

Casteism : Negative Scenario in the Caste System

Milind Gurchal¹ and Ms. Mansi Uttekar²

Assistant Professor, Department of Contemporary and Environmental Studies (FC-EVS)¹

KLE Society's Science and Commerce College, Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai¹

SYBCOM Student, KLE Society's Science and Commerce College, Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai²

milind.g@klessccmumbai.edu.in

Abstract: *The growth of caste consciousness the development of progressive social consciousness among the oppressed and exploited millions of the laboring because caste ideology has made workers casting and not secular anti – poverty programmers.*

Keywords: Casteism

I. INTRODUCTION

The entire culture of higher education is expected to promote freedom of thoughts, equality and social justice. The campus culture must promote values of leading a harmonious life. The education system resist this democratisation by asserting its supremacy, and control over them. Social media has an impact in India. Social media platforms of communication better even, than face to face conversation, more people can be involved. Caste issue to the government and public by its coverage ideas, policies, programmes, and actions.

II. OBJECTIVES

Social media has taken the initiative and disseminate the issue of caste discrimination in the education transformation. Social media works towards the transformation of life and the country. Importance of people with the social awareness and development.

III. RELIGIOUS SYSTEM

Religious of the social system of the people in the society. There is no religion in the case of Schedule Tribes population consist of 8.7 percent Background classes consist of 41.1 percent and other are consisting of 30.8 percent of the total population. Casteism is considered as a social problem as it disturbs the effective governmental politics and democracy and paves the way for mutual group conflict.

IV. CASTE SYSTEM

The caste system in India is the paradigmatic ethnographic example of classification of castes. The caste system in ancient India was used to establish separate of based upon their social position and employment. India after achieving independence in 1947 enacted many affirmative action policies for the historically. These policies included reserving places for the group in higher education and government employment.

V. POPULATION TRENDS FOR MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN INDIA (1951-2011)

Religion in India is characterized by a diversity of religious. The India sub continent of four of the world's major religious namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. The preamble of India constitution states that India is a secular state. Religion influence the demographic processes that shape society, including decisions about union formation and migration. Demographic forces are reshaping the global religious.

