

Dalit Exploitation In “Sharan Kumar Limbale’s Outcaste”

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Abstract

Sharan Kumar Limbale's novel Outcaste vividly portrays the psychological, social, and economic facets of caste-based prejudice in India by exposing the exploitation of Dalits. The Dalit community is impacted by the book's portrayal of systemic oppression. The article examines the protagonist's experiences using caste exploitation as a lens, and it also looks at broader implications for understanding the challenges faced by oppressed groups and the role literature plays in fostering social change.

Introduction:

Dalit literature:

Dalit literature is a potent and transformational genre within Indian literature, reflecting the struggles and experiences of people traditionally disadvantaged by the caste system. Dalit literature is a potent and transformational genre within Indian literature. The literature highlights caste-based discrimination and the pursuit of social equity, and the title "Dalit," which translates as "broken" or "oppressed," encapsulates these themes. A distinct viewpoint that questions conventional narratives and draws attention to the reality faced by individuals who have been systematically excluded from society is making a big literary impact.

Dalit writers, who use their work to challenge oppressive systems and share their real-life experiences, are the main force behind the growth and promotion of Dalit literature. The genre includes a wide range of literary works, including memoirs, essays, poetry, and other works that try to show both the human spirit's potential for resilience and the harsh realities of caste discrimination. Early twentieth-century sociopolitical activities led by figures like Jyotirao Phule and B.R. Ambedkar laid the foundation for Dalit writing. These activists for Dalits' rights and dignity sparked a new generation of literary expression that sought to address the injustices faced by their community.

India's colonial and post-independence histories's socio-political factors are closely linked to the historical backdrop of Dalit literature. A literary heritage rooted in the struggle for social justice and equality spearheaded by leaders such as Phule and Ambedkar puts caste systems to the test. An emphasis on shared

concerns and a demand for social revolution were typical features of early Dalit writing. However, it has broadened to cover a greater variety of topics as Dalit identity and resistance have evolved over time.

Dalit autobiographies have emerged as a powerful literary form in India, offering readers a detailed and painful window into the day-to-day experiences of the Dalit community. These narratives demonstrate personal struggles, institutional injustice, and individual fortitude in the face of discrimination based on caste. By examining their stories, readers may gain a deeper understanding of the socio-political dynamics that impact the lives of Dalits in India.

The genre of Dalit autobiographies became more popular in the latter half of the 20th century. The hierarchical nature of the rigid caste system has traditionally led to the marginalization and mistreatment of Dalits. This structural exclusion has hampered opportunities for education, employment, and social mobility. Because their experiences are no longer taboo, the autobiographies of Dalit writers challenge dominant narratives and provide disadvantaged voices with a platform.

Sharan Kumar Limbale's Outcaste

A landmark work of Dalit literature, Sharan Kumar Limbale's *Outcaste* (originally titled "Akkarmashi") provides an autobiographical account of the difficult conditions that Dalits in India had to endure. The autobiography presents an intimate view of the economic, social, and psychological struggles faced by underprivileged populations, serving as a critical investigation of caste-based exploitation. This essay tries to analyze the several kinds of Dalit exploitation that are shown in the autobiography and emphasize their importance within the larger frameworks of social justice and literature.

Economic Exploitation:

In Limbale's autobiography, the protagonist's engagement in customary Dalit jobs—often considered "impure" by upper-caste norms—is used to illustrate economic enslavement. Their economic fragility is sustained, and their disadvantaged status is reinforced by the demanding labor they do in these professions with little acknowledgment or compensation. The significant salary inequalities that the protagonist's family experiences are a reflection of a larger system of economic exploitation, which maintains their vulnerable financial position and stigmatized status.

The autobiography examines Dalit landlessness and how it contributes to their economic marginalization. Poverty is made worse when land ownership is lacking, as it is essential for social standing and stability. The autobiography also explores the vicious cycle of debt and reliance on landlords from upper castes, which results in a kind of economic exploitation that keeps Dalits impoverished and prevents them from breaking free from systematic oppression.

Social Exploitation:

In the autobiography, the untouchability practices of Dalits—those who are viewed as unclean and barred from social relationships with people of higher castes—are examined. The protagonist's experiences of being turned away from social events and public areas are a reflection of this marginalization. Additionally, the autobiography emphasizes how Dalits were marginalized and social hierarchies were reinforced by their division into distinct, frequently destitute living situations.

The autobiography examines the inequality Dalits experience in the educational system, emphasizing the obstacles they encounter and how they affect their educational success. Additionally, it draws attention to the prejudice they encounter daily, such as disparaging remarks and social marginalization, which upholds the caste system of social hierarchy and fosters contempt in the community.

Psychological and Emotional Exploitation:

The protagonist's struggle with identity and self-worth is highlighted in the autobiography, which examines the psychological effects of caste-based exploitation. It also explores the protagonist's mental pain, emphasizing thoughts of helplessness and rage brought on by ongoing caste-based discrimination and social rejection.

The autobiography highlights the significance of recovering dignity and claiming one's humanity by examining the protagonist's fight for identity and self-assertion in the face of harsh circumstances. Limbale depicts resistance through education and individual accomplishment draws attention to the tenacity of Dalit people while also illuminating a larger story of empowerment and resistance.

Conclusion:

In *Outcaste*, by Sharan Kumar Limbale, the economic, social, and psychological aspects of Dalit exploitation are thoroughly and in-depth explored. The autobiography offers a critical commentary on the structure of caste-based discrimination and the fortitude of Dalit people in the face of hardship. The article emphasizes the value of Dalit literature in promoting social justice and developing a greater awareness of the struggles experienced by underprivileged populations by analyzing the many types of exploitation portrayed in the autobiography.

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