

SC/ST welfare activities of social welfare department in Karnataka state

¹Budhabharat S Bhende, ²Chandrakant M Yatanoor

¹ Research Scholar, Institute of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Studies and Research, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, India

² Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi, (Present Registrar, Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi), Karnataka, India.

Abstract

Karnataka is well known in the country as a model state from the points of view of social welfare and economic development. Karnataka has also witnessed a strong Dalit movement, which fought for the human rights and distributive justice. The state government has established the Directorate of Social Welfare to plan and execute special programmes for the social and economic progress of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Social Welfare Department is the Nodal Department to monitor the overall Development of Scheduled Caste people in Karnataka. The higher echelons of the power structure that constitute a microscopic minority among the Scheduled Castes receive the reservation benefits. The percentage of STs Living in permanent houses with better civic amenities is lower when compared to SCs and other population. Adequate funds are not spent on various socially beneficial activities by the Department of Social Welfare. The contribution of Central Government is inadequate for the social empowerment of SC/ST population. It is necessary to earmark adequate funds and implement various development programmes based on social commitment and responsibility. The elected representatives and officials responsible for non-utilization of funds and non-performance should be brought to the book in order to prevent any misuse and misappropriation of funds meant for the development of SC/ST communities in the state of Karnataka.

Keywords: welfare activities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes etc

Introduction

Karnataka is well known in the country as a model state from the points of view of social welfare and economic development. It has a great legacy of social reformation movement led by Basava who played a historical role in the establishment of a welfare state based on human values and progressive experiments. Nalvadi Krishna Raja Vodeyar also played a crucial role in the modernization of Karnataka and empowerment of Dalits and other weaker sections before independence. Devaraj Urs also remains in the history of Karnataka as the foremost champion of social justice and economic equity. Karnataka has also witnessed a strong Dalit movement, which fought for the human rights and distributive justice. The state government has established the Directorate of Social Welfare to plan and execute special programmes for the social and economic progress of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The department has implemented several programmes for the benefit of SC/ST population and prepared grounds for the welfare and progress of these marginalized sections through suitable legislative support, financial support, planning support and social support. Studies have reported that Karnataka model of development is based on constitutional aspirations and human values. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entitled to constitutional safeguards, reservation benefits and welfare opportunities. They are also fully entitled to certain rights and privileges, which were denied to them in the past on the ground of caste system and the practice of untouchability. The Government of Karnataka, through Social Welfare Department, formulated various programmes and schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes especially for their integrated

development since 1956. It was earlier called as the Depressed Classes Department and was headed by the Commissioner for Depressed Classes along with an Additional Development Commissioner. In 1956, the Department was named as Social Welfare Department and in 1959; the district level officers were re-designated as District Social Welfare Officers. They looked after the welfare of SC/STs, Backward Classes, Minorities, Women and Child Welfare, Physically Handicapped and other disadvantaged sections of society. In the year 1975, the Women and Child Welfare along with Disabled Welfare, was separated into a separate department. The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities was separated in 1977. The Department of Tribal Welfare was separated out from this department in 1998. At present, the Commission rate of Social Welfare is primarily responsible for the development of SC/ST population. Social Welfare Department is the Nodal Department to monitor the overall Development of Scheduled Caste people in Karnataka. The department provides financial assistance to students in terms of sanctioning various types of scholarships and incentives, management of pre-metric and post-metric hostels, residential schools, training centre etc., special emphasis is given for infrastructure development in sc colonies / thandas along with construction of various types of bhavans for social activities, implementation of economic development schemes, self-employment schemes, ganga kalyana yojane, land purchase scheme and other training programmes are being taken up by Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation, Karnataka Thanda Development Corporation, Dr. Babu Jagajivan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation and Karnataka Residential Education Institutional Society etc. The department

also sponsors SC candidates to nursing and para-medical other job oriented training programmes to unemployed youths. The role of Social Welfare Department in the development of SC/ST population in Karnataka is examined in this article, which is based on qualitative research method

