Abstract

The concept of human development was introduced by the United Nations Development Programme in 1990 in the first Global Human Development Report. The Human Development is defined as a process of enlarging people’s choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. But at all levels of development the most critical and essential ones are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. However, across different social groups, the level of Human Development is not uniform. Particularly SC and ST, who are considered as marginalized have the lowest level of Human Development. Even between SC and ST, one can notice gaps and disparities in the level and progress of Human Development. The present study is the first of its kind in India and Karnataka State, where an attempt has been made to examine the disparities between SC and ST in HDI for Mysuru district based on primary data.

The study collected information on the three dimension indicators of (Literacy, Drop-out Children’s, Health, child mortality, sanitation, clean drinking water, housing, cooking fuel, assets and Social discrimination) of Human Development from the 360 selected SC and ST households in Mysuru district. The study used Chi-Square Test, Independent sample t’ test and ANOVA for testing the hypotheses.

The study is focused on region-wise and caste wise (SC and ST) differences in human development in the district. As per the estimated HDI for the selected SC and ST households, the standard of living indicators contributed for greater deprivation followed by health and education. Within the standard of living indicators sanitation was the most deprived followed by cooking fuel, housing and assets. The caste wise analysis indicated that ST were the most deprived followed by SC.

The First chapter deals are introductory in nature. It contains, Statement of the problem, Research Gap, Objectives, Hypotheses, Methodology and layout of the study. Second Chapter contains with Review of Literature. This chapter has focused on the issues of Concept and Measurement of Human development, Economic Growth and Human Development, Human Development in global, National and State level Disparities, and Social Group Disparities (SC and ST’s of Human Development Disparities). Third Chapter deals with the Progress in Human Development, Trends of Global Human Development index from 1980 to 2011, Trends of Human Development in India (this is Inter state Disparities), and Trends of Human Development in Karnataka, Economic Status of Karnataka. Fourth Chapter deals with a profile of welfare Programmes of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in
Karnataka, and SC and STs development programmes initiated at central and State levels, some Voluntary agencies and corporate bodies like, Social Welfare Department, SC and STs Development Corporation, Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation, and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Development Programme, These are all departments has lunched various Developmental or Welfare Programmes for SC/ST’s and OBC’s. The Fifth chapter deals with human development status among SC and STs in Karnataka and Mysuru District, it includes status of human development by social groups, dimensions of human development, demographic profile of dalits, health, housing, water, access to electricity, land, and occupational pattern of dalits, and poverty among dalits. Sixth Chapter deals with Primary data Analysis on the Progress of Human Development Index among the SC & ST collected from Mysore Taluk and Narasipura taluks of Mysore District. Comparison would be made among two taluks. And Seventh Chapter deals with Findings, Hypothesis Testing, Suggestions, and Conclusion.

The primary study analysis that, the education level is poor among SC and STs in the study area which is also proved by Chi-square test that, the differences between the opinions are significant at one percent level (0.012) and It is found that Mysuru taluk is better in educational attainment compared to T.Narasipura taluk and Scheduled caste is in a better position compared to Scheduled tribes in both the taluks. Further, there is a region-wise difference in education level in the study area. It is very clear that, the majority of the SC and ST respondents are low income (1000-15000) people which constitute more than 88 to 92 per cent in the study area. The health condition of SCs and STs is almost similar and they have been suffering from various diseases in the study area which is also proved by the Chi-Square Test which reveals that, there are differences in opinions between SC and ST’s, and these differences are not statistically significant. It is provide that, in rural areas of Mysuru taluk, maximum of SC and ST’s respondents felt that they have no better economic status and only 8 percent of SC and 2 percent ST respondents felt they have better economic status. Whereas, in urban areas of Mysuru taluk, 52.5 percent of SC’s and 57.5 percent of ST’s don’t have better economic status. It it’s found that the majority of the respondents have said that, they restricted by the people belong to other categories in the study area and there is a huge problem of social discrimination in the study area.