Inequalities in Economic and Educational Status in Social Groups in India: Evidences from Village Study in Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

This paper attempts to analyze the social and economic disparities across social groups in rural Uttar Pradesh. The paper clearly demonstrates that the structure of rural economy in India is charecterised by deeply ingrained prejudices and social discrimination. The four-village study undertaken in one of the most populated states in India, Uttar Pradesh, clearly reveals that there is a huge disparity in terms of various social and economic indicators and the so-called high growth has hardly filtered in bettering their lives. The paper is based on primary data collected from census survey of villages exploring socio-economic disparities across social groups by using decomposition models. The results evidently lend credence to our postulations that a large proportion of disadvantaged groups are prone to multiple deprivations, both in the society and in labour markets. Our inquiry has revealed this phenomenon clearly. From the policy point of view, it is therefore an imperative necessity to have direct and focused provision of basic human requirements in terms of education, employment and income of the state. Such direct policy interventions are of paramount necessity for the state to ensure convergence and inclusive growth process to take place on a sustained basis.

Keywords: *Social inequalities, socially disadvantaged groups, discrimination, economic and social disparities, social group inequalities, caste inequalities, class-caste relations, decomposition models, multiple deprivations, regional inequalities.*

JEL Classifications: **A 20; D 63; E 24.**

I.   Introduction

Social inequalities abound with historically denied opportunities to lower social groups are deeply rooted in caste system in India for generations (Thorat and Newman, 2007; Jodhka and Shah, 2010). Caste is an important social institution that largely determines the social fabric of the Indian society. Socially disadvantaged groups have historically been subjected to various forms of discrimination in the society and in the labour market (Deshpande and Newman, 2007; Jodhka and Newman, 2007). As a result, economic discriminations are evident in accessing jobs, even with the same level of education and skill set they posses, primarily because of social intolerance and prejudices. This resulted in differences in the income and endowments between the disadvantaged social groups and the others (Madheswaran and Attewell, 2007; Haan and Dubey, 2005). The exclusionary approach continued even after independence despite the fact that there has been a huge awakening in political processes and affirmative action has been initiated in the policy domain. This shows an embedded prejudice and denial of social justice to the marginalized social groups. It is strongly argued that affirmative action and institutional mechanism are vital to correct bias and prejudice in order to weaken the economic and social disparities (Ghosh, 2006).

A growing number of studies have been conducted to gauge social inequalities in India (Deaton & Dreze, 2002; Thorat and Newman, 2007; Pal & Ghosh, 2007; Jodhka and Shah, 2010; Desai & Thorat, 2012; Kumar, 2014). The evidences from earlier studies found that the relative inequalities have increased among the social groups in the post-reform period in the country (Pal & Ghosh, 2007; Prasad, 2013). In contrast, some of them have reported that the inequalities among the social groups have declined in the social indicators (Desai & Kulkarni, 2008), but increased in economic indicators (Kapoor, 2013; Basole, 2014). The hierarchy of social groups in India still not changed as the bottom quintile of the economy is still dominated by the marginalized sections of the society (Mutatkar, 2005). In India social group disparities are looked at through two interlinked ways: one as distributional issue, and the other, as the specific factors underlying these disparities. It has been empirically found that the rate of decline in poverty is more rapid among others than the scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs) after the new economic policies (Mutatkar, 2005). The growth experience in major states of the country in the 1980s and 1990s suggests that the growth elasticity of poverty has been lower for the STs in rural India and SCs in urban India (Panagariya, 2004; Pal & Ghosh, 2007).

It is important to comprehend the social group inequalities and its features deeply and not in a summary manner only, as depicted by the Gini coefficients (Haan & Thorat, 2011). It is required to split these social group inequalities for thorough understanding of its internal complexities within-group and between-group inequalities. Studies conducted previously found that SCs and STs are not homogeneous groups in terms of levels of living, thus, within-group inequalities do exist in the society. In quantitative terms, within-group inequalities in the rural sector are of a larger magnitude than between-groups disparities, but this does not reflect the social weight on horizontal inequalities. Changes in rural poverty for SCs and STs have largely been driven by growth, but a within-group distributional change has also affected the magnitude of change, and in some cases, its direction (Mutatkar, 2005; Pathak, 2010).

In the present scenario, a study of socio-economic disparities is of great significance in the context of different social groups because of increasing privatization in the social sector and growing employment opportunities. At the same time, there is a rising demand from the non-reserved groups to take away reservation in higher education and other fields of public sector employment (Goli et al., 2014).

Although the inequalities in health and education sector have declined, and the weaker section has become able to access such facilities, still this accessibility is limited to only basic education and health, and, secondary education and health (Desai & Kulkarni, 2008; Kapoor, 2013; Basole 2014). Domination on access to tertiary education and health facilities by the upper castes of the society shows the persistence of social group inequalities (Desai & Kulkarni, 2008; Vijayanath et al., 2010; Desai & Dubey, 2012).

However, caste inequalities vary across the states. For example, the poor states like Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh not only account for 47 percent of the country's population, but also represent the core of poor performances in the infant mortality rate (IMR), under-5 mortality rate and sex ratio etc. Their literacy rates were particularly low in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Bihar (all below 50%).

In this context, this paper attempts to analyze the social and economic disparities across social groups in rural Uttar Pradesh. The state is one of the most populous states of India with 199 million population in 2011, having a share of 16.4 per cent of the total population of the

country. It has 75 districts spread over 240,928 sq. km land area and rural population constituting nearly 78 per cent. The state has four economic regions, namely, Western (30 districts); Central (10 districts); Eastern (28 districts) and Bundelkhand (7 districts) regions. The eastern region of the state remains one of the most backward areas of the country. The western region of the state is relatively prosperous as compared to the other regions. The central and Bundelkhand regions are falling in the middle category. There is huge out-migration from the eastern part of the state, primarily because of lack of economic opportunities for livelihoods. The eastern region presents a typical case of severe underdevelopment as compared to other regions. Majority of the districts falling in eastern and Bundelkhand regions are most backward and least developed, while there is no such most backward districts in the western region (Diwakar, 2009). There is a huge inter- and intra-regional disparity and inequality that has had profound implications on the well-being of the population in the backward districts in relatively less developed regions. The entrenched and deep-rooted class-caste relations have had a strong impact on the social, agrarian and political structure in the regions. Historically, eastern and central regions have been poor and stagnant on account of the typical land relation that has produced a lack of dynamism, while the western region had shown definite signs of dynamism, primarily because of the onset of the green revolution that has increased foodgrain's productivity in the initial phase (Lieten and Srivastava, 1999).

We have discussed the objective, methodology, data sources along with the results and discussions, utilizing first wave of the longitudinal study, conducted in 2013 at the Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), Lucknow, India (GIDS, 2013). The analysis primarily focuses on the disadvantaged social groups in terms of endowment base, employment, and incomes. In the end, the paper summarizes the main conclusions and reports policy imperatives.

II. Objective

The aim of this paper is to asses the inequality among the social groups in terms of education, employment, *income* and *livelihood opportunities* in selected villages of four districts of Uttar Pradesh.

