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## Examine the Impact of Socio-Economic and Demographic Aspects on Rural Health Care among Two Major Ethnic Group Inhabitants of Eastern Uttar Pradesh

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### **Abstract:**

India's achievements in the field of rural health care have been less than satisfactory and that burden of diseases among the rural Indian population remains high. The present study looks into the factors relating to socio-economic among Sonar and Rajput of eastern U.P, but it is a matter of fact that the better health achievements of the State are not truly reflected in all sections of population. This research paper gives an account of the profile of the study area among population of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This study is significant because research describes socio-economic and demographic profiles are closely associated with the rural life of the Rajput and Sonar in the sampled area. Details regarding socio-economic characteristics, system of facility among distinct pattern and other relevant information regarding the dominant caste are considered by taking variables like type of family, size of family, income of the respondent, level of education, Occupation patterns, Assets, housing pattern, age of the women, years of married life, parental status, employment status, nature of job and type of job etc. The present study was undertaken in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh with two caste groups of Bhatpar Rani, Deoria District.

**Keywords:** Health status, Socio-economic factors, Disease, Uttar Pradesh, Demography

### **1. Introduction**

In the complex, fast moving world of today, where the unexpected has become a part of everyday life, it is a relief to realize that the family lives on to provide for our needs and comforts as it has for centuries. It is the place where we will get the satisfaction of certain basic human needs. Therefore, even with all the possible shortcomings, prefer to be in connection with our socio-economic condition in families; even other social aspects that has produced happiness to family life. The present study is an attempt regarding socio-economic aspects of caste group in eastern U.P has been under taken. It is hoped that such study would be helpful to policy makers and planners for the development of the nation. For sustained economic development and social justice, socioeconomic status of women should be improved along with that of men. Socioeconomic freedom gives the rural people the right to determine the course of their lives; enhances the social standing. The domestic activity is dependent on several complex economic, social and psychological factors. Thus, for any attempt made to understand the daily activity among population, an analysis of their socio-economic origins is necessary.

#### *1.1. Objectives of the Present Research Paper Are as under:*

To focus on the socio-economic and demographical aspects of Rajput and sonar of Eastern Uttar Pradesh

### **2. Materials and Methods**

#### *2.1. Study Location*

The present study was undertaken in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh with two caste groups of Bhatpar Rani, Deoria District (Eastern Region of Uttar Pradesh).

#### *2.2. Sample Design*

There are 326 villages spread out regions in tehsil Bhatpar Rani, the sample has been drawn with consideration to the regions, most of the area are dominated by Rajput and Sonar. Now as for the sample division from sampled village, 400 household were selected from both caste group. The total sample size selected for the study includes 800 households, taken equally from both the caste group.

Caste	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Size of the Households	Percent
Rajput	400	2040	5.1	54.3
Sonar	400	1720	4.3	45.7
Total	800	3760	4.7	100.0

Table 1: Population covered by the Study

### 2.3. Methods and Procedure

The information in health aspects of the respondents were collected with the help of an interview schedule prepared for the study. The respondents were interviewed at their residence and community were judged by observation, group discussion and informal interview and discussion with the subjects. The design of the study is both analytical and empirical. Key informant interview were conducted among the health professionals, social workers, academicians, and other activists. Thus the data collected are both quantitative and qualitative ones. In order to gather primary data, the researcher selected 800 active head of households from area, giving equal representation to both the group. An interview schedule was prepared, tested through pilot study and data was collected. The unit of analysis was head of households.

### 2.4. Data Analysis

The data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Statistics 17.0).

### 2.5. Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Departments of Anthropology; for this study. The research was approved by the Ethics Committee of University of Delhi, Delhi - 110007.

## 3. Result and Discussion

The objective of research describes more a profiling nature of the fieldwork output along with the comparisons in terms of two distinct aspects of the area; Socio-economic status which include - Demographic aspects, Education status, Economic status, Family pattern, Marital status, and Housing pattern;

Besides providing the analytical findings from the whole sample individual's i.e. head of households in general, comparative analyze of Rajput and Sonar are also done on the basis of two distinct sampled population groups. Inequalities in health associated with socioeconomic status are large and they are growing. Most theories that explain these inequalities use indicators of socioeconomic status associated with the individual.

### 3.1. Demographic Aspects

General Profile of the Sonar and Rajput show remarkable achievement in its demographic transition. The demographic features of a community have been widely acknowledged as an important determinant of health status of that community.

