

# Modern Caste discrimination and Amelioration of Class

Manjeet Singh

*Student, Dept. of Computer Science and Engg., Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, India*

**Abstract:** This is a literature review paper which examines the modern cast discrimination with the depressed class in 21st century & approach to economic upliftment of depressed class in rural and urban society. Paper shows that everyone discusses about “Reservation” but no one talk about “Cast Discrimination”. Unequal distribution of wealth among different cast show that step moving towards economic based Reservation is wrong which will bring Modern slavery in coming future and how internal systematic corruption is ending the effect of present Affirmative action. In this paper, concept of parallel market or individual market ideas is presented for economic upliftment of the depressed class and talks about the depressed class Entrepreneurship and how they can uplift the Rural Economy of these Classes. Some Data have been collected from newspapers, and published reports. This paper presents the literature view on the present scenario of Depressed class and Soon Ending of public sectors take place then this step is mandatory in near future to avoid Historical Repetition of Slavery.

**Keywords:** Caste discrimination, Amelioration

## 1. Introduction

As we earlier studied many writings and speeches regarding Dalit discrimination, inequalities, harassment etc. by different intellectuals but still many of them did not describe any model Economic and social amelioration of this downtrodden class to compete or emulate with this world. How downtrodden class can also contribute in Economy by their own macro & micro business in different major fields. What are the schemes needed to emerge the new downtrodden class leaders in the world of future.

In the present 21st century as Globalization and Internet revolution is on the pinnacle of the world but Indian downtrodden class is still fighting with unemployment, untouchability, mental harassment, Self Esteem etc. Presently downtrodden class Struggle is divided in two groups like as youth or family who uplifted by affirmative action's and second who still needs these affirmative action's (private & government) & Some important Schemes for amelioration from ground level to emulate socially.

## 2. Concept of two struggle theory

First, fight is for the rural peoples who still facing caste discrimination, Education problem, Economic Crisis, manual scavenging, Bonded Labour, landless, No households, who still

fighting against all odds. We cannot migrate these rural peoples to urban societies rapidly because it will not only bring disputes of urban and rural but also beget discrimination in upper and lower class. So, Government have to take step to made bucolic economy of these classes and bring the employment or work concept to their doorsteps in the form of manufacturing and service sectors at small scale.

Second fight is for Youth or family who get benefited by affirmative action. These Youth Entrepreneurs bring their individual market, connect with rural downtrodden class peoples and Import-Export will be done with international countries. The whole market is not individual it will for limited years to observe the economic and social improvement otherwise market clashes emerge and Economy of India will be affected. The concept of Stand up India scheme implementation needs to be change and concept of Rural Economy need to be developed.

Centre for the Study of Caste and Capitalism (CSCC) and Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DICCI) Etc. are some examples of programme started for Entrepreneurship of Downtrodden Class but if we go on Ground Reality survey then we found very minute involvement of the youth and there is no arrangement of training, employment, Confusion is that regarding how they strengthen the downtrodden class youth? Is there any market strategy to improve the per capita income of the downtrodden villages?

## 3. Present scenario of government jobs even by affirmative action

Only about 4% each of rural Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste households have a member in a government job, according to the findings of the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011.

Of the country's rural ST population of 1.96 crore households, 8.60 lakh-or 4.37% - are in government jobs, as compared to 3.96 per cent (13 lakh of 3.3 crore) among the SCs. The STs represent 11 per cent of the base rural population of 17.91 crore households, the SCs 18 percent. Rajasthan's 17.99 lakh ST households account for 17.64 per cent of the state's 1.02 crore households, and its 18.91 lakh rural SC households 18.51 per cent. A total 79,516 rural ST households, or 4.41 per cent, have a member in a government job. Among rural SC households, the count is 74,408, for 3.93 percent.

As a proportion of the entire rural population in the state, ST households with a member in a government job account for only 0.78 per cent, while such SC households account for 0.73 per cent. The fact that the STs have a slightly higher representation could be attributed to the large number of Meena (ST) households sending members to government jobs.

*A. Study throws light on rising wealth & consumption inequality in India*

Wealth and consumption inequality in India is rising, within different cast.

The author, Nitin Kumar Bharti of the Paris School of Economics, has estimated that the wealth share of the rich—top 10% of the population—has risen from 45% in 1981 to 68% in 2012.

