

CHAPTER - 3

STUDY AREA PROFILE

Haryana emerged on the political map of Indian union on the November 1st 1966 as a result of bifurcation of bilingual state of Punjab under the Punjab State Reorganisation Act. Passed by the Indian Parliament. It is one small but progressive state.

3.1) Historical Perspective:

Haryana has been the land of ‘Rishis and Munis’ in the honorary past and a place where the battle of Mahabharata was fought and lord Krishna delivered his spiritual message ‘Geeta Ka Updesh’ on Kurukshetra. The fate of his country had been decided many a times in battle of Kurukshetra, Tarori and Panipat¹.

The origin of the name of Haryana is traced to different sources and has been explained in several ways. According to one view Haryana is derived from Hindi word “Haryali” i.e. greenery which indicates that at one time it was a rich and fertile land. Another view is that at one time this region was covered by “Haryal- Ban”, i.e dense forest. Some people trace the origin of the name of Raja Harish Chandra of Oudh, who is said to have first settled in this part of the country while Maharaja Krishan, an eminent scholar, has suggested that it may have been derived from “Harana” (robbery) once prevalent in the area².

G.C Avasthi has traced the name of Haryana back to the Rig Veda itself. According to G.C Avasthi, Varujaj who ruled over the trace used ‘Haryana’ as a qualifying adjective and the area come to known as such. Rahul Sanskritiyana a reputed scholar, held the name to be a corrupt form of Haridhankya a term used in ancient literature for this area. An historian name Budh Parkash connects ‘Haryana’

¹Sharma, S.K., Haryana Past and Present (ed) vol-1, Mittal publication, Near Delhi, 1007 p-17

² Singh Mandeep Harvinder Kaur , Economic Development of Haryana , Deep & Deep Publications , New Delhi , 2004, p-1

with 'Abhirayana', as the region was populated by the Ahirs during the post Mahabharata period.³ According to H.R. Gupta, Haryana is corrupt form of 'Aryana' the home of the Aryans, as Rajputana is the land inhabited by the Rajputs. Bhattiana the above of Bhattis and Ludhiana the habitat of Lodhis. This view seems to be more plausible. Similar view is held by some other scholars also. According to eminent historians like A.C Das and R.K Mukheraji the original home of Aryans was the region called Haryana. The bank of the fabulous Saraswati was their earlier settlement. It was from here that they later migrated to other part of India, Asia and Europe. It appears that during the proto historic period, Haryana was the main centre of the Aryan settlements and the region in all probability as argued by H.R. Gupta, was the name to this fact.⁴

'A Gateway to North India' the region has been the scene of many wars. As years rolled by successive streams of Huns, the Turks and the Tughlaqs invaded India and decisive battles were fought on this land. At the end of the 14th century, Tamur led an army through this area to Delhi. Later the Mughals defeated the Lodhis in the historic battle of Panipat in the year 1526. Another decisive battle was fought in the year 1556 at this year site, establishing the supremacy of the Mughals for centuries to come.⁵

Towards the middle of 18th century the Marathas had established their sway over Haryana. The intrusion of Ahmad Shah Durrani into India, culminating in the third battle of Panipat in the 1761, marked the end of the Marathas ascendancy and the rapid decline of the Mughals Empire, landing ultimately to the advent of the British rule.⁶

³ Ibid, p- 2.

⁴ Sharma S.K, Haryana Past & Present, op.cit P-18

⁵ Dhankhar J.S(ed), Haryana past & present, Sanjay Parkashan, New Delhi, 2003, P-7.

⁶ Ibid

The history of Haryana is the saga of the struggle of a virile, righteous, forthright and proud people. From ancient times the people of Haryana have borne the main brunt of invaders and foreign hordes with their known traits of bravery and valour. In 1857, the region as a whole revolted against the British rule. Rao Krishna Gopal of Rewari, who was a Kotwal, led the freedom of movement. Raja Nahar Singh of Ballabgarh, Nawabs of Jhajjar and Farukhnagar, who turned rebels, was hanged in Delhi and their states were confiscated. Beside a large number of people from this region who rose in revolt, met the same fate. But the flames of freedom struggle kept on burning. When the Indian National Congress came into being it received support from all freedom loving people of this region. Three important leaders – Din Dayal Sharma, Babulal Mukund and L. Murlidhar attended the second session of Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1886. Lala Lajpat Rai, who was a practicing lawyer at Hisar also participated in forth session of Allahabad in 1888.⁷

The region did not lag behind in participating in civil disobedience movement. The number of people arrested from Rohtak – an important city of Haryana – during the civil disobedience movement of 1921, 1930–1932 and 1941–1942 topped the list in the whole country. Furthermore, the youth from this region joined the Indian National Army in a large number and fought bravely under the inspiring leadership of Netaji Subash Chander Bose.⁸

Before 1857, this region formed a part of the North Western province (modern U.P). In 1857, this region played a very important significant part in the mutiny. This angered the Britishers and they tagged it with the Punjab, probably as a design to punish the people of Haryana for participating in the movement of 1857, it remained the part of Punjab from 1857 to 1966. As a part of Punjab the people of this region

⁷ Chahar S.S., Dynamics of Electrol Politics in Haryana, vol. 1, Sanjay Parkashan, New Delhi, 2004, p-2

⁸ Ibid

had been neglected even before the participation of the country in 1947. Therefore, the people of this region had been demanding the formation of Haryana as a separate state.⁹

3.2) Formation of Haryana a new State:

Demand of the formation of Haryana as a separate state of India was very feeble before independence. The idea of separate state Haryana was mooted by Swami Satya Nand and Shadi Ram (an advocate in Lahore) in 1923. The matter was discussed at 'The All India Jat Students conference' held at Meerut in 1928. Deshbandhu Gupta, the Editor of 'Tej' also started the movement for the formation of a separate 'prant'. The proposal for formation of Haryana was also put forward before the Indian Statutory Commission.¹⁰

Partition of India on the ground of religion had shaken the Congress leaders and they were scared that the demand for linguistic re-organisation of India might lead to the growth of a number of national communities and could add to the number of partitions whereas even the one that had taken place had been very painful and cruel. But the demand for the formulation of linguistic provinces was emphasized by people like Pattabhai Sittaramaya who argued that the whole problem must be taken up as the first and foremost problem to be solved by Constitutional Assembly.¹¹

To advise the Constitutional Assembly in its deliberations upon the question of linguistic states, a Linguistic Provinces Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of S.K. Dar, a former judge of the Allahabad High Court. The Commission's report, which was submitted in December 1948, put before the Assembly a strong case against the immediate formation of linguistic states. The Dar Commission's report was received with great disappointment throughout India. It was

