ECONOMIC INEQUALITY OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTES IN HARYANA

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INTRODUCTION

Indian society is a caste-based society. So the caste system has an important place in Indian society. In India, the identity of people is the basis of caste. It is known to form the great mythology that the basis of caste. In India, the basis of caste is given further. Indian society is making clusters and sub-cluster based on caste, cult, species righteousness, zone, tongue, sex, etc. Indian society has groups of different castes. Membership is a caste group is provided by birth. Like the castes in India, I also have many numbers. This is identified as the highest and the lowest of the hierarchy. In the hierarchy, In the Indian Brahmins was considered the highest, and Shudra was despised. The Brahmins Low and rituals were the hallmarks of traditional Indian society. Which is made for only lower scheduled castes. In the conventional Hindu guild, there were statutory and ritual bans that stop lower-level castes from emulating the genres of life of the upper-level castes. They are not equality of enactment. They were compulsive to the lowest situation in the guild because of some conventional rules. The Hindu segment of the Indian guild has through the ages memorialized the hierarchical order of species and sub-species provide privilege upon the so-called NSCs and negate the same to the scheduled castes. But the styles life of non scheduled castes (upper castes) high castes people exploited and exploited caste groups, and sub-groups. Due to this infighting, society has been divided and there is a high and low caste among the broad which is very low. This is no social relationship with each other. An absolute separation lower caste. The very fact that a special kid was borne in a special non -exclusive right species arpit upon it the same ignominy norms situation. In 1949, I became special in recruitment and constitution for the scheduled castes of India. Such as provisions for maintaining justice freedom etc. some of the main provisions for maintaining brotherhood and equality in the country to remove handicaps and discrimination against SCs. the as Article 15 which furnish for inhabitation of favoritism on grounds of righteousness, species, and species; Article 17 furnish for defeasance of impalpability, inhibit its exercises in any form; Article 16(1), 16(4) and 335 furnish for reservations in employment to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of SCs and similarity of chance in employment categorical of righteousness', species, cult, and sex; Article 29(2) furnish for the conservancy of right to entry to academic institutions (22.5 % reservation for SCs and STs); Article 46 furnish for a boost of academic and economic interests of feeble segment SCs; Article 330 and 332 furnish for reservation of seats for SCs in the Parliament and decretory assemblies of the States; Article 335 furnish for reservations for SCs in services. other articles like 23; 25; 244; 338 and few other particular inaction connections to the welfare and upliftment of SCs such as the untouchables Act, 1955, which was amended and change named as 'The conservancy of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in 1976; Bonded labor (Abolition) Act, 1976; kid labor (disallowance and Regulations) Act, 1986;

Minimal labor charges Act, 1948; SCs and STs (removal of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to chasten those exercises impalpability and coming beastliness on them.

India is straight called as putridity container' of species or tribes. There are umpteenth SCs societies in various portions of our province. They make a crucial section of Indian laity and are socially and parsimoniously backward in comparison to the ease of the populace of the province. The SCs populace is found in all portions of the province. The SCs persons in India, sooner identification by various vocabularies. The major reasons for their backwardness are absorption or illiterateness in our province. The social morphology of species sustains one of its crucial characteristics. The partition of Indian communities into myriad species and society has been noted by umpteenth BC commissions set up in our province. The monumental person of India scheme started by the Anthropological Survey of India has distorted public meditation to the sustain important of the partition of caste and sub-caste in contemporaneous Indian communities.

The SCs have various histories of social and economic the underlying reasons for their educational marginalization are also separate. The scheduled castes are 16.63 % of India's population. the scheduled castes have been socially exploited, economically exploited, and disadvantaged human Garima and Bhavana of worth. The economic development and conservancy of scheduled castes from differentiation and exploitation have been an exalted priority from the very outset of the planning procedure. Basic education continues to remain a privilege of upper castes. There is a terrific transform between the social groups such as Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes. Contrariwise, a comparison of economical and educational results of SCs and NSCs yields such a general picture that the Govt has demand to address through a general set of policy recipes.

Despite an observable reclamation in the socio-economic situation of the SCs, much more necessary to be done to ensure that these groups take full mileage of India's development story. Education is the most impressive socio-economic empowerment. The high priority keeps being accorded to reform the educational situation of scheduled castes, specifically of women and girl children in this class. This is estimated that 22.0 percent of rural SCs and 18.9 percent urban SCs lived below the poverty line in (2011-2012) in resist to the 128.8 percent rural NSCs and 23.2 percent urban NSCs population. Those in SCs have less average strata of an outlay than those in Non-Scheduled species. Persons from SCs are lower likely to personal land or someone generative property to possibility self-employment; they are more likely to depend on contingent labor for revenue, resulting in the highest strata of underemployment and when they are employed, they obtain less average labor charges than their non–Scheduled Castes counterparts.

