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

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Readers are able to acquire most of the information about Sondh village from the requisite paper.

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

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The 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).

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

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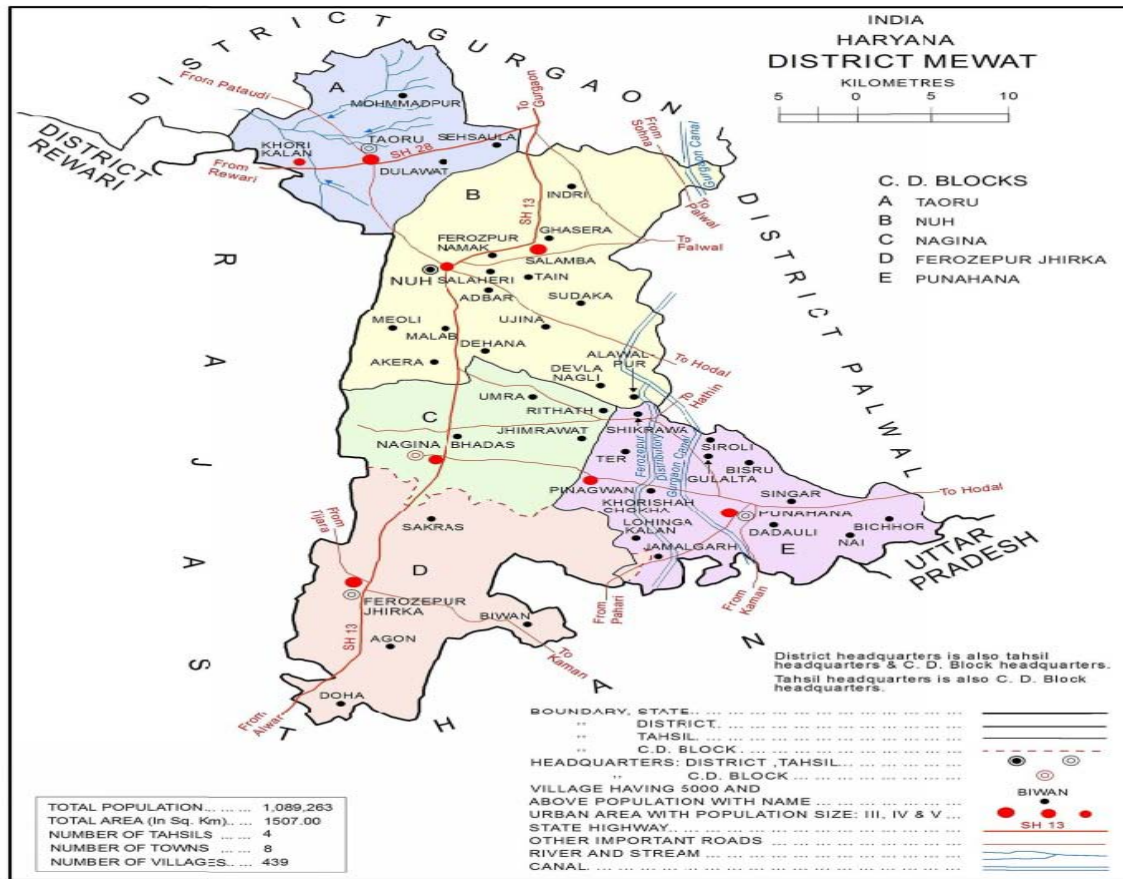


Fig. 1 : Map of District Mewat (Haryana)

a) Administrative set up of Mewat District

Mewat district headquarter is at Nuh and have total population 1,089,263 as per 2011 census, sex ratio (per 1000) is 907 and average literacy ratio is 54.08%. The Mewat district, as per latest census 2011, is constrained 4 tehsils, viz. Taoru (84 villages & 2 towns, Taoru & Khori Kalan); Nuh (118 villages & 2 towns, Nuh & Salamba), Ferozepur Jhirka (145 villages & 2 towns, Ferozepur Jhirka & Nagina) and Punhana (95 villages & 2 towns, Punhana & Pingwan) [2]. The Table 1 is providing changes in rural-urban areas between census 2001 and 2011.

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

b) Common changes occurred in the district

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
- 6.9% Scheduled case population
- 54.1%, in literacy rate which is last place in Haryana
- 69.9% in male literacy rate (increased from 61% in 2001)
- 36.6% in Female literacy rate (increased from 23.7% in 2001)
- Work participation rate(WPR) is 26.6%
- Work participation rate(WPR) of males is 39.3%
- Work participation rate(WPR) of females is 12.6%
- Cultivators to total workers were 35.9% (decreased from 42.1% in 2001)
- Agricultural labourers to total workers is 19.1%(increased from 13% in 2001)
- Household Industry Workers to total workers were 2.1% in comparison to 2.9% in Haryana

- Other workers to total workers were 42.9% in comparison to 52.1% in Haryana
- The district is also deficient in educational infrastructure. It has 3 colleges and only one polytechnic and 7 ITI/VEI which reveals the precarious situation of educational facilities.
- Primary schools exist in 78.14 per cent of the villages, but there is a short fall of Middle, High School and Senior Secondary Schools which is 9.30, 6.91 & 3.77 per cent respectively. Therefore girls' formal education suffers from neglect. The girls belonging to Muslim communities prefer to go to *Madarasas* and not to high schools which are not located in the village.
- The district has poor health infrastructure. The PHC's cover just 10 per cent of population, while the sub-centres, which lack trained medical professionals, cover 64.71 per cent of population. Therefore, the response to institutional delivery is not encouraging. Due to the lack of qualified medical professionals, quacks have good business in villages.

