Changing scenario of level of Socio-Economic attainment among Social groups of U P and emerging Challenges

(A case study of Shravasti District of Uttar Pradesh)

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Abstract

Reports   India is a cradle of civilization and a hub of diversity. This diversity also seems in Indian society in the form of various social groups. In pre- Vedic era these groups were formed on the basis of work, but in later eras it was converted into by birth and each social groups divided into various sub groups. The group having powerful situation in the society placed on the top of the hierarchy of Indian social stratification and they started exploitation to the groups of lower social hierarchy. After independence the constitution makers had given chance to those groups in the form of special facilities, reservation and social remedies protection acts etc. to come up and make equality. But after 70 years of independence at one side the equality hasn't fully established, but on the other side Indian politics is taking these remedies as an opportunity for vote.

In the society now a new pattern of social stratification within group inequality and inter social group jealousy is establishing in the Indian society. There are various views on the relevance of caste based reservations and caste as a factor of socioeconomic disparity. Now the demands are increasing to update the evidence on socioeconomic inequalities among caste groups for effective policy making. This study investigates the level of caste inequalities in terms of socio-economic opportunities and attainment. The study is based on primary data collected from 3 village of Shravasti district of Uttar Pradesh in 2015.

Our findings suggest that inspite of more than six decades of welfare policies and major political mobilization movements, the inequalities in terms of some socioeconomic indicators are still persisting up to some extent in the groups lying in lower social strata than the groups of upper social strata. The study also represent that a new social stratification has been emerging within the groups of lower social strata and within caste inequality is increasing.

Many persons of so called lower social strata have better facilities than groups of upper social strata are snatching all the facilities provided by government to deprived groups. While majority of the families

are unable to get those facilities and are lying in the lower level of society. A psychological jealousness is also seems in lower social groups of Indian society due to miss-advertisement of exploitation done by upper social groups in ancient era. The upper groups are thinking about misuse of reservation and of their rights by other group due to improper distribution among real deprived. This scenario is damaging the Indian harmony. Due to political exploitation and reservation the new generation of lower middle and lower family is moving out from higher and quality education. That's why a new lower group is emerging in upper social strata which are facing many problems than others because at one side they are not getting facilities of government but on other side they are depressed by various social groups also. Thus, provides critical inputs to current debates on the relevance of caste as a determinant of socioeconomic status.

There is a need to emphasize the health and educational aspects of various social groups, this only can motivate them for better future life. After discussion it has been found that government is unable to get the level of social equality and policies are also not for all. So as for as policy is concerned, it is also necessary to check the development level of different castes of various groups and according to not only on the basis of traditional backwardness but on the basis of the level of socioeconomic backwardness and need fullness, more Government facilities should be given.

Keywords: Social & Economic Attainment, Schedule caste, Schedule Tribes, within caste disparities, inter social group jealousy.

1-Introduction –Being the cradle of civilization, India has an extensive system of society. From the ancient time, India is known for unity in diversity and has the system of gradation where economically or socially some groups are on the top while others are in the bottom; this creates a vast variation in the society. So, after independence to maintain the equality and for the balanced development, various efforts have been made.

Historically, the socioeconomic progress in India continues to suffer from the inflexibility of a rigid caste system and caste based discriminations. In the pre Vedic era the Hindu society was categorized into four Varna- (Brahmins – The priests, teachers, Kshatriyas- The warriors, royalty, Vaisyas –The moneylender, traders, and the Sudras The service provider), on the basis of work. At that time in a family many the peoples of four Verna can live (rigveda). But in leater eras the traditional Hindu Varna system was changed into five Varna and thousands of sub-castes within them. The new group was introduced in the society as Ati Sudra-the untouchables lowest. Later this system was developed on the base of birth which results the social hierarchy and caste base discrimination. In 18th century the fight against

this birth based hierarchy was started. After independence the constitution of India classified traditional caste groups into four broad categories: Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and General Castes.

The critical reason why caste has distinctive sociological imagination is because it is viewed as a representation of unadulterated status, based on religion and ideological grounds with class inequalities being rooted from caste. In order to root out this problem, since independence, Government of India has initiated a number of affirmative action plans including land reforms, reservation in education and employment etc. In spite of decades of planning and a sizeable amount of public resources being channeled in the name of welfare of SCs/STs, actual benefits was taken by selected families and not properly distributed among all.

Though, caste as a phenomenon has been extensively researched in its myriad facets by the other social scientists, but many of these studies are neither theoretical or their evidence become a decade old by now. Also among those studies which used recent data have limitations in their assessment.

In recent studies the new phenomena in this scenario is identified as Bhagat (2013) has assessed the latest Census information on the economic and living conditions of the SCs and STs vis a vis other caste, According to him "there has been considerable progress in the well-being of SCs and STs during the last decade, but the gap between SCs and STs and of both these groups compared to the rest of the population has widened". Another recent study by Singh (2014) demonstrated that the root cause of inequality among caste groups is actually grounded in a hierarchy of land rights, political power and driven by religious and secular ideology but lacks supports to the argument based on empirical evidence. Thus, the evidence on current scenario of different social groups in terms of socioeconomic standing becomes important in the context where increasing of privatisation of education and employment resorted to do away with the reservation quotas. The demand is also increasing from the non-reserved groups to take away reservation in higher education and certain fields of government employment.

The recent debates have raised questions about whether caste still matters in modern India or not. Various studies and reports are published by some researchers/ institutions on the base of special stories from very interior areas. But this is not true picture.

If we think theoretically why after seven decades of reservations the equality doesn't comes, the main cause is the benefit of reservation was not given to the needy peoples and the growth population of reserved class is much higher than others so whatever the facilities were provided by to government is

less than the number of increasing members in the group. Various studies i.e. Pathak (2006) argued that in a village the reservation facility is facilitated to few families where maximum family members are government servants and those families are now much rich than others and also taking all the benefits of depressed class. This phenomenon definitely affects the social and economic status of not only to scheduled and backward class but also General class.

