CHAPTER – VII

CONCLUSION

7.1 Introduction

The concept of inclusive development has acquired greater significance across the world and brought paradigm shift in the development approach. The international and national debates and discussions on inclusive development have changed the perception of development over a period of time. Scholars have also offered a new set of indicators of development to measure the outcomes of inclusive development. The constitutional provisions are not translated into realities in the absence of political will and social concern of the rulers. The ethos of planning in India is not people centric and inclusive since the social order determines the political and economic orders in India. Scholars have strongly advocated the need for affirmative action in order to counter the caste-based discrimination and economic marginalization of weaker sections of society. The present investigation was carried out in Mysuru district to explore the new possibilities of caste inclusiveness in the economic development of weaker sections. The findings of qualitative analysis, findings of empirical analysis, testing of hypotheses, implications of the study and suggestions for future research are enumerated in this chapter.

7.2 Findings Based on Secondary Data

Karnataka State

- In total population there are about 42.02% OBCs, 33.87% forwards, 17.14% SCs and 6.95% STs in Karnataka state.
- A majority of the SCs (83.25%), STs (74.35%) and OBCs (76.20%) are the owners of dry land and depend on rain fed cultivation. A minority of the SCs (11.34%), STs (17.05%) and OBCs (16.46%) own irrigated land. Most of them are small scale cultivators.
- The occupational distribution of SCs, STs and OBCs is not encouraging from the point of view of caste inclusiveness in economic development.
- The SCs have Rs.6945 annual income, STs have Rs.5713 annual income and OBCs have Rs.7558 annual income respectively in Karnataka state.
- Most of the SCs (86.20%), STs (84.32%) and OBCs (86.38%) own houses which are kutcha rather than pucca because of poverty, under employment and other constraints.
A majority of SCs (51.10%), STs (62.06%) and OBCs (59.18%) have permanent houses which are not fully furnished because of economic constraints.

Most of the SCs (77.45%), STs (81.1%) and OBCs (69.22%) do not have latrine facility at home due to poverty related constraints.

Most of the SCs (78.7%), STs (84.86%) and OBCs (76.46%) primarily depend on firewood for cooking their food at home.

Most of the SCs (68.5%), STs (66.38%) and OBCs (72.06%) have access to modern electricity services at home.

Most of the SCs (60.06%), STs (69.42%) and OBCs (52.94%) have access to public tap as a source of drinking water.

A majority of SCs (51.08%), STs (62.07%) and OBCs (51.41%) have remained illiterate.

The birth rate of SCs (21.82%), STs (20.86%) and OBCs (20.64%) is also not satisfactory.

Relating to land ownership programme for the development, the government has spent limited money which is SCs (Rs. 21410.59 lakh) and STs (Rs. 2992.70 lakh). The OBCs have not received any kind of financial assistance for this purpose.

The Government of Karnataka has spent limited money on the implementation of Ganga kalyana programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 31611.33 lakh), STs (Rs. 44262.19 lakh), and OBCs (Rs. 27276.85 lakh) respectively.

Relating to lift irrigation programme for the development, the government has spent limited money which is SCs (Rs. 8919.74 lakh), STs (Rs. 2077.39 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 2298.91 lakh) respectively.

The government of Karnataka has spent limited money on the implementation of self-employment programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 18310.36 lakh), STs (Rs. 32647.87 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 11600.00 lakh) respectively.

Relating to implementation of share capital programme for the development, the government has spent limited money which is SCs (Rs. 2235.37 lakh), STs (Rs. 797.11 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 3891.76 lakh) respectively.