Caste	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Size of the Households	Percent
Rajput	400	2040	5.1	54.3
Sonar	400	1720	4.3	45.7
Total	800	3760	4.7	100.0

Table 2: Population covered by the Study

### 3.2. Household Size

Household size among Rajput up to 4 is 128 (32%), 4 to 8 is 239, and above 8 is 33 (8.2%); whereas in Sonar it is about 217 (54.2%), 164 (41%) and 19 (4.8%) respectively; size of both the caste group varies that show significance of the table.

Caste	Households Size Categories						Total	
	Up to 4		4 to 8		Above 8			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	128	32	239	59.8	33	8.2	400	100
Sonar	217	54.2	164	41	19	4.8	400	100
Total	345	43.1	403	50.3	52	6.6	800	100

Table 3: Composition of the household size among Rajput and Sonar

### 3.3. Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is always considered as one of the indicators of the health status and development of the country. The sex ratio of Deoria is highly comparable with that of the developed district, where for 1000 males, there are 1013 females. But in Rajput general pattern across them is negative i.e. for every 1000 males, there are only 908 female. The primary data shows there are only 983 female for

1000 male; whereas in Sonar caste pattern of sex ratio is in favor of women that show the prevalence of good health status i.e. for every 1000 males, there are 1079 females.

Caste	Sex		Sex ratio
	Male	Female	For 1000 males
Rajput	1069	971	908
Sonar	827	893	1079
Total	1896	1864	983

Table 4: Sex ratio of both the caste groups

### 3.4. Age Composition

The age wise distribution of the head of the household has an important bearing in the sectoral analysis of Rajput and Sonar. More than two third of the head of the household both in the Rajput and Sonar are between the age group of 21 to 35 and 35 to 60. The Rajput has comparatively more (26.3%) heads of the household in the age group of above 60 years.

Caste	Age categories of heads of households								Total	
	15-21		21-35		35-60		Above 60			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	28	7	139	34.7	128	32	105	26.3	400	100
Sonar	16	4	182	45.5	169	42.3	33	8.2	400	100
Total	44	5.5	321	40.1	297	37.1	138	17.3	800	100

Table 5: Distribution of the Age of the Heads of the households

The age pattern of Rajput population indicate that about one tenth 8.2% are infant babies and less than 5 year of age and another 15.9% belong to the student category of the age group between 5 to 15 years; Adding the aged population of above 60 years constitute 9.4%, about 28.3% of the population belong to the age group of 21 to 60 years and are work force; whereas in Sonar caste 11.6% are infant babies and 22.1% belong to the age group between 5 to 15 years; 7.3% are aged population of about 60 years; and about 27.1% of the population belong to the age group of 21 to 60 years. The details given below are about total number of sampled population in their respective age group.

Age Groups	Number of Person				Total no. of person in a sampled population	
	Rajput		Sonar			
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than 5	166	8.2	198	11.6	364	9.7
5 to 15	326	15.9	381	22.1	707	18.8
15 to 21	344	16.8	239	13.8	583	15.5
21 to 35	576	28.3	442	25.7	1018	27.1
35 to 60	437	21.4	336	19.5	773	20.5
Above 60	191	9.4	124	7.3	315	8.4
Total	2040	100	1720	100	3760	100

Table 6: Age wise composition of the population

### 3.5. Educational Status

Education is always understood as a means to refine a person and to attain the maximum potentiality into actuality, if education makes a person more efficient in commodity production, then this clearly is an enhancement of human capital. This can add to the value of production in the economy and also to the income of the person who has been educated. But even with the same level of income, a person may benefit from education, in reading, communicating, arguing, in being able to choose in a more informed way, in being taken more seriously by others and so on.

This study is related to the educational attainment of the area which reveals the alarmingly in satisfactory level of educational achievements in general. The per cent of illiteracy and 'never went -to- school' compute the illiteracy rate and it is 14.25 percent in Rajput as compare to Sonar 6.5 per cent. The common practice seems to be that generally contend with the secondary schooling i.e. about 48.3 percent Rajput and 43 percent sonar and very few complete upper and higher secondary education. The level of higher education (degree, post graduation and professional) is abysmally low, and it constitutes only below 4.5 per cent in Rajput whereas in Sonar it is 9.7 percent that is appreciating. Important significance of data shown in degree level of education that higher in Sonar in compare to Rajput i.e. 21.2 percent and 9 percent respectively.

