Socio-Economic Conditions and Professional Upliftment Avenues of SC's & OBC's in Sondh Village of Mewat District (Haryana)

Gagandeep Singh Narula[1] and Dr. Subhan Khan[2]

[1] Mewat development society (MDS), DST (Govt.of India)

Abstract

The paper provides bird's eye view of rural scheduled caste population of Sondh village in Mewat District (Haryana). It makes readers aware of various demographic entities like population according to Census 2011, Literacy rate, list of backward and scheduled castes in Haryana state and many more.Readers are able to acquire most of the information about Sondh village from the requisite paper.

Index terms—

1 Introduction

he condition of rural scheduled caste population in Mewat district, and particularly in Sondh village was found very bad and challenging. The villagers of Sondh were mainly Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Backward Classes (OBCs) which were economically, socially and educationally most backward lot.

The traditional occupation of scheduled caste population was mainly of menial works like scavenging, street cleaning, garbage collection, animal carcass collection, leather goods making in households, etc that were done in very traditional manner without any exposure of scientific and technological innovations in these fields.. Their marketing system was also found rudimentary. Thus, problems existed and need to be addressed include all such related to SCs and OBCs.

Mewat district of Haryana has been identified as one of the backward and minority concentrated districts that severely lag behind in terms of socio-economic parameters of development. A little historical background of the cultural region called Mewat, which was later formed into the 20th district of Haryana, (Map 1 as shown in Fig 1).

2 II.

3 Mewat District Profile

Even after India's independence and the formation of Haryana state in 1966, Mewat region remained socio-economic and political backward. It remained backward even after the agricultural prosperity which that Haryana state experienced during green revolution in decades of 1970's and 1980's. Paradoxically, the proximity to the national capital region made Gurgaon District a new millennium hub as an industrial centre in the 1990's. The areas which were demarcated for Mewat district in 2005 remained agriculturally and industrially backward and it lacked vital infrastructure such as education, health, basic amenities viz. railway links for the development of transport and commerce etc. The newly created district with name Mewat had total population of 9.93 lakhs as per 2001, out of which 95.36 per cent was rural and just about 4.64 per cent urban. The population of the minority community, which are the Muslims, account for 70.9 % of the total, with 74.3 % of them being rural population. Majority of the Muslims living in Mewat district are called Meos and currently are listed under the Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

The literacy rate recorded in Mewat district was very low, i.e. 44.07 %. It consisted of 61.53 % of literate males as against 24.26 % literate females. In comparison to the state average literacy of 68.59 %, there was a

43 gap of nearly 24 %. The male-female gap in literacy rates within the district was about 37 %. The sex ratio of
44 Mewat was 894 against the state average of 861 which suggests better sex ratio in comparison to the state figure,
45 but much worse in comparison to the national average of 927. Only 40 % of population constitutes the active
46 workforce. Out of them 35.9% per cent were engaged in cultivation. In the Mewat district, 88.31 % of land falls
47 in the cultivable area, while the net area sown is 76.80. The next to agriculture, dairy is the alternate source of
48 their livelihood as 47.79 % of people were keeping buffalos.

4 Conclusion

50 The given paper provides summarized data of SONDH village according to Census 2011 on basis of various
51 parameters like population, castes (SC's and OBC's), literacy rate, number of workers and their occupation. It
52 is concluded that in Sondh village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC), which constitutes 44.71
53 % of total population in Sondh village.

Work [1] [2] [3]

Figure 1: Fig. 1 :

54
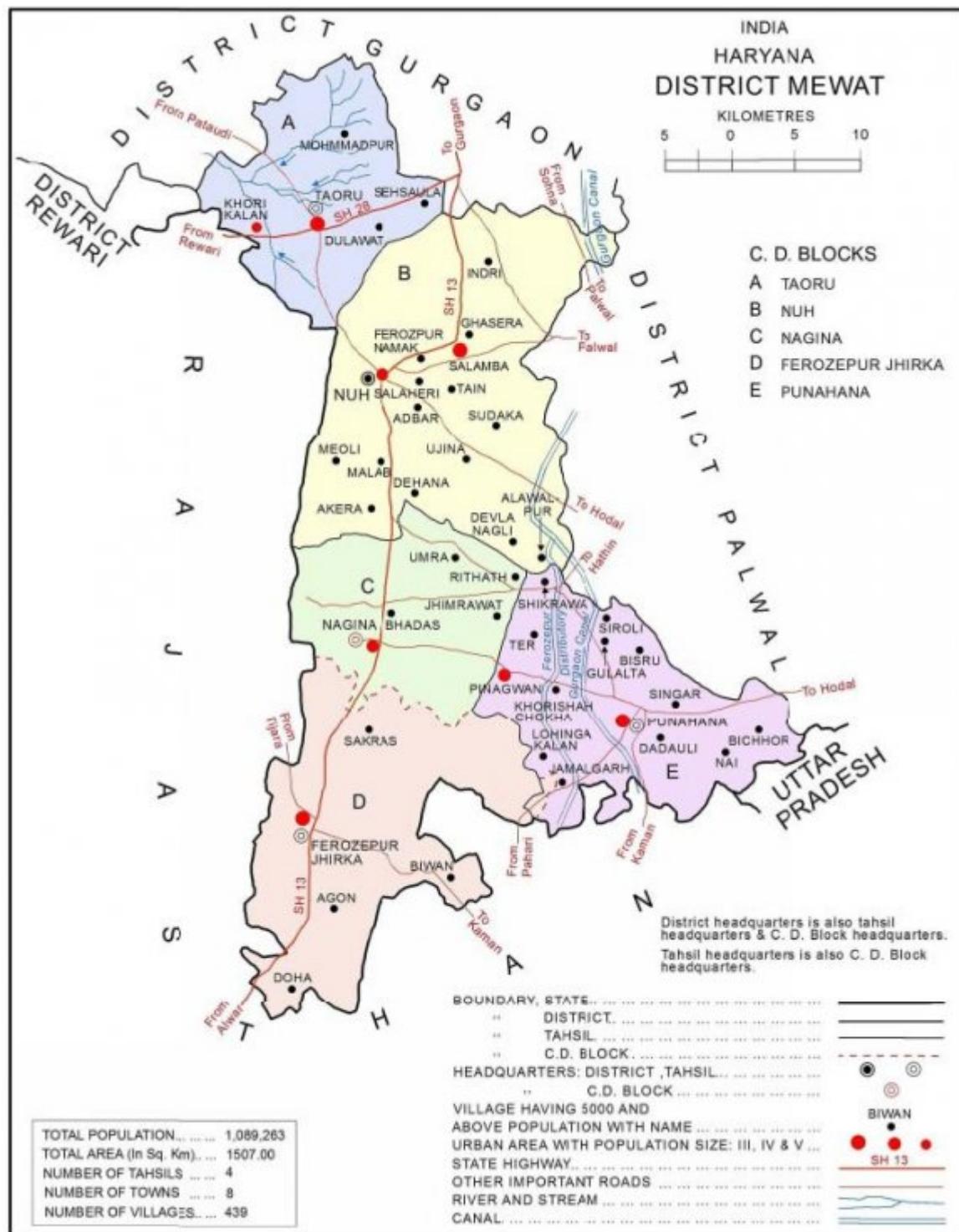
Figure 2:

2

Table1 : Admin set up of Mewat

Name of Tehsils	Number of Villages		Number of Towns	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Taoru	84	81	1	2
Nuh	119	118	1	2
Ferozepur Jhirka	146	145	1	2
Punhana	96	95	1	2
District Mewat	-	439	4	8

[Note: Some Salient features of Mewat district as per 2011 census [1] are as follows. ? 12th position in population ? 5th position in population density ? 1st in sex ratio ? 1st in child (0 to 6 years) sex ratio ? 6.? Agricultural labourers to total workers is 19.1%(increased from 13% in 2001) ? Household Industry Workers to total workers were2.1% in comparison to 2.9% in Haryana ? H]

Figure 3: Table 2 :

3

Sr No.	Name of the Caste
1	Ad Dharmi
2	Balmiki, Chura, Bhangi
3	Bangali
4	Barar, Burar, Berar
5	Batwal
6	Bauria, Bawaria
7	Bazigar
8	Bhanjra
9	Chamar, JatiaChamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Balahi, Batoi, Bhatoi, Bhambi, Chamar-Rohidas, Jatav, Jatava, Mochi, Ramdasia.
10	Chanal
11	Dagi
12	Darain
13	Deha, Dhaya, Dhea
14	Dhanak
15	Dhogri, Dhangri, Siggi
16	Dumna, Mahasha, Doom
17	Gagra
18	Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola
19	Kabirpanthi, Julaha
20	Khatik
21	Kori, Koli
22	Marija, Marecha
23	Mazhabi, Mazhabi Sikh
24	Megh
25	Nat, Badi
26	Od.
27	Pasi
28	Perna
29	Pherera
30	Sanhai
31	Sanhal
32	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh
33	Sansoi
34	Sapela, Sapera
35	Sarera
36	Sikligar, Bariya
37	Sirkiband.

[Note: H]

Figure 4: Table 3 :

4 CONCLUSION

4

Sr No.	Name of Caste/Class
Block A:	
1	'Aheria,Aheri,Heri,Naik,Thori or Turi, Hari
2	Barra
3	Beta, Hensi or Hesi
4	Bagria
5	Barwar
6	Barai, Tamboli
7	Baragi, Bairagi, Swami Sadh
8	Battera
9	Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja
10	Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya
11	Bhuhalia, Lohar
12	Changar
13	Chirimar
14	Chang
15	Chimba, Chhipi, Chimpa, Darzi, Rohilla
16	Daiya
17	Dhobis
18	Dakau
19	Dhimar, allah,Kashyap-Rajpoot, Kahar, Jhiwar, Dhinwar, Khewat, Mehra, Nishad, Sakka, Bhisti, Sheikh-Abbasi
20	Dhosali, Dosali
21	Faquir
22	Gwaria, Gauria or Gwar

[Note: HVI.]

Figure 5: Table 4 :

Figure 6:

.1   Acknowledgments

Note: At present, Raigar, Mochi, Weaver (Jullaha) (BC) and Julaha (SC) and Badi Castes find a mention in the list of both Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes. The persons belonging to these Castes who do not cover under the Scheduled Caste being Non-Hindu and Non-Sikhs can take the benefit under the Backward Classes only.

[V] , V .

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[Ghasi (ed.)] *Ghasiara or Ghosi 25 Gorkhas 26 Gawala, Gowala 27 Gadaria, Pal, Baghel 28 GarhiLohar 29 Hajjam, Nai, Nais, Sain 30 Jhangra-Brahman*, Ghasi . Khati, Suthar, Dhiman-Brahmin, Tarkhan, Barhai, Baddi 31 Joginath, Jogi, Nath, Jangam-Jogi (ed.) Prajapati. (Yogi 32 Kanjar or Kanchan 33 Kurmi 34 Kumhars)

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