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Political and Employment Reservation in Punjab and Karnataka: Understanding Impact

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**Political and Employment Reservation
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Understanding Impact**

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FOREWORD

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) has been amongst the first research organisations in India to focus exclusively on the development concerns of marginalised groups and socially excluded communities. Over the last twelve years, IIDS has carried out several studies understanding different aspects of social exclusion and discrimination against the historically marginalised social groups such as the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, religious minorities, women and the disabled persons in India and other parts of the sub-continent.

The present working paper on “Political and Employment Reservation in Punjab and Karnataka: Understanding Impact’ aims to highlight two very crucial areas of affirmative action; reservation in political and employment positions with reference to Punjab and Karnataka. This paper has tried to incorporate a rigorous investigation of the secondary sources of information and data available from various Government agencies of the two respective states. In addition to that, this research work is thoroughly substantiated with the relevant literature emanating from the studies undergone by eminent scholars in this field. This study reflects on the impact of reservation in the representation of historically deprived social groups in the political spheres and also the government and semi-government employment positions. This research has tried to highlight the prevailing disparities existing at the interface of caste, tribe and gender. The paper attempts to shed light on the gaps in the legal provisions as embodied by the Constitution of India and their actual implementation. The working paper reveals that Dalits in Punjab and Karnataka and Tribals in Karnataka have not been able to participate in the respective legislative assemblies as per the provisions of the Indian Constitution and are mostly found to concentrate in the lower end Government services which are mostly non-technical, semi and un-skilled. The working paper, therefore, indicates the need

for strengthening the processes which would help in reducing such gaps between the socially deprived and the privileged sections of the society and thereby help in bringing about empowerment.

This working paper has been carved out from two reports, Status of Dalit Development in Punjab and The Scheduled Castes in Karnataka – A Study of Change and Persistent Inequalities in their Economic and Social Conditions and Policy Suggestion Issues, sponsored by the Institute of Development and Communications, Chandigarh and Centre for the Social Exclusion and Discrimination, National Law School University, Bangalore. We hope that this report would help in generating awareness and further deliberation across members of the academic fraternity, students, researchers, activists, civil society organisations and policy-making bodies.

Sanghmitra S. Acharya

Director

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Political and Employment Reservation in Punjab and Karnataka: Understanding Impact

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1. Introduction

Affirmative action policy of the Government of India is manifested through the system of reservations in the representation in political spheres, higher education institutions and other government and semi-government employment positions for those groups who have experienced discrimination and social exclusion. The policy has helped to reinforce the representation of each and every section of the country's population. Caste system in India has been responsible in creating hindrances in the path of equal participation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) along with the upper castes and dominant castes of the country in the various social, economic, civic and political spheres. Reservation in political representation in parliament and state legislative assemblies, through affirmative action policies, is one step towards achieving the goals of equal participation. It is through contestation and participation, greater equality is ensured, thereby making the polity more democratic¹. Dalits or Scheduled Castes in India have suffered humiliation along with historical denial of economic benefits. Therefore, greater participation has been considered as the instrument to bring about equalization and dignity². Dalits have suffered 'representational blockage'³ where SC leaders have been considered as mere token and symbols in the party structure. Affirmative action in the representation in political spheres has, therefore, been effective in

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1 Varshney, Ashutosh. (2000). Is India Becoming More Democratic? The Journal of Asian Studies. Vol. 59. No.1. February 2000. Pp.3-25

2 *Ibid*

3 *Ibid*.

reducing such impediments and enhances their access to political resources as well as improves social network and economic assets.

The esteemed team behind framing the Indian Constitution was aware of the caste problem prevailing in the country and therefore made provisions to bring down the inequalities arising due to caste system. Each and every state of India has been brought under Article 332 of the Indian Constitution. According to the Article 332 of the Indian Constitution, the number of seats reserved for SCs and STs is such that the share of total seats in the state assembly reserved for each group equals that group's share of the total state population in the last preceding census. Reservation in political representation in this way aims to ensure equal participation of every member of the society.

The reservation in political representation has been studied from the perspective of two states of India; Firstly, Punjab from the North and second, Karnataka from the South. Punjab had 32 per cent of SC population in the state (2011 Census), which is the highest compared to the rest of the states of the country. Jat Sikhs have historically been the dominant caste in Punjab unlike many Indian states where Brahmins and Kshatriyas constitute the dominant castes. In the aftermath of the partition of the province in 1947 and the reorganization of Indian Punjab in 1966, it became a Sikh majority state. Only Hindus and Sikh Dalits were included in the list of scheduled castes prepared by the Government of India after independence. During the colonial rule, the land alienation act of 1901 in Punjab had further strengthened caste hierarchy denying the SCs from owning land. On the other hand, Karnataka has 17 per cent of the population constituting SCs and 7 per cent STs (Census of India, 2011). The state of Karnataka was formed after the State reorganization of 1956 carving out of the Mysore province. The northern part of Karnataka is relatively less urban with a dry climate and greater poverty compared to the southern region, which is more urban.

Through this paper, affirmative action in government employment positions has also been examined in Punjab and Karnataka. Affirmative action in employment positions has only taken place in the government and semi-government sector. However, the minuscule representation of SCs in the government employment positions has created a middle class, creating a presence in the bureaucratic apparatus. Both in the north and south of the country, Dalits have tried to create recognition with the help of affirmative action although redistribution has not taken place in the form of changing

landownership and other economic assets. However, it is through the representation in government positions that the new elite class has surfaced who are found to channelize the horizontal mobility of the disadvantaged group and become an assertive force⁴. This particular paper, therefore, aims to examine the nature of representation in these employment positions across social groups at different levels of government services apart from the participation in political spheres.

This paper has been broadly divided into two major sections. The first section deals with the representation of different social groups in the State Legislative Assemblies for the state of Punjab. In the second part of the first section, the reservation of SCs and STs has been studied with respect to their employment in government positions in Punjab. The first section has been further subdivided into many themes. Following the introduction in the first section, representation in the Legislative Assembly has been discussed across social groups from independence to the recently held elections along with an understanding of the gender dynamics and how the distribution of representatives across social groups differs by the political parties. What has also been studied is whether the political representation for SCs and STs is in accordance with the Article 332. An attempt has been made to understand the representation across social groups in different government and semi-government employment positions in the state. The entire exercise has been done with respect to Karnataka in the second section. This paper is an outcome of the analysis that has been done on the basis of secondary data and the information collected from various government published documents and reports. Finally, a summary of the major findings has been presented in the end to bring about the commonalities and differences between the two states with respect to the participation of Dalits in the political spheres and employment positions.