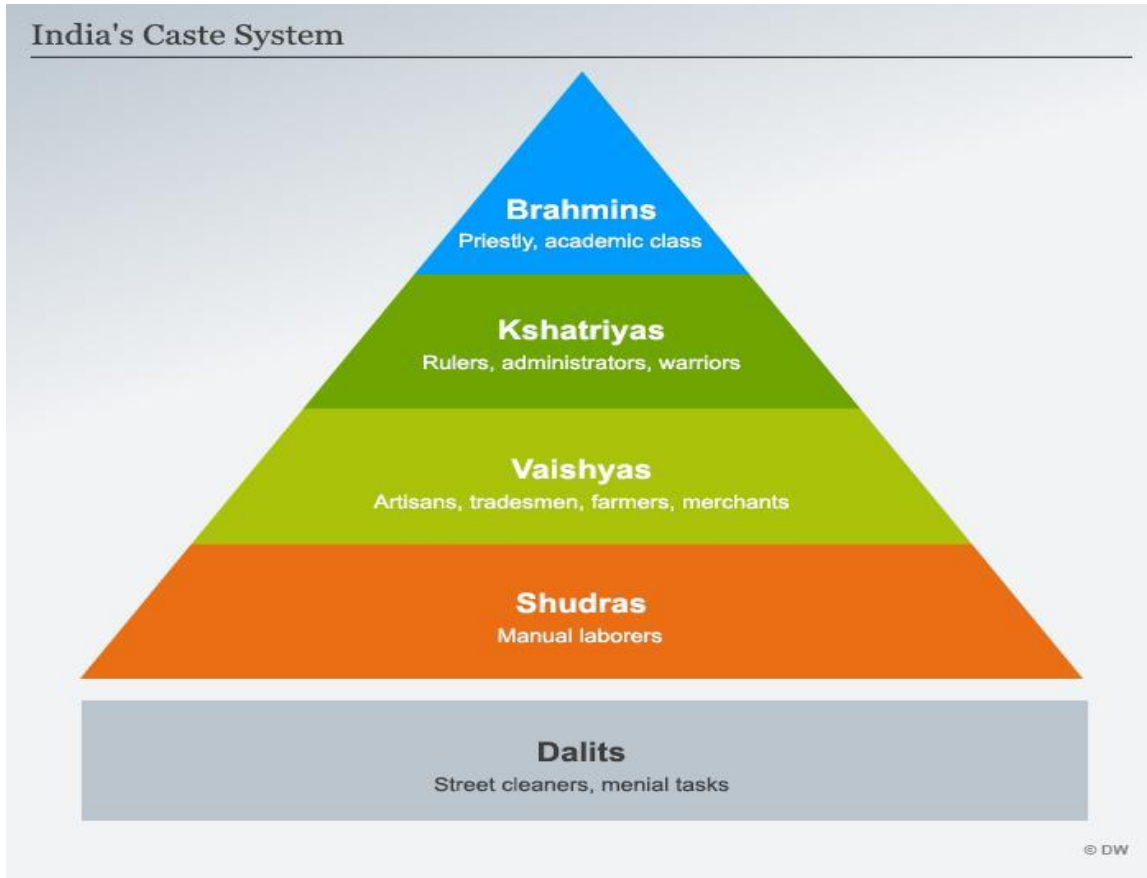


VI. DISTRIBUTION OF EACH RELIGION BY CASTE CATEGORY.

Growth rate have all of India's major religious groups but the slow down has been more pronounced among religious. Between 1951 and 1961 the Muslim population expanded by 32.7% From 2001 to 2011 the difference in growth between Muslim (24.7%) and Indians overall (17.7%) Christian population grew at the slowest of the three largest groups. Between 2001 to 2011 a far lower growth rate than one recorded (29.0%)

- The caste system in India is the paradigmatic example of classification of castes. It has its origins in ancient India and was transformed by various ruling elites in mediaeval, early – modern and modern India, especially the Mughal Empire and the British Raj
- The caste system consists of two different concepts, varn and jati, which may be regarded and different levels of analysis of this system.

In 1948, negative discrimination on the basis of caste was banned by law and further enshrined in the India constitution in 1950.



VII. CASTEISM IN INDIAN SOCIETY

Most Indian say they are outside this general category group, describing themselves as members of Scheduled castes (often know as Dalits or historically by the pejorative term untouchables) Schedule Tribes or other Backward Classes (including a small percentage who say they are part of Most Backward Classes)

VIII. FACTORS OF CASTEISM

- Social inequality
- Social distance
- Illiteracy and conservatism
- Industrializations and urbanisation
- Development of transport and communication

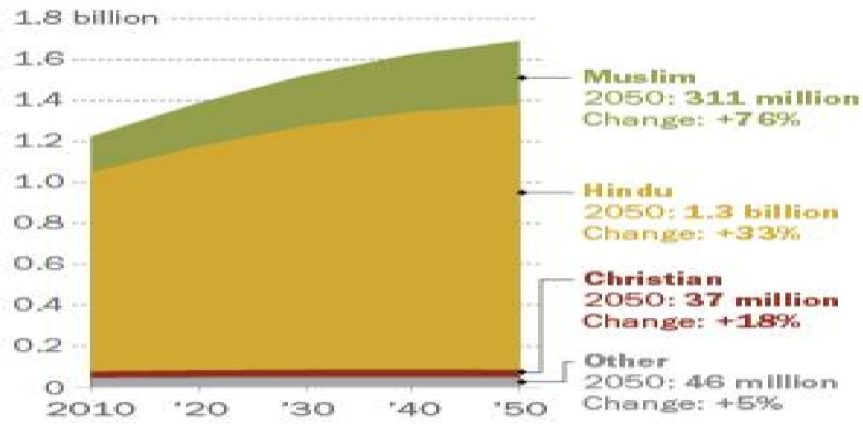
IX. FEATURES OF CASTE

- Segmental division of society
- Hierarchy
- Civil and religious disabilities and privileges
- Lack of unrestricted choice of occupation
- Restriction on food, drinks and social intercourse
- Endogamy