The SCs are spread all over the province. They are principally stagnant in rural regions or are dissipated mostly in less pay manual occupations or also work as bonded laborers. There are community hierarchy and exercises of untouchability between various SCs in various portions of the province. In the 2011 census, the population of SCs in

India is 201378372 people comprise 16.63%. According to the same census, the SCs populace constitutes 16.63% of the province's overall populace, or out of the overall SCs populace plurality, 72.9% of them live in rural regions or regarding 85.8% in urban regions. The literacy strata of SCs low more than Non scheduled castes population, While the literacy rate of the upper populace was 24.02% in 1961 which enhanced to 73% in 2011 but the matter of SCs, it enhanced from just 10.27% to 66% during the same term. The smallholding level of SCs lows more than non-scheduled castes.

SOCIAL BACKGROUND

The history of some caste from categorizing as SCs the Govt of India Act, 1935. This step on the portion of the then British Govt was mean to treat the most aggrieved and suckedup species with a degree of particular political arrangement. Most of these species were known as 'untouchable' in the reference of the Hindu community framework. Thus, the SCs classes at the start comprise species that were distinct and deprived by their 'untouchability. Their low 'polluting' situation in the conventional Hindu society. Which bare them to a suppressive life.

After Independence the Govt of India the expulsion of untouchability as one of its major and significant responsibilities. To end the exploitation of these segments by the upper caste society the modern polities present numerous vindicatory measures in the Constitution and encourage numerous programmers' for their social growth.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Socio-economic growth in the extensive sense implies the significance in the quality of life. A better quality of life necessarily calls for higher revenue, better education, better health, and a clean environment, greater personal independence, etc. The last purpose of socio-economic growth is to endow opportunities for all persons to elevate their living standards. Thus growth is a procedure of transition from lower to higher podium of the standard of living. The period 'Standard of Living' means to the quantity and quality of the services regularly consumed by the citizens of accountancy during a given term of the time. The higher degree of disparity means that the public in the low revenue groups has a kind of living standard much below to that indicated by the average.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a necessary facet of the planning of a research process. It confers an inspection of historical perspective, development, and new departures or research in that area and also suggests methods of research suitable to the problem under exploration. A review of earlier research studies on the situation of scheduled castes and non scheduled castes and the contribution of various liable for their status improvement is essential to formulate an appropriate perspective for any exteriorly study. The current study review of literature has been split the part into two segments. The first segment deals with the studies conducted on the National level on various states other than the state of Haryana. Whereas the other segment deals with those studies that focus upon of Haryana

In this segment, the studies operated on the various facets of the levels of development and inequality viz. distribution of wealth and income, land-holdings, occupational structure, and the Evaluation of government's anti-

poverty programmers', etc. at the national level as well as state levels other than the state of Haryana have been observed.

Dr. Santosh, Kumari Poonam(2015) published a paper entitled "Scheduled castes and non scheduled castes: impact on education "in this paper present SCs population, which makes concerning one-sixth in country's population, have a quite low level of literacy for SCs population. But the non-scheduled castes a high level of literacy. Besides, there are quite inter-state, inter-district, and inter-block various. The literacy level for Scheduled Castes female population was much lower than the non-scheduled castes.

Wankhede. M Dr. Deepak (2014) published a paper entitled "Geographies of untouchability and caste discrimination in India It paper presents the form of untouchability and caste discrimination in India". Hindu society is the backbone of caste discrimination and it cannot be sweep away from India. The Constitution of India had suspended the practice of untouchability by enacting law but still, there is a deferent incident of practicing untouchability in India. It is strong in rural India. Some higher caste of Hindu society is practicing untouchability in rural and in urban areas. Practicing of untouchability had some geographical base. An attempt has been made to analysis the geographies of untouchability and caste discrimination

Kaur Amrit (2015) writes a research paper entitled "Social-economic mobility among scheduled caste: a case study of village Mugalmagri in Rupnagar district of Punjab" the paper analyzed the social mobility among schedule castes of village Mugalmagri in district Rupnagar. We inter alia justice the goods from the upper level but what regarding the bottom? That is why the primary purpose of the current study is to investigate mobility from the bottom level amongst SCs through education, income, occupation, inter-caste marriages, and religious change.

METHODOLOGY

SELECTION OF THE DISTRICTS

The selection of the districts has been done with the help of Allan Rodger's Refined Indices. Refined indices based on 2011 census data for scheduled caste total workers (main and marginal) of all the districts of Haryana have been worked out and put in the descending order of refined concentration indices. If one is interested in a district having high degree of concentration, then the district having highest refined index, is to be considered. On the other hand, if one is interested in a district having high degree of diversification the district having lowest refined index is to be considered. For the present study, three districts have been chosen representing the range of degrees of concentration observed in the state. In choosing three districts, three desirable sets were prepared based on refined Allan Rodger's indices for occupational concentration and diversity of scheduled caste workers in 2011 census. One set of four districts in which occupational concentration is exceptionally high, one set in which occupational concentration is low together with the third set in which occupational concentration is medium.

