ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 12| Issue: 4| April 2026|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2026: 8.753 || ISI Value: 1.188

SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA

Dr. Niranjan. R[1], Dr. Komaraswamy D H[2]

[1]*Associate Professor, Department of Studies in Economics, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari, Karnataka.583105*

[2]*Guest faculty, Department of Studies in Economics P G Centre Yelburga, Koppal University, Karnataka.583236*

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra27260
DOI No: 10.36713/epra27260

ABSTRACT

Multidimensional concept of human development is enlarging people of choice. In this study estimate social inequality in human development across social groups in Karnataka. Karnataka was one of the socially backwords state the reason for lack of resource. This study using secondary data drown form estimate NSSO 61st and 68th round data 2004-05 to 2011-12 and human development report (KHDR-2015). Study estimates district and division wise or sub-state level estimate inequality or variation across social groups. Study taken four administrative divisions Kalaburagi, Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore divisions. This study mainly taken socio-economic indicators for household education level, occupation, land ownership, ration cards and cooking fuel for measuring inequality. This study classified social groups are Schedule caste (SC), Schedule Trib (ST), Other Backward caste (OBC) and Others casts. Results of the study the Kalaburagi division was most backword and more social inequality division Bangalore division was developed division in the state.

KEY WORD*: Social Inequality, Social Groups*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of human development is enlarging people of choice. In 1990 that the united Nation came up with the first Human Development Report in an attempt to shift the focus of development policies and programmes from pure economic considerations to challenging human welfare concerns (United Nations, 1990). The report emphasised that people were the real wealth of any society, therefore, the basic objective of all development efforts must be to create an enabling environment for the people to live long, healthy and creative lives. The very philosophy that the people must be at the centre stage of all development efforts is, however, not new. It has been articulated in different ways by Aristotle, Lagrange, Smith, Ricardo, Marx and Mill. However, the concept of development with people at the centre has repeatedly been obscured by the development framework that concentrates on the expansion of the output of the creation of wealth is only a means of human well-being. It is and should not be the end of development.[1]

The multidimensional concept of inequality the theoretically, define social inequalities: inequalities are difference that consider unjust. Inequality is a negation of equality. Late a perception of inequality there is a nation of injustice, a violation of some equality (Therborn-2006). [2]The social inequalities leading to historically denied opportunities to lower social groups has been deeply rooted in the caste system in India for generations (Thorat and Newman, 2007; Jodhka and Shah, 2010). An analysis that confirms that systems based an race, social class, religion, gender, sexuality, ethnic identity, nation and age mutually from the constructive features of social organisation. Inequalities are embedded in social and political structures and affect citizens access to basic services. Inequality in India is about education, health, nutrition, sanitation, and opportunities as much as it is about rising income inequality. It is difficult to quantify these aspects of horizontal inequality (Himanshu-2019).

Several socio-economic study conditions are in social terms, partially inherited and affect the opportunities and expectations of peoples' lives in various sectors and spheres of social and economic life. Thus, a relationship is established between the outset social inequality level and the real possibilities of upward social mobility (Carmo 2009). Inequality of result among generation is the source of the unfair advantage received by the next generation. If are concerned about equality of opportunity, next need to be concerned about inequality of outcome (Atkinson-2015).

Karnataka is one of the economically progressive states in India. Per Capita state Income (NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated at Rs. 231,246 in 2019-20 as against 2,12,477 in 2018-19 with a growth rate of 8,8%. The literacy rate of the State is 75.4 percent in 2011, which is above the National average of 74.04 percent. Karnataka is 7th most urbanized state with 38.6% of population living in urban areas. Interns of health, the average life expectancy age in the state is

[1] *Aalok Ranjan Chaurasia () Twenty-Five Years of Human Progress in India, 1990-2015, No. 19-05, Studies, MLC Foundation, Sham' Institute, Pp-1-27.*

[2] *Renato Miguel Carmo (2021) Social Inequalities: theories, concepts and problematics, Springer Nature, Soc Sci, 1:116, Pp-1-11, April*

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67 and the infant mortality rate in 24 percent 1,000 live births. Thus, the state has achieved steady economic growth, coupled with impressive strides in poverty reduction with 20.9 percent of the population below poverty line. Though the state is comparatively better positioned in terms of major socio-economic indicators, it is experiencing widened intra-regional inequality in the state. [3]This study estimates of social inequalities measured the intra-state inequality. In the education and health in the state and across the division wise based on the values in the state.

