



INCLUSIVE GROWTH OF SCHEDULES CASTES IN INDIA: A CASE STUDY OF KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT :

After discussed mandatory requirements in the previous, the present study further proceeds to analyze the Inclusive growth of Scheduled Caste in India: A Case Study of Karnataka State by using indicators of Inclusive growth. In this article growth of Scheduled Caste, Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate, School Drop-out Rates, Health and Nutrition, Work Participation Rate, Distribution of Marginal Workers, Housing Condition, Sources of Drinking Water, Participation Rate, Distribution of Marginal Workers, Housing Condition, Sources of Drinking Water, Percentage of SC Households having Access to Electricity, Access to sanitation Facilities to SCs in Karnataka have been discussed.



KEYWORDS : Scheduled Caste, Drinking Water, sanitation Facilities, Housing Condition, Health and Nutrition.

INTRODUCTION

Economic Development has no meaning if law and order situation continues to be bad and people have no security of even their own person. On the other hand, an environment of security promoter both welfare and economic development, it is a mark of good civilization of particularly marginalized sections of population and women feel safe and secure. Atrocities against scheduled castes have quite understandably covered considerable anger among them and a lot of unease in the governments both the state level and central. Heinous crimes like murder, rape and arson are most deplorable whether perpetuated against scheduled castes or other but hate crimes, apart from hurting the victims and their dignity and security.

A rouse passions and lead to violence involving considerable loss of life and property. They will also retard the economic development of not only the victims but also of the country in general, whenever and wherever they occur, they should be investigated promptly and perpetrators be brought to justice.

The attention given to atrocities particularly against scheduled castes by media has given rise to a feeling that scheduled castes are specially the focus of heinous crimes and that they are singled out for them. This may very well be so when we consider individual instances. No doubt several developments after India's independence have contributed to the rise of tensions between scheduled castes and some higher castes in villages. This has often resulted in violence and mostly scheduled castes are at the receiving end resulting not only in beating but even heinous crimes against them like murders, rapes and arson.

In the Hindu society, several castes whose names vary in different parts of the country have been associated with unclean occupations, social restrictions, poverty and exploitation by the strong and

advanced sections of the Hindis for centuries. Sudras, Panchamas, Antyajjas, Chandalas and a few other names figure frequently in several documents.

In Karnataka, During the regimes of the maharajas, such castes were called by their names as Holeyay, Vadda, Koracha, Korama and so on. Even by 1909, the castes names were used very frequently though by this time new term 'Panchamas' had just gained currency. Nanjundayya says that, the term Pancham is one recent coinage and is applied to these meaning Madiga and Holeyas as they are outside the four castes mentioned in the Sastras.

IMPORTANCE:

Cast, as well all know, in India based on hierarchy endogamy and some commercial obstructions. The scheduled castes in India occupied the lowest rung of the society. They are economically poor, socially disadvantages and politically deprived the human life of a men entirely has entered into the new millennium with cast changes in various aspects of life.

These changes are mainly pertaining to the techno- Scientific and socio-cultural areas of human life in the area of globalization, liberalization and privatization are on the one side, on the other wide the scheduled castes are living with lower levels of socio-economic conditions, low ration, below literacy level and poor conditions of housing when compared to state and national average. The empowerment of scheduled castes regard to socio-economic conditions based on the implementation of the policies and schemes designed and directed by both the central and state governments.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Scheduled castes constitute 17.1 per cent of the population of the country as per 2011 census. Development of Scheduled castes in India is a constitutional obligation. Right from the independence both central and state governments have undertaken several sort as of programmes, polices for the development of SCs. Despite the efforts made by these governments, SCs are excluded from the development process.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Some of the past studies have been reviewed as under for getting insight of the topic.

Brij Raj Chauhan (1975) 'Scheduled Castes and Education' in their study stated has examined the spread of education among scheduled castes and has prevented a good account of the problem faced by scheduled castes in getting them educated.

Vakil, A.K. (1975) 'Reservation Policy and Scheduled Castes in India' in his study stated elaborated the various aaspets of reservation policy with constitutional ideological perspective and further with its details of implementation.

Santakumari, R (1980) 'Scheduled Castes and Welfare Measures' in his study the condition of scheduled castes and in her important work scheduled castes Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in untouchable has given a good description of the condition of the depressed classes.