Therefore, it is imperative to learn that after more than six decades of affirmative policies still up to what and why inequality exist in socioeconomic opportunities and poverty between and within caste groups in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, in this context, this study has attempted to assess the current standard of social groups (SCs/STs, OBCs and General castes) in terms of key socioeconomic indicators. In this study, we have assessed the level of inequalities in socio-economic opportunities among social groups in rural Uttar Pradesh on the basis of indictors and views of respondents. It concludes with the pattern of changing situation, emerging challenges and suggestions.

2- Study area – In the term of caste analysis Uttar Pradesh has unique place. Shrawasti District is one of the backward districts of the Uttar Pradesh. The Shrawasti is named on the name of Shrawast in ancient period and was one of the largest Mahajanpad among 16 Mahajanpadas. It is very spiritual land where 26 rainy seasons were devoted by Lord Buddha and also area was ruled by the lava the son of lord Rama. This is the land where the lord Samabhavanatha also takes birth who was the first tirthankar of jains (up tourism).

It is a newly created district carved out from district Bahraich and part of Devipatan Division. Shrawasti shares its border with district Balrampur, Gonda and Bahraich and country Nepal. It is a plain land of terai area. It is Located at Latitude-27.5, Longitude-82.0. It is too hot in summer with highest day temperature is 46°C. The main River is Rapti which sometimes create floods during monsoon season. The Suhelwa forest range lies in the northern part of the district. It has no mineral resources, except sand of river Rapti and Bhansahi, which is used for construction of buildings.

The total population of the district is 114, 6154 and Area is 1,948.20 Sq. Km. the Sex Ratio is 875. Literacy rate is 49.13% where Male literacy is 59.55% and Female literacy is 37.07%. The district has 2 Tehshil, 5 Blocks, 54 Naya Panchayat and 536 villages.

Main Crops are Paddy, wheat, pulses & sugarcane. There are three important religious places where tourists from other parts are attracted; they are Shrawasti, Seetadwar, lord Shivas temples Prithinanth and Bhabhootinath.
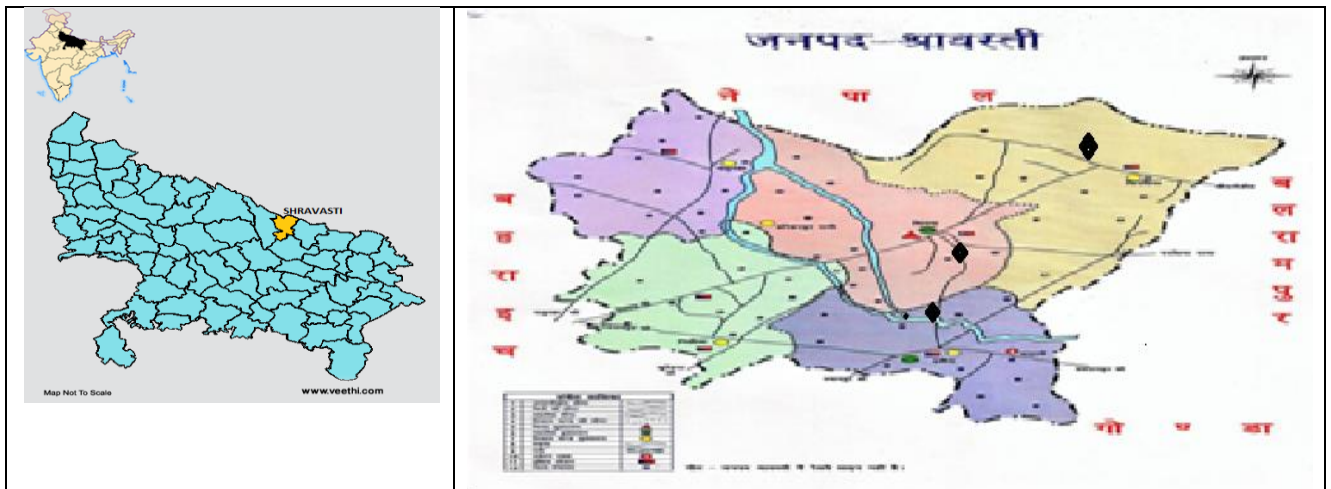
Source- District website

3- Objective of the study- The following objectives have been outlined for the study -

1)   To study the comparative situation of socio- economic status of various social groups of Uttar Pradesh

2)   To assess the level of inequality of opportunities among social groups.

3)   To analyse the development and problem level of various social groups of Uttar Pradesh for their development.

4- Hypothesis- The study is based on following hypothesis-

•   The government facilities are not facilitating to all needy deprived peoples so with in caste inequalities are increasing.

•   Now the average socio-economic level of various groups is changing.

5-Methodology- Analysing the various studies on the socio- economic development status of various social groups in India, we revealed that the status of social groups is changing. Keeping this in mind the present comparative analysis on the basis of selected indicators, is conducted.

    The study is based on primary data which has been collected from the Bhachkahi tribal village, Andhar purwa- the village on the road with high concentration of scheduled caste and Semri chauraha the semi urban area of Shrawasti district of Uttar Pradesh during 2015. We have purposively selected a backward district which reflects the changing picture of caste system properly. The 150 sampled

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households were randomly surveyed out of which 30 samples of SC, 30 samples of ST, 30 samples of OBC 30 samples were of Muslims and 30 samples were of General social group. Since, the questionnaire was prepared to catch the minutest household details; so the number of sample households was restricted to manageable limit. The changing scenario is analyzed by comparing indicator value of different social groups. The study is compiled with the help of statistical analysis and computer software tools.

5.1- Sampling and Respondent's status - In this study, we have used the primary data collected from a survey of four villages selected from the four different economic Shrawasti district of Uttar Pradesh. In the survey houses were randomly sampled and then the data was categorized according to need. Through 150 household questionnaires, overall 902 people were covered; in which 476 were males and 426 were females.