**4. Economic ranking mirrors caste hierarchy**

SC/STs way below overall average; OBC/Muslims closer to overall average but lower than FCs. 50% Brahmins, 31% Rajputs, 44% Bania & 57% Kayasth fall in richest class. Only 5% ST, 10% SC, 16% OBC, 17% Muslims in the richest category.

Table 1  
Income, Consumption, Wealth and Education, 2011

	SC	ST	OBC	FC (Brahmin)	FC (Non-Brahmin)	Muslim	Others	Overall
Annual Income of HH*	89,356	75,216	1,04,099	1,67,013	1,64,633	1,05,538	2,42,708	1,13,222
Annual Consumption of HH*	87,985	72,732	1,08,722	1,46,037	1,43,497	1,02,797	1,81,546	1,09,216
Assets**	12.7	10.2	14.7	18.2	17.9	13.3	22.2	14.6
Highest Adult Education^	6.7	5.9	7.8	11.5	10.3	6.6	11.6	8

\* In ₹ \*\* Scale of 0-33, average of indicator (-1) of 33 household durables (eg. TV, ACs, vehicles) ^ In years

*A. Wealth heavily concentrated at the top*

Top 1% of population own 30% of total wealth which is 50% of total wealth of top decile. Bottom 50% of the population own 8% of total wealth which highlights 'weak base' of society. Middle 40% own 35% of total wealth.

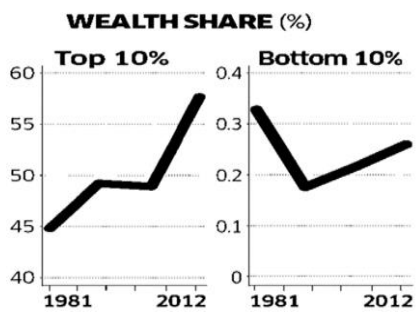


Fig. 1. Wealth share

*B. Spending gap is also widening*

Top 10% consume 28-32% while consumption share of bottom 50% is around 21% and of middle 40%, the share is around 40%. In comparison with wealth share of top 10%, consumption distribution is more equitable.

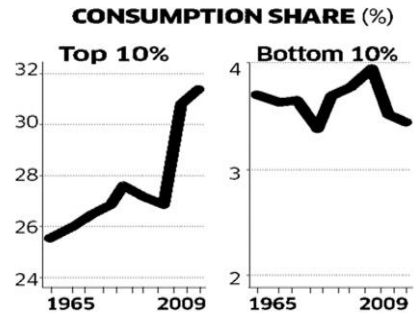


Fig. 2. Consumption share

*C. Forward castes dominate top 10%*

Lower population share of SC/ST/Muslims in higher/middle wealth deciles and higher population share in lower wealth deciles. OBCs are distributed in the same share across all wealth deciles. FCs over-represented in higher deciles.

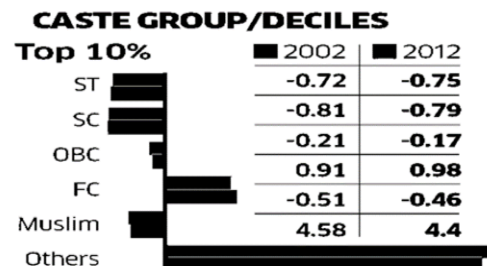


Fig. 3. Caste group/Deciles

*D. Inequality within castes themselves has increased*

Within castes, share of top 10% is over 45%. FCs show highest inequality, pointing towards heterogeneity within this caste group & explains the demand for reclassification by some upper castes into OBCs to avail reservation benefits.

