



WORKING CONDITIONS OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN HARYANA

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Abstract:

The Scheduled castes working population is classified as main workers and marginal workers. Both these labours include cultivators, agricultural labourers, household labours and other labours. Labours are the base of the country as they create buildings for the growth of country. According to Economic Survey (2018-19), 93 per cent of the total labours in India are from the unorganised area. The present study has been conducted to analyses the Scheduled Castes working population in Haryana. The number of Main workers and Marginal workers in Scheduled castes were 12,47,563 and 5,48,315. The study concludes that according to census 2011, the number of total Scheduled Castes workers were 17,95,878 in Haryana who was 35.12 per cent of total SC population. The Scheduled castes workers were 20.14 per cent of the total workers. Thus only 15.03 per cent workers are other castes. The Literate Scheduled Castes to total Scheduled Castes were 56.91 per cent only. The highest Scheduled castes population was in Hisar and the lowest in Mewat district.

Keywords: Government, Scheduled castes, Working population

Introduction:

According to census 2011, the total scheduled castes population was 20.14 crore in India who are officially known as Scheduled Castes but called as '**Dalits**'. Every sixth people in India belongs to the Scheduled castes. According to census, 5.13 crore Scheduled caste population in 1951 increased to 20.14 crore in 2011. Scheduled castes labours are the base of the economy as they create structure for the growth of the country. They build the residential



buildings, roads, highways, rivers, malls, parks, etc. Labour can also be termed as the builder of the nation. In India workers involved in the construction sector constitute one of the main segments of the workforce after agricultural. These workers are part of the unorganised workforce. They remain deprived of fair wages and good living standards. According to Economic Survey (2018-19), 93 per cent of the total labours in India are from the unorganised area. According to Census 2011, the Scheduled castes workers were 20.14% of the total workers in Haryana. The number of total Scheduled Castes workers were 17,95,878 in Haryana who was 35.12 per cent of total SC people. The Scheduled castes workers have a great role not only in the country economic growth but it also donates to the economic growth of Haryana.

Review of Literature:

Rao (2013) conducted a study on migrant Scheduled castes workers in Chennai. The study had examined that 97% of the male construction workers and 100% of the Scheduled castes women workers were unskilled. Only 3% of the male construction workers were skilled. All the construction labours were illiterate. The man construction labours get 250 rupees per day, whereas the female workers earn less than 250 rupees per day. Which showed that the male workers were paid more than the female workers. The living conditions of these migrant Scheduled castes construction workers were not satisfactory as most of them live together in small rented house. In the construction site with no provision of hygienic sanitation. The work life of the male and female migrant Scheduled castes construction workers was not satisfactory.

Gee tika (2011) presented a paper on Scheduled castes females working in the unceremonious area in India. A study was conducted on 240 workers including 66 local labours, 50 building labours, 41 sales woman, 41 minor traders and 42 clothing labours in Uttar Pradesh. The study concluded that female labours did not have a special labor or not to labor due to ominous need of salary. The inadequate chances available to female was typically little salaried, low occupations position in the casual sector; occupations which did not have any potentials of improvement, development of productivity or drill to permit them to enter improved occupations at a future phase. The national of joblessness and absence of chances, female grasp a subordinate apartment to male in the fight of engagement.



Gangopadhyay (2011) their study tried analyse the different health problems among Scheduled castes workers and to see the performances and guidelines viable in the nation. This study revealed that the labours involved in sector is losses of changed professional conditions and psychological tensions. They were the wounded of headache, backache, joint pains, skin illnesses, lung diseases. The study concluded that it is needed to inform strength education and remedial measures workers. Alertness plans and limited cluster debates were important for educating the health position of their occupied groups.