Uma Ramaswamy (1984) 'Scheduled Castes in Andhra: Some Aspects of Social Change' in his study found the policy of protective discrimination was intended to reduce the vast inequalities between the scheduled castes and other strata of Indian society.

Singh, S.N. (1996) 'Reservation Policy ad Backward Clases' in their study stated highlighted the reports of the scheduled castes commission and other backward classes commissions of government of India and some judgment of the Supreme court.

OBJECTIVES

The present work was undertaken with the following objectives;

1. To study the inclusive Growth of Schedules Castes in India: A case study of Karnataka state.
2. To identify the utilization of government facilities in the study area.
3. To study the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes in the study area.

HYPOTHESES

In order to achieve the above objectives, the present study has set for the following hypotheses:

1. There is improving basic facilities of SCs in the study area.
2. The SC population in the study area is very poor as compared to the other population in the study region.

METHODOLOGY

The study was based on Secondary sources collected from books, journals, articles and various publications of census of India and directorate of economics, statistics and internet sources.

LIMITATIONS

1. To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the scheduled castes.
2. To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the scheduled castes.
3. To participate and advise advice on the planning process of socio-economic development of the scheduled castes.
4. To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the scheduled castes.
5. To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the scheduled castes.
6. To the national commission for scheduled castes not being an adjudicatory body has certain limitations.

GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN KARNATAKA

The share of SC increased to 17.1 per cent 2011. Table 1, presents the details of the growth of SC population in Karnataka.

Table-1 Growth Rate of SC population in Karnataka 1981-2011

Year	SC	General population
1981	15.07	
1991	16.38	
2001	16.2	5.14
2011	17.1	5.5

Source: 1981,1991, 2001 and 2011, Census Reports of India, Primary Census Abstract,

General Population Series –II, Karnataka, Part-B(1), Directorate of Census of operation in Karnataka, Census Report of Indi. 2. Evaluation Study on Special central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Special Central Assistance ot Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) (2013), planning Commission Programme, Evaluation Organization, Government of India, New Delhi, pp. 110-130. Census of India 2001, Reproduced in Human Development Status among Social Groups in India and Karnataka, p. 60. Data downloaded from <http://www.google.com> dated on 03.11.2014at 10.30pm.

The information provided in Table 1s shows the growth rate of SC population in Karnataka. The growth rates of SCs were highest as per 2011 census when compared to other census reports. The SC population grew at the rate of 15.07 from 1971 to 1981, and at the rate of 17.1 per cent from 2001 to 2011. The reason for this is the measures taken by the Government.

Sex Ratio of SC in Karnataka

Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. It is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is vital for any demographic analysis. The details of Sex ratio of SCs are presented in Table 3.

Table-2 Sex Ratio of SC population 1991-2011

Year	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	
	SC	Total population
1981		963
1991	962	969
2001	973	965
2011	990	973

Source: 1. Registrar General of India, *Census 1991 and 2001, Reproduced in Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, p. 237.* 2. *Economic Survey of Karnataka 2010-11, Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, p. 361.* Census of India 2011- Provisional Population Totals. P16. 3. *Men and women in Karnataka 2013-14, Government of Karnataka Publications, Training and Co-ordination Division, Directorate Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.*

It can be observed from Table 3 that the general sex ratio in Karnataka has increased from 969 in 1991 to 973 in 2011. The sex ratio among SC has been 990 being higher than that of the general population of 973. As per the 2001 Census, it was 965. There has been apparent improvement in the sex ratio for SC there is an increasing trend of sex ratio of SCs in the state during the three decades. This may be because the Government has taken several steps for improving the health status of women of Scs, safe parenthood and increased awareness.

Literacy Rate among SC and General population

Article 46 of the Constitution of India ensures the promotion of educational and economic interests of the weaker sections, in particular of the SC and protects them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The details about literacy rate among the SC are presented in Table 3.

Table-3 Literacy Rate of SC and general population (991-2011)

Year	SC	Total population
1961		29.80
1971	962	36.83
1981	27.62	46.21
1991	38.02	56.04
2001	52.9	66.64
2011	65.33	75.60

Note: Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 related to population aged five years and above. The literacy rates for the years 1981 to 2011 related to the population aged seven years and above.