The Government of Karnataka has spent limited money on the implementation of micro credit loan programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 5555.00 lakh), STs (Rs. 4347.12 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 3377.86 lakh) respectively.
Mysuru District

- Mysuru district has the total population of 30,01,127 out of which 15,11,600 are males and 14,89,527 are females, according to Census of India 2011.
- Mysuru district has the population of SCs (17.88%), STs (11.15%) and OBCs (39.87%) respectively.
- The literacy status of SC (66.59%), ST (60.92%) and OBC (67.82%) population in Mysuru district is good.
- A minority of SC students (18.6%), ST students (12.4%) and OBC students (20.8%) are enrolled in primary and higher primary level of education in Mysuru district. A few of them are enrolled at post graduation level.
- The SCs, STs and OBCs communities do not enjoy the privilege of adequate land ownership even though these communities constitute the community of peasants. Most of them are small scale cultivators.
- The combined work participation rate among SC (main workers – 78.3% and marginal workers-21.7%), ST (main workers – 77.5% and marginal workers-22.5%) and OBC (main workers – 62.92% and marginal workers-37.08%), reveal considerable differences.
- A minority of SC (46.44%), ST (43.01%) and OBC (48.0%) families have good housing facilities. A majority of SC (47.65%), ST (48.96%) and OBC (47.67%) families have liveable houses under the existing circumstance due to financial constraints.
- A few of SC (38.16%), ST (33.37%) and OBC (32.78%) families have latrine within their houses. A majority of SC (61.84%), ST (66.63%) and OBC (67.22%) families do not have latrine within their houses.
- The firewood is used by the majority of SC (70.88%), ST (71.67%) and OBC (67.17%) families. A minority of SC (18.09%), ST (18.17%) and OBC (21.56%) families’ uses modern cooking fuel like LPG/PNG. The kerosene is the third major cooking fuel used by SC (6.97%), ST (6.52%) and OBC (6.60%) families.
- A few of SC (37.77%), ST (30.43%) and OBC (41.36%) families have opened bank accounts and involved in the business transactions. A majority of SC (62.23%), ST (69.57%) and OBC (58.64%) families do not have any kind of bank accounts.
Out of total number of members, castes a minority of SC (17.64%), ST (7.84%) and OBC (23.36%) families have become members of cooperatives and availed various benefits. Surprisingly, a majority of forward communities (51.16%) have gained an upper hand in the management of cooperatives.

During 2011 – 2016, various development agencies have spent limited money on the implementation of land ownership programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 746.28 lakh), STs (Rs. 176.12 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 11600.00 lakh) respectively. The OBCs are neglected by the state regarding the allotment of land and land ownership benefit.

Various development agencies have spent limited money on the implementation of Ganga Kalyana programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 1207.18 lakh), STs (Rs. 1475.32 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 921.87 lakh) respectively, during 2011 – 2016.

Various development agencies have spent limited money on the implementation of lift irrigation programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 359.33 lakh), STs (Rs. 80.46 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 210.64 lakh) respectively.

Various development agencies have spent limited money on the implementation of self employment programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 770.03 lakh), STs (Rs. 316.49 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 399.37 lakh) respectively, during 2011 – 2016.

During 2011 – 2016, various development agencies have spent limited money on the implementation of share capital programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 372.24 lakh), STs (Rs. 264.31 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 256.98 lakh) respectively.

Various development agencies have spent limited money on the implementation of micro credit loan programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 709.10 lakh), STs (Rs. 178.78 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 133.82 lakh) respectively, During 2011 – 2016, during 2011 – 2016, various development agencies have spent limited money on the implementation of industrial service business programme for the development of SCs (Rs. 263.0 lakh), STs (Rs. 168.29 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 214.32 lakh) respectively.

During 2011 – 2016, various development agencies have spent limited money on the implementation of cottage industry programme for the development of
SCs (Rs.200.42 lakh), STs (Rs. 145.0 lakh) and OBCs (Rs. 235.90 lakh) respectively.

7.3 Findings Based on Primary Data

Caste and Basic Needs

- A majority of the respondents (82.67%) have stated that the state has provided them food and civil supplies.
- Out of the 300 respondents, most of the respondents (71.33%) have stated that the state has not provided them housing facilities.
- The largest numbers of the respondents (86.0%) have stated that the state has furnished them drinking water and water storage facilities.
- A majority of the respondents (82.0%) have stated that the state has not offered them sanitation facilities.
- The maximum numbers of the respondents (68.0%) have stated that the state has not offered them health and nutrition facilities.
- A majority of the respondents (90.67%) have stated that the state has arranged them domestic electricity facilities.
- Most of the respondents (63.33%) have stated that the state has not furnished them adequate means of livelihood.
- A largest number of the respondents (69.33%) have stated that the state has not offered them availability of gainful employment opportunities.
- A majority of the respondents (62.97%) have stated that the state has not arranged them social security.