⁹ Rai Gulshan, Formation of Haryana, (op.cit p-13)

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ibid, pp.4.5

alleged that since all the members of the Commission were from the Hindi speaking areas, they were unsympathetic to the demand for redistribution right from the beginning.¹²

People of this region realized that they have not given due respect and opportunities as compared to the people of Punjab region. They felt that Punjab administration is neglecting them and not responding to their problems. So, there was among the people of the area a demand of separate state. At the same time Akali Dal advocated for a new state based on culture, language and minorities.¹³

The demand for the formation of Haryana was reiterated at a one day political conference held at village Mohouti (Panipat) in the first week of January 1956 under the president ship of Shri Ram Sharma. His demand was once again raised at the 'Vishal Haryana Prant Convention' held at Rohtak on 21 November 1957 and it was again revived at a largely attended public meeting held at Rohtak on December, 1963.¹⁴

Due to all above mentioned reasons there was a sense of dissatisfaction among the people whole of the Punjab state especially those belonging to Haryana region during the government of Sardar Partap Singh. At the same time Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta and Asaf Ali were demanding for Delhi in which Haryana was supposed to be included. On the other hand Sikhs were demanding for division of Punjab based on minority.¹⁵

In 1956 Indian Government formed a State Restructuring Commission which has to redefine the boundaries of states based on language. This commission rejected

¹² Ibid, pp. 179–183.

¹³ Sharma Minakshi, Haryana Samanya Gyan, Raj Publishing House, New Delhi, 2001, P-29

¹⁴ Rai Gulshan, Formation of Haryana op.cit – p-179 - 183

¹⁵ Sharma Minakshi, Haryana Ka Samnya Gyan op.cit – p- 30

the demand of division of Punjab, but suggested to include Patiala and East Punjab in Punjab and Mahendergarh and Jind in Haryana region respectively.¹⁶

But the real problem remained as such because the majority of people in Haryana were Hindus and they were not agreed to accept Punjabi as State language and medium of instruction in educational institutions so in 1960. Central Government envisaged a plan according to which Hindi and Punjabi speaking regions were to be identified and government consent was given to both the languages in their respective regions. However even this step could not resolve the problem.¹⁷

At last in 1965 Indian Government constituted a parliamentary Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Hukam Singh. On the recommendation of the committee Punjab Boundary Commission was constituted in March 1966 headed by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court. On the recommendation of this commission, Punjab reconstruction Act was passed by parliament. In this way after a long struggle, Haryana was formed as 17th state of India on 1st November, 1966.¹⁸

3.3) GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES:

3.3.1) Location and Extension:

Geographically the Haryana state is located in the North–Western part of India. It stretches from 27° 39’ to 30°55’ north latitude and 74 ° 28’to 77 ° 36’ East Longitude. The Administrative boundaries of Haryana state have been changed from time to time due to political conditions, but the geographical and natural boundaries of the state have remained the same. The boundaries of Haryana state are found in River Ghagger in South West, Shiwalik hills in North East, River Yamuna is in the East and Aravali hills are in the South and the Desert in the South West.¹⁹

¹⁶ Ibid,p-29

¹⁷ Ibid, p- 39

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Census of India 2001, Series – 7, Haryana, Chandigarh.

HARYANA AT A GLANCE

Geographical Situation	:	27°39' to 30°55' North latitude and 74°28' to 77°36' East longitude
Situation	:	North Eastern State of India
Formulation	:	November 1 st , 1966
Area	:	44,212sq.km (1.3 percent Area of India)
Area wise position in India	:	20
Capital	:	Chandigarh (Haryana & Punjab)
High Court	:	Chandigarh
Division	:	4(Rohtak ,Hisar, Ambala, Gurgaon)
District	:	21(Panchkula,Ambala, Hissar, Kurukshetra, Kernal, Panipat,Sonipat,Jind, Kaithal, Sirsa,Yamunanagar, Fathebad,Rohtak,Jhajjar, Rewari,Gurgaon, Mahendergarh,Bhiwani, Mewat,Palwal,Faridabad, Kaithal)
Sub-Division/ Teshil/Sub-Teshil	:	173 (54 Sub-Division, 75 Teshil and 44 Sub-Tehsil)
Block /C.D Block	:	119
Cities/ Turban	:	106 (Faridabad the largest city of state)
Villages	:	6955
Parliament Member	:	15 (5 Rajya Sabha, 10 Lok Sabha)
Legislature	:	One house Legislature
Total Legislature Members	:	90 (17 reserved)
Zila Parishad in State	:	21
Panchayat Samities	:	119
Total Gram Panchyat	:	6083
Total Population of the state	:	25,353,081 (2.09 percentage of India's total population)

(According to 2011 census)

Rural population	:	15,029,260 (71.1 percent of total population of the state)
Urban population	:	6,115,304 (28.9percentof the total population of the state)
Male Population	:	13,505,130
Female population	:	11,847,951
Population Growth rate (2001–2011)	:	19.90percent
Highest Population Growth Rate	:	Gurgaon (73.90percent)
Lowest Population Growth Rate	:	Jhajjar (8.70percent)
Sex Ratio	:	877 Female per 1000 Male
Birth Rate (2008)	:	23/1000
Death Rate (2008)	:	6.9/1000
Child Death Rate	:	54/1000
Density of Population	:	573 per sq. km
Highest Density Population	:	Faridabad (2,298)
Lowest Density Population	:	Sirsa (303)
Total Literacy Rate of the State	:	16,904,324 (76.64percent)
Male Literacy rate	:	9,991,838 (85.38percent)
Female Literacy Rate	:	6,912,486 (66.77percent)
Position at Country Level	:	22
Service Holders	:	8,377,466 (39.6percent of the total population of the state)
Total Residences in the State	:	3,161,833 (2,149,368 in Rural and 1,012,465 in Urban)
Total Families in State	:	3,712,319 (541,980 from Rural and 11, 70,339 from Urban)

Sources: Singh Jagjeet, Haryana Samanya Gyan, Aarihant Publication, New Delhi

3.3.2) AREA AND POPULATION:

Haryana is one of the smallest State of India. The Area of the state is 44,212 sq. km. It is bounded by the state of Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi in the east, while in the North and North East is Himachal Pradesh, an orchard state. The union territory Chandigarh and Punjab state are located in the North West of Haryana. Rajasthan bounded the state of Haryana on South and West side.²⁰

