

Economics of Inclusive Growth - A case study of Scheduled Casts (SCs) of Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka State

Prof. Hareesha Acharya P

Asst. Professor in Economics
Govinda Dasa College, Surathkal
Email ID : harishacharyap@gdc.edu.in
Mobile Number : 9449452357



“Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere.” (ILO Declaration of Philadelphia-1944).

The basic objective of any economic policy is to achieve rapid economic development of a country by which it is possible to raise the standard of living and eradicate the poverty of the people. The economic development is process by which the real national income of the country increases at a faster rate than the rate of growth of its population. So that there is a steady increase in the per capita real income and standard of living of the people in the country.

With the rapid growth rates, however, come new challenges and new questions. One such challenging question concerns the spread of benefits of growth across different segments of society, to ensure that growth has been well distributed. India’s planning commission has made inclusive growth their explicit goal.

Inclusive growth is the catch phrase used by many multilateral bodies and 11th Five Year Plan in India too emphasized on the same. However, there is a need to broad base this conception from growth to development obviously because we need to focus on participatory and beneficiary progress. Inclusive growth presupposes the inclusiveness in terms of non-economic indicators within the conception of Development. Inclusive growth requires, ensuring the exercise of civil, civic and political rights; Democracy, as it also guarantees the transparency and accountability necessary for the working of development processes; and equitable opportunities to access public services, such as education, health and housing with a particular stress on gender justice.

Inclusive growth is possible by including in the conception of development and by providing opportunities to those excluded such as the rural poor i.e., Scheduled Castes (STs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). It is in this sense that Amartya Sen. the Noble Prize winner for economics in 1999 has conceived the idea Development is freedom (Sen. 2005). The conception of inclusive development is evidenced in the Human Development Index (HDI), which combines per capita income along with other indicators like education and health. The Millennium development Goals (MDGs) further expanded by adding issues like poverty, education, health etc. It is thus clear that the world is moving towards the broader conception of development.

In the process of development fruits and benefits are not equally shared among these different populations of all the communities. Scheduled Castes (SCs) in India are the most neglected by the agencies of development.

The SCs constitute an important segment of Indian economy. They are stigmatized people and on this account the total inclusive growth of Indian economy is jeopardized and precarious. The total population of India according to the 2011 census was 1210194422 million. Out of which scheduled

castes consists of 201378086 million. The data shows more than 20 crores or 16.6% of the total population, the number of these people is substantially larger. India has witnessed, in last four years, a GDP growth rate of more than 7% per annum but this has not translated in to any substantial reduction in poverty. The rich and poor gap has increased and poverty reduction figures in India are now lower than Bangladesh. More than 300 million people in India still live in deep poverty at less than 2 dollars a day. Therefore, the more inclusive growth of SC's is the need of the day.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To analyse their socio-economic and demographic status.
- 2) To study the growth of Scheduled Caste (sc) population and its impact on inclusive growth over the period.
- 3) To high light the problems encountered by the SCs.
- 4) To examine the welfare measures implemented by the government and its impact on SCs in the study area.
- 5) To suggest measures for the inclusive growth of SCs in the study area.
- 6) To investigate in to the participation and involvement of SCs in various organizations this promotes their growth.

METHODOLOGY

The study is based on the empirical survey. Both Primary and secondary data are used in the study.

The secondary data which is gathered from census survey report of the government website certain books, newspapers, journals and district statistical publications etc.

This study considers randomly selected respondents from different places of the study area. To generate primary data and information, a survey was undertaken with the help of a comprehensive questionnaire covering 200 respondents. The data collected from the heads of the families contain the attitude of social, economic, educational, occupational structure, monthly income, ration card, bank accounts, availability of drinking water, electricity, sanitation, ATM, availability of various government schemes etc.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY AND ITS LIMITATIONS

The components or elements of inclusive growth process are multifaceted and covers a variety of sectors like agricultural sector, poverty alleviation measures, social infrastructure, economic infrastructure, regional imbalances, environmental sectors so on. This study is under taken in Mangalore district which consists of 5 Taluks such as Mangalore, Bantwala, Putter, Belthagady and Sullia so it is a wide coverage of SC's , it is very difficult to study all the households because of its vastness. This study focuses on analyzing the impact and effectiveness of economic and social infrastructures on sc's in D.K district of Karnataka state. This study does not take in to account all components of growth process. This area is chosen for study because D.K is one of the fastest growing districts in the state. In fact, Mangalore is the 4th largest city in the state and selected for smart city. It is also one of the industrial, commercial, banking and educational hubs of the state. Despite this it consists of 20, 83,625 populations out of which 1, 48,178 people consists of SC's i.e., 7.09% of the total population. Those people are not in the main streams of development, they were deprived of economic and social facilities. Therefore, a systematic and scientific study in analyzing in quality of effectiveness of basic services.

NEED FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH OF SC'S

Inclusive growth is necessary for sustainable development and equitable distribution of wealth and prosperity. Achieving inclusive growth is a big challenge in a country like India. In a democratic country like ours more than 600 million people who are living in rural India. Bringing them into the main stream is the biggest challenge. The challenge is to take the fruits of economic growth to all sections of the society and all parts of the country.

Mr. Jeffery, chairman and CEO of Man power planning USA said that a multifaceted approach towards education and skills development is necessary to achieve rapid growth. He said the challenge of skills shortage can be addressed through public private participation.

Since independence, significant improvement in India's economic and social development made the nation to grow strongly in the 21st century. But in process of development fruits and benefits are not equally shared among these different communities of people. Of all the communities scheduled castes (SC'S) in India are most neglected by the agencies of development. They lead a hard life and majority of them live below the subsistence level after so many years of independence.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The review of various literature related to the Scheduled Castes(SC's) indicates that although there are many works and studies on the dimensions, problems, lives and conditions of SC's. Most of the studies are not exhaustive and more comprehensive. There is little feedback and there is no in depth study of their inclusive growth over the years. After independence our national and state governments had undertaken various programs for the upliftment of these groups but still its implication is very much limited in that regard. The research carried out SC's Karnataka in general and Dakshina Kannada in particular. Vidyarthi and Rai (1977) rightly point out the study of scheduled caste culture in Karnataka is in the stage of infancy.

The studies of P.Hanumantha Rayappa R Mutharayappa deals with dimensions of backwardness and efforts made so far to improve their living conditions the emphasis has been mainly on economic backwardness such as asset ownership, employment, income, indebtedness and skills. The study also lists several measures taken by different agencies of the government to promote their welfare. This task has been accomplished by making use of secondary data available both from micro and macro sources. The most important contribution of this endeavor has been in putting together the available material in one place. The study also points out some of the problems that are likely to arise in future in talking the problems of scs and sts. [Backwardness and welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in India].

