

Human Development Patterns of Scheduled Caste : A Case Study of Devri Ganja Village, Lucknow District

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Abstract : The paper analyses level and type of development of S.C. community of village Devri Ganja in Mal block of Lucknow district. The focus is on social dimension. It also give glimpses of economic dimension of the community. It tries to give spatial or geographical explanation of sociological terms for example concept of dominant caste is being explained spatially. And also tries to give explanation of present distribution of their habitat. Level of development is judged on the basis of few facts especially through population stats. Population stats includes rate of literacy and sex ratio. These are analysed by categorising the population into age groups. It also focused on premature deaths and reasons behind these deaths are tried to known, among the inhabitants of this community. The paper is based on primary data though secondary data are used but for mere comparison. Random sampling is done with sample size 42. Through questionnaire, interview, scientific observation etc also are employed. Both qualitative and quantitative techniques are used. This research paper tries to display disparities not only among the caste but within also. Though these community is under develop in many ways even after nearness and good connectivity with Lucknow city. But few facts gives ray of hope like literacy rate at age group below 18 years.

Keywords : Scheduled Caste (S.C.), Brahmin, Rajputs/ Kstrijas, varnas, caste system, social dimension, economic dimension, dominant caste, geographical distribution, population stats, literacy rate, sex ratio, age groups, premature deaths, mango farming.

Introduction : India's population comprises of various socio-economic, religious, ethnic, sectarian groups etc. Division of population in four varnas in ancient times has now been highly distorted into pernicious caste system. In order to ensure their due rights, communities which are forming the lowest social status in the society have been listed in the Indian constitutions. They are called Scheduled Caste (S.C.) and Scheduled Tribes (S.T.). S.C. are integral part of the Hindu society. The S.T. constitutes a mixed group racially, socially and economically. They are not necessarily non-Hindus.

The paper deals with spatial pattern of S.C. and their level of development in a village of Lucknow district. Though S.C. are found in all districts of U.P. but their level of development differ from one place to another . Even such differences can be seen at micro level or within their sub-castes. That is to say level of development of many indicators like social, cultural, economic, political, etc. differs not only spatially but also within their sub castes. Spatial pattern of S.C. means the distribution (geographically) of population of that villages on map, which is represented along with other upper castes. Though this question related to influence of location on the level of development is not possible to answer completely at present micro level study. The main goal of the research paper is to analyse the rate/level of development as well as well being of the community. Human development aspects of the village community have broad perspective which includes economic, social cultural, etc. variable. Various variables have included for the study of development of S.C. society. These are ,like health indicators included longevity, death rate with special reference to infant, childhood, adult etc. mortality nutrition etc.; Social indicators include literacy particularly female literacy, enrolment of school going children, drop out ratio, etc; Economic indicators are related to wages, income, and employment.

Before depth analyses lets define and understand the term ‘development’, which carries wider connotation. The human development thus is a process of widening people’s choices as well as raising the level of well being. Thus women, men, and children must be the centre of attention in the process of development. The development must be woven around people not people around development. Moreover, development must be participatory and for this, people must have the opportunity to invest in the improvement of their capabilities in health, education, and training. They must also have the opportunity to put their capabilities to use ,by participating fully in community decisions and to enjoy human, economic and political freedom.

The basic difference between the concepts of economic growth and the human development is that the first focuses exclusively on the increase in income, while the second embraces the widening of all aspects of human life – economic, social, cultural or political. For any such development to take place, economic growth is obviously also essential but in a different perspective. The basic tenet behind this is that it is the use of income and not income itself that is decisive in expanding human choices. Since the real wealth of nations is their people, the goal of development should be the enrichment of human life.

There has been a conceptual broadening of the notions of human well being and deprivation in recent years. The notion of well being has shifted away from just material attainments, or the means for development, to outcomes that are either desirable because of their role in supporting better opportunities for people. Similarly, poverty is viewed not only in terms of lack of adequate income, but as a state of deprivation spanning the social, economic and political dimensions of the life.