In 30 SC families, there were 186 persons in which 98 were males and 88 were females, in 30 ST families out of 225 persons, 116 were males and 109 were females and in 30 OBC families, out of 137 persons, 72 were males and 65 were females, in 30 General families out of 113 persons, 61 were males and 52 were females and in 30 Muslim families, out of 241 persons, 129 were males and 112 were females The average size of selected household was 6.01 persons which is higher in Muslims(8.03) followed by ST (7.5) and SC (6.2), (Table1).

Table 1 also denotes the education, awareness and current employment level of respondents. The table shows that overall 38 % respondents were illiterate, which was 46.7% in ST followed by Muslims 43.3% and SC respondents. The head of the households having up to middle school educational qualifications is 44.7 %, while the households having above senior secondary, graduation, P.G. & above level educational qualifications is 10%, 4% and 3.3% respectively which is higher in General followed by OBC.

The percentage of heads reading news paper, listening Radio and Television is 80 percent respectively which is higher among OBC and General Respondents. Among the respondents, 22.7% respondents were unemployed, 35.3% were paid employed while 42%were self employed. The percentage of paid employed household is higher in OBC while self employed in Muslims. (Table 1)

Table1- Status of respondents /households (In percent)

S N	Name of group	No. of family	Population			House hold	Education					Exposure to media		Current employment		
			Total	Male	Female		Illiterate	Up to middle school	Senior Secondary	Graduation	PG & above	Yes	NO	Unemployed	Paid employment	Self employment
1	SC	30	186	98	88	6.20	40.0	46.7	6.7	3.3	3.3	83.3	16.7	26.7	36.7	36.7
2	ST	30	225	116	109	7.50	46.7	43.3	6.7	3.3	0.0	70.0	30.0	40.0	26.7	33.3
3	OBC	30	137	72	65	4.57	33.3	50.0	10.0	3.3	3.3	90.0	10.0	13.3	50.0	36.7
4	General	30	113	61	52	3.77	26.7	43.3	16.7	6.7	6.7	86.7	13.3	16.7	43.3	40.0
5	Muslims	30	241	129	112	8.03	43.3	40.0	10.0	6.6	0.0	63.3	36.7	16.7	20.0	63.3
6	Total	150	902	476	426	6.01	38.0	44.7	10.0	4.0	3.3	80.0	20.0	22.7	35.3	42.0

Source- Field survey 2015

6- Discussion and analysis- From ancient times India is famous for its cast based partiality; it was much severe in medieval India. In modern India with independence struggle a social struggle was started to establish equality and fraternity based independent India. After independence Indian constitution adapted reservation facility and other measures for equality based society. But this was only political stunt which is unable to make equality but develops anew elite class in this group.

Due to unavailability of proper population policy and lack of awareness and education the total population and population growth rate is much higher in deprived group which chows the small measures of development of these groups. The caste based politics increases the sense of caste among citizens of India and now people are moving towards group struggle. In this concern in the study the socio-economic differentials by caste groups were assessed in terms of key socioeconomic indicators viz. social attainment level is analysed by age and sex structure, vital scenario, education, migration, marriage, health & family welfare and women empowerment status among the selected households.

6.1- Age and sex composition- Age structure shows the work participation capacity of the society. It is directly affected by Fertility, Mortality, Migration and Socio- Economic status of society. Table2 shows that, overall 34 percent people belong to 0-14 year's age group, 60.7 percent belongs to working age group i.e.15-59 years and 5.3 percent people belong to old age group.

While analyzing the age structure among social groups, it clearly reflects that ST and Muslim society have high percentage of children and less percent of old age people than other groups, due to high birth rate and low development of these groups. While the percentage of working age group people is higher in OBC and Generals, which also reflects in the development level of these groups.

The present aging pattern shows the low level of life expectancy among SC and Muslims, and need to improvement. Regarding life expectancy the Table shows that average life expectancy among sampled peoples is

59.9 years which is higher in OBC group followed by Generals. Here one aspect is noticeable that the life expectancy of females is higher than males in SC, ST and OBC group while lower in General and Muslim groups due to dowry and religious issues.

The third section of table shows the Sex composition which is a broad indicator of socio- economic level of a society or region. It is analyzed here by the number of females per thousand male. Table shows that the average sex ratio among selected households is 892, which is higher in ST and OBC and lower in Muslim and General Group. The average Child sex ratio among selected households is 902 which is also higher in ST and OBC and also lower in Muslim and General groups. This shows that the women's status is much better in ST and other depressed class than Muslims and General peoples due to less honor issues and dowry system.

6.2- - **Vital scenario**- The birth and death rate is a good indicator to check the development level of a society. Table 2 shows that the CBR among selected families is 35.8, CDR is 8.7, natural growth rate is 27.1, infant mortality rate is 86.9 and total fertility rate is 3.3. The table shows that the CBR is lowest in General group while higher in Muslims and ST Group.

The CDR is lowest in OBC group while higher in Muslims and STs. The natural growth rate is lowest in General group while highest among Muslims and ST and SC group The TFR,IMR and MMR are higher among ST and lower among General groups. It reflects that at one side the health status and health consciousness is better among General and OBC groups than others but on the other side it also indicates the lack of awareness and interest of population control among Muslims, ST and SC groups than others. So it is necessary to develop the health facilities and Population awareness among them.

6.3-Literacy and education- Literacy is the most important aspect for the success of democratic system of governance. "The Millennium Development Goals" cannot be met without getting society 100% educated. In this concern in the study, the average literacy rate among selected households is 64 % which is 69.2 % in males and 56.1% in the females. Table 2 shows that the literacy rate of male female and total is highest in OBC and lowest in Muslims followed by STs. But the data also reflects the low literacy rate than the average of our country and need special attention of literacy improvement in almost all the groups.

Table also brings out the 36.5% are educated up to primary level, 11.5% are educated up to secondary school, 8.4% are educated up to Graduation and 7.6% people are highly educated. Analysis of data of selected households across different levels of education shows a gradual decline, starting from Primary classes to Graduate and above. The percentage of educated and higher education level studied persons is higher in General followed by OBC group and lowest in ST followed by Muslims.