In the present study for social inequality in human development across social groups in Karnataka an attempt is being made at estimate both at the district and sub state levels, using the above three dimensions, such as education, health, income, occupation, land ownership, types of lighting and cocking fuel. It has progressively become low-level human development state, in terms of the proportion of people living below the poverty line, and with much slower improvements in human development indicators than other parts of the state. There is low Inequality along with the influence of regional diversities seen across the four main regions of the state it is necessary to study its various affecting the lives of its citizens at the district and division level based on the human development indicators identified for measuring the inequality of the divisions in the districts with the intention of accounting for variations in human development.

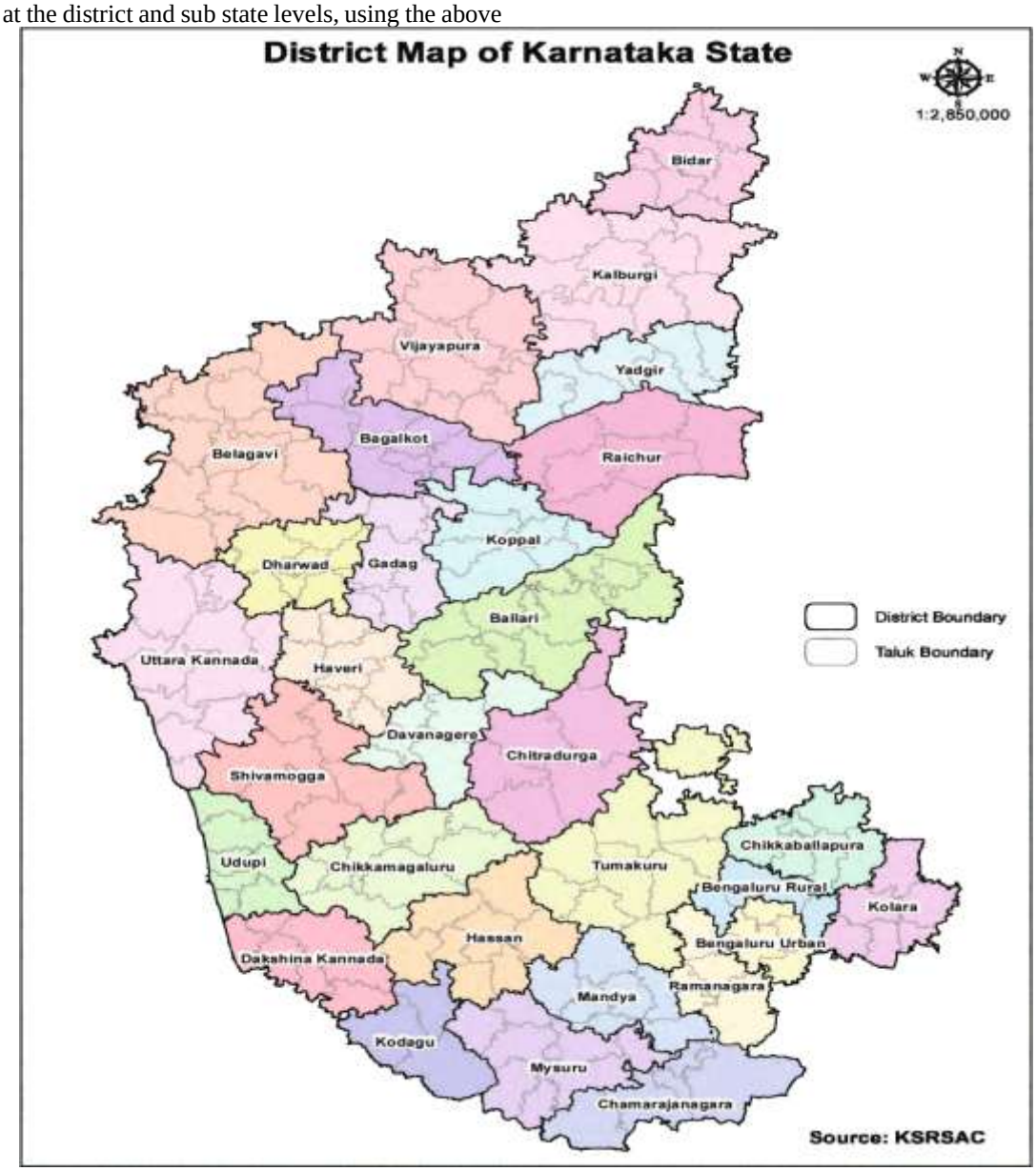


Figure:1 Karnataka Map

[3] *the extent of regional imbalances existing in the state which was identified by the Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the state, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka 13 taluks are in South Karnataka, and out of the total 61 relatively developed taluks, 21 are in North Karnataka and 40 are in South Karnataka. The committee has recommended a policy mix of resource transfer, fiscal incentives, and special programs for the development of the 114 backward taluks in the state. Additional resource transfer to meet the development requirement.*

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EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

Many studies dealt with national and international level of inequality and social inequality and human development. Government of Karnataka (1999) in this first Karnataka human development report calculated human development index for 20 districts for the year 1990-91. The study focused on the same methodology of UNDP, HDR 1990. This report has examined the status of human development in Karnataka in comparison with other states in India and also analysed on inter-district and intra district inequalities in human development. Aalok Ranjan Chaurasia (ed) in this paper estimates of the twenty-five years human progress in India, during 1990-2015. The analysis reveals that human progress, as reflected by the human development index medium by global standards and there are considerable variations in across states/Union Territories, although, there is evidence of convergence in human development index. This study suggests that human progress has largely been confined to progress in education whereas the contribution of the progress in health or well-being has been the smallest. This paper emphasises the need of generating the data necessary for monitoring human progress.

Renato Miguel Carmo (2021) in this study present a concise perusal of the different approaches developed in the study of social inequalities and in the relationship that they establish with various social processes and problems. The transcript does not mean to be thorough from the theoretical point of view, but rather to present an overview of the analytical complexity of the inequalities systems and demonstrate that they should be began difficulty of the inequalities systems and determine that they should be attempted in a multidimensional systemic and multiscale perspective. Lengfelder Christina (2019) in this paper presents explores how inequalities emerge, interact and persist throughout generations. The problem will present literature argued that income and social inequality adversely effects constitutive areas of human development that are connected to one another. The paper finds that diminishing in each of these areas are not only consequences of inequality, but also create more inequalities in other areas of human development, as they are connected to each other. Also, inequalities are often transmitted intergenerationally and thus perpetuated. These mechanisms will be called the dynamics of inequality. Ishwar Chandra Awasthi and Shrivastav (2016) analysis of the social and economic disparities across social groups in terms of education, employment, income, and livelihood, opportunities in selected villages of four districts in rural Uttar Pradesh. The results evidently lend