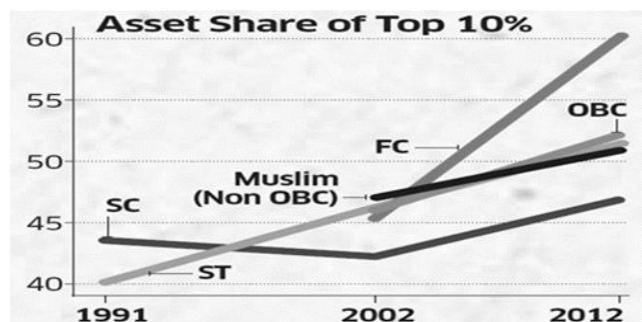


Fig. 4. Asset share of top 10%

NOTE: Five caste groups defined in the working paper are: SC, ST and OBC (irrespective of religion); FC (forward castes) who are Hindus but not classified as SC/ST/OBC; and Muslims who are not under SC/ST/OBC category

SOURCE: Wealth Inequality, Class and Caste in India, 1961-2012 (Supervisor: Professor Thomas Piketty; Referee: Professor Abhijit Banerjee). Sources used in the paper: NSS-AIDIS, NSS-Consumption Surveys, IHDS.

Source Economics Times, December 10, 2018.

*E. Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme of Schedule Cast(SCs)*

As per Census, 2011, the SC population is 20.13 crore, which constitutes 16.63% of the total population, in India. There is a

huge potential in such a large economy like ours for such schemes out of which SC population can prosper and get opportunities to progress into the main stream. Although, there is no reliable data on the profile of SC Entrepreneurs, but still, as per the rough estimates of various stake holders such as Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry(DICCI) etc. there are around 1000 Dalit entrepreneurs with combined turnover of Rupees Sixty Thousand Crore. There are around 50 companies with turnover of Rs. 10 Crore or more. Hence, the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme has the potential not only to significantly uplift the businesses of the existing SC entrepreneurs but also the first generation SC entrepreneurs, who aspire to be part of neo middle class category.

### 5. Caste is still an issue in corporate India

A study conducted in 2010 by the Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion in New Delhi found that while economic reforms (that started in 1991) did result in increased employment for educated Dalit women in private companies, it did not necessarily ensure higher wages, security of employment, or better welfare. Only 10% of the women in the sample studied had incomes over Rs 9,000 per month (33% had incomes between Rs 4,500 and 6,500; 30% between Rs 3,000 and 4,500; and 22% less than Rs 3,000). When cross-tabulated with their academic qualification, the study found that there was a severe mismatch – 64% of Dalit women graduates and above, including vocational, diploma, or certificate courses, were earning only between Rs 3,000 and 6,500 per month. This is undoubtedly an extreme disparity when compared to their non-Dalit female counterparts.

More recently, a study conducted by Jawaharlal Nehru University, showed that 94% of the top jobs in the private sector went to Upper Cast. To some extent, Sukhadeo Thorat's and Paul Attewell's 2009 study helps explain why. The professors discovered, through a social experiment, that for every 10 'upper' castes Hindu applicants who received an interview call, only 6 Dalits and 3 Muslims were similarly called. They concluded that in private companies, applicants with a typical Muslim or a Dalit name had a lower chance of success than their upper caste Hindu counterparts.

### 6. Individual Privatization or Parallel Market

As we know the Mixed Economy is divided in three sectors primary, secondary and tertiary sector which grant in country economic development but if we go on Ground Reality of downtrodden class then we found that still grant is very scarce in Economy.

Downtrodden classes cannot pull off until the step not taken by the government which is in form of parallel market or separate market which is very necessary until the casteism in India.

We know it properly that in India if any dalit Entrepreneur enter in market with their product than it boycotted by upper class and different Religions and not purchase their goods or

services. The upper caste people feel Embarrassed working under dalit entrepreneur even they offers good salary package.



Fig. 5. Sample diagram of market model for downtrodden class

As we already seen in some profession like Doctor, Administrative officer, bureaucrat etc., which is still face caste discrimination in their fields even at excellent education. In private sectors Entrepreneurs belongs from high cast society and they provide employment to the upper caste Peoples and when survey go on then question arises mainly that “it’s depend upon ability of a person” but the truth is that only that “ability is nothing without the opportunity “which is snatched by schedule cast classes with the overcome of these private sectors. Even in private sector the downtrodden class working on hiding their caste because they know that when they disclose it suddenly behavior of people changes and they face mental harassment, comments etc.

So two methods to develop the downtrodden class, first either providing affirmative action in private sectors but it creates clashes because minority or other religion people start opposing it. Second method I found suitable that downtrodden class have their own market for some period of time and find the result that what is the effect on this downtrodden class.