Population Growth of the World's Largest Religions in India

Population projections, 2010-2050

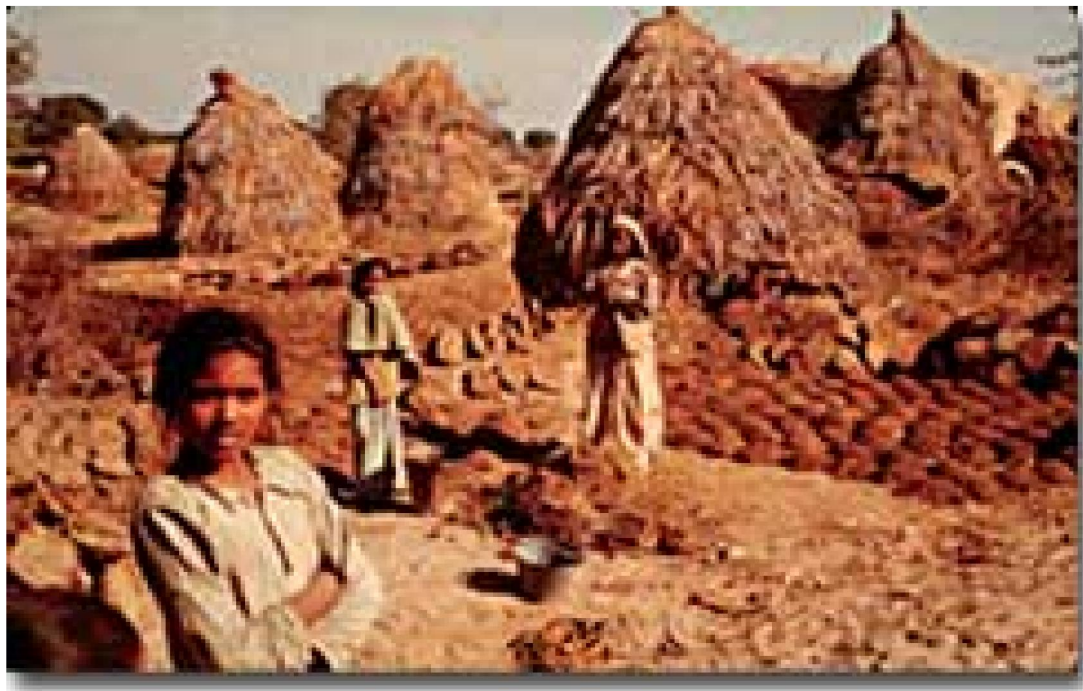


Note: "Other" includes Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, adherents of folk religions and those with no religious affiliation.
Source: The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

X. PROBLEMS OF CASTEISM IN INDIA

Casteism is considered as a social problem as it disturbs the effective governmental politics and democracy and paves the way for mutual groups conflict. Casteism is manifested in the form of clashes between various castes for higher shares in the socio- economic privileges and power





Features of caste

- Segmental division of society
- Hierarchy
- Civil and religious disabilities and privileges
- Lack of unrestricted choice of occupation
- Restriction on foods, drinks and social intercourse
- Endogamy

Why caste matter

Those who are in the lowest castes (or even outside that caste system) often suffer from caste- based discrimination. They are seen as ' impure ' or polluting and are often by people who are from called higher caste. They are difficult getting access to land, resources and education, physical and sexual abuse .

- Features of caste
- Segment division of society
- Hierarchy
- Civil and religious disabilities and privileges
- Restriction of food, drinks, and social intercourse
- Endogamy



Causes of casteism

- Sense of caste prestige
- Caste Endogamy
- Impact of urbanization
- Illiteracy
- Social distance



Merits and Demerits of Casteism

- Harmonious Division of society
- Caste system as a Constitution of Hindu society
- A source of stability and contentment
- Social Disorganizations
- Political Disunity
- Untouchability

What is Caste

Caste system are a form of social and economic governance that is based on principals and customary rules. It involves the division of people into social groups caste where assignment of rights are fixed by birth, often includes an occupation and are hereditary.

In South Asia caste discrimination is traditionally rooted in the Hindu caste system, the caste system constructs the moral , social and legal foundation of Hindu society.