credence to the statements that a huge proportion of the disadvantaged groups are prone to multiple deprivations, both in the society and in labour markets. Mehtabul Azam (2009) in this paper examine a distributional analysis of social group inequality in rural India. This study the variances in welfare as measured by per capita expenditure (PCE), among social groups in rural India across the entire welfare distribution. Study finds suggest that the policies to increase the human capital and strengthening the other productive assets of the SC and the ST households essential remain a focus of attention besides promoting a more active labour market in rural India. Lyudmila Gegel and Irena Lebedeve et.al (2015) in this study finds that using the unique empirical material the regular pattern after with the movement of certain students in the educational system depending on individual circumstances have been studied at the individual level. Results shows that the state educational policy of ensuring affordability of quality higher education and reduction of the risks of the educational inequality. Guo et.al (2018) this study shows that the research issue landscape in the literature of social class and inequality. This paper suggests that future effort may be devoted to topic urban inequalities, corporate social responsibility and public policy in connected capitalism, education and social inequality, community health intervention and social inequality in multicultural contexts and income inequality labour market reform and industrial relations. Gunnar Otte and Katharina Kuniben et.al (2021) in this study shows that social inequalities empirical focus in German countries. Social inequalities constitute one of the major research fields of sociology. This study main highlights recent developments in four core areas of inequality; educational inequality and returns on education; employment and the labour market, income, wealth, poverty and social mobility. However, this study finds the way toward the fruitful study on the interlinkages between social inequalities and macro-level outcomes. Krycia Cowling and Rakhi Dandona et, al (2014) this study analysis of social determinants of health in India; progress and inequities across states. This study results shows that changes in the MPI demonstrate progress in each area over time, nevertheless high rates continue in important areas: the majority of households in India use indoor biomass fuel and have unimproved sanitation, and over one-third of households with a child under the age of 3 years have undernourished children. Mehtabul Azam (2009) examine a distributional analysis of social group inequality in rural India. Study finds suggest that the policies to raise the human capital and strengthening the other productive assets of the SC and ST households must remain a focus of attention promoting a more active labor market in rural India. Rohit Mutatkar (2005) in this study argued that social disparities in levels of ling are the result of historically rooted social disadvantages for SC and ST by way of social exclusion and physical exclusion respectively, which continue to operate in current Indian society. Himanshu (2019) in this study shows that inequality in India a review of levels, trends and structure of inequality since the early 1990s in India. Examining trends based on standard economic indicators of income/consumption and wealth, this study briefly reviewed distributions of selected non-monetary indicators, such as education and health. Indranil dutta and Gaston Yalonetzky (2018) in this study measurement of social inequality is important it is equally important to understand the determinates of social inequality. The contribution of socio-economic and contextual covariates to understanding social inequality. Kulkarni (2002) in this study result shows that though there are disparities among social groups in India, these are not uniform across states, either in magnitude or in direction, and in a few cases go against common perceptions. The study calls for assessments of social development programmes and movements in various states to see why the disparity has narrowed in some states but not in others. Niranjan and Shivakumar (2019) this study results multidimensional shows that Kalaburagi division districts have lower levels of inequality in economic, health and education infrastructure