Section 1: The Case of Punjab

1.1 Representation in LA in Punjab

The number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Punjab was 121 in the year 1951 which increased to 152 in 1957 election. A probable reason for this increase could be because of the state being at a formative stage. In 1951, candidates only

4 Varshney, Ashutosh. (2000). Is India Becoming More Democratic? The Journal of Asian Studies. Vol. 59. No.1. February 2000. Pp.3-25

from the 'General' category were observed to occupy the Assembly. Since then, Punjab witnessed major re-organisations. The state initially came to being as an amalgamation of the present state of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab province which remained within India after the partition. In the electoral year of 1957, 64 ST candidates contested the Assembly election out of the total 152 seats. Two seats were added to the grand total in the next election year. There was again a change in the number of seats after 1966 following the bifurcation of the state into three parts on the basis of language, which resulted in a decrease in the number of assembly seats to 104. Like many other parts of the country, the state of Punjab got linguistically reorganized where the Hindi speaking population formed the state of Haryana, and the Punjabi speaking population remained in Punjab. The northern part of the state became a separate state called Himachal Pradesh which was hilly in terrain. The number of seats, however, has increased to 117 consequently (Table 1.1).

The proportion of SC Legislative members was 22.12 percent during the 1967 election year which remained same in the next two electoral periods. Both in 1977 as well as 2012 election years, the share of SC Legislative Assembly member increased from 24.79 percent to 29.06 percent. In 2012, which has been the last Legislative Assembly election, the share of SCs to the total number of the seats has recorded the highest at 29 percent. With respect to the ST representation in Punjab during 1957, the share of ST population was 42 percent of the total seats won in the State Legislative Assembly (42.11 percent) as compared to the share of Non SC/STs (57.89 percent) (Table 1.1). The share of Scheduled Tribe member winning the State Legislative Assembly election after 1957 has been nil.

Impact of Article 332 on the scheduled castes representation among the winning candidates reveals a low share in the composition of LA. The proportion of total SC population to the total population from the previous Census period before the election and the proportion of SC MLAs to the total number of MLAs indicate the extent of equal representation of the social groups. What is evident from the study is that the proportion of SC MLAs to the total MLAs has been more than the share of the SC population to the total population from the previous census periods prior to 1972. It is found to be negative in the period after that and the Non SC/STs had a positive trend (Table 1.2).

1.2 Women's Representation in the LA of Punjab

There has been a very low female representation in the Punjab Legislative Assembly ever since the first election which took place during 1951 where a small number of 4 female candidates got elected in the LA. Representation with respect to the female candidates has never crossed 10 since 1951. In the 1969 elections, not a single female candidate was elected in Punjab LA. The Assembly elections of 2012 witnessed an increase in the number of female candidates to 14. Representation of women from SC communities has been even less compared to the women elected from the 'Other' social group. The Assembly election of 2012 revealed a rise in SC female representation in the recent years to six SC female candidates in the LA. This has also been the highest representation so far. Prior to this, SC female representation in the years 1951 to 1977 and in 1992 have been nil (Table 1.3 and 1.4).

1.3 Political Parties and Representation of SCs and STs

There has been phase wise dominance of political parties between 1951 and 2012 in Punjab. Indian National Congress (INC) was the most dominant political party in Punjab during the period 1947 to 1980⁵. INC was the single most dominant party during 1957 elections when the political party secured 120 out of total 154 seats. However, there has been a decline in the number of seats won by the INC. The party had to witness a split during 1980s in the form of Indian National Congress and Indian National Congress (Indira). INC(I) won 63 seats out of a total of 117 seats during the same period. The second political party which became popular has been the regional party called Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD). The reorganization of the state with 60 per cent Sikhs⁶, on the insistence of Akalis, led to the rise of Shiromani Akali Dal in 1969 when the regional party secured 43 seats in LA. SAD became the alternative political power along with INC till 1997. Since then, Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP) also has taken an important political space in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. Communist Party of India (CPI) and Communist Party of India (Marxist) have been two other political parties affiliated to Left ideologies. Till 2002, CPI has consistently won seats since the first election took place in 1951. Punjab

5 Sharma, Neeru (Year?). Caste in Punjab: Political Marginalisation and Cultural Assertion of Scheduled Castes in Punjab. JPS: 19:1, pp. 27-47

6 Jodhka and Kumar (2007). Internal Classification of Scheduled Castes: The Punjab Story. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Commentary. October 27. Pp. 20-23

Legislative Assembly also witnessed the presence of numerous other parties having a short but considerable impact on the political landscape. During 1992, Bahujan Samaj Party won 9 seats in the Assembly elections. A vast number of Dalit voters, mostly the Adi Dharmis and Chamars, who had earlier supported Congress⁷ found an alternative in a party which was led by Dalits. However, the fate of the party was quite short as in the next 1997 Assembly elections, it could not solicit more than one seat. (Table 1.5).

1.4. Distribution of MLAs across Social Groups by Major Political Parties (1951 to 2012)

Since 1957, apart from the candidates from the general category, ST candidates won seats in the election. INC had the highest share of the winning ST candidates. From 1962 Assembly elections, the scheduled castes candidates got represented in the Legislative Assembly. The representation of the majority SC candidates winning the election belonged to the INC before SAD rose to prominence. SAD was responsible for making a dent in the SC share in the INC. However, in the later years, the scheduled caste candidates have got represented from the party winning the majority seats. In 2002 elections, 48.3 percent and 41.4 percent of the scheduled candidates belonged to INC and SAD respectively. On the other hand, both in 2007 and 2012, scheduled caste candidates winning on behalf of INC have gone down and the proportion has increased in case of SAD for the two consecutive election periods; 55.2 percent and 61.8 percent respectively (Table 1.6 A,B,C, and D).

1.5 Reservation in Employment in Punjab

In this section, the reservation of social groups in different government and semi-government employment positions has been examined with reference to Punjab.

The tables showing the distribution of proportion of Scheduled Castes, Backward classes and Others out of the total filled posts depict the concentration of social groups in different employment groups (A,B,C and D). In Group A, Others as a social group are found to occupy the highest of the government and semi-government positions, followed by Group B and the rest. SCs occupy relatively

7 Sharma, Neeru (Year?). Caste in Punjab: Political Marginalisation and Cultural Assertion of Scheduled Castes in Punjab. *JPS*: 19:1,pp. 27-47

more proportion in Group C and Group D jobs as compared to Group A and B. Similarly, proportion of Backward Classes out of the total filled posts is higher in the Group D as compared to the other groups. The proportions of filled posts, however, have remained consistent over the years. (Table 1.7)

Tables 1.8 A and B reveal reservation with respect to the allocation of posts out of the filled posts in different departments of the government. These departments are General, Social and Economic. After studying the composition, it is observed that the proportion of filled posts have been the highest among the Others, followed by Scheduled Castes and then the Backward Classes. However, when an inter-group distribution is done, SCs are found to have occupied positions in the Group D services from General, Social and Economic as compared to B, C and A category positions. The proportion of Backward Classes have also been the highest in Group D. Article 16(A) permits reservation in favour of backward castes and in pursuance of this provision, the government has made reservation for SC/ST in proportion to their share of population⁸. Therefore, this indicates that there is still a large gap in legal provisions and their implementation.