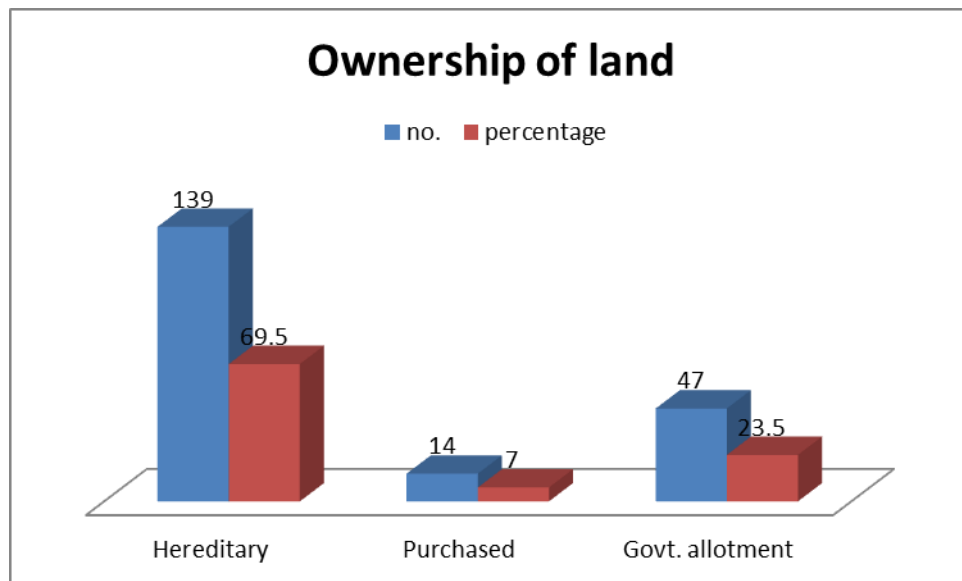
The study conducted by C. Parvathama has been analyzed the conditions of scheduled castes and special attention is focused on the problem of untouchability, land reforms, religious conversion and the crisis of political leadership among the SCs in contemporary India.

Inclusive Growth Indicators

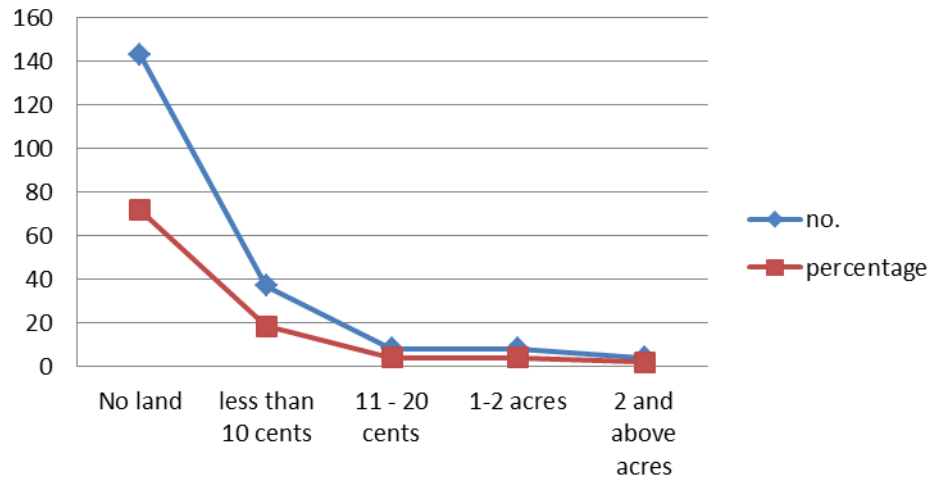
S.No.	Items		No.	Percentage
1	Ownership of the Land	Hereditary	139	69.5
		Purchased	14	7
		Govt. allotment	47	23.5
2	Holding Cultivable Wet Land	No land	143	71.5
		less than 10 cents	37	18.5

		11 - 20 cents	8	4
		1-2 acres	8	4
		2 and above acres	4	2
3	Holding Uncultivable Land	No land	4	2
		less than 10 cents	115	57.5
		11 - 20 cents	15	7.5
		21-30 cents	9	4.5
		31-40 cents	3	1.5
		41-50 cents	7	3.5
		51-60 cents	3	1.5
		1-2 acres	36	18
		2 and above acres	8	4
4	Ownership of the House	Own (with clear title)	133	66.5
		Rented	4	2
		No clear titled	63	31.5

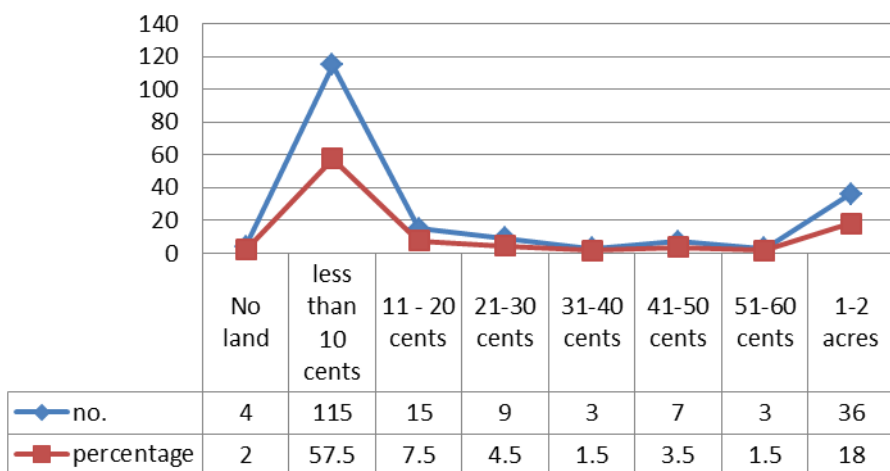
Note: Sample Size is 200.



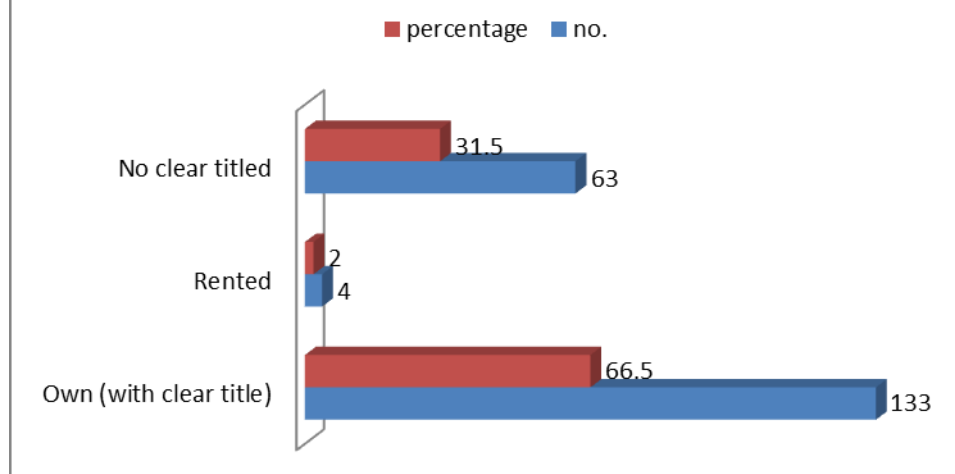
Holding Cultivable Wet Land



Holding Uncultivable Land



Ownership of the House



Critical Observations:

69.5 per cent of sample had obtained land (without discrimination between cultivable or uncultivable) through hereditary. It seems the major chunk of such land is uncultivable.

