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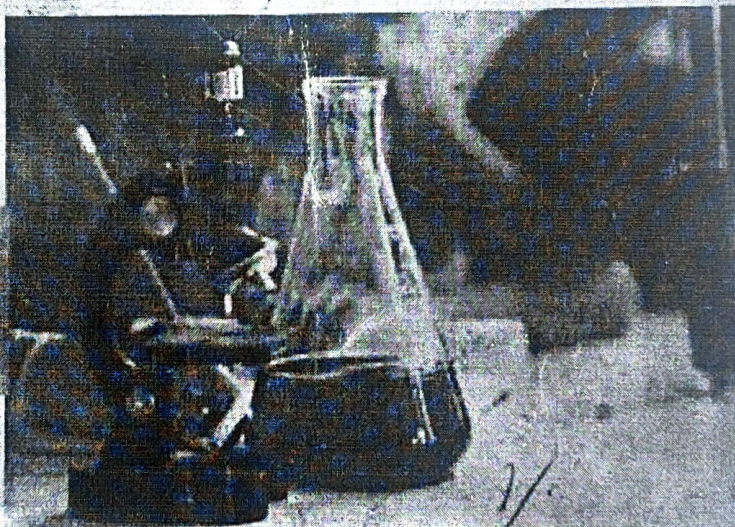
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Dr. POONAM
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PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY

Vol. III



A.S. PRAKASHAN, MEERUT

A Sister Concern of Pragati Prakashan, Meerut

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY

*For B. Sc. III Year (V and VI Semester) Students
of M.D.U./K.U./C.D.L.U.*

Vol. III

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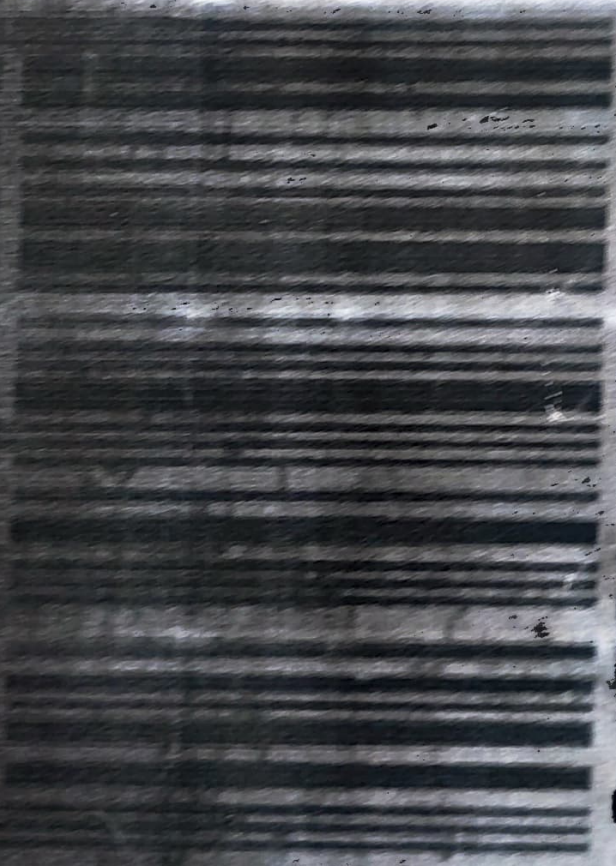
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Education and Caste in India

The Dalit Question

Edited by Ghanshyam Shah,
Kanak Kanti Bagchi
and Vishwanatha Kalaiah

SOUTH ASIA EDITION



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Land ownership and the levels of educational attainment in Haryana

K.V. Chamar, S.K. Chamar and N.K. Chamar

Introduction

Education is an ever-increasing demand in modern Indian society. It helps people in their everyday activities and prepares them for better employment opportunities in life. There is a common belief that education is an effective instrument to effect changes in people's attitudes and aspirations. With such assumptions, the Indian Constitution and successive Indian governments since Independence have invested in strengthening educational programmes and their accessibility to the people belonging to the deprived and backward sections of the Indian society, namely Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and minorities.