In the Social Department, the proportion of SCs out of the filled posts is higher in all the years studied as compared to the General and Economic Department. The proportion of filled seats by the SCs in Group D is found to decline in General and in the Social Services Department, for instance, 33.9 percent in 2011 to 33.3 percent in 2013 in the General, 41.2 percent to 39.2 percent from 2011 to 2013 in the Social Department.

In 2013, BCs have the highest proportion in Group D services compared to the other social groups (around 12 per cent). This is lower in case of Economic services; highest proportion of BCs being less than 10 percent and that too in Group D services. In the same time period referred here, Others as a social group had the highest proportion in the different departments of Group A.

With the help of Herfindahl's index from 2007 to 2013, Table 1.9 shows the diversification in the different departments with reference to the employment of different social groups. The data for the year 2012 was not available, therefore diversification could not be estimated. The Index reveals high diversification in General and Economic services in all the categories. Posts filled by

8 Thorat, S.K. and Senapati, C., (2007). Reservation in Employment, Education and Legislature-Status and Emerging Issues. *IIDS Working Paper*. Vol.2. No.5.

the social groups in Group C of General and Social Services are found to be less diversified. Group D shows relatively higher diversification in Social services across all the social groups. In the Economic services in 2013, diversification index has been equal to 1 which indicates a very high level of diversification with respect to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (Table 1.9).

Section 2: The Case of Karnataka

The main objective of this section is to throw light on the nature of inequality in political representation existing among the dominant social groups, the SCs, the STs and the Non SC/STs with respect to the state of Karnataka.

2.1 Representation in LA in Karnataka

The number of candidates winning Legislative Assembly elections in Karnataka exhibits inequalities in the representative share of different caste groups. The number of seats increased from 208 in 1962 to 224 in 1978 and there has been a steady increase in the number ever since where more than 180 seats belong to the members belonging to Non SC/STs. There is an increase in the number of SC candidates winning the LA elections from 27 in 1962 to 36 in 2008 which declines to 34 in 2013. On the other hand, representation of STs has been very less confining to 2 seats from 1972 to 2004. There has been a considerable rise in the number of ST candidates to 15 in 2008 and 2014. Therefore, the share of elected candidates from SCs, STs and Non SC/STs is; 15 per cent for SCs, less than 1 per cent for STs and around 85 per cent for Non SC/STs in the LA. However, in 2008 and 2013, the share of SCs and STs has increased while it declined with respect to Non SC/STs (Table 2.1).

The gap in representation of different social groups in Karnataka with respect to the Constitutional provision of Article 332 has been evident from Table 2.2. SC representation has been observed to be less than the proportion share of SC population and the representation of STs has also been very low. It is only in 2008 and 2013 that the share of ST MLAs exceeded the share of ST population from the Preceding Census Year.

2.2 Women's representation in the LA of Karnataka

The gender representation has been found to be extremely skewed with respect to composition in LA. The number of female candidates winning in LA of Karnataka has been substantially low; 18 female members as compared to 190 male members in 1962. Out of the total 18 female candidates, 15 represented from Non SC/ST communities and 3 from SCs. However, the representation of women candidates declined even more in the subsequent years with only 9 female representatives in the years 1989 and 1994 which is considered to be the highest over the entire period. ST Female representatives have been even lesser in number. In three election years 1985, 1989 and 1994, only one woman candidate from ST community has been able to secure a seat in the LA (Table 2.3 and 2.4).

2.3 Political Parties and Representation of SCs and STs in Karnataka LA

Indian National Congress, Janta Party, Bharatiya Janta Party, Janta Dal, Janta Dal (S) and the Communist Party of India have been the major political parties which display a considerable relevance in the political landscape of Karnataka. Indian National Congress dominated largely in the State Assembly elections since 1957, and the party won the Assembly elections consistently till 1972. In the 1978 election, Indian National Congress (Indira) that split from the original INC won. Between 1972 and 1978 election period, the state was under Congress regime with Devraj Urs being the Chief Minister of the State. The regime during this period gathered immense recognition at the national level. In 1983 and 1985, Janta Party rose to prominence as the dominant political party in the state of Karnataka, corresponding with the national situation. INC, however, could reclaim its original position with the largest mandate of 179 seats in 1989. Since then, Karnataka LA witnessed shifts in power among its three major parties; INC, BJP and the Janta Dal. In 2004 and 2008, Bharatiya Janta Party became a reckoning force in the state's political scene. Congress came back with majority seats in the Assembly election held in 2013. The other political parties which became quite relevant in the political history of the state were Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (Marxist) although these two major left parties had very limited impact on the politics of the state. CPI

won few seats till 1985. Rise of CPI in Karnataka was due to the support that it received from the coffee growing areas while the successive decline of the party was due to the weakening of the support base from the same region⁹. Karnataka witnessed the marginal rise of socialist parties in the form of SP and the PSP. Struggle of landless tenants against landlords over the terms of tenancy, in the Shimoga district of Karnataka especially, became the major reason behind the rise of the Socialist Party in Karnataka which made Gopala Gowda win thrice in different constituencies in the Shimoga district (1952, 1962 and 1967) from the SP. Socialist Party's central agenda for the security of tenure to tenant farmers was considered crucial and was later embraced by the Congress Party in the 1974 Land reform legislation.

Caste has been an integral factor in the elections in Karnataka. The state witnessed the dominance of two important landowning communities; the Lingayats and the Vokkaligas. Political power has, therefore, got defined by the stronghold of either of the dominant groups. Unification of the state in 1961 was the reason behind the strength of the Lingayats as the dominant caste group. Between 1952 and 1967, Lingayats, Vokkaligas and Brahmins, the three dominant communities constituted one-third of the state's population and occupied two-third share of legislative assembly seats. The Devraj Urs government was instrumental in changing the composition of the LA and made it more diverse by incorporating many Muslims and Backward Castes during 1972 and 1978¹⁰. The Janta Party after coming to power in 1983 reinforced the dominance of Lingayats. Lingayats, being the dominant group, have been able to retain the powers of decision-making in almost every field by being leaders, MPs, MLAs and Ministers (both from Congress and Janta Party) while the other caste groups remained underrepresented in the political and other major spheres of decision-making¹¹.