Source: Registrar General of India, *Census of India, various volumes. Registrar General of India, Census 1961, 1971 and 1981, 1991 and 2001, Reproduced in Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, p. 237.*, 2. *Economic Survey of Karnataka 2010-11, Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore pp. 265-266.*, 3. *Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, p. 158.*, 4. Mohammed Ashfaq Ahmed (2014), *Disparities in Literacy Rate of Dalits in Karnataka – An Inter-district Level Analysis, an International Peer Reviewed Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies, Vol. II/XIII, p. 1735.* Census of India 2011-Provisional Population Totals, p 28.

There has been a substantial increase in the literacy rate of SCs during the census period, but the gap between general population and the SCs in widening. The literacy rate in the state of the total population has increased to 75.60 per cent in 2011 from 66.64 per cent in 2001. It is found that the literacy rate of SCs has increased to 65.33 per cent from 38.02 per cent during the same period. This is due to the steps taken by both the central and state governments for the improvement of literacy.

School Drop-out Rates for SC and general population in Karnataka

The drop-out rate is another indicator of educational condition among the children belonging to SC in Karnataka. The details of the drop-out in Karnataka State are presented in Table 4.

Table-4 Drop-out Rates in Lower Primary and Higher Primary Level for SCs in Karnataka (2017-18)

Stages	All Children	All Boys	All girls	SC All	SC Boys	SC Girls
Lower Primary	1.62	1.85	1.38	0.55	.038	0.74
Higher Primary	2.56	2.38	2.77	4.56	4.56	4.94
Total	5.54	5.29	5.81	5.11	4.94	5.68

Source: 1. *Economic Survey of Karnataka 2017-18*, Department of Planning. Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka Bengaluru, p. 559., 2. *Education in Karnataka State 2011-12. A State –Level and District-wise Analytical Report, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, Karnataka Office of the State Project Director, New Public Offices, Nrupathunga Road, K.R. Bengaluru, p. 23.

The Statistical data provided in Table 4 are about drop-out rates of SCs in lower primary and higher primary level in Karnataka. The drop-out rate for SCs at lower primary level was 0.55 per cent and at higher primary level it was 4.56 per cent as against 1.62 percent at lower primary level and 2.56 per cent at higher primary level for the total population. This may be due to the parent ignorance about the need for education and due to poverty.

Health and Nutrition of SCs in Karnataka

Health is an important human development indicator and has a great significance in the overall development of the state. Achieving and maintaining health is an important and ongoing process. The Government of Karnataka has given due importance to the health sector during the last few years. The SC and STs are the disadvantaged sections in the State of Karnataka. They are deprived of health and nutrition facilities in the state. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS III) data reveals that, 75 per cent of SCs children and 52.3 per cent women are anemic. In addition to these, the percentage of institutional deliveries at 54.1 per cent is also low and needs attention. The analysis of Body Mass Index (BMI) figures for women highlights that SCs women had high prevalence of acute under-nutrition at 40.6 per cent.

Work Participation Rate (WPR) and Economic Status of SCs in Karnataka

The work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the proportion of total workers i.e. percentage of main and marginal workers to total population. The details of work Participation Rate of SCs and general population are presented in Table 5.

Table-5 Gender-wise Occupational Distribution of SCs in Karnataka (2011)

(In Percentage)

Particulars	All Population		SC	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total workers	65.55	34.45	50.26	49.74
Main workers	69.88	30.12	64.01	35.99
Marginal workers	42.91	57.09	43.63	56.37

Source: *Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India (2013)*, p.158; *Census of India Reproduced in Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs Statistics Division Government of India, New Delhi, pp. 251-253.*

The information given in Table shows that 65.55 per cent of male and 34.45 per cent of female population in Karnataka are workers. About 69.88 per cent of male and 30.12 per cent female are main workers and 42.91 per cent of male and 57.09 per cent of female are marginal workers. In case of SCs 50.26 per cent of male and 49.74 per cent of female are workers of which 64.01 per cent male and 35.99 per cent female are main workers and 43.63 per cent male and 56.37 per cent female are marginal workers.

Distribution of Marginal Workers of SCs and Total population

The details of distribution of marginal workers among SC and total population in the State are presented in Table 6.