Purpose of Study : The paper deals with the analyses of level of development of most backward class and caste in terms of social, cultural, political and economic dimensions. Such analyses are based on study of a village (study area) which is near to Lucknow city, well connected, where general or upper caste is having maximum qualification of Ph.D., M.B.A., M.Tech., etc. While the S.C. of the village is least educated, where holders of

graduation and post graduation degrees are rarely found, so it is one example of the under development. That is it is very near to Lucknow city then also vast disparities between upper caste and lower caste is found. Such disparities are shown through this paper. And the disparities are comprehended later. Where it is shown in tabular form, and all S.C. sub castes are compared in various ways.

In this paper, though the focus is on social factors but also economic factors is also touched. Where sources of livelihood, employment, how much land they own, etc. are discussed. Even the paper also discusses few government programmes, how far it is effective in reaching the vulnerable castes.

Database & Methodology : This research paper is based on primary data. The paper tries to analyse or measure the disparities occurring in the study area. For this many qualitative and quantitative methodologies along with tools and techniques are used.

Sampling is taken, in which random sampling mostly preferred. But maximum families of S.C. are included. The methodology included structured interview, questionnaire method, scientific observation (which was used especially for mapping), etc. Questions related social dimensions, economic dimension, etc. Many tools and techniques are used to represent the collected data. Like photographic methods to shown visual situation of the village, many statistics methods are used to represent the data.

Secondary data are also used usually for comparison. Census data of India, 2011 and Census data of India, 2001 is also included.

Study area : The study area is Devri Ganja Village, part of Akbarpur Gram Panchayat of Mal Block, Lko District, U.P. It lies over Gomati river plain and is part of Avadh plain which is part of Indo-Gangetic plain. Avadh plain is drained by the Ghaghra and Gomati river. It lies in the upper Ganga plain. It is having alluvial fertile soil. It is 8 to 10 km. away from Gomati River. It enjoys monsoon type of climate.

Population Stats Of Village (according to 2011 census)

Number of house hold	□ 174
Total population	□ 1073 (Female-488, Male-858)
0-6 years of age population	□ 151 (Female-72, Male-79)
Population of S.C.	□ 323 (Female-148, Male-175)
Literate population	□ 755 (Female-300, Male-455)
Illiterate populat	□□318 (Female-188, Male-130)

From above data it can be inferred that the present level of sex ratio of Devri Ganja village is disappointing. And gender biased. The number of females is very far behind as compared with number of males. Though number of population below and equivalent to age 6 years constitute little, but this is also a imbalance sex ratio. Only ray of hope is literacy rate, which is somewhat above average.