However, like all castes, the deprived castes are heterogeneous in their economic condition and the process of their social mobility (Ahmad, 1999). Access to education also is also different within and among the social communities. In a study of the village Sirsa Kheri in the Jind district of Haryana, Chamar and Chamar (2015) analysed the caste-wise levels of educational attainment and observed uneven attainment of education among social groups. They found that among the SCs, only the Chamar caste in Haryana has taken a lead in terms of educational attainment due to their occupational mobility. In another study, Chamar and Rekha (2015) analysed the clan-wise levels of educational attainment of the Chura caste in the village Badli of the Jhajjar district of Haryana. The study shows that in this particular caste, male literacy stood at 74% while female literacy was 65%, with an overall literacy rate of 70%. The largest number of the educated (one who has taken formal education) persons among this caste, forming nearly 44%, had an educational attainment up to 'middle' level only. Furthermore, it was observed that no Chura female had received education beyond graduation. This also indicates gender differentials in educational attainment within social groups. Taking a cue from this, the present chapter seeks to examine the state-level scenario of education among SCs as well as OBCs and general category, that is non-SC/OBCs. In particular, we try to examine: who has greater access to education among SCs, OBCs and non-SCs?

What are the intra-SC differences in educational attainment? What, if any, is the relationship between educational attainment and economic condition? We argue that attainment of education is related to ownership of land and occupational mobility.

Study area

Haryana is one of the most prosperous states of India. It is a landlocked state located in northwestern India. According to the 2011 Census, it covers an area of about 44,212 sq. KM. There are 19 districts, 67 *tahsils*, 114 community development blocks (CD), 106 towns and 6955 (6764 inhabited and 191 uninhabited) villages. The total population of the state is 253.51 lakhs. The total SC population in the study area is 51.13 lakh persons (20.17%). The literacy rate of SCs was 66.85% in 2011. Jat, Brahman, Jat Sikh, Punjabi, Ahir, Gujjar and Kamboj are dominant castes among non-SCs, while among the SCs Chamar, Balmiki and Dhanak are numerically dominant castes.

The study, as a part of the All India Project (Appendix I), is based on data pertaining to 1575 households from 45 villages/towns in five districts (Ambala, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak and Sirsa) with a total population of 7852 persons comprising 4121 males (52%) and 3731 (48%) females. The non-SC sample comprises 24 social groups including Muslims. The major caste Hindus include Jat, Brahmin, Jat Sikh and Baiya of upper castes and Ahir, Gujjar, Kumar and Nai. The SC sample included 14 castes. Of them, Chamar, Balmiki, Dhanak, Bazigar, Odh, Majhabi Sikh and Meghwal are numerically large. The break-up of sample HHs by caste is given in Table 4.1.

Land ownership and education

The majority of the population (65%) in Haryana lives in rural areas, which is a predominantly agrarian economy. In rural areas, land is the basic source of production. Besides income, ownership of land bestows social status in the community. Rawal (2008) found that in the year 2003–04, more than 40% of HHs in rural India did not own land and that the distribution of the ownership of land holdings in India was extremely unequal. In our survey

Table 4.1 Haryana: Sample Households

Social Groups	Rural	Urban	Total
Scheduled Castes	975 (87%)	150 (13%)	1125 (100%)
Non-Scheduled Castes	390 (87%)	60 (13%)	450 (100%)
Total	1365 (87%)	210 (13%)	1575 (100%)

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC, 2012–14 (Haryana)

sample, 72% of general category households, 43% of other backward castes HHs and less than 3% of Scheduled Castes HHs own land. In other words, there is maximum landlessness among SC HHs.

In the general category, most Jats (94%) own land. Land ownership among other communities is as follows: Rajputs 83%, Jat Sikhs 63% and Brahmins 60%. Among the Jats, 6% are landless, while 43% own more than 5 acres of land. In fact, 12% of their HHs own more than 15 acres of land. Among Rajputs, 17% are landless and almost the same proportion own between 5 and 7 acres of land. About 40% of HHs are landless among Brahmins, while one-fifth own more than 5 acres of land. In fact, 12% own 10 acres or more land.

Among the OBCs, 90% Ahirs, 87% Gujjars, 75% Rai Sikh, 73% Kamboj and 40% Kashyap own land. Further, 10% of Ahir HHs are landless and more than one-third of them own 5 acres or more land. Among Gujjars, 12% are landless and 12% have 5 acres or more land. Among the SCs, Meghwal with 22% land ownership are better placed than Ods with 13%, Khatiks with 11%, Chamars with 3% and Mazhabi Sikhs with 2%. All other SCs such as Balmiki, Dhank and Bazigar are landless. About 4% of Meghwal HHs own 5 acres or more land. Among Chamars, 97% are landless and less than 2% own around 2 acres of land.