III. Methodology

(i) Data

This paper is based on the data collected through census survey on "Rural Transformation in Uttar Pradesh: A Longitudinal Study of Selected Villages" conducted by the

GIDS in 2013. One of the major limitations of the present analysis is that, the data available for the surveyed villages are of only one point of time and at best it represents a socio-economic snapshot. It is not possible to construct time series data with the village studies earlier conducted by different scholars owing to differences in methods, scope and focus. Within this limitation, some of the conclusions drawn here may well be susceptible to generalizations.

(ii) The rationale of selecting villages

With a view to understanding the regional development dynamics in four economic regions in the state, one representative village from each region has been carefully selected to comprehend the change process in village economies, broadly situating in the regional perspective. The four villages chosen are: (i) Seemli in *Muzaffarnagar* district falling in the western region; (ii) Senapur in Jaunpur district located under the eastern region; (iii) Pandari in Chitrakoot district situated in the Bundelkhand region, and (iv) Gohanakala in Lucknow district is placed in the central region.

Typology of villages clearly indicates that all village economies have distinct characteristics and have diverse features. Seemli falls under the *Muzaffarnagar* district which forms part of agriculturally prosperous western region. The district has fertile land and is a forerunner of green revolution technology. It is known as sugar belt and the hub of jaggery in the western Uttar Pradesh. Also, it is one of the highest gross domestic product contributing and per capita income districts in the state. The second village is Senapur in Jaunpur district, which is a part of the eastern region. Senapur village lies almost *equidistant from that of rural and urban locales and the d*istrict's economy relies primarily on agriculture and animal husbandry and it is one of India's 250 most backward districts that receives funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme. There are no major industrial activities in the district. Pandari falls in Chitrakoot district, the most remote and backward district in Bundelkhand region, also receiving assistance under BRGF. There are no medium and large industries in the district barring some micro & small enterprises and artisan units. The Gohanakala village falls nearer to urban centre – the Lucknow district – the central region of the state. Being closer to the state capital, it provides numerous opportunities for livelihood in the adjoining villages through commuting and temporary out-migration.

The rationale for selection of districts is twofold. First, the district in eastern (Jaunpur) and central (Lucknow) region was chosen primarily because, a number of earlier studies had focused these districts with different socio-economic objectives of rural economies (e.g., Majumdar, 1958; Cohn, 1961; Opler, 1956; Dobyns et al., 1967; Lieten and Srivastava, 1999; Singh and Prasad, 2012-13; Jafri, 2010-11; Singh et al., 2010-11; Chauhan and Satyanarayana, 2012). Second, the district in the western region (*Muzaffarnagar)* and Bundelkhand (Chitrakoot) have been chosen purposively – one being developed and another not so developed. *Muzaffarnagar is agriculturally most prosperous and diversified district, whereas,* Chitrakoot *is relatively one of the most backward districts in Bundelkhand region.*

Pandari village in Chitrakoot and Seemli in *Muzaffarnagar districts* were selected on the basis of representativeness of the village characteristics with district characteristics. Sex ratio, literacy rate, male and female work participation rate parameters were taken to select the villages. The village, exhibiting most-near values to district values, was selected for the study purpose. Thus, Pandari village in Chitrakoot and Seemli village in *Muzaffarnagar* have been selected for the study through this process (Annexure 1).

The selection of Gohanakala village (Lucknow district) and Senapur village (Jaunpur district) was deliberately done as previous studies too have focused on these areas and hence this was the primary reason to revisit the village and to measure rural transformation processes.

(iii) Methods

We have used bivariate percentage difference for different indicators (such as social composition, gender composition, labour force composition, landholdings, employment and income) to assess the inequality by caste groups. To show the inequality in occupation we have calculated the odds ratio. We have used different indices to decompose the inequality into education and income in the selected villages. The procedure of computation of odds ratios and decomposition has been discussed further.

(a) Odds Ratio

An odds ratio (OR) is a measure of association between exposure and an outcome. The OR represents the odds that an outcome will occur given a particular exposure, as compared to the odds of the outcome occurring in the absence of that exposure. The odds ratio is basically happening of events divided by non-happening of the event. According

to Altman (1991), 95 percent of the confidence interval (CI) is used to estimate the precision of the OR. If the coefficient is greater than one, then the odds of being whatever dependent variable taken as reference category are in favour of that otherwise value less than one to odds will be against.

(b) Decomposition models

We have used the command "ineqdeco" in stata12 to run the decomposition models for measuring social group inequalities. Ineqdeco estimates a range of inequality and related indices commonly used by economists, plus decompositions of a subset of these indices by population sub-group. Inequality decompositions by sub-group are useful for providing inequality profiles at a point in time, and also for analyzing secular trends using shift-share analysis. Inequality indices estimated by ineqdeco are: members of the single parameter Generalized Entropy class GE (a) for a = -1, 0, 1, 2; the Atkinson class A (e) for e = 0.5, 1, 2; the Gini coefficient, and the percentile ratios p90/p10 and p75/p25. Here, we have discussed only results of Gini Model, Theil's Model and Atkinson's Model.

(i)   Pyatt's Gini model

The decomposition model of the Gini coefficient, given by Pyatt (1976) has been used in the paper to calculate the inequalities in the income among the caste group. The index shows the variation in inequality in the income of the households among the caste groups across the selected villages. Further, the Gini index is decomposed to derive the contribution of between- and within-group inequalities (Goli et al., 2014).

Let a population of 'n' individuals, with income vector (y_1, y_2, y_3....... y_n) and mean income $\bar{y}$ is desegregated in 'k' sub-groups, with $n = \sum_{j=1}^{k} n_j$ and sub-group mean is $\bar{y_j}$. The Gini index between two sub-groups j and h can be expressed as:

$$G_{jh} = \frac{1}{n_j\, n_h(\bar{y_j}\, +\, \bar{y_h})} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \sum_{r=1}^{n_h} |y_{ji} - y_{hr}|$$

If F(y) be the cumulative distribution function of income, then expected income difference between group j and h can be defined as:

$$d_{jh}^1 = \int_0^\alpha dF_j(y) \int_0^y (y - x)\, dF_h(x), \text{ for } y_{ji} > y_{hr} \text{ and } \bar{y_j} > \bar{y_h}$$

$$d_{jh}^2 = \int_0^\alpha dF_h(y) \int_0^y (y-x)\, dF_j(x), \text{ for } y_{ji} < y_{hr} \text{ and } \overline{y_j} > \overline{y_h}$$

The relative income affluence is defined as:

$$D_{jh} = \frac{d_{jh}^1 - d_{jh}^2}{d_{jh}^1 + d_{jh}^2}$$

If the population share in sub-group j is $p_j = \frac{n_j}{n}$ and income share in sub-group j is $s_j = \frac{p_j \overline{y}_j}{\overline{y}}$, then the contribution to total inequality attributable to the difference between the k population sub-group is defined as:

$$G_b = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{\substack{h=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k G_{jh}\, D_{jh}\, (p_j\, s_h + p_h\, s_j)$$