Caste and Infrastructure Facilities

- Most of the respondents (72.67%) have stated that the state has provided them public road facilities.
- A majority of the respondents (82.67%) have stated that the state has provided them public electricity facilities.
- Out of the 300 respondents, the largest numbers of the respondents (92.0%) have stated that the state has offered them public transportation facilities.
- The maximum numbers of the respondents (90.0%) have stated that the state has arranged them adequate public schools and college facilities.
- Out of the 300 respondents, most of the respondents (80.67%) have stated that the state has provided them adequate public health care centers.
A majority of the respondents (85.33%) have stated that the state has not furnished by them adequate public waste management and disposal facilities.

Most of the respondents (78.67%) have stated that the state has not offered them adequate vocational training facilities.

Out of the 300 respondents, the largest numbers of the respondents (83.33%) have stated that the state has arranged them adequate law and order institutions.

Caste and Educational Development

Most of the respondents (88.0%) have stated that the state has furnished their children incentive scholarship during primary and high school.

Out of the 300 respondents, most of the respondents (94.67%) have stated that the state has arranged their children mid day meal and milk facility.

The largest numbers of the respondents (90.67%) have stated that the state has offered their children pre-metric and post-metric scholarship.

A majority of the respondents (78.0%) have stated that the state has not furnished their children adequate higher educational facilities.

Out of the 300 respondents, maximum numbers of the respondents (90.67%) have stated that the state has provided their children adequate hostel facilities.

Out of the 300 respondents, the largest numbers of the respondents (76.67%) have stated that the state has not arranged their children adequate free coaching facilities.

The maximum number of the respondents (82.67%) have stated that the state has not offered their children adequate training for competitive examination.

A majority of the respondents (88.67%) have stated that the state has not furnished personality development services to their children.

Most of the respondents (82.0%) have stated that the state has offered study materials and book bank facilities to their children.

Caste and Social Development

All the respondents (100%) have stated that the state had arranged ration card and fair price depot services to them.

A majority of the respondents (78.67%) have stated that the state had furnished voter ID and Adhar card facilities to them.

All the respondents (100%) have stated that the state had offered caste and income certificate facilities to them.
A majority of the respondents (56.0%) have stated that the state had provided maternal and childcare services to the women.

A majority of the respondents (58.67%) have stated that the state had offered women and child welfare services.

A majority of the respondents (82.67%) have stated that the state had arranged pension for widows, old aged persons and disabled persons.

All the respondents (100%) have stated that the state had not furnished unemployment insurance to the young people.

All the respondents (100%) have stated that the state had not offered supplemental security income to the poor and needy.

A majority of the respondents (54.0%) have stated that the state had furnished free legal aid services.

A majority of the respondents (56.67%) have stated that the state had not arranged social security to the poor and needy.

Caste and Economic Development

A majority of the respondents (59.33%) have stated that the state had not offered land ownership facility to them.

Out of the 300 respondents, the maximum numbers of the respondents (78.0%) have stated that the state had not arranged micro credit facilities to them.

A majority of the respondents (80.67%) have stated that the state had not provided irrigation and electricity facilities for agriculture development to them.

Out of the 300 respondents, the largest numbers of the respondents (84.0%) have stated that the state had not furnished storage and marketing facilities for agricultural products.

A majority of the respondents (81.33%) have stated that the state had not adopted extensive farming strategy and empowered the farmers.

Most of the respondents (78.67%) have stated that the state had not encouraged intensive agriculture to increase production and productivity.

Out of the 300 respondents, the most of the respondents (52.67%) have stated that the state had developed the infrastructure for industrial development.

