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EMPIRICAL STUDY ON SOCIAL INEQUALITY AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS 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*

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----------ABSTRACT----------
The study measures social inequality among social groups in Karnataka. Social inequality is defined as the differences between the social statuses of different population groups such as classes, castes, and age groups. This paper is taken from NSSO 61st and 68th round data estimates for social inequality. The overall study estimates that inequality in education level, household occupation, land ownership, cooking fuel, Ration cords, household lighting and land ownership in division-wise in the state. This study observed that Kalaburagi division for more inequality in the state, and Bangalore and Mysore division for increased level of education, occupation, cooking fuel and lighting facility etc, and the SC and ST castes are more backward castes, the education level, occupation and lighting facility has improved in 68th round and the lowest development for 61st round in the state. Social inequality is there in backward districts, taluks and divisions in the state.

KEYWORDS : *Social Inequality, Social Groups*----------

1. INTRODUCTION

Social inequality is the equal society, every citizen is equally able to contribute to the overall society. In a purely equal society, every citizen is equally able to contribute to the overall well-being of that society, and they are equally able to benefit that society. Social inequality is defined as the differences between the social statuses of different population groups such as classes, castes, are age groups. It refers to systemic inequality rooted in the functioning of social institutions, such as education, health, justice and social protection. These inequalities in roles, functions, decisions, rights and their determinants affect the level and quality of access to services and protection for different groups, as well as life hances and the capacity to aspire to and attain certain outcomes (World Social Science Report-2016). Inequalities in human development can accumulate through life, frequently sensitive to disparity. Inequality causes a wide range of health and social problems, from reduced life expectancy and higher infant mortality to poor educational attainment, lower social mobility and increased levels of living. The major examples of social inequality include income gap, gender inequality, health care, and social class (Krinshna Kanth Karma-2015).

Inequality is a multidimensional concept related to inequality in income, inequality in access to education, opportunities, health, ownership assets etc. Inequality measurement is an attempt to give meaning to comparisons of distributions in terms of particular criteria which may be derived from appealing scientific methods. This study also presents the extent of socio-economic inequality by considering economic factors, health and education factors in the state. This study estimates 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.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Hanagodimatta (2012) in his study shows regional inequality and human development in Karnataka and Gujarat. Amithab Kandu et, al (2013) in this study estimate the inequality between SCs and STs population in terms of educational attainment, STs being the most deprived category. There has, however, been a progressive improvement for all social groups, this in the case of the STs is higher than the other groups. There is continuation of old inequities and there is no evidence of better performance by the non-SC/ST/OBC category than the general population. The access to drinking water and toilet facilities for exclusive use is low in case of the ST and SC population is higher for the OBC and still higher for the general category. There is no conscious policy in favour of the deprived social groups, smoothening out the inequalities, as the gains are similar across the social groups. Demetris et,all (2014) examine the relationship between specific social factors and initial childhood health and developmental outcomes has never been systematically collated or created. This study aims to identify the social

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factors operating at the household, region, and country levels that determination inequalities in child health and development. Mohammed Ashfaq and Honakeri (2014) in this study shows that educational inequalities across Dalits in Karnataka. Krishna Kant Sharma (2015) in this paper analysis of the social inequality as a major cause of social tension and conflict in India, that have caused the decline of control and fall of order in the society. Economic Survey report (2021-22) Social infrastructure which broadly refers to infrastructure and assets that support social services, includes the sectors of education, health and medical care, nutrition, water supply and housing, that contribute to significant improvements in socio-economic development.

3. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

This study estimates division-wise social inequality across social groups in Karnataka and takes from NSSO 61st round and 68th round data in 2004-05 and 2011-12 as well as classifies 30 districts into four divisions, Kalaburagi Division, Belagavi Division, Mysore Division and Bengaluru Division by estimating that social inequality projected for administrative division wise in Karnataka.

4. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The inequality in the level of education development across the state, the important indicators of educational level with reference to specific levels and social groups. Subsequently, the indicators affecting in the school education level for not literate, below primary school, Middle school, higher secondary school and above graduate level of education in evaluating current development and underdevelopment. The low level of education in division-wise both social groups impact of deprivations in the period of 2004-05 to 2011-12. However, is disturbing that the inequality in both the indicators across the state has in both rounds and social groups.

Table 4. 1 Division Wise Level of Education in Karnataka

Level of Education	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Not Literate	45.53	38.18	38.12	28.78	28.50	23.59	33.75	18.55
Lite With for School	-	0.27	-	-	1.50	0.20	0.49	0.07
Below Primary	6.10	0.14	7.31	-	7.08	-	5.82	-
Primary to Middle	23.53	11.68	28.81	14.39	35.92	13.10	28.48	8.88
Higher Secondary	24.07	38.18	25.15	44.63	25.92	47.78	29.89	55.93
Graduate & above	0.76	11.55	0.61	12.20	1.08	15.32	1.58	16.56

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

In this table 1 shows that division-wise level of education in Karnataka. This study measure household level of education for Kalaburagi division, Belagavi division, Mysore division and Bengaluru division in the 61st (2004-05) and 68th round (2011-12) NSS data. Inequality of education level for Kalaburagi division for not literate highest 45.53 percent in 61st round and 38.18 percent in 68th round. In the Belagavi division not literate highest for 38.12 percent in 61st round and 28.78 percent in 68th round. Mysore division for 28.50 percent in 61st round and 23.59 percent in 68th round. The Bangalore division not literate highest for 33.75 percent in 61st round and lowest for 18.55 percent in 68th round. Below primary education highest for Kalaburagi division 6.10 percent in 61st round and 0.14 percent in 68th round and Belagavi division. The lowest for Mysore and Bangalore division. Primary and middle school lowest Kalaburagi division for 23.07 percent in 61st round and 11.68 percent in 68th round. The highest for Bangalore and Mysore divisions. Higher secondary education level is Bangalore, Mysore and Belagavi division highest in 68th round in (2011-12) and lowest in Kalaburagi division. Graduate and above education level for Bangalore and Mysore divisions for highest in 68th rounds and lowest in 61st rounds, the lowest graduate for Kalaburagi and Belagavi divisions.