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indicators. This study suggests that policy implications for alleviate social disparity at district and divisions level as well as socio-religious groups. To contain spatial variation in poverty and inequality.

Empirical Data and Methodology

In this study estimate empirical study on social inequality in human development in Karnataka. This study estimates of social inequalities measured the intra-state inequality. In the education and health in the state and across the division wise based on the values in the state. This study estimates division wise or sub-state level estimate inequality or variation across social groups. Study taken four administrative divisions Kalaburagi, Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore divisions. This paper estimate based on NSSO data 61st round and 68th round – 2004-05 to 2011-12 and human development data drown from KHDR-2015 based on UNDP methods. This study mainly taken socio-economic indicators for household education level, occupation, land ownership, ration cards and cooking fuel for measuring inequality. This study classified social groups are Schedule caste (SC), Schedule Trib (ST), Other Backward caste (OBC) and Others casts. Using simple statistical tools and techniques following.

Empirical Analysis

Karnataka's performance in human development has been improving over the years in terms of HDI value, despite the slightly hovering ranking positions varying between 6th to 8th positions over the period from 1981- 0.346 to 2012- 0.611. It can be noted from that over the years there is a growth rate in human development index. While Kerala has fared well in all indices of human development and stands first in HDI rank, states like Karnataka are also affirmative. Karnataka does better in education index 0.577, respectively.

Health index compared to Karnataka with 0.633 and 0.577, respectively. The aggregate of all three indices puts Karnataka in 12th place. It is analysis form that in the state the poverty is on a decline. Karnataka have shown a decrease of 12.6 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively. This means that the consumption expenditure is better in Karnataka.