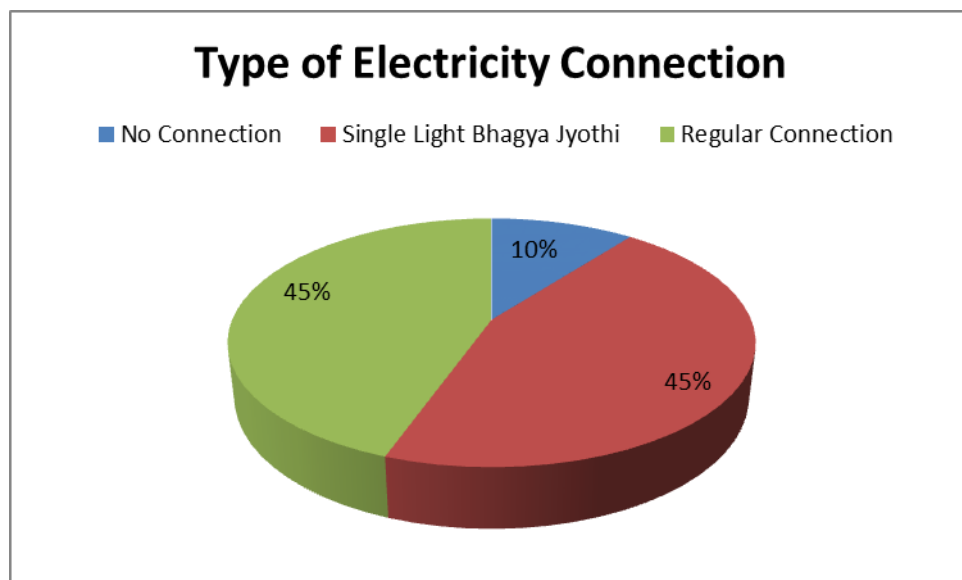
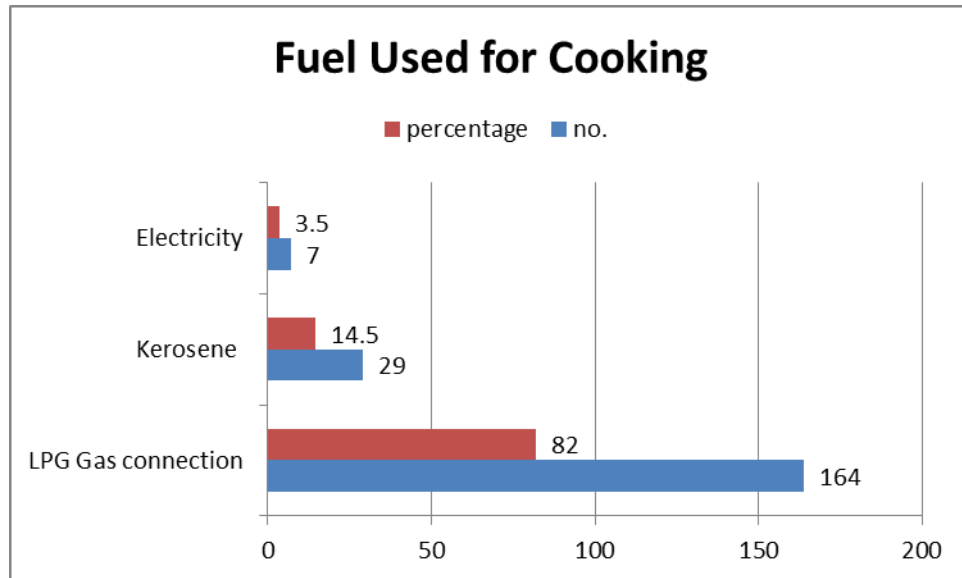
Major positive observation is with respect to ownership of the land. 66.5 per cent of sample possess house with clear title.

Access to Facilities/Comforts

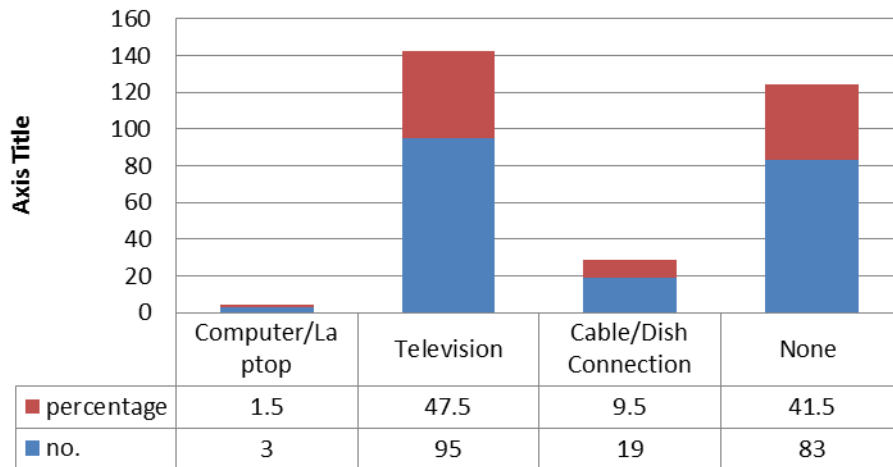
S.No.	Items		No.	Percentage
1	Fuel Used for Cooking	LPG Gas connection	164	82
		Kerosene	29	14.5
		Electricity	7	3.5
2	Type of Electricity Connection	No Connection	21	10.5
		Single Light Bhagya Jyothi	90	45
		Regular Connection	89	44.5
3	Electronic Gadgets Available at Home	Computer/Laptop	3	1.5
		Television	95	47.5
		Cable/Dish Connection	19	9.5
		None	83	41.5
4	Household Utilities Available	Mixer	106	53
		Grinder	9	4.5
		Refrigerator	0	0
		Washing Machine	0	0

		Inverter	0	0
		None of the Above	85	42.5
5	Subscription to News Paper	Kannada	106	53
		English	9	4.5
		None	85	42.5
6	Means of Communication	Landline	13	6.5
		Mobile	163	81.5
		None of these	24	12

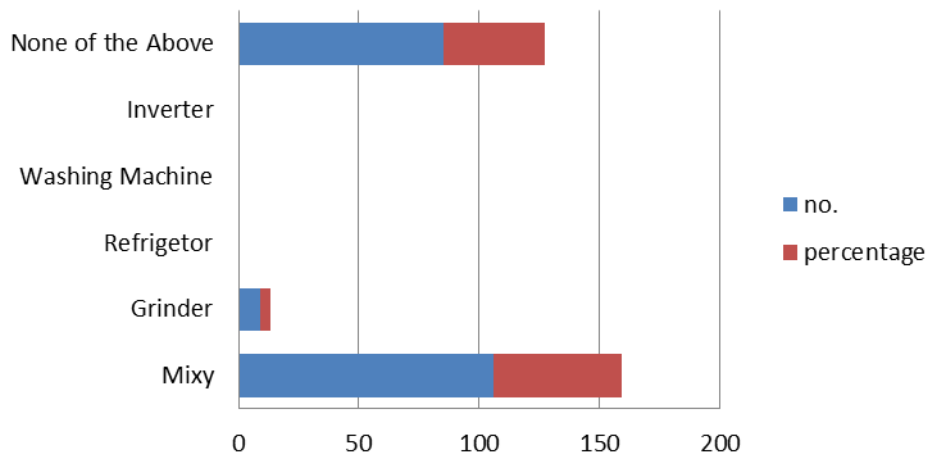
Note: Sample Size is 200.