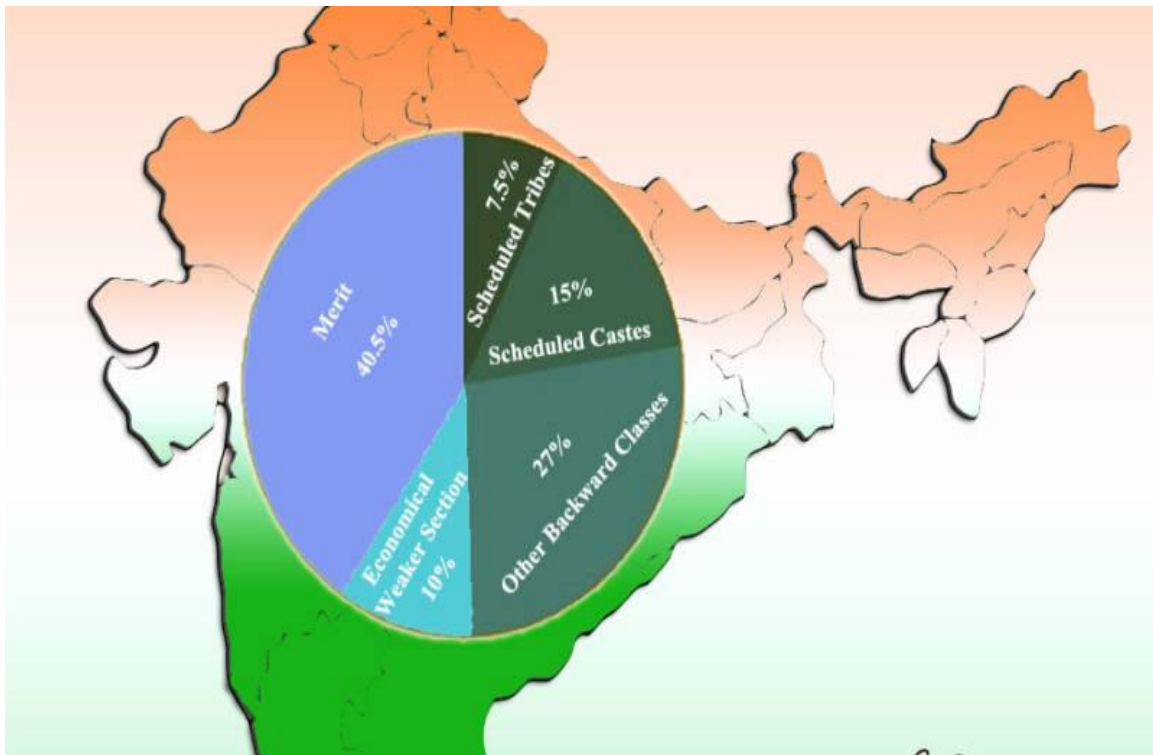
In Japan , association is made with Shinto beliefs concerting purity and impurity and in marginalized African groups the justification is based on myths.

Difference between race and caste

There is a significant difference between race and caste two people can come from the same village (as have their families for generations) be of the same race , skin, color , and religion and yet be treated in very different ways.

Hidden problem

Caste based discrimination is usually concealed . People from lower caste often will not say which caste they are from as this might open them up to discrimination . People from dominant castes Just regardsthat as their privilege and see on issues arising from their position. Caste based discrimination has also been described as a hidden because the issue hardly outside of the caste communities.



**XI. CONCLUSION**

Indian caste system is based on Hindu religion and decide the caste system in the society. Casteism has become encompassing . It has entered into the spirit and section of the society. It is the both the individual and society that casteism should be from the Indian social atmosphere. Economic and political empowerment of the people in the country by caste system Schedule caste people will be treated of almost leading political parties and they were not allowed to politically powerful even in the twenty first century.

REFERENCES

- [1]. 1989- Oxford English dictionary
- [2]. Schedule Tribes and Schedule caste
- [3]. "Definition " tribal.nic. in Sachar Committee Question and Answer (2004-2005)
- [4]. Government of India Retrieved 2008-09-27