Majority of the SC representation has taken place from the Congress Party till 1978. In 1983 and 1985, majority of the SC candidates got represented from

9 Assadi, Muzaffar (1998). Saffronisation with Upper Caste Support. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Commentary: Karnataka. March 21. Pp. 626-628.

10 Rodrigues, Valerian (2014). Political Power and Democratic Enablement: Devraj Urs and Lower Caste Mobilisation in Karnataka. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. XLIX. No. 25. June 21. Pp. 62-70.

11 SS (1990). Caste and Power Game in Karnataka. *Economic and Political Weekly*. October 20-27. Pp. 2359-2360.

Janta Party. Like in the case of Punjab, representation of SCs has taken place alternately between the major political parties namely Congress, Janta Dal and BJP since 1989. It was under the leadership of Devraj Urs during 1972 to 1983 that there were major changes in the representation of upper castes in public services and higher education¹².

Women representation in LA elections has been very low in Karnataka. Women leaders who won the elections mostly belonged to the dominant political parties. In earlier years, the majority of women got represented from Indian National Congress and in 1962 and 1967, there was one woman representative from PSP respectively. Since 1983, women who got elected belonged to parties like Janta Party, Janta Dal, JD (U) and JD (S) and Bharatiya Janta Party although they had limited strength. However, the total number of women representatives in the Karnataka LA never rose beyond 9 from 1967 to 2013.

Women from Non SC/STs got represented better compared to the women from SC and ST communities. ST women representation in Legislative Assembly in the years 1985, 1989 and 1999 belonged to the INC. In the election years of 1972, 1983, 2004 and 2008, there were no SC women candidates who won seats. In 1972, not a single woman candidate could win the LA election in Karnataka even from the Non SC/ST community (Table 2.7)

2.4 Reservation in Employment in Karnataka

As it was found in the case of Punjab, the proportion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes out of the total filled posts was concentrated in specific groups (A, B, C and D). The highest proportion of Non SC/STs is found in Group A of the Civil Services under the Government of Karnataka followed by Group B and the rest. The proportion of SCs has been higher in Group C and D as compared to Group A and B. On the other hand, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes out of the total filled posts is higher in the Group D as compared to the other groups.

The proportion of SCs and STs at the aggregate level over the period studied have been about 16 per cent and 5 per cent respectively while it is 80 per cent

12 Rodrigues, Valerian (2014). Political Power and Democratic Enablement: Devraj Urs and Lower Caste Mobilisation in Karnataka. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. XLIX. No. 25. June 21. Pp. 62-70.

for the Non SC/STs. On the basis of different groups (A,B,C, D), the posts filled by SCs and STs in Group D have been the highest about 24 per cent and 6 to 7 per cent respectively. Therefore, in Group D services, SCs have been over represented than the proportion of their population in the state.

Since 2006, in Karnataka, the share of SCs among the filled posts in Group A has exceeded the level of their population proportion. However, this has not taken place with regard to Group B positions and in case of Group C, it has taken place in few years. The number of seats filled by STs, however, in Group A, B as well as C have always remained under-represented although in 2008, 2009 and 2010, the seats have increased beyond 6.6 per cent (proportion of ST population in the preceding Census year of 2001 has been 6.6 per cent) (Table 2.8).

The Index of Diversification, calculated on the basis of Herfindahl's Index, showed that there is diversification in General and Economic Services on the basis of posts filled by different social groups. There is relatively less diversification in the posts filled by the social groups in case of Social services. Inter-group variations were observed within General, Economic and Social Services. The posts filled by the social groups in Group C have been less diversified than the other Groups (A, B and D) especially in 2012 (Table 2.9).

3 Summary

Thus, the paper has tried to address two crucial aspects of the affirmative action policies, firstly, representation of social groups in legislative assemblies of Punjab and Karnataka and employment in different semi-government and government positions in Punjab and Karnataka.

The study on Punjab reflected that the share of SC representatives in LA has remained within 25 per cent. Except for the year 2012, the share of SCs increased to 29 per cent while the share of SC MLAs was higher than the share of SC population in the previous census periods in 1962, 1967 and 1969 and 1977, but it declined in the later years. Women representation have been low, and even lower among the SCs. Representation of women candidates have mostly taken place from the dominant political parties. In case of Punjab, INC and SAD have remained as the two major political parties, and SC representation has taken place from both the parties.

In case of reservation in employment positions, there has been a clustering of jobs for the SCs in Groups C and D mostly in the non-technical, semi-skilled and unskilled sector.

The picture of Karnataka is not very different with respect to the share of SC and ST MLAs in LA. Article 332 of the Indian Constitution which states that the number of seats reserved for SCs and STs is such that the share of total state population in the last preceding Census. In Karnataka, like Punjab, the requirements have not been met over the years. Karnataka's political scenario has been largely influenced by the leadership of Devraj Urs when the representation of SCs and backward communities had improved in different government positions. However, government and semi-government employment positions reflected similar clustering of filled posts by SC, ST and OBCs in the Group C and D jobs where these groups have got over-represented. Based on the NSSO Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12, Thorat et. al (2016)¹³ have estimated the reservation in public and private employment and advocated the need of reservation in private sector in the country.

Therefore, the study that has been done in the particular paper analyses the affirmative action policies for the two states belonging to the Northern and Southern parts of the country, having varying socio-political histories. SC representation both in Punjab and Karnataka has not been concomitant with the constitutional provisions of Article 332. Women representations at the aggregate level especially from the deprived communities have been dismal indicating the neglect of women in the political spheres. It also points to the lack of voices of women from the marginalized communities. Affirmative action in government employment positions is supposed to create a positive change in the socio-economic standards of the Dalits, Tribals and the backward groups. However, the clustering of jobs in Group C and D services points out to the gaps in the legal provisions as prescribed by the Constitution and the actual practice of implementation.

13 Thorat, S.K., N. Tagade, A.K. Naik. 2016. Prejudice against Reservation Policies: How and Why? Economic and Political Weekly. Vol. LI. No. 8. February 20, 2016. Pp. 61-69.