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Table 4. 2 Inequality Level of Education Across Social Groups in Karnataka

Social Groups Level of Education	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	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	**Scheduled Tribe**							
Not Literate	68.57	51.43	43.59	51.52	41.18	31.25	57.27	40.30
Literate Without formal School	-	-	-	-	3.92	-	-	-
Literate Below Primary	8.57	-	12.82	-	13.73	-	8.18	-
Primary to Middle	11.43	14.29	23.08	9.09	33.33	15.63	23.64	8.96
Secondary to Higher Secondary	11.43	30.00	20.51	36.36	7.84	40.63	10.91	41.79
Graduate & above	-	4.29	-	3.03	-	12.50	-	8.96
SC	**Scheduled Caste**							
Not Literate	60.42	56.86	54.23	39.58	39.64	34.58	57.00	29.74
Literate Without formal School	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	-	-
Literate Below Primary	3.47	0.98	4.98	-	8.11	-	5.21	-
Primary to Middle	14.58	8.82	22.89	13.19	28.83	11.21	23.13	10.78
Secondary to Higher Secondary	21.53	24.51	17.41	34.03	19.82	42.99	14.01	51.29
Graduate & above	-	8.82	0.50	13.19	1.80	11.21	0.65	7.76
OBC	**Other Backward Class**							
Not Literate	54.60	35.38	44.23	25.34	32.88	24.57	35.26	16.73
Literate Without formal School	-	0.58	-	-	1.35	0.31	0.99	-
Literate Below Primary	4.29		9.94	-	10.07		5.46	-
Primary to Middle	25.15	14.33	28.50	16.76	36.79	13.37	31.29	9.47
Secondary to Higher Secondary	15.95	39.18	18.18	47.95	22.07	49.46	26.82	57.98
Graduate & above	-	11.04	0.88	12.53	0.97	11.86	0.93	20.20
Others	**Others Class**							
Not Literate	27.78	29.73	26.29	26.77	15.59	13.81	20.76	10.68
Literate Without formal School	-	-	-	-	1.34	-	0.37	-
Literate Below Primary	8.20	-	6.97	-	7.53	-	6.59	-
Primary to Middle	27.78	8.11	31.87	11.15	36.83	12.86	29.06	6.23
Secondary to Higher Secondary	34.39	45.50	34.26	44.98	37.10	46.19	40.66	57.27
Graduate & above	1.85	16.67	0.60	17.10	1.61	27.14	2.56	25.82

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

In this table 2 shows that inequality level of education for social groups wise in Karnataka in 2004-05 to 2011-12. The Scheduled Tribe (STs) level of education in Karnataka the not literate is highest for Kalaburagi division is 68.57 percent in 2004-05 and 51.43 percent in 2011-12. The Bangalore division not literate is lowest in 57.27 percent in 2004-05 and 40.30 percent in and other divisions in 2011-12. The light with school having is 3.9 percent in Mysore division only in 2004-05. The below primary education level for Kalaburagi division is 8.57 percent in

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2004-05 and 12.82 percent for Belagavi division, is 13.73 percent for Mysore division, an is 8.18 percent for Bangalore division in 2011-12. The primary and middle school education level for Kalaburagi division is 11.43 percent in 2004-05 and 14.49 percent in 2011-12. The highest primary education level for Mysore division is 33.33 percent in 2004-05 and 15.63 percent in 2011-12. The primary education level is highest in 61st round in 2004-05 and the lowest for 68th rounds for all divisions. The secondary education level for Kalaburagi division is 11.43 percent in 2004-05 and 30 percent in 2011-12. In Kalaburagi and Belagavi division is lowest percentage compared to other divisions. The Bangalore division is 10.91 percent in 2004-05 and 41.79 percent in 2011-12, it is same average for Mysore division in the state. The above graduate education level for Kalaburagi division is 4.29 percent in 2011-12 and Belagavi division is 3.03 percent in 2011-12. The highest graduate education level for Mysore division is 12.50 percent and Bangalore division is 8.96 percent in 2011-12.

The Scheduled caste (SC) variation of education level for not literate value for lowest in 68th round and highest for 61st rounds, the primary and middle school level for Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore divisions 61st round is highest in 2004-05 and 68th round is lowest in Kalaburagi and Bangalore divisions. The secondary education for 68th round is highest values in 2011-12. The graduate level for 68th round is highest and lowest for 61st round in the state. The other class above graduate level for highest values for 68th round and the lowest value for the 61st round in all divisions. The above graduate education level 61st round is lowest values for all divisions and the 68th round is the highest value in all divisions in the state.

The OBC level of education not literate for Kalaburagi division is highest in 54.60 percent in 2004-05 and 35.38 percent in 2011-12. The lowest ill literate for Bangalore division is 35.26 percent in 2004-05 and 16.73 percent in 2011-12. The below primary education level for Kalaburagi division is 4.29 percent and Bangalore division is 5.46 percent in 2004-05. The primary and middle school education for Kalaburagi division is 25.15 percent in 2004-05 and 14.33 percent in 2011-12, and Bangalore division is 31.37 percent in 2004-05 and 9.47 percent in 2011-12. The secondary education level for Kalaburagi division is lowest in 15.95 percent in 2004-05 and highest for Banalore division is 26.82 percent in 2004-05 and 57.98 percent in 2011-12. The above graduate education level for Kalaburagi division is lowest in 11.04 percent and highest for Bangalore division is 0.93 percent in 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Other classes education not literate level for Kalaburagi division is highest in 27.78 percent in 2004-05 and 29.73 percent in 2011-12, the lowest not literate for Bangalore division is 20.29 percent in 2004-05 and 10.68 percent in 2011-12. The primary education highest for Kalaburagi division is 8.20 percent and lowest for Bangalore division is 6.59 percent in 2004-05. The primary and middle school education level highest for Kalaburagi division is 27.78 percent in 2004-05 and 8.11 percent in 2011-12. Other than Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore division is highest value divisions in the state. The secondary education level highest for Kalaburagi division is 34.39 percent in 2004-05 and 45.50 percent in 2011-12. The highest percentage secondary education for Bangalore division is 40.66 percent in 2004-05 and 57.27 percent in 2011-12. The above graduate education level for Kalaburagi division is lowest in 1.85 percent in 2004-05 and 16.67 percent in 2011-12. The graduate education level for Bangalore division is 2.56 percent in 2004-05 and 25.82 percent in 2011-12.