Table-6 Distribution of Marginal Workers of SCs in Karnataka during 2011

(In Percentage)

Particulars	Total Population	SC
Cultivators	12.12	6.80
Agriculture Labourers	37.53	6.80
Household workers	3.90	32.58
Other workers	61.01	3.66

Source: *Census of India 2011, Reproduced in Statistical Profile of Scheduled tribes in India (2013), Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Statistics Division, Government of India, New Delhi, p. 254.*

The statistics provided in Table 6 shows that, about 6.80 per cent of SCs are cultivators in the State as per 2011 census which was 12.12 per cent for the total population in the State. Further, 6.80 per cent of SCs are agricultural labourers as against 37.53 per cent for the entire population. 3.66 per cent of SCs and 61.01 per cent of all are other workers.

Poverty Ratio of Scheduled Castes

The Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14 reveal that the poverty in Karnataka has been 20.91 per cent. The Economic Survey concluded that "nearly half of these two (SC and ST) social categories are poor whereas it is only a sixth for all other households. Table 7 provides the details of the poverty among SCs in Karnataka.

Table-7 Poverty Ratio of SCs in Karnataka, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12

(In Percentage)

Year	SCs		All	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
2004-05	57.4	41.2	37.5	25.9
2009-10	35.6	29.5	26.1	19.5
2011-12	37.1	25.0	24.5	15.3

Source: Planning Commission and Authors' Calculations. Data Compiled from Aravind Panagariya (2013), *Poverty by Social, Religious and Economic Groups in India and its Largest State 1993-94 to 2011-12, 2011-12*, School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy (ISERP), Working Paper No. 2013-02, 37-38.

It can be observed from the table 7 that, both rural and urban poverty of SCs and all groups has declined between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The rural poverty for SCs declined from 57.4 per cent in 2004-05 to 37.1 per cent in 2011-12 and the urban poverty declined from 41.2 per cent to 25.0 per cent in the same period. It is clear from the above that the poverty ratios are declining during the above said period of SCs and general population in the State.

Housing Condition of SC

The Details of housing condition of SCs are presented in Table 8.

Table-8 Housing Condition among SCs in Karnataka as per 2001 Census

(In Percentage)

Condition of House	SC	General
Permanent	51.9	54.94
Semi-permanent	36.65	35.52
Temporary	12.02	9.51
Un-classified	0.04	0.02

Source: Census of India 2001, Register General of India, Reproduced in Human Development Status among Social Groups in India and Karnataka, p.65. Data Downloaded from <http://www.google.com> dated on 11.3.2014 at 10.31 p.m.

It can be seen from the Table-8 shows that, Housing Condition of SCs in Karnataka. About 51.09 per cent of SCs permanent houses and 36.65 per cent of SCs dwell in semi-permanent house compared with all household 35.52 per cent. SCs are the higher per cent live in semi-permanent house than total. About temporary house SCs 12.2 per cent is higher than 9.51 per cent total household. Completely, we can say that 12.2 per cent of SCs live in temporary houses.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER TO SC HOUSEHOLDS

As per 2001 census 90 percent of SC households in Karnataka have access to safe drinking water of which 88.44 per cent of the SC households in rural and 94.6 per cent in urban Karnataka have access to safe drinking water. Around 27 per cent rural house holds 14 per cent urban households do not have access to drinking water nearer to their premises.

Tap water constitutes the main source of drinking water for SC households, 58.39 for all households. Access to drinking water by the tap within the premises in high for all households 24.1 than for SCs 12.6 per cent.

Percentage of SC and ST Households having Access to Electricity

As far as access to electricity connection is concerned Karnataka State has performed well in the providing electricity to SCs. As per 2001 census about 68.50 per cent of SCs household's households had access to electricity in Karnataka. According to the 2001 Census, A total 68.5 per cent of SC households in Karnataka had electricity as a source of lighting, compared with 78.5 per cent for all households.

Access to Sanitation Facilities to SC and STs

Insanitary Surrounding contribute to the propagation of illness, leading to high morbidity rates, which decrease the output. As per 2011 census, 68 per cent of SCs households' do not have access to toilets and 24.5 per cent of SC households had no bathroom facility within their premises, About 37.6 per cent of SC households had waste water outlets connected to open drainage systems while 46.8 per cent of SC households had no drainage system connections for waste water disposal. Thus, there is a need to improve the hygiene and sanitation situation among vulnerable groups in Karnataka.