Further, there is a remarkable difference in the size of land ownership among various social groups. Among the general population, one-fifth (22%) of HHs own between 2.1 and 5 acres of land, while 13.08% own more than 10 acres of land. In the case of 42.61% of OBC HHs, 14.20% of HHs have a very small size of land, that is less than 1 acre, and 6.82% own more than 10 acres of land. Among the 3% of SC land owners, only 0.82% have land ranging from 0.6 to 0.9 acres, 0.72% have 1 to 2 acres of land, 0.62% HHs have land between 2.1 and 5 acres and only 0.20% of HHs own land ranging between 5.1 and 10 acres. All rich farmers with land ownership of more than 20 acres are non-OBCs/SCs.

About 29% of the state population lives in urban areas. A tiny section of the urban population is engaged in agriculture; most of the urban population is engaged in the non-farm sector. Even in rural areas, non-farm employment has expanded in the last 5 decades. In our sample, 9% of SCs as against 21% non-SCs heads of the HHs reported self-employment/business as their main occupation. On the other hand, white-collar employment in government or the private sector has been mentioned as the main occupation by 9% of SCs and 14% of non-SCs. We focus on land ownership as an indicator of economic status.

Education

The total literacy rate of our sample is recorded as 79%. The highest literacy rate (85.82%) is observed among OBCs, which is almost the same as that of the general category (85.65%) but higher compared to

Among the non-SC and graduates. On the other

Table 4.2 Haryana: Levels of Educational Attainment among Social Groups (%)

Social Groups	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Sr. Sec	Under Grad.	Grad	BEd	P.G.	Total%	N
General Population	19	23	26	21	0	7	1	2	100	997
OBCs	27	26	25	18	0	3	0	1	100	720
Others (Muslim)	34	36	21	9	0	0	0	0	100	47
Non-SC	23	25	25	19	0	5	1	2	100	1764
SC	30	31	21	14	0	2	0	1	100	4048
Haryana	28	29	22	16	0	3	1	1	100	5812

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC2012-14 (Haryana)

which have 77% literates. The sex ratio in the sample is 905. The highest sex ratio (917) is recorded among SCs followed by OBCs and the general category.

It was noted that 5812 persons (79%) from our sample are educated. Table 4.2 provides caste-wise level of educational attainment among social groups. Since 70% of our sample constitutes of SCs, their education reflects on the overall aggregate picture of the population under the study. Overall in the sample, 1632 persons (28%) have attained education up to primary level and 1673 persons (29%) up to upper primary. More than 60% of SCs as against 42% of the general and 53% of OBCs have education up to upper primary level. Likewise, on the whole, 1303 persons (22%) obtained education up to secondary and 924 persons (16%) up to senior secondary level. Up to secondary-level education, the gap between general and SCs is 5% with 26% among the former and 21% among the latter. Less than 1% have studied in Teachers' Training College, ITI and polytechnic. At the aggregate level, a total of 183 persons (3%) have obtained education up to graduation level or in other professional courses like BTech. Thirty persons (0.5%) have studied up to BEd. Another 51 persons (0.9%) have obtained education up to postgraduate level including MPhil and PhD. The gap widens between SC and general in higher education, graduation and above. More than 10% of the general population and merely 3% of the SC and 4% of OBCs fall in this category.

Caste-wise levels of educational attainment among non-OBCs and SCs (general population)

Among the non-SC and OBCs, Rai Sikh has the largest proportion of those who have studied up to the primary level (Table 4.3). Only 6% of them are graduates. On the other hand, Rajputs have the highest proportion (12%)

Table 4.3 Caste-Wise Levels of Educational Attainment among General Population (%)

Caste	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Sr. Sec	UG	Graduate	B. Ed	P.G.	Total %	N
Jat	19	21	28	21	0	7	1	1	100	405
Brahman	18	21	26	24	0	7	1	3	100	223
Punjabi	19	32	21	19	0	6	1	2	100	171
Jat Sikh	25	30	24	16	0	2	2	0	100	87
Bania	13	16	39	16	0	11	0	5	100	62
Rajput	24	18	18	15	0	12	0	12	100	33
Rai Sikh	31	19	19	25	0	6	0	0	100	16
Total	19	23	26	21	0	7	1	2	100	997

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC, 2012-14 (Haryana)

of graduates as well as postgraduates. Among the Jats 7% are graduates and 2% have studied up to BEd or postgraduation. We find similar variations among the Brahmins, Jat Sikhs and Banias.