The Gini index for sub-group j is given by

$$G_{jj} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \sum_{r=1}^{n_j} (y_{ij} - y_{rj})}{2 n_j^2 \overline{y}_j}$$

The within-group inequality index is the sum of Gini indices for all sub-groups weighted by the product of population shares and income shares of the sub-groups:

$$G_w = \sum_{j=1}^k G_{jj}\, p_j s_j$$

If sub-groups are not overlapping, total inequality can be expressed as the sum of within-group and between-group indices. But, if sub-groups are overlapping, we can add another component which is a part of between-group disparities issued from the overlap between the two distributions, which measures the contribution of the intensity of transvariation. The contribution of the transvariation between the subpopulations to G is:

$$G_t = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{\substack{h=1 \\ j \neq k}}^k G_{jh}\, (1 - D_{jh})(p_j\, s_h + p_h\, s_j)$$

Thus, Gini index can be decomposed into three components: within-group inequality, between-group inequality and inequality due to group overlapping:

$$G = G_w + G_b + G_t$$

(ii) Theil's Model

The Theil index is used to measure economic inequality. The basic Theil index T_T is the same as redundancy in information theory. It is a special case of the generalized entropy index. Mathematically, the Theil index is written as:

$$T_T = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{x_i}{\bar{x}} . \ln \frac{x_i}{\bar{x}} \right)$$

Where x represents educational status of different caste groups and $\bar{x}$ is the mean of x.

To decompose Theil's T index (i.e. GE(1)), let Y be the average educational status of the total population, Yj the educational status of a sub-group, N the total population, and Nj the population in the sub-group. Using T to represent GE(1):

$$T = \sum_{j} \left(\frac{Y_j}{Y} \right) T_j + \sum \left(\frac{Y_j}{Y} \right) \ln \left(\frac{Y_j/Y}{N_j/N} \right)$$

This decomposes the inequality measure into two components. The first term represents the within-group inequality and the second term represents the between-group inequality (Goli et al., 2014).

(iii)   Atkinson's Model

Atkinson (1970) proposed a set of measures to calculate inequality. Atkinson index of inequality, while far less widely used than Gini coefficients, meets all the criteria of scale independence, the principle of transfers and the principle of decomposition (Marsh, 1998). Atkinson's index introduces a specific parameter, ε, which represents the degree of inequality aversion: as inequality aversion increases, ε too increases. Thus, $\varepsilon=0$ represents a social value judgment whereby people are totally unconcerned about inequality, whereas, at the other extreme, $\varepsilon=\infty$ represents a social value judgment where only the welfare of the least well off person which is of concern (Atkinson, 1983). The formula of Atkinson index of inequality is:

$$I = 1 - \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_i/Y)^{1-\varepsilon} f_i \right]^{1/(1-\varepsilon)}$$

Where, $\varepsilon \neq 1$

$$I = 1 - \exp \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i \log_e (Y_i/Y) \right]$$

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Where, $\varepsilon=1$

Where Y_i denotes the education status of those in the ith caste group (n range altogether), f_i denotes the proportion of the population with the education status of those in the ith caste group and $\overline{Y}$ denotes the mean education status (Goli et al., 2014).

IV. Results

The paper primarily seeks to analyze some of the social and economic indicators that signify the inequalities in terms of education, sex ratio, landholdings, occupational structure and income patters among the social groups that have been discussed in the following sections.

(i) Profile of Study Population

In all the four villages complete household enumeration was undertaken with a view to getting a fuller perspective of village economies and their transformation processes in each region. All households of the village have been surveyed intensively. There are 1,638 households covered in four villages across four distinct economic regions (Table 1).

(a) The social groups

Majority of households in all the four villages are from disadvantaged social groups (OBCs and SCs) which constitute 42.4 and 41.1 per cent respectively. General category group comprises of 16.3 per cent and ST households forms only a minuscule part (Figure 1). Senapur village of the Jaunpur district has reported a negligible share of the ST group (only two households). The income, asset and employment of these social groups would provide a sense of convergence or divergence process as compared to the general group.

(b) Population and sex

Broad demographic aggregates and other related attributes show the average household size, average number of adults, population in the working age, proportion of children, old-age population, migrant households etc., across villages. The total population can be broadly categorized into workforce, labour force and non-workers, according to the activity status pursued during the specified reference period. Workforce is the economically active population participating in different economic activities for earnings, while unemployed is those who are actively seeking jobs and are available for job, and thus, included in the labour force. Non-workers are those who are neither available for work nor seeking work. The main constituents of

this category are students, home workers, retired/pensioners, rentiers, too old or too young, beggars, etc.

Total population in the 4 villages is 8,980 constituting 51.8 percent males and 48.2 percent females. Seemli village has the lowest proportion of females (10.6% less than the male population) as compared to the other 3 villages. Contrarily, proportion of females has been reported higher (1.5%) in Senapur village than their male counterparts. Cultural preferences for male heirs results in gender imbalance in rural areas (Table 2). Among all the four villages, Senapur village has the highest sex ratio (1,030), as compared to 927, 909, 807 of Gohanakala, Pandari, and Seemli respectively. Among the social groups, disadvantaged group has a higher female ratio than that of upper castes in Senapur village.

Average size of households is 5.5 with little or no variation across different villages barring Pandari village with 4.8, which happens to be one of the most backward districts in the Bundelkhand region. The OBC households have relatively highest household size (5.6) and STs have the lowest (3.5). The other social groups constituting SCs have 4.9 household size and general category has 5.2 household size. The highest average household size is 5.9 in the case of OBC group of Seemli village and SC group of Senapur village (Figure 2).

(c) Labour force characteristics

A relatively higher proportion of the younger age population leads to higher dependency burden. Increasing dependency ratio and declining working population affect the welfare of the population adversely due to declining growth of income per capita. Similarly, the growth of working age population has a strong and positive impact on the well-being of the population through income growth. Table 3 characterizes some of the features of labour force and out of the labour force population. Overall child population constitutes 12 percent – highest in Pandari village (15.1%) and lowest in Gohanakala village (9.4%).

Average number of students forms roughly one-third (32.1%) of the total population in these villages and there is not much variation across four villages. Higher proportion of students pursuing studies in schools/colleges is a welcome development, resulting in a drop in the labour participation rate. Unemployment accounts for about 0.4 percent the highest being reported in Senapur (0.9 %) and lowest in Seemli (0.1%). Even the overall unemployment rate turns out to be 1.1 percent. One of the reasons for such low unemployment is that people generally do not report themselves unemployed, in particular, in agriculture and related occupations, though they remain under-employed or unemployed for some length of time.

Working population consists of 38.1 percent, the highest being in Padari (43.8%) and the lowest being in Senapur (32.6%). One of the reasons for the highest working population in Pandari appears to be engagements in petty jobs in the non-farm occupations and agricultural labour. Pandari is one of the villages in the most backward district of Chitrakoot. Across social groups, OBCs and SCs have a higher proportion of working population, respectively as compared to general social group. One can argue that owing to low endowment base and lower educational and skill levels, these social groups cannot afford to remain unemployed for any length of time and they grab whatsoever livelihood opportunities come in their way.

