

Educational Development and work participant of Scheduled Caste in Haryana

Mr. SHALESH

Researcher scholar Sub. Geography Haryana, India

Email – shalesh4489@gmail.com

Abstract: *Inequality in India has been the topic of debate in the development circles since independence. This naturally led to wide variations in education, occupation and other economic conditions among population belonging to various social group. These are most acute in between the 'Cast Hindus' and the caste that were treated as 'untouchable' now grouped as scheduled castes (Kulkerni,2002:5).The present paper aims to analyse the district wise educational levels of scheduled castes and their work participation in Haryana state. It also aims to identify the relationship between education levels of scheduled caste and their work participation rates. The general pattern of relationship reported that the variables, which have generally direct relationship with work participation. This paper deals with the educational levels and work participant rate of scheduled caste across district in Haryana.*

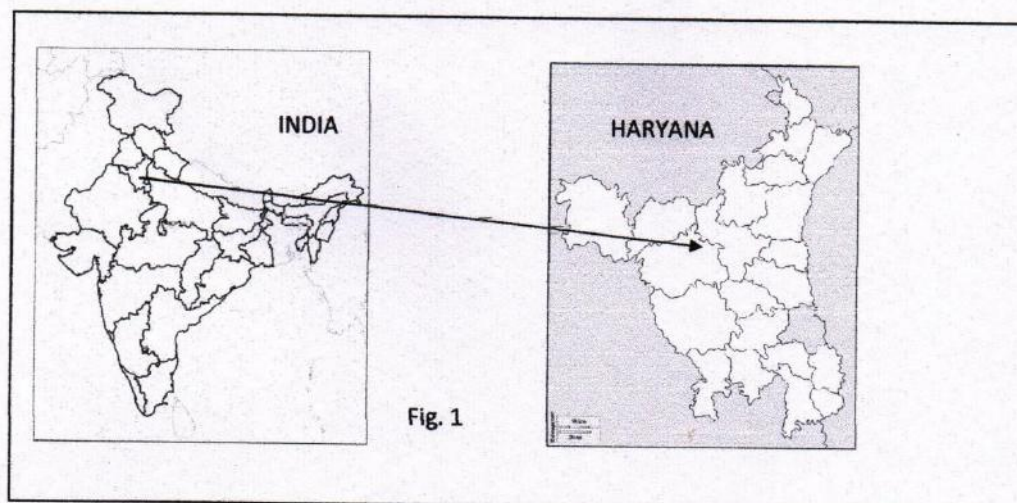
Key Word: *Educational levels, work participation rate, scheduled caste distribution in Haryana.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Scheduled castes is the largest community in the country, Haryana state District Distribution of scheduled cast one district to another district due to various socio-economic and political reasons. Haryana has 21 district and due to diversity of Geography and nature, some of district are developed and some are deprived of even basic infrastructure. As per census of Haryana 2011 total population 2,53,51462 and out of this, scheduled caste populations of total population 5113615 (2017-present) whereas. Most of the studies on educational levels have been attempted with references to literacy by sex and residence (Gosal 1979), (Mathur,1988), (Gupta and Kothari,1990) and (Tripathi,1993). Social and economic situation of Uttar Pardesh (Siddiqui, 1977) and (Singh,1979). Some of the studies also dealt with such carrelates as working population and the result of these were found to be inversely related to each other (Acharya,1984). The relationship between education and work participation has been made to visualize the Levels of education of Scheduled castes and its impacts on their work participation, talking Haryana as a case study district wise analysis.

1.1. STUDY AREA:

Haryana is a landlocked state in northern India. It is between 27°39' to 30°35' N Latitude and between 74°28' and 77°36' E longitude. Total area of Haryana 44212 Km², 1.4% land area of India. Haryana is a semi-arid Region North west of India. District no. 21 and 6,841 villages according of census 2011. Location Map India and Harayana Fig. 1.



1.2. OBJECTIVES STUDY:

The major objectives of this research paper are as follows,

- To analyse district wise educational level of the scheduled caste in Haryana.
- To analyse work participation rate scheduled caste in Haryana, district wise.
- To analyse district wise distribution of scheduled caste in Haryana.

- To analyse relationship between educational levels of scheduled caste with their work participation rate district wise in Haryana.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present work involves the use of various natures of data and map collected from different sources from published categories. Secondary information is gathered from census of India. Literatures, historical records, Journals, statistical abstract of Haryana, Books etc.

2.1. Simple Percentage Method:

This method is mainly used for obtaining levels of education and work participation rate from the absolute figures of workers. Simple Percentage Method various figures Percentage District-wise disparities in Education level and work Participant rate. An attempt has been made to study the demographic figures of Haryana scheduled caste according to census.