The overall table 2 shows that reveals level of education across social groups in Karnataka during 2004-05 to 2011-12. The overall social groups education level for not literate in 61st round is 68.57 percent and 68th round is 51.43 percent it is same for SC, OBC and Others class in Kalaburagi division. The primary to middle school level for Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore divisions 61st round is highest in 2004-05. The secondary to higher secondary level of education for all divisions is higher value in 68th round in 2011-12 for SC, ST, OBC and Other class in the state. Overall education level has increases in Bangalore and Mysore divisions and lowest education level for Kalaburagi division in the state. Deprivation in capabilities means deprivation in education, good health, deprivation in ownership of assets, deprivation in access to opportunities etc, there deprivation in human capital leads to transmission of education level. Similarly, the study compares the level of the education across the four administrative divisions in the state by glancing in to the table can analyzed that in HK region low levels of education is concentrated in all education category in relative to the rest of the divisions with low levels of education is associated in HK region followed by Belagavi division, Mysuru division etc.

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Table 4. 3 Division Wise Household Occupation in Karnataka

Household	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Self-employed agriculture	33.55	38.18	29.68	33.37	29.92	29.94	27.45	35.82
Self-employed in non-agriculture	28.76	30.03	30.98	27.42	22.92	31.55	32.17	36.67
Regular wage	9.04	17.53	11.92	18.56	12.33	17.34	14.73	13.86
Agricultural-labour	20.04	5.43	14.97	6.15	20.50	7.26	14.95	3.98
Non-Agricultural Labour	-	4.62	-	6.99	-	7.26	-	4.19
Others Labour	8.61	4.21	12.45	7.51	14.33	6.65	10.71	5.47

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

Table 3 shows that division-wise household occupation in Karnataka. The non-agriculture labours and agriculture labours and other labours were highest for all divisions 68th round in 2011-12, and lowest in the 61st round. The occupation for non-agriculture employed for Kalaburagi division 33.55 percent 61st round and 38.18 percent in 68th round. The Belagavi division for 29.68 percent in 61st round and 33.37 percent in 68th round. The Kalaburagi division highest non-agriculture works in 2011-12 and the lowest for Mysore division. The agricultural labours highest in Bangalore and Mysore division and lowest for Belagavi and Kalaburagi division both rounds. The non-agricultural labours or casual Labour same average for Bangalore and Kalaburagi division in the 68th rounds. The others labour highest for Mysore and Belagavi divisions both rounds and lowest in Kalaburagi division. The overall household occupation for non-agriculture employees and agriculture labours as same averages all division in both rounds. As regards to non-agricultural workers, which is a sign of human development, considerable gap is found between Bangalore and Belagavi and Kalaburagi divisions.

Table 4. 4 Types of Households Occupation across Social Groups in Karnataka

Types of Households	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	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	**Scheduled Tribes**							
Self-employed agriculture	25.71	44.29	10.26	18.18	31.37	9.38	18.18	29.85
Self-employed in non-agriculture	28.57	8.57	51.28	27.27	33.33	40.63	33.64	26.87
Regular wage	5.71	32.86	20.51	21.21	19.61	21.88	20.91	23.88
Agricultural-labour	34.29	5.71	12.82	18.18	3.92	9.38	20.00	10.45
Non-Agricultural Labour	-	5.71	-	1.43	-	7.69	-	12.12
Others Labour	5.71	2.86	5.13	12.12	11.76	9.38	7.27	2.99
SC	**Scheduled Cast**							
Self-employed agriculture	24.31	22.55	27.36	14.58	15.32	8.41	15.31	16.38
Self-employed in non-agriculture	39.58	20.59	34.83	31.25	38.74	28.97	40.07	37.07
Regular wage	12.50	27.45	13.93	20.83	23.42	22.43	23.13	21.12
Agricultural-labour	13.19	16.67	7.46	11.11	2.70	17.76	10.75	10.34
Non-Agricultural Labour	-	5.56	-	21.57	-	7.96	-	16.67
Others Labour	10.42	4.90	16.42	6.94	19.82	7.48	10.75	4.74
OBC	**Other backwards Classes**							
Self-employed agriculture	38.65	37.13	38.08	36.06	30.93	34.37	30.30	42.54
Self-employed in non-agriculture	28.22	31.87	27.52	25.93	23.27	31.10	29.64	34.50
Regular wage	11.35	18.42	13.76	19.69	12.01	16.02	16.39	13.10
Agricultural-labour	15.95	3.22	11.0	5.46	22.22	6.69	12.75	2.20

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Non-Agricultural Labour	-	5.52	-	9.65	-	11.55	-	4.68
Others Labour	5.83	4.09	9.58	6.43	11.56	4.51	10.93	4.54
Others								
Self-employed agriculture	34.13	45.05	25.30	40.15	32.26	30.48	31.14	35.01
Self-employed in non-agriculture	25.13	38.29	30.68	28.25	16.13	32.86	30.89	43.32
Regular wage	6.35	6.76	8.96	14.87	8.60	18.10	9.52	8.61
Agricultural-labour	23.54	3.60	21.31	3.35	25.00	3.33	17.46	2.37
Non-Agricultural Labour	-	1.06	-	4.95	-	1.20	-	2.60
Others Labour	10.85	4.50	13.75	9.29	18.01	12.38	10.99	8.61

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

In this table 4 shows that division-wise households' occupation across social groups in Karnataka in 2004-05 to 2011-12. The STs household occupation for self-employed in non-agriculture is highest for Kalaburagi division is 25.71 percent in the 61st round and 44.29 percent in the 68th round. The agriculture labours are highest for Mysore division is 33.33 percent in 61st round and 40.63 percent in the 68th round and Bangalore division is 33.64 percent in 61st round and 26.87 percent in 68th round the lowest for Kalaburagi division is 28.57 percent in 61st round and 8.57 percent in 68th round. The other labour is highest for 68th round in 2011-12 for all divisions and lowest for 61st round in 2004-05. The casual labours for highest is 68th round for Bangalore division is 12.12 percent and Belagavi division is 1.43 percent in 2011-12.