Regarding the dropout ratio, the drop out ratio is considerably lower in General group followed by OBC group but higher in Muslims followed by ST and SC in both male and female cases. This indicates that the education level is lower among ST and Muslims and they need considerable attention. For that the *improvement in quality education is necessary rather than mid day meal and other free facilities*.

The quality education must be free for all. It should not be differentiated on the basis of caste and religion. Because education is only mean which can make a country happy and developed. Every parent wants quality education and if government focuses on free quality education for all rather than cooked free food and group based facility, the education and competition level will increases and that will produces the quality citizens without any partiality.

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Table2- Level of attainment of social issues among selected households

SN	ISSUES	Indicator	SC	ST	OBC	General	Muslims	SN
1	Age composition	0-14	36.7	40.0	30.0	23.3	40.0	34.0
2		15-59	60.0	56.7	63.3	66.7	56.7	60.7
3		60+	3.3	3.3	6.7	10.0	3.3	5.3
4	Life expectancy	Total	58.4	59.6	61.3	60.9	59.2	59.9
5		Male	59.1	56.9	61.5	61.2	59.4	59.6
6		Female	59.2	60.2	61.8	60.9	58.2	60.1
7	Sex composition	T	898.0	940.0	903.0	868.0	852.0	892.2
8		Child	911.0	951.0	915.0	876.0	859.0	902.4
9	Vital scenario	CBR	35.9	39.2	32.5	29.3	42.1	35.8
10		CDR	8.6	9.2	7.9	8.1	9.9	8.7
11		NGR	27.3	30.0	24.6	21.2	32.2	27.1
12		IMR	85.6	111.2	75.4	71.4	90.7	86.9
13		MMR	125.2	139.8	99.6	98.4	129.5	118.5
14		TFR	3.8	4.2	2.7	1.8	3.9	3.3
15	Literacy	Male	71.6	66.6	73.5	73.1	61.4	69.2
16		Female	56.8	49.4	59.2	66.6	48.6	56.1
17		Total	64.2	59.6	66.9	70.1	59.3	64.0
18	Education	Illiterate	35.8	40.4	33.3	29.9	40.7	36.0
19		Primary	39.5	37.9	34.4	34.4	36.3	36.5
20		secondary	10.5	9.2	15.6	12.8	9.2	11.5
21		higher	7.6	9.5	10.6	7.9	6.5	8.4
22		high technical	6.6	3.0	6.1	15.0	7.3	7.6
23	Drop out ratio	Male	15.2	16.4	14.1	15.6	18.9	16.0
24		Female	23.2	24.9	17.3	21.5	28.9	23.2
25		Total	19.2	20.7	15.7	18.6	23.9	19.6
26	Marriage age	Unmarried	31.7	30.2	33.8	38.1	32.8	33.3
27		Billow 18	36.3	39.5	29.3	22.8	38.4	33.3
28		18-25	56.9	54.2	56.9	58.9	60.2	57.4
29		25+	6.8	6.3	13.8	18.3	1.4	9.3
30	Number of child per family	1	6.3	5.1	7.5	9.6	1.1	5.9
31		Up to 3	39.3	38.2	56.8	85.3	39.3	51.8
32		5-Mar	48.6	48.8	31.5	4.1	51.7	36.9

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33		5+	5.8	7.9	4.2	1.0	7.9	5.4
34	Migration profile	Migration	19.3	17.8	16.9	15.6	22.1	18.3
35		To city	39.6	26.9	46.5	42.1	56.9	42.4
36		For employment	39.9	32.1	39.5	33.2	45.9	38.1
37		For education	42.6	39.2	45.9	42.1	26.8	39.3
38		Others	17.5	28.7	14.6	24.7	27.3	22.6
39	Health and family welfare status	Healthy	79.2	72.1	82.5	81.2	82.1	79.4
40		Malnutrished	11.2	15.9	6.5	7.9	12.3	10.8
41		Hospital delivery	56.3	39.2	68.3	69.0	45.3	55.6
42		Believe in tona	22.6	29.3	25.6	21.3	29.6	25.7
43		Using birth control tools	41.3	43.5	59.6	89.7	12.1	49.2
44		Safe drinking water	78.6	61.3	84.2	79.5	68.2	74.4
45		Using toilets facility	28.6	18.5	39.9	38.6	21.3	29.4
47	Women status	Respectable Position	37.6	40.0	30.0	23.3	40.0	34.2
48		Jobs doing family	22.3	12.2	32.0	29.7	18.3	22.9

Source- Field survey 2015

6.4-Marriage- Marriage is the base of social relations. It reflects the social, traditional, cultural, economic, and scenario of population growth in the society. Marital status among selected households in Table2, the 33.3% members were unmarried while 66.7%were married. The age wise marriage status reflects that 33% members married below 18 years and this percent is much higher among STs and Muslims and lower in General group. While the members married after 25 years is much higher in General group followed by OBC and lowest in Muslims. Regarding child per family, among respondents, the 5.9%families were having only one child while 51.8% have 2-3 Childs, 36.9% have 3-5 Childs and 5.4% have more than five children per couples. The percentage of couples having less than 3 child is much higher in General group and lowest in Muslims and SC while the percentage of couples having more than 3 child is much higher in Muslims followed by SC and ST group and lowest in General followed by OBC group. This shows that among Muslims and SC the number of children per couple is much higher than others and needs proper attention for development awareness and family control.

6.5-Migration- Migration is the most important factor of population change and also a good indicator of economic development analysis. Among respondents overall, 18.3% t persons were reported migrating out of their village which is higher in Muslims followed by SC group. The migration towards city is an important indicator and the percent of migrants towards city is higher in Muslims followed by OBC group. The table also shows that among migrants 38.1% were for employment, 39.3% migration was for education and 20.6 % was for other reasons. The highest percentage of migration for education is reported by OBC followed by General and SC group, while the highest percentage of migration for employment is reported by Muslims followed by SC

group. This explains that people are moving out side for job and education, so their percentage of migrants is high towards city. The OBC and General are showing more development who lives in their homes and now they prefers education and employment than traditional activities.