According to 2011 Census, the total population of the state is 25,353,081 out of which 13,505,130 (53.26percent) are males and 11,847,951(46.73percent) females. There are 877 females per 1000 males in the state as compare to 933 females for 1000 males in India. The Rural population is 15,029,260(71.1percent) and the remaining 6115304(28.9percent) as Urban. The population of state constitutes 2.09percent of the total population of India. The density of population is 573 per sq. km. The total Literacy rate of the state is 16,904,324(76.64percent) out of which 9,991,838 (85.38percent) are males and 6,912,486(66.77percent) Females. Thus Haryana state rank 16th position in population size among the states and union territories of India.²¹

3.3.3) Climate and Rainfall:

The climate of Haryana is one of the sub-tropical continental monsoon types. The annual rainfall in Haryana varies from 25 cm in Western Hisar districts to 110 cm in Eastern Ambala district. The amount of rainfall increases in the direction from Southwest to Northwest of the state. The annual temporal distribution pattern is in the nature of short wet months or weeks and long spells of dry months. There are large variations in the monthly and weekly weather. However, the period from July to

²⁰ Census of India 2001, series-7, Haryana, Chandigarh, Director, Census operations, Haryana.

²¹ Haryana Population, Census 2011.

September which is the peak precipitation period, accounts for 80 percent of annual rainfall.²²

3.3.4) Soil:

Formed almost entirely of Alluvium, Haryana state is situated towards the depressions of the rivers Ganga's and Indus. It is a broad level plane standing nearly on the watershed between the basins of the two rivers. It is a vast ground of moist land. In the Ghaggar the deposits of the alluvium are of the recent type. They consist of coarse sand and some silt regularly deposited by the rivers and small mountains streams of the Indo Gangetic water shed.²³

In the south-western part a great deal of windblown sand has been piled up in the form sand dunes. These dunes are sometimes many meters height and extend many kilometres in length. The alluvium is covered by sand making the region as arid and unproductive as a desert. The only parts useful for cultivation in this region are the places, where due to some region or other, sand does not collect. Such places are locally called 'Tals'.²⁴

3.3.5) Hilly area:

There are hardly any hilly tracts in Haryana except a few in Panchkula and Yamunanagar districts and the range of Aravalli chain in Gurgaon Districts. In Panchkulla, the hilly areas are generally devoid of vegetation. The track around Kalesar and Morni, however is more valuable. The Kalesar area covers about 49 Sq. km in the eastern corner of the Jagadhari Tehsil of Yamunanagar District while the Morni (hills) tract includes about 65 sq. km of low hills in the Shivalik formation of

²² <http://statefloryana.nic.in> visited 08/09/2012

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Dhankhar J.S. (ed), past and present, op.cit, p-15

Panchkula district which also serves as a connecting link between the Himalayas and the Plains.²⁵

There are also some high ridges running throughout the tract from the north – west to south east with numerous super branching out in all directions. These hills are known as the Morni (average elevation about 1065metres) and Tipra (elevated about 1370 metres) ranges. In conformation and character it belongs to the outer range of the Himalayas. They are separated by the Valley of Ghaggar River. The highest point in the tract is the Karoh peak (1499 meters) on the Nahan border. The whole area differs completely from the rest of the district both in its physical features, its history and the races of its inhabitants.²⁶

In the Gurgaon district, the hills ranges are connected with the great Aravali range. It forms the Western border of the district from the South-Western corner of the Firozpur Tehsils, to a point opposite the town of Nuh.

3.4) Administrative set up:

As far as the administrative set-up of the state of Haryana is concerned. It comprises of 4 divisions, 21 Districts, 54 Sub-Divisions, 75 Tehsils, 45 Sub-Tehsils, 119 Blocks, 106 Towns, and 6,955 Villages. From the political point of view the state has been divided into 15 Parliamentary and 90 Assembly constituencies, 21 Zila Parishads, 119 Panchyat Samities, and 6083 Gram Panchayat.

3.5) State Economy:

Haryana since its inception has created a place of distinction for itself as it contributes close to 3 percent of Indian national Income. It has marched ahead with

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Dhankhar J.S. (ed) Past and Present, oi.cit. p-30

leap and bounds in the field of agriculture, industry, canal irrigation, rural electrification, roads etc. The state economy has remarkably grown at a high rate, generally exceeding the national growth rate since 1999–2000 and averaging close to 7 percent growth. Food grain yield has always been much higher than the national–average—the second highest in the country after Punjab. The growth in the agriculture sector increased from an annual average of 1.2 percent in nineties to 3 percent since 2000.²⁷

The industrial growth in Haryana has been marvellous in all spheres of Industrial activity. Peaceful Industrial climate, excellent law and order situation, better infrastructure facilities, simplified, rules and procedure, cosmopolitan ambience and the new industrial policy of 2005 have made Haryana a perfect destination for investment. The share of manufacturing sector in the Gross state Domestic Product is among the highest in the country. This sector, which grew at an average annual rate of 7.6 percent in the nineties, much higher than the national rate of 6.6 percent has not tampered its growth to fall in line with the country at 7 percent in the decade so far. The state continues to attract industrial investment and the 11.1 percent implementation ratio of the proposed industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) since 1991 stands it in good stead for future proposal. Haryana is third largest exporter of the software among the Indian states and is also one of the most preferred destinations for Information Technology and its allied services.²⁸

On the employment front, Haryana has stayed in line with the national trends as the percentage of non-worker to the total population is around 60 percent. It is interesting to note that the female work participation rate has increased dramatically

²⁷ Arora SC and R.K. Prabhakar, A Report on - The Implementation of the 74th constitutional Amendment Act in Haryana, University Grand Commission, March 2009 ,p p.62-63.

²⁸ Ibid, p- 63

from 15.6 percent in 1995 and 39.5 percent in 2005. The employment generated here in Haryana has grown at fastest rate in the country at 8.8 percent between 1998 and 2005.²⁹ Following are the main aspects of economy of Haryana.