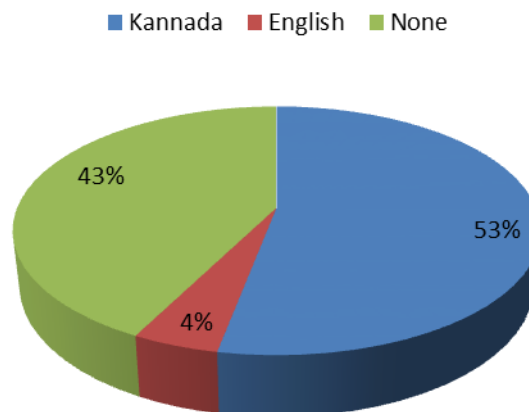
Electronic Gadgets Available at Home

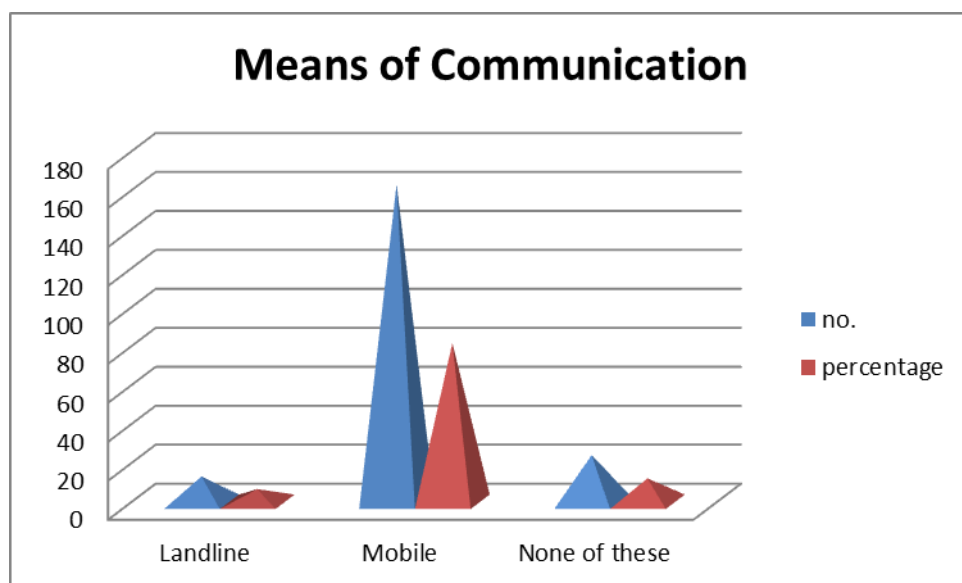


Household Utilities Available



Subscription to Newspaper





Critical Observations:

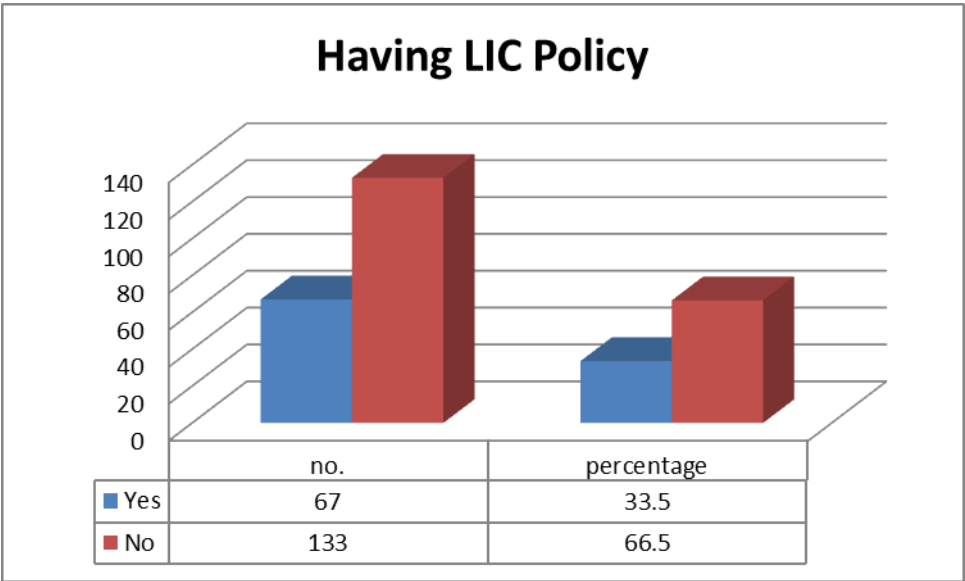
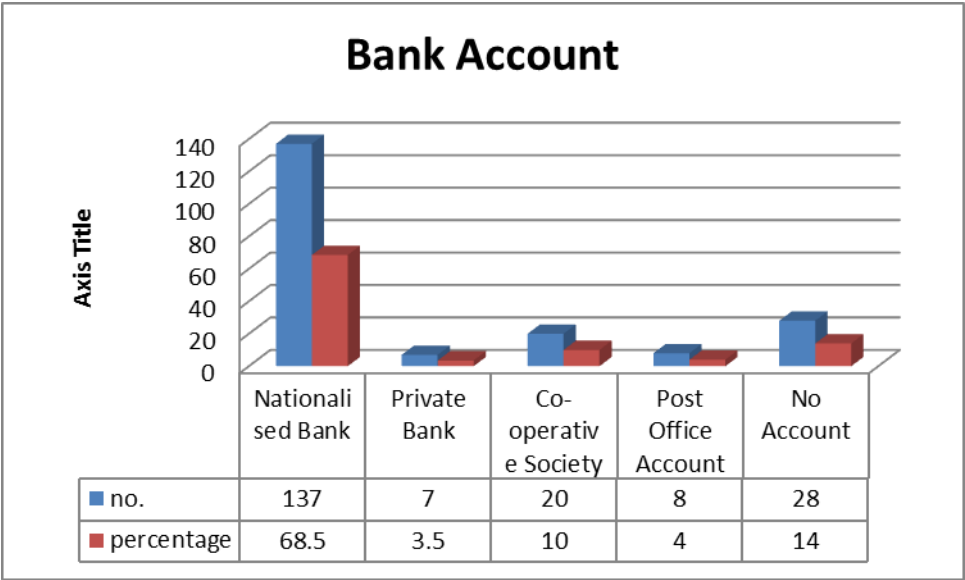
Major chunk of the respondents are deprived of modern electrical appliances/electronics gadgets.