6.6-Health and family welfare and women status- The health and family welfare status is also a good aspect to analyse the social attainment status of a society. The table 2 explains that among selected households, 79.4% people were healthy which is higher in OBC and lower in ST group. The 10.8% members reported sick and malnourished which is higher in ST and lower in OBC group. In the case of family welfare and health awareness level, 55.6% respondents prefers for delivery in the hospital, which is higher in General and lower in ST group. The 21.7% believes in Jhadphoonk, which is higher in ST and lower in General group.

 49.2% respondents use the family planning tools, which is much higher in General group and lower in Muslim group. The 74.4% use safe drinking water and 34.4% persons use the toilet facility at homes which are higher in OBC followed by General group and lower in ST group. Now the women's status is also important aspect for social development. Answering the question on this issue 34.2% respondent believes that the women position is respectable in society which is higher in ST followed by SC group and lower in General group. The 22.9 % respondent family have at least one women employee and the ratio is higher in OBC followed by General group and lower in ST and Muslim group.

B- Economic and political attainments- In the study, the economic attainment is analysed by occupational structure, work participation, land and cattle ownership, housing structure, facilities in the houses, income, expenditure, debt and poverty level of respondents.

6.7- Occupational structure- The following table3, shows the Occupation structure among selected households where, 22.5 % persons of total population are engaged in agricultural activities, 11.7% are wage laborers, 14.3 % are engaged in non agricultural activities, 7.6 percent are employees, 15.9 % are students, 24.4% are housewives and 3.6% are engaged in others aspects. The percentage of the persons engaged in agriculture is highest in OBC group followed by Muslims and lowest in SC, while percentage of wage laborer is higher in SC and in non agricultural activities is higher in Muslims followed by General group. The percentage of employee and students is higher in General followed by OBC but lowest in Muslims.

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) defines as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population. It was observed that 40.1% of total populations are workers in which 54.4% are of males 30% of females. The work participation rate is higher in ST followed by OBC. In male case it is higher in OBC, while in female case it is higher in ST. Another interesting part of table is of Child labour. The proportion of child laborers among selected households is 22.5%, which is higher Among STs followed by Muslims. The proportion of female child laborers is higher in ST while male child laborers are significantly higher in SC followed by Muslims. .

6.8-Land and property ownership situation- In India, the land acquisition situation is the most important factor of socio- economic leveling. Table3 shows that 16.2% respondent families were land less while 45.2 were

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marginal farmers, 19.3% were having 2-3H land, 10.2% were having 3-5H land and 9% respondent have land more than 5 hectare. The percentage of land less and marginal farmers is higher in SC followed by ST group. The percentage of small and large farmers is higher in OBC group followed by ST and General Peoples. Now it is seems that among all groups some peoples are having much land while maximum are either having less than 1 hectare land. The main cause for this uneven land distribution is population growth and accordingly land division in family members. Due to high population growth rate in Muslims and SC communities the situation is becoming more pathetic in these groups.

6.9- Housing structure and amenities- The housing structure and quality of amenities reflect the economic level of the household. In this concern, Table 3 describes that 32.2% houses among selected household were thatched, 55.54 % were semi pucca and 12.5 % were Pucca houses. The percentage of thatched houses is higher in ST followed by SC while the percentage of semi pucca house is much higher in OBC followed by General group. The percentage of pucca house is much higher in OBC followed by Muslims and SC group due to their level of development and government support. If we see the facilities in houses, 62.1 percent houses have fresh water facility, 57.8 % have electricity facility, 60.1 percent have toilet facility, and 61.4% have water disposal facility. The percentage of houses having fresh water facility, electricity facility, toilet facility, and water disposal facility is higher in OBC and General peoples while lower in ST followed by SC. this shows that after a lot of efforts till date the government is unable to facilitate the ST family. If we see the materialistic facilities in households, 44.6% households have LPG connections, 91.8% have bank account, 43.6 % have mobile. 22.2% have motorcycle, 19% have television and 4% have car. In both the cases of housing and equipment facilities, the situation of OBC followed by General peoples is better while the situation of ST followed by Muslims needs more attention for improvement.

6.10-Income Profile- While analyzing the income profile among selected households the Table3 shows that 27.1% respondent family average income is less than 3000 rupees, 35.9% have monthly income of 3000-5000rupees , 18.9% have 5000-10000, 11.9% have 10000-20000and 7.2% have monthly income of more than 20000 rupees. The low income household percentage is higher in ST While high income household percentage is higher in OBC. The average per capita income among respondent families is 5211 which is higher in OBC followed by General peoples while lower in ST group.

   The table reflects that in almost groups more than 50% households are low earning families but due to specialized and caste based facilities of government poor families of General, Muslim and OBC are not proper facilitated while the high earning families of SC and ST groups are unnecessary facilitated. Now it is necessary to checkout this issue for better development of society and country, because the pain of poverty doesn't partial in hurting according to caste. Now it is also necessary that a proper survey of the situation should be done and ensures that the Government facilities should reach to the persons who are really in trouble without any partiality on the base of caste or religion.

6.11-Consumption and Debt situation - It is interesting to compare average consumption and debt situation among selected households as shown in Table 3, that average per month per capita consumption is higher in OBC followed by General group. The consumption pattern, the percentage of consumption on Food items is higher in ST and SC group than other groups while investment of earning on non food items is higher in OBC group followed by Muslims. This scenario is due to high income and agriculture production in OBC group while low production and poverty in ST, SC group. The average per family debt is 17541, which is higher in General group followed by Muslim group.

In the case of reason of debt, 44% person were taken debt for agro inputs, 7.44 % were taken debt for education,21% percent were taken debt for health, housing and marriage and 26.7 % were taken debt for family consumption. The percentage of debt taking families for education is higher in General, while for health, housing and marriage is in SC and for agricultural inputs and family consumption is higher in ST followed by Muslims.