3.5.1) Agriculture and Irrigation:

The agriculture is the economy of main stay of the Haryana as about two-third of its working population earns their lively hood from this sector. State is said to be ‘Green Bowl’ of India. The focus of economic planning in the state has been to increase agricultural production. The main crops grown are wheat, rice, sugarcane and cotton, but the state took up production of oilseeds in a bit to resuscitate its farming sector. Haryana has also a vibrant dairy sector and its agriculture and livestock output feed into the agro processing and dairy industry in the state. The state is fast emerging as one of the leading states in the field of horticulture as the main stress has been on the development of fruits, vegetables, mushroom, floriculture etc.³⁰

The state government is also encouraging farmers to adopt Green House technology for production of seasonal vegetables and flowers. Haryana is on the threshold of Blue Revolution also. Fish culture is also being accepted by the farmers as a secondary occupation. Beside it has also been decided to establish Herbal Park in the state to promote the cultivation of medicinal plants. The state has Asia’s biggest Agriculture University at Hisar.³¹

Haryana is a beneficiary of multipurpose project in Sutlej and Beas sharing benefits with Punjab & Rajasthan. Major irrigation project are western Yamuna Canal and Gurgaon Canal system. Haryana has raised water from lower level to higher level

²⁹ Ibid, p-63

³⁰ www.haryanaagriculture.nic.in

³¹ Ibid

and driver slopes. It is new endeavour that gave practical shape to the lift irrigation for the first time in India.³²

3.5.2) Industry:

The state has made rapid strides in the industrial sector. It has emerged as a big industrial estate spreading its magnetic entrepreneurial cities like Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Gurgaon, Dharuhera, Manesar, Bahadurgarh, Ambala, Bhiwani, Sonapat, Panipat, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri' at where quality industrial goods like Cars, scooters, motorcycles, refrigerators, textiles, woollen garments, stationary wares, cycles, tractors, glass-wares, scientific goods, electronics goods utensils etc. are manufactured to be marketed in various parts of the world. At present the state has total 9,954 registered factories in which total 681,416 workers are working.³³The state government has planned to develop Economic Hubs are along the Kundli–Manesar–Palwal expressway and also at the strategic location in all over Haryana. It is pertinent to note that during the year 2006–2007 a number of projects under Public- Private Partnership made have been initiated in the state viz. Nano-city at Raipur Rani (Panchkulla) and multi–product SEZ's at Gurgaon, Ambala and Kundli with an investment running into millions of rupees.³⁴

3.6) TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITIES:

3.6.1) Roads:

Haryana is one of the several states of the country have excellent road network connecting various towns and cities of the neighbouring states. Some parts of the state

³² Ibid

³³ Economic Survey of Haryana, Economic and Statistical Adviser Planning Department, Government of Haryana, 2007-2008, p-62

³⁴ Ibid

are within the National Capital Region (NCR) and are located at a short distance from Delhi. A good network Express Highways and state Highway also serves other parts of the state. Haryana Roadways also provides bus services within the state and to neighbouring states. Haryana has the distinction of linking all villages with metalled roads. Road have been stretched to 29,524 km. from nearly 5,100 in 1966. In 2009-2010 it increases 27,053 km. in which 1,462 km are National Highways, 2,511 km. are State Highways and 1,471 km. are main districts roads and 21,429 km. are approach roads. At present the state has 24,093 km. length of metalled road and 6,757 villages connected with Pucca roads.³⁵

3.6.2) Railways:

The state of Haryana has well developed network of railways and highly developed railway station. The main railway station is at Chandigarh, the capital of Haryana. Apart from that, Delhi has four railway stations, which are within approachable distance from any part of Haryana. The city like Gurgaon and Faridabad borders New Delhi hence can be approached from the New Delhi railway station. Other towns such as Ambala, Panipat, Kernal, Rohtak, and Rewari have their own Railway station. Rail routes from Delhi to Agra, Ajmer, Fierozpur and Chandigarh cross through the state. The famous railway workshop at Jagdhari is located in District Yamunangar. In 1966-67 total length of the railway track was 3,245 km. and 1999-2000 it has increased to 3,726 km.³⁶

³⁵ Economic Survey of Haryana, op.cit, p-62

³⁶Statistical Abstract of Haryana, op.cit, p-12

3.6.3) Aviation:

There are five aerodromes in the state viz. Pinjore, Karnal, Hisar, Bhiwani and Narnaul. The state capital Chandigarh provides excellent air services to the commuters, and it is linked with Ludhiana and Amritsar. It also has a daily air service to New Delhi. Some part of Haryana like – Gurgaon, Faridabad is also very close to the Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi, which also provides an easy access to the state.³⁷

3.7) Tourist Centres:

With a network of 44 tourist complexes named after birds and set up along the National/ State Highways and at Districts, Sub-Divisions and towns and places around Delhi, tourism in Haryana has virtually been taken to the doorsteps of the people. Some of the tourist's complex are Blue Jay, Badkhal Lake, Dabchick, Jungle – Babbler, Karnal Lake, Kala Teetar, Kingfisher, Parakeet, Magpie, Rajhans, Skylark, Maina, Sultanpur-bird-sanctuary, Suraj Kund, Bhindawas Lake and Yadvindra Garden. Beside the International famous Suraj Kund Craft Mela is held every year in the month of February so as to promote Indian arts and handicrafts. The 'Mango Festival' and the 'Kurukshetra Festival' have become popular annual events.³⁸

3.8) SOCIAL VIEWS:

3.8.1) People and Culture:

The people of Haryana are simple –straight - forward, enterprising and hardworking. Since Ancient times, they have survived many upheavals, holding the traditional glory and greatness of the level to this day. They have preserved their old religious and social traditions. They celebrate festivals like Teej, Janamasthi,

³⁷Singh Jagjit, Haryana Samnya Gyan, Aarihant Publication, New Delhi,2011

³⁸ Ibid

Dushera, Deepawali, Holi etc. with great enthusiasm and traditional flavour. The region has its popular folk song and musical instruments. The women are diligent and assist the man folk on the farms. The people have simple food habits. They are known for their love for cattle and abundance of milk and curd in their diet. The state is cradle of rich Indian culture heritage. Its strong political will and undiluted commitment to national objectives which has opened new vistas of hope and aspirations, not only for the people of the state, but also for all those, who are aspiring to visit Haryana or invest in this fast developing state.³⁹

The state represents a diversity of language, religion and cast. Majority of the people are Hindi speaking and only 28 percentspeak Punjabi, Urdu and other languages. The dialects are Mewati, Ahirwati and Bangru. The Jat the most dominant caste from 35 percent, Ahir 8 percent, Gujjars 4 percent, Rajputs 5 percent (which includes 2 percent of Meo Muslims of Gurgaon) while Rors and Sainis and Tyagis 1.5 percent each. Beside these caste 23 percent of the state population consist of refugees from West Punjab who migrated after the partition of the country in 1947. They include Sikhs, the most of them having adopted the agriculture as their vocation. But the Hindus refugees are concentrated in cities and towns and constitute a class by themselves. The Backward Casts consist of Artisans, Kumhars, Nias, Telis and Khatiks etc. The Schedule castes which are 19.07 percent of the state population include the Chamars, Balmikies, Khatiks and Dhanaks. They remaining 4 percent come from miscellaneous cast.⁴⁰

³⁹ Sharma Minakshi, Haryana Samanya Gyan, Raj Publication, New Delhi, 2008, p-78

⁴⁰ Chahar S.S, Dynamics of Electrol politics in Haryana,op.cit,p-13

Politically the people of the state are quite enlightened and quite awakened and politics is mainly dominated by caste considerations. The state has 10 parliamentary and 90 assembly constituencies.