Domestic workers, retired, old and handicapped constitute 13.2, 0.6, 3.0 and 0.6 percent, respectively. Domestic workers comprise of 13.2 percent, though they are engaged in useful activities, however, they are not counted as working population in our statistical system. This is invisible workers that are contributing substantively in domestic chores and other household activities.

Nearly 61.5 percent population are out of the labour force, and student population which is potential workforce accounts for the highest (32%) (Table 3). A higher proportion of school going population can be regarded as a welcome development from the perspective of strengthening human capital base.

Persons aged 60 and above constitute 3 percent of the population. Aged population constitutes relatively lower proportion in the surveyed villages. The higher the proportion of aged population, higher will be the dependency ratio, as the aged population depends on others for consumption needs as well as for health needs.

(ii)   Disparities among Different Segments of Population
   Social Disparity
   (a) Educational disparity
   Overall literacy is 67 percent which is comparable to state average (67.7%). Illiteracy is still a big problem in the surveyed villages, in particular, in Pandari village where about 41 percent population is reportedly illiterate. Similarly, in Gohanakala village, one-third of the population is illiterate. Illiteracy is huge among females as can be seen from the gender gap. Almost one-third of the population has education only up to primary level and minuscule populations have technical education (0.2%). Education up to graduate (UG) and graduate & above (PG) too constitutes a small fraction i.e. 3.5 and 1 percent respectively.

Senapur village has better educational status among all the villages at UG & PG levels. Although Pandari is highly illiterate among all the villages, but the share of graduates under General category is highest in the village.

Proportion of educational levels in higher secondary and above is abysmally lowest in Pandari among all the 4 surveyed villages. Such a low educational level constricts the access to non-farm employment and creates a variety of obstacles in the labour market in terms of unemployment or under-employment. Such a low level of literacy has an overarching influence on the income generating capacity and productivity of the population (Table 4).

Literacy rates among the social groups show that socially disadvantaged groups have the lower literacy rates, in particular, SCs and STs – both for males and females, as compared to that of the general social group. Female literacy is observed to be well below the average female literacy, particularly lower social groups, have the lowest levels of literacy. General backwardness and prejudiced societal attitude towards girl child's education are the main reasons attributable to low female literacy. Such a gap in gender literacy is a matter of serious concern. Female literacy among STs is nil and is followed by the SC population with highest and very high gender discrimination respectively.

This shows the ingrained prejudice and denial of social justice to the marginalized social groups in the surveyed villages. This kind of exclusion leads to a discrimination in the labour market that eventually results in perpetual *injustice* meted out to the marginalized classes.

The economic disparity

(a) Landholdings

A good asset base is essential for improving the accessibility of employment and income. The term 'asset' has a very wide connotation – it includes all the physical and human capital that helps in enhancing the livelihood opportunities and sustaining a decent living. Land is the basic physical asset in a rural setting that determines the access to livelihood and well-being of the household. Land includes all its attributes in terms of fertility, productivity and indestructibility with accessibility and affordability of inputs that help in enhancing the livelihood opportunities.

It can be observed from Table 5 that a majority of households (38%) belong to landless category and about one-third of the households (30%) belong to marginal landholding sizes. Small, medium and large holdings constitute 22, 8 and 4 percent respectively. Landlessness is

observed as highest among SC households (48%) followed by OBC households (32%). Landlessness is comparatively lower among the general social group, while the group has the highest proportion in small, medium and large landholding sizes. Palpably, SC, ST and OBC households own less land sizes as compared to the general social group. Not only the size of landholdings is smaller, but their educational levels are also low as large number of them is illiterates, in particular, females. This perpetuates their low endowment base, hence constrict accessibility to better income earning opportunities in the labour market (Goli et al., 2014).

In the case of Gohanakala village, it is reported that the landless households among SCs were nearly two times higher (45%) as compared to OBCs (18%) and General castes (26%). The differences were more pervasive in the case of at large landholdings. In comparison with SC households the large landholdings were several times greater among General caste households. Similar results were also observed in other three villages. In Senapur village, the percentage of households without any land was two times greater in SCs (58%) in comparison with General caste (26%). These differences become manifold in the case of large landholdings. SCs in this village were highly deprived in terms of large landholdings (Table 5).

(b) Occupational structure of workforce

The occupational structure is indicative of the social status of the household and it also shows the linkages between occupation and caste, if any, in the social structure of rural economy.

Cultivation and animal husbandry appears to be absorbing the bulk of the workforce in all the social groups barring STs. It can be observed that socially disadvantaged groups (SCs, STs and OBCs) are inexplicably engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural wage labour (Table 6). This is more so in the case of SCs who are disproportionately represented in such labouring which happens to be daily and casual wage employment (49%). Non-agricultural wage employment provides better opportunities for daily livelihoods than the agricultural wage which appears to be perennial. The population of STs being tiny, their engagement in such daily wage activities appears to be huge. The general social group has the lowest participation in such irregular and intermittent jobs (8%) and the highest share in regular wage/salaried employment (25%). The SCs have the lowest share in regular/wage employment (5%). The general social group has the highest proportion of their workforce engaged in agriculture and related occupation (58%). One could hypothesize that, groups other than the general social group may

have a small endowment base in terms of land and other assets (education and skill, for instance). If the employment is casual and provides low income, then the group of persons depending on casual employment – because of the irregular nature of association with any given job, and low economic status – would have no opportunity in their lives for acquiring skills for further development. At the policy plane, such situations raise issues of human resource development and productivity improvement.

In order to measure the inequality in employment opportunity, we have calculated the odds ratios. We hypothesized that the probability of getting into services (jobs) or well-paid jobs is higher among the upper castes than the lower castes. The hypothesis seemed to be proved correct as per our results (see Table 7). In Gohanakala village getting employment in services by the upper castes is more than six times greater than SCs and about three times greater than OBCs. At the same time, the probability of engaging in agricultural & non-farm activities and low-paid jobs is higher among the lower castes and lower among the upper castes. The results show that probability of getting into agricultural labour for SC category is seven times greater for general category and about four times greater for OBC category in the Gohanakala.

In the Senapur village, the ratio of probability of getting into services among the upper caste is more than four times higher than SCs and about five times higher than OBCs. The results show that probability of getting into agricultural labour is zero among the general castes and maximum among the STs followed by the SCs and OBCs. The same trend is found in the non-agricultural labourers.

In Pandari village it is found that chances of getting into services among the SCs are about eight times lower than the general castes and four times lower than the OBCs. Also, probability of getting into agricultural labour and non-agricultural labour category is again highest in the SCs and lowest in the general castes.

Although the results show that the probability of getting into services among the SCs is highest in Seemli village as compared to the SCs in other villages, yet, within Seemli, among the category it is about two times lower than the general castes. It is depicted on the basis of the results that this village has a well-off situation as compared to other villages in getting services jobs among the disadvantaged sections.