Impact of development programmes on SC in Karnataka

Poverty tends to get concentrated among socially disadvantaged sections of the population such as Scheduled Castes. Karnataka is no exception to this general trend in incidence of poverty among SC in Karnataka was 31.8 per cent in 2004-05 while it was only 13.8 per cent among other Castes.

Households belonging to SC community in Karnataka are either landless or marginal landholders. The NSSO (2012) data for 2009-10 show that about 10 per cent of the households in Karnataka are landless and as many as 65 per cent of them own less than one acre of land. Thus a large proportion of SC households in Karnataka own land.

Table-9 Distribution of Rural Households (%) by the Principal Occupation in Karnataka (2009-10)

Household social group	Self employed in agriculture	Self employed in man agriculture	Wage labour in agriculture	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Others	All Households
SC	13.3	7.6	61.5	11.6	6.0	100.00
ST	20.7	10.1	48.8	6.5	13.9	100.00
OBC	32.0	16.1	34.7	9.5	7.8	100.00
Others	37.2	17.3	22.8	10.4	12.3	100.00
All	28.6	14.2	38.3	9.9	9.0	100.00

Source: NSSO (2012)

The SC households also suffer on account of lack of education adults in their households. NSSO (2012) data show that 26 per cent of SCs in Karnataka do not have adult literate member in their households. The corresponding proportions among OBCs and other carrier were 18 and 14 per cent, respectively in 2009-10. The situation is much worse in the case of adult female members in SC households. Nearly 50 per cent of SCs in Karnataka do not have literate adult female members as compared to 35 per cent among OBCs and 31 per cent among other castes if most of the SC households do not have literate adult female members, the implication is that the children education will suffer.

Table-10 Crime Rate against Scheduled Castes

Rate	2001	2005	2011	2015	2016
Rate of all crimes	201.04	144.99	167.44	223.47	202.61
Rate of murders	4.57	3.71	3.34	3.51	3.90
Rate of rapes	7.89	6.50	7.73	11.55	12.62
Arson	2.12	1.17	0.84	0.89	0.83

Note: Crime rate is calculated per million of SC population.

Source: Based on crime in India reports for respective years published by the National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB), GOI, New Delhi.

It can be seen from the above table that, details of crime against Scheduled Castes in all crimes increased to 202.61 in 2016 from 201.04 in 2001 and the rate of murder decreased to 3.90 in 2016 from 4.57 in 2001. As per the rate of rapes is concerned it was increased to 12.69 for 2016 from 7.89 in 2001 and Arson declined to 0.83 in 2016 from 2.12 in 2001. Here, there is an increasing rate of SCs during the period from 2001 to 2016.

Table-11 Head of Development-wise Flow to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

Sl. No.	Sector/Head of Development	12 th Five Year Plan, 2012-17			Annual Plan, 2010-11			Annual Plan, 2011-11			Annual Plan, 2012-13		
		Approved Outlay			Actual expenditure Exp.			Approved outlays anticipated expenditure			Proposed outlay, 2012-19		
		Total State Plan	Flow to SCP	%	Total State Plan	Flow to SCP	%	Total State Plan	Flow to SCP	%	Total State Plan	Flow to SCP	%
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
A.	Economic Service	1523466.00	336340.00	22.08	193594.00	44930.12	23.21	227613.00	53641.00	23.57	245339.00	58462.70	23.83
	Agriculture & allied activities	289771.00	66800.00	23.05	45413.00	2251.03	18.17	39397.00	9424.00	23.92	48030.00	10779.00	22.44
1	Crop husbandry	77452.00	14000.00	18.08	8033.00	1274.34	15.86	8769.00	2005.00	22.86	14455.00	3303.00	22.85
	Agriculture	65571.00	12000.00	18.30	5856.00	995.59	17.00	7383.00	1778.00	24.08	19438.00	2915.00	83.44
	horticulture	11881.00	2000.00	16.83	2177.00	278.75	12.80	1386.00	227.00	16.38	2017.00	388.00	19.24
	Dry land farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Social and water	37891.00	9100.00	24.02	7021.00	1508.49	21.49	4849.00	1250.00	25.78	5541.00	1360.00	24.54
	Conservation												
	Agriculture	36184.00	8700.00	24.04	6655.00	1414.74	21.26	4611.00	1150.00	24.94	5267.00	1360.00	25.82
	Forests	1707.00	400.00	23.43	366.00	93.75	25.61	238.00	50.00	21.01	274.00	-	-
3	Animal	22391.00	4500.00	20.1	3778.00	630.3	16.6	2518.00	698.00	24.	3594.00	817.00	22.7