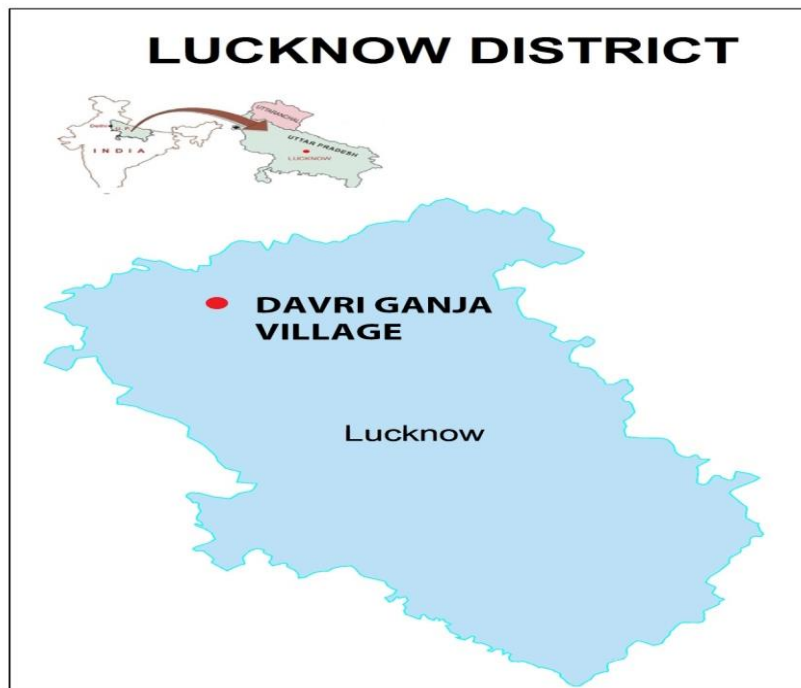


Figure -1 : Study Area: Devri Ganja near North of Mal Block, Lucknow District

Livelihood based on commercial cropping i.e. mango farming. *Dasheri*, *Chausa*, *Safeda*, etc. are main varieties of the mangoes found in the region. Other crops like wheat, few types of pulses but these are also sown but for consumption purposes.

Many families have migrated to Lucknow city permanently but do not disown the village completely so these families regularly visit their ancestor home. Many male members commute for job purpose or selling of their agricultural products. Few girls also commute but for education purposes.

Social strata of the village are simple. Generally all four castes are found, but Kstrijas or Rajput are in dominant position. Brahmins mostly Shukla and Trivedi are found. Only few families of Vaishya's are found, in which Gupta's are most prominent likewise OBC are also in minority S.C. is having good population in which Chamar, Pasi and Dhobhi are found. Only Hindus are found in the area.

Fortunately this village is not affected by natural or artificial disaster. Though drought type of conditions *and* *loo* outbreak during April to mid June prevails here, during winters it is affected by cold waves, but these events are not in extreme.

Discussion : The survey conducted between 13 and 15 April, 2014. The sample size was 42. Maximum S.C. families of the village were taken. Nearly 50 questions were asked questions, were multi-dimensional, and related to social, cultural, economic, health, etc. dimension.

The research is based on caste study, so let's define what is caste? Caste can be understood by following characteristics:

- Hierarchy based on birth
- Commercial restriction
- Compelling religious sanctions on social participation
- Outcaste substratum
- Ascribed status
- Endogamy
- Fixed occupation
- Caste council

Lets have glimpse of population stats of India, Uttar Pradesh, Luckow and village Devri Ganja (Study area):

Table-1 Population stats in comparison form

Population Stats □	Total Population	Sex Ratio	Literacy (%)
Area □			
INDIA (Country)	1210.5 Million	943 : 1000	73.0
U.P. (State)	199.50 Million	912 : 1000	67.7
Lucknow (District)	4589838	915 : 1000	71.54
Devri Ganja (Village)	1073	834 : 1000	70.36

(Population states are based on Indian Census-2011)

From table 1 it can be inferred that Devri ganja village has moved ahead from small village to medium village. According to Census of India 2001, it was a small village. But now it has crossed the threshold of population above 1000. That's why it is now considered as medium village. The village is backward in terms of sex ratio, if compared with India, U.P., and Lucknow district. While situation of literacy is better than state U.P. as whole, is little less than Lucknow district.

Study area is being discussed earlier. On the whole it can be said (on the basis of sociological studies) Rajputs/ Kshtriyas are referred as dominant caste. Dominant caste is a middle/upper caste ranking with a large population and newly acquired land ownership. This combination makes these castes politically, economically and therefore socially dominant in the countryside in many regions of India.

With this point, if someone have look on the geographical distribution of population of village, it depicts a special spatial pattern. That is to say that Rajput/ Kshtriyas resides in middle of village, eastern sides usually Brahmin resides, i.e. on the main entrance of village Brahmin are in majority and end of village is resided by S.C. i.e. on western side.

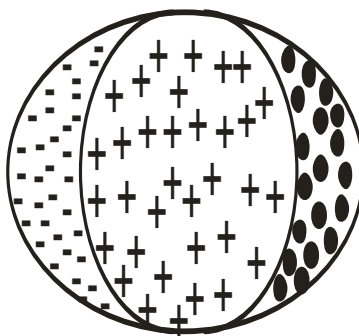


Figure- 2 : Hypothetical sketch (Map) of village showing distribution of different.

