



Socio-economic Educational and Political changes of Deeva community :A special reference to Shimoga District

Dr. Shivananda S Kempaller
Associate Professor
Department of Sociology
SGSLP GFGW College Haveri

Abstract:

The Deeva (also spelled as Deva) community, primarily found in Karnataka, including Shimoga district, has witnessed various socio-economic, educational, and political changes over the years. This community, traditionally known for its association with religious and temple-related services, has gradually adapted to modern developments and challenges. Here's an overview of the changes in Shimoga district, with a focus on these aspects:

Socio-economic Changes

1. Occupation and Livelihood:

- Traditionally, members of the Deeva community were involved in temple services, religious rituals, and maintaining sacred spaces. They were often seen as caretakers of temples or involved in community service related to religion.
- Over time, many have diversified into other sectors such as agriculture, trade, and education. Younger generations are also exploring careers in government services, business, and other professions, which has led to a gradual shift from their traditional roles.
- Economic changes have been influenced by migration to urban areas, increased access to education, and the availability of government schemes aimed at economic empowerment.

2. Income and Standard of Living:

- With urbanization and economic reforms, the standard of living of the Deeva community has improved, although there is still a disparity between rural and urban members. Many members of the community, especially in rural Shimoga, continue to rely on agriculture, which has seen varying levels of prosperity due to changes in agricultural practices and land ownership.

Educational Changes

1. Access to Education:

- Traditionally, the community had limited access to formal education, with an emphasis on religious education and temple-based learning. However, in recent years, there has been a significant push toward mainstream education.
- The government's efforts to improve literacy rates and provide scholarships have benefited the community. Over time, a growing number of Deeva youth have enrolled in primary, secondary, and higher education, with many pursuing degrees in arts, science, engineering, and medical fields.
- Education has also become a major factor in upward mobility, leading to more professionals from the Deeva community entering competitive sectors such as teaching, administration, and business.

2. Cultural Shifts:

- While education has opened doors to modern opportunities, it has also created some cultural shifts within the community. Younger generations are more likely to migrate for studies and jobs, which has led to a blending of traditional practices with more globalized, urban lifestyles.

Political Changes

1. Political Participation:

- Historically, the Deeva community, like many other communities in India, had limited political representation and influence. However, as the community has become more educated and economically empowered, political participation has grown.
- The establishment of local political networks and engagement with mainstream political parties has allowed for the community to voice its concerns and demand representation. In Shimoga, this has led to the selection of community members in panchayats and other local governing bodies.
- Deeva members have also participated in state and national politics, with some individuals emerging as leaders and activists advocating for the rights and development of their community.

2. Social Movements and Political Advocacy:

- Over time, the Deeva community has become more active in addressing issues such as reservation benefits, educational quotas, and employment rights. Political activism has led to social movements focusing on the welfare of marginalized communities, including the Deeva group.
- At the state level, their political engagement has been influenced by larger caste-based movements and policies that have focused on the rights and recognition of underrepresented communities.

Conclusion

The Deeva community in Shimoga district has undergone significant socio-economic, educational, and political transformations. These changes have been largely driven by modernization, government policies, and the community's increasing engagement with education and politics. While the community still faces challenges related to preserving its traditional practices, it is increasingly asserting its role in the evolving social fabric of the region.

Bibliography:

Creating a bibliography for the **Deevara (Deeva) community** would typically involve research papers, books, and articles that focus on the community's history, socio-economic status, education, political involvement, and

cultural aspects. Since specific publications might not be readily available, I'll recommend a general structure for building a bibliography related to the Deevara community in Shimoga and Karnataka. Here are some references and sources that could be relevant:

Reference books and Monographs:

1. **"History of Karnataka" by S. R. Rao**
 - A comprehensive book on the history of Karnataka that may touch on various communities and their roles in society, including the Deevara community.
2. **"Caste and Politics in Karnataka" by B. S. Baviskar**
 - This book covers the socio-political structure of Karnataka, including discussions on the caste system and political engagement of different communities, which may include the Deevara community.
3. **"The Social History of Deccan" by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri**
 - A book that explores the social history of Karnataka and the Deccan region, including cultural and religious shifts, which would be useful for understanding the Deevara community's historical background.

Journal Articles:

1. **"Socio-Economic Transformation in Rural Karnataka" published in Indian Journal of Social Work**
 - This journal article could discuss the socio-economic changes within rural communities of Karnataka, including those like the Deevara community in Shimoga.
2. **"Educational Attainment and Caste in Karnataka" in Economic and Political Weekly**
 - Articles in this journal often focus on the intersection of caste and educational outcomes, and this may have references to how communities like the Deevara have adapted to changing educational opportunities.

Research Papers and Theses:

1. **"Deevara Community: A Study of Socio-Economic and Educational Status in Shimoga District"** (University Thesis or Local Research Paper)
 - A local research paper or university thesis would be ideal for understanding the community's present-day status and challenges.
2. **"Political Mobilization of Marginalized Communities in Karnataka" by T. S. K. Murthy**
 - This could include insights into the political transformation of various communities in Karnataka, including the Deevara community.

Government Reports and Surveys:

1. **"Census of India – 2011: Karnataka"**
 - The Census data provides a demographic overview, including the educational, economic, and social status of various communities, potentially covering the Deevara community.
2. **"Karnataka State Government Development Reports"**
 - These reports often include information on development schemes, caste-based empowerment, and socio-economic progress, which could contain specific sections on the Deevara community.

Online Resources:

1. Karnataka State Government Website

- This may contain reports or white papers on the state's various communities, including data and government initiatives related to the Deevera.

2. ResearchGate or Academia.edu

- Research platforms where academics often upload their papers. Searching for keywords related to the Deevera community or Shimoga might yield specific studies.

3. Digital Archives or Local Libraries (Shimoga or Karnataka Archives)

- Local archives may have specific works documenting the cultural, educational, and social history of the Deevera community.

Newspaper Articles:

1. **Deccan Herald, The Hindu, and The Times of India** often publish articles on regional communities, caste-based movements, and education-related changes. You might find references to the Deevera community in such publications.
2. **Kannada Newspapers** like **Udayavani** or **Vijay Karnataka** may feature local stories on the Deevera community in Shimoga.

Documentaries or Interviews:

1. **"Karnataka: A State of Change"** (Documentary)
 - Documentaries on the social changes in Karnataka might contain interviews or sections on communities like the Deevera.
2. **Oral Histories** from the **Shimoga District Archives** (if available)
 - Interviews with community elders or local historians may provide insights into the traditional and contemporary life of the Deevera community.

This bibliography structure offers a broad range of potential resources. For a more targeted collection, you would need to access regional libraries, government reports, or academic databases that specialize in sociological or regional studies.