- Census Report 2001, 2011, Govt. of India.
- Primary census Abstract, census of India.

2.2. Education Policy in Haryana:

In Haryana educational Scenario was reviewed to reorient the thrust of education policy as after 1991, need has been felt made education more relevant to emerging environment.

For achieving the objectives of education policy 2000, various implementation strategies were followed, which includes:-

- Decentralisation of education administration,
- Delivering qualitative Primary education,
- Induction and in school training for teachers,
- Introduction of English from class 1,
- Strengthening teacher-school link by making five year compulsory in rural area schools at first appointment,
- Involving and listing the support of community as partners in the process of change,
- Interoduction of IT and vocational course,
- Optimum utilization of Infrastructure,
- Making higher education relevant and removing disparities.
- Strengthening of open learning of distance education.

District wise distribution of Scheduled caste in Haryana(2001 or 2011)				In percentage	
District	Scheduled caste population		% of SC to total population 2001	% of SC to total population 2011	
	Rural	Urban			
Ambala	70.28	29.71	25.09	26.25	
Bhiwani	80.57	19.42	19.61	20.87	
Faridabad	31.93	68.06	14.16	12.36	
Fatehabad	83.12	15.87	27.42	30.20	
Gurugram	45.52	51.47	11.39	13.07	
Hisar	74.01	25.98	21.99	23.45	
Jhajjar	76.81	23.19	17.79	17.78	
Jind	81.03	18.96	19.82	23.16	
Kaithal	81.96	18.03	21.55	23.04	
Karnal	76.41	23.58	20.99	22.56	
Kurukshetra	80.67	19.32	25.52	22.30	
Mahendergarh	87.21	12.79	16.30	16.95	
Mewat	76.06	23.93	--	6.90	
Palwal	73.31	26.69	--	19.39	
Panchkula	50.55	49.44	15.51	18.14	
Panipat	63.14	36.85	15.79	17.16	
Rewari	77.01	22.18	18.87	20.28	
Rohtak	62.21	37.78	19.10	23.43	
Sirsa	80.55	19.44	24.64	29.91	
Sonipat	71.38	28.61	18.02	18.61	
Yamunanagar	76.12	23.87	24.53	25.26	
Haryana	72.74	27.25	19.34	20.17	
Source- Census of India 2001, 2011					

Table :-1 gives information regarding district wise total population and to total population of scheduled caste in Percentage 2001. Highest percentage of scheduled caste Fatehabad 27.42% (2001), followed by Kurukshetra 25.52% (2001), and Ambala 25.09%, Sirsa 24.64%. Census of India 2011 change the degree population Distribution district wise scheduled caste in Haryana. Highest percentage Fatehabad 30.20 (2011) followed by Sirsa 29.91 (2011) and Ambala 26.25(2011) or Yamunanagar 25.26 (2011). Table show that Highest percentage increase Sirsa 5.27 followed by Jind 3.34%. Highest decrease percentage of Population disrrict Kurukshetra 3.22% followed by Faridabad 1.8%. Total population growth rate(2001 to 2011) 0.83 percentage scheduled caste in Haryana. Distribution of scheduled caste Disrict-wise rural and urban population in percentage according to census of India 2011. Higher percentage in rural present Mahendergarh (87.21) followed by Fatehabad (83.12) and lowest percentage in district present Faridabad (31.93) followed by Gurgaon (45.52). Highest percentage urban in district presrnt (68.06) Faridabad followed by district Gurgaon (51.47) and lowest percentage in urban district Mahendergarh (12.79) followed by Fatehabad (15.87). Total scheduled caste population rural of Haryana 72.74 and urban 27.25. Urban population is very low degree show in Haryana scheduled caste population.

District wise literacy rate scheduled caste in Haryana (2011)				In percentage		
Districts	Total			Scheduled caste		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Panchkula	87.04	75.99	81.88	78.24	63.60	71.35
Ambala	87.34	75.50	81.75	80.74	65.28	73.44
Yamunanagar	83.84	71.38	77.99	79.70	61.58	72.61
Kurukshetra	83.02	68.84	76.31	75.07	58.64	67.29
Kaithal	77.98	59.24	69.15	68.37	48.94	59.24
Karnal	81.82	66.82	71.73	72.92	55.78	61.84
Panipat	83.71	67.00	75.74	77.81	57.91	68.50
Sonipat	87.18	69.80	79.12	80.65	60.45	71.26
Jind	80.81	60.76	71.44	71.47	51.89	62.36
Fatehabad	76.14	58.87	67.92	63.15	46.62	55.78
Sirsa	76.43	60.40	68.82	62.45	47.02	55.08
Hisar	82.20	62.25	72.89	72.16	51.98	62.70
Bhiwani	85.65	63.54	75.21	77.49	56.00	67.43
Rohtak	87.65	71.72	80.22	78.51	60.00	69.87
Jhajjar	89.31	70.73	80.65	83.77	63.47	71.26
Mahendergarh	89.72	61.57	77.72	86.26	63.43	74.00
Rewari	91.44	69.57	80.99	87.46	63.53	76.03
Gurugram	90.46	77.98	81.70	85.51	66.09	76.31
Mewat	69.94	36.60	54.08	78.77	57.87	67.49
Faridabad	88.61	73.84	81.70	79.64	57.92	69.52
Palwal	82.66	51.23	69.32	79.37	51.36	66.22
Haryana	84.05	65.94	75.55	75.64	56.64	66.85