Table 1: District Human Development Index in Karnataka-2011

SL No	Indicators	HDI	Health Index	Education Index	Economic Index
	Bangalore Division				
1	Bangalore Rural	0.603	0.713	0.483	0.636
2	Bangalore Urban	0.928	0.919	0.868	1
3	Kolar	0.543	0.612	0.610	0.43
4	Ramanagara	0.533	0.728	0.517	0.402
5	Chikkaballapura	0.486	0.618	0.545	0.34
6	Chitradurga	0.386	0.445	0.523	0.246
7	Davanagere	0.528	0.523	0.71	0.396
8	Shimoga	0.596	0.774	0.597	0.458
9	Tumkur	0.471	0.649	0.489	0.33
	Mysore Division				
10	Mandya	0.491	0.741	0.556	0.287
11	Mysore	0.533	0.543	0.524	0.532
12	Kodagu	0.658	0.743	0.727	0.527
13	Chamarajnagar	0.401	0.607	0.452	0.234
14	Dakshina Kannada	0.691	0.848	0.600	0.647
15	Hassan	0.576	0.819	0.657	0.355
16	Udupi	0.675	1.000	0.76	0.405
17	Chikmangalur	0.627	0.815	0.677	0.446
	Belagavi Division				
18	Bagalkot	0.384	0.49	0.605	0.191
19	Belagavi	0.449	0.556	0.55	0.296
20	Vijayapura	0.33	0.624	0.4	0.144
21	Haveri	0.406	0.542	0.629	0.196
22	Dharwad	0.61	0.564	0.748	0.539
23	Gadag	0.35	0.307	0.67	0.208
24	Uttara Kannada	0.565	0.776	0.624	0.372
	Kalburgi Division				
25	Bidar	0.43	0.653	0.646	0.189
26	Kalburgi	0.407	0.398	0.659	0.256
27	Bellary	0.354	0.240	0.459	0.404
28	Koppal	0.280	0.197	0.613	0.183
29	Raichur	0.165	0.11	0.231	0.179
30	Yadgiri	0.196	0.559	0.23	0.084

Source: KHDR-2015

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The table 1 shows significant inter- district inequalities in medium human development in Karnataka state. Human development index values vary high from 0.928 for Bangalore urban, Dhakshina Kannada (0.691), Bangalore Rural (0.603), Udupi (0.675), Kodagu (0.658) and Chikmangalur (0.627) and to low human development for 0.165 in Raichur district, Yadgiri (196), Koppal (280), Vijayapura (0.330), Ballari (0.354) in 2011. The education index value very highest for Bangalore Urban (0.868), Udupi (0.760), Kodagu (0.727), Dharwad (0.748) and the low value for Raichur (0.231), Yadgiri (0.230), Ballari and Vijayapura. The health index shows that the highest value for Udupi (1.000), Bangalore urban district for (0.919), Dakshina Kannada (0.848), Hassan (0.819), Chikmangalur (0.815) and lowest for Raichur (0.110), Ballari (0.240), and Koppal (0.197). The economic index shows that the highest value variation for Bangalore Urban district (1.0), Bangalore rural (0.636), Dakshina Kannada (0.647) and the lowest values for Yadgiri (0.084), Raichur (0.179), Koppal (0.183), Bidar (0.183) and Ballari (0.189) in Karnataka. In 2011, human development index of most divisions into the medium category (0.493-0.694) and only 4 regions ware still the medium category (0.385-0.482). The Hyderabad Karnataka region was most of the districts very low human development inequality in the state.

Table:2 Division wise Household Education Level Social Groups in Karnataka

Social Groups Education Level	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bangaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
ST	25.00	23.93	25.00	24.24	20.00	21.88	25.00	22.76
SC	25.00	22.79	24.88	21.70	19.64	22.20	24.84	22.95
OBC	22.21	16.72	18.92	16.08	20.99	17.73	22.91	21.04
OTHERS	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	16.67	16.67	16.67	25.00

Source: Estimate based on NSSO 61st round and 68th round – 2004-05 to 2011-12.