DISTRICTS OF HARYANA

The present state of Haryana came into being on 1st of November 1966. In 1971, there were only seven districts but the number increased to twelve in 1981 it further increased to sixteen in 1991, in 2001 nineteen and it further increased to twenty two in 2011. For the selection of the districts, the analysis of occupational categories and the calculation of refined indices of various districts, the data base is 2011 census.

CATEGORIES OF OCCUPATIONS

According to census of 2011 seven categories of occupations were used. Category V has been divided into Va and Vb and the actual number of occupations is ten. See Table 1

Table 1
Categories of occupations in 2001 and 2011

2001		2011	
(1)		(2)	
I.	Cultivator	I.	Cultivator
II.	Agricultural labours	II.	Agricultural labours
III.	Non-Agricultural labours	III.	Non-Agricultural labours
IV.	Government Employees	IV.	Government Employees
Va.	Businessmen	Va.	Businessmen
Vb.	Private Employees	Vb.	Private Employees

Table 2 there are three sets of districts corresponding to their degree of occupational, concentration and diversification. One district has been chosen from each set. So finally, Kurukshetra district has been chosen from the first set, Rohtak from the second set and Mohindergarh from the third set. In this process three districts have been chosen. The fallowing table 4 gives the list of the selected districts, towns and villages.

Table 2 Selected districts, towns and vi1lages

Districts	Urban Unit	Rural Unit
1	2	3
1. Kurukshetra	1. Thanesar	1. Baghthalla
		2. SilpaniKalan
		3. Tangaur
2. Rohtak	1. Rohtak	1. Lahli
		2. Dhandlan
		3. Kultana
3. Mohindergarh	1. Narnaul	1. Gudha
		2. Goad
		3. Azmabad-Mokhuta

One town and three villages have been chosen from each district making a total of three towns and nine villages.

SELECT ION OF THE TOWNS

Selection of the towns was made on the basis of degree of representativeness to the urban area of the district as a whole. All the towns of a district were listed separately and their respective degrees of occupational concentration was compared with the degree of occupational situation of that district urban as a whole. All the towns having municipal committee ware listed for the purpose of comparison. The town which gave the best representation to the district urban of its respective district, that town was finally selected for survey. Rohtak, Narnaul and Thanesar towns were finally selected for the study.

SELECTION OF THE VI1LAGES

Three criteria were followed in the selection of the villages in all the three districts. Firstly, it should be at a distance of more than ten kilo meters from a town. In case of our selected villages, generally the distance of almost all the villages from the town was mare than fifteen kilo meters barring some exceptions. This criterion was followed to differentiate the rural analysis from the urban one. Moreover, villages situated in the periphery of towns have urban impact which affects their occupational patterns.

Secondly the selected villages must have scheduled caste population not less than fifteen percent of the total population. This criterion was very strictly followed in case of all the selected villages. This was done to have a comprehensive comparative analysis of socio-economic and cultural differences of scheduled castes vis-a-vis nonscheduled castes. Thirdly, the selected village must be a normal village. The normal village was defined as that village which should be not very small arid not very big one. Normal village was assumed to be that in which the number of houses is between 250-500. It was done because very big villages develop urbanized way of living affecting their occupational distribution. In case of small villages, it is also very difficult to have a true picture of rural occupational distribution.

All the villages of the selected districts which satisfied the above mentioned criteria were listed and lottery procedure was adapted in the final selection of all the villages.

SELECTION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS AND SIZE OF THE SAMPLE

Hamletization procedure was adopted for the selection of the households from the towns as well as from the villages. This method is adapted in case the selected villages and towns have a large number of households and it is very difficult to list all the households. In this method, a village or a town is divided into various hamlets. A desired number of houses are selected from each hamlet depending upon the total number of houses in that particular hamlet. This is done to include the households from each and every corner of the village or the town. Systematic random procedure was adapted far the final selection of the households.

In this case of size of the sample, it was initially decided to include half of scheduled castes and half of Non-Scheduled castes. Basically the present study relates to the socio economic status of scheduled castes. Non-Scheduled castes have been taken to illustrate the cross section analysis of scheduled and Non-Scheduled castes. The planned criterion was strictly adhered to and finally 240 Non-scheduled castes and 240 scheduled caste households were included. It was also planned to include 20 household from each selected town (urban unit) and 20 households from each selected village (rural unit). From each district, a total of four study units were selected, which included one urban unit (1 town) and three rural units (3 villages). The following table 3 gives the actual size of the sample.

Table 3
District wise and combined size of Non-scheduled the sample size.