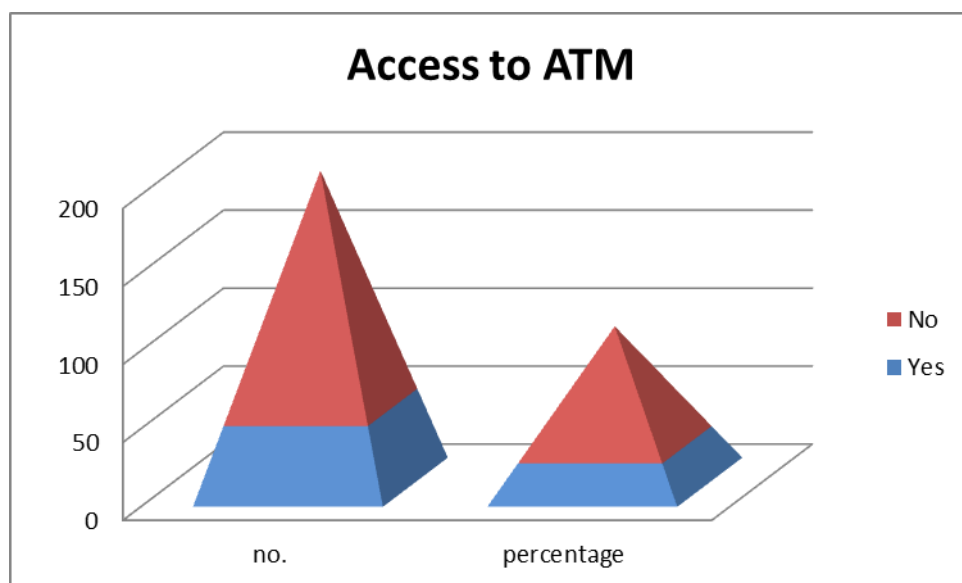
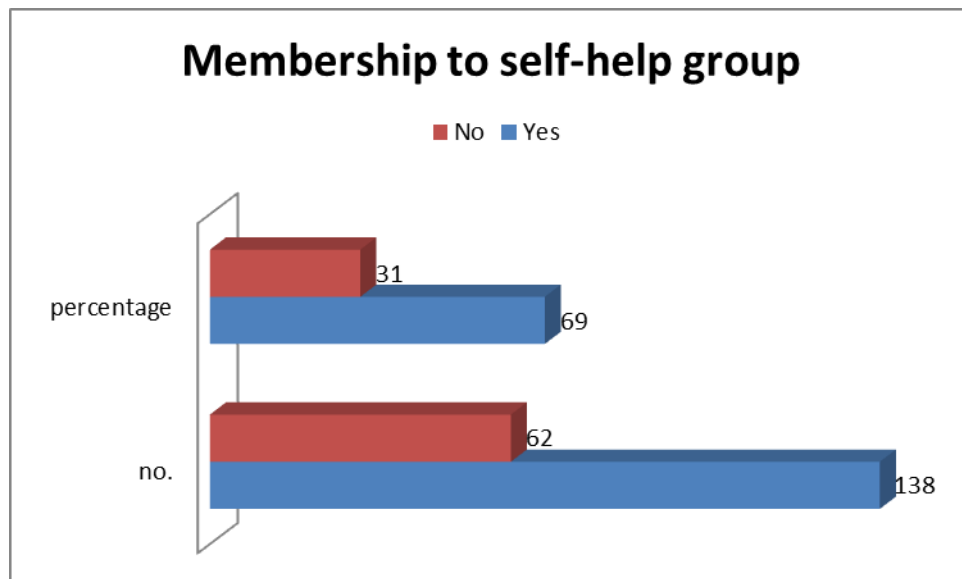
One positive observation being; 82 per cent of sample has got LPG gas connection for cooking purpose.

Financial Inclusion

S.No.	Items		No.	Percentage
1	Bank Account	Nationalized Bank	137	68.5
		Private Bank	7	3.5
		Co-operative Society	20	10
		Post Office Account	8	4
		No Account	28	14
2	Having LIC Policy	Yes	67	33.5
		No	133	66.5
3	Membership to Self-help Group	Yes	138	69
		No	62	31
4	Access to ATM	Yes	48	24
		No	152	76

Note: Sample Size is 200.





Critical Observations:

86 per cent of the respondents do have their account with one or the other financial institution.

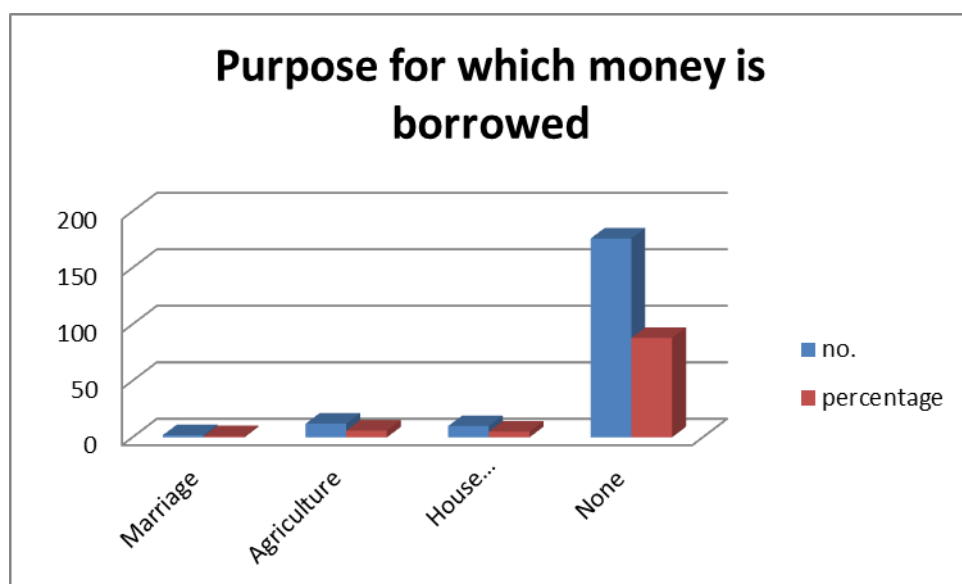
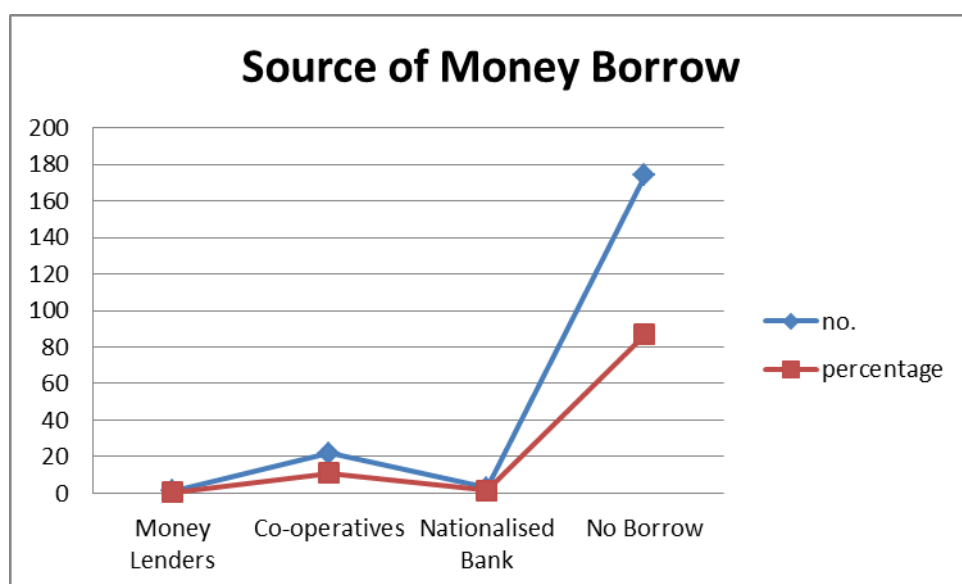
On the positive note; 69 per cent of the respondents possess membership with Self-help Group (SHG)