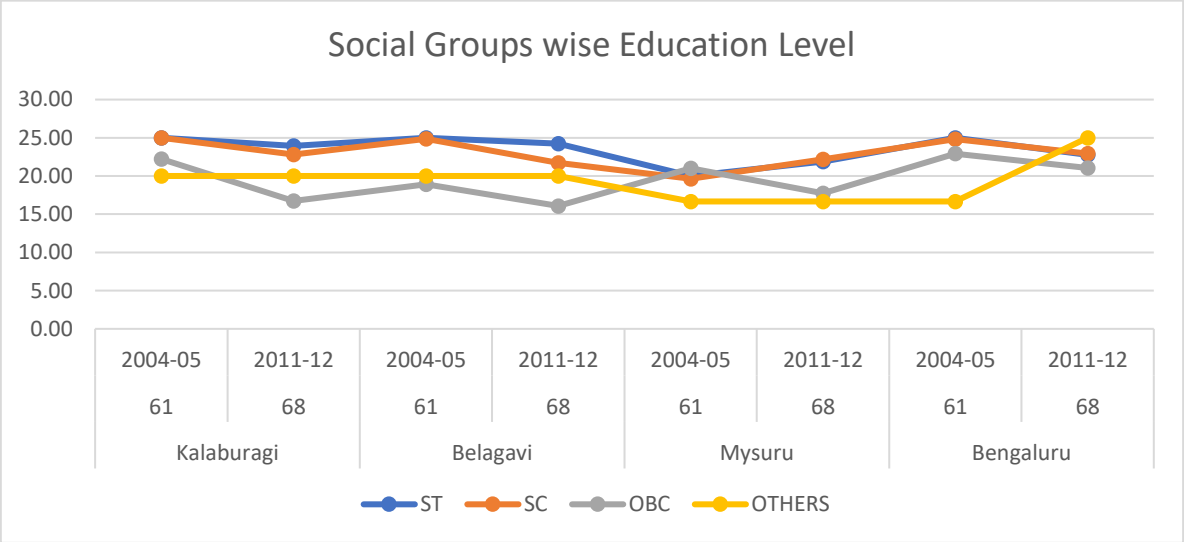


Figure: 2 Education level by social groups in Karnataka

In this table 2 shows that division wise household education level of social groups in Karnataka in 2004-05 and 2011-12. The education level for ST is 25 percent in 61st round and 23 percent in 68th round in Kalaburagi and Belagavi division it is highest in the state and Mysore and Bangalore division for lowest for both rounds in the state. The education level for SCs was highest for Kalaburagi, Belagavi and Bangalore divisions in 61st round and lowest in 68th round in the state. The education level for OBCs was highest for Kalaburagi and Bangalore division in 61st round and lowest for 68th round in the state. The other education level for lowest for Mysore division and highest for Bangalore division in Karnataka. The improvement for the SC and ST during 2004-05 to 2011-12. Can be higher than other categories including the general population, except in post-graduation level where the SCs have done the best. One can see the continuation of the inequalities and the outcome indicators do not suggest better performance by the non-SC/ST/OBC category than the general population.

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Table:3 Division wise Household Occupation Social Groups in Karnataka

Types of Households	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bangaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
ST	17.62	15.95	17.95	18.18	16.67	15.10	16.67	15.67
SC	17.62	15.95	17.95	18.18	16.67	15.10	16.67	15.67
OBC	17.59	18.95	17.99	16.9	20	17.01	20	17.93
OTHERS	17.59	17.40	18.59	16.37	16.67	15.45	16.67	16.15

Source: Estimate based on NSSO 61st round and 68th round– 2004-05 to 2011-12.