3.9) Health:

Haryana Government has provided good health facilities to its citizens through a well-connected network of 78 Government Hospitals, 109 Community Health Centres, 402 Primary Health Centres, 3176 Sub-Centres and 193 Dispensaries, 2 Dental Hospitals, 146 Family Welfare Centres, 517 Aayurvedic Hospitals and many Private Hospitals. In addition, there is the University named Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Science at Rohtak, a Medical collage at Agroha, Hisar, Kalpana Chawala Health School at Karnal, Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Health Vidalya Khanpur Kalan (Sonipat) and All India Medical Science (AIMS-II) in Jhajjar.⁴¹

3.10) Literacy:

According to 2011 Census the total Literacy (excluding 0-6 age group) in Haryana state is 16,904,324(76.64 percent) in which males literacy are 9,99,1838 (85.38 percent) and females are 6,9122,486 (66.77 percent). It is not less worthy that literacy rate in the state both for males and females is comparatively higher than the national average for male literates (76.04 percent) and females (54.04percent).⁴² In 2011 total population was 12,093,677 (67.9percent). The state literacy growth rate is 9.95 percent (76.64–67.09) in 2011 comparison to 2001 census. The table 3.1 shows the Comparison of 2011–2001 literacy rates.

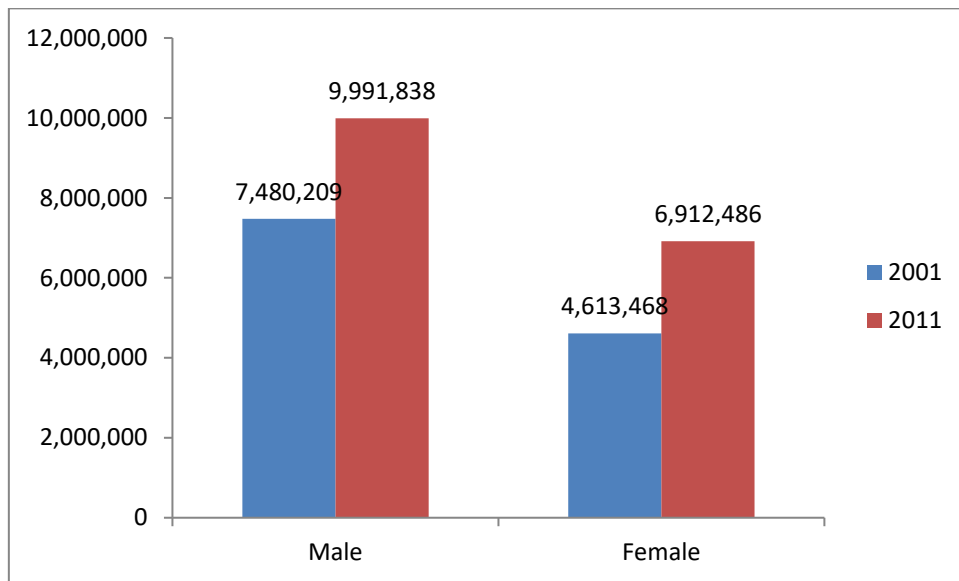
⁴¹ Economics survey of Haryana, op.cit, p.9.

⁴² <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/Haryana> visited 8/3/2013

Comparison of 2011–2001 literacy rate

TABLE-3.1

Year	Literate population	Percent age	Male	percentage	Female	Percentage
2001	12,093,677	69.7	7,480,209	78.5	4,613,468	55.7
2011	16,904,324	76.64	9,991,838	85.38	6,912,486	66.77



Source: Haryana population Census 2011.co.in

Haryana is one of the progressive State of India, so far as the provision and expansion of Primary Middle and higher education is concerned. It has 13,052 primary Schools, 3,476 Middle Schools, 3,306 High Schools and 2,576 Senior Secondary Schools and 32 Aarohi School in government sector. Besides, 9 universities (including one of Central University of Haryana), 654 Arts and Science Colleges, 141 Engineering and Technical Colleges, 112 Centre Schools and 19 Jawahar Novadya Schools. Further, Haryana is the first state of introduce the prestigious project on Education through Satellite (EDUSAT). There is also a proposal to build a world class education city to provide facilities to students for all

over the country. Great stress has been given by the Haryana Government to increase literacy level of state. Primary education has been announced as a basic right to every native of the state.⁴³

3.11) District Jhajjar:

3.11.1) Historical Background:

Jhajjar is the important district of Haryana State. Originated about eight hundred years ago. Jhajjar city has many pages of history engulfed in it. Historical building, mausoleums, water pools heaving at their banks give the reflection of the historical tradition of this city. At the time of Gori's attack on the king, Prithvi Raj in 1191 A.D., the area of Jhajjar was a deserted forest. There was the town named Malokan in the East of present Jhajjar city, mostly inhabited by Jats. Delhi and its adjoining area were affected worst in the battle between Gori and Prithvi Raj.⁴⁴

The town was destroyed by Muhammad Gori and re-established by a Jat clan. It was taken from the Nawabs of Farrukhnagar by the Jats chief Suraj Mal, and afterwards fell into the hands of Walter Reinhardt husband of Bagun Sumru. Jhajjar was assigned to George Thomas in 1794 and on annexation in 1803 was granted to Nawab Nijabat Khan. The estate was confiscated in 1857 wing to the disloyalty of the ruling chief, Abdur Rehman Khan, who was hanged for his share in the mutiny. Jhajjar became for a short time the headquarters of district of that name, which was created in 1867. Jhajjar was reconstituted as a new district which consisted of the area of Narnaul and Dadri but after some time, its status as district was forfeited and as a Tehsil it was annexed to district Rohtak.⁴⁵

⁴³ <http://www.census2011.co.in>

⁴⁴ http://www.jhajjar.nic.in/about_district.aspx.visited27/08/2012

⁴⁵ Sharma S.K., Haryana- past and present volume 1, Mittal Publication New Delhi, 2005, p-33

