

**PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF KURUBA COMMUNITY: A
SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF BIDAR DISTRICT**

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Abstract

The present paper to find out the problems and challenges of Kuruba Community people and to suggest the way and means for overall development of the same. Kuruba Community people has rich and cultural heritage, eternal traditions, but lacking Socio-economic empowerment. Could not create wealth; they could not hold land and properties and so on. Anyhow, governments offered constitutional relieves in the form of reservation. So, the present study attempts to know different problems and challenges of Kuruba community people. The study finds that there is a significant difference in problems of Kuruba community people in rural area and rather than urban area. The people in both of rural face more problem than urban community people. Again, it is also found that, there is significant effect of the problem of Kuruba community people in rural area. Rural community people face more problem than the urban area people.

Key words: Kuruba Community, people, Problems, Challenges and Bidar.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Kuruba is one of the oldest castes in India. It has its unique and important identity in Karnataka state. From ancient times the status and role of Kurubas are strong to take participation in political field. Stuart H.V. (1988) stated that Kurubas are the modern representatives of the ancient Pallavas. Pallavas were very powerful

empire in South India. In the seventh century the power of Pallava Kings seems to have been at its zenith, but soon after the Kongu, Chola nad Chalukya rulers defeated them. Thereafter Kurubas were scattered. They went to hills in various regions of Karnataka. Today they are found in forests as uncivilized and civilized in society as Kurubas.

The Kuruba caste gradually settled in plains as pastoral group. Coming into villages they took agriculture as their occupation along with sheep rearing. As they improved their status by acquiring more and more landed property and began to gain a place in the leadership sphere of the villages. Then they are divided into number of sub-castes like Odeyaru, Halukurubaru, Prathama Sudraru, etc. Then a few had traditional rights to act as leaders and advisors. Odeyaru became socio-religious leaders and others had political, social and jural authority over their people. At the time of disputes they provided the guidance. When any dispute arise between individuals, or family they settle them.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Allama prabhu president of Lingayath temple stated that Kuruba hutavamunna kulavilla, gotra villam kuruban falkani basawanna. Meaning [“Before kurubas there were no gotras, gotras came with kurubas, basawanna; we are the decendants of kurubas”]

Mr.Lewis Rice calls the wild tribes as well as the shepherd’s kurubas, seems to overlook the fact that both terms are identical and refer to only the ethnological distinction.

Reginald Edward Enthoven, the British philosopher says Kurubas are none other than Ahirs of south

G.oppert in his book called Original Inhabitants of India, states kurubas separated each other and scattered among the Dravidian clans with whom they have dwelt and distance from one another, they still live, there is a hardly a province in the whole of Bharatavarsha which cannot produce remnants of this race.

H.A.Stuart [Manul of Arcot district] states that Kuruba community is derieved from the canarese root, kuru, sheep and it is contended that the particular kind of sheep called kori so called because it is the sheep of the kurubas

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the problems of Kuruba community people situation in Bidar District.
2. To study the challenges of Kuruba community people in the sociological issues
3. To evaluate the government schemes to availing the Kuruba Community in the study area.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is an attempt to investigate the problems and challenges of Kuruba community people situation in Bidar district, Karnataka with special references to sex, urban and rural schools. The data was collected for the study by that questionnaire for Kuruba community people. Sample is the representative of whole Kuruba community population. It is a small quantity or proportion selected from the total population having characteristics of the sample. Keeping in view the above objectives of study, a total sample of 120 respondents in the district of Bidar (Karnataka) were selected on the basis of random sampling method.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The present paper is aimed at exploring perceived educational environment, living condition of Kuruba community and life enjoyed by them, educational facilities available and quality of life and challenges of Kuruba community. The features of qualitative and quantitative study research method such as collecting data from the natural setting with the help of qualitative data gathering tools, e.g. interviews, observation, focus group discussion; use of triangulation (i.e. collecting the data from multiple sources using multiple methods); and making research holistic as well as descriptive were taken into account to analyse the problems and challenges.

Table-1

Gender

Particulars	Male	Female	Total
Rural	35 (29.2%)	25 (20.8%)	60 (50.0%)
Urban	40 (33.3%)	20 (16.7%)	60 (50.0%)

Total	75 (62.5%)	45 (37.5%)	120 (100.0%)
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Source: Field Study.

According to 1 tables stated that selected 29.2 per cent male student and 20.8 percent female student form rural area and 33.3 per cent from male and 16.7 per cent female are form urban area we have taken for the analysis purpose and they gave wrathful information to interviewer regarding about their socio-economic situations of Kurubas in Bidar district.

Table-2

Distance of Native Place

Origin	Bellow 1 km	1-3 km	3 and Above	Total
Rural	11 (9.2%)	38 (31.7%)	11 (9.2%)	60 (50.0%)
Urban	43 (35.8%)	11 (9.2%)	6 (5.0%)	60 (50.0%)
Total	54 (45.0%)	49 (40.8%)	17 (14.2%)	120 (100.0%)

Source: Field Study.