Education among OBCs

Table 4.4 indicates educational attainment among OBCs. On the whole, educational level among them is lower than in upper castes. More than one-fourth (27%) of these castes have a primary level of education. Their proportion is high, above 45%, among Jhinwar, Jogi Nath and Darzi. These castes have only 3% graduates. The largest proportion of educated persons is recorded in Maniyar caste (50%) in 'senior secondary' level. Most of the OBCs do not have anyone in the family who has studied up to graduation level. Only a few persons, between 1% and 3%, who studied up to post-graduation are found only among Sunar, Saini, Khatri and Ahir.

Education among SCs

As far as educational attainment among SCs goes, the largest proportion, more than 60%, have been schooled till primary (30%) and upper primary (31%) level only. The proportions taper beyond this level – 21% up to secondary followed by 14% up to senior secondary level. Like OBCs, 4% of them have studied beyond this – undergraduate level and above (Table 4.5). Educational attainment is uneven across the different SCs. More than 95% educated SC persons have studied up to 'senior secondary' levels. Further, it is recorded that more than 45% educated persons of Darzi, Jhinwar and Jogi Nath castes have studied up to 'primary' level, while Dhobi shared 50% in 'upper primary' followed by Gujjar and Lohar have the maximum share

Table 4.4 Levels of Educational Attainment among Other Backward Castes Population (%)

Caste	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Sr. Sec	UG	Graduate	BE	PG	Total %	N
Ahir	19	19	32	22	1	6	0	1	100	186
Jhinwar	47	29	14	10	0	0	0	0	100	49
Khati	25	26	23	19	0	4	2	2	100	53
Nai	30	32	18	21	0	0	0	0	100	57
Kumhar	23	30	21	23	0	3	0	0	100	61
Saini	23	38	25	10	0	3	0	3	100	40
Jogi Nath	46	14	24	14	0	3	0	0	100	37
Kamboj	34	25	16	20	0	5	0	0	100	44
Lohar	27	29	37	7	0	0	0	0	100	41
Gujjar	16	24	37	24	0	0	0	0	100	38
Sunar	16	19	19	27	3	11	3	3	100	37
Kashyap	33	29	21	17	0	0	0	0	100	24
Mali	30	40	20	10	0	0	0	0	100	20
Darzi	47	26	21	5	0	0	0	0	100	19
Dhobi	25	50	0	25	0	0	0	0	100	8
Maniyar	17	33	0	50	0	0	0	0	100	6
Total	27	26	25	18	0	3	0	1	100	720

Source: ICSSR, ESCAC, 2012-14 (Haryana)

Table 4.5 Haryana: Levels of Educational Attainment among Scheduled Castes Population (%)

Caste	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Sr. Sec	UG	Grad.	B. Ed	P.G.	Total %	N
Chamar	26	30	24	16	0	3	1	1	100	2160
Balmiki	33	33	19	13	0	1	0	0	100	862
Dhanak	35	28	19	14	0	1	0	1	100	406
Bazigar	37	28	21	12	1	2	1	0	100	165
Majhabi Sikh	49	37	7	7	0	0	0	0	100	100
Odhi	39	29	18	11	0	2	0	0	100	132
Meghwal	44	25	8	21	0	2	0	0	100	85
Khatik	36	33	16	16	0	0	0	0	100	45
Sansi	41	44	7	7	0	0	0	0	100	27
Doom	31	31	23	8	0	0	0	8	100	13
Kohli	33	27	20	20	0	0	0	0	100	15
Ramdasia	31	13	38	0	0	19	0	0	100	16
Sikh										
Bawaria	58	25	8	0	0	8	0	0	100	12
Sapera	30	50	20	0	0	0	0	0	100	10
Total	30	31	21	14	0	2	0	1	100	4048