Contents

++ Dominant Caste (Rajputs/Kshatriyas)

-- Other Caste (Brahmin)

□□ Other Caste (Schedule Caste)

Above distribution can be seen in terms of the Mann Model. But the Mann Model is for explanation of internal structure of cities, then also its citation is due to location of various zones were done by him in terms of direction. And that model was for western world, region in temperate zone. According to Mann, in a city, there is a tendency for different types of residential development to occur on different sides rather than in concentric rings. He takes account the factor of the direction of prevailing winds. On the western side best residential areas are developed there due to cleaner air. On the eastern side of the city is relatively more polluted as the industries are located here.

But above Mann's view can't justify spatial distribution of population of the village. So it can be said that their distribution is due to very much likeness of the upper castes to occupy favorable location for living. Like sun rises in east, and many Hindu rituals are based on it. Presence of ponds, having well connectivity which is linked to other areas from this side than other. This is only hypothetical view now move onto the factual view.

As the research paper is based on study of social development of S.C. of the village following table represent sub caste of S.C. with some population stats.

Table -2: Population stats of S.C. sub caste (Chamar) of village Devri Ganja (study Area)

Age group	Number of		Number of illiterate		% of Literacy		Sex-Ratio
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	out of 100
More Than 60	18	14	18	13	00	7.14	129/100
18-60	50	62	37	14	25.49	77.41	81/100
Less than 18	51	62	04	02	92.15	96.77	82/100
TOTAL	119	138	59	26	50.42	78.98	86/100

Total population = 257, Total Literacy (%) = 65.75

Above table shows population stats of Chamar sub caste of S.C. the study area, where stats of literacy less than average literacy of village and even of state U.P. While literacy is very poor among female even sex ratio is very poor.

Table-3: Selected population stats of sub caste (Pasi) of village Devri Ganja (study area)

Age group	Number of		Number of illiterate		% of Literacy		Sex-Ratio
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	out of 100
More Than 60	4	2	4	2	0	0	200/100
18-60	6	8	4	3	33.34	62.50	75/100
Less than 18	5	5	-	-	100.00	100.00	100/100
TOTAL	15	15	8	5	46.67	67.67	100/100

Total population = 30, Total Literacy (%) = 56.67

Above table shows population stats of Pasi sub caste S.C. of the study area, where sex-ratio is satisfactory at lower age group. But very disappointing between age groups 18 and 60 years. In comparison with Chamar their sex ratio is far better while it lag behind in literacy. While literacy rate at lower age is cent percent.

Table-4: Selected population stats of S.C. sub-caste (Dhobi) of village Devri Ganja (study area).

Age group	Number of		Number of illiterate		% of Literacy		Sex-Ratio
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	out of 100
Above 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-60	3	3	3	1	00	66.6	100/100
Below 18	5	7	4	-	80.00	100.0	71/100
TOTAL	8	10	4	1	50.00	90.00	80/100

Total population = 18, Total Literacy (%) = 72.237

Regarding literacy Dhobi Sub caste is far better than Chamar and Pasi but sex-ratio is very poor. Among boys literacy rate below 18 years is cent percent. But the average literacy rate between 18 years and 60 years is less than average literacy rate of state U.P. and district Lucknow. Now have look on higher education attainment. Only nine persons have attained or attaining the higher education. Out of which eight have/having Bachelor of Arts and only one is having Bachelor of Commerce. Two out of nine are girls, among which one is 'Shiksha Mitra'.

Besides above population stats, the death stats had also been taken. This is enumerated by confirming the premature deaths within 5 years and reason behind it also was known from villages.

Table-5: Premature deaths within period of five year till date 15th April, 2014

Reason of Death	Number of	
	Female	Male
T.B.	4	1
Asthma	2	1
Cancer	1	1
Suicide	-	2
Snake Bite	-	2
Murder	-	2
Dengue	-	1

Let's have a look on break-up of 'Reason Of Death' including age-groups.