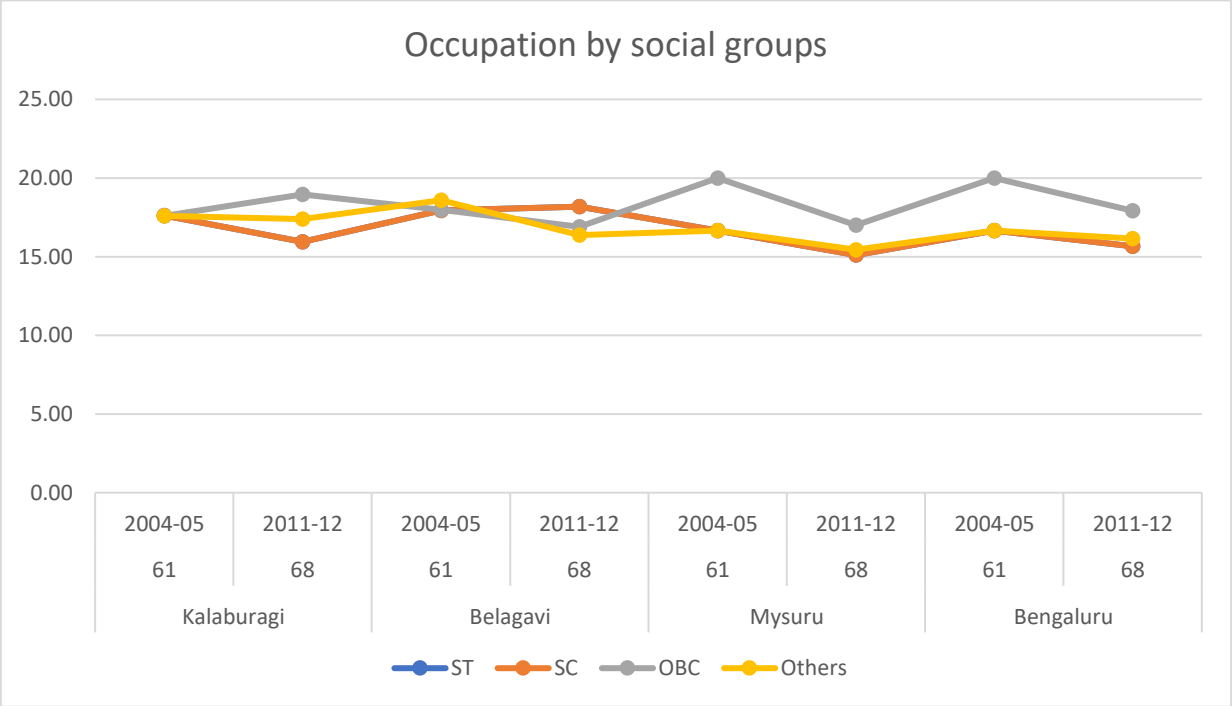


Figure: 3 Type of Household Occupation by social groups in Karnataka

In this table 3 presents that division wise occupation of social groups 2004-05 to 2011-12 in Karnataka. The NSS classified households into five occupational types, self-employed in non-agriculture, agricultural labour, self-employed in agriculture, other labour and other occupations, depending on the major source of income of the household. The variations SC and ST household occupation level highest for Belagavi division for both rounds and the lowest for Mysore and Bangalore division for both rounds. The OBCs occupation level for Mysore and Bangalore division was highest for 61st round and lowest in Belagavi division for 68th round. The others occupation level for Kalaburagi division for highest and lowest for Mysore and Bangalore division in both round in the state.

Table:4 Division Wise Land Ownership Across Social Groups in Karnataka

Social Groups Land Ownership	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bangaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
ST	16.67	16.67	16.67	17.20	18.25	23.21	15.61	13.69
SC	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	17.20	16.53	19.88
OBC	15.59	17.29	16.07	20.61	21.17	23.61	17.68	21.39
OTHERS	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67

Source: Estimate based on NSSO 61st round and 68th round– 2004-05 to 2011-12.

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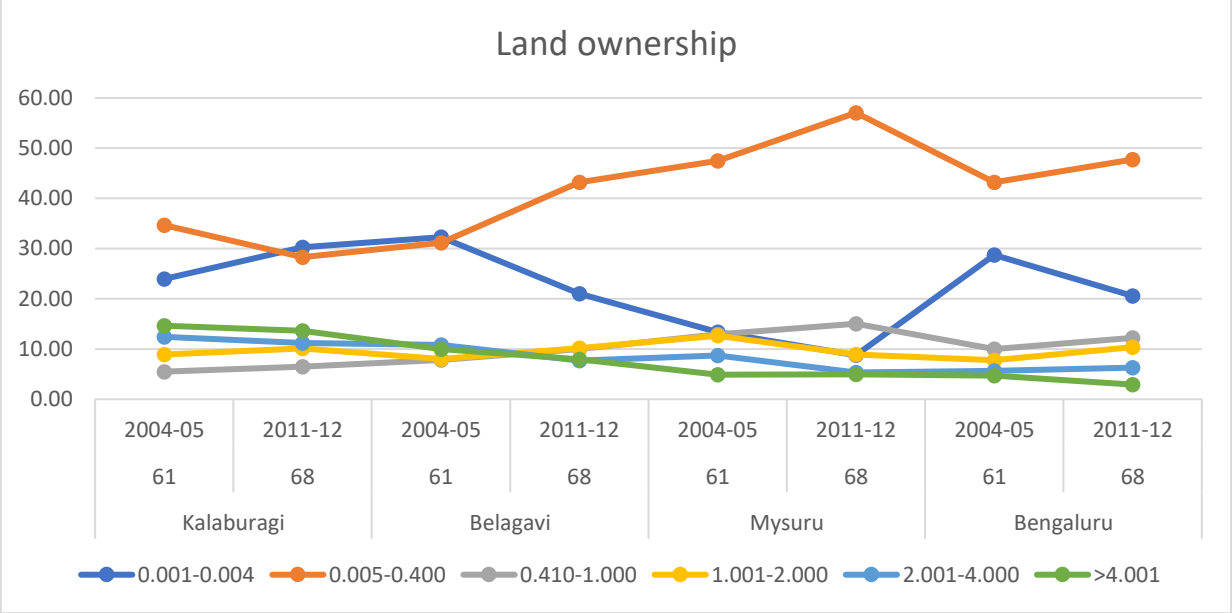