District	Urban SC	Rural SC	All SC	Urban NSC	Rural NSC	All NSC	All total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kurukshetra	20	60	80	20	60	80	160
Rohtak	20	60	80	20	60	80	160
Mohindergarh	20	60	80	20	60	80	160
Combined	60	180	240	60	180	240	480

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES AND TOWNS

The analysis of representativeness is based on 2011 census data. For Haryana as a whole, the rural work force census distribution shows that 44.68 percent of workers are engaged as cultivators and 16.11 percent as agricultural labourers. In the case of present study, all the sample villages put together have 47.06 percent as cultivators. It means that the selected villages very well represent the state as a whale. As the village data of occupational distribution for all the nine categories is not available in the census publications, we have in the Table 6 compared the data of only those categories about which information is available. Districtwi.se details are given in the table 4.

In case of Rohtak district rural, cultivators and other workers are more numerous than agricultural labourers and household industry workers, Almost the same tendency is prevalent in case of all the villages i.e. Lahli, Dhandlan and Kultana. It indicates that the selected villages give satisfactory representation to the district rural as a whole. In district Rohtak urban, other workers and cultivators are more numerous than other categories. Same occupational distribution is being reflected for the Rohtak town also which indicates the satisfactory degree of representation of Rohtak town vis-a-vis Rohtak district urban.

Table 4
Percentage of workers among various categories of occupations for the selected districts Towns and Villages
(Percentage of Main workers)

District	Village/Town	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry manufacturing processing and repairs etc.	Other workers III, IV, V (a), V (b), VI and VII
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rohtak	Total Rural	55.32	15.27	3.07	26.34
	Lahli	34.71	28.04	2.27	34.98
	Dhandlan	59.50	17.76	-	22.74
	Kultana	67.01	5.69	2.20	25.10
Rohtak	Total Urban	7.35	3.19	2.91	86.55
	Rohtak Town	2.73	1.26	2.84	93.17
Kurukshetra	Total Rural	52.91	27.34	2.07	17.68
	Baghthala	55.74	23.15	8.10	12.91
	SilpaniKalan	59.40	28.12	2.46	10.02
	Tangaur	59.35	28.75	.93	10.97
Kurukshetra	Total Urban	7.61	6.02	2.65	83.72
	Thanesar Town	3.14	5.73	2.88	88.25
Mohindergarh	Total rural	57.92	10.14	3.61	28.33
	Gudha	37.76	2.70	4.48	37.01
	Goad	70.21	10.88	2.47	16.44
	AzmabadMukota	50.81	6.71	9.96	32.52
Mohindergarh	Total Urban	10.95	1.79	3.65	83.61
	Narnual	9.41	1.76	5.61	83.22

Source- DCHB-2011

In Kurukshetra district rural cultivators are more numerous than the agricultural labourers. Almost all the villages selected namely Baghthala, Silpani Kalan and Tangaur show the same occupational distribution as that of the district rural as a whole. In all the villages, cultivators are more numerous than agricultural labourers and this exactly corresponds to the situation of the whole district. Moreover, two categories of occupations namely cultivators and agricultural labourers are dominating for the district as a whole and for all the villages in their respective occupational structure.

In Kurukshetra district urban, there are more workers in trade and commerce than in other occupations. The selected town Thanesar also reflects the same phenomenon. In Mohindergarh district rural, cultivators and other workers are more numerous than agricultural labourers and household industry. The same tendency can be seen in case of almost all the villages in spite of some variations in case of percentage of cultivators in various villages. Maximum percentage of cultivators are in village Goad and minimum in village Gudha, In Mohindergarh urban, other workers- and cultivators are more numerous than agricultural labourers and household industry categories.

Same phenomenon is being reflected in case of Narnaul town which suggests a satisfactory degree of representation of Narnaul town.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SAMPLED VILLAGES

Staple food for the villages of Kurukshetra district is wheat and rice and it is wheat and Bajra far the villages of Rohtak and Mohindergarh. This is corresponding to the food crops grown in particular regions. In case of irrigated area, there are wide variations. These variations are because of the fact that canal irrigation is available in Rohtak and Kurukshetra districts whereas it is lacking in Mahindergarh. Now the situation in this regard is Mahindergarh district is also improving with the people installing deep tube-wells.