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Annexure

Table 1.1: Number and Share of Members of Legislative Assembly in Punjab 1951-2012

Year	Number of Elected MLAs				Share of Elected MLAs			
	SC	ST	Non SC/ST	All	SC	ST	Non SC/ST	All
1951	0	0	121	121	0.00	0.00	1000	100
1957	0	64	88	152	0.00	42.11	57.89	100
1962	32	0	122	154	20.78	0.00	79.22	100
1967	23	0	81	104	22.12	0.00	77.88	100
1969	23	0	81	104	22.12	0.00	77.88	100
1972	23	0	81	104	22.12	0.00	77.88	100
1977	29	0	88	117	24.79	0.00	75.21	100
1980	28	0	89	117	23.93	0.00	76.07	100
1985	29	0	88	117	24.79	0.00	75.21	100
1992	28	0	89	117	23.93	0.00	76.07	100
1997	29	0	88	117	24.79	0.00	75.21	100
2002	29	0	88	117	24.79	0.00	75.21	100
2007	29	0	87	116	25.00	0.00	75.00	100
2012	34	0	83	117	29.06	0.00	70.94	100

Source: <http://www.elections.in/punjab/assembly-constituencies>**Table 1.2: Share of MLAs and Share of Population among SCs and STs in Punjab: 1962 to 2012**

Election Year	Census Year*	SC			Non SC/ST		
		Share of MLAs	Share of Population in Previous Census	Differences	Share of MLAs	Share of Population in Previous Census	Differences
1962	1961	20.8	20.4	0.4	79.2	79.5	-0.3
1967	1961	22.1	20.4	1.7	77.9	79.5	-1.6
1969	1961	22.1	20.4	1.7	77.9	79.5	-1.6
1972	1971	22.1	24.7	-2.6	77.9	75.3	2.6
1977	1971	24.8	24.7	0.1	75.2	75.3	-0.1
1980	1971	23.9	24.7	-0.8	76.1	75.3	0.8
1985	1981	24.8	26.9	-2.1	75.2	73.1	2.1
1992	1991	23.9	28.3	-4.4	76.1	71.7	4.4
1997	1991	24.8	28.3	-3.5	75.2	71.7	3.5
2002	2001	24.8	28.6	-3.8	75.2	71.2	4.1
2007	2001	25.0	28.6	-3.6	75.0	71.2	3.8
2012	2011	29.1	31.9	-2.9	70.9	68.1	2.9

Source: <http://www.elections.in/punjab/assembly-constituencies> and Census of Indian Various Years.

Note: *The share of population is for the census year preceeding the election conducted.

Table 1.3: Number of Male and Female Representative in Legislative Assembly of Punjab: 1951 to 2012

Year	Male				Female				Total
	SC	ST	Non SC/ST	All	SC	ST	Non SC/ST	All	
1951	0	0	117	117	0	0	4	4	121
1957	0	63	80	143	0	1	8	9	152
1962	33	0	113	146	0	0	8	8	154
1967	21	0	81	102	0	0	2	2	104
1969	23	0	81	104	0	0	0	0	104
1972	23	0	75	98	0	0	6	6	104
1977	28	0	87	115	0	0	2	2	117
1980	28	0	83	111	1	0	5	6	117
1985	28	0	85	113	1	0	3	4	117
1992	28	0	83	111	0	0	6	6	117
1997	26	0	83	109	3	0	5	8	117
2002	27	0	82	109	3	0	5	8	117
2007	27	0	82	109	2	0	5	7	116
2012	28	0	75	103	6	0	8	14	117

Source: <http://www.elections.in/punjab/assembly-constituencies>

Table 1.4: Distribution of Male and Female Representative to the Total Number of Representatives across Social Groups in Punjab: 1951 to 2012

Year	Male				Female			
	SC	ST	Non SC/ST	All	SC	ST	Non SC/ST	All
1951	0.0	0.0	100	100	0.0	0.0	100	100
1957	0.0	44.1	55.9	100	0.0	11.1	88.9	100
1962	22.6	0.0	77.4	100	0.0	0.0	100	100
1967	20.6	0.0	79.4	100	0.0	0.0	100	100
1969	22.1	0.0	77.9	100	-	-	-	-
1972	23.5	0.0	76.5	100	0.0	0.0	100	100
1977	24.3	0.0	75.7	100	0.0	0.0	100	100
1980	25.2	0.0	74.8	100	16.7	0.0	83.3	100
1985	24.8	0.0	75.2	100	25.0	0.0	75.0	100
1992	25.2	0.0	74.8	100	0.0	0.0	100	100
1997	23.9	0.0	76.1	100	37.5	0.0	62.5	100
2002	24.8	0.0	75.2	100	37.5	0.0	62.5	100
2007	24.8	0.0	75.2	100	28.6	0.0	71.4	100
2012	27.2	0.0	72.8	100	42.9	0.0	57.1	100

Source: <http://www.elections.in/punjab/assembly-constituencies>

Table 1.5: Number of MLAs across Political Parties in Punjab: 1951 to 2012

Party	1951	1957	1962	1967	1969	1972	1977	1980	1985	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012
INC	95	120	90	48	38	66	17	-	32	85	14	62	43	46
INCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAD	9	-	-	-	43	24	58	37	73	4	75	41	49	56
CPI	3	6	9	5	4	10	7	9	1	4	2	2	-	-
BJP	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	18	3	19	12
CPM	0	-	-	3	2	1	8	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Others	14	28	55	48	17	3	27	2	5	17	8	9	5	3
All	121	154	154	104	104	104	117	117	117	117	117	117	116	117

Source: <http://www.elections.in/punjab/assembly-constituencies>**Table 1.6A: Distribution of SC MLAs by Major Political Parties: 1951 to 2012**

Party	1951	1957	1962	1967	1969	1972	1977	1980	1985	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012
INC	NA	NA	50	52.2	39.1	59.1	10.3	0.0	34.5	67.9	3.2	48.3	24.1	29.4
INCI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SAD	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.8	31.8	51.7	31.0	62.1	3.6	71.0	41.4	55.2	61.8
CPI	NA	NA	5.26	8.7	4.3	9.1	10.3	13.8	0.0	3.6	3.2	6.9	0.0	0.0
BJP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	3.4	0.0	12.9	0.0	13.8	8.8
CPM	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3	0.0	17.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	NA	NA	44.7	39.13	4.35	0.0	10.34	0.0	0.0	25.0	9.68	3.45	6.9	0.0
All	NA	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: <http://www.elections.in/punjab/assembly-constituencies>

Note: In 1957 elections, 77.8 %, 3.7 % and 17.5 % ST MLAs were elected from INC, CPI and other political parties in Punjab LA.