(c)   Incomes

Collection of income data from rural households is difficult on account of two reasons. Firstly, there are multiple sources from which the households receive incomes, such as cultivation, animal husbandry, transfer incomes (remittance, pension), regular wage incomes, income from self-employed non-farm enterprises, casual wage earnings, etc. Secondly, it is difficult to recall any income from these diverse sources, particularly when there is no major and perennial source of incomes. It is therefore difficult to capture incomes from diverse sources, and in such a situation under-estimation of income is inevitable to a certain extent. Despite these limitations, an attempt has been made in the study to capture incomes of the rural households from multiple sources (Table 8).

The table also presents the caste group wise total average annual income along with per capita annual income for the all four selected village. The average annual income is highest among the general caste in three villages (namely Senapur, Gohanakala and Pandari respectively) except Seemli village where highest income group is dominated by OBC category. The per capita income has also been followed the same trend as total average annual income. The overall per capita income of the sample population comes out at INR 17,089 and the highest per capita income is recorded for general social group (INR 21,975), followed by OBCs (INR 16,325). SCs and STs have comparatively lower per capita incomes (INR 13,636 and INR 10,886 respectively).

The results of break-up of aggregate level of income (sources of income) for all four villages depicts that agriculture and allied sector is the dominant source of income that contributes a little over one-third (34%) followed by services & business activities (2%). Income from non-agricultural source accounts for about 22 percent, followed by transfer income (11%) that includes (remittance, pension, rental income and interest). Income from industry, including household industry, constitutes a minuscule share in the income sources.

Across village caste group wise income analysis shows that in Gohanakala village major source of income of general caste is service (56%) followed by agriculture and pension 14 percent and 7 percent respectively. In case of OBC category, again service is major source of income (21%), followed by animal husbandry (20%) and nonagricultural labour (19%). The

major source of income of SC category in Gohanakala is non agricultural labour (54%), followed by service (14%) and agriculture (11%).

In Senapur village, major source of income of general category is service (42%) followed by pension (16%) and agriculture (15%). Among OBCs major source of income are non agricultural labour (27%), remittances (18.5%) and service (18%). The trend has been found in case of SCs as of OBCs of Senapur village; the percentages of income are 37 percent, 20 percent and 18 percent respectively. The major source of income of STs is non-agricultural labour (92%) and agriculture labour (8%).

In Pandari village, service is the major source of income of general caste followed by animal husbandry; i.e. 39 percent and 16 percent respectively. Among OBCs, 30 percent income generates form service, 19 percent from non-agriculture labour and 18 percent income comes from animal husbandry. The major source of income of SCs of the village is non-agriculture labour (53%), about 18 percent comes from animal husbandry and nearly 8 percent income comes trough remittances.

In Seemli village, the analysis shows the inverse results as compared to other three villages as in this village the major source of income of general caste is non-agriculture labour (33%) followed by service (28%) and animal husbandry (26%). In case of OBCs the major income comes from agriculture (30%), service (25%) and non-agriculture labour (20%). The same trend has been found among SCs too, as the major income comes from agriculture (31%), service (22%) and non-agriculture labour (21%) respectively.

(iii) Decomposition Analysis

In this section we have decomposed the inequalities among the caste groups for all the selected villages in income and education (Table 9). Gini Index shows income inequalities in the four selected villages. It shows the total inequalities among the caste groups as well as between- and within-group inequalities in the income status of the households of all the four villages. It is found that total inequality in the income is highest in Gohanakala (0.499), followed by Senapur (0.430), Pandari (0.364) and Seemli (0.361) respectively. Further, the result shows that out of the four villages, two villages, Gohanakala and Seemli, have lower income inequalities between groups (0.074 & 0.065 respectively) as compared to Senapur (0.160) and Pandari (0.137). While

at the same time, these two villages show higher income inequalities within groups than Senapur (0.139) and Pandari (0.126).

To estimate within and between-group inequalities in educational status, Theil and Atkinson decomposition analyses are performed. In both of the indices it is found that in the case of educational status, out of the total caste inequalities more than 90% contribution is due to within-group inequalities and remaining due to between-group inequalities in all the four villages. The comparison of villages reveals that Senapur village has the highest inequalities in educational status followed by Pandari, Seemli and Gohanakala.

Also, the results of Theil and Atkinson index have revealed caste-specific within-group inequalities in education (Table 10). It is found that inequality in education within disadvantaged group is high as compared to that between SCs and the general category. Senapur village of eastern Uttar Pradesh has the highest educational inequalities within general caste (0.185), followed by Pandari (Bundelkhand region) (0.178), Seemli (Western Uttar Pradesh) (0.166), and Gohanakala (Central Uttar Pradesh) (0.154).

In Gohanakala village of central Uttar Pradesh, the value of Theil index of educational inequalities within general castes is 0.154 and it is highest (0.195) in the case of SCs, followed by OBCs (0.193). Almost a same trend has been found in the remaining villages. The values of Atkinson Index also propounded almost same results.

V. Conclusions and Policy Imperatives

Neo-liberalism essentially seeks to transfer the control management of the economy from public to private sector on efficiency grounds and argues that inequality arises due to difference in productivity of different groups of workers. It is argued that Neo-liberalistic policies have helped in reducing absolute inequality (Bhagwati & *Panagariya, 2013*). This line of scholarship has been criticized and challenged with empirical evidences across countries (Amann and Werner, 2002; Navarro, 1998; Stiglitz, 2002, Harvey, 2003, 2005; Coburn, 2004). Recent revelation from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has emphatically argued that countries should concentrate their efforts on the lower segments of society in order to boost economic growth (*Business and Economics*, 2015). In the Indian context too, there are evidences of manifestation of growing inequalities and disparities across region, sector, gender and social groups (Deshpande and Newman, 2007; Jodhka and Newman, 2007; Deaton & Dreze, 2002;

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Thorat and Newman, 2007; Pal & Ghosh, 2007; Jodhka and Shah, 2010; Desai & Thorat, 2012; Kumar, 2014; Kumar, 2014).

The present village study conducted in the recent period clearly confirms the increasing marginalization that suffers from multiple deprivations, both in the society and in labour markets. The study concludes that majority of households in all the four villages are from disadvantaged social groups (OBCs and SCs) which constitute more than 4/5th of the total population and rest of them belong to general category group.

The paper evidently demonstrates the process of increasing inequality and disparities across social groups in terms of economic and social indicators. The decomposition analysis for different indicators validate our results on increasing socio-economic disparities across social groups, which eventually necessitates a change in public policy paradigm based on equity and social justice. Our finding on inequalities in the income shows clear evidences of regional inequalities in the state.

The results of the Theil and Atkinson index depict that in the case of educational status, out of total caste inequalities, more than 90 percent contribution is due to within-group inequalities and remaining due to between-group inequalities in all the four villages. The results produced by the odds ratio confirm the hypothesis that the probability of getting into services (jobs) or well-paid jobs is higher among the upper castes than the lower castes.