Status of Scheduled Castes

According to the Census Report (2015), in Karnataka there are 1.04 crore SC and ST population. The Scheduled Caste population consists of 17.5 percent of the population in Karnataka state. They are known by different names in different parts of the state and comprise many sub-castes and communities. At present, about 101 sub-castes have been recognized as Scheduled Castes who are the largest single group in the state. However, they are also the weakest in terms of political, economic, social and cultural resources. They are largely concentrated in the rural areas and depend upon agricultural labor or agriculture related activities for subsistence. Those who have migrated to the cities and townships have taken up occupations such as construction work, street sweeping and other manual labour, which are not economically remunerative. Bhat (2005:06) observes: "The reservation benefits are received by the higher echelons of the power structure that constitute a microscopic minority among the Scheduled Castes. The majority of them languishes in low-end jobs and remains below the poverty line according to the empirical evidence. The ownership of agricultural land is minimal and the majority of the land holders have small and unviable holdings". The SC households constituted a mere 10.9 percent, which is not satisfactory. They depend on cultivation and other manual labor operations for their livelihood. They have limited sources of income since they earn their livelihood from less remunerative sources. They are denied access to both material and cultural resources because of the existing social and economic orders. They also experience social exclusion, which is the root cause for their backwardness. The income levels of SCs reveals a wide gap when compared to other sections of society in the state. The expenditure level is also low because of limited income generating opportunities

Status of Scheduled Tribes

There are several indigenous groups of people known as „Primitive Tribal Groups“ in Karnataka state. The tribal population of Karnataka has increased to 42.48 lakh in 2011. They constitute 6.95 percent of the population in the state. The decadal growth has increased to 80.8 percent because of a spurt in fertility rates and addition of several new tribes to the Scheduled Tribes category. In Karnataka, Scheduled Tribes enjoy the benefit of reservation in the legislature, educational institutions, government jobs and other developmental activities. There is perceptible improvement in the sex ratio of STs since 2011. The child sex ratio is also high. The gap between the ST male and female literacy rate has also declined marginally according to recent statistics. The literacy rate for ST women is the lowest in the state when compared to other women. There is unequal access to educational resources and opportunities. The development programmes have not reached these sections because of poor literacy and massive social exclusion. Enrolment in secondary and higher education is lower than primary education. The tribal economy is based on subsistence agriculture, hunting and gathering activities. The

land ownership is very poor. A majority of the Scheduled Tribes are Small and marginal landholders in Karnataka state. Chandrashekar (2002:07) notes: "More than half of the ST population is in the workforce in the unorganized and non-remunerative sectors. The STs largely own low-productivity assets. They have not developed vocational skills and pushed into jobs with poor remuneration. The largest percentage of ST women is in household industries and agricultural labour. A majority of STs have small units with low productivity and sources of income generation. The rural Scheduled Tribes have the lowest per capita income and expenditure pattern due to limited resources and opportunities". The community also suffers from infant and maternal deaths due to poverty, hunger, malnutrition and other constraints. There are inadequate educational and healthcare institutions in the tribal areas. The women's access to antenatal care has worsened over a period. There is a marginal increase in the institutional deliveries in the recent times. The community suffers from certain genetic and other diseases due to inadequate healthcare facilities. The nutritional status of women and children is also very poor due to declining access of the tribal people to forest resources. Kumar (2005:13) comments: "The percentage of STs Living in permanent houses with better civic amenities is lower when compared to SCs and other population. They have acquired land through land purchase scheme to a limited extent. They also have limited self-employment opportunities. The non-government organizations and government organizations have not developed a healthy partnership for the integrated development of tribes in the state. The human development status of the Scheduled Tribes is not satisfactory".