Figure:4 Household land ownership by social groups in Karnataka

In this table 4 estimate that division wise land ownership of social groups 2004-05 to 2011-12 in Karnataka. The land ownership for Scheduled Tribe (ST) the highest for Mysore division for both round and lowest for Bangalore division in both rounds. The Scheduled Caste (SC) land ownership was Mysore and Bangalore division was highest in 68th round and lowest for other division in both rounds. The land ownership of the Othe Backward Class (OBCs) for highest for Mysore and Bangalore division in 68th round and lowest for Kalaburagi division in 61st round. The others land ownership was same average both rounds and divisions in the state.

Table:5 Division Wise Cooking Fuel Across Social Groups in Karnataka

Social Group Cooking fuel	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bangaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
ST	33.33	25.00	25.00	21.97	25.00	24.22	24.32	25.00
SC	25.00	25.00	16.67	25.00	19.33	25.00	25.00	25.00
OBC	25.00	20.00	16.67	16.67	14.29	16.67	16.67	16.67
OTHERS	20.00	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	20.00

Source: Estimate based on NSSO 61st round and 68th round– 2004-05 to 2011-12.

The estimate table 5 shows that division wise cooking fuel of social groups 2004-05 to 2011-2012 in Karnataka. The cooking fuel is one of the important sources of the cooking and so many types of cooking fuels is there some types was given below Firewood and Chips, LPG, Gobar Gas, Electricity, Kerosene, Dung Kace and Others. The cooking Fuel STs highest for 33.33 percent in Kalaburagi division in 61st round and lowest for Belagavi division in 68th round. The cooking fuel SCs highest for all division 68th round and lowest Belagavi and Mysore division for 61st round in the state. The cooking fuel OBC and others for highest Kalaburagi division and lowest in other divisions in the state. The overall estimate that cooking fuel was ST, SC and OBCs social groups for highest using for Kalaburagi division in the state.

Table:6 Division Wise Type of Lighting Across Social Groups in Karnataka

Type of Lighting	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bangaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
ST	50	33.33	50	50	50	50	49.55	50
SC	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	33.64	49.53	49.67	50.00
OBC	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	33.33	33.29
Others	33.42	33.63	49.90	50.00	49.73	50.00	50.00	50.00

Source: Estimate based on NSSO 61st round and 68th round– 2004-05 to 2011-12.

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In this table 6 estimate that division wise type of lighting by social groups in 2004-05 to 2011-12 in Karnataka. The NSS classified many types of lighting, Kerosene, Candle, Other oil, Electricity and others. The variations of lighting facility of the social groups, which group getting highest lighting facility in the divisions or district and state. Study found higher proportion of SC and ST households using Kerosene in both 61st and 68th rounds. Between rounds the decline is use of Kerosene is highest among SC and STs and there is significant increase in the use of electricity as a mean of power among SC and STs between the two rounds.

CONCLUSION

In this study estimate empirical study on social inequality across social groups in Karnataka. This study estimates division wise or sub-state level estimate inequality or variation across social groups. Study taken four administrative divisions Kalaburagi, Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore divisions. This study mainly taken socio-economic indicators for household education level, occupation, land ownership, ration cards and cooking fuel for measuring inequality. This study classified social groups are Schedule caste (SC), Schedule Trib (ST), Other Backward caste (OBC) and Others casts. The study suggested that Karnataka is socially and economically backword state and large inequality some divisions, districts and taluks in the state. The Kalaburagi division was most backword division this division compared to 61st round to 68th round it help of reduced to inequality and the Bangalore division was well developed in this period. One can see the continuation of the inequalities and the outcome indicators do not suggest better performance by the non-SC/ST/OBC category than the general population.

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