Chawada (2012) carried out a study on female labours of Surat city. The study accentuated that majority of woman labours were illiterate. Average regular incomes of woman were Rs. 150 while for males Rs. 245. Which was dual than woman workers. Main health protests were weakness 61%, pain in your back 27%, coughing 18%, disease 20%, skin related 9%. They were not using the administration medical capability due to absence of alertness and information nearby this. No security actions on condition that to woman as compared to man excepting at 3 places where the female is provided handbags. Some of the working woman 6% had even the manipulation of eating baccy daily or smoke 'bidi'. Alive conditions of the labours were dreadful lacking the basic hygiene services.

Patel (2012) analysed the working conditions with a sample size of 93 man building labours and its effect on their life in Surat city of Gujarat state of India. The study focused that migration deepened by illiteracy, deprived occupied positions, absence of structures and safety, insufficient health facility operation complete these labours a weak people. The study concluded that building labours were employed in unorganised area and superior plans needed to introduced guard this cluster. They were not fulfilled with their salaries and were unaware about the communal good actions presented to them. The occupied positions along with their healthiness had lot of possibility for development.

Objective:

- (1) To analyse the district wise share of Scheduled castes population in Haryana.
- (2) To know the number of Scheduled castes workers and Literacy in Haryana.
- (3) To analyse the Scheduled Castes working population classified into broad industrial Categories in Haryana.



Data and Methodology:

The present study is created on secondary source of data. The secondary data have been collected from the sources like reports of the Planning Commission, Census of India, Statistical Abstracts of Haryana, Labour Department, journal, magazine, internet and other published reports of Government, etc. The appropriate method has been used for data analysis such as- Table, Bar Graph or Bar-Diagram.

RESULTS:

The results related to District-wise Scheduled castes in Haryana through tables and bar diagram are presented as follows:

Table-1. District-wise share of Scheduled castes in Haryana: Census 2011

Districts	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	% age of Scheduled Castes to Total Population
Ambala	11,28,350	2,96,246	26.25
Panchkula	5,61,293	1,01,830	18.14
Yamuna Nager	12,14,205	3,06,743	25.26
Kurukshetra	9,64,655	2,15,128	22.30
Kaithal	10,74,304	2,47,513	23.04
Karnal	15,05,324	3,39,604	22.56
Panipat	12,05,437	2,06,213	17.10
Sonipat	14,50,001	2,69,935	18.61



Rohtak	10,61,204	2,16,889	20.43
Jhajjar	9,58,505	1,70,448	17.78
Faridabad	18,09,733	2,23,799	12.36
Palwal	10,42,708	2,03,123	19.48
Gurugram	15,14,432	1,97,937	13.07
Mewat	10,89,263	75,251	6.90
Rewari	9,00,332	1,82,606	20.28
Mahendragarh	9,22,088	1,56,314	16.95
Bhiwani	16,34,445	3,41,162	20.87
Jind	13,34,152	2,82,351	23.16
Hisar	17,43,931	4,08,785	23.45
Fatehabad	9,42,011	2,84,357	30.20
Sirsa	12,95,189	3,87,381	29.91
Haryana	2,53,51,462	51,13,615	20.17

(Source- Census of India, 2011)

Bar Diagram:

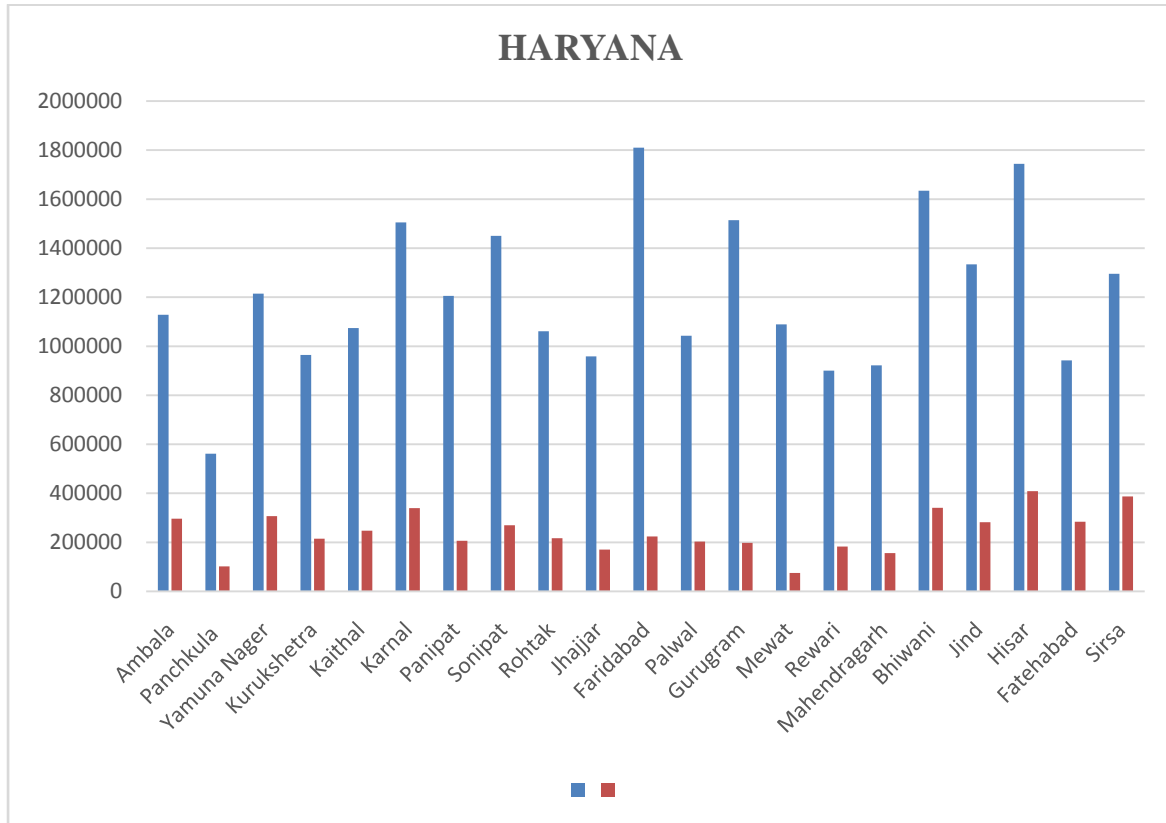


Table- 1 and Bar diagram shows that District-wise share of Scheduled castes in Haryana: Census 2011. The total population of Haryana were 2,53,51,462 and the total Scheduled castes population was 51,13,615. The highest Scheduled castes population was in Hisar and the lowest in Mewat district. According to Census 2011, The scheduled castes population in Haryana was 51,13,615 and 20.17 per cent of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population.

Table-2. Scheduled Castes working population classified into broad industrial Categories in Haryana: 2011 Census

Categories of works	Number of Scheduled castes working Population
Cultivators	74,610
Agricultural Labourers	4,25,961
In Household Industry	23,490
Other Workers	7,23,502
Marginal Workers	5,48,315
Total Workers	17,95,878

(Source: Directorate of census operation, Haryana)

Bar Diagram:

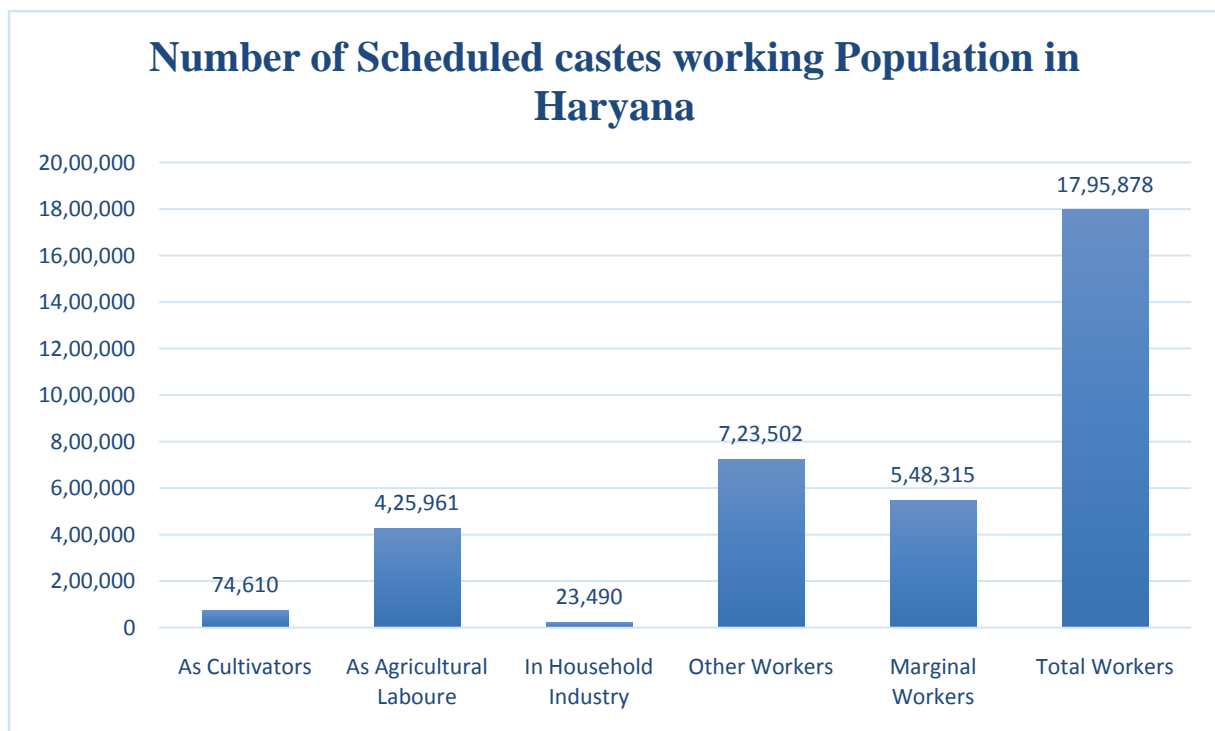




Table-2 and Bar diagram shows that Scheduled Castes working population classified into broad industrial Categories in Haryana. The working population is classified as main workers and marginal workers. Both these workers include cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industrial workers and other workers. The number of Scheduled castes working population in Haryana were 17,95,878. The number of Main workers and Marginal workers in Scheduled castes were 12,47,563 and 5,48,315.

Table-3 Scheduled Castes Population, Literacy and workers in Haryana: 2011 Census

State	Scheduled Castes Population	% of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population	% of Literate Scheduled Castes to total Scheduled Castes	% of total Scheduled Castes Workers to total Scheduled Castes Population
Haryana	51,13,615	20.17	56.91	35.12

(Source: Directorate of census operation, Haryana)

Table-3 shows that According to Census 2011, The scheduled castes population in Haryana was 51,13,615 and 20.17 per cent of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population. The Literate Scheduled Castes to total Scheduled Castes were 56.91 per cent. The total Scheduled Castes Workers to total Scheduled Castes Population were 35.12%.

Conclusion:

The Scheduled castes working people is classified as main workers and marginal workers. Both these labours include cultivators, agricultural labourers, household labours and other labours. The study concludes that According to census 2011, the number of total Scheduled castes workers were 17,95,878 in Haryana who was 35.12 per cent of total Scheduled castes workers to total SC population. Number of Main workers and Marginal workers in Scheduled castes were 12,47,563 and 5,48,315. The Scheduled castes workers were 20.14 per cent of the total workers. Thus, we can say that only 15.03 per cent workers are other castes in Haryana. The Literate Scheduled Castes to total Scheduled Castes were 56.91 per cent only.



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