Table3- Level of economic attainment among selected households

SN	Issues	Indicator	SC	ST	OBC	General	Muslims	Total
1	Occupational structure	Farmer	15.8	21.3	27.6	21.2	26.5	22.5
2		Agri.labour	14.6	18.6	7.9	8.9	8.6	11.7
3		Non-Agcl Activities	10.2	4.9	12.6	18.5	25.4	14.3
4		G. Employee	8.9	8.2	9.2	9.4	2.3	7.6
5		Students	18.9	14.2	18.9	18.5	8.9	15.9
6		House Wife	26.3	25.6	21.3	22.1	26.5	24.4
7		Others	5.3	7.2	2.5	1.4	1.8	3.6
8	Work participation	Total	41.3	48.5	42.5	29.5	38.6	40.1
9		Male	58.4	45.6	61.4	48.2	58.2	54.4
10		Female	31.3	49.5	26.6	20.5	22.6	30.1
11	Child labour	Total	25.6	29.5	19.3	12.3	25.9	22.5
12		Male	26.5	39.8	22.5	21.2	27.0	27.4
13		Female	15.6	19.5	9.2	10.2	15.3	14.0
14	Land ownership	Land Less	20.3	19.2	13.3	12.6	15.5	16.2
15		less than 1 Hectair	56.3	46.8	42.1	39.5	41.2	45.2
16		1- -3 Hectair	12.3	15.3	19.6	24.5	25.6	19.5
17		3-5 haictair	4.6	9.2	12.6	14.6	9.8	10.2
18		5+	6.5	9.5	12.4	8.8	7.9	9.0
19	House Structure	Thatched	36.1	41.2	21.6	30.7	31.2	32.2
20		Semi-Pucca	52.1	50.6	59.8	58.9	56.3	55.5
21		Pucca	11.8	8.2	18.6	10.4	12.5	12.3
22	Hou	Water	59.5	50.3	64.4	69.8	66.3	62.1

23		Electricity	48.9	42.5	69.8	68.9	58.7	57.8
24		Toilet facility	42.5	32.1	78.5	79.2	68.2	60.1
25		Waste water disposal	42.9	35.9	79.5	79.9	68.9	61.4
26	Facilities and equipments	Bank Account	95.4	86.9	98.2	92.3	86.4	91.8
27		LPG	45.4	35.3	49.5	51.5	41.2	44.6
28		Mobile	35.5	23.6	65.3	53.2	42.1	43.9
31		motorcycle	15.6	12.6	39.3	21.3	22.3	22.2
32		car	5.8	4.6	15.6	9.8	9.4	9.0
34	Range of income	Below 3,000	29.8	32.1	18.5	25.6	29.4	27.1
35		3,001 to 5,000	34.5	39.2	29.2	36.4	35.6	35.0
36		5,001 to 10,000	19.5	16.5	19.8	18.9	19.8	18.9
37		10,001 to 20,000	9.8	8.5	18.9	12.6	9.5	11.9
38		Above 20,000	6.4	3.7	13.6	6.5	5.7	7.2
39		Average PCI	3598.0	2566.0	5896.0	4429.0	3969.0	4091.6
40	Consumption	Per family	4698.0	2256.0	6895.0	6982.0	4598.0	5085.8
41		Food items	51.2	59.6	39.2	46.5	45.3	48.4
42		Other	48.8	40.4	60.8	53.5	54.7	51.6
43	Debt and its purpose	Debt per family	15664.0	9025.0	19899.0	22963.0	20156.0	17541.4
44		Agro-Input and business	46.3	49.8	42.3	36.5	45.3	44.0
45		Education	2.3	1.2	9.5	15.1	9.1	7.4
46		Health, Marriage home.	26.5	12.6	25.6	18.6	25.6	21.8
47		Other family consumption	24.9	36.4	22.6	29.8	20.0	26.7
48	Poverty	Antyodaya card	11.2	15.9	6.5	7.9	12.3	10.8
49		BPL	46.3	59.2	38.2	36.1	45.3	45.0
50		Other including no card	42.5	24.9	55.3	56.0	42.4	44.2

Source- Field survey 2015

6.12- Poverty level and problems- Brings out the classification of the households based on whether they have ration cards or not. The typical ration card is an indicator of the services provided by the government and the level of economic status of the households in the government's records.

The households with antyodaya card are low-level income persons and are provided with essential commodities at subsidized prices and other facilities. The households with APL card indicate high income of the households. Among selected families 10.8% were having Antyodaya card, 45.0% were having BPL and 44.2 % having APL card including no cards. The percentage of antyodaya and BPL card holders is higher in ST, while percentage of APL and no card holders is higher in General followed by OBC peoples.

C- Socio-economic awareness and public participation Status – The Status of Socio-economic awareness and public participation is also an important aspect which affects the development status of a society. In the study it also tried to know the main problems of respondents for that pre selected aspects were given in questionnaire and told to respondents to give their view. The following table 4 shows that from 75.3% families at least a person Know about fundamental rights, from 73.3% shows Direct involvement in election, from

36 % families persons are using Internet and having email account, 38.7% families people are using laptops or high-tech. mobile phone, 50.7% families people Wants to go for higher services, 42.7% families people wants to Develop self Business from, 43.3% families people believe in modern life styles, 48.7% families The person attending higher education and 53.3% Person attending technical education. The 24% respondent knows about maximum development plans.

The table shows that in maximum cases awareness level among OBC followed by General is higher than other groups, but it also seems that in present era, the awareness level among selected groups is not up to the mark and need for awareness programs in these areas. The government should also initiate many more steps to encourage the people to participate in the decision-making process. It is also necessary that development plans should be made with the involvement of needful areas and peoples, after proper survey of each area.