Social Welfare Department of Karnataka State Objectives and Functions

The socio-economic and educational development and empowerment of Scheduled Caste people is the vision of the Scheduled Caste Development Department. The department is responsible for the implementation of welfare and development schemes for the educational, economic and social development of Scheduled Caste people. The schemes are funded by the Central Government under the „Centrally Sponsored Schemes“ and implemented by State Government alone. The schemes are implemented broadly at three different levels – namely a) State level (Social Welfare Commissionerate), b) District level (Zilla Panchayat) and c) Taluk Panchayat level. These schemes cover the main priority sectors: education, employment, housing, irrigation, etc. The objectives of the department are as follows: * To promote education among SCs by creating improved educational opportunities and establishment of quality educational institutions. * To promote the livelihood of SCs by creating economic opportunities through skill development, capacity building and conducting training programmes etc. * To promote economic empowerment of SCs: make them economically self-dependent. * To prevent and eliminate discrimination and exploitation.* To ensure dignity of living among SC communities by providing essential and adequate community infrastructure in SC habitats.* To create comprehensive social awareness and bring about attitudinal changes for ensuring social justice and equity for all.* To deliver good governance and ensuring transparency. The functions of the department include: * Construction and maintenance of educational infrastructures in Hostels and

Residential Schools for SCs, both Girls and Boys. * Undertaking capacity building and skill development programmes for unemployed youths * Effective implementation of Reservation Act by giving priority to employment and education. * Implementation and Monitoring of Reservation Policies, POA Act and PCR Act. * Providing habitat improvement and basic amenities like drinking water, CC roads, drainages, toilets in SC habitats. * Conducting mass awareness programmes at State / District / Taluk levels for general public, officers / officials. * To promote Good Governance in its full form and in its true spirit viz., improve the delivery system; increase accountability; eliminate corruption and bring Transparency in the day to day functions through E-Governance and Etechnology.

Organizational Structure

The Commissioner of Social Welfare heads the department of Social Welfare. Several officers and functionaries at the state level assist him/her. The welfare programmes are implemented by the Zilla Panchayats at the district level. The District Social Welfare Officer is Head of Social Welfare at the District Level and assists the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat in implementing the Social Welfare Programmes. The Taluk Social Welfare Officer is the Head of the Taluk level unit and he/she works under the control of Taluk Panchayat and assist the Executive Officers, Taluk Panchayat and District Social Welfare Officer of the District for the implementation of Departmental Schemes. The hierarchy of the Commissionerate of Social Welfare is as follows: * Office of the Commissioner, Social Welfare. * Office of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Research Institute. * Office of the Principal, Pre-examination Training Centre. * Office of the District Social Welfare Officer. * Office of the Taluk Social Welfare Officer. * Office of the Hostel Warden.

Welfare Schemes

The department implements educational, economic and social welfare schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka state.

Educational Programmes

The department implements several educational programmes for the improvement of the educational status of SC/ST population.

Prominent educational programmes include: * Assistance to pre primary to Scheduled Castes Students. * Pre-metric and post metric concessions to Scheduled Castes Students. * Reservation of seats in educational institutions. * Pre-metric hostels to accommodate students studying in standard 5 to 10. * Post metric hostels to accommodate students studying for post metric courses. * Special incentives to Scheduled Castes students who get 60 % or above marks in SSLC and post metric courses. * Book Bank scheme for students studying in professional courses. * Tutorial system for students who failed in SSLC, Higher Secondary and degree Courses. * Educational concessions to parallel college students. * Educational concession to Scheduled Caste students studying in self financing colleges. * Educational concessions to students of ITI and Vocational Institutions. * Better education scheme with residential facilities. * Financial assistance to children of those who engaged in unclean occupation. * Sports Hostel to impart training in sports and games to talented SC/ST Students. * Model Residential Schools to impart education to bright students. * Imparting coaching to appear for civil service through IAS coaching centers. * Assistance for Centre of Excellence for skill development. * Pre Examination Training Centers. * Entrance coaching (Medical/Engineering). * Assistance for subsidized hostels.