3.12) Name Derivation:

Jhajjar is one of the important district the 21 districts of Haryana state, India. Jhajjar district was carved out on July 15, 1997. Earlier July 15, 1997 it was the part of district Rohtak. The district headquarter is situated in Jhajjar town at a distance of about 65 KM. from Delhi about 35 KM. From Rohtak, about 52 KM. From Rewari district, about 55 KM. From Bhiwani and about 40 KM from Gurgaon district. There are different views about the name of Jhajjar districts. The town is said to have been founded by one 'Chhaju' and 'Chajjunagar' was changed to Jhajjar. It is also derived from 'Jharnaghar', a natural fountain. A third derivation is from Jhajjar, a beautiful land good artistic water vessel named 'Jhajjar' or 'Jajjari' made here.⁴⁶

The place is known for its warriors and participation of people in the freedom struggle. Nawab of Jhajjar "Abdul Rehman Khan" showed his bravery in the war of 1857 and made sacrifices for the country.⁴⁷ After independence more than 200 brave men have scarified their lives for mother land. At present 14,680 citizens of Jhajjar District are in Armed and Military forces and more than 10,000 are serving in various security services.⁴⁸

JHAJJAR AT A GLANCE

Geographical Situation	:	28 ⁰ 33' North to 28 ⁰ 42' South latitude and 76 ⁰ 28'45" west to 76 ⁰ 84'15" East longitude
Map Direction	:	South District State of Haryana
Formulation	:	July 15, 1997
Area	:	1834 sq. km (3.77percent of total area of the state)

⁴⁶ D.C office Jhajjar

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ District Soldier Board ,Jhajjar, Haryana

Tehsils	:	4 (Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Beri, Mathenhail)
Sub-Tehsil	:	Salhawas
Block	:	5 (Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Beri, Matanhail, Salhawas)
Sub-Division	:	3 (Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Beri)
M.C.	:	3 (Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Beri)
Villages	:	261
Gram Panchyats	:	247
Panchyat Samities	:	5
Total Population of the District	:	956,907
(According to Census 2011)		
Male population	:	514,303
Female population	:	442604
Sex-Ratio	:	861/1000
Total Population Growth Rate	:	8.73percent
Rural Population	:	74.60percent
Urban population	:	25.40percent
Population Density	:	522 per sq. km
Proportion to the Haryana Population	:	3.77percent
Average literacy Rate of District	:	679,836(80.80percent)
Male Literacy Rate	:	401,472(89.40percent)
Female Literacy Rate	:	50,510(71percent)
Total Child Population (0-6Age)	:	115,659
Male Population (0-6 Age)	:	65,249
Female Population (0-6 Age)	:	50,510
Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	:	834/1000

Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	:	12.10 percent
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	:	12.69 percent
Girls Proportion (0-6 age)	:	11.41 percent

Sources: Haryana Population Census 2011

3.13) Location Description:

The Districts lies in the South East of Haryana State. Jhajjar district headquarter lies on the N.H.71 and is situated at a distance of 65 km from New Delhi, The National Capital of India. The district lies between 28⁰33' North and 28⁰ 42' South latitude and 76⁰28'45''West and 76⁰ 84'15'' East Longitude. On its North lies the Rohtak Sub-Division of Rohtak District and in the South lies the Sub-division of Rewari Districts. In the East lies Tikri Border of National Capital of India and in the West lies Charkhi Dadri Sub-Division of Bhiwani District.⁴⁹

3.13.1) Area and Population:

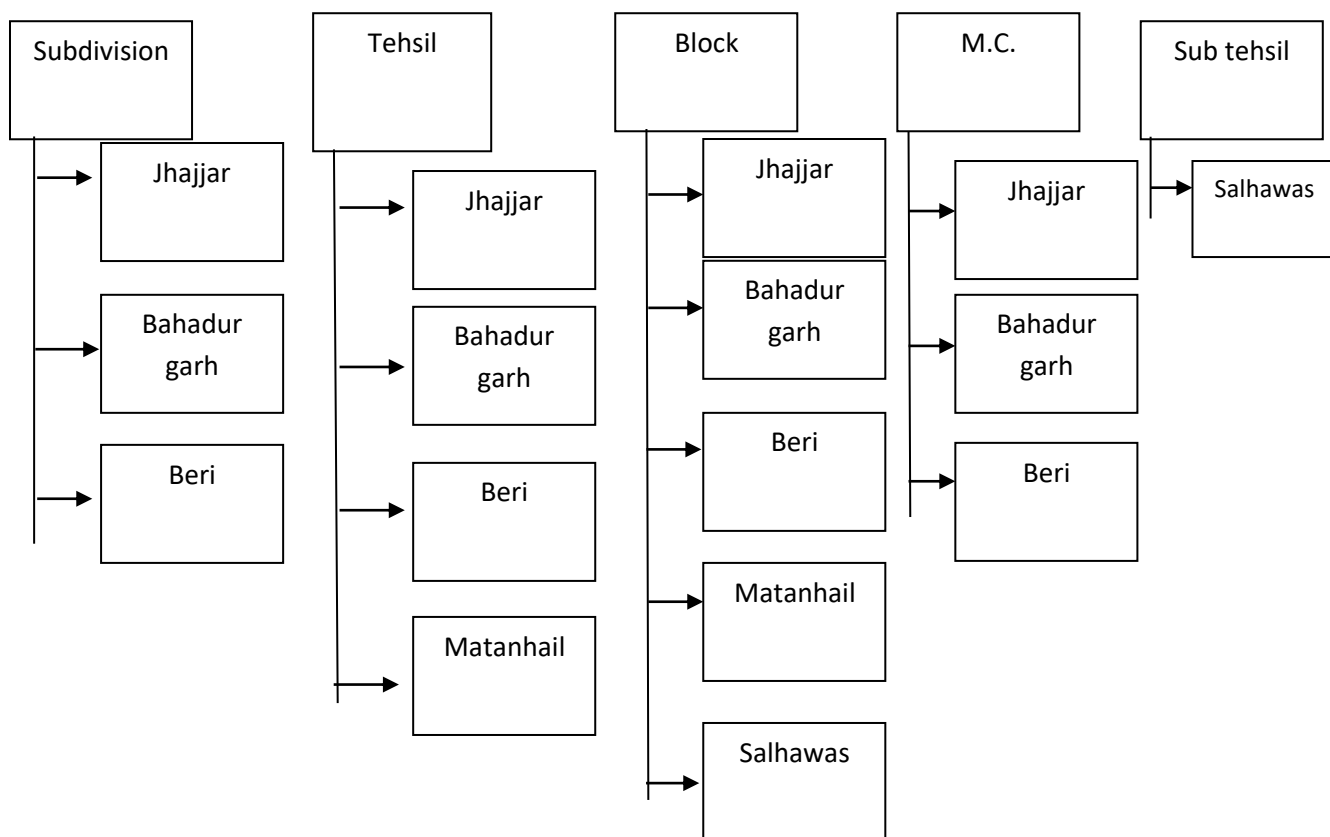
The district is having an area of 1834 sq.km. This is 3.77 percent of total area of the state. As per the census 2011, totals population of the district is 956,907, in which males are 514,303 and females are 442,604. Growth rate of the district is 8.73percent in 2001-2011. There are 861 females per 1000 males in the district. The rural population is 74.60percent of the total population. Population density is 522 persons per sq. km.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ <http://www.jhajjar.nic.in/aboutdistrict.aspx>