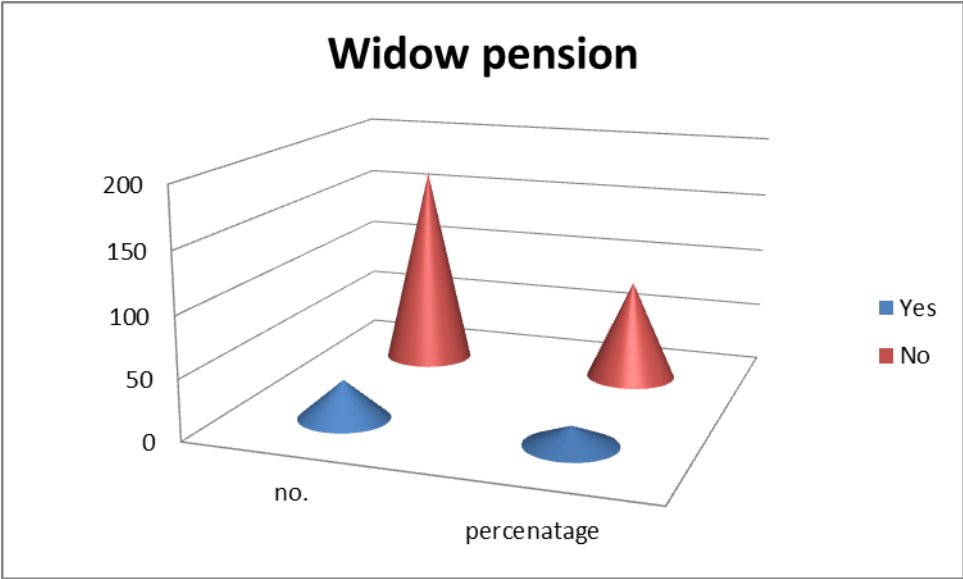
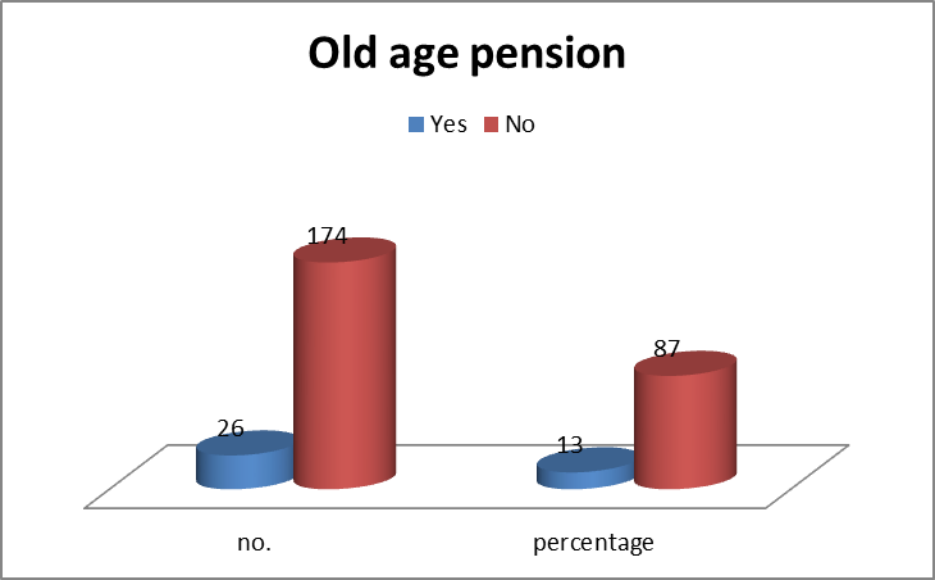
Source of Monetary Benefit

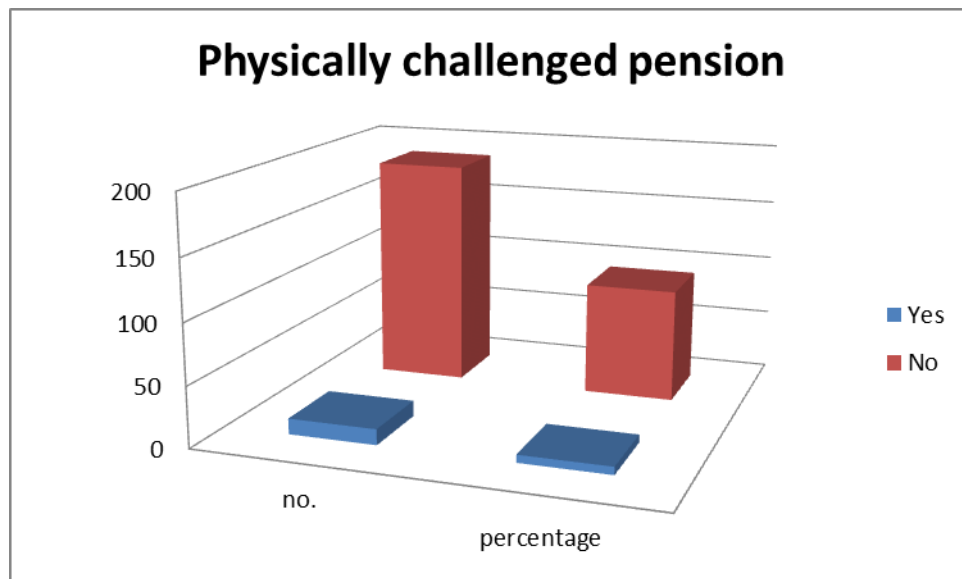
S.No.	Items No.		No.	Percentage
1	Source of Money Borrow	Money Lenders	1	0.5
		Co-operatives	22	11
		Nationalized Bank	3	1.5
		No Borrow	174	87
2	Purpose for which Money	Marriage	2	1

	is Borrowed	Agriculture	12	6
		House Constructing/Repairs	10	5
		None	176	88
3	Old Age Pension	Yes	26	13
		No	174	87
4	Widow Pension	Yes	32	16
		No	168	84
5	Pension for Physically/ Mentally Challenged	Yes	13	6.5
		No	187	93.5

Note: Sample Size is 200.