	Husbandry	00	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	94	0		3
4	Dairy dew	250.00	250.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	100	50.00	50	100.00
5	Fisheries	27066.00	200.00	7.23	296.00	25.88	8.74	316.00	22.00	6.96	444.00	52	11.71
6	Forestry and wildlife	77327.00	20000.00	25.86	19298.00	2235.00	18.17	12008.00	2774.00	23.10	12412.00	2352	18.95
	a. Forestry	74760.00	20000.00	26.75	11859.00	2235.00	18.85	11633.00	2774.00	23.85	12000.00	2352	19.60
	b. Wildlife	2567.00	-	-	439.00	-	-	375.00	-	-	412.00	-	-
7	Agriculture Research & Education	62136.00	16000.00	25.75	11332.00	2150.00	18.97	9387.00	2365.00	25.19	9992.00	2457	24.59

It is clear from the table that, details of Head of Development-wise Flow to Scheduled Caste under the sub plan. Annual plan actual expenditure in 2010-11 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure 2011-12 and proposed outlay 2012-13. Actual expenditure was 23.21 per cent for economic services in 2010-11. It was increased to 23.57 per cent approved outlay expenditure in 2011-12 and 12th Five Year Plan; it was about 22.08 per cent.

Again proposed outlay increased to 23.83 per cent for 2012-13, for agriculture allied activities 18.17 per cent in 2010-11 and 23.92 per cent and 22.44 per cent in 2012-13 and 23.05 per cent respectively. As per crop husbandry, it increased much was about 15.86 per cent in 2010-11, 22.86 per cent in 2011-12 and 22.85 per cent and 18.08 per cent respectively.

In agriculture, it was about 17 per cent, 24.08 per cent and 23.44 per cent and 18.30 per cent, during the above said period and horticulture it was 12.80 per cent, 16.38 per cent, 19.24 per cent and 16.83 per cent respectively.

Further, soil and water communication regarding it was about 21.49 per cent, 25.78 per cent, 24.54 per cent in 2012-13 and 24.02 per cent in 12th plan, in agriculture sector, 21.26 per cent and 24.94 per cent and 25.82 per cent and 24.04 per cent in the same period.

Table-12 Annual Scheduled Castes Sub Plan 2012-13 and 12th Five Year Plan, Head-Wise Outlays and Expenditure (State Plan)

Sl. No.	Sector/Head of Development	11 th Five Year Plan, 2007-12 Approved Outlay	12 th Five Year Plan, 2012-17 Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan, 2010-11 Actual Exp.	Annual Plan, 2011-12, Approved Outlay and Anti Exp.	Annual Plan, 2012-13, Proposed Outlay
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
A.	Economic Service	61570.00	336340.00	44930.12	53641.00	58463.00
	Agriculture & allied activities	6020.00	66800.00	8251.03	9424.00	10779.00
1	Crop husbandry	1420.00	14000.00	1274.34	2005	3303.00
	Agriculture	1000.00	1200.00	995.59	1778.00	2915.00
	Horticulture	420.00	2000.00	278.75	227.00	388.00
	Dry land farming	-	-	-	-	-
2	Social and water Conservation	750.00	9100.00	1508.49	1200.00	1360.00

	a. Agriculture	750.00	8700.00	1414.74	1150.00	1360.00
	b. Forests		400.00	93.75	50.00	
3	Animal Husbandry	2400.00	4500.00	630.32	628.00	817.00
4	Dairy dew	150.00	250.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
5	Fisheries	150.00	200.00	25.88	22.00	52.00
6	Forestry and wildlife	-	-	-	-	2352.00
	a. forestry	300.00	20000.00	2235.00	2774.00	2352.00
	b. wildlife	-	-	-	-	-
7	Marketing and Quality	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Horticulture	750.00	2500.00	340.00	340.00	346.00
8	Agriculture Research & Education	-	-	-	-	-

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