Table-6: Premature deaths due to Tuberculosis within period of five year till date 15th April, 2014

Age of Individual (in years)	Female/Male (F/M)
55	F
55	M
50	F
50	F
28	F

Table-7: Premature deaths due to Asthma within period of five year till date 15th April, 2014

Age of Individual (in years)	Female/Male (F/M)
58	M
55	F
50	M

Table-8: Premature deaths due to Murder within period of five year till date 15th April, 2014

Age of Individual (in years)	Female/Male (F/M)
45	M
25	M

Table-9: Premature deaths due to Cancer within period of five year till date 15th April, 2014

Age of Individual (in years)	Female/Male (F/M)
55	F
35	M

Table-10: Premature deaths due to Suicide within period of five year till date 15th April, 2014

Age of Individual (in years)	Female/Male (F/M)
35	M
25	M

Table-11: Premature deaths due to Snake Bite within period of five year till date 15th April, 2014

Age of Individual (in years)	Female/Male (F/M)
19	M
17	M

Table-12: Premature deaths due to Dengue within period of five year till date 15th April, 2014

Age of Individual (in years)	Female/Male (F/M)
7	M

From the above figures it is clear that maximum premature death is due to disease tuberculosis. In this also female are more prone towards it. This is curable disease than also it took maximum death toll. In the rest male dominates, (excluding asthma). It is very surprising people are dying due to Snake bite also. As in this area no lethal poisonous snake exist and this is very nearby to medical facilities of city Lucknow, which shows their carelessness. It is also known that four infant have died among which three are female and one male.

Economic dimension has also been enumerated along with social dimension, where it found maximum S.C. population is depending on M.G.N.R.E.G.A. programme, which is their sole source of livelihood. They get Rs. 142/- per work day for ninety days and they are made sign on Rs. 150/- this mean Rs. 8/- is taken as commission. This is a corruption there is only one women pensioner from her diseased husband, who died recently. There are 5 security guard and one government employee. Nancharaiah(1990) analyse the economic development of the scheduled castes since Independence with reference to access to land, occupational distribution, access to education and incidence of poverty As above also shows and make it firm that reservation policy is only taken by those who are already beneficiary as here only one government employee is found. Similarly Malik (1979), Singh & Malik (1989) found in their studies. That the implementation of the schemes for Scheduled Castes is very poor

The families of S.C. are holding meager land. Usually measured in 'Kuccha' form. As this region is known for mango farming but this community is involved in tenancy cultivation. While people from upper castes are holding good amount of lands. One thing more that only 7 hand pumps are found in Chamar tola (area where Chamar caste resides). This means that there are more than 250 populations resides, and they use only 7 hand pumps.

Conclusion : After long discussion one can interpret that none of the sub castes of S.C. have performed better or living parallel to upper castes of this village. As they are not only less in literacy ,higher education, economic indicators, but also in the sex ratio which is a natural process. Many dimensions have been discussed after seeing these it is concluded that it is a under developed village for S.C. who are residing here. It is a paradox because this village is 40 km. to 45 km. from Lucknow city. As all know for better development one needs better education so the schools in these societies mostly act as transmitter not only of the cultural Heritage of society but also the mechanism of social inequality (Bourdieu, 1973), yet, in spite of several best

efforts, vast majority of Scheduled Caste children are still outside the reach of educational provisions, the benefits have no meaning for them. In this context, it is necessary to ascertain the congenial as well as enabling factors essential for raising the level of education of Scheduled Castes and for creating an urge/demand within to acquire education which is the only instrument to break the isolation and barriers in the society to pave way for social mobility (Aggarwal & Sibou, 1994). Even though today's scenario can be judged that SC/ ST Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989. With the constitutional safeguards and protection as well as better educational and economic facilities act as motivating factors for upward social mobility, these safeguards made it possible for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be at par with non-scheduled population and enabled them to enter into mainstream of national life (Uplaonkar; 1982)

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