The scheduled caste (SC) variation of household occupation for self-employed in non-agriculture for highest for Kalaburagi division is 24.31 percent in 2004-05 and 22.55 percent in 2011-12 and lowest for Bangalore division is 15.31 percent in 2004-05 and 16.38 percent in 2011-12. The agriculture labours are highest for Bangalore division is 40.07 percent in 2004-05 and 37.07 percent in 2011-12, the lowest agriculture labours Kalaburagi division is 39.58 percent in 2004-05 and 20.59 percent in 2011-12. Other occupation labours for Mysore division are 23.42 percent in 2004-05 and 22.43 percent in 2011-12, the lowest other labours for Belagavi division is 13.93 percent in 2004-05 and 20.83 percent in 2011-12. The casual occupation labours for the highest Belagavi division are 21.57 percent and Bangalore division is 16.67 percentage in 68th round in 2011-12

The OBCs household occupation for self-employed in non-agriculture for lowest for Mysore division is 30.93 percent in 61st round and 34.37 percent 68th round the highest for Bangalore division 30.30 percent in 61st round 42.54 percent in 68th round in 2011-12. The agriculture labours is highest for Bangalore division is 29.64 percent in 61st round 34.50 percent in 68th round, the lowest for Belagavi division is 27.52 percent in 61st round 25.93 percent in 68th round. Other occupation labour is highest for 61st round and 68th round is variation in divisions in the state. The casual occupation labours are highest for Mysore division is 11.55 percent the lowest for Bangalore division is 4.68 percent in 68th round.

Lastly, other class occupation labours for self-employed in non-agriculture labour highest for Kalaburagi division is 34.13 percent in 61st round and 45.05 percent in 68th round, the lowest for Mysore division is 32.26 percent in 61st round and 30.48 percent in 68th round. The agriculture labour is highest for Bangalore division is 30.89 percent in 61st round and 43.32 percent in 68th round the lowest for Mysore division is 16.13 percent in 61st round and 32.86 percent in 68th round. The other occupation labours are highest for Belagavi division is 14.87 percent and Mysore division is 18.10 percent in 68th round. Th casual labour is 4.95 percent in Belagavi division in 68th round the lowest for Kalaburagi division is 1.06 percent in 68th round.

The social groups wise for household occupation for ST agricultural labours in Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore divisions for highest in 61st round, it is decrease for 68th rounds for all divisions. The SC, OBC for all divisions as same average values agriculture labors in the state. Estimated across the occupation categories for various social groups. It is found from the that self-employed in both rounds have higher levels of occupation across the various social groups. The level of inequality is concentrated among SC and STs with self-employed and agriculture labors. In 68th round people engaged in casual labour have a high level of inequality with a significantly high proportion found in SCs and STs.

Lastly, according to division the study found that highest social inequality in self-employed of non-agricultural labour households in 61th round but in 68th round have higher level of inequality among semi-agricultural labour households of across social groups. This study examines of the social inequality various occupations in the state.

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Table 4. 5 Division Wise Land Ownership in Karnataka

Land ownership	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
0.001-0.004	23.92	30.26	32.27	21.00	13.34	8.76	28.73	20.58
0.005-0.400	34.64	28.29	31.17	43.18	47.44	57.04	43.20	47.70
0.410-1.000	5.49	6.51	7.79	9.96	12.94	15.03	9.95	12.19
1.001-2.000	8.89	10.14	7.99	10.20	12.64	8.88	7.76	10.34
2.001-4.000	12.42	11.20	10.79	7.71	8.73	5.33	5.64	6.27
>4.001	14.64	13.62	9.99	7.95	4.91	4.97	4.71	2.92

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

Table 5 shows that division wise land ownership in Karnataka in 2004-05 to 2011-12. The land ownership variation for 0.001-0.004 acre for highest for Kalaburagi division is 23.92 percent in 61st round and lowest for Bangalore division is 30.26 percent in 68th round. The land ownership variation of 0.005-0.400 acre for lowest land owners for Kalaburagi division is 34.64 percent in 61st round and 28.29 percent in 68th round and highest land owners for Bangalore and Mysore division. The 0.410 – 1.000 acre highest land owners for Mysore division is 12.94 percent in 61st round and 15.03 percent in 68th round and Bangalore divisions is 7.76 percent in 61st round and 12.19 percent in 68th round. The lowest land owners of Kalaburagi division are 5.49 percent in 61st round and 6.51 percent in 68th round. The 1.001 – 2.000 land owners in 61st and 68th rounds the same average for all divisions. The 2.001 to 4.000 acre is highest land owners for Kalaburagi division is 12.42 percent in 61st round and 11.20 percent in 68th round and lowest land owners for Bangalore division is 5.64 percent in 61st round and 6.27 percent in 68th round in 2004-05 to 2011-12. The variation above 4.001 acre is highest land owners for Kalaburagi division is 14.64 percent in 61st round and 13.62 percent in 68th round and the lowest land owners for Bangalore and Mysore division in the state.

Table 4. 6 Social Groups Wise Land Ownership in Karnataka

Social Groups wise Land Ownership	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	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	**Scheduled Tribe**							
0.001-0.004	14.29	24.14	28.57	35.48	16.67	10.71	26.32	16.07
0.005-0.400	25.40	22.41	31.43	35.48	66.67	67.86	34.74	41.07
0.410-1.000	11.11	10.34	20.00	12.90	7.14	17.86	12.63	17.86
1.001-2.000	14.29	10.34	8.57	9.68	4.76	39.29	10.53	0
2.001-4.000	22.22	17.24	8.57	6.45	2.38	3.57	9.47	7.14
>4.001	12.70	15.52	2.86	-	3.23	-	11.90	-
SC	**Scheduled Cast**							
0.001-0.004	28.04	43.18	46.47	29.51	24.44	13.83	35.48	30.81
0.005-0.400	39.25	28.41	23.53	45.90	63.33	70.21	37.10	44.77
0.410-1.000	5.61	5.68	8.82	10.66	5.56	11.70	15.32	16.86
1.001-2.000	8.41	7.95	9.41	8.20	2.22	1.06	6.85	4.65
2.001-4.000	4.67	6.82	9.41	3.28	3.33	3.19	4.03	2.33
>4.001	14.02	7.95	2.35	2.46	1.11	-	3.19	0.40
OBC	**Other Backwards Class**							
0.001-0.004	28.24	30.00	32.44	43.30	41.34	50.09	39.25	47.04
0.005-0.400	28.24	30.00	32.44	43.30	41.34	50.09	39.25	47.04
0.410-1.000	6.49	6.25	9.52	8.71	16.39	17.06	11.69	11.68

