

## **CASTE BASED DISCRIMINATION IN KARNATAKA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Discrimination based on caste is so common in India that it has become routine to read about some kind of crime in the media on a daily basis. What started as a basic professional division has evolved into the world's longest hierarchical structure. In contemporary Hindu society, caste has become one of the most important distinguishing factors. The societal concept among the people persisted even after the Caste System was abolished by the Constitution. As a result, different forms of oppression and suppression continue, sometimes overtly and sometimes covertly. The kinds of ideas individuals come up with to establish a divide are unpleasant to their core, from residing in separate sections of the cities to not wearing their footwear when visiting the villages. These actions of separating do not, however, cease with the backing of local authorities, or even in their absence. According to a recent research, the number of crimes against Dalits increased by 25% in 2016. However, when we look at the problem of caste-based crimes, we focus more on the northern regions of India. Even in its southern area, caste, on the other hand, is a source of evil. The frequency of such crimes rises in states with the greatest number of castes, such as Karnataka. There are, however, little measures or public attention focused on them. This research will concentrate on caste-based prejudice in Karnataka, particularly the Madigas caste.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Caste, Constitution, Discrimination, Karnataka, Rights.*

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