Table4- Status of awareness and public participation among selected households

SN	ISSUES	SC	ST	OBC	General	Muslims	Total
1	Know the fundamental rites	76.7	60.0	90.0	93.3	56.7	75.3
2	Direct involvement in election	86.7	43.3	96.7	86.7	53.3	73.3
3	Using Internet and having email account	33.3	26.7	46.7	46.7	26.7	36.0
4	Using laptops or high-tech. mobile phone	33.3	26.7	50.0	53.3	30.0	38.7
5	Wants to go for higher services	76.7	43.3	56.7	43.3	33.3	50.7
6	wants to Develop self Business	33.3	23.6	40.0	56.7	60.0	42.7
7	Living in modern life style	35.6	20.4	56.7	56.4	47.6	43.3
8	The person attending higher education	50.0	20.0	76.7	56.7	40.0	48.7
9	Person attending technical education.	43.3	33.3	83.3	63.3	43.3	53.3
10	Know about development plans	13.3	26.7	30.0	23.3	26.7	24.0

Source- Field survey 2015

7- Status of applicability of Government facility-
The Status of applicability and impact of government facility on people and groups is also an important aspect which affects the development status of a society. In the study it is also tried to know the applicability of various facilities on different groups of respondents for that pre selected indicators were given in questionnaire and told to respondents to give their view.

The following table 5 shows that from 38.5% families have facilitated by a house under Awas Yojna, the percent of respondent receiving the Awas facility is higher In SC followed by ST while lower in General followed by Muslims. The 14.5% families have facilitated by jobs under reservation, the percent of respondent receiving the jobs under reservation is higher In OBC followed by SC, 30.7% families have got jobs under MNREGA, the percent of respondent receiving the jobs under MNREGA is higher In SC followed by ST.

Regarding fellowship and reimbursement of fee the 17.3% have got this facility, the percent of respondent receiving the fellowship and reimbursement of fee facility is higher in SC followed by OBC. 54.7% families receives health card, 38% have bank loan, 21.5% receives grant in aid, 6.9% receives Financial assistance for girls, 15.3% receives various types of pensions,

14.7% receives pre-exam coaching to students , 34%financial assistance for water and electric connection, 13.3% receives protection under special rules. The percent of respondent receiving the government facilities in almost cases is higher in SC Followed by ST. The Muslims and General peoples are under Neglection.

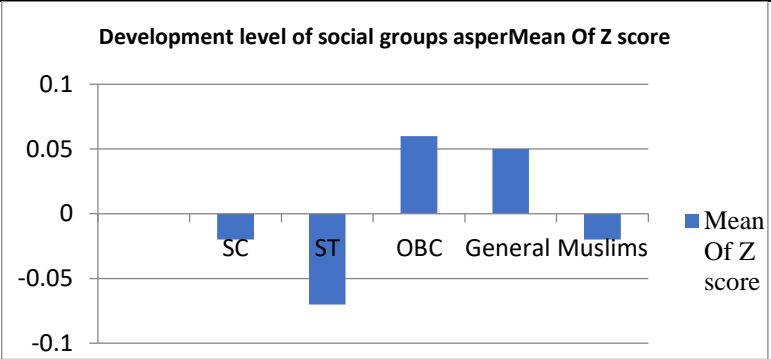**Table5- Situation of facility provided by government and there utilization among selected households**

SN	Facilities	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	MUSLIM	TOTAL
1	Pucca house	53.3	50.0	46.7	12.3	30.0	38.5
2	Jobs under reservation	20.0	16.7	30.0	0.0	5.6	14.5
3	Jobs under manrega	40.0	63.3	16.7	20.0	13.3	30.7
4	Fellowship and reimbursement of fee	26.7	20.0	20.0	6.7	13.3	17.3
5	Health card	53.3	73.3	46.7	56.7	43.3	54.7
6	Bank loan	26.7	46.7	30.0	63.3	26.7	38.7
7	Grant in aid	23.3	20.0	26.7	14.0	23.3	21.5
8	Financial assistance to girls	6.9	13.3	6.7	4.3	3.3	6.9
9	Pre-exam coaching students	20.0	16.7	30.0	0.0	6.7	14.7
10	Pensions	16.7	26.7	10.0	13.3	10.0	15.3
11	Financial assistance for water and electric connection	43.3	60.0	43.3	6.7	16.7	34.0
12	Protection under rules	30.0	23.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	13.3

Source- Field survey 2015

8- Level of development-

On the basis mean of Z score of selected indicators the study concludes that among these groups the OBC followed by General group is in better position while ST group needs proper attention. The SC and Muslims are almost in same position. Here aspect which is the most considerable is uneven distribution of government facilities to the facilitated groups. It seems that maximum government facilities given to special groups are taken by rich and developed people of these groups and facilities are not reached to the needy peoples so after 70 year of independence and planning the inequality is existing, so it is necessary to develop the proper education and infrastructural services.

Table6-Development level of social groups among selected respondents as per mean of Z score

SN	Name of social group	Mean Of Z score
1	SC	-0.02
2	ST	-0.06
3	OBC	0.06
4	General	0.05
5	Muslims	-0.02

Development level of social groups asperMean Of Z score

Source- Field survey 2015

9- Emerging Challenges of changing socio-economic profile -

Being the second most populated country, India is facing many challenges in present social hierarchy based development and planning. From ancient time due to caste based society creates various diversions and which attracts the foreign attackers in India. After independence the constitution of India provides the rite of equality and to ensure this right, the constitution of India recommends for reservation based planning. It facilitates to some families only but politicians used this

facility as a weapon of election and to promote the caste based division of the Indian society which creates various challenges which should be checkout by our society and government shortly. ,

This is seen that now the untouchability in India is almost eradicated. Only 11.3% respondents feels the existence of Caste inequalities and untouchability but on the other side 54.4% respondent feels that now within caste in equalities are increasing. Due to uneven distribution of reservation and other facilities an elite group is emerged who is enjoying the almost facilities of ST and SC group and facilities are not reaching to the needy peoples. This scenario also increases the dissatisfaction among the General people's especially poor peoples who are not facilitated because of their caste only.