The department manages hostels in the urban and rural areas to facilitate the educational progress of the SC/ST communities. The students receive scholarship, food, clothing, shelter and other basic needs in the Pre-Metric and Post-Metric hostels throughout the state. In addition to this, several voluntary agencies are also encouraged to run hostels wherever necessary, by giving them only food charges, building rent and honorarium to the staff. These are called Grant-In-Aid Hostels. The department also provides prize money for the meritorious students, cash prize for rank holders, financial assistance to the students in higher educational institutions, extra study tour charges, and financial assistance to study in abroad and allied facilities. The department also organizes several training programmes for the academic and professional development of SC/ST students and youth. They are called as training centers for the development of proficiency. The students are also trained for the competitive examinations at various levels.

Table 1: Details of Educational Facilities

S. No.	Number of Organizations	Beneficiaries
1	Pre-Metric Hostels for Boys and Girls – 1272	98,526
2	Aided Pre-Metric Hostels for Boys and Girls – 190	10609
3	Post-Metric Hostels for Boys and Girls – 415	62368
4	Aided Post-Metric Hostels for Boys and Girls – 48	3838
5	Pre-Examination Coaching Centers – 01	5050
6	Residential Schools – 91	11375
7	Morarji Desai/Navodaya Residential Schools-152	37300
8	Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential Schools-82	16400
9	Morarji Desai/Pre-University Residential Schools-12	2040
10	Other Residential schools – 24	5600

Courtesy: Annual Report, 2013, Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore.

The data reveal that there are no adequate coaching centre is established across the state to improve the proficiency of SC/ST students. It shows the negligent attitude of the state

government towards better human resources development in the field Education. The pre-metric and post-metric hostels are also not adequate to meet the educational developmental needs

of SC/ST students across the state. The residential schools are also not adequate to meet the growing educational needs of these communities. Experience reveals that most of these hostels are not properly managed in terms of basic needs, infrastructural development, training, orientation, health and security of the students in the present times. Most of these hostels do not have well equipped rooms, toilet facilities, libraries, sports wings and other amenities due to lack of political will and social activism. Rajamma (2006:14) laments: "There is no systematic monitoring and evaluation of the educational facilities given to the students of these marginalized sections of society. Besides this, the scholarship amount given to matriculation students (Rs.380), degree students (Rs.570), professional course students (Rs.820), and post-graduate students (Rs.1200) is not adequate to provide healthy food and allied facilities".

Economic Development Programmes

The department implements certain development programmes to improve the economic status of the marginalized SC/ST sections of the society. Prominent among them include: * Self-employment schemes for educated unemployed SC Youths.* Apprenticeship to certificate holders of ITI, Eng. Degree and Diploma to develop their skill in the trade in which they

acquired technical qualifications. * Advocate grants. * Free legal aid facilities and related programmes.

The department also implements certain programmes to promote cottage industries and economic status of SC/ST population. Prominent among the benefits include - (a) provisions of financial assistance for improving their own trade and business, (b) provision of marketing facilities and technical guidance, and (c) setting up training and production centers for giving training in trades like rope-making, basket making, weaving and tailoring. The department also provides professional assistance for the empowerment of SC/ST population under different categories such as industry-centered development and agriculture – centered development across the state. The department provides financial assistance to the poor and needy persons. Loans and subsidies are also provided to the beneficiaries to improve agriculture, cottage industry and self-employment programmes undertaken by the beneficiaries. The research and development activities are also undertaken to evaluate the social and economic status of these sections. The directorate provides financial assistance for the infrastructure development in the localities having SC/ST population.