Critical Observations:

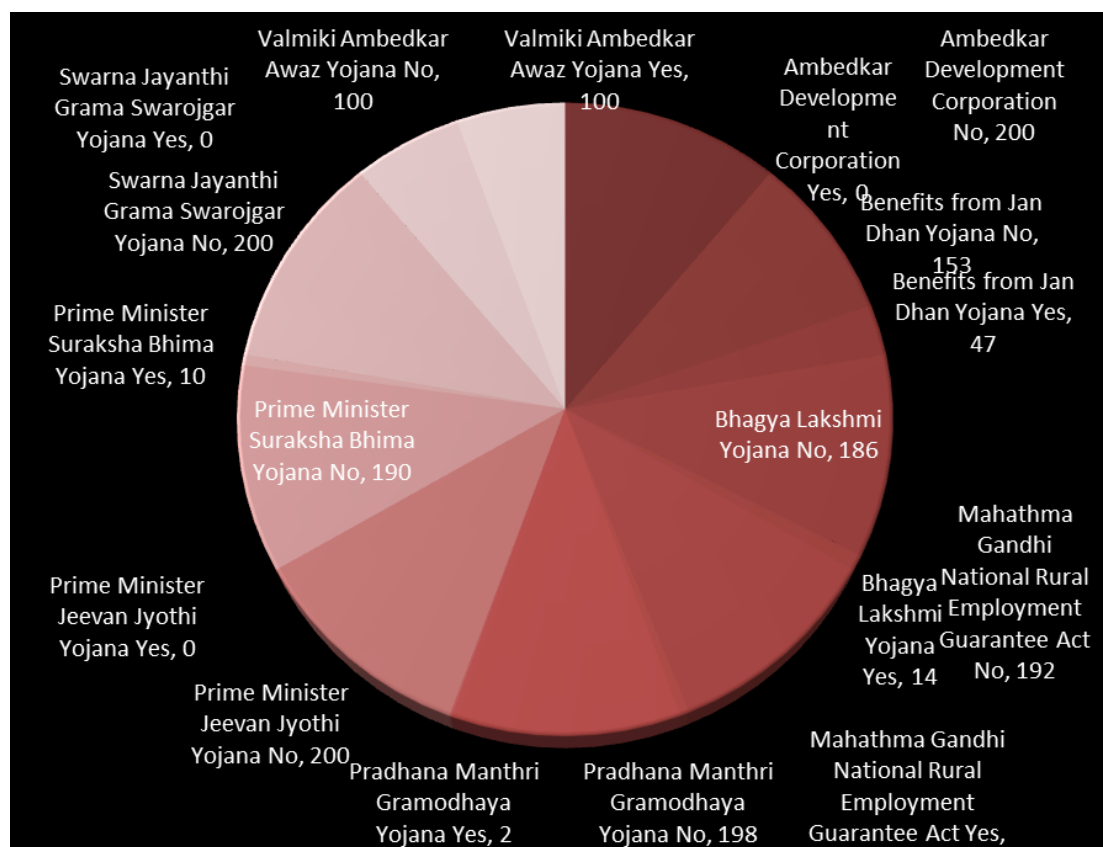
More than 84 per cent of the sample does not make use any of pension facility.

Only 13 per cent of the sample is borrowing money and out of that many of them are using that borrowed money either for agriculture and house construction/repair purpose.

Government Benefit

S.No.	Items		No.	Percentage
1	Benefits from Jan DhanYojana	Yes	47	23.5
		No	153	76.5
2	Prime Minister Suraksha Bhima Yojana	Yes	10	5
		No	190	95
3	Bhagya Lakshmi Yojana	Yes	14	7
		No	186	93
4	Prime Minister Jeevan Jyothi Yojana	Yes	0	0
		No	200	100
5	Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana	Yes	0	0
		No	200	100
6	Pradhana Manthri Gramodhaya Yojana	Yes	2	1
		No	198	99
7	Valmiki Ambedkar Awaz Yojana	Yes	100	50
		No	100	50
8	Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	Yes	8	4
		No	192	96
9	Ambedkar Development Corporation	Yes	0	0
		No	200	100
10	Nature of Ration Card	APL	16	8
		BPL	176	88
		NO	8	4

Note: Sample Size is 200.



Critical Observations:

88 per cent of the respondents possess BPL ration card.

Barring Valmiki Ambedkar Ahwaz Yojana other Government schemes are found un-tapped by the respondents to a larger extent.

Suggestions

The following measures are suggested for the Inclusive growth of scheduled castes in the study area

Education is considered as a key indicator of human development index. My study shows that most of the SCs have no good education most of them are dropout in the primary level itself. Higher education including technical education can serve as a sound base for socio- economic empowerment of these categories of people. There have been many programs being implemented by the government in this regard but the priority to scheduled caste is need of the hour. To attract more students new schools should be opened in areas having large section of SCs, more SC staff should recruited in the schools and colleges of that area. Government should give more attention to the women education in that area. More flow of funds has to be diverted in that area to help those who are financially very poor in persuasion of their higher education. Even though, various fellowship schemes are in operation by the government, majority of the SCs denied from such benefits due to unaware of the sponsored schemes. Therefore, creation of awareness of government schemes is need of the day.

From age old days majority of scheduled caste people engaged in coolie and other traditional occupations, many of them are also involved in agricultural and allied activities. But changing pattern of economic growth, land holding, sub-division, fragmentation and mechanization of farming have made these people lesser employed especially at the place of their habitation. Therefore, the government should reorient the employment strategy to absorb the growing labor force by creating more job opportunities and a growth strategy focusing on the primary sector, which can sustain and absorb more people. More encouragement should be given to provide employment opportunities in non-farm and household industry sectors which are highly labor intensive. The government should devise special skill development courses for the target groups, keeping in view the market viability and their traditional skill base.

Awareness about health and hygiene is very essential to the weaker sections especially girls'. Large scale motivation is needed for adopting small family norms. Role of NGOs in the field of health and family welfare can be decisive in the generation Of awareness among the masses particularly in the rural areas.

Housing is one of the basic needs of any human being. Proper housing with ventilation exerts a profound influence on people's health and moulds their character. No doubt, the existing policies and programs are said to be adequate but, there is an urgent need to be make them more realistic and need based in terms of quality of housing. The corporate sector and NGOs can play an important role in providing housing to the poor by supplementing the efforts of the government.

There is a need to educate the people, specifically the people belonging to scheduled castes about the importance of hygiene, safe and clean drinking water and basic sanitation facilities. Panchayats and local NGOs can be involved in this process of awareness.

Financial inclusion is the need of the day , even though more than 90%of the SCs have accesses to bank, most of the accounts are opened in the banks are frill accounts. There are no financial transactions. Credits which are borrowed from the nationalized banks are very less in the study area. Therefore, more encouragement in this regard is inevitable.

The self-employment programs and other popular schemes for socio-economic upliftment need to be popularized in the target population and strictly implemented to enhance employability.

It has been a fact that the classification of scheduled castes in two groups based on the backwardness level is urgently required to percolate the benefits of these developed castes. Among the SCs some of the groups enjoying all the benefits which are available by the governments, especially urban dwellers, rural groups are completely denied from the various benefits for which they are eligible. Therefore, there is an urgent need to bring adequate changes in the policy framework to help those who need it badly.