The 41.3% respondent feels the Losing traditional inter relations between the social groups because of miss advertisement of the untouchability, clash due to reservations and caste based politics. 65.3% respondent feels the increase of dissatisfaction and anxiety among competitors due to caste based politics reservation and uneven distribution of facilities. 76.7% says about Increasing clash and gap between social groups, 43.3% feels Increasing crimes murder rape harassments in the society, 55.3% says about Increasing caste based exploitations etc, 42.0% about Increasing dissatisfaction, 52 % feels about Politicization of public facilities, 68.7% says about Increasing partiality among government employees and 56.7% says about increasing trend of Lobbying in the society. The percent of response in favor of all most cases is higher in General group awhile lowest in SC group.

Table7- Major Challenges of changing socio-economic profile

SN	ISSUES	SC	ST	OBC	General	Muslims	Total
1	Feels Caste inequalities and any type of un touch ability	16.7	30.0	3.3	6.7	0.0	11.3
2	Within caste in equalities are increasing	58.4	45.6	61.4	48.2	58.2	54.4
3	Feels Losing the traditional inter relations	30.0	50.0	56.7	56.7	13.3	41.3
4	Dissatisfaction and anxiety among competitors –	50.0	56.7	66.7	86.7	66.7	65.4
5	Increasing clash and gap between social groups –	63.3	80.0	83.3	73.3	83.3	76.6
6	Increasing crimes murder rape harassments etc.	46.7	43.3	56.7	56.7	63.3	53.3
8	Increasing caste based exploitations	36.7	43.3	83.3	86.7	26.7	55.3
8	Increasing un satisfaction	33.3	20.0	46.7	70.0	40.0	42.0
9	Pliticalisation of public facilities	26.7	36.7	53.3	56.7	86.7	52.0
10	Increasing partiality among government employees	43.3	53.3	60.0	83.3	63.3	60.6
11	Looobeing of groups	53.3	53.3	76.7	70.0	30.0	56.7

Source- Field survey 2015

8-Conclusion and suggestion – Having unity in diversity, India is now known as a young country but also infamous for its caste based inequalities and crimes. After independence the special provisions were made and the remedial steps were taken to erase the caste inequality but it isn't fruitful up to the mark. Now a new phenomena is starts- a psychological based caste inequality in the society. In this concern the study finds some interesting figures as; the household size is much large in Muslim and ST group due to high growth rate of population. Due to high growth rate and huge population, the efforts of development are like a bite for hungry elephant. The excess population also creates scarcity and disparity. The overpopulation creates excess consumption, due to which environmental, energy and resource destruction problems are originated.

On the other side, today we are calculating that population growth rate is declining but, in this ratio also we are going to become most populated country, which show the need of proper population control policy. The working age population is almost the same, but the child population is higher in Muslim and ST group. The life expectancy is higher in OBC and General group and lower in SC group, due to quality life style, while sex ratio is better in ST group but lower in General group which indicates to think about the son preference and dowry system in General peoples society.

The birth, death and mortality rates are higher in ST and Muslim group which indicates the need of awareness about population control because at one side in democracy, the high number of population gives power but on the other side it also digest all the efforts of development and people will not come up in time. The literacy and educational attainments are lower in ST and Muslim but higher in OBC and General group but dropout rate is higher in ST and SC group than others. This figure also enforces to think about our education policy that people want quality education rather than mid day meal like facility. The migration towards city is higher in OBC and Muslims but for education it is higher in OBC and for employment it is higher in SC and Muslims.

The health status is better in OBC and SC in comparison to other groups but facility and awareness level is higher in OBC and General group. The women involvement in family decisions and situation of women member in job is higher in OBC and General but lower in Muslims. In economic attainment case, the percentage of farmer is higher in OBC group while labors in SC group. The employment and work participation level seems better in OBC and SC group followed by ST while child labor is higher in Muslims and SC group than others. The land ownership situation is better among OBC and Generals but inferiors in SC and Muslims. This scenario is at one side affected by land acquisition of groups but also on the other side high population growth rate. The housing structure, facility, earning situation and awareness level is better in OBC followed by General but not much inferior in other groups due to proper government assistance.

With the help of analyses, we made some important conclusions related to each dimension. **First**, the inequalities of opportunities in terms of socioeconomic attainment are savior in ST but better in OBC and General group. The SC and Muslim group are almost at same position. **Second**, in terms of education though the literacy rate has improved across all the caste groups but higher education failed to penetrate into ST and Muslims in comparison to other backward and General Castes.

Although no case of discrimination and unequal treatment of children in schools are found but the poor economic status and lack of quality education in government schools are possibly the major reasons for students not reaching higher education. **Third,** the analyses provide a hint that reservation policies and other special advantages are not reaching the entire lower caste group equally rather its fruits unequally distributed within the SC, ST and OBCs as evident from huge within group inequalities. The maximum facilities are consumed by few developed families of these groups and rest ore suffering. The population growth rate of Muslims, SC, and ST is much higher than other groups which also digest the development efforts in these groups. The within inequalities in General caste is less compared to within inequalities in SC and ST groups. Although the findings of the study doesn't deny about socioeconomic inequalities among various caste groups in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, But it also explains that there is large percentage of peoples in General and Muslim group who are living in pathetic situation than OBC, SC and ST peoples and needs proper attention for development.

In maximum aspects, the situations of OBC become better in comparison to other groups, but are facilitated by government. Although the social reform like in marriage and food system is necessary to eradicate the caste based inequalities but increasing quotas in services and employment cannot be a solution and it enforced the caste based quarrels in the society. Now on one side it is necessary to manage the population growth rate of various social groups while on the other side the productive assets and non-farm employment should be developed. The government needs to take proper action for development of all those people who are in pathetic situation without looking at caste and religion. We cannot differentiate between the impact of poverty and crime on SC, ST or on General groups, because the pain of poverty and crime doesn't discriminates on the basis of caste and religion.

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