Table 2: Details of Economic Facilities

S. No.	Programmes	Central Assistance	State Assistance	Total (in lakhs)
1	Department of Social Welfare	1985.00	6417.00	8402.00
2	Special Component Plan	0.00	87500.00	87500.00
3	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation	539.00	10000.00	10539.00
4	Banjara Development Corporation	0.00	150.00	150.00
5	Zilla Panchayat	120.83	4219.89	4340.72
6	Taluk Panchayat	15787.17	6820.67	22607.84
	Total	18432.00	115107.56	133539.56

Courtesy: Annual Report, 2013, Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore.

The data reveal that department of social welfare has spent about Rs.8402.00 lakh for the development of SC/ST population through central and state funds. The total amount spent for the development of these communities under Special Component Plan stood at Rs. 87500.00 lakh. The contribution of Government of India is nil since it is totally funded by the state government. The sub-plan amount for SC/ST welfare is Rs.3500.00 lakh. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation has spent Rs.10539.00 lakh under central and state funds for the development of these communities. The Banjara Development Corporation has spent Rs.150.00lakh for the development of Banjara community, which comes under Scheduled Caste. Heggade (1991:12) states: "The amount spent for the development of these marginalized sections is inadequate when compared to the population of these communities. Adequate funds are not earmarked for the welfare and progress of SC/ST communities in the new millennium with reference to Karnataka state".

Social Development Programmes

The department monitors the human rights violations in the form of bonded labor, human trafficking and other anti-

development practices that would worsen the lives of SC/ST population. The department implements certain programmes to improve the social status of SC/ST population in the state. Prominent among them include: * Housing grant to houseless scheduled castes, * Interest free housing loan, * Financial assistance to inter caste married couples, * Commemoration of temple entry proclamation, * Payment of financial assistance from minister's distress relief fund to persons who are suffering from incurable diseases, * Financial assistance for the publication of books written by authors belonging to Scheduled Castes community, * Rehabilitation of victims of Atrocities, * Purchase of Agricultural land, * Advocates Grant, * Related other schemes.

The Directorate provides Rs.50000/- to the couple to promote inter-caste marriages and eradicate untouchability. It also provides pension benefit to the widows, unmarried women and disabled women of these communities. There is also provision for the rehabilitation of disabled and disadvantaged SC/ST women. Financial assistance is also provided to the unemployed youth to undertake self-employment programmes. Irrigation and electricity facilities are also extended to the farmers of these communities.

Table 3: Details of Social Facilities

S. No.	Programmes	Central Assistance	State Assistance	Total (In Lakhs)
1	Construction Of Houses	0.00	4932.00	4932.00
2	Relief Operations	200.00	200.00	400.00
3	Eradication Of Untouchability	150.00	150.00	300.00
4	Sc/St Commission Activities	0.00	100.00	100.00
5	Civil Rights Enforcement Activities	150.00	150.00	300.00
6	Seminars And Conferences	50.00	50.00	100.00
	Total	550.00	5582.00	6132.00

Courtesy: Annual Report, 2013, Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore.

The data reveal that Rs.4932.00 lakh were spent on the construction of houses for the poor and needy SC/ST people through state government financial assistance. The directorate has Rs.400.00 lakh for the relief and rehabilitation activities in times of disasters and crisis. Rs.300 lakh was spent on eradication of untouchability related activities. Rs.300.00 lakh was spent on civil rights enforcement activities. Rs. 100.00 lakh was spent on SC/ST commission activities. Another Rs.100.00lakh was spent on organization of seminars and conferences on Dalit related issues and concerns. Chakaraborthy (2000:07) points out: "Adequate funds are not spent on various socially beneficial activities by the Department of Social Welfare. The contribution of Central Government is absolutely inadequate for the social empowerment of SC/ST population"

Other Initiatives

The department also implements several schemes for the uplift of the SC/ST population. They include:

- Provision for adequate facilities, including legal aid, to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;
- Provisions for travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses, including the victims of atrocities, during investigation and trial of offences under the act;
- Provision for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of the atrocities;
- Appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of the act; capacity building for conflict resolution
- Setting up of committees at appropriate levels as the state government may think necessary to assist the government in formulation of such measures;
- Provision for a periodic assessment of the working of this act with a view to suggesting measures for its better implementation; and identification of atrocity prone areas.