⁵⁰ Ibid

3.14) Administrative Setup:

As far as the administrative setup of the district Jhajjar is concerned. It is



Source: DC office record District Jhajjar

According to 2011 Census district Jhajjar comprises of three Sub-Division (Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh and Beri), 4 Tehsils (Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Beri, Matanhail), five blocks (Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Beri, Matanhail and Salhawas), three municipal council (Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh and Beri), one sub tehsil (Salhaawas). There are 262 villages, 247 Gram Panchayats, five Panchayat Samities.⁵¹

Education:

When district Jhajjar came into existence it is one of the best district in the field of education having many reputed institutions. At that time there were 5

⁵¹ D.C. Office, Jhajjar

Government Senior Secondary School, 102 Government High Schools and 42 Middle School.⁵²Now according to 2011 census the total literacy rate of district Jhajjar is 679,836 (80.80percent) in which 401,472(89.40percent) are males and 50,510 (71percent) are females. The literacy rate of the district Jhajjar is 80.80percent is much higher than the State Haryana literacy rate i.e. 76.64 percent.

Table-3.2 : District Jhajjar Education Profile

Sr. No	Institution/ School/Colleges	Total
1	Primary School	342
2	Middle School	56
3	Secondary & Senior Secondary School	171
4	Colleges	10
5	Novadya Vidalya	1
6	Centre School	1
7	Industrial Training Institute	4
8	Gurukul	1

Source: www.jhajjar.nic.in

There are 10 degree colleges (7 govt. and 2 Semi Govt. Colleges, 1 self-financed degree collage) in which 3 post graduate colleges and 7 under graduate colleges, 171 Senior Secondary Schools and 200 High Schools, 156 Middle Schools, 342 Primary Schools, 1 Centre School, 1 Navodya School and 1 Gurukul functioning in the district. There are many technical institutions 4 I.T.I's, 1 Government polytechnic collage and a large number of private school and polytechnics, B.Ed. and Engineering Colleges in district Jhajjar.

⁵² www.Districtjhajjar.nic.in visited 4/5/2013

3.16) Health:

Haryana Government has provided good health facilities to its citizens. When Jhajjar district was created on July 15, 1997 its population was 871,441 (Urban 124,893 and Rural 746,548). There were 30 bedded hospitals, 5 CHC's, 127 Sub-Centres covering 262 villages. There are two General Hospitals at Kharhar and Beri. There is Employees State Insurance (E.S.I) dispensary in Bahadurgarh and two Mother Child Health (M.C.H.) centres at Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh respectively. Haryana Government Community Health Centre (CHC) and (PHC). District Jhajjar and block Bahadurgarh has 100 bedded hospital having Multispecialty services, with round the clock casualty services, one Blood Bank situated at General Hospital, Jhajjar.⁵³

Table-3.3: Current Profile of Public Health in District Jhajjar

Sr. No.	Hospitals/ Centres	Total
1	Allopathic Hospital	03
2	Ayurvedic Hospital	29
3	Unani Hospital	01
4	CHC'S	13
5	PHC	22
6	Dispensaries	08
7	Sub Health Centre	128
8	Private Hospital	35
9	General Hospital	04
10	Blood Bank	01

Source: C.M.O. Office, Jhajjar

⁵³ <http://www.jhajjar.nic.in/aboutdistrict.aspx.vivited,27/08/12>

3.17) District Agriculture Profile:

Jhajjar district came into view as a result of Rohtak district on 15 July, 1997. The total Geographical area of 163,505 hect and uncultivated land is about 2,400 hect. About 14000 hect land is irrigated by Canal 77,974 hect land irrigated by Tube well. The crop intensity of district is 140 percent which varies year to year because the ground water is faulty.⁵⁴

3.17.1) Rainfall and Climate:

The climate of the district is sub-tropical, semiarid, continental and monsoon type. The main rainy season is from July to September by South West monsoon. The average rainfall is 580 mm. The weather during May and June is dry and hottest. The maximum Temperature reaches up to 45⁰ C, while in winter season minimum temperature falls up to 4⁰ C in the month of January. Sandy dust cyclones are common in summer season.⁵⁵

3.17.2) Soil:

District Jhajjar is the part of indo-Gangetic alluvial plane. The sediment consists of sand, silt, gravel and kankar etc. The soil texture varies from sandy to clay heaving a heterogeneous composition with frequent calcium carbonate layers at shallower depths. The Sahibi River basin in parts of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh blocks are sandy loam in texture yellowish and brown in colour. The organic Carbon, Nitrogen and Phosphorous are low with medium to high potash. The soil of Mathenhail and Salhawas block are sandy to sandy loam in texture. Light in colour deficient in organic Carbon, low in Nitrogen and Phosphorous with medium to high available Potash. 8 percent of the area is affected by salinity and alkalinity

⁵⁴ www.district Jhajjar agriculture profile.nic.in visited 6/3/2013

⁵⁵ Ibid

problem due to poor drainage brackish water and compact kankar layer below root zone.⁵⁶

3.17.3) Cropping Patterns:

The major crops of the district are:

Kharif- Bajra, Jawar, Guar, Arhar, Paddy, Cotton, Sugarcane, Till, Groundnuts, Soyabean and Moong

Rabi - wheat, barley, Sarson, and gram etc.