### III. GOVT. RECOGNIZED/APPROVED SC'S & OBC'S IN HARYANA

It will be relevant to note that the Mewat district is mostly inhabited by a numerically preponderant ethnic group called Meos and with communal good co-existence with scheduled castes (SCs), a list of Govt. recognized/approved SCs given in Table 3 and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Table 4 respectively.

### IV. SONDH VILLAGE-THE STUDY AREA

Sondh village is located in Block/Tehsil Taoru, district Mewat (Haryana). As per Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Sondh village is 063012. It is one of the 81 villages of Block/Tehsil Deengaheri and Sonika. Taoru is nearest town to Sondh village.

The Google map (Map: 2) in figure 2 shows the location of Sondh village on Taoru road which is the nearest town. Other nearby villages of it are Nanduki, Bhango, Kharak Sohna, Jalalpur Sohna, Chehalaka, Dalawas, Kuliaka, Goela, Deengaheri, Sonika and Guddhi.

#### a) Sondh Population viz-a-viz Mewat District and Haryana State

As per latest Population Census 2011, Sondh is a large village located in Taoru Tehsil of Mewat district in Haryana. Sondh village has total 520 families, with population of 3,216 out of which 1,663 are males while 1553 are females.

In Sondh village population of children with age 0-6 is 674 which make up 20.96 % of total population of

village. Average Sex Ratio of Sondh village is 934 which are higher than Haryana state average of 879. Child Sex Ratio for the Sondh as per census is 915, higher than Haryana average of 834.

Sondh village has lower literacy rate compared to Haryana. In 2011, literacy rate of Sondh village was 64.75 % compared to 75.55 % of Haryana. In Sondh Male literacy stands at 80.24 % while female literacy rate was 48.25 %.

As per constitution of India and Panchayati Raj Act, Sondh village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village.

Table 2 : Census Data (2011) of Sondh on Major Parameters [1]

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	520	-	-
Population	3,216	1,663	1,553
Child (0-6)	674	352	322
Schedule Caste	1,438	763	675
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	64.75 %	80.24 %	48.25 %
Total Workers	889	659	230
Main Worker	657	0	0
Marginal Worker	232	94	138

#### b) Caste Factor in Sondh Village

In Sondh village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC), which constitutes 44.71 % of total population in Sondh village. A large majority in this village belong to SC & OBC castes.

#### c) Work Profile in Sondh Village

Sondh village out of total population, 889 were engaged in work activities. 73.90 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 26.10 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 889 workers engaged in Main Work, 158 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 115 were Agricultural laborers.

Table 3 : List of SC's in Haryana State [1]

Sr No.	Name of the Caste
1	Ad Dharmi
2	Balmiki, Chura, Bhangji
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, Siggii
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.

Table 4 : List of OBC's in Haryana state [1]

Sr No.	Name of Caste/Class
<b>Block A:</b>	
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
23	Ghirath
24	Ghasi, Ghasiara or Ghosi
25	Gorkhas
26	Gawala, Gowala
27	Gadaria, Pal, Baghel
28	GarhiLohar
29	Hajjam, Nai, Nais, Sain
30	Jhangra-Brahman, Khati, Suthar, Dhiman-Brahmin, Tarkhan, Barhai, Baddi
31	Joginath, Jogi, Nath, Jangam-Jogi,Yogi
32	Kanjar or Kanchan
33	Kurmi
34	Kumhars, Prajapati
35	Kamboj
36	Khanghera
37	Kuchband
38	Labana
39	Lakhera, Manihar, Kachera
40	Lohar, Panchal-Brahmin
41	Madari
42	Mochi
43	Mirasi
44	Nar
45	Noongar
46	Nalband
47	Pinja, Penja
48	Rehar, Rehara or Re
49	Raigar

50	Rai Sikhs
51	Rechband
52	Shorgir, Shergir
53	Soi
54	Singhikant, Singiwala
55	Sunar, Zargar, Soni
56	Thathera, Tamera
57	Teli
58	Banzara, Banjara
59	Weaver ( Jullaha)
60	Badi/Baddon
61	Bhattu/Chattu
62	Mina
63	Rahbari
64	Charan
65	Chaaraj (Mahabrahman)
66	Udasin
67	Ramgarhia
68	Rangrez, Lilgar, Nilgar, Lallari
69	Dawala, Soni-Dawala, Nyaaria
70	Bhar, Rajbhar
71	Nat(Muslim)
<b>Block B:</b>	
1	Ahir/Yadav
2	Gujjar
3	Lodh/Lodha/Lodhi
4	Saini, Shakya, Koeri, Kushwaha, Maurya
5	Meo

*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.*



*Fig. 2 : Location of SONDH village on Taoru road using Google Map*

## V. CONCLUSION

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

Work profile of workers is summarized as: 889 were engaged in work activities. 73.90 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 26.10 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 889 workers engaged in Main Work, 158 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 115 were Agricultural laborers.

As a future scope, work can be extended by applying Geo-spatial technologies for identification & development of household database for SC's & OBC's of Sondh village.

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