Source – Census of India (2011)

Table 2 has presented the district wise literacy rate of total population and scheduled caste population in Haryana 2011 by Sex. Highest percentage of District literacy Gurgaon 76.31 followed by Rewari 76.03 of scheduled caste by sex male highest district Rewari 87.46 followed by 86.26 Mahendergarh and lowest literacy rate male district of Sirsa 62.45 followed by Fatehabad 63.15. Highest literacy rate of female in scheduled caste district wise Haryana district Gurgaon 66.09% followed by Ambala 65.28. Lowest literacy rate district female 46.62% in Fatehabad followed by Sirsa 47.02. All Haryana literacy rate 75.55%, male 84.05 and female 65.94%. Highest male literacy district Rewari 91.44 and lowest literacy rate male district Mewat 69.94% Highest female literacy rate district Gurgaon 77.98% and lowest district Mewat 36.60% followed by Palwal 51.23%. High degree difference by sex scheduled caste educational development in Haryana.

Table:- 3 has presented the educational level of scheduled caste district wise (2011) in Haryana. Table reveals that as the level of education increases the percentage share of scheduled caste decrease across all district in Haryana. Thus, scheduled castes are the most deprived in the case of higher education and their enrollment in technical diploma has been very low due to Higher rate of drop-outs at higher and secondary levels of education. It happens mainly due to the reason that majority of children are working as labourers and wage workers for helping their parents to contributed in their family household income. Due to low level of income, their children discontinue education and they are not in

the position of getting higher education as well as professional and technical education which is costly and out of the reach of these marginalized people of the society. In the scheduled caste society in Haryana very low condition educational level difference between a district to another district and overall Haryana not mention a good condition scheduled caste.

Educational level of Scheduled caste District wise in Haryana 2011 In percentage										
Districts	Illiterate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric Secondary	Higher Education	Non-Technical Diploma	Technical Diploma	Graduate & above	Unclassified
Panchkula	28.65	19.90	29.56	18.14	16.25	8.20	0.14	1.27	6.36	0.18
Ambala	26.56	15.49	33.18	20.67	16.41	7.84	0.09	0.81	1.27	0.20
Yamunana gar	27.39	19.56	32.39	20.22	11.88	7.78	0.07	0.94	3.99	0.16
Kurukshetra	32.71	21.67	33.6	17.71	13.69	7.37	0.06	0.96	1.80	0.15
Kaithal	40.76	27.01	35.59	15.97	11.23	6.29	0.08	0.69	2.95	0.18
Karnal	3.16	23.75	33.88	17.85	13.05	6.79	0.09	0.96	3.47	0.18
Panipat	31.50	41.69	31.48	17.78	13.12	7.14	0.09	0.91	3.39	0.18
Sonapat	28.74	21.06	29.73	18.13	16.89	8.81	0.08	0.88	1.21	0.17
Jind	37.64	27.96	33.66	11.93	12.35	6.63	0.07	0.89	3.22	0.28
Fatehabad	41.22	32.25	35.15	11.36	9.99	5.09	0.06	0.57	2.14	0.36
Sirsa	41.91	32.76	31.43	13.19	9.95	5.18	0.07	0.69	2.34	0.35
Hisar	37.30	24.36	32.43	15.32	12.73	7.14	0.09	0.91	3.67	0.31
Bhiwani	32.57	23.07	31.78	16.60	11.94	7.86	0.08	0.72	1.74	0.18
Rohtak	30.13	22.86	30.71	17.00	11.98	7.99	0.08	0.81	5.33	0.19
Jhajjar	25.74	19.95	29.08	18.20	17.67	9.13	0.10	0.88	1.77	0.20
Mahendergarh	25.99	19.64	31.39	18.42	15.58	8.42	0.08	0.94	5.36	0.13
Rewari	23.97	18.80	30.19	19.58	16.34	8.76	0.06	0.97	5.16	0.11
Gurugram	23.69	18.14	28.27	20.34	17.28	9.15	0.07	0.79	5.73	0.23
Mewat	32.51	22.67	31.80	16.45	10.65	1.99	0.05	0.77	2.38	0.22
Faridabad	30.47	23.29	28.05	19.66	15.24	8.08	0.12	0.55	1.69	0.32
Palwal	33.78	23.28	31.99	18.09	12.79	6.47	0.13	0.92	3.13	0.19
Haryana	33.15	23.78	31.95	17.56	13.12	7.40	0.08	0.84	4.04	0.22

