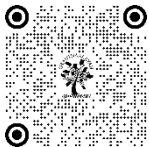


# EXAMINING SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RESERVATION POLITICS IN TUMKUR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA: INSIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

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## ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of social justice and reservation politics in Tumkur district, Karnataka, using data collected from 65 samples. The research explores educational attainment, employment status, political participation, awareness and perceived effectiveness of reservation policies, challenges in accessing education, quality of education, representation in local governance, participation in skill development programs, and satisfaction with government support schemes. The findings indicate that significant challenges persist while reservation policies have facilitated educational and employment opportunities for marginalized communities. The data reveals that a considerable portion of the SC/ST/OBC population has attained secondary education (23.1%) and above, yet financial constraints (30.8%) and inadequate infrastructure (30.8%) remain major hurdles. Employment data shows a high unemployment rate (38.5%) despite government job reservations (27.7%). Political participation is moderate, with 38.5% perceiving the policies as only slightly effective. Representation in local governance is limited, with 33.8% reporting low levels and 30.8% reporting none. Awareness of reservation policies is varied, with 38.5% being fully aware. However, the effectiveness of these policies is questioned, with only 15.4% considering them highly effective. Skill development programs should be more utilized, with 72.3% not participating. Satisfaction with government support schemes is mixed, with 46.2% expressing satisfaction. The study emphasizes the need for targeted interventions to improve educational quality, enhance employment opportunities, and strengthen political participation and representation. Addressing these challenges is crucial for advancing social justice and ensuring the equitable distribution of resources and opportunities in the Tumkur district.

**Keywords:** Social Justice, Reservation Policies, Marginalized Communities, Political Participation

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Social justice is a fundamental principle that seeks to ensure fair and equitable distribution of resources and opportunities across all sections of society. In India, the concept of reservation has been a pivotal mechanism aimed at addressing the historical injustices and social inequalities faced by marginalized communities, particularly the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). These policies are designed to give these communities better access to education, employment, and political representation.

Karnataka, a southern state in India, has been proactive in implementing reservation policies to promote social equity. Tumkur district, located in the heart of Karnataka, presents a unique case study that examines the effectiveness and impact of these policies. With its diverse socio-economic landscape, this district offers insights into how reservation politics are playing out at the grassroots level. This study explores the intersection of social justice and reservation politics in the Tumkur district. By analyzing educational attainment, employment status, political participation, and the perceptions of the local population regarding reservation policies, this research seeks to provide a comprehensive

understanding of their effectiveness. Additionally, the study will identify the challenges the marginalized communities face in accessing the benefits of these policies and propose recommendations for enhancing their impact.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Sharma, K. L. (2018):** In his book "Caste, Class, and Social Inequality in India," Sharma provides an in-depth analysis of the socio-economic hierarchies in India. He focuses on the historical context and contemporary implications of caste-based inequalities, arguing that despite affirmative action policies, systemic discrimination persists, hindering the upward mobility of marginalized communities. This work is crucial for understanding the broader framework within which reservation policies in Karnataka operate.

**Deshpande, S. (2012):** In "Reservation Policies in India: Myths and Realities," Deshpande critically examines the implementation and outcomes of reservation policies across different states in India. The study highlights the variations in policy effectiveness due to regional socio-political contexts. This literature is particularly relevant for comparing the specific dynamics in Tumkur district with other regions in Karnataka and beyond.

**Thorat, S., & Newman, K. (2010):** The paper "Educational Attainment and Social Mobility among Dalits in India" explores the impact of reservation policies on the educational achievements of Dalits, a marginalized community in India. The authors provide empirical evidence showing that while access to education has improved, quality and retention rates remain significant challenges. This study informs the analysis of educational attainment data in Tumkur district.

**Jenkins, R., & Manor, J. (2017):** In "The Politics of Inclusion: Reserved Seats in Indian Democracy," Jenkins and Manor investigate the political representation of marginalized groups in India, focusing on reserved seats in legislative bodies. They argue that while reserved seats have increased representation, the effectiveness of these representatives in influencing policy remains limited. This work is pertinent for understanding the political participation data in Tumkur district.