Political economy of distributive policies are important, but these policies will have a limited impact on poverty if it leads to increases in within-group inequalities. High-growth strategy focusing on the lower quintiles within the SCs, STs may be more effective (Mutatkar, 2005). From the policy point of view, several steps have been taken to bridge the gaps between the disadvantaged groups (namely, SCs and STs) and others in the form of a special component plan and sub-plans. Likewise, special area programmes were launched with a view to reducing regional disparities and deal with the legitimate aspirations of people in these neglected regions (Planning Commission, 2011). Although there has been convergence among disadvantaged social groups over the years in terms of various social and economic indicators, yet, the results from the study of rural Uttar Pradesh suggest that the gap still persists in terms of various development indicators that manifests the clear divergence, that continue gathering evidence.

This divergence requires extensive policies to counter this deep rooted within-inequalities and between-inequalities to see the true face of development.

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Table 1: Sample Profile of Households Covered in Surveyed Villages of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Village	District	Region	Household surveyed
1.	Gohanakala	Lucknow	Central	503
2.	Senapur	Jaunpur	Eastern	471
3.	Pandari	Chitrakoot	Bundelkhand	368
4.	Seemli	*Muzaffarnagar*	Western	296
	Total			1638

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013.

Table 2: Social Group-wise Sex Ratio in Selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh

Social Group	Gohanakala		Senapur		Pandari		Seemli		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General	247 (51.6)	232 (48.4)	345 (50.4)	340 (49.6)	101 (49.0)	105 (51.0)	8 (57.1)	6 (42.9)	701 (50.6)	683 (49.4)
OBC	774 (52.5)	699 (47.5)	282 (47.2)	316 (52.8)	440 (53.4)	384 (46.6)	561 (55.3)	453 (44.7)	2057 (52.6)	1852 (47.4)
SC	435 (50.9)	419 (49.1)	693 (49.5)	706 (50.5)	379 (52.1)	348 (47.9)	387 (55.3)	313 (44.7)	1894 (51.5)	1786 (48.5)
ST	-	-	4 (57.1)	3 (42.9)	-	-	-	-	4 (57.1)	3 (42.9)
Total	1456 (51.9)	1350 (48.1)	1324 (49.2)	1365 (50.8)	920 (52.4)	837 (47.6)	956 (55.3)	772 (44.7)	4656 (51.8)	4324 (48.2)

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

Note: Figures shown in the brackets are in percentage terms.

Table 3: Caste Group-wise Labour Force and Out of Labour Force distribution in Selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh (In %)

Village	Social group	Workforce	Labour force	Out of labour force					
				Children	Students	Domestic work	Retired/ pensioners	Old	Handi-capped
Gohanakala	General	35.4	35.6	7.5	32.0	21.1	0.8	2.7	0.2
	OBC	41.1	41.5	8.3	34.4	11.8	0.5	2.6	1.0
	SC	40.2	40.4	12.2	30.2	13.9	0.5	2.4	0.4
	ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	39.9	40.1	9.4	32.7	14.0	0.5	2.5	0.6
Senapur	General	30.7	32.0	8.9	28.6	22.1	2.6	5.1	0.6
	OBC	31.2	31.7	11.0	33.1	17.5	0.3	4.4	2.0
	SC	34.0	34.8	12.7	34.1	14.0	0.6	2.8	1.0
	ST	50.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	32.6	33.5	11.4	32.4	16.9	1.1	3.8	1.1
Pandari	General	43.2	43.2	8.7	33.5	10.7	0.0	3.4	0.5
	OBC	44.1	44.5	14.3	29.2	7.4	0.4	4.1	0.0
	SC	43.7	43.8	17.8	30.5	4.7	0.4	2.4	0.4
	ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	43.8	44.1	15.1	30.3	6.7	0.3	3.3	0.2
Seemli	General	35.7	35.7	7.1	35.7	21.4	-	-	-
	OBC	41.4	41.6	9.9	30.6	15.6	0.1	2.2	0.1
	SC	36.6	36.6	11.4	38.1	10.1	-	3.1	0.6
	ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	39.4	39.5	10.5	33.7	13.4	0.1	2.5	0.3
All	General	34.18	34.90	8.60	30.49	20.01	1.59	3.97	0.43
	OBC	40.01	40.39	10.97	31.90	12.66	0.33	3.04	0.69
	SC	37.50	37.88	14.13	32.96	11.30	0.41	2.66	0.65
	ST	42.86	42.86	42.86	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	38.08 (3420)	38.52 (3459)	11.93 (1071)	32.09 (2882)	13.24 (1189)	0.56 (50)	3.03 (272)	0.63 (57)

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

Note: Figure shown in brackets is actual numbers.

Table 4: Caste Group-wise Educational Levels in Surveyed Villages of Uttar Pradesh (In %)

Village	Social Group	Illiterate	Up to Primary	Upper Primary	Hr Sec. (High Sch. & Intermediate)	Technical Education	Graduation	Post Graduation	Other
Gohan akala	General	16.9	27.1	18.8	26.9	1.0	7.3	1.9	0.0
	OBC	32.0	34.6	16.4	13.1	.1	2.6	.9	.1
	SC	44.4	32.7	14.4	6.9	0.0	.9	.2	0.0
	Total	**33.2**	**32.8**	**16.2**	**13.6**	**.2**	**2.9**	**.9**	**.1**
Senapur	General	20.3	23.2	14.5	27.3	.4	9.6	4.4	.3
	OBC	31.7	34.2	13.1	16.3	0.0	4.0	.5	.2
	SC	35.5	31.7	10.9	16.0	.2	4.1	1.4	.1
	ST	71.4	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	**30.9**	**30.1**	**12.3**	**18.9**	**.2**	**5.5**	**2.0**	**.2**
Pandari	General	19.0	27.5	17.5	20.9	.5	10.0	1.9	.5
	OBC	42.2	29.5	16.2	10.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	.1
	SC	44.7	32.1	12.3	8.6	0.0	1.6	.1	.1
	Total	**40.5**	**30.3**	**14.8**	**11.1**	**.1**	**2.4**	**.3**	**.2**
Seemli	General	21.4	50.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
	OBC	27.2	39.9	13.7	14.6	.3	3.3	.9	.1
	SC	29.9	31.7	17.1	16.9	.4	2.6	1.3	.1
	Total	**28.2**	**36.7**	**15.0**	**15.6**	**.3**	**3.0**	**1.0**	**.1**
Total	General	18.9	25.5	16.3	26.1	.6	8.9	3.1	.2
	OBC	32.9	34.9	15.2	13.5	.1	2.7	.6	.1
	SC	38.3	32.0	13.2	12.6	.2	2.6	.9	.1
	ST	71.4	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	**33.0**	**32.2**	**14.5**	**15.1**	**.2**	**3.6**	**1.1**	**.1**

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

Table: 5 Caste Group- wise Land Holding Size across Selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh (In %)