Table 2 stated that “distance form native place” of the students. 31.7% of them have come to colleges 1- 3 km. in this reason also rural people literacy ratio is down place density rate are high in rural area especially female side, their parents have not entertained this kind of situations to learn the schools. 35.8% of the urban respondents have come to distance is below 1 km and majority of the Kuruba’s getting the education status in this reason.

Table-3

Problems are Coming

Places	Yes	No	Total
Rural	17 (35.8%)	43 (14.2%)	60 (50.0%)
Urban	25 (20.8%)	35 (29.2%)	60 (50.0%)
Total	42	78	120

	(35.0%)	(65.0%)	(100.0%)
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Source: Field Study.

According to field survey 35.8 % rural student are facing the problems and 14.2% were not facing the problems in rural people. However, 20.8% of the urban people also facing the problems, but, 29.2 % of them were not faced the problems in the urban areas. Majority of them are facing the difficulties to availing government benefits in rural areas.

Table-4

Problems Facing situations

Gender	No	Yes	Total
Female	33 (27.5%)	42 (35.0%)	75 (62.5%)
Male	36 30.0%	9 7.5%	45 (37.5%)
Total	42 (35.0%)	78 (65.0%)	120 (100.0%)

Source: Field Study.

The table 4 stated that Kuruba’s “problems facing situations”. 35.0 percent of the Kuruba’s females are faced the problems in the study area and while 7.5 percent of the male facing the problems in the reported area.

Table-5

Types of Problem facing of Kuruba’s

Place	Poverty	Family situations	Social hazards	Non availability of money	Results	Age factor	Total
Rural	38 (31.7%)	4 (3.3%)	6 (5.0%)	4 (3.3%)	4 (3.3%)	4 (3.3%)	60 (50.0%)
Urban	35 (29.2%)	5 (4.2%)	9 (7.5%)	4 (3.3%)	3 (2.5%)	4 (3.3%)	60 (50.0%)

Total	73 (60.8%)	9 (7.5%)	15 (12.5%)	8 (6.7%)	7 (5.8%)	8 (6.7%)	120 (100.0%)
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Source: Field Study.

The table 5 stated that various types of problems of respondents in the study district. Out of 60.8% of the respondents have faced poverty problems, in which 31.7% in rural area 29.2% were urban areas.7.5% are facing the family problems, 12.5 % of them facing the social hazards in the study area, 6.7% have face the difficulties of non-availability of money, 5.8% of them results problems and 6.7% of the Kuruba's have faced the problems of age factor rural and urban area.

Table-6
Challenges of Kuruba's

Places	Competitions	Results	Social situations	Total
Rural	25 (20.8%)	21 (17.5%)	14 (11.7%)	60 (50.0%)
Urban	26 (21.7%)	24 (20.0%)	10 (8.3%)	60 (50.0%)
Total	51 (42.5%)	45 (37.5%)	24 (20.0%)	120 (100.0%)

Source: Field Study.

In Bidar district Kuruba community people are also faced the various challenges, few of them discussed as bellow with the results of above table 1.7. 42.5% of the students are facing the challenges of competitions to other community people in their community, 37.5% have facing challenges of social issues and only 20.0% of them have learnt due to Social situations in the study area. Majority of the rural and urban SC respondents have faced competitions challenges in the study area.

Table-7
Getting Government Benefits

Place	Yes	No	Total
Rural	56 (46.7%)	4 (8.5%)	60 (50.0%)
Urban	47 (39.2%)	13 (10.8%)	60 (50.0%)

Total	103 (85.8%)	17 (14.2%)	120 (100.0%)
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Source: Field Study.

Table 7 stated that getting of government facilities of Kuruba community people in the study area. according to field survey, 85.8 percent of the respondents availing government facilities such as government schemes, welfare measures etc., and 14.2 percent of them are not getting any benefits.

VI. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- (i) The study states that there is insignificant relation to gender and living places in the study area.
- (ii) There is insignificant relation to gender and living places in the study area because gender lived in same shelter but socio-economic status was different in Bidar district of Karnataka.
- (iii) There is a significant difference in problems of Kuruba community people in Urban and Rural areas, so they have faced various problems.
- (iv) There is no difference between problems and place of origin the study area. On that ground, majority of the Kuruba's facing the poverty problems i.e., 60.8% in the reported study area.
- (v) There is no significance difference between problems facing rural urban Kuruba community people.
- (vi) The respondents are aware of the welfare schemes available for the progress and development of backward caste people. In understanding and having awareness regarding welfare schemes the literacy and political participation play a vital role.

VII. CONCLUSION:

To conclude, Kuruba's are backward in Bidar district. The reasons for the same are illiteracy, low education and poverty. Though reservation is given in education and employment to tribes, still due to their negligence towards development, the Kuruba's are backward and not getting adequate facilities of the reservations. Due to reservations, only a few stronger tribes are getting facilities and

getting developed and small people are neglected. It is essential to increase awareness of Kuruba community people towards education, provide self-employment training, financial assistance for employment, and such other schemes for the tribes. Further, it is highly recommended to encourage to Kuruba's to start art-based handicrafts and decorative items, in which the Kuruba are experts. For this purpose, it is essential to give financial assistance to Kuruba community people to start such business.

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