Government should help to raise the entrepreneurship of these downtrodden class peoples. Central government need to make an agreement with the Buddhist populated countries china, Thailand, Japan, Myanmar, Srilanka, Vietnam, Combodia etc., to purchase the goods and service of these entrepreneurs and import-export can be done. These Entrepreneurs help to generate employment for the Dalit peoples in their private, secondary and tertiary sectors and can help to reach the employment to their doorstep so they can prevent from slavery of high communities and many opportunities is opened at least for these downtrodden class to raise their Economic Capital and social backwardness.

Manufacturing sectors need to reach to the villages to generate rural economy and Dalit women Employment at their doorstep help them for avoid bonded labour or women who is doing work in agriculture field under high cast people where they face different assault, discrimination and their wages also not given them.

#### A. *Why different Market is needed for downtrodden class?*

Every market is captured by Upper Caste Peoples and how Systematically Discrimination is going on like Termite or White Ant.

They are resisting the opportunities to uplift these classes and they don't want to allowed these classes to go for higher Education because these Upper classes converting them in "modern Slavery"

As the Reservation policy is going to end soon and government is thinking on the basis of Economic background.

With the coming of individual market for downtrodden class job opportunities for weak class is opened and they get jobs at least in their market. It will affect the proper distribution of Wealth and can helpful in Economic balance in society, means most of wealth will be not in single hand. Weaker section can also link and get startup small scale business and they have Guarantee that they get proper response from market. A per capita income should be fixed of these classes to complete their basic need Food, shelter & home and educate their children in good schools.

The policy should be made in such a way that it can work parallel in mixed Economy and will not double cross the Each other.

### 7. Role of Global Countries

Reservation and separate electorate is demanded in Round Table Conference, British Parliament by Dr. Ambedkar which creates big changes in life of downtrodden class. It is Possible only because British parliament gives chance to Ambedkar to present their suggestion and demands where Indian constituent assembly always denied that Great Man. If that was a Constituent Assembly, I think it was not possible for Dr. Ambedkar to raise their voice. So, Global Countries can help in form of Business and raise the small class Economic and social Amelioration so that they can also live a self-esteem and dignity life.

There are many surveys done by global institute and agencies on downtrodden class but it is end up to the surveys and still no action taken. Sometimes the voice is raised in United General Assembly (United Nations) but no any strong steps taken which can stop atrocities on downtrodden class.

The agreement is needed to be signed for new business model for downtrodden class and UNO should ensure and survey every year effect of the parallel business model for downtrodden class and see the effect on economic and social life of the people.

The United Nations countries or Buddhist countries need to

agree for purchasing the goods and services from these downtrodden sectors and they can also contribute in India Economy.

### 8. DICCI

Mr. Chandrabhan Prasad started dalitfood.com commerce website where they are providing pickles, food etc at cheaper cost but not satisfy with it because with past 3000 years Upper cast did not accept the dalit class then how they will accept dalit food. Second about capital, then many surveys said that many dalit employee, officers at high rank even the president Ramnath Kovind face an Assault in Temple then how they can think that they will accept your food and why they purchase your product even they have zomato, swiggy McDonald, Dominos etc. high competitors already in the market.

#### A. *Power of Internet Revolution*

With the evolution of internet it creates an impact on the downtrodden class because they can know their rights and get education. Dalit Intellectuals get so benefited so much help from internet but it collapse within limit in this society due to lack of communications.

Many incidents happen and atrocities happen in the society but due to lack of communications or unawareness it is unreachable to the society. The fourth pillar is also not honest with the downtrodden class. We can do an experiment through internet and connect government, people with social media and can help to reach them to justice.

Data science is emerging day by day and it can give contribution in government policies and economic amelioration of the different sectors and classes.

#### B. *Concept of "OWN TV"*

As the expansion of internet is in such speed and reach to every hand in form mobile. So let's make downtrodden class "Self-Reporter".

Make an website "OWN TV-The Digital voice of Downtrodden class" on which whatever the atrocities and discrimination happening with the dalits and minorities in Rural or Urban which is hidden and cannot Emerge due to pressure of high authorities, police unfair etc, They can take help by this website by uploading their problem through Video, they can share their harassment happening with them in form of violence, social discrimination, bonded labour, mental & sexual harassment etc. and this website is connected with "Government of India" or "Ministry of Social Welfare Department" and with the "public" because whatever the action taken by Government, is cross verified by IAS officers, central minister or any higher authority in form of Document which is "publicly seen" on this website.