Village	Social Group	Landless	Marginal (0.1 - 1.0)	Small (1.0 to 2.5)	Medium (2.5-5.0)	Large (Above 5.0)
Gohanakala	General	25.8	28.1	29.2	15.7	1.1
	OBC	17.9	43.7	32.1	5.2	1.2
	SC	45.1	39.5	13.0	1.9	0.6
	Total	28.0	39.6	25.4	6.0	1.0
Senapur	General	26.4	26.4	32.6	7.0	7.8
	OBC	35.9	43.7	17.5	2.9	0.0
	SC	58.6	31.6	8.9	0.8	0.0
	ST	100.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	45.0	32.7	17.2	3.0	2.1
Pandari	General	17.7	0.0	38.3	17.0	27.7
	OBC	23.1	20.7	29.6	22.5	4.1
	SC	36.2	29.6	18.4	11.2	4.6
	Total	27.7	21.7	26.1	17.1	7.3
Seemli	General	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	OBC	60.8	13.5	10.5	6.4	8.8
	SC	47.5	19.7	25.4	4.9	2.5
	Total	55.1	16.6	16.6	5.7	6.1
Total	General	24.6	22.8	32.1	11.6	9.0
	OBC	32.3	30.8	24.0	9.3	3.6
	SC	48.3	30.9	15.0	4.2	1.6
	ST	100.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	37.7	29.5	21.6	7.6	3.7

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

Table 6: Caste Group-wise Occupation Statuses of Workers in Selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh

(in %)

Village	Social Group	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Agricultural Labour	Non-Agriculture	Self Employed	Services	Others
Gohana kala	General	45.40	1.10	8.00	6.30	35.10	4.00
	OBC	55.10	2.30	21.40	8.00	11.40	1.80
	SC	35.10	8.20	46.20	5.30	5.00	0.30
	Total	47.60	3.90	26.80	7.00	13.10	1.70
Senapur	General	65.20	0.50	7.10	6.20	20.00	1.00
	OBC	55.90	2.60	23.80	8.80	4.10	4.70
	SC	37.40	19.80	35.30	1.50	4.50	1.50
	ST	0.00	33.30	66.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	48.00	11.40	26.10	4.20	8.10	2.10
Pandari	General	66.70	0.00	7.80	4.40	15.60	5.60
	OBC	61.90	2.50	22.60	5.10	7.60	0.30
	SC	44.20	10.80	41.40	1.20	1.90	0.30
	Total	55.20	5.70	28.60	3.40	6.20	0.90
Seemli	General	60.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	-
	OBC	50.10	4.30	21.20	4.80	19.50	-
	SC	59.60	6.20	21.50	1.90	10.80	-
	Total	53.80	5.00	21.30	3.70	16.20	-
Total	General	58.20	0.60	7.70	5.80	24.60	2.90
	OBC	55.40	2.90	21.90	6.50	11.80	1.30
	SC	42.60	12.30	36.80	2.50	5.20	0.60
	ST	0.00	33.30	66.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	50.60	6.40	26.00	4.80	10.90	1.30

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

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Table 7: Caste Group-wise Odds Ratios of Employment Opportunity in different Villages of Uttar Pradesh

District name	Caste	Farm.	Ani. Hus	Agri. Lab	Non-Agri Lab	Handi craft	Indu strial	Busi ness	Serv ices	Others	Total
Gohanakala	Gen	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.7	2.4	1.0
	OBC	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
	SC	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.0
	Total	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Senapur	Gen	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	4.2		1.4	2.5	0.5	1.0
	OBC	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.0		2.1	0.5	2.3	1.0
	SC	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.0		0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0
	ST	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.6	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Total	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pandari	Gen	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.4	1.1	2.5	6.0	1.0
	OBC	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.3	1.0
	SC	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0
	Total	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Seemli	Gen	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.9		0.0	0.0	1.2		1.0
	OBC	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0		0.8	1.4	1.2		1.0
	SC	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0		1.3	0.5	0.7		1.0
	Total	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0
Total	Gen	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.8	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.0
	OBC	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
	SC	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
	ST	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Total	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: Compiled by the authors from Table 6.

Table 8: Caste Group-wise Income Status of in Selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh (in INR)

Village	Social Group	Agriculture	Animal husbandry	Handicraft and traditional business	Industry	Business/profession	Agriculture labour	Non-agriculture labour	Service	Interest	Remittances	Pension	Rent of land	Rent of tractor, pumping set/hand pump	Any other sources of income	Total Average Annual Income (per household)	Per Capita Income
								Major Source of Average Annual Income									
Gohanakala	General	20780	8517	0	1348	1144	181	8173	80602	521	0	10224	1137	2354	9056	144036	26762
	OBC	17878	18834	67	20	7519	1963	18454	20171	553	187	2067	501	1920	2813	92945	15901
	SC	9161	4421	93	0	618	3116	44399	11889	62	0	556	6377	457	519	81667	15492
	Total	15584	12367	63	248	4168	2019	24991	28196	389	93	3023	2506	1525	3178	98353	17631
Senapur	General	24033	12020	39	136	2263	132	4157	65758	1056	14560	24809	3739	275	1395	154371	29071
	OBC	7932	10510	183	0	523	676	17231	11627	0	11641	874	68	78	2650	63992	11022
	SC	4154	5837	19	0	75	3123	23925	11372	21	12867	1158	360	76	637	63624	10778
	ST	0	0	0	0	0	3000	35100	0	0		0	0	0	0	38100	10886
	Total	10407	8527	60	37	772	1768	17094	26275	300	13008	7569	1220	131	1282	88450	15493
Pandari	General	7447	13524	0	957	182	0	4352	33038	128	4234	4749	3655	3017	9457	84740	19334
	OBC	8979	12250	45	0	2231	709	13273	20656	124	6870	2031	207	1230	539	69143	14181
	SC	832	7568	164	0	358	1913	22558	3095	20	3411	1461	431	174	813	42796	8948
	Total	5418	10479	88	122	1195	1116	15969	14984	82	5105	2142	740	1022	1791	60253	12620
Seemli	General	9227	18233	0	0	0	0	23333	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	70793	15170
	OBC	42791	26194	0	54	35	4490	28300	35425	725	1474	919	21	601	164	141191	23810
	SC	34331	20875	0	0	115	5093	23089	23813	0	697	1593	57	502	0	110167	19201
	Total	38964	23921	0	31	68	4693	26102	30482	419	1139	1188	36	554	95	127691	21873

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

Note: Per capita income has been worked out by multiplying the total average annual income (per household) with number of households (social group wise as per figure 2) and dividing it from social group wise population for each village (as per table 2).