Source- Census of India 2011

Table:- 4 Show the district wise occupation and work participant rate of scheduled caste in Haryana (2011). Work participation rate was the highest in Sirsa (39.4%) followed by Fatehabad (39.2%) and Hisar (38.8%) whereas the lowest work participation rate was estimated in Faridabad (20.9%) followed by Mewat (28.4%) and The highest workers included district in cultivators occupation Bhiwani (12.7%) followed by Sirsa (8.54%) Hisar (98.0%). Whereas lowest district cultivators Jhajjar (1.5%) followed by Karnal (1.7%). In the case of agricultural labourers highest percentage was estimated in Sirsa (59.9%) followed by Fatehabad (51.2%) and Kaithal (51.7%), whereas the lowest percentage was estimated in Faridabad (8.4%) followed by Panchkula (11.5%). The percentage of Industry workers was highest in Faridabad (3.9%) followed by Panchkula (2.8%) and Gurgaon (2.6%) whereas the lowest Percentage was recorded in Kurukshetra (1.2%). The percentage share of other workers was the highest in Faridabad (85.3%) followed by Panchkula (80.7%) and Gurgaon (77.8%) whereas it was the lowest in Sirsa (30.2%) followed by Fatehabad (36.7%) and Hisar (38.8%). The analysis of occupational structure of scheduled caste share of cultivators was lowest across all district because majority of the scheduled caste are landless and very few having small size land holding. Share of Agriculture labourers was highest. Share of Scheduled caste industry workers was lowest because higher incidence of illiteracy, low level of skills technical education.

District-wise occupational Structure & work participant rate scheduled caste in Haryana 2011 (In Percentage)					
District	Occupational Structure				Work participant rate
	Cultivators	Agri. labourers	Industrial worker	Other workers	
Ambala	3.6	31.2	2.3	62.9	32.4
Panchkula	5.1	11.5	2.8	80.7	36.1
Yamunanagar	3.4	37.3	1.8	47.5	31.9
Kurukshetra	3.1	48.3	1.2	47.4	37.3
Kaithal	3.7	51.7	2.1	42.4	36.4
Karnal	1.7	47.9	2.5	41.9	35.8
Panipat	3.1	31.3	2.6	63.0	31.4
Sonipat	3.3	43.0	2.2	51.5	3.8
Rohtak	3.4	28.1	1.7	66.9	31.3
Jhajjar	1.5	39.6	1.9	54.0	32.6
Faridabad	2.4	8.4	3.9	85.3	30.9
Palwal	6.5	31.4	2.3	59.8	29.0
Gurgaon	2.9	16.7	2.6	77.8	31.5
Mewat	1.9	26.6	2.0	66.5	28.4
Rewari	3.4	22.0	2.2	72.3	31.8
Mahendergarh	5.3	29.8	1.4	63.4	33.7
Bhiwani	1.27	41.4	1.9	41.0	36.8
Jind	5.1	52.4	1.4	43.1	37.8
Hisar	8.0	51.5	1.7	38.8	38.8
Fatehabad	8.0	51.2	3.1	36.7	39.2
Sirsa	8.5	59.9	1.4	30.2	39.4
Haryana	5.5	40.9	2.0	51.6	35.1

Source- Census of India 2011

3. CONCLUSION:

The present paper concludes that scheduled caste in Haryana district wise educational development very low degree. In the case of literacy rate, the proportion of scheduled caste has been always lower because of their low level of Income and poverty. Scheduled castes due to their socio-economic backwardness. The result show that scheduled caste low level of literacy because of low Income, irregular sources of Income, Ignorance of parents, social environment etc. The gap between the educational levels of male and females due their orthodox mentality and male dominant society. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken to eliminate this gap. this analysis shows that highest literacy rate developed region of Haryana because more education opportunities are available there as compared to other district. Work participations rate of scheduled castes was direct effect show the high literacy rate in district mainly other work choose the person on hand show study low literacy rate they have any work type irrespective of nature of work for their livelihood. In the case of occupational structure, the percentage share of self-employed and regular wage worker was highest among others backward classes in Haryana.

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