**Galanter, M. (1984):** Galanter's comparative study "Affirmative Action in India and the United States: The Untouchable and the Black Experience" provides a historical perspective on the evolution of affirmative action policies. The analysis of the Indian context, particularly in terms of social justice and economic outcomes, offers valuable insights for assessing the perceived effectiveness of reservation policies in Tumkur.

**Dreze, J., & Sen, A. (2013):** In "Economic Disparities and Social Inequality in India," Dreze and Sen delve into the economic dimensions of social inequality in India, emphasizing the interplay between economic policies and social justice. They argue for a more nuanced approach to affirmative action that addresses economic disparities alongside caste-based inequalities. This literature helps contextualize the employment status and economic challenges faced by marginalized communities in Tumkur.

**Desai, S., & Kulkarni, V. (2008):** The study "The Impact of Reservation Policies on Higher Education in India" examines the effects of reservation policies on higher education enrollment and outcomes in India. Desai and Kulkarni provide evidence that while enrollment has increased among SC/ST/OBC students, issues of quality and completion rates persist. These findings are critical for analyzing the educational attainment and challenges data in Tumkur district.

**Jaffrelot, C. (2003):** Jaffrelot's research "Social Justice and Political Representation: The Role of Caste in Indian Democracy" focuses on the role of caste in shaping political representation and social justice in India. He argues that caste-based politics has both empowered marginalized communities and entrenched social divisions. This dual perspective is essential for understanding the complex dynamics of reservation politics and political participation in Tumkur district.

A noticeable gap in the current literature is the need for a detailed examination of socio-economic disparities and the effectiveness of reservation policies, specifically within Tumkur district, Karnataka. While various studies have explored reservation policies and their impacts on marginalized communities across India, limited research is focused on the specific dynamics and outcomes in Tumkur. Understanding these nuances is crucial for developing targeted interventions and policy recommendations that can effectively address the unique challenges SC/ST/OBC populations face in the district, thereby promoting more inclusive and equitable development.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To Assess Educational Attainment and Challenges Among Marginalized Communities
- 2) To Evaluate Employment Status and Opportunities for Marginalized Communities and
- 3) To Understand Political Participation and Perceived Effectiveness of Reservation Policies.

### 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis to explore the impact of social justice and reservation politics in Tumkur district, Karnataka. The quantitative data was gathered through structured surveys administered to 65 individuals from SC/ST/OBC communities, focusing on educational attainment, employment status, political participation, awareness, and perceptions of reservation policies. Frequency and percentage distributions were calculated to understand the collected data comprehensively. Additionally, qualitative data was obtained through semi-structured interviews with selected respondents, including community leaders, educators, and policymakers, to gain deeper insights into the challenges and effectiveness of reservation policies. The data were then analyzed to identify patterns and correlations, allowing for a nuanced understanding of the socio-economic and political dynamics in the Tumkur district. This mixed-methods approach ensures a robust analysis, capturing the marginalized communities' statistical trends and lived experiences.

### 5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Data analysis and interpretation involve systematically examining the data presented in tables to uncover patterns, trends, and relationships. These insights are crucial for understanding the impact of social justice and reservation politics in Tumkur district, Karnataka, and for informing recommendations to address socio-economic disparities and improve policy effectiveness.

**Table 1: Distribution of Educational Attainment among SC/ST/OBC Students**

Educational Level	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Primary School	20	30.8
Secondary School	15	23.1
Higher Secondary	10	15.4
Undergraduate	12	18.5
Postgraduate	8	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Source-Field Survey

Table 1 presents the distribution of educational attainment among SC/ST/OBC students in Tumkur district. The data shows that a significant portion of students (30.8%) have only completed primary school, highlighting a substantial dropout rate at early education levels. Secondary school completion is 23.1%, indicating some progress but still reflecting high attrition before higher secondary education. Only 15.4% of the students reach higher secondary education, and even fewer advance to undergraduate (18.5%) and postgraduate levels (12.3%). This distribution suggests that while reservation policies may facilitate initial access to education for marginalized communities, persistent barriers prevent students from progressing to higher educational levels. These barriers could include financial constraints, lack of awareness, inadequate infrastructure, and social discrimination, which require targeted interventions to improve retention and advancement in education for these communities.