### 9. Education online for village girls

The government should invest some budget for the Education of the female candidate for the village girls & below poverty

line and make their education free. As the privatization expenses unaffordable, Government of India have some arrangement of online courses for the girls at cheap cost so that they can get their education and empower the female to reach the education at their doorstep or their home in villages by help of internet & Technology.

#### A. Dalit women Discrimination

##### 1) Rural Discrimination

The 2009 report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women contains an overwhelming number of accounts of Dalit women in India being raped and beaten by higher castes in the course of their daily lives, such as while working in the field, going to the market or doing domestic work.

A three-year study of 500 Dalit women's experiences of violence across Indian states shows that the majority of Dalit women report having faced one or more incidents of verbal abuse (62.4%), physical assault (54.8%), sexual harassment and assault (46.8%), domestic violence (43.0%) and rape (23.2%).

Dalit women are punished by police officers when trying to file a complaint or threatened to remain silent by means of physical assaults and rape and threats. Most women do not report violence and the study shows that only 1% of the cases that are actually filed end in convictions. The women in most cases are denied their right to medical treatment for their injuries.

##### 2) Education Discrimination

Reservation for Dalits has meant for higher education in the country. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education in India is 23.6. The same figure for Scheduled Castes, it is 18.5. Dalits constitute only 13.4% of the total number of students enrolled in higher education in the country although 22.5% seats are reserved for them. Given the kind of discrimination through the schooling system coupled with crippling social and economic barriers, it's surprising that even these few make it beyond school

Teachers and administration make it difficult for Dalits to obtain everything from entry into labs, library books, and scholarships to job opportunities. They made to run around from one office to another for the signatures, for scholarships to be released, for food and everything else.

Independent research shows that between 2007 and 2011, just on the basis of cases reported by the media, 18 Dalit students in colleges and universities have committed suicide. This is the real 'death of merit'. Ph. D. students comprise 0.34% of the total number of students in higher education and the All India Survey on Higher Education does not give the numbers of Dalit students among the PhD scholars.

Taxation system needed to control population in India and economic amelioration of the downtrodden class.

Today, India had moved in the index of most populated country in the world & soon will break the record of china. I'm just presenting my views one method is there through which we

can control this population is Taxation system.

Taxation system is implemented or experimented before next census but we have to think that how and in which ratio it should be implemented on the peoples. According to me taxation should be implemented on the religion based & economic status of the people. Number of children in Muslim community is more than other religion because there is provision of more than one marriage in Muslim religion. I surveyed different community and found that rate of increasing child in that community is more than other religions but we have to observe their economic status which is also too poor. So percentage of tax should be fixed according to their economic status.

Government will take these taxes for the welfare of their Childs only because this money will be invested on their children in forms of education, sports etc.

## 10. Conclusion

The biggest mistake of the government is that they never try to educate the smaller class people for their vote banks. Government always scared that if they will educate these people then questions of people changed and they will demand their rights of education, food, households, jobs and governments always play a communal cards to busy these illiterate people or brain wash of the people on the name of cast and religion. Concept of "divert and rule" is so catastrophe that even in the 21st century of globalization they are facing the Discrimination. These conditions also arise due to unequal distribution of wealth and lack of public awareness of their schemes and policy.

I present parallel market concept through which amelioration method of Downtrodden Class. I present my view on the basis of government data and cast Discrimination. The government will take this decision not yet but soon within coming years. To remove the Dominance of upper class to lower class and minorities, government will have to take this step one or the other day. The affirmative action benefited to limited number of peoples. If the affirmative action's removed, then next generation come to back foot and opportunity in government sectors is finishing day by day as data represented by different survey department. Parallel market Concept or revolution will soon come

The Government will take this decision for limited years and surveys to see the changes and effect on Downtrodden Class and minorities and observe the average per capita income of the lower class peoples. Economic amelioration will also bring the social equality among upper and lower.

## References

- [1] David Moss, "Caste and development: Contemporary perspectives on a structure of discrimination and advantage," in World Development, vol. 110, pp. 422-436, October 2018.