Source: ICSSR, ESCAC, 2012-14 (Haryana)

of educated persons in the 'secondary' level. The largest proportion of educated persons recorded in the Maniyar caste (50%) is in 'senior secondary' level, while Sunar, Saini, Khati and Ahirare were educated till 'postgraduation' level. The Bawaria has the largest share (58%) of educated persons recorded in the 'primary' level, followed by Majhabi Sikh (49%), Meghwal (44%) and Sansi (41%), while half of the educated persons of Sapera caste shared in 'upper primary'. Ramdasia Sikh has the highest share of educated persons (38%) in the 'secondary' and 'graduation' (19%) levels among the SC population. The maximum proportion of educated persons educated till 'senior secondary' level are in Meghwal (21%), followed by Kohli (20%) and Chamar (16%). On the whole, education is encouraged only for the lower levels among all the SCs except Chamar, Dhanak and Doom.

Caste by education ranking among general population, OBCs and SCs

As mentioned earlier, one of the objectives of the present study was to determine the rankings of individual castes in Haryana on the basis of distribution of educated persons at different levels. For this, a weighted aggregate of scores was worked out. The average weighted score among the general population is 296. On the basis of the aggregate weighted score, it is observed that the Rajput caste obtained the first rank in Haryana with a total weighted score of 345, followed by Banias (332) (Table 4.6). Strikingly, Brahman (308) occupied the third position followed by Jat (297) with the fourth rank. It may be noted that Jat, Brahman and Jat Sikh are the dominant castes in the study area not only numerically but also socially. Punjabi, Rai Sikh and Jat Sikh have scored below the average weighted score. The Jat Sikh occupied the lowest position in the levels of educational attainment among the general population in Haryana. Similar differences are found among OBCs (Table 4.7). Sunar and Ahir are at the top and Mali and Darzi are at the bottom in their score of education attainment. Among the SCs, Ramdasia Sikh, Doom and Chamar are at the top and Majhabi Sikh, Sansi and Bawaria are the bottom, with none of them having higher education (Table 4.8).

Differentials in the levels of educational attainment

The difference of highest and lowest percentage among SCs and non-SCs has also been observed in Haryana (Tables 4.9 and 4.10). A large positive difference (11%) among the highest percentage of educated persons at 'primary' level is recorded between Bawaria and Darzi from SCs to non-SCs, followed by Ramdasia and Rajput at 'graduation' level. A major negative difference is observed between Meghwal and Maniyar (-29%) at senior secondary level followed by Ramdasia and Bania (-19%) at secondary level.

Table 4.6 Haryana: Caste-Wise Levels of Educational Attainment and Weighted Score among General Population

Caste	Primary	Levels of Educational Attainment and Weighted Score among General Population																
		Upper Primary		Secondary Education		Senior Secondary		Under Graduate		Graduate		BEd		Postgraduate		Total Score	Rank	
Jat	19.01X1	19.01	21.48X2	42.96	27.90X3	83.70	21.48X4	85.92	00.00X5	00.00	07.41X6	44.46	01.23X7	08.61	01.48X8	11.84	296.51	IV
Brahman	17.94X1	17.94	21.08X2	42.16	25.56X3	76.68	24.22X4	96.88	00.45X5	02.25	06.73X6	40.38	00.90X7	06.30	03.14X8	25.12	307.71	III
Punjabi	18.71X1	18.71	32.16X2	64.32	21.05X3	63.15	18.71X4	74.84	00.00X5	00.00	06.43X6	38.58	01.17X7	08.19	01.75X8	14.00	281.79	V
Jat Sikh	25.29X1	25.29	29.89X2	59.78	24.14X3	72.42	16.09X4	64.36	00.00X5	00.00	02.30X6	13.80	02.30X7	16.10	00.00X8	00.00	251.75	VII
Bania	12.90X1	12.90	16.13X2	32.26	38.71X3	116.13	16.13X4	64.52	00.00X5	00.00	11.29X6	67.74	00.00X7	00.00	04.84X8	38.72	332.27	II
Rajput	24.24X1	24.24	18.18X2	36.36	18.18X3	54.54	15.15X4	60.60	00.00X5	00.00	12.12X6	72.72	00.00X7	00.00	12.12X8	96.96	345.43	I
Rai Sikh	31.25X1	31.25	18.75X2	37.50	18.75X3	56.25	25.00X4	100.0	00.00X5	00.00	06.25X6	37.50	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	262.50	VI
Gen. Pop.	19.26X1	19.26	23.47X2	46.94	26.08X3	78.24	20.66X4	82.64	00.10X5	00.50	07.02X6	42.12	01.10X7	07.70	02.31X8	18.48	295.88	Av.