3.18) Industrial Profile:

Industrially district Jhajjar is one of the fast developing district of Haryana having good industrial base with 1510 small scale industries, 37 large and medium units. The majority of industrial units are concentrated in Bahadurgarh. Bahadurgarh is the emerging hub which is famous for Glazed Tiles, Steel Pipes, Biscuits and Sanitary ware products. Other prestigious industrial units in district Jhajjar are M/S Surya Roshni Ltd, M/S Somany Ceramics Ltd., Hindustan sanitary wares and industrial Ltd., Marino Panel products footwear Ltd., Austentic Creations Pvt, IUP Jindal Metals and Alloys Ltd.⁵⁷

3.19) Ground Water Condition:

In the district ground water occurs under semi confined to unconfined aquifer conditions. The unconfined aquifers are tapped by dug wells whereas the semi confined aquifers are tapped by shallow tube wells, which are 37,000 out of which 3,455 are electric motor driven and 33,545 are Diesel engine driven.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ District statistical abstract Jhajjar, 2009-2010,p-2

⁵⁷ http://www.jhajjar.nic.in/about_agriculture visited

⁵⁸ Ibid

3.19.1) Depth of water level:

The water table in the area of the district ranges from minimum 1.37 meters to maximum 20.72 meters below ground level. (June,2005) 95.01 percent of the area fall under 10 meters of water level depth.

3.19.2) Ground water Quality:

Ten millions years ago most of the area of the district was submerged under bay of ocean hence the quality of ground water is saline at deeper depths because of seepage for intensive network of canal and drainage system, the quality of ground water near and along the water bodies fresh to marginal. As per June, 2005, 13.5percent of area falls under fresh quality of ground water, 52percent under marginal to marginal saline and of the 34.5percent under salina zone.⁵⁹

3.20) Beri Block:

Beri is a town, a municipal committee, a tehsil and a block in Jhajjar district in state of Haryana in northern India. Beri is located 65 km. northwest of Delhi and is a trading centre. The first Chief Minister of Haryana, Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, was from Beri. Beri has locally famous temple dedicated to the goddess Bhimeshwari & Lord Krishna. Beri is a tehsil or a block. There are 36 villages in Beri block. According to 2001 census the area of the block is 309.96 Sq. KM with population of 119,261 person in which 63,908 are males and 55,353 females. Scheduled Cast population of the block is 22,889 out of which 12,257 males and 12,632 females. The literacy rate of the block is 71.56percent. The male literacy rate is 84.13 percent and female 57.25 percent. The sex ratio of Beri is 867 females per thousand males.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ Ibid

⁶⁰ B.D.O. office, Block Beri

3.2.1) Matanhail block:

Matanhail is a Block and Tehsil in Jhajjar District of State Haryana. It belongs to Rohtak Division. It is in the 234N Altitude. It is located 21 km. towards west from District Headquarters Jhajjar and 282 km from State Capital Chandigarh. Matanhail block is bounded by Salhawas block towards south, Beri block towards North, Jhajjar block towards East and Dadri block(District Bhiwani) towards West. Jhajjar, Charkhi Dadri, Rohtak, Bhiwani and Rewari are the nearly cities to Matanhail. This place is in the border of Jhajjar District, Bhiwani District and Rewari District. When Jhajjar was created a new district Matanhail was already a block. It has 43 villages with area of 315.90Sq.km. According to census 2001 total population of the block is 102,240. The males are 53,397 and females are 47,843. The Scheduled cast population is 19,764 in which males are 10,652 and females are 9,112. The literacy rate of the block is 59.01 percent in which male literacy rate is 62.77percent and female are 37.28percent.⁶¹

3.22) Jhajjar Block:

Jhajjar is a district, tehsil and block. It belongs to Rohtak Division. It was created as a tehsil in 1884. After independence when Punjab and Haryana were combined it used to be Tehsil of Rohtak district. Jhajjar block is bounded by Beri block towards North, Bahadurgarh block towards East, Sampla block in West and Matanhail block in South. According to 2001 census the total area of the block is 474.56Sq.km. The total population of the Jhajjar bock is 343,423 in which 183,809 males and 159,514 females. The Sex ratio of the block is 867 females per 1000 males. In block Jhajjar 64,322 persons are Scheduled Caste in which 34,604 are males and 29,718 are females. The Literacy rate of the block is 68.66percent in which

⁶¹ B.D.O. Office, Block Matanhail

80.87percent persons are males and 54.80 are females.⁶² There are 73 villages and 71 gram panchyat in Jhajjar block.⁶³

3.23) Bahadurgarh Block:

Bahadurgarh is a Tehsil and block. It belongs to Rohtak Division. It was formed in 1973 by transferring 55 villages from Jhajjar Tehsil. Bahadurgarh block is bounded by Jhajjar block towards West, New Delhi towards East, and Sampla Tehsil in North. When Bahadurgarh Tehsil was created its area was 423.99Sq.km. According to 2001 census there are 64 villages and 62 village Panchyats in it.⁶⁴ The total population of block is 222,291 out of which 121,641 are males and 100,650 are females. The Scheduled Caste population of the block is 38,302 in which 20,985 are males and 17,317 are females. The Literacy rate of the block is 72.29percent and the sex ratio of the Tehsil is 821 female per1000 males.⁶⁵

3.24) Salhawas Block:

Salhawas is a Block/Sub Tehsil in Jhajjar District of Haryana State. It is in the 230 m altitude as out sea level. It belongs to Rohtak Division. It is located 29 km. towards west from District Headquarters Jhajjar, 298 km. from State Capital Chandigarh towards North. Salhawas block is bounded by Nahar Tehsil towards West, Matanhail Tehsil towards North, Jatusana Tehsil towards South and Kanina Tehsil towards West. Jhajjar, Charkhi Dadri, Rewari, Mahendergarh are the nearby cities to Salhawas. This place is in the border of Jhajjar District and Rewari District.⁶⁶ According to 1991 census Salhawas was a Block of Rohtak District. When Jhajjar was created as a new District of Haryana state in 1997. It was made a block of

⁶² District Statistical Department, Jhajjar

⁶³ B.D.O,Office,Block Jhajjar

⁶⁴B.D.O, Office, Block Bahadurgarh

⁶⁵ B.D.O, Office, Block Bahadurgarh.

⁶⁶ www.onefivenine.com/india/villages/Jhahhar/Salhawas, visited 24/9/13

Jhajjar district. At present there are 36 villages panchayat in block. According to 2001 census total area of the block is 293.77 sq. km. With population of 74,298 out of which 39,010 are male and 35,234 are females. The Scheduled caste population is 12,825 in which 6,782 are male and 6,033 are females. The literacy rate of the block is 60.16percent in which 62.20 are male and 37.80 are females.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ B.D.O. Office, Block Salhawas.