**Table 2: Employment Status of SC/ST/OBC Individuals**

Employment Status	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Government Jobs	18	27.7
Private Sector Jobs	10	15.4
Self-Employed	12	18.5
Unemployed	25	38.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

### Source-Field Survey

Table 2 illustrates the employment status of SC/ST/OBC individuals in Tumkur district, as gathered from the field survey. The data reveals that a significant portion of the population (38.5%) is unemployed, indicating a critical issue in accessing stable employment opportunities despite reservation policies. Government jobs, often the focus of reservation policies, employ 27.7% of the surveyed individuals. Private sector jobs account for 15.4% of employment, while 18.5% of individuals are self-employed. The high unemployment rate suggests that existing reservation policies may not be sufficient in providing adequate employment opportunities or that there are barriers to accessing these opportunities. The relatively low percentage of private sector employment and self-employment indicates potential gaps in these communities' skills, education, or entrepreneurial support. This analysis underlines the need for comprehensive strategies beyond reservation policies to include skill development, vocational training, and support for entrepreneurship to improve employment outcomes for SC/ST/OBC individuals in Tumkur district.

**Table 3: Political Participation of SC/ST/OBC Individuals**

Political Participation	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Elected Representatives	10	15.4
Active Party Members	15	23.1
Voters Only	30	46.2
Non-Participants	10	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

### Source-Field Survey

Table 3 details the political participation of SC/ST/OBC individuals in the Tumkur district. The data indicates that a majority (46.2%) of the respondents solely participate in the political process as voters, reflecting a basic level of political engagement. Active party membership is seen in 23.1% of the individuals, suggesting a moderate level of deeper political involvement within the community. Elected representatives constitute 15.4% of the sample, highlighting some success of reservation policies in facilitating political representation. However, an equal percentage (15.4%) of respondents are non-participants, indicating a segment of the population that remains disengaged from the political process. This analysis suggests that while there is a significant level of basic political engagement through voting, deeper involvement through party membership and elected positions is less prevalent. The data points to a need for initiatives that can encourage more active political participation and representation among SC/ST/OBC individuals, addressing barriers that prevent fuller engagement in the political sphere.

**Table 4: Awareness of Reservation Policies**

Awareness Level	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Fully Aware	25	38.5
Partially Aware	20	30.8
Not Aware	20	30.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

### Source-Field Survey

Table 4 provides insight into the awareness levels of reservation policies among SC/ST/OBC individuals in Tumkur district. The data reveals that 38.5% of the respondents are fully aware of reservation policies, indicating a significant portion of the population is well-informed about the opportunities and benefits available to them. However, 30.8% of the respondents are only partially aware, and another 30.8% are not aware of these policies at all. This distribution suggests that despite efforts to disseminate information about reservation policies, there remains a considerable gap in awareness. The lack of full awareness among nearly two-thirds of the population can hinder the effective utilization of reservation benefits. This emphasizes the need for enhanced communication and educational initiatives to ensure that all eligible individuals are fully informed about the policies designed to support them. Addressing this gap in awareness is critical for maximizing the impact of reservation policies on social justice and equity in Tumkur district.