A majority of the respondents (54.0%) have stated that the state had enhanced technology transfer for industrial development.

The largest number of the respondents (60.67%) has stated that the state had not
provided tax exemptions for the development of trade and commerce.

- The maximum numbers of the respondents (58.0%) have stated that the state had not increased employment opportunities in agricultural and industrial sectors.
- Out of the respondents, the most of the respondents (62.0%) have stated that the state had not improved the livelihoods through pro-social measures.
- The largest numbers of the respondents (64.0%) have stated that the state had not kept food prices low and affordable to facilitate sustainable consumption.
- A majority of the respondents (55.33%) have stated that the state had not strengthened effective regulatory mechanisms for the protection of consumers.
- Out of the respondents, the most of the respondents (63.33%) have stated that the state had not adopted progressive measures for human capital development.
- Most of the respondents (64.67%) have stated that the state had not adopted the policy of providing equality of opportunities in various development programmes.
- All the respondents (100%) have stated that the state had not the increased employment opportunity in the organized sector by the state.

### 7.4 Testing of Hypotheses

**H1. Economic development in Karnataka has ensured caste inclusiveness (SCs, STs and OBCs) in providing basic needs.**

In the tables namely -6.3.1 to 6.3.9, the data which are presented in the thesis clearly reveal that the respondents have identified the failure of the state in fulfilling the basic needs of the marginalized sections of society in the study area. Hence, the above hypothesis stands disproved according to the analysis of data.

**H2. Development of community infrastructure has helped in caste inclusiveness (SCs, STs and OBCs) in the economic development of Karnataka.**

In the tables namely -6.4.1 to 6.4.8, the data which are presented in the thesis clearly reveal that the respondents have noticed the community infrastructural development in the study area. Hence, the above hypothesis stands proved according to the analysis of data.

**H3. Educational services have proved caste inclusiveness in the economic development of SCs, STs and OBCs.**
In the tables namely -6.5.1 to 6.5.9, the data which are presented in the thesis clearly reveal that the respondents have recognized the educational services offered by the state to the marginalized sections of the society. Hence, the above hypothesis stands proved according to the analysis of data.

**H4. Socially beneficial services for caste inclusiveness are witnessed in the economic development of SCs, STs and OBCs.**

In the tables namely -6.6.1 to 6.6.10, the data which are presented in the thesis clearly reveal that the respondents have recognized the socially beneficial services offered by the state to the marginalized sections of the society. Hence, the above hypothesis stands proved according to the analysis of data.

**H5. Economically beneficial services for caste inclusiveness have helped in the economic development of SCs, STs and OBCs.**

In the tables namely -6.7.1 to 6.7.16, the data which are presented in the thesis clearly reveal that the respondents have recognized the absence of economically beneficial services offered by the state to the marginalized sections of the society. Hence, the above hypothesis stands disproved according to the analysis of data.

### 7.5 Implications of the Study

The state has the obligation to ensure inclusive development of women and weaker sections in India. The central government has a responsibility to formulate suitable policies and adopt pro-social approaches to achieve the goal of economic democracy in the new millennium. The women and weaker sections should not be treated as mere receivers of benefits but they must be actively involved in policy making, planning, implementation and evaluation of development programmes in all spheres of human life. The services of various institutions should be designed after proper analysis of the situations and consultation with the marginalized sections of the society. The following suggestions are made with a view to enhance the status of caste inclusiveness in economic development in India.

- The government should bring about constitutional amendment for the nullification of Poona Pact, 1932 and ensure separate electorate for women, SCs, STs and OBCs population. This would strengthen the political leadership of weaker sections and facilitate adoption of pro-social legislations and developmental initiatives.
- Awareness should be created among the various caste groups regarding the
government policy programmes. This would make the members of the various caste groups to get the benefits of government development programmes for the caste inclusiveness in economic development.