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1.001-2.000	9.16	10.94	8.04	11.61	13.78	11.38	9.19	11.68
2.001-4.000	9.54	12.19	8.63	8.93	9.31	6.24	4.38	8.10
>4.001	11.83	14.38	5.36	7.81	4.84	6.79	2.30	2.80
Others	**Others**							
0.001-0.004	15.92	32.82	24.57	17.36	8.23	6.74	23.50	19.47
0.005-0.400	39.94	27.18	33.04	42.56	50.61	69.66	49.34	52.67
0.410-1.000	3.60	6.15	5.22	11.57	10.06	10.11	6.42	9.16
1.001-2.000	7.81	9.74	7.39	8.68	14.63	6.74	6.57	9.16
2.001-4.000	15.32	9.74	13.04	7.85	10.06	3.93	6.57	4.20
>4.001	17.42	14.36	16.74	11.98	6.40	2.81	7.59	5.34

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

In this table 6 shows that division wise land ownership for social groups in Karnataka in 2004-05 and 2011-12. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) land owners' variation for 0.001-0.004 acre is the highest for Kalaburagi division is 28.57 percent in 61st round and 35.48 percent in 68th round. The lowest for Mysore division is 16.67 percent in 61st round and 10.71 percent in 68th round. The 0.005-0.400 acre highest land owners for Mysore division are 66.67 percent in 61st round and 67.86 percent in 68th round. The lowest land owners for Kalaburagi division are 25.40 percent in 61st round and 22.41 percent in 68th round. The 0.410-1.000 acres land owners are highest for Bangalore division is 12.63 percent in 61st round and 17.86 percent in 68th round, the lowest land owners for Kalaburagi division is 11.11 percent in 61st round and 10.34 percent in 68th round. The 2.001-4.000-acre highest land owners for 22.22 percent in 61st round and 17.24 percent in 68th round, the lowest for 2.38 percent in 61st round and3.57 percent in 68th round. The variation for above 4.001 acre land owners for 12.70 percent in 61st round and 15.52 percent in 68th round 2.86 percent in 61st round and3.23 percent in 68th round in the state.

The Scheduled Caste (SC) land owners' variation for 001-0.004 acres the highest for Kalaburagi division is 28.04 percent in 61st round and 43.18 percent in 68th round and the lowest land owners for Mysore division is 24.44 percent in 61st round and 13.83 percent in 68th round. The land owners for 0.005-0.400 acres the highest for Mysore division is 63.33 percent in 61st round and 70.21 percent in 68th round and the lowest for 39.25 percent in 61st round is 28.41 percent in 68th round. The land owners for 0.410-1.000 acres the lowest land owners for 5.61 percent in 61st round 5.68 percent in 68th round and the lowest land owners for Bangalore division is 15.32 percent in 61st round and 16.86 percent in 68th round. The 1.001-to-2.000-acre land owners is highest for Kalaburagi division is 8.41 percent in 61st round and 7.95 percent in 68th round. The lowest land owners for Mysore division are 2.22 percent in 61st round and 1.06 percent in 68th round. The land owner's 2.001-4.000 acres is highest for 4.67 percent in 61st round and 6.82 percent in 68th round, the lowest for Bangalore division is 4.03 percent in 61st round and 2.33 percent in 68th round. Lastly, the land owner's variation above 4.001 acres land owners is highest for Kalaburagi and lowest for Bangalore division in the state.

For other Backward Class (OBC) the land ownership variation for 0.001-0.004 acres, 0.005-0.400 acres and 0.410-1.000 acres highest for Mysore division is 41.34 percent in 61st round and 50.09 percent in 68th round the lowest land owners for Kalaburagi division is 28.24 percent in 61st round 30.00 percent in 68th round. The land owners are 1.001-2.000 acres highest for Bangalore and Mysore is 13.78 percent in 61st round and 11.38 percent in 68th round, the lowest land owners for Kalaburagi division is 9.16 percent in 61st round and 10.94 percent in 68th round. The land owners are 2.001-4.000 acres highest for Kalaburagi division is 9.54 percent in 61st round 12.19 percent in 68th round, the lowest land owners for Bangalore division. Lastly, the land owner's variation for above 4.001 acres highest for Kalaburagi and lowest for Bangalore division in the state.

Lastly, other classes land owners' variation for 0.001-0.004 acres holders highest for Kalaburagi division is 32.82 percent in 68th round and lowest for Mysore division is 8.23 percent in 61st round and 6.74 percent in 68th round. The land owners are 0.005 – 0.400 acres highest for Bangalore and Mysore division is 50.61 percent in 61st round and 69.66 percent in 68th round, the lowest land owners for Kalaburagi division is 39.94 percent in 61st round and 27 percent in 68th round. The land owners are 0.410 – 1.000 acres highest for Mysore division is 10.06 percent in 61st round and 10.11 percent in 68th round, the lowest land owners for Kalaburagi division is 3.60 percent in 61st round and 6.15 percent in 68th round. The land owners are 2.001-4.000 and variation above 4.001 acres owners for Kalaburagi division is highest value and lowest for Mysore and Bangalore divisions in the state.

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The table shows that the results reveal that among social groups higher levels of land ownership is found in .001 to 1.00 hectares especially in SC and ST. The land is an important essential it determines the social and economic status in India. Landholdings will significantly reduce consumption deprivation and thereby have a direct influence on the level of inequality. This study examines the level of land ownership and inequality in the state for socio groups. With higher land holdings the level of inequality is declining also in contrast higher landing also face human development significantly lower than lower landholding.

Table 4. 7 Division Wise Types of Ration Cards in Karnataka

Types of Ration Card	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Anthyodaya	5.72	11.57	13.39	6.84	6.51	4.12	8.22	4.02
BPL	47.25	60.59	50.79	59.08	37.71	58.30	40.11	64.94
Others	47.03	27.84	35.83	34.08	55.77	37.58	51.67	31.05

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

In this table 8 shows that division wise ration cards in Karnataka in 2004-05 and 2011-12. The types of ration cards for Anthodaya, BPL and Other cards in the state. The Anthodaya card for Kalaburagi division is 5.72 percent in 61st round and 11.57 percent in 68th round and for Belagavi division is 13.39 percent in 61st round it is highest in the divisions. The lowest Anthodaya cards for Mysore division are 6.51 percent in 61st round and 4.12 percent in 68th round, and Bangalore division is 8.22 percent in 61st round and 4.02 percent in 68th round in 2011-12. The BPL card holders for Bangalore is 64.94 percent and Kalaburagi division is 60.59 percent in 68th round, it is highest in the state. In 61st round is 47.25 percent in Kalaburagi and 40.11 percent in Bangalore division. The other card holders highest for Mysore division 55.77 percent in 61st round and 37.58 percent in 68th round in the state. The lowest other card holders for Belagavi division is 35.83 percent in 61st round and 34.08 percent in 68th round in 2011-12. In comparatively the BPL card for 61st to 68th round it is increases in the state.