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC 2012-14 (Haryana)

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC 2012-14 (Haryana)

Table 4.7 Haryana: Caste-Wise Levels of Educational Attainment and Weighted Score among Other Backward Castes Population

Caste	Educational Attainment and Weighted Score among Other Backward Castes Population																		Rank
Primary	Upper Primary		Secondary Education		Senior Secondary		Under Graduate		Graduate		BEd		Postgraduate		Total Score				
Ahir	19.35X1	19.35	19.35X2	38.70	32.26X3	96.78	21.51X4	86.04	00.54X5	02.70	05.91X6	35.46	00.00X7	00.00	01.08X8	08.64	287.67	II	
Jhinwar	46.94X1	46.94	28.57X2	57.14	14.29X3	42.87	10.20X4	40.80	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	187.75	XV	
Khati	24.53X1	24.53	26.42X2	52.84	22.64X3	67.92	18.87X4	75.48	00.00X5	00.00	03.77X6	22.62	01.89X7	13.23	01.89X8	15.12	271.74	IV	
Nai	29.82X1	29.82	31.58X2	63.16	17.54X3	52.62	21.05X4	84.20	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	229.80	IX	
Kumhar	22.95X1	22.95	29.51X2	59.02	21.31X3	63.93	22.95X4	91.80	00.00X5	00.00	03.28X6	19.68	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	257.38	VI	
Saini	22.50X1	22.50	37.50X2	75.00	25.00X3	75.00	10.00X4	40.00	00.00X5	00.00	02.50X6	15.00	00.00X7	00.00	02.50X8	20.00	247.50	VII	
Jogi Nath	45.95X1	45.95	13.51X2	27.02	24.32X3	72.96	13.51X4	54.04	00.00X5	00.00	02.70X6	16.20	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	216.17	XIII	
Kamboj	34.09X1	34.09	25.00X2	50.00	15.91X3	47.73	20.45X4	81.80	00.00X5	00.00	04.55X6	27.30	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	240.92	VIII	
Lohar	26.83X1	26.83	29.27X2	58.54	36.59X3	109.77	07.32X4	29.28	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	224.42	XI	
Gujiar	15.79X1	15.79	23.68X2	47.36	36.84X3	110.52	23.68X4	94.72	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	268.39	V	
Sunar	16.22X1	16.22	18.92X2	37.84	18.92X3	56.76	27.03X4	108.12	02.70X5	13.50	10.81X6	64.86	02.70X7	18.90	02.70X8	21.60	337.80	I	
Kashyap	33.33X1	33.33	29.17X2	58.34	20.83X3	62.49	16.67X4	66.68	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	220.84	XII	
Mali	30.00X1	30.00	40.00X2	80.00	20.00X3	60.00	10.00X4	40.00	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	210.00	XIV	
Darzi	47.37X1	47.37	26.32X2	52.64	21.05X3	63.15	05.26X4	21.04	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	184.20	XVI	
Dhobi	25.00X1	25.00	50.00X2	100.0	00.00X3	00.00	25.00X4	100.0	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	225.00	X	
Maniyar	16.67X1	16.67	33.33X2	66.66	00.00X3	00.00	50.00X4	200.0	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	283.33	III	
OBC	26.81X1	26.81	25.70X2	51.40	24.58X3	73.74	18.47X4	73.88	00.28X5	01.40	03.19X6	19.14	00.28X7	01.96	00.69X8	05.52	253.85	AV	

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC 2012-14 (Haryana)

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC 2012-14 (Haryana)

Table 4.8 Haryana: Caste-Wise Levels of Educational Attainment and Weighted Score among Scheduled Castes Population