**Table 5: Perceived Effectiveness of Reservation Policies**

Perceived Effectiveness	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Highly Effective	10	15.4
Moderately Effective	20	30.8
Slightly Effective	25	38.5
Not Effective	10	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source-Field Survey**

Table 5 presents data on the perceived effectiveness of reservation policies among SC/ST/OBC individuals in the Tumkur district. The data shows that only 15.4% of the respondents view these policies as highly effective, indicating that a small portion of the population believes that reservation policies are making a significant positive impact. A larger segment, 30.8%, perceives the policies as moderately effective, while the majority, 38.5%, considers them only slightly effective. Additionally, 15.4% of respondents feel the policies could be more effective. This distribution highlights a general scepticism about the effectiveness of reservation policies among the majority of the population. The relatively low percentage of respondents who view the policies as highly effective suggests that there may be gaps in the implementation and outcomes of these policies. The prevalent perception of slight effectiveness indicates that while some benefits are acknowledged, more is needed to address the deeper socio-economic challenges faced by the communities. This calls for a thorough review and potential restructuring of reservation policies to enhance their impact. Efforts should focus on improving implementation, increasing transparency, and addressing specific barriers that limit the effectiveness of these policies in promoting social justice and equality in Tumkur district.

**Table 6: Challenges Faced in Accessing Educational Opportunities**

Challenges Faced	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Financial Constraints	20	30.8
Lack of Awareness	10	15.4
Discrimination	15	23.1
Inadequate Infrastructure	20	30.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source-Field Survey**

Table 6 highlights the challenges SC/ST/OBC individuals face in accessing educational opportunities in Tumkur district. The data indicates that financial constraints (30.8%) and inadequate infrastructure (30.8%) are the most significant barriers, affecting nearly one-third of the respondents. Discrimination is another major challenge, reported by 23.1% of the individuals, illustrating the social hurdles that impede educational access. Additionally, 15.4% of the respondents cite a lack of awareness as a barrier, indicating that a notable portion of the population needs to be fully informed about the educational opportunities and support available.



The prominence of financial constraints and inadequate infrastructure suggests that economic and logistical barriers are key areas that need addressing to improve educational access. The impact of discrimination highlights the ongoing social issues that require continued efforts towards creating an inclusive and supportive educational environment. The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive strategies that provide financial assistance, improve infrastructure, and focus on raising awareness and combating discrimination to ensure equitable access to education for SC/ST/OBC communities in Tumkur district.

**Table 7: Quality of Education Received**

Quality Level	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Excellent	5	7.7
Good	15	23.1
Average	30	46.2
Poor	15	23.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Source-Field Survey

Table 7 provides data on the perceived quality of education received by SC/ST/OBC individuals in Tumkur district. The majority of respondents (46.2%) rated the quality of education as average, indicating that while educational services are accessible, they may not meet high standards of excellence. An equal proportion of respondents (23.1%) rated the quality as either good or poor, showing a divide in perceptions of educational quality. Only a small percentage (7.7%) rated the quality is excellent, suggesting that exceptional educational experiences are rare among these communities.

The predominance of average and poor ratings points to significant areas for improvement in the educational system. These ratings suggest that many students may need to receive the level of education necessary to compete effectively and progress academically. To enhance the quality of education, there is a need for targeted interventions, such as improving teacher training, upgrading educational facilities, and providing better educational resources. Addressing these quality issues is essential for ensuring that SC/ST/OBC students in Tumkur district receive an education that equips them with the skills and knowledge necessary for their socio-economic advancement.

**Table 8: Representation in Local Governance**

Representation Level	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
High	8	12.3
Moderate	15	23.1
Low	22	33.8
None	20	30.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Source-Field Survey

Table 8 examines the representation levels of SC/ST/OBC individuals in local governance in the Tumkur district. The data reveals that a significant proportion of respondents perceive low (33.8%) or no (30.8%) representation in local governance, indicating a substantial underrepresentation of these communities in decision-making processes. A moderate level of representation is perceived by 23.1% of the respondents, while only 12.3% believe there is high representation of SC/ST/OBC individuals in local governance. The high percentages of low and no representation suggest that despite reservation policies aimed at enhancing political inclusion, there remain significant barriers preventing these communities from achieving adequate representation in local governance structures. This underrepresentation may limit their ability to influence policies and decisions that directly affect their communities. The data highlights the need for targeted efforts to improve political empowerment and ensure more effective implementation of reservation policies to enhance representation. Initiatives such as leadership training, political education programs, and more robust

enforcement of reservation policies can help bridge this gap and promote greater inclusion of SC/ST/OBC individuals in local governance in Tumkur district.