Table 4. 8 Types of Ration Cards Across Social Groups in Karnataka

Types of Ration Card	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	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	**Scheduled Tribe**							
Anthyodaya	2.44	13.46	24.24	12.00	17.07	20.00	10.81	1.72
BPL	63.41	65.38	54.55	72.00	58.54	65.00	54.05	84.48
Others	34.15	21.15	21.21	16.00	24.39	15.00	35.14	13.79
SC	**Scheduled Cast**							
Anthyodaya	10.42	10.00	12.99	10.38	11.90	8.70	13.19	8.54
BPL	59.38	75.71	66.88	64.15	67.86	66.30	55.32	76.88
Others	30.21	14.29	20.13	25.47	20.24	25.00	31.49	14.57
OBC	**Other Backward Class**							
Anthyodaya	5.68	11.45	15.69	6.19	6.83	3.39	8.00	2.46
BPL	43.75	61.23	49.64	62.38	40.17	63.47	38.93	64.21
Others	50.57	27.31	34.67	31.43	53.00	33.15	53.07	33.33
Others	**Other Class**							
Anthyodaya	3.77	11.80	10.30	5.74	2.62	1.49	5.20	4.64
BPL	39.62	51.55	43.19	48.33	20.60	31.34	30.26	48.97
Others	56.60	36.65	46.51	45.93	76.78	67.16	64.54	46.39

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

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In this table 9 shows that the ration cord holders' social groups wise in Karnataka in 2004-05 to 2011-12. The STs Anthodaya card lowest holders for Kalaburagi division is 2.44 in 61st round and 13.46 percent in 68th round, the highest card holds for Mysore division is 17.07 percent in 61st round in 2004-05 and 20 percent in 68th round in 2011-12. The BPL card holders highest for Bangalore division is 54.05 percent in 61st round and 84.48 percent in 68th round, the lowest for Kalaburagi division is 63.41 percent in 61st round and 65.38 percent in 68th round. In this period BPL card holders for percentage for 68th round. Other cord holders for 61st round is highest and lowest for 68th round in Karnataka. The SCs cord holders for Anthodaya for 61st round is highest for Bangalore division is 13.19 percent and Belagavi division is 12.99 percent. In 68th round for highest for Kalaburagi division is 10.00 percent and lowest for Bangalore division 8.54 percent. The BPL card holders for in 61st round is 59.48 for Kalaburagi, 66.88 for Belagavi and Mysore is 67.86 percent. In 68th round is 75.71 percent for Kalaburagi, is 76.88 percent in Bangalore division. The highest BPL card holders for Bangalore and lowest for Belagavi division in Karnataka. The other card holders for Kalaburagi and Bangalore division is highest in 61st round and the lowest in 68th round. The OBC ration card holders for Anthodaya is lowest for Bangalore division is 2.46 percent in 68th round. In 61st round highest for Belagavi division is 15.69 percent. The BPL card holders highest for Kalaburagi division is 43.75 percent in 61st round and 61.23 percent in 68th round, the lowest for Bangalore division is 38.93 percent in 61st round and 64.21 percent in 68th round. The other card holders highest for Bangalore and lowest for Kalaburagi division in the state. The Other class card holders for Kalaburagi and Belagavi division is highest percent card holders, the lowest for Bangalore and Mysore division. The BPL card holders highest for Kalaburagi division is 39.62 percent in 61st round and 51.55 percent in 68th round, the lowest BPL card holders for Mysore division is 20.60 percent in 61st round 31.34 percent in 68th round.

The overall ration cards household of social groups wise SC, ST, OBC and Others. The BPL card holders for highest in 68th rounds in 2011-12 in all divisions and 61st rounds for lowest card holders in 2004-05. The food security situation in India is on the road to achieving self-sufficiency. However, the country has not been able to eliminate chronic hunger and poverty due to lack of access to food grains. The United Nations (UN) recognized the Right to Food in the Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and has since noted that it is vital for the enjoyment of all other rights. The NSS also collected data on the type of ration card in its 61st and 68th rounds by the household consumption expenditure survey data. Social inequality in human development by types of ration card of household head and the inequality among different types of ration cards in both rounds and divisions.

In relative to Anthodaya and others BPL card holders have higher proportion of poor in the state. The SC and ST households with BPL card holder have highest rate of inequality in the state. Another major finding of the study is those 64th round have higher proportion of BPL households in comparison to HK division. In 68th round again SC and ST have higher deprivation compared with BPL card holder.

Table 4. 9 Division Wise Cooking Fuel Across Social Groups in Karnataka

Social Group Cooking fuel	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	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	**Scheduled Tribe**							
Firewood and chips,	95.71	80.00	82.05	63.64	80.39	53.13	80.00	65.67
LPG,	2.86	15.71	17.95	21.21	13.73	40.63	5.45	28.36
Gobar gas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dung cake,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene,		2.86	--	--	5.88	3.13	11.82	5.97
Electricity,	1.43	1.43	--	3.03	--	--	--	--
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cooking arrangement	-	-	-	12.12	--	3.13	2.73	-
SC	**Scheduled Cast**							
Firewood and chips,	90.28	81.37	83.58	78.47	65.77	60.75	69.38	51.29
LPG,	7.64	15.69	8.46	13.89	13.51	30.84	10.75	35.78
Gobar gas,	-	-	1.49	-	-	-	-	-

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Dung cake,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene,	0.69	2.94	1.99	2.78	7.21	3.74	17.26	10.78
Electricity,	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Others,	-	-	-	-	1.14	-	-	-
No cooking arrangement	1.39	-	3.48	4.86	9.01	4.67	2.61	2.16
OBC	**Other Backward Class**							
Firewood and chips,	87.73	69.88	75.68	64.13	65.62	44.48	46.03	32.81
LPG,	7.98	23.98	16.71	31.58	21.32	48.99	34.44	56.03
Gobar gas,	-	-	0.49	0.19	1.50	1.24	0.50	0.52
Dung cake,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene,	2.15	2.34	2.70	2.34	7.66	2.80	12.09	6.61
Electricity,	-	1.46	0.74	0.39	--	0.16	0.17	0.26
Others,	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-
No cooking arrangement	2.15	2.34	3.69	1.36	3.45	2.33	6.79	3.76
Others								
Firewood and chips,	69.31	63.06	63.75	46.47	43.55	17.62	37.48	22.55
LPG,	25.66	32.43	28.29	48.33	48.12	70.95	43.71	63.80
Gobar gas,	-	-	1.00	0.74	1.88	1.43	1.10	0.89
Dung cake,	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene,	1.32	1.35	1.39	2.23	4.57	1.43	12.21	5.04
Electricity,	0.26	1.35	1.39	1.12	--	0.48	0.37	-
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cooking arrangement	3.44	1.35	4.18	1.12	1.88	8.10	5.13	7.72