Table 4: Details of Distribution Funds under Plan and Non-Plan SC/ST Welfare Programmes.

S. No.	Districts	Plan Component	Non-Plan Component	Amount (in lakhs)
1	Bangalore Urban	3341.50	1926.89	52.68.39
2	Bangalore Rural	403.40	583.57	986.97
3	Chitradurga	1407.50	1237.77	2645.27
4	Kolar	1096.94	1100.90	2197.84
5	Shivamoga	1129.05	1182.11	2311.16
6	Tumkur	1803.60	1600.63	3404.23
7	Davanagere	938.23	1017.21	1955.44
8	Ramnagara	511.20	597.61	1108.81
9	Chikkaballapura	941.13	734.18	1675.31
10	Mysuru	1861.80	1634.34	3496.14
11	Chikmagalur	571.00	867.53	1438.53
12	Dakshina Kannada	427.81	545.53	973.34
13	Hassan	1120.40	1249.68	2370.08
14	Kodagu	173.42	329.82	503.24
15	Mandya	1155.08	945.07	2100.15
16	Chamarajanagara	758.34	786.18	1544.52
17	Udupi	278.71	329.48	608.19
18	Belagavi	1696.44	1565.21	3261.65
19	Vijayapura	1292.23	1194.03	2486.26
20	Dharwad	874.46	796.56	1671.02
21	Uttara Kannad	396.65	649.83	1046.48
22	Bagalkot	783.81	759.95	1543.76
23	Gadag	441.06	653.13	1094.19
24	Haveri	433.92	867.48	1301.40
25	Gulbarga	1758.41	1854.27	3612.68
26	Bellary	1109.64	1077.28	2186.92
27	Bidar	940.93	1164.67	2105.60
28	Raichur	1205.67	1031.36	2237.03
29	Koppal	594.00	540.75	1134.75
30	Yadgir	581.23	590.03	1171.26
	Total	30027.56	29413.05	59440.61

Courtesy: Annual Report, 2013, Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore.

The data reveal that there is an imbalance in terms of distribution of funds under plan and non-plan activities for the development of SC/ST communities in various districts of Karnataka state. It is evident from the table that the districts, which have more population of SC/ST communities such as Bengaluru (rural), Chitradurga, Kolar, Mysuru, Bijapur, Kalburgi, Bellary, Raichur and other have received inadequate funds for the development of SC/ST communities. The districts, which are close to the power structure such as Bengaluru (urban), Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan and Shivamoga, have received more funds for political reasons. Moreover, funds are not allocated according to the percentage of the population of SC/ST communities in the state. Arles (2001:04) reports: "Planned and deliberate efforts are not made for the integrated development of SC/ST communities in Karnataka state. The Social Welfare Department has not been considered as a prominent department from development point of view in Karnataka in the post independence era".

Special Component Plan

The concept of Special Component Plan was introduced in the VI Five Year Plan to facilitate the economic upliftment of SC/ST population in the country. Karnataka has implemented this plan and all development departments are directed to earmark 15% of their total budget allocation for the welfare of SC/ST people. Agriculture, soil conservation, horticulture, sericulture, forest, cooperation, fisheries, rural development and panchayat raj, industries and commerce, housing, employment and training, women and child welfare and other departments implement the SCP in the state. The special area programmes and target group oriented programmes are not effectively implemented for the benefit of these communities, says Anand (2013:02).