Caste	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary Education		Senior Sec.		Under Graduate		Graduate		BEd		Postgraduate		Total Score	Rank
Chamar	25.69X1	25.69	29.95X2	59.90	23.75X3	71.25	15.79X4	63.16	00.37X5	01.85	02.96X6	17.76	00.96X7	04.20	00.88X8	07.04	250.85	III
Balmiki	32.95X1	32.95	33.41X2	66.82	19.49X3	58.47	12.76X4	51.04	00.35X5	01.75	00.93X6	05.58	00.12X7	00.84	00.00X8	00.00	217.45	VII
Dhanak	34.98X1	34.98	28.33X2	56.66	19.46X3	58.38	14.29X4	57.16	00.25X5	01.25	01.48X6	08.88	00.49X7	03.43	00.74X8	05.92	226.66	V
Bazigar	36.97X1	36.97	27.88X2	55.76	20.61X3	61.83	11.52X4	26.08	00.61X5	03.05	01.82X6	10.92	00.61X7	04.27	00.00X8	00.00	218.88	VI
M.Sikh	49.00X1	49.00	37.00X2	74.00	07.00X3	21.00	07.00X4	28.00	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	172.00	XIV
Odhi	39.39X1	39.39	28.79X2	57.58	18.18X3	54.54	11.36X4	45.44	00.00X5	00.00	02.27X6	13.62	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	210.57	X
Meghwal	43.53X1	43.53	24.71X2	49.42	08.24X3	24.72	21.18X4	84.72	00.00X5	00.00	02.35X6	14.10	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	216.49	VIII
Khatik	35.56X1	35.56	33.33X2	66.66	15.56X3	46.68	15.56X4	62.24	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	211.14	IX
Sansi	40.74X1	40.74	44.44X2	88.88	07.41X3	22.23	07.41X4	29.64	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	181.49	XIII
Doom	30.77X1	30.77	30.77X2	61.54	23.08X3	69.24	07.69X4	30.76	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	07.69X8	61.52	253.83	II
Kohli	33.33X1	33.33	26.67X2	53.34	20.00X3	60.00	20.00X4	80.00	00.00X5	00.00	00.0X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	226.67	IV
R.Sikh	31.25X1	31.25	12.50X2	25.00	37.50X3	112.5	00.00X4	00.00	00.00X5	00.00	18.75X6	112.5	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	281.25	I
Bawaria	58.33X1	58.33	25.00X2	50.00	08.33X3	24.99	00.00X4	00.00	00.00X5	00.00	08.33X6	49.98	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	183.30	XII
Sapera	30.00X1	30.00	50.00X2	100.0	20.00X3	60.00	00.00X4	00.00	00.00X5	00.00	00.00X6	00.00	00.00X7	00.00	00.00X8	00.00	190.00	XI
TOTAL	30.41X1	30.41	30.56X2	61.12	21.15X3	63.45	14.35X4	57.40	00.32X5	01.60	02.22X6	13.32	00.42X7	02.94	00.57X8	04.56	234.80	AV

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC, 2012-14 (Haryana)

Table 4.9 Difference in Levels of Educational Attainment among Social Groups in Haryana (%)

Social Groups	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Sr. Sec.	UG.	Graduate	BEd Others	PG.
General to Other Backward Castes	-7.55	-4.46	4.50	8.76	-0.90	22.98	5.74	12.96
General to Scheduled Castes	-11.15	-14.18	14.79	25.24	-1.10	28.80	4.76	13.92
Other Backward Castes to Scheduled Castes	-3.60	-9.72	10.29	16.48	-0.20	5.82	-0.98	0.96

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC 2012-14 (Haryana)

Table 4.10 Differentials among Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes in Haryana

Educational Levels	Difference Between Highest Value			Difference Between Lowest Value		
	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	Difference	Scheduled Castes	Non-Scheduled Castes	Difference
Primary	Bawaria (58.33)	Darzi (47.37)	10.96	Chamar (25.69)	Bania (12.90)	12.79
Upper Primary	Sapera (50.00)	Dhobi (50.00)	00.00	Ramdasia Sikh (12.50)	Joginath (13.51)	-01.01
Secondary	Ramdasia Sikh (19.21)	Bania (38.71)	-19.50	Majhabi Sikh (07.00)	Jhinwar (14.29)	-07.29
Senior Secondary	Meghwal (21.18)	Maniyar (50.00)	-28.82	Majhabi Sikh (07.00)	Darzi (05.26)	01.74
Under Graduate	Bazigar (00.61)	Sunar (02.70)	-02.09	Dhanak (00.25)	Brahman (00.45)	-00.20
Graduate	Ramdasia Sikh (18.75)	Rajput (12.12)	06.63	Balmiki (00.93)	Jat Sikh (02.30)	-01.37
B Ed	Chamar (00.96)	Sunar (02.70)	-01.74	Balmiki (00.12)	Brahman (00.90)	-00.78
Postgraduate	Doom (07.69)	Rajput (12.12)	-04.43	Dhanak (00.74)	Ahir (01.08)	-00.34