Table 5

Some Particulars of the Selected Towns

Town	Total Population	S.C. Population (percent)	Main Occupation Category	Source of water supply	System of Sewerage	Level of radical facility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rohtak	374292	12.89	Trade and Commerce	Overhead Tanks	Open-Surface and Underground	Medical College
Kurukshetra	155000	10.30	Service trade of commerce	Overhead Tanks	Open Surface and Underground	Civil Hospital
Narnaul	145897	11.73	Trade and Commerce	Overhead Tanks and Mechanised Hand Pumps	Open Surface Drainage	Civil Hospital

Source- DCHB-2011

ROHTAK DISTRICT VI1LAGES

Lahli village is situated on Rohtak Bhiwani. Road at a distance of about 16 kms, from Rohtak. The majority of population is that of Punjabi caste fallowed by scheduled castes. Most of scheduled castes are agricultural and service labourers. Occupational and geographical mobility is limited for Punjabis to a large extent, Dhandlan village is situated at Rohtak - Beri road at a distance of about 16 kms. Majority of the population consists of jats i.e. nan-scheduled castes. Occupational mobility could be observed among non-scheduled castes and scheduled castes as well. Kultana village is situated on Samp la - Beri road and it is at a distance of about 16 kms. from Rohtak. Land of the village is very fertile. But there is lack of irrigation facilities. Mainly, geographical mobility is concentrated to non-scheduled castes.

3.11 KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT VILLAGES

Baghthala village is situated at a distance of about 13 kms. from Thanesar town. Village is very progressive but lacks basic: educational facilities like Middle and High School. Majority of the scheduled caste families have Kutcrha houses and scheduled caste population mainly consists of agricultural labourers. Occupational mobility is very limited to all sub castes of scheduled castes. Silpani Kalan village is situated on Kurukshetra Jhansa Road at a distance of about 16 kms. An approach road of about 2.5 kms. leads to the village. The village is quite big in size but lacks basic facilities like drinking water and education. There is only one primary school in the village. Occupational mobility is extremely limited to scheduled castes. Most of the scheduled castes are agricultural labourers and share-croppers. Tangaur village is situated at a distance of about 15 kms. from Shahbad town. Majority of the papulation consists of Rajputs and are mainly engaged in agricuiture as land-owning cultivators. Majority of the scheduled caste population consists of agricultural labourers and share croppers.

MOHINDERGARH DISTRICT VILLAGES

Gudha village is situated on Mohindergarh Kanina road at a distance of about 13 kms. from Mohindergarh, Inter caste relations in the village are very cardial and a panchayati tubewell

is the common water source for scheduled and Non-scheduled castes. Emerging trends of changing mobility among scheduled castes Miere visible in the village. Boad village is situated on Narnaul - Singhana Road and is at a distance of about 14 kms. from Narnaul. It is the border village between Haryana and Rajasthan. Village is very progressive and has most of the basic facilities. Scheduled castes of the village are socially and politically very vigilant and are acquiring mobility in the course of time. Asmahad Mokhuta is situated on Narnaul - Jhunjhunu Road at a distance of about 26 kms. from Narnaul. an approach road of about six kms. leads one to the village. The village is adjacent to the 'Baba Ramesbwar Nandir' which is very famous temple of the area. Majority of the scheduled caste papulation is that of Khatiks and they are mainly engaged in goat and sheep breeding. Occupational mobility seemed to be negligible among scheduled and Non-Scheduled castes.

SOCIAL GROUP

For each household surveyed, the social group to which the head of the household belonged to was collected. The social group of the head of the household was considered as the social group of all the members of the household, irrespective of the actual social group to which the individual members belonged. In the survey, information in respect of two social group's viz. Scheduled Castes (SC) and Non-Scheduled Castes which consists of other backward class (OBC) are taken into account. The information recorded in this regard was based entirely on the response of the informant and not based on any State level list of social groups.

The method of research adopted, the description of the tools and techniques used, the sample, the procedure of data collection and the outline of statistical techniques used in the analysis of data are discussed under appropriate heads.

SOURCES OF DATA

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used both secondary and primary data.

SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data pertaining to the socio economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes at both all-India and Haryana State levels have been collected from various Government publications which include Statistical Abstract of India, Economic Survey, Economic Appraisal of Haryana, Statistical Handbook of Haryana, reports of Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, etc., for the reference period. These annual reports and publications have been accessed from various libraries like National Institute of Development Studies, State Central Public Library, Kurukshetra University library, Department of Economics Kurukshetra University Kurushetra, etc. The necessary secondary data have been obtained from various published works such as books, reports, journal articles, magazines, periodicals, records in Kurukshetra, Mohindergarh and Rohtak District and electronic web materials. Besides using the materials of various government departments and research institutions, experts in the field of Scheduled Castes related to study have also been consulted. The secondary data have been used for focusing more on socio economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes of many parts of the country particularly in Haryana.

PRIMARY DATA

The primary data has been collected through structured questionnaires which calling for details about socio-economic status of the sample respondents, such as education, occupation, employment, income and expenditure, savings, debt, perception on implementation of reservation policy and the opinion about improvement of economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes At the primary level, data from the sample households have been gathered through field survey with the help of questionnaire. A standard questionnaire was developed for this purpose and a pilot survey was conducted. Based on this survey, necessary modifications were carried out in the questionnaire, which was used in the field survey.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

The "gathered data have been analysed with the application of appropriate statistical tools. These include ratio analysis, diagrammatic representation, descriptive statistics, t-test, Chi-square test, ANOVA and regression model.

ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF CULTIVATORS

The study analyzes the economic determinants of the sample respondents contrasting the situation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Non- Scheduled Castes (Non-SCs). The disparities of economic conditions in Scheduled Castes are much higher than among non-scheduled households in the sample areas. We study how these differences in the incidence of economic inequality arise. The study finds that for SC households, differences in socio economic characteristics are more than differences in Non-Scheduled Castes. The study observes that there is a significant difference in the occupational categories according to caste-wise distribution.

Nature of Cultivators

Thus, a greater proportion of Non-Scheduled Castes households are self employed as cultivators in agriculture as compared to SC households. It is important to note that the urban migrants of Scheduled Castes respondents transferred into non-agricultural activities. According to the sample survey results, out of total 79 respondents are involved in agricultural activities as cultivators. The study attempts to compare the size of landholdings as owned according to the caste wise distribution.

The particulars of size of landholding as owned according to the nature of community are furnished in Table 6. It is inferred that among the total cultivators, 35.4 per cent (28 respondents) have less than five acres of lands; among this, 21.4 per cent are Scheduled Castes (6 respondents) as compared to 78.6 per cent Non-Scheduled Castes (22 respondents), whereas 25.3 per cent of respondents have more than 15 acres of lands; among this, 10 per cent are Scheduled Castes (2 respondents) as compared to 90 per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes (18 respondents). Thus, it indicates that the proportions of land possessed by of Non-Scheduled Castes are more than that of the Scheduled Castes in the study area. Apart from this 24.1 per cent of respondents having 5 to 10 acres of land each which consists of 10.5 per cent Scheduled Castes and 89.5 per cent Non- Scheduled Castes while 15.2 per cent of respondents holding 10 to 15 acres of lands each comprised of 8.3 per cent of Scheduled Castes and 91.7 per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes.

Table 6 Size of the areas according to the Nature of Community

Size of the areas as a Owner	Nature of Community		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	
<5	6	22	28
	(21.4)	(78.6)	(100.0)
	[54.5]	[32.4]	[35.4]
5-10	2	17	19
	(10.5)	(89.5)	(100.0)
	[18.2]	[25.0]	[24.1]
10-15	1	11	12
	(8.3)	(91.7)	(100.0)
	[9.1]	[16.2]	[15.2]
15>	2	18	20
	(10.0)	(90.0)	(100.0)
	[18.2]	[26.5]	[25.3]
Total	11	68	79
	(13.9)	(86.1)	(100.0)
	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates row percentage Figures in square brackets indicates column percentages

In the community wise-distribution, out of 11 respondents belonging to Scheduled Castes holding lands less than five acres each account for 54.5 per cent, whereas the same castes holding lands more than fifteen acres account for only 18.2 per cent. On the contrary, out of 68 respondents belonging to Non-Scheduled Castes holding lands less than five acres constitute 32.4 per cent and 26.5 per cent of this community are holding lands more than fifteen acres. It is clearly understood that the larger proportion of Non-Scheduled Castes respondents are having sizable lands as compared to the Scheduled Castes. Due to these reasons, the Scheduled Castes have shifted to non-agricultural activities.

Total Quantity of Production

The study also finds that there is significant difference in the agricultural production between Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes. The details of total quantity of production as cultivators between Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes are given in Table 7. Out of total sample size, 34.2 per cent of respondents produced less than 250 tonnes of output per acre; among this, 29.6 per cent of respondent belonging to Scheduled Castes and 70.4 per cent of respondents belong to Non- Scheduled Castes. It is noted that the respondents who produced more than 550 tonnes per acre account for 44.3 per cent, which consists of only 2.9 per cent of Scheduled Castes and 97.1 per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes, while only 6.3 per cent of respondent produced 250 to 350 tonnes per acre; among this, 40 per cent of respondents belong to Scheduled Castes and 60 per cent of respondents belong to Non-Scheduled Castes.

Table 7 Total Quantity of Production (Tonnes) according to the Nature of Community

Total Quantity of Production (Tonnes)	Nature of Community		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	
<250	8	19	27
	(29.6)	(70.4)	(100.0)
	[72.7]	[27.9]	[34.2]
250-350	2	3	5
	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
	[18.2]	[4.4]	[6.3]
350-450	-	4	4
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[5.9]	[5.1]
450-550	-	8	8
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[11.8]	[10.1]
550>	1	34	35
	(2.9)	(97.1)	(100.0)

	[9.1]	[50.0]	[44.3]
Total	11	68	79
	(13.9)	(86.1)	(100.0)
	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates row percentage Figures in
square brackets indicates column percentages

In the community production, out of total sample, nearly 72.7 per cent of Scheduled Castes respondents produced less than 250 tonnes per acres and 18.2 per cent of this community produced in 250 to 350 tonnes each per acre. It is evident that more than fifty per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes respondents produced agricultural yield more than 550 tonnes per acre whereas only thirty per cent of this community produced less than 250 tonnes per acres. Therefore, the study concludes that there is vast difference in the yield of agricultural production between the two communities.