**Table 9: Beneficiaries of Skill Development Programs**

Beneficiary Status	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Participated	18	27.7
Did Not Participate	47	72.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source-Field Survey**

Table 9 highlights the participation of SC/ST/OBC individuals in skill development programs in Tumkur district. The data shows that a significant majority of respondents (72.3%) have not participated in any skill development programs, while only 27.7% have benefited from such initiatives. This indicates a substantial gap in the reach and accessibility of these programs for marginalized communities.

The low participation rate suggests barriers may prevent SC/ST/OBC individuals from accessing skill development opportunities. These barriers could include a lack of awareness, limited availability of programs, financial constraints, or other socioeconomic factors. The data emphasizes the need for more inclusive and targeted efforts to promote and facilitate participation in skill development programs. Enhancing outreach, increasing the availability and diversity of programs, and providing financial and logistical support can help improve participation rates. Addressing these issues is crucial for empowering SC/ST/OBC individuals with the skills to improve their employment prospects and socioeconomic status in Tumkur district.

**Table 10: Satisfaction with Government Support Schemes**

Satisfaction Level	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Highly Satisfied	10	15.4
Satisfied	20	30.8
Neutral	20	30.8
Dissatisfied	10	15.4
Highly Dissatisfied	5	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source-Field Survey**

Table 10 provides data on the satisfaction levels of SC/ST/OBC individuals with government support schemes in the Tumkur district. The data reveals a mixed response, with 15.4% of respondents being highly satisfied and 30.8% satisfied, indicating that a portion of the population feels positive about the support they receive from government schemes. However, an equal percentage (30.8%) of respondents remain neutral, suggesting indifference or uncertainty about the effectiveness of these schemes. Additionally, 15.4% of respondents are dissatisfied, and 7.7% are highly dissatisfied, indicating significant dissatisfaction among a notable population segment.

The presence of dissatisfaction and neutrality suggests that while some beneficiaries find the schemes beneficial, others feel that the support is inadequate or ineffective. This mixed perception highlights the need for improving the design, implementation, and communication of government support schemes to ensure they effectively address the needs of SC/ST/OBC communities. Enhancing the responsiveness of these schemes to the specific challenges these groups face, increasing transparency, and ensuring better delivery of benefits can improve overall satisfaction levels and the impact of government support schemes in the Tumkur district.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The data analysis from the Tumkur district reveals several critical insights regarding the socio-economic conditions and perceptions of SC/ST/OBC communities. Educational attainment levels indicate significant challenges, with many individuals completing only primary and secondary education. Employment opportunities, particularly in the private sector, still need to be improved, contributing to a high unemployment rate among the surveyed population. Political participation shows mixed levels of engagement, with a notable portion participating only as voters and limited representation in local governance. Awareness and perceived effectiveness of reservation policies vary, with a substantial portion needing to be made aware or sceptical about their impact. Financial constraints, inadequate infrastructure, discrimination, and lack of awareness hinder educational access and quality. Moreover, there needs to be more participation in skill development programs, limiting opportunities for enhancing employment prospects. Satisfaction with government support schemes also varies, reflecting both positive and negative perceptions among beneficiaries. In conclusion, while reservation policies have made strides in promoting social justice and inclusion, substantial barriers impede the full realization of their benefits in the Tumkur district. Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that includes improving educational infrastructure, enhancing skill development opportunities, increasing awareness about government schemes, and fostering greater political empowerment and representation. By addressing these issues comprehensively, policymakers can better support SC/ST/OBC communities in achieving socio-economic advancement and fostering a more inclusive society in the Tumkur district.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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None.

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