Table 1.6B: Distribution of Non SC/ST MLAs by Major Political Parties: 1951 to 2012

Party	1951	1957	1962	1967	1969	1972	1977	1980	1985	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012
INC	78.5	76.5	67.0	43.75	34.6	65.4	15.9	1.1	25.3	74.2	12.8	56.8	41.4	42.2
INCI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SAD	7.4	NA	NA	NA	40.7	21.0	48.9	33.0	63.2	3.4	62.8	31.8	37.9	43.4
CPI	2.5	3.7	5.2	3.75	3.7	9.9	4.5	5.7	1.1	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
BJP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	5.7	6.7	16.3	2.3	17.2	10.8
CPM	NA	NA	NA	3.75	1.2	0.0	3.4	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0		0.0	NA
Others	11.6	19.8	27.83	48.75	19.75	3.70	27.27	1.14	4.60	11.24	6.98	9.09	3.4	3.6
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: <http://www.elections.in/punjab/assembly-constituencies>

Table 1.7: Reservation in Different Government and Semi-Government Positions across social groups in Punjab: 2005-2013

Year	Proportion of SCs out of Total Filled Posts					Proportion of BCs out of Total Filled Posts					Proportion of Others out of Total Filled Posts				
	Different Groups					Different Groups					Different Groups				
	A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total
2005	17.7	20.7	20.4	33.7	23.0	5.3	9.8	8.7	10.5	9.0	77.0	69.6	70.9	55.8	68.1
2006	15.5	18.5	20.9	34.4	23.3	4.2	8.4	8.6	11.4	9.0	80.2	73.1	70.6	54.2	67.8
2007	15.5	19.3	21.6	34.7	23.9	4.8	8.4	9.4	11.7	9.7	79.7	72.3	69.0	53.6	66.4
2008	16.8	19.9	22.3	37.2	25.1	4.4	7.1	9.2	11.4	9.4	78.7	73.0	68.5	51.4	65.5
2009	16.7	18.9	21.2	38.1	24.4	4.2	6.3	8.8	11.0	9.0	79.1	74.8	69.9	50.9	66.7
2010	17.0	18.0	23.8	36.0	25.6	4.7	8.3	10.2	11.4	10.1	78.3	73.7	66.0	52.6	64.4
2011	17.0	17.5	22.4	34.1	24.2	4.8	6.5	9.3	10.7	9.2	78.2	76.0	68.3	55.1	66.7
2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2013	14.9	18.4	23.5	34.1	23.6	6.7	8.6	10.3	11.2	9.8	78.4	73.0	66.3	54.7	66.7

Source: Census of Punjab Government and Semi Government Employees (Various Years)

Note: In 2005, staff of Punjab Vidhan Sabha is not included.

Table 1.8A: Reservation by Categories of Services in Different Government and Semi-Government Positions Across Social Groups in Punjab: 2007 to 2009

Departments	Groups	2007			2008			2009		
		Proportion of Social Groups Out of Total Filled Posts								
		SC	BC	Others	SC	BC	Others	SC	BC	Others
General	Group A	12.03	3.56	84.41	12.30	2.79	84.91	14.46	2.26	83.29
	Group B	18.35	7.64	74.01	16.65	5.17	78.17	18.51	5.47	76.03
	Group C	24.27	10.59	65.14	24.46	10.25	65.29	21.23	9.97	68.80
	Group D	37.35	11.36	51.29	36.26	11.43	52.32	34.79	12.09	53.12
	All	25.05	10.34	64.48	25.12	10.13	64.75	22.17	9.91	67.92
Social	Group A	16.99	4.54	78.47	18.49	4.41	77.10	18.48	4.41	77.12
	Group B	19.98	8.49	71.53	20.76	7.32	71.92	19.92	6.81	73.27
	Group C	20.35	8.80	70.86	21.18	8.23	70.59	20.71	7.92	71.37
	Group D	38.25	12.56	49.19	39.94	12.22	47.85	41.84	12.42	45.74
	All	23.34	9.26	67.40	29.44	8.73	66.83	24.20	8.48	67.32
Economic	Group A	14.46	5.93	79.60	16.09	5.35	78.56	14.32	4.99	80.69
	Group B	17.05	8.48	74.47	18.07	7.09	74.84	15.75	4.89	79.36
	Group C	19.89	9.10	71.01	21.45	9.65	68.89	23.08	9.45	67.47
	Group D	30.50	10.97	58.53	34.82	10.61	54.56	35.37	9.37	55.26
	All	23.71	9.67	66.62	26.52	9.75	63.73	27.52	9.01	63.48

Source: Census of Punjab Government and Semi Government Employees (Various Years)

Table 1.8B: Reservation by Categories of Services in Different Government and Semi-Government Positions Across Social Groups in Punjab: 2010 to 2013

Departments	Groups	Proportion of Social Groups Out of Total Filled								
		2010			2011			2013		
		SC	BC	Others	SC	BC	Others	SC	BC	Others
General	Group A	12.92	2.93	84.15	16.98	2.59	80.44	10.04	3.40	86.56
	Group B	18.77	8.91	72.31	17.64	7.54	74.82	15.08	8.18	76.75
	Group C	25.63	12.82	61.55	26.93	13.24	59.83	23.81	13.59	62.60
	Group D	32.76	13.71	53.53	33.91	13.57	52.53	33.28	13.85	52.87
	All	25.89	12.55	61.56	27.08	12.79	60.12	23.22	12.73	64.04
Social	Group A	18.88	5.31	75.81	17.99	5.60	76.41	15.46	7.45	77.10
	Group B	17.45	8.68	73.87	18.02	6.85	75.13	19.65	9.05	71.30
	Group C	23.04	8.48	68.48	20.53	6.93	72.54	25.57	7.01	67.43
	Group D	41.04	12.41	46.55	41.17	12.92	45.91	39.25	12.55	48.20
	All	25.46	9.04	65.50	23.70	7.89	68.41	24.55	8.47	66.97
Economic	Group A	15.20	4.59	80.21	14.68	4.22	81.10	14.95	4.61	80.43
	Group B	18.65	7.03	74.32	16.28	5.00	78.72	17.99	7.36	74.65
	Group C	21.49	9.68	68.83	17.80	7.58	74.62	17.70	7.25	75.05
	Group D	32.23	9.50	58.26	27.01	7.38	65.61	29.30	8.83	61.88
	All	25.19	9.15	65.66	21.15	7.11	71.74	21.95	7.7	70.35

Source: Census of Punjab Government and Semi Government Employees (Various Years)

Table 1.9: Diversification across Social Groups in Employment, Punjab

Year	General				Social				Economic			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
Scheduled Caste												
2007	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
2008	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
2009	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
2010	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
2011	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
2013	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Backward Classes												
2007	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7
2008	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
2009	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
2010	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
2011	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
2013	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Others												
2007	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
2008	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6
2009	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
2010	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
2011	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
2013	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6

Source: Census of Punjab Government and Semi Government Employees (Various Years)

Note: Diversification is measured based on Herfindahl's Index.