Conclusion

The Government of Karnataka has not achieved notable progress from the point of view of integrated development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are the most disadvantaged sections of society. Scholars and activists have identified several loopholes from this point of view. They have urged the state government to bring amendments to the Karnataka Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources), Act, 2013. The government has not allocated 24.75% funds proportionate to the population of the SC/ST communities so far. It is necessary to ensure proper allocation of funds and utilization of funds for the welfare and progress of SC/ST communities in the state. It is necessary to earmark adequate funds and implement various development programmes based on social commitment and responsibility. The elected representatives and officials responsible for non-utilization of funds and non-performance should be brought to the book in order to prevent any misuse and misappropriation of funds meant for the development of SC/ST communities in the state of Karnataka.

References

1. Anand A. A Case for Bhim Rajya, 2012. Retrieved from www.outlookindia.com
2. Anand S. Visible Dalits, Invisible Brahmins. In Rajan, N. (ed.) *Practicing Journalism: Values, Constraints, Implication*. Sage Publication, 2005.
3. Anjaneya R, Bistee, Gooru, Sreeramulu. Status of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka. *Indian Streams Research Journal*. 2014; 3(12):1-5.
4. Arles JP. Economic and Social Promotion of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in India. *International Labour*. 2001; 103(1):29-64.
5. Balasubramaniam J. Dalits and a Lack of Diversity in the Newsroom, *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2011; 46(11):73.
6. Bhat, Umesh. *Status of Dalits from Marginalization to Mainstream*. India. Delhi: Vista International, 2005.
7. Chakraborty, Gurupada. Development of SCs and STs: The Success So Far. *Social Change*. 2000; 30(3-4):143-162.
8. Chandra, Vinaya V. *Impact of Development among Jenu Kurabas, Betta Kurabas and Soliga Tribes of Gundlupet Taluk, Chamarajanagara District* (M. A. Dissertation). India. Karnataka: University of Mysore, 1991.
9. Chandrashekhara TR. *Tribal Development*. Some Notes (ed), A.S.Prabhakar, *Aesthetics of Tribal Development*, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi, Karnataka, India. 2004, 14.
10. Devindrappa K, Rahul V, Shinde. Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka. *Indian Streams Research Journal*. 2014; 4(8):1-2.
11. Annual Report. India. Government of Karnataka. Bangalore: Directorate of Social Welfare, 2010. Retrieved from www.sw.kar.nic.in
12. Heggade OD. Ambedkar's Social Theory of Labour Exploitation, Paper presented in the National Seminar on The Life, Mission, Contributions and Relevance of Babasaheb Dr.BR.Ambedkar. Government of India. New Delhi: Department of Welfare, 1991.
13. Kumar, Ashok. *Struggle for Economic Freedom and Social Justice of Scheduled Castes in South India*. India. Delhi: Kolpur Publications, 2005.
14. Mahantesh S, Vasudev, Sedam H. Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka: A Case Study of Yadgir District. *Research Directions*. 2014; 1(8):02.
15. Nanjunda, Devajana C, Dinesha PT. Role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) interventions on tribal health: Some annotations from grass root level. *International NGO Journal*. 2011; 6(9):193-196.
16. Rajamma N. *An Economic Analysis of Development Programmes for SC/ST – A Case Study of Mysore District* (Unpublished Doctoral Thesis). India. Karnataka: University of Mysore, 2008.
17. Somasundaram M, Kibe RV. *Soliga the Tribe and its Stride*, Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra, B.R.Hills, Chamarajnagar District. Karnataka, India, 1990.
18. Yadav SK. *Government Welfare Scheme for Tribal Development* (ed) A.N.Sharma, *Tribal Welfare and Development: Emerging Role of Anthropological Studies in India*. India. New Delhi: Concept Publishing House, 2002.
19. Retrieved from <http://sw.kar.nic.in/introduction.htm>
20. Retrieved from <http://www.karnataka.gov.in/socialwelfare/Pages/Home.aspx>
21. Retrieved from <http://sw.kar.nic.in/orgStructure.htm>
22. Retrieved from <http://www.academicjournals.org/journal/INGOJ/article-abstract/929440341092>