribes in various filed. Like a political participation, political development, political activists etc. The regarding information of the political status of scheduled tribes in belgavi District has been collected by using the secondary source.

Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

Nayak community is a primitive scheduled tribe, earlier used to live in forests. Hunting and selling forest products were their main occupations. Many of the rulers, saints and persons have made the Nayak community more popular throughout the history Maharshi Valmiki, Bedar Kannappa, Eklavya, Guha, Shabri, Gandugali Kumar Rama, VeeraMadakari Nayak, Sindhoor Laxman and many others belonged to the Nayak community. "From History of Karnataka, it can be seen that the Valmiki people were rulers of some places such as Chitradurga, Surpur, Keladi, etc. In Karnataka the Valmiki community are also called as Nayaka, Beda, Talavara. All these people are known as Valmikis. The Beda (means Hunters), Talavar (means Natives) also use Nayak as the last names. Now Beda and Talavar communities also identified as Nayaks"⁵ Nayak people always loved for freedom as it was depicted from their freedom struggle. According to 2011 census, there are 50 tribal communities in Karnataka There are some other tribal communities According to 2011 census tribes constitute 6.95% of the total population of the state' According to 2011 census The concentration of tribes is "high in the district of Raichur (19.7%), Bellary (17.83%), Chitradurga (18.22%), Bidar(13.87%), Davanagere (11.97%), Yadagiri (12.52%) Chikkbalapur (12.48%), Koppal (11.81%), Chamaraj Nagar (11.78%) and Mysore

(11.17%), where their population varies between 10 to 19 percent compared to the total population in Kodagu (10.86%), Haveri (8.84%), Kolar (5.12%), Tumkur (7.82%), Belagum (6.22%) and Gadag (5.79%), Bangalore Rural (5.36%), Bagalakote (5.14%), districts, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population is 5 to 10. In Kalburgi (2.54%), Dharwad (4.74%), Udupi (4.49%), Shivamoga (3.73%), Chikkamagalur (3.59%), Dakshina Kannada (3.95%), Uttara Kannada (2.38%), Ramnagar (2.12%), Bangalore Urban (1.91%), Hassan (1.82%), Bijapur (1.81%) and However, Mandya (1.24%) district tribal population is below 1 percent they constitute between 1 percent to 5 percent. In political status way we can see many of tribes political ladders like congress party Ugrapp, Ramesh Jarkigolli, Shatish Jarkiholli, BJP party Sriramulu, Balchandra Jarkiholli they all are doing welfare work for society as well as community and others Tribal people growing slowly in political activity.

Scheduled Tribes in Belgavi District

Among the 30 districts of Karnataka, The district is located in the north-western part of the state. This lies between 15° 23" to 16° 58" north latitude and 74° 5" to 75° 28" east longitude. The area of the district is 13,379 km² which is 6.99 percent of the total geographical area of the State. The district is covered with lush green surroundings. On the basis of area Belgaum is on second position among the 30 District and called second capital of Karnataka. The district is surrounded by Maharashtra state in the north, Bijapur District in the east, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada District in the south, Goa territory and Maharashtra Belgaum enjoys rich cultural diversity stemming from its proximity to the state of Maharashtra and Goa. The Customs and traditions of Belgaum have been influenced by both the Kannada and Marathi Cultures touching Belgaum District area Vengurla to the North-West, Kolhapur to the west and the north and Sangli in the north and Territorial changes.⁶

The historical name of the district is Belgavivenugram it is Sanskrit word venugram which means Bamboo village. The population of the district according to 2011 census is 47,78,439 with 24,27,104 males and 23,51,335 females. Belagavi district has 10 taluks namely Athani, Bailhongal, Chikkodi, Gokak, Hukkeri, Khanapur, Raibag, Ramdurg, Savdatti. This district has several unique castes and tribes with varied family system, cultural practices, art forms, folk arts etc. The overall growth and development of this district immense influence on various institutions, people, religion, rural and tribal communities. In one of that is hindubeda, valmiki, nayaka community. This community people located ten talukas. According to 2011 census Belagavi District tribes population 29,71,98 males 148673 and

148525 females total 6.22% Nayaka tribal community can be found in several places of Belgavi. They are also known as Beda, Berad, Talwar, Naik, Nayaka, and Valmiki. They located ten talukas and them political involvement is growing up. The term Scheduled Tribes first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defines Scheduled Tribes as such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution. Article 342 prescribes the procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of Scheduled Tribes. There is a reservation quota or scheduled tribes in gram panchayats, taluk panchayats, zilla panchayats, legislative assemblies and in parliament. Government is provided reservation to the scheduled tribes in employment and local Panchayat, As such, many of the tribal's are working in different government departments and organizations, Agriculture, Coli, and other work .As a Scheduled Tribe, they are allocated certain number of seats in local decision-making bodies, but only a few a they mongo them have involved themselves in local panchayat, political institutions. Remaining they are busy with other political actives, and mobilizing community. Before 1990 in this district political participation and development is very slow but at present time this district tribes has lot of political awareness and they are developing. Reservation is great opportunity for scheduled tribes it is help to them uplift and develop them political condition, economic condition and social condition. Tribes they are participating in political activities. "Political Participation' refers to those voluntary activities by which members of a society share in the selection of rules directly or indirectly, in the formation of public policy activities typically include voting, seeking information, discussing and proselytizing, attending meetings, contributing financially, and communicating with representatives. The more active forms of participation include formal enrolment in a party, canvassing and registering voters, speech writing and speech making, working in comings and competing for public and party office".⁷

Political Status of Scheduled Tribes, really growing up, Nayaka community people are participating in local government to state assembly. The Belagavi city is introduced many good political leaderslike Naik lakxman Siddappa (INC-1967), G.C. Tammanna (INC-1972), Muttennavar Mallappa Laxman (JNP-1983), Shankar HanmantKarning (INC-1989), Nayak Chandra Shekar Sadashiv (JD-1994) , Ramesh Laxmanrao Jarkiholi, (INC-1999 To Present) Balachandra L. Jarkiholi (BJP-2004-Present), Satish L.Jarkiholi (INC-2008-Present) Ramesh l. Jarkiholi is currently serving as the for Municipal Administration in the

Government of Karnataka. He is a four term member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly. In 2016 Ramesh Jarkiholi was inducted into the Siddaramaih led government of Karnataka as a cabinet minister. He held the Small Scale Industries Ministry portfolio in the government. Ramesh Jarkiholi is from the Indian National Congress and represents Gokak Assembly Constituency of Belagavi .the constituency has been ruled by the Jarkiholi family for over 15years. Three members of the Jarkiholi family, Ramesh Jarkiholi contest from Gokak, Balchandra, contest from Arabhavi, SatishJarkiholi contest frommeyamakanamaradi assembly constituencies respectively from different political parties. Satishjarkiholi is a current member of the Karnataka Legislative Council representing the Yemkanamardi constituency in Belagavi District.

Conclusion

Belgaum city, which was earlier known as a small town is now growing in to a big modern city. The Karnataka government has to implement more and more schemes for the sustainable development of scheduled tribe. There should be more awareness and commitment among the political representatives belonging to scheduled tribes towards working of political institutions. There is a need to increase the reservation quota for scheduled tribes in gram panchayats, taluk panchayats, zilla panchayats, and legislative assemblies and in parliament. There is a need to reserve few seats to the people belonging to scheduled tribes in state legislative council.

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