Table 2.1 Number and Share of Member of Legislative Assembly in Karnataka- 1962-2013

Year	Number of Elected MLAs				Share of Elected MLAs			
	SC	ST	Non-SC/ST	All	SC	ST	Non-SC/ST	All
1962	27	1	180	208	12.98	0.48	86.54	100
1967	28	3	185	216	12.96	1.39	85.65	100
1972	29	2	185	216	13.43	0.93	85.65	100
1978	33	2	189	224	14.73	0.89	84.38	100
1983	33	2	189	224	14.73	0.89	84.38	100
1985	33	2	189	224	14.73	0.89	84.38	100
1989	33	2	189	224	14.73	0.89	84.38	100
1994	33	2	189	224	14.73	0.89	84.38	100
1999	33	2	189	224	14.73	0.89	84.38	100
2004	33	2	189	224	14.73	0.89	84.38	100
2008	36	15	173	224	16.07	6.70	77.23	100
2013	34	15	175	224	15.18	6.70	78.13	100

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies>

Table 2.2 Shares of MLAs and Share of Population among SCs and STs in Karnataka- 1962-2013

Year of Election	Census Year	SC			ST		
		Share of MLAs	Share of Population in Preceding Census	Difference	Share of MLAs	Share of Population in Preceding Census	Difference
1983	1981	14.7	15.1	-0.4	0.9	4.9	-4.0
1985	1981	14.7	15.1	-0.4	0.9	4.9	-4.0
1989	1981	14.7	15.1	-0.4	0.9	4.9	-4.0
1994	1991	14.7	16.4	-1.7	0.9	4.3	-3.4
1999	1991	14.7	16.4	-1.7	0.9	4.3	-3.4
2004	2001	14.7	16.2	-1.5	0.9	6.6	-5.7
2008	2001	16.1	16.2	-0.1	6.7	6.6	0.1
2013	2011	15.2	17.1	-1.9	6.7	7	-0.3

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies> and Census of India (Various Years)

Note: The share of population is for the census year preceeding the election conducted.

Table 2.3 Number of Male and Female Representative in Legislative Assembly of Karnataka- 1962-2013

Year	Male				Female			
	SC	ST	Non-SC/ST	All	SC	ST	Non-SC/ST	All
1962	24	1	165	190	3	0	15	18
1967	27	3	181	211	1	0	4	5
1972	29	2	185	216	0	0	0	0
1978	30	2	185	217	3	0	4	7
1983	33	2	187	222	0	0	2	2
1985	30	1	185	216	3	1	4	8
1989	30	1	184	215	3	1	5	9
1994	31	2	182	215	2	0	7	9
1999	31	1	185	217	2	1	4	7
2004	33	2	183	218	0	0	6	6
2008	36	15	169	220	0	0	4	4
2013	32	15	171	218	2	0	4	6

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies>

Table 2.4 Distribution of Male and Female Representative to the Total Number of Representatives across Social Groups in Karnataka- 1962-2013

Year	Male				Female			
	SC	ST	Non-SC/ST	All	SC	ST	Non-SC/ST	All
1962	88.9	100	91.7	91.3	11.1	0.0	8.3	8.7
1967	96.4	100	97.8	97.7	3.6	0.0	2.2	2.3
1972	100	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1978	90.9	100	97.9	96.9	9.1	0.0	2.1	3.1
1983	100	100	98.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9
1985	90.9	50.0	97.9	96.4	9.1	50.0	2.1	3.6
1989	90.9	50.0	97.4	96.0	9.1	50.0	2.6	4.0
1994	93.9	100	96.3	96.0	6.1	0.0	3.7	4.0
1999	93.9	50.0	97.9	96.9	6.1	50.0	2.1	3.1
2004	100	100	96.8	97.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.7
2008	100	100	97.7	98.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.8
2013	94.1	100	97.7	97.3	5.9	0.0	2.3	2.7

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies>

Table 2.5 Number of MLAs across Political Parties in Karnataka- 1962-2013

Party	1962	1967	1972	1978	1983	1985	1989	1994	1999	2004	2008	2013
INC	138	126	165	5	82	65	179	36	132	65	74	122
INC(I)	NA	NA	NA	147	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
JNP	NA	NA	NA	58	95	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BJP	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	2	4	38	43	79	115	40
JD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	111	NA	NA	NA	NA
JD(S)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	58	28	40
CPI	3	1	3	3	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	67	89	48	11	26	15	18	39	39	22	7	22
Total	208	216	216	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies>

Table 2.6A Distribution of SC MLAs by Major Political Parties (In % Karnataka) 1962-2013

Party	1962	1967	1972	1978	1983	1985	1989	1994	1999	2004	2008	2013
INC	81.5	64.3	82.8	0.0	30.3	30.3	90.9	6.1	63.6	21.2	19.4	47.1
INC(I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JNP	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	54.5	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BJP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	21.2	39.4	69.4	17.6
JD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JD(S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	2.8	29.4
CPI	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	14.8	35.7	17.2	3.0	9.1	3.0	6.1	9.1	15.2	12.1	8.3	5.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies>

Table 2.6B Distribution of ST MLAs by Major Political Parties (In % Karnataka) 1962-2013

Party	1962	1967	1972	1978	1983	1985	1989	1994	1999	2004	2008	2013
INC	100	100	100	0.0	50.0	50.0	100	0.0	100	50.0	40.0	60.0
INC(I)	0	0	0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JNP	0	0	0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BJP	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	46.7	6.7
JD	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JD(S)	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7
CPI	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	26.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies>**Table 2.6C Distribution of Non SC/ST MLAs by Major Political Parties (In % Karnataka) 1962-2013**

Party	1962	1967	1972	1978	1983	1985	1989	1994	1999	2004	2008	2013
INC	63.9	57.3	75.1	2.6	37.6	28.6	77.8	18.0	57.7	30.2	35.3	55.4
INC(I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JNP	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	40.2	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BJP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.1	2.1	17.5	19.0	34.4	48.0	18.9
JD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JD(S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	25.9	15.0	16.6
CPI	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	35.0	42.2	23.2	5.3	12.2	7.4	8.5	19.0	18.0	9.5	1.7	9.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies>

Table 2.7 Representation of Female Candidates in Political Parties in LA, Karnataka

Social Groups	1962	1967	1972	1978	1983	1985	1989	1994	1999	2004	2008	2013
SC	3 INC	1 INC	0	3 INC	0	3 JNP	3 INC	2 JD	2 INC	0	0	1 JD(S), 1 BJP
ST	0	0	0	0	0	1 INC	1 INC	0	1 INC	0	0	0
Non SC/ ST	14 INC, 1 PSP	3 INC, 1 PSP	0	2 IN- C(I), 2 JNP	1 INC, 1 JNP	3 INC, 1 JNP	5 INC	1 INC, 4 JD, 1 BJP, 1 AGP	4 INC	1 INC, 1 JD(U), 2 JD(S), 2 BJP	3 BJP, 1 INC	3 INC, 1 BJP
Total	18	5	0	7	2	8	9	9	7	6	4	6

Source: <http://www.elections.in/karnataka/assembly-constituencies>

Note: Number indicate women MLAs from the political party of the same cell.