Difference in Value Agricultural produce

Table 8 shows the total value of agricultural production to the owner-cultivators of the lands. The survey results have shown that among the total sample, 34.2 per cent of respondents earn each less than Rs.250000 per acre; among this, 29.6 per cent of respondent belonging to Scheduled Castes and 70.4 per cent of respondents belong to Non- Scheduled Castes. It is noted that those respondents who earn each more Rs.550000 per acre account for 44.3 per cent which consists of only 2.9 per cent of Scheduled Castes and 97.1 per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes, while only 6.3 per cent of respondents get Rs.250000 to 350000 per acre; among this 40 per cent of respondents belonging to Scheduled Castes and 60 per cent of respondents belong to Non-Scheduled Castes.

In the community distribution, out of total sample, nearly 72.7 per cent of Scheduled Castes respondents earn each less than Rs.250000 per acre and 18.2 per cent of this community earns each in Rs.250000 to Rs.350000 per acre. It is evident that more than fifty per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes respondents earn more than Rs.550000 per acre whereas; thirty per cent of this community earns less than Rs.250000 per acres. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is significant difference in the earnings of income from the agriculture between the both communities in the study areas.

Table 8   Total Value of Production as an Owner according to the Nature of Community

Total Value of Production as a Owner	Nature of Community		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	
<250000	8	19	27
	(29.6)	(70.4)	(100.0)
	[72.7]	[27.9]	[34.2]
250000-350000	2	3	5
	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
	[18.2]	[4.4]	[6.3]
350000-450000	-	4	4
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[5.9]	[5.1]
450000-550000	-	8	8
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[11.8]	[10.1]
550000>	1	34	35
	(2.9)	(97.1)	(100.0)
	[9.1]	[50.0]	[44.3]
Total	11	68	79
	(13.9)	(86.1)	(100.0)
	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates row percentage Figures in

square brackets indicates column percentages

Returns from Agriculture

In order to estimate the economic difference between Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes, this study analyses income difference between the respondents involving cultivation activities in the study areas. The particulars of total returns from cultivation according to the nature of Community are displayed in Table 9. The study indicates that among the 79 respondents who are cultivators, 22.8 per cent of respondents each earn a return of less than Rs.5000 per month per acre, whereas 51.9 per cent of respondents earn each more than Rs.15000 per month per acre. However, in community wise earn income from cultivation, 72.7 per cent of Scheduled Castes earn each less than Rs.5000 per month, 18.2 per cent earn in the range of Rs.7500-10000 per month and only 9.1 per cent of respondents belonging to same community earn each more than Rs.15000. On the contrary, 58.8 per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes respondents earn each more than Rs.15000 and only 22.8 per cent of this community earns each less Rs.5000 per month. It is evident that there is a significant relation in the returns from the agricultural lands both for Scheduled Castes and Non- Scheduled Castes.

Table 9   Total returns from the cultivation according to the Nature of Community

Total returns from the cultivation	Nature of Community		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	
<5000	8	10	18
	(44.4)	(55.6)	(100.0)
	[72.7]	[14.7]	[22.8]
5000-7500	-	9	9
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[13.2]	[11.4]
7500-10000	2	3	5
	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
	[18.2]	[4.4]	[6.3]
10000-15000	-	6	6
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[8.8]	[7.6]
15000>	1	40	41
	(2.4)	(97.6)	(100.0)
	[9.1]	[58.8]	[51.9]
Total	11	68	79
	(13.9)	(86.1)	(100.0)
	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates row percentage Figures in

square brackets indicates column percentages

Differences in Household Incomes

The study finds out that for Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes respondent's differences in household incomes explain the gaps more than differences in the changes. This could be explained in Table 10. It is interesting to see that out of total sample respondents, 30.4 per cent (24 respondents) get income less than Rs.75000 per annum each while 13.9 per cent (11 respondents) get income each more than Rs.30000 per annum. Twenty two per cent gets household incomes belonging to the range of Rs.75000-150000 income per annum category and seventeen per cent of respondents get income ranging from to Rs.150000-225000 income category. The survey also estimates the community-wise distribution of household incomes. It shows that among the Scheduled Castes respondents, out of 11 respondents, nearly 73.1 per cent household's income is less than Rs.75000 per annum each and 18.2 per cent of this community comes under the income category of Rs.75000-150000 each per annum. It is noted that no one comes under the income category of more than Rs.30000. When compared to the Scheduled Castes, in the Non- Scheduled Castes, of the 68 respondents, 23.5 per cent of

respondents get incomes less than Rs.75000 per annum each whereas nearly 16.2 per cent of this community gets more than Rs.30000 each. Twenty two per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes get household incomes in the category of Rs.75000- 150000 per annum and each of 13 per cent of this caste gets from household income in the category of Rs.150000-225000 per annum and Rs.225000- 300000 per annum respectively.