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

In this table 10 shows that division-wise cooking fuel cross social groups in Karnataka in 2004-05 and 2011-12. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) the household having cooking fuel has highest using for firewood in Kalaburagi division is 95.71 percent in 61st round and 80 percent in 68th round, anther divisions for highest for 61st round in 2004-05 and lowest for 68th round in the state. The Petroleum Gas (LPG) using the lowest for Kalaburagi division is 2.86 percent in 2004-05 and 15.71 percent in 2011-12. The highest LPG using for Mysore divisions is 13.73 percent in 2004-05 and 40.63 percent in 2011-12 and Bangalore division is 5.45 percent in 2004-05 and 28.36 in 2011-12. The Kerosene highest using for Bangalore division is 11.82 percent in 2004-05 and 5.97 percent in 2011-12 and lowest using kerosene is 2.86 percent in 2011-12 in the state. The household electricity has facility using for Kalaburagi division is 1.43 percent in 2004-05 and 1.43 percent in 2011-12, and Belagavi division is 3.03 percent in 2011-12. The no cooking arrangement for Belagavi division is highest in 12.12 percent in 2011-12 and Mysore division is 3.03 percent in 2011-12, Bangalore division is 2.03 percent in 2004-05 in the state.

The Scheduled Caste (SC) variation of household cooking fuel highest using firewood for Kalaburagi division is 90.28 percent in 2004-05 and 81.37 percent in 2011-12. The lowest using firewood for Bangalore division is 69.38 percent in 2004-05 and 51.29 percent in 2011-12. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lowest using for 7.64 percent in 2004-05 and 15.69 percent in 2011-12. The highest using LPG for Bangalore division is 69.38 percent in 2004-05 and 51.29 percent in 2011-12. The Gobar gas using for Belagavi division is 1.49 percent in 2004-05. The kerosene using cooking lowest for Kalaburagi division is 0.69 percent in 2004-05 and 2.94 percent in 2011-12. The highest kerosene using cooking for Bangalore division is 17.26 percent in 2004-05 and 10.78 percent in 2011-12. The no cooking arrangement for Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore is highest values and lowest for Kalaburagi division is 1.39 percent in 2004-05 in the state.

The Other Backward Classes (OBC) household cooking highest using firewood for Kalaburagi division is 87.73 percent in 2004-05 and 69.88 percent in 2011-12 and lowest firewood using for Bangalore division is 46.03 percent in 2004-05 and 32.81 percent in 2011-12. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) using cooking highest for Bangalore division is 34.44 percent in 2004-05 and 56.03 percent in 2011-12 and lowest using LPG for Kalaburagi

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division is 7.98 percent in 2004-05 and 23.98 percent in 2011-12. The kerosene cooking using for highest in Bangalore division and lowest in Kalaburagi division. The household electricity cooking using for Kalaburagi division is 1.46 percent in 2011-12, Bangalore division is 0.17 percent in 2004-05 and 0.26 percent in 2011-12. Others classes households cooing using firewood highest for Kalaburagi division is 69.31 percent in 2004-05 and 63.06 percent in 2011-12. The Bangalore division is using lowest firewood in 37.48 percent in 2004-05 and 22.55 percent in 2011-12. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lowest using for Kalaburagi division is 25.66 percent in 2004-05 and 32.43 percent in 2011-12. The highest LPG using for Bangalore division is 43.71 percent in 2004-05 and 63.80 percent in 2011-12. The kerosene cooking lowest using for Kalaburagi division is 1.32 percent in 2004-05 and 1.35 percent in 2011-12 and Bangalore division is highest using in the state. The household electricity cooking highest using for Kalaburgi division and lowest using for Bangalore division in the state.

Table 4. 10 Division Wise Types of Lighting in Karnataka

Type of Lighting	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	61	68	61	68	61	68	61	68
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Kerosene,	8.71	1.22	10.44	5.74	10.50	2.82	6.90	1.00
Other oil,	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candle,	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	0.07
Electricity,	91.29	98.64	89.47	94.26	89.33	97.08	92.88	98.86
No lighting arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.07
Others,	-	-	0.09	-	0.17	-	0.05	-

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

In this table 11 shows that division-wise types of lighting in Karnataka in 2004-05 to 2011-12. The percentage of households having kerosene lighting has highest used for Kalaburagi is 8.71 percent, Belagavi is 10.44 percent, Mysore is 10.50 percent and Bangalore division is 6.90 percent in 61st round in 2004-05. The highest kerosene lighting used for Belagavi division in 61st and 68th rounds. The lowest kerosene lighting facility for Bangalore division is 6.90 percent in 2004-05 and 1.00 percent in 2011-12. The candle lighting facility used for Mysore and Bangalore division. The percentage of households having electricity connection has significantly both round in division wise. The electricity lighting facility for as same value for all divisions, the Kalaburagi division is 91.29 percent in 61st round and 98.64 percent in 68th round, the Belagavi division is 89.47 percent in 61st round and 94.26 percent in 68th round it is lowest in the state. The highest electricity facility for Bangalore division is 92.88 percent in 61st round and 98.86 percent in 68th round. The no lighting arrangement for Bangalore division is 0.11 percent in 61st round and 0.07 percent in 68th round.