- The government should earmark funds according to the population of SCs, STs and OBCs and implement specific programmes for the empowerment of weaker sections for the caste inclusiveness in economic development.
- The government should take punitive action against the erring elected representatives and officials in case of non-implementation of SCs, STs and OBCs welfare programmes at various levels.
- The various caste groups should be encouraged to establish the NGOs run by themselves for the caste inclusiveness in economic development.
- The government should create small states across the country to ensure participatory governance and development of weaker regions and sections.
- The central and state government should accord high priority for building human capital among the deprived, through sustainable, integrated and inclusive development initiatives.
- The inclusive development approach should involve a combination of mutually reinforcing measures which include - promoting efficient and sustainable economic growth, ensuring a level political playing field and strengthening capacities and providing for social safety nets.
- The government must address the issue of inclusive development in order to foster an enabling environment for all people, including the weaker sections.
- The government must strengthen capacities in formulating and implementing appropriate macroeconomic and social protection policies.
- The local self government should be inspired to undertake development programmes at the local level for the caste inclusiveness in economic development.
- The government should focus in activities where both markets and governments fail and purposively calls for a more heightened focus on inclusion in the development process.
- The government should focus on selected areas such as basic needs, infrastructure development, education, health and family welfare, social development and economic development.
- Formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) should be encouraged among various
The government should adopt a robust ‘proactive planning approach’ in order to secure genuine and inclusive growth of weaker sections.

- The government should ensure pro-poor policies (fiscal, trade, financial, monetary etc.) to facilitate the inclusive development of weaker sections.

- The government should strictly implement the land reforms act and ensure judicious distribution of land to SCs, STs and OBCs population to eradicate poverty and promote economic development of weaker sections.

- The excluded caste groups should be inspired to form their own co-operatives to undertake various economic activities for inclusive growth.

- The government should extend the policy of reservation to private sector in order to facilitate gainful employment opportunities to the weaker sections.

- The government should develop the entrepreneurship of women and weaker sections and provide loan and subsidy to undertake economically viable activities.

- The government should ensure adequate institutional space for the active participation of SCs, STs and OBCs population in the process of development at various levels.

- The government should ensure effective implementation of various urban and rural employment programmes to improve the livelihood opportunities of SCs, STs and OBCs.

**7.6 Suggestions for Future Research**

This study is an attempt to understand the caste inclusiveness in economic development of SCs, STs and OBCs who are the most deprived and disadvantaged sections of Indian society. The empirical study was confined to Mysuru district of Karnataka state in order to facilitate in depth analysis of the existing state of affairs. The caste inclusiveness in economic development is indeed a very vast area of research. But during the course of the study, it is understood that there are many areas which warrant serious research interests in this vital area of research as far as Karnataka State and India are concerned.

The future generation of researchers can concentrate on caste inclusiveness in educational development, caste inclusiveness in political development, caste
inclusiveness in social development, caste inclusiveness in entrepreneurship development, caste inclusiveness in sustainable development and other aspects of inclusive development. The role of various stakeholders of inclusive development such as state, civil society, educational institutions, media institutions, non-government organizations, bank and cooperatives, panchayat raj institutions and corporate houses can also be studied exclusively with reference to inclusive development of weaker sections in a pluralistic society like India.

The researcher is very conscious of the significance of the caste inclusiveness in economic development in India. It is clearly emphasized that integrated development, sustainable development and inclusive development are enduring areas of research in India. Hence, a combination of quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis, content analysis, case study and experimental research is strongly advocated for understanding the modalities of caste inclusiveness in the economic development of women and weaker sections in future.

7.7 Epilogue

In the present times, issues like caste discrimination, social exclusion and economic exclusion have been discussed extensively in a pluralistic society like India. The linkage between caste and society has been studied extensively but the interface between caste and economic development remains an under researched terrain in India. Dalits, tribals and other backward sections of Indian society have remained economically marginalized because of the caste system in India. Especially on a problem as historically deep rooted as caste and economic discrimination in India, there cannot be a definitive study that puts an end to the need for further scientific inquiry. The present study advocates that the issue of economic discrimination and caste system in the nation’s development should be extensively examined in order to explore new possibilities of inclusive development.

References

1. Primary data of the field survey.