Table 10 Total household income and Nature of Community

Total household income	Nature of Community		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	
<75000	8	16	24
	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
	[72.7]	[23.5]	[30.4]
75000-150000	2	15	17
	(11.8)	(88.2)	(100.0)
	[18.2]	[22.1]	[21.5]
150000-225000	-	13	13
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[19.1]	[16.5]
225000-300000	1	13	14
	(7.1)	(92.9)	(100.0)
	[9.1]	[19.1]	[17.7]
300000>	-	11	11
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[16.2]	[13.9]
Total	11	68	79
	(13.9)	(86.1)	(100.0)
	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates row percentage Figures in

square brackets indicates column percentages

Between-group disparities consumption expenditure

The determinants of economic conditions of the respondents exhibit the level of consumption expenditure. Since there is overall increase in consumption expenditure, it will reflect on the economic conditions of respondents. This study also gives priority to estimating the consumption pattern among the social groups like Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes. The Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of a social group can be taken as an index for the average level of living of that group. The particulars of household consumption expenditure of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes are given in Table 10.

Table 10 Household expenditure (per annum) Nature of Community

house hold expenditure (per annum)	Nature of Community		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	
<50000	4	18	22
	(18.2)	(81.8)	(100.0)
	[36.4]	[26.5]	[27.8]
50000-100000	4	23	27
	(14.8)	(85.2)	(100.0)
	[36.4]	[33.8]	[34.2]
100000-150000	1	10	11
	(9.1)	(90.9)	(100.0)
	[9.1]	[14.7]	[13.9]
150000-200000	1	6	7
	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)
	[9.1]	[8.8]	[8.9]
200000>	1	11	12
	(8.3)	(91.7)	(100.0)
	[9.1]	[16.2]	[15.2]
Total	11	68	79
	(13.9)	(86.1)	(100.0)
	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates row percentage Figures in

square brackets indicates column percentages

The results show that the growth rate in MPCE of the Non-Scheduled Castes is marginally higher than that of the Scheduled Castes in the study areas. These growth rates also suggest that disparities are widening between all social groups, i.e., the growth rate in average MPCE for the urban sector is greater than that of the rural sector for each social group, and in the aggregate, between each time period under consideration. It is inferred that in case of cultivators, 18.2 per cent of Scheduled Castes respondents (4 out of 11) spend less than Rs.50000 each per annum as compared to the Non-Scheduled Castes with 26.5 per cent (18 out of 68).

The Table indicates that on an average larger proportion of respondents belonging to Scheduled Castes spend the lowest amount on consumption. On the contrary, 16.2 per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes respondents spend more than Rs.200000 as compared to 9.1 per cent of Scheduled Castes. It is interesting to see that 36.4 per cent of Scheduled Castes spend in the expenditure category of Rs.50000-100000 per annum as compared to 33.8 per cent of Non-Scheduled Castes. Thus, the results have shown that there is a wide disparity in the consumption expenditure between Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes respondents. So it will have impact of economic

transformation of these social groups.

Saving Pattern of Cultivators

The study attempts to bring out the saving habits of the respondents in the study areas especially for cultivators. The particulars of saving pattern of cultivators are given in Table 11.

Table 11 Total saving according to the Nature of the Community

	Nature of Community		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	
<25000	4	32	36
	(11.1)	(88.9)	(100.0)
	[36.4]	[47.1]	[45.6]
25000-35000	-	7	7
	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	-	[10.3]	[8.9]
35000-45000	3	9	12
	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
	[27.3]	[13.2]	[15.2]
45000-55000	3	9	12
	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
	[27.3]	[13.2]	[15.2]
55000>	1	11	12
	(8.3)	(91.7)	(100.0)
	[9.1]	[16.2]	[15.2]
Total	11	68	79
	(13.9)	(86.1)	(100.0)
	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates row percentage Figures in
square brackets indicates column percentages

It is evident from the survey results that there is significant gap in the savings pattern of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes who are involved in cultivating activities. It is observed that out of 11 Scheduled Castes respondents, 36.4 per cent each save money less than Rs.25000 per annum as compared to 47.1 per cent (32 out of 68) of Non-Scheduled Castes. Again 9.1 per cent of Scheduled Castes respondents save money more than Rs.55000 per annum each when compare to the 16.2 per cent Non-Scheduled Castes. Further it is revealed that it is

evenly distributed in the all categories.

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