Caste	Educational qualifications										Total	
	Primary		Secondary		Degree		Higher education		Illiterate			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	96	24	193	48.3	36	9	18	4.5	57	14.25	400	100
Sonar	78	19.6	172	43	85	21.2	39	9.7	26	6.5	400	100
Total	174	21.7	365	45.6	121	15.1	57	7.2	83	10.4	800	100

Table 7: Educational qualifications among households head of Rajput and Sonar

### 3.6. Employment and Income

The occupation pattern among Sonar and Rajput and their income and expenditure pattern are analyzed to understand the economic and social status. The dependency ratio among is also important to assess the health status. These aspects are also analyzed in the context of Health. The income and expenditure pattern among Rajput in compare to Sonar show the poverty ridden situation. The average per capita total monthly expenditure is low and medical expenditure among them is unsatisfactory. It is alarming to learn that high percent of people always borrow money from others to meet their monthly expenditure. Due to their lack of awareness and poor saving habit they do not have any social security measures or insurance policies.

Caste	Monthly Income Categories										Total	
	Below '10000'		10000-20000		20000-40000		40000-60000		Above 60000			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	115	28.8	223	55.8	36	9	17	4.2	9	2.2	400	100
Sonar	72	18	164	41	87	21.7	51	12.8	26	6.5	400	100
Total	187	23.4	387	48.4	123	15.4	68	8.5	35	4.3	800	100

Table 8: Monthly Income of Rajput and Sonar

### 3.7. Occupational Patterns

The occupational pattern of the households surveyed reveal that the caste wise distribution table indicates that 70.2 per cent in Rajput and hardly 9.5 percent sonar are engaged in the in agriculture sector where in business Sonar percent is high that is 53 percent in compare to Rajput 2.8 percent. Another around 9 per cent is working as laborers in the Rajput related activities that is negligible in Sonar around 4.3 percent only.

Caste	Occupation patterns										Total	
	Agriculture		Service		Daily labour		Business		Other			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	281	70.2	29	7.3	36	9	11	2.8	43	10.7	400	100
Sonar	38	9.5	54	13.5	17	4.3	212	53	79	19.7	400	100
Total	319	39.8	83	10.4	53	6.7	223	27.8	122	15.3	800	100

Table 9: Occupational patterns between Household head of Rajput and Sonar

### 3.8. Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio among them shows that more percent of the total population are under the dependents category and the rest are the work force.

Caste	Dependency Ratio				Total	
	Dependents		Workforce			
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	1274	62.4	766	37.6	2040	100
Sonar	1033	60.1	687	39.9	1720	100
Total	2307	61.3	1453	38.7	3760	100

Table 10: Dependency Ratio among Rajput and Sonar

### 3.9. Ownership of Land

One of the major assets holding is possession of land. The households of Rajput mainly depend on land for their livelihood. 38.2 per cent of the Rajput does not own land whereas 61.7 per cent of the sample Rajput population holds land. The majority of Sonar is businessman so they have hardly have own land i.e. approximately 73 percents have no land. This shows the poor assets holding of the Sonar.

Caste	Landholding				Total	
	Yes		No			
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	247	61.8	153	38.2	400	100
Sonar	108	27	292	73	400	100
Total	355	44.4	445	55.6	800	100

Table 11: Landholdings among Rajput and Sonar

### 3.10. Livestock

Cattle head is very common among Rajput that is more helpful to agricultural activity; they have cow, Ox, Buffalo, Goat, and Goat. The study shows several Sonar people who don't have cattle i.e. about 88%; whereas 66% Rajput have cattle that are helpful in their agricultural activity.

Caste	Cattle heads										Total	
	Cow		Ox		Buffalo		Goat		Nil			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	87	21.7	59	14.7	104	26	12	3	138	34.6	400	100
Sonar	29	7.3	6	1.5	11	2.7	2	.5	352	88	400	100
Total	116	14.5	65	8.1	115	14.4	14	1.7	490	61.3	800	100

Table 12: Distribution of livestock holding among Rajput and Sonar

### 3.11. Family Types

Most of the people of both the community generally in living jointly it is about 40.8% and 31% among Rajput and Sonar respectively. The most of family in 64.7% Sonar are nuclear family type basically it occurs due to division of property, it is main reason to arise conflict among them.