Source: Compiled by Authors. ICSSR: ESCAC 2012-14 (Haryana)

A negative difference has also been found in the level of educational attainment at 'undergraduate', 'BEd' and 'postgraduate' from SCs to non-SCs. The large positive difference (13%) among lowest percentage from SCs to non-SCs is also recorded in the level of educational attainment at primary level between Chamar and Bania, and a small difference is observed between Majhabi Sikh and Darzi at senior secondary level (Tables 4.9 and 4.10). An insignificant

Table 4.11 Total Score and Rank of Educational Attainment among Social Groups

Levels of Educational Attainment	Social Groups							
	General Population		Other Backward Castes		Scheduled Castes		Non-Scheduled Castes	
Primary	19.26 X 1	19.26	26.81 X 1	26.81	30.41 X 1	30.41	22.72 X 1	22.73
Upper Primary	23.47 X 2	46.94	25.70 X 2	51.40	30.56 X 2	61.12	24.72 X 2	49.44
Secondary Edu.	26.08 X 3	78.24	24.58 X 3	73.74	21.15 X 3	63.45	25.34 X 3	76.02
Senior Secondary	20.66 X 4	82.64	18.47 X 4	73.88	14.35 X 4	57.40	19.44 X 4	77.76
Undergraduate	00.10 X 5	00.50	00.28 X 5	01.40	00.32 X 5	01.60	00.17 X 5	00.85
Graduate	07.02 X 6	42.12	03.19 X 6	19.14	02.22 X 6	13.32	05.27 X 6	31.62
B Ed	01.10 X 7	07.70	00.28 X 7	01.96	00.42 X 7	02.94	00.74 X 7	05.18
Postgraduate	02.31 X 8	18.48	00.69 X 8	05.52	00.57 X 8	04.56	01.59 X 8	12.72
Total Score	295.88		253.85		234.80		276.32	
Rank	First		Second		Third			

Source: ICSSR: ESCAC2012-14 (Haryana)

difference is found between Dhanakand Brahman at undergraduate (-0.2%), Dhanak and Ahir at postgraduate (-0.3%) and Balmiki and Brahman at BEd (-0.8%) levels from SCs to non-SCs.

Finally, it is recorded that general population has obtained first rank with total weighted score of 296, followed by OBCs (254), and SCs (235). The significant difference of total weighted score (42) has also been recorded among SCs and non-SCs in Haryana (Table 4.11).

Conclusion

There is uneven growth of educational attainment across social groups and also among non-SCs/OBCs, OBCs and SCs. General population has obtained first rank with total weighted score of 296 due to *large share of land ownership* and better economic status followed by OBCs (254), which have *moderate share of land ownership*, and SCs (235), which have poor economic status and *very small share of land ownership*. A significant difference in total weighted score of 42 has also been recorded among SCs and non-SCs in Haryana. For this chapter we have only taken land ownership to suggest economic status. But with the growth of the non-farm sector, other avenues for income generation have also emerged. Ownership of land facilitates better education, which opens up other opportunities. SCs begin their journey for new opportunities from a disadvantaged position as only handful of them own land, and too very little. That obstructs their educational growth.

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Undertaking

I, Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Assistant Professor of Geography, Govt. College Julana certifies that my one research paper which title "**Land Ownership and Levels of Educational Attainment in Haryana**" was published in book "**Education and Caste in India**" Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, London and New York pp.-63-75 and other research paper which title "**Access to Sources of Lighting among Households in Rural India**" was published in journal "**Punjab Geographers**" Volume-16, pp.-75-94 as named of S.K. Chamar whereas Dr. Sanjay Kumar and S.K. Chamar are the name of single person.

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