Table 2.8 Distribution of Social Groups in Different Government Employment Positions in Karnataka

Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Non SC/ST													
A	80.6	79.4	80.7	80.8	80.5	80.9	83.7	79.0	77.5	77.2	79.4	78.9	78.3
B	84.3	83.0	81.8	82.4	81.1	81.4	80.9	79.9	80.9	80.3	81.2	81.7	79.8
C	81.6	81.4	81.9	79.8	80.5	80.0	79.2	79.9	79.9	79.7	79.4	79.4	80.1
D	69.4	68.4	68.4	70.6	71.3	71.4	70.9	69.8	68.4	68.5	70.6	70.0	69.7
Total	80.1	79.7	80.1	78.8	79.4	79.0	78.3	78.6	78.7	78.5	78.7	78.6	79.1
SC													
A	15.15	16.85	15.47	15.76	15.86	15.57	16.33	16.89	18.17	18.63	16.93	16.93	17.18
B	12.48	13.6	14.33	13.9	15.38	14.96	15.27	16.56	15.31	15.97	14.88	14.88	16.33
C	14.6	14.86	14.56	15.49	15.62	15.95	16.63	15.99	15.72	15.94	16.32	16.27	15.77
D	24.29	25.29	24.85	23.13	22.82	22.77	23.06	23.65	24.41	24.56	23.08	23.2	23.31
Total	15.78	16.22	15.9	16.4	16.54	16.76	17.35	17	16.69	16.91	16.95	16.9	16.5
ST													
A	4.2	3.76	3.87	3.41	3.41	3.58	3.93	4.12	4.37	4.21	4.12	4.16	4.55
B	3.2	3.41	3.86	3.73	3.51	3.65	3.8	3.59	3.83	3.69	3.46	3.42	3.87
C	3.83	3.75	3.53	4.71	3.85	4.04	4.19	4.07	4.34	4.32	4.23	4.34	4.13
D	6.34	6.34	6.73	6.3	5.91	5.85	6.08	6.57	7.17	6.95	6.29	6.77	6.98
Total	4.14	4.07	3.96	4.83	4.09	4.23	4.4	4.36	4.61	4.55	4.39	4.52	4.38

Source: Government of Karnataka, Various Years

Table 2.9 Diversification in Reservation of Social Groups in Different Government Employment Positions in Karnataka (Selected Years)

Social Groups	2004				2008				2012			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
	General											
SC	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9
ST	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9
Non SC/ST	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Social											
SC	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.8
ST	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7
Non SC/ST	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7
	Economic											
SC	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
ST	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Non SC/ST	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9

Source: Government of Karnataka (Selected Years), Note: See Annexure for the list of Government Departments under General, Social and Economic Services

Note: Diversification is measured based on Herfindahl's Index.

Note on Employment Activities involved in General, Social and Economic Services in Two States

Punjab

General - Vidhan Sabha, Raj Bhavan, Legal Remembrance, Advocate General, Prosecution and Litigation, Justice, Election, Language, Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Excise and Taxation, Punjab Public Service Commission, Civil Secretariat, Police, Home Guard, Jails, Treasury and Accounts, Local Fund Examiner, Controller Internal Audit, Institutional Finance and Banking, Printing and Stationary, Local Government.

Social-General Education, Technical Education and Industrial Training, Sports, Youth Services, Cultural Affairs, Museum, Archaeology and Archives, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply (Public Health), Town and Country Planning, Chief Architect and Information and Publicity, Social Welfare and Welfare of SCs and BCs, Labour, Employment, Subordinate Services Selection Board, Sainik Welfare, Hospitality, Rehabilitation, Administrative General, Official Trustee and Charitable Endowments.

Economic Services-Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Forest, Cooperation, Rural Development and Panchayats, Consolidation, Colonization, Irrigation, Chief Election Inspector, Industries, Transport, Civil Aviation, Public Works Department (BandR), Tourism, ESO Punjab, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Punjab State Planning Board, Lotteries and Small Savings and Lok Pal.

Karnataka

General Services: Fire Services and Emergency Services, Advocate General office, Customs, Office of Indictment and Government Disputes, Administrative Training Institutes, Inspector General of Police, High Court, Karnataka Public Service Commission, Office of the Controller of Law Measurements, Chief Inspector of Karnataka Prisons, Department of Revenue, Department of Treasuries, Director of Civil Defence, Resident Commissioner, Commissioner of Government Press, Excise Department, Directorate of Translation, Land Measurement Revenue System, Department of Printing, Stationary and Publications, Governor's Secretariat, Department of State Accounts, Income Tax Department and Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

Social Services: Handicapped Welfare Directorate, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Directorate of Employment and Training, Department of Drug Control, Kannada and Culture Directorate, Kannada Government Computer Centre, Department of Labour, State Employees Insurance (Medical Services), Department of College Education, Central Technical Institute, Office of the Chief Editor, Karnataka Gazetteer, Department of Technical Education, Department of Charities and Endowments, Department of City Planning, Department of Pre-University Education, Archaeology and Museum, Indian Medical Systems, Department of Women and Children, Upper Tribunal, Department of Youth Services and Sports, Government Press, National Cadet Corps, Department of Information and Broadcasting, Directorate of Medical Education, Karnataka Government Insurance Department.

Economic Services: Forest Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Karnataka Engineering, Karnataka

Sugar Institute, Industry and Boilers, Krishna Upper Project, Atchkat Zone, Almatti, 54. Krishna Upper Project Channel Zone No. 1, Bheemarayana Gudi, Krishna Upper Project Channel Zone No. 2, Kembhavi, Krishna Upper Project, Chief Engineer, Almatii, Upper Krishna Project , Quality Control, Bheemaranagudi, Directorate of Agriculture, Office of the Director of Agricultural Sales, Department of Industries & Commerce, Dept. of Handlooms and Textiles, Dept. of Mines and Geology, Dept. of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Population Centre, Water Resources Development Institute, Dept. of Horticulture, Irrigation (North), Irrigation (South), Irrigation central division, (Munirabadh), Irrigation Projects Zone, Kalaburugi, Dept. of Animal husbandry, directorate of tourism, Directorate of Harbor and Internal Water Transportation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Directorate of Fisheries, Offices of Public Works, Karnataka Electricity Board Building, National Highways, Office of the Silk Director, Lokayukta, Govt. Guest Houses, Communication and Buildings (North), Communication and Buildings (South).

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