Table 9: Decomposition of Caste Inequalities in Income and Educational Status in Selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh

Village	Measures	Income Status			Educational Status		
		Within Group	Between Group	Total	Within Group	Between Group	Total
Gohanakala	Thiel Index	-	-	-	0.18484	0.01524	0.20058
	Atkinson Index	-	-	-	0.18347	0.01629	0.19976
	Gini Index	0.172	0.074	0.499	-	-	-
Senapur	Thiel Index	-	-	-	0.21142	0.01155	0.22297
	Atkinson Index	-	-	-	0.20989	0.01227	0.22216
	Gini Index	0.139	0.160	0.430		-	-
Pandari	Thiel Index	-	-	-	0.20121	0.01309	0.21429
	Atkinson Index	-	-	-	0.19340	0.01216	0.20556
	Gini Index	0.126	0.137	0.364	-	-	-
Seemli	Thiel Index	-	-	-	0.19133	0.00008	0.19141
	Atkinson Index	-	-	-	0.18844	0.00004	0.18848
	Gini Index	0.182	0.065	0.361	-	-	-

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

Table 10: Caste Specific Inequalities in Education in different Villages of Uttar Pradesh

Village	Measures	Caste	Educational Status (Within Group)
Gohanakala	Thiel Index	General	0.15409
		OBC	0.19332
		SC	0.19587
	Atkinson Index	General	0.16870
		OBC	0.18994
		SC	0.18364
Senapur	Thiel Index	General	0.18512
		OBC	0.20131
		SC	0.23393
		ST	0.17815
	Atkinson Index	General	0.20108
		OBC	0.19870
		SC	0.22099
		ST	0.14352
Pandari	Thiel Index	General	0.17833
		OBC	0.20132
		SC	0.21150
	Atkinson Index	General	0.18863
		OBC	0.19399
		SC	0.19488
Seemli	Thiel Index	General	0.16637
		OBC	0.18617
		SC	0.19917
	Atkinson Index	General	0.16637

OBC	0.18617
SC	0.19917

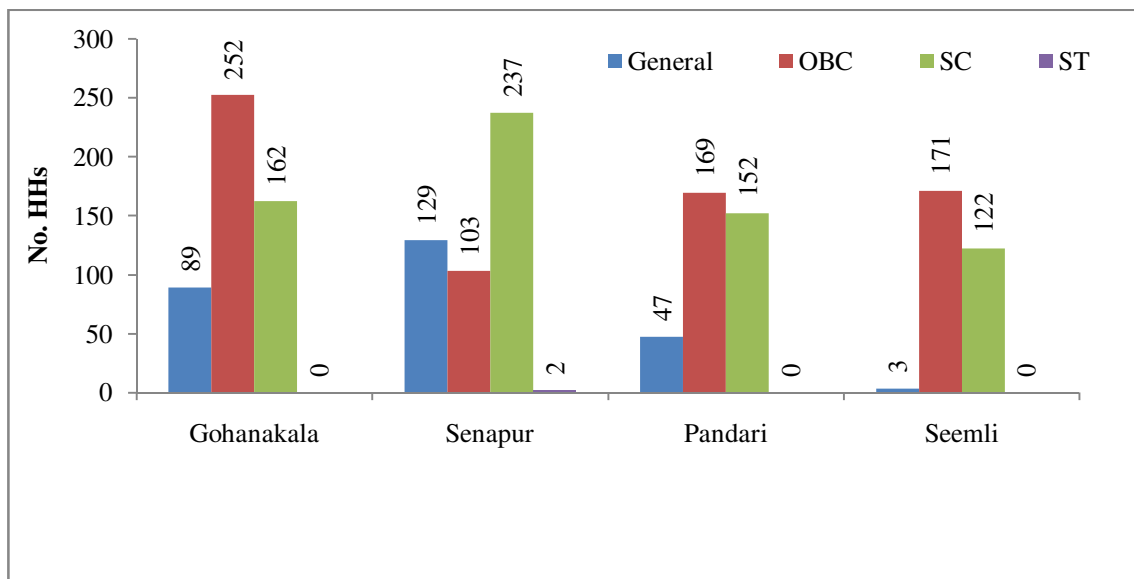Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

Annexure 1: Demographic and Workforce Characteristics of Sample in selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh

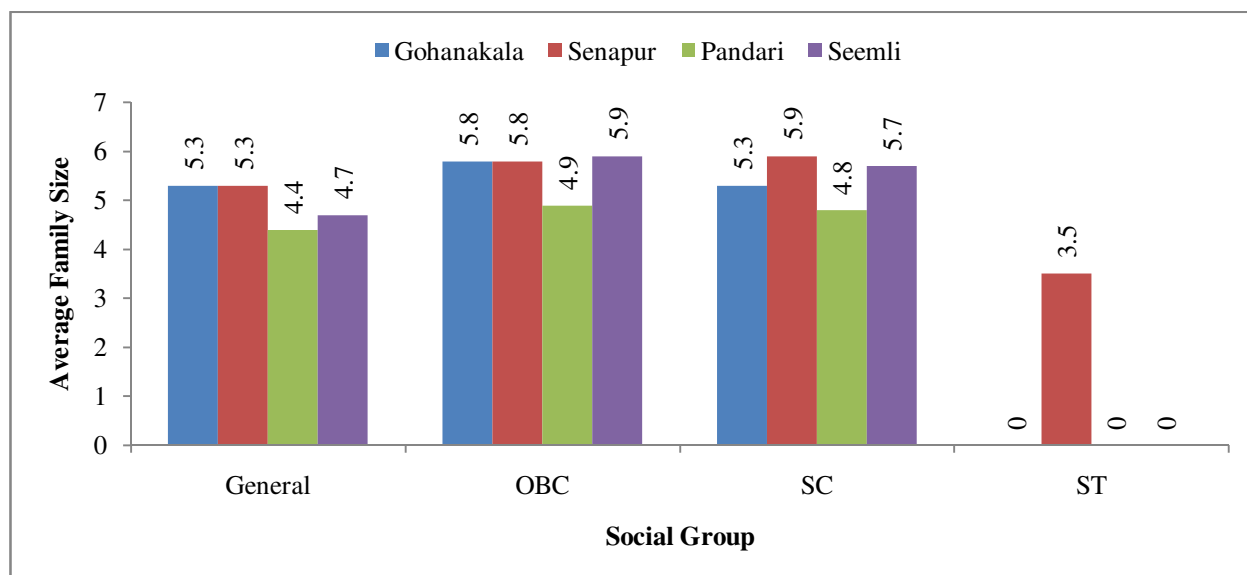| Name of the Village	Population growth (2001-2011)	Workforce participation rate (WPR)		Share of Non-agriculture workforce		Literacy rate		Sex ratio		Proportion of socially disadvantaged category	
		2001	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**
Seemli	16.63	18.76	27.09	25.54	18.19	59.89	79.09	806.49	841.38	36.73	37.25
Gohanakala	14.11	23.07	20.85	28.26	26.33	53.28	68.51	940.20	940.68	30.45	28.57
Senapur	10.40	12.53	18.09	13.14	21.43	62.76	72.50	1070.95	1086.33	39.91	38.86
Pandari	28.50	25.42	24.74	25.71	34.37	60.40	59.77	847.09	842.43	36.41	42.08

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2001 and 2011.
Notes: WPR = (Main workers/Total population)*100; Non-agriculture workforce = Total worker – (Main agriculture labour + Marginal agriculture labour)/Total population*100; Literacy rate = Literate population/(Total population – 0-6 population)*100; SDC= (SC person + ST person)/Total population*100; Sex ratio= female/male*1000.

Figure 1: Social Groups distribution of households in Selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013

Figure 2: Average Household Sizes by Social Group in Selected Villages of Uttar Pradesh

Source: Compiled by the authors from survey data of GIDS, 2013