Table 4. 11 Types of Lighting Across Social Groups in Karnataka

Type of Lighting	Kalaburagi		Belagavi		Mysuru		Bengaluru	
	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	**Scheduled Tribe**							
Kerosene,	12.86	1.43	7.69	12.12	15.69	15.63	10.00	5.97
Other oil,	-	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity,	87.14	97.14	92.31	87.88	84.31	84.38	89.09	94.03
No lighting arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.91	-
SC	**Scheduled Cast**							
Kerosene,	15.28	0.98	11.94	9.72	27.93	8.41	12.70	1.72
Other oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candle,	-	-	-	-	0.93	-	-	-

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Electricity,	84.72	99.02	88.06	90.28	72.07	90.65	86.64	98.28
No lighting arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OBC	**Other Backward Class**							
Kerosene,	10.12	1.75	13.51	5.26	10.06	1.87	8.28	0.39
Other oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.13
Electricity,	89.88	98.25	86.49	94.74	89.94	98.13	91.56	99.35
No lighting arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others								
Kerosene,	4.23	0.45	7.57	3.72	5.38	0.95	3.30	0.89
Other oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity,	95.77	99.55	92.23	96.28	94.09	99.05	96.70	99.11
No lighting arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others,	-	-	0.26	-	0.90	-	-	-

Source: Estimated based on 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO data

In this table 12 shows the types of lighting across social groups in Karnataka. Types of using lights facility for Kerosene, Other Oil, Candle, Electricity, and others. The SC and STs castes using kerosene lights highest for Mysore division and Belagavi division and lowest using OBC and others. The percentage of household having electricity lights facility for STs 88.21 percent and 90.86 percent in 61st and 68th rounds for all divisions. The SC percentage of household having electricity lights facility for 82.87 percent in 61st round and 94.56 percent in 68th round for all divisions. The percentage of other than the OBCs having electricity lights facility for 89.47 percent in 61st round and 97.62 percent in 68th round it is highest for all division in the state in 2011-12. The percentage of other classes having electricity lighting facility for 94.70 percent and 98.50 percent for both rounds in the state. Overall having electricity lighting facility for SC, ST and OBC for 95 percent holders using in the state. The OBCs and Others getting the highest lighting facility in the state and SCs and STs getting the lowest lighting facility. The Kalaburagi division for highest cooing fuel using firwood, electricity and others in the state.

Table 12 shows that division wise cooking fuel cross social groups in Karnataka in 2004-05 and 2011-12. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe (ST) household cooking fuel highest has using for firewood in Kalaburagi division is 95.71 percent in 61st round and 80 percent in 68th round, anther divisions for highest for 61st round in 2004-05 and lowest for 68th round in the state. The Petroleum Gas (LPG) using the lowest for Kalaburagi division is 2.86 percent in 2004-05 and 15.71 percent in 2011-12. The highest LPG using for Mysore divisions is 13.73 percent in 2004-05 and 40.63 percent in 2011-12 and Bangalore division is 5.45 percent in 2004-05 and 28.36 in 2011-12. The Kerosene lights highest using for Bangalore division is 11.82 percent in 2004-05 and 5.97 percent in 2011-12 and lowest using has kerosene is 2.86 percent in 2011-12 in the state. The household electricity has facility using for Kalaburagi division is 1.43 percent in 2004-05 and 1.43 percent in 2011-12, and Belagavi division is 3.03 percent in 2011-12. The no cooking arrangement for Belagavi division is highest in 12.12 percent in 2011-12 and Mysore division is 3.03 percent in 2011-12, Bangalore division is 2.03 percent in 2004-05 in the state.

The Scheduled Caste (SC) percentage of household cooking fuel has highest used firewood for Kalaburagi division is 90.28 percent in 2004-05 and 81.37 percent in 2011-12. The lowest using firewood for Bangalore division is 69.38 percent in 2004-05 and 51.29 percent in 2011-12. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) has lowest used for 7.64 percent in 2004-05 and 15.69 percent in 2011-12. The highest using LPG for Bangalore division is 69.38 percent in 2004-05 and 51.29 percent in 2011-12. The Gobar gas using for Belagavi division is 1.49 percent in 2004-05. The kerosene using cooking has lowest for Kalaburagi division is 0.69 percent in 2004-05 and 2.94 percent in 2011-12. The highest has kerosene using cooking for Bangalore division is 17.26 percent in 2004-05

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and 10.78 percent in 2011-12. The no cooking arrangement for Belagavi, Mysore and Bangalore is the highest values and lowest for Kalaburagi division is 1.39 percent in 2004-05 in the state.

The Other Backward Classes (OBC) percentage of household cooking has the highest used firewood for Kalaburagi division is 87.73 percent in 2004-05 and 69.88 percent in 2011-12 and lowest firewood using for Bangalore division is 46.03 percent in 2004-05 and 32.81 percent in 2011-12. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) percentage of cooking used has highest for Bangalore division is 34.44 percent in 2004-05 and 56.03 percent in 2011-12 and the lowest using LPG for Kalaburagi division is 7.98 percent in 2004-05 and 23.98 percent in 2011-12. The kerosene cooking using for highest in Bangalore division and lowest in Kalaburagi division. The household having electricity cooking using for Kalaburagi division is 1.46 percent in 2011-12, Bangalore division is 0.17 percent in 2004-05 and 0.26 percent in 2011-12.

Others classes percentage of households cooing has using firewood highest for Kalaburagi division is 69.31 percent in 2004-05 and 63.06 percent in 2011-12. The Bangalore division is using lowest firewood in 37.48 percent in 2004-05 and 22.55 percent in 2011-12. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lowest using for Kalaburagi division is 25.66 percent in 2004-05 and 32.43 percent in 2011-12. The highest LPG using for Bangalore division is 43.71 percent in 2004-05 and 63.80 percent in 2011-12. The kerosene cooking has lowest used for Kalaburagi division is 1.32 percent in 2004-05 and 1.35 percent in 2011-12 and Bangalore division is highest using in the state. The household electricity cooking is highest using for Kalaburgi division and lowest using for Bangalore division in the state.

The table shows that social inequality of household use of lighting arrangements such as Kerosene, Electricity, Gas and others for both rounds. The study found a higher proportion of SC and ST households using Kerosene in both the 61st and 68th rounds. Between rounds, the decline in the use of Kerosene is highest among SC and STs and there is a significant increase in the use of electricity as a mean of power among SC and STs between the two rounds.

5. CONCLUSION

The overall study estimates that inequality in education level, household occupation, land ownership, cooking fuel, Ration cords, household lighting and land ownership in division-wise in the state. This study observed that Kalaburagi division for more inequality in the state, and Bangalore and Mysore division for increased level of education, occupation, cooking fuel and lighting facility ets, and the SC and ST castes are more backward castes, the education level, occupation and lighting facility has improved in 68th round and the lowest development for 61st round in the state. Social inequality is there in backward districts, taluks and divisions in the state. Karnataka has made rapid strides in the provision of social inequality and infrastructure through the implementation of targeted programmes that are supported by sufficient financial allocation, thus contributing to socio-economic development in the state.

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