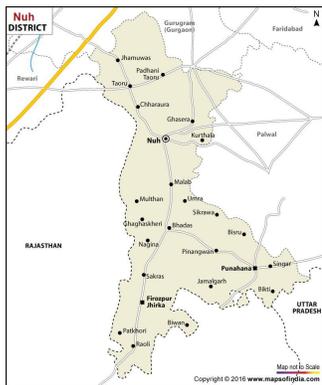


District Nuh (Mewat) At A glance

Nuh district (Earlier officially known as Mewat district) is one of the 22 districts in the Indian state of Haryana. There are four Sub-Divisions in this district Nuh, Ferozpur Jhirka, Punahana and Taoru It has an area of 1,860 square kilometres (720 sq mi) and 1.09 million population. It is bounded by Gurugram district on the North, Palwal District of Haryana on East and Alwar District of Rajasthan on the South and West and its boundaries also touch with Bharatpur District of Rajasthan. Nuh district's some area also touch with Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh Near Bichhor Village and Nai Village of Punahana Tehsil. It is predominantly populated by the agriculturists Meos.



Geographically, Mewat District is situated between 26-degree and 30-degree North latitude and 76-degree and 78-degree East longitude. The district was created as Mewat district by taking areas from Gurgaon district and the Hathin Block of Faridabad district on 4 April 2005. However, Hathin sub-division was moved to the new district of Palwal in 2008. The district was renamed Nuh in 2016 as Mewat is a cultural region which spans the state of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

The district comprises Nuh, Taoru, Nagina, Ferozpur Jhirka, Indri, Punhana and Pinangwan blocks, 431 villages and 297 panchayats. There were 512 villages and 365 panchayats in district before Hathin Block was transferred to Palwal district

Historical background

Mewat- Land of the Meos, has its genesis in its tribal inhabitants, the Meo tribals, who are agriculturalist. The area is a distinct ethnic and socio-cultural tract. The Meos, who trace their roots to the early Aryan invasion of Northern India, call themselves Kshatriyas and have preserved their social and cultural traits to a surprisingly large extent, unlike the other tribes of nearby areas.

During the regime of the Tughlak dynasty in the 14th century A.D., these people embraced Islam but till today, they have maintained their age-old distinctive ethno-cultural identity.

Historically, the region has been extremely turbulent and has been subject to repeated invasions and resultant plundering throughout the post-Vedic period, largely due to the situational peculiarity of the area and the non-sub-jugative attitude of the people. The destruction and devastation over the centuries resulted in backwardness and gross under-development of both the area and its proud people.

Demographic details

According to the 2011 census, Nuh district had a population of 1,089,406. The district had a population density of 729 inhabitants per square kilometre (1,890/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 37.94%. It has a sex ratio of 906 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 56.1%. The literacy rate in Mewat is appallingly low, particularly in case of females. For Muslim women in Mewat, the literacy rate ranges 1.76 % to 2.13 %, the lowest in the country

According to the Census of India 2001, the total population of district was 993,617 (including Hathin Block of district Palwal) of which 46,122 (4.64%) lived in urban areas and the major chunk 947,495 (95.36%) of the population lived in rural areas. Out of the total population of 993,617, there are 524,872 males and 468,745 females. The SC population is around 78,802. The total numbers of households are 142,822 out of which 135,253 (95%) are in rural areas and remaining 7,569 (5%) are in urban areas. The total number of BPL households are 53,125 including Hathin Block.

The main occupation of the people of Mewat district is agriculture and allied and agro-based activities. The Meos (Muslims) are the predominant population group and are completely agriculturists. They perceive themselves as such, with a sense of pride. The agriculture in Mewat is mostly rain fed except in small pockets where canal irrigation is available. Agriculture production measured in terms of crop yield per hectare in Mewat is comparatively low to the other districts of the State. Animal husbandry, particularly dairy is the secondary source of income for people of Mewat and those who live closer to the hilly ranges of Aravali also keep a few sheep and goats. Milk yields are not so low in the district, however, due to heavy indebtedness most of the farmers are forced to sell the milk to the lenders at lower than normal price, which

drastically reduces their income from the milk. The poultry population in Mewat district is much less in comparison to other districts of Haryana State.

Mewat has remained a region of backwardness even after independence. The area lags behind the rest of Haryana on almost every yardstick of development indices, even though the farthest point of Mewat is no farther than 145 Km. from the National Capital of India.

SOIL

The soil of the district is light in texture, particularly sandy, sandy loam and clay loam. The upper hills are mostly barren.

AGRICULTURE

The total population of district Mewat according to the 2001 Census was 993617 of which 46122 i.e. 4.64% was urban and 947495, i.e. 95.36% was rural. The average household size in rural Mewat was 7. The Meos (Muslims) are the predominant population group and are virtually completely agriculturist. They perceive themselves as such, with a sense of pride. The agriculture in Mewat is mostly rain fed except in small pockets where canal irrigation is available. Agriculture production measured in terms of crop yield per hectare in Mewat is comparatively low.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry is the secondary source of income. Those who live closer to the hilly ranges of Aravali also keep sheep and goats. Milk yield is not so low, but due to heavy indebtedness the income from the' milk is much reduced, as many farmers have to sell the milk to the lender at lower than normal price. The poultry population in Mewat is much less than in rest of Haryana.

CLIMATE

Mewat falls under the Sub-Tropical, Semi-arid climatic zone with extremely hot temperature in summer. Dryness of air is standard feature in Mewat except during the monsoon season. May & June are the hottest months of the year with the temperature ranging from 30 C to 48 C, January, on the other hand is the coldest month with temperature ranging between 4 C to 25 C. Strong dusty winds are conspicuous during summer.

RAINFALL

The annual rainfall varies considerably from year to year. The maximum rainfall is experienced during the monsoon season, which reaches its peak in the month of July. The principal precipitation occurs during monsoon period from June to September when about 80% of the rainfall is received. The average rainfall varies from 336 mm to 440 mm in the district.

HUMIDITY

Humidity is considerably low during the greater part of the year. The district experiences high humidity only during the monsoon period. The period of minimum humidity (less than 20%) is between April and May.

WIND

During the monsoon, the sky is heavily clouded, and winds are strong during this period. Winds are generally light during the post-monsoon and winter months.