The major factor responsible for the poverty among the scheduled caste people is their improvident habits, thriftlessness and mismanagement of financial sources, besides, their circumstances. Their conditions can be improved through inculcating in them individualistic and moralistic values of self-denial, fore thought, thrift and self –reliance. These values will help them in proper utilisation of the various developmental schemes which in turn lead to the improvement in their living standard.

Findings of the Study

From the above analysis one can observe the following major findings.

- One of the ingredients of financial inclusion is the level of income. In the study area, it is observed that 85% of the respondents are doing coolly and having the income less than Rs. 10000 per month. As a result majority of SCs belongs to low income group.
- From the above analysis it is clear that education is the major factor for inclusive growth. But in the study area 63.5% of the respondents are illiterate.
- Road facility is one of the ingredients of economic development. In the study area 58.5% of the respondents are not having all season roads and 26% of them are suffering from road facility.
- News paper is the important means of communication for economic and social awareness. In the study area 90.5% of the respondents are not accessible to news papers due to their illiteracy.
- In the study area 69% of the respondents are the members of the Self –Help Group and they are also the beneficiaries of the Self -Help Group.
- The study observes that there is a positive relationship between higher education and lavatory facilities of the respondents.
- The study also reveals that higher level salary group gave more importance to use more household electronic devices. This is clear from the ANOVAs Test.
- From the above study one can observe that there is significant difference between household articles aspect and income aspect.
- The study high lights that there is no significant difference between the mode of communication and income level.
- From the study it is proved that majority of the scs are not giving much importance to LIC policies. Therefore, it is proved that there is no significant difference between LIC policy and income level.
- A clear positive correlation exists between the level of education and monthly income. It signifies that a person with more education is earning more monthly income.
- Form the above analysis it is clear that in the study area most of the respondents are unaware of modern government schemes.

Conclusion

The basic objective of any economic policy is to achieve rapid economic development of a country by which it is possible to raise the standard of living of the people. The economic development not only depends on increase in wealth but also distribution of wealth in an equitable manner among different classes of people of the country. In India there are 16.8% of the total population of the country belongs to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Without bringing them to the mainstream of economic development rapid economic growth is only a dream of the government. For that reason so many measures are undertaken by the government to bring those down trodden people in to the

main stream since independence. The study observes that the measures undertaken by the government so far is not reached to the unreached. So more measures and continuation of existing measures is the need of the day. Failure of proper implementation of welfare programs and continues follow-up is needed in that ground. The most welfare programs under taken by the government are benefited only those who are aware of the welfare programs. Those SCs living in the remote rural area are not benefited much from the various welfare programs under taken by the government.


Bibliography

1. S. Mahendra Dev --- Inclusive Growth in India-
2. Kannan, K.P.(2007), 'Interrogating Inclusive Growth: Some Reflections on Exclusionary Growth and Prospects for Inclusive Development in India' V. B. Singh Memorial Lecture, 48th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of labour Economics, Tiruchirapalli, 5-7 January, 2007.
3. Arup Mitra, 2013, Insights in to Inclusive Growth, Employment and Wellbeing in India, Springer India, (pp3-4)
4. Colleen Sheppard, 2010, Inclusive Equality: The Rational Dimensions of Systematic Discrimination in Canada, By Colleen Sheppard, 2010, McGill Queen's University press, Canada (pp4-5).
5. Joseph Stieglitz, 2012 Why Full Employment and Who Should be Responsible for Trying to Achieve it? In Inclusive Growth, Full Employment and Structural Change: Implications and Policies for Developing Asia, Second Edition, Asian Development Bank, Philippines, (pp 18-19).
6. Kannan, K.P.2014, Interrogating Inclusive Growth: Poverty and Inequality in India, 2014, Routledge, New Delhi, pp 164,233.
7. Manmohan Singh,2009, Promoting Equitable Development, in S. MahendraDev, N. ChandrasekharaRao (Ed.), India: Perspectives on Equitable Development, Academic Foundation, NewDelhi, 2009 pp76-77).
8. Mujumdar, N.A. 2007,Inclusive Growth: Development Perspective in Indian Economy, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, (p11).
9. Nagaraj, 2012, Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India: Is Inclusive Growth Possible? United Nations Research Institute for Social Development- UNRISD, Palgrave Macmillan, p11.
10. Olumuyiwa Adedeji, Huancheng Du, and Maxwell Opoku-Afari, Inclusive Growth: An Application of the Social Opportunity Function to Selected African Countries. IMF Working paper, 2013, P6.
11. Rahul Anand, Mr Surabh Mishra, Shanaka J. Peiris, 2013, IMF Working Paper- Inclusive Growth: Measurement and Determinants, International Monetary Fund.
12. Rauniyar G, Kanbur, 2010, Inclusive Growth and Inclusive Development, a review of synthesis of Asian Development Bank literature, Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy (15/4)455-469.
13. Rizwanul Islam, Iyanatul Islam, 2015, Employment and Inclusive Development, Routledge Studies in Development Economics.
14. Subramanian, S. 'Inclusive Development' and the Quintile Income Statistic, Economic & Political Weekly, Vol. XLVI No 4 January 22, 2011P 69.
17. The World Bank, Commission on Growth and Development, the Growth Report: Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development, 2008 (P7).
18. Rao Subba K.G.K (2007), "Financial Inclusion: An Introspection", Economic and Political Weekly, February, vol.17 (5), pp 355-360.
19. Rangarajan, C. (2008), Report of the committee on Financial Inclusion.
20. Thorat Usha, (2007),Financial Inclusion-The Indian Experience, HMT-DFID, Financial Inclusion conference 2007, London. 2.
21. Agrawal, a. (2008) the need for Financial Inclusion with an Indian Perspective. Economic Research, IDBI GILTS.

22. Reserve Bank of India (2006) "Economic Growth Financial Deepening and Financial Inclusion" speech by Rakesh Mohan, deputy Governor of RBI November, 2013.
23. Heggade O.D (2009), Inclusive Growth, Eleventh Plan Approach, Journal of Development and Social Change, Vol. VI, No. 3&4.
24. Eleventh Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, 2007.
25. Thorat, Inclusive Growth- Role of Banks in Emerging Economics, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai, 2008.
26. Nancharaiah, G(1990), 'The Changing position of SCs as Agricultural Labourers in Indian Market.
27. Rao C.S and Francis D. (2000) 'Development of Weaker Sections' Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
28. Report of the Task Group on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Planning Commission, GOI, 2005-06.
29. S. Mahendra Dev 2007, 'Inclusive Growth in India'.
30. Singh, H, and Malik, A "Scheduled Caste and Development: Structure, process and performance". K.V. Research Journal, Kurukshetra University 1989.

Periodicals and Journals

1. Economic and Political Weekly.
2. Indian- Economic- Review.
3. Indian- Journal of Economics.
4. Southern Economist.
5. Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities of Tribal in India.
6. Journal of Business Management and Social- Sciences Research.
7. Issues and Concerns.
8. Yojana.
9. Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.


PRINCIPAL
 GOVINDA DASA COLLEGE
 SURATKAL, D.K.