Caste	Living in						Total	
	Joint		Nuclear		Extended			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	163	40.8	206	51.5	31	7.7	400	100
Sonar	124	31	259	64.7	17	4.3	400	100
Total	287	35.8	465	58.2	48	6	800	100

Table 13: Family types among family of Sonar and Rajput

### 3.12. Marital Status

The analysis of the marital status and age at marriage of the household of Rajput reveals that 52.2% of the head of the household consist of family having married status and significant proportion, say 34.5% household are single person based; only 1.7% household have the status of separate families and just 11.6% of household consists of families of widow/widower

Caste	Marital status								Total	
	Single		Married		Separated		Window/Widower			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rajput	138	34.5	209	52.2	7	1.7	46	11.6	400	100
Sonar	121	30.2	186	46.6	19	4.7	74	18.5	400	100
Total	259	32.4	395	49.3	26	3.3	120	15	800	100

Table 14: Marital status of households head among both the caste group

### 3.13. Major Findings

The study is to examine the socio-economic profile of the Rajput and Sonar of Eastern U.P. The demographic features, education, occupational structure, economic status, status of women and the human development advancements are analysed.

The profiles of the sample population of definite caste group depict the demographic, educational and occupational conditions of the people. These characteristics are not uniform with regard to their socio- economic, educational and occupational aspects. Sex ratio is highly favourable, for every 1000 males, there are only 983 females. The higher educational performance is lower among the population. A close observation generally reveals that the educational level of the people is higher, in compare to the other regions of district. The common practice seems to be that the Rajput is generally contending with the upper primary schooling and very few complete higher secondary educations. The level of higher education (degree, post graduation and professional) among Sonar is average. These findings substantiate the argument that the population is in the process of elementary education, but not in terms of higher education.

The implication of occupational pattern is that the agriculture based Rajput population in the villages of Bhatpar Rani Tehsil still remain as a traditional community engaging in the traditional agricultural methods and not even in semi- mechanized ones. The occupational diversification is considered as an indicator of social mobility of people into the mainstream of society and it is hardly visible among the Rajput and Sonar both. Irrespective of the groups, more of the households' monthly income of Rajput is low. Adding to this, Sonar household's monthly income is higher than Rajput.

The staple food of population is rice, roti, vegetables, cereals in general which shows the average nutritional presence among the Sonar and Rajput. There are no such significant differences found among them in terms of food. The greater majority do not have any social security schemes and their life is just left to chances and fate.

It is very common that most of the Rajput are in the traditional sector and are agricultural work. They do not own any agricultural equipment; they depend on others where primacy is always given to capital than needier. Though there are cooperative societies for them, the active one are deprived of its service for their development. This again causes private money lenders and other private financing agencies to take advantage of the lifelong indebtedness of the people.

The average possession of land holding among Rajput in compare to Sonar is high. There are significant differences among them. Regarding the basic amenities like housing, sanitary facilities, water, energy etc, Sonar is in a better position and more have all these basic amenities in compare to Rajput. In Rajput people each basic amenity is poor in quality and not durable ones.

#### 4. Conclusion and Future Enhancement

Rural society is a collective society in which family and clan relationships play a prominent role. The family, in most cases, provides them with shelter, basic necessities and a relatively secure future, which means that there is little incentive to look for a job or seek other remunerative sources of employment. The study would provide an insight to the government to evaluate the problems of the aforesaid groups. The investigator believes that the findings would help the government to take appropriate measures and bring about changes in the existing rules and regulations.

According to sampled respondent, people generally value their local area for its traditional or cultural aspects. Individuals' assessments of their own living conditions take into account the intrinsic importance that local resources of area has for life satisfaction. In Bhatpar Rani, study found local people are well known to considering his or her resources, and the ability to choose and act. Increasing the real opportunities that people have to improve their lives requires addressing all the components. This is closely linked to their day to day life. Therefore, an assessment of the impact of the environment on individuals' well-being can be done by mapping the impact of the environment.

Today this has all changed, primarily due to the impact of increasing population; it is escalating and as a consequence of this there is no way the Kareli can sustain the current population this radical changes must be made to generate more competitor for job that unable to create healthy and productive sources to provide a framework and guidance for people to develop their own solutions to the Hence it is highly needed to provide a special package for the population which may consists to provide better education, employment, income, and better social development.

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