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INTRODUCTION

As the land resource is non replaceable and non- producible with its finite extent, it is major constraint to the balanced development of the state . Union territory of Chandigarh forms the capital of the Haryana State. It is bounded on the north by Punjab State, on the south and southwest by Rajasthan State, on the north- east by Himachal Pradesh , on the south –east by Delhi and the Yamuna River forms a natural boundary in the east Separating Uttar Pradesh (Fig 1). There are 21 districts in Haryana in 2014 as against 11 in 1975-76 .Haryana is primarily an alluvial plain. Soils constitute its major natural resource and agriculture is its main stay. Besides, it shares the Siwalik

foothills in the north and Aravalli hills in the south. After its formation, Haryana followed a deliberate policy to take of its proximity to Delhi. New industrial and residential estates were established in its neighborhood. As strong influence of this national capital of India on the economy and society of the state was a natural outcome.

LEVELS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HARYANA

Abhilasha¹ and Dr.Kaluram²

¹ Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Geography ,OPJS University , Churu Rajasthan .

² Supervisor , Associate Professor OPJS University , Churu Rajasthan.

ABSTRACT:

The Haryana State which has been chosen for the present study has been carved out of the erstwhile Punjab State (India) and came into existence on November 1, 1996. The total geographical area of the State is 44,212 sq.km. Constituting about 1.3% of the total geographical area of country. It is now one of the small states of India. It extends between 27° 39'N to 30° 55'N latitudes and 74° 27' E to 77° 36' E longitudes .

MAP OF HARYANA



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social sector development sets the foundation for rising income and employment opportunities, productivity growth, and technology advancement and hence helps to enhance the quality of life of people. Social development of an area is best reflected in the quality of life of its people. The quality of life is dependent among the infrastructural facilities. A Variety of indicators on infrastructural facilities have been employed by scholars to measure social development . The assumption is that these facilities reflects the quality of functioning of a social system and welfare bias of its polity and this is one of the ways in which the process of social development can be meaningfully viewed . Social sector development has considered as an essential prerequisite for sustainable human development and economic growth of an economy because human capabilities provide a firm basis for evaluating living standard and quality of life. Education plays an important role in the process of innovation and human capital accumulation, which helps to increase the labor productivity and hence boost economic growth.

Raza (1978) used 25 indicators of economic infrastructure and social amenities as measure of social development in various parts of India. Gosal and Krishan (1979) worked out a composite index of social development for Punjab using 25 indicators of infrastructural facilities, including primary schools, middle schools, higher secondary schools, hospitals, dispensaries, medical institutions, bed available in medical institutions, post offices and banks measured in term of area, population and location ; roads, railway, and village electrification. Rao(1984) used 53 indicators on education, health, transport, communication, banking, cooperation and power to discern levels of infrastructural facilities in Karnataka. It follows that social development has been measured in terms of variety of quantifiable criteria such as education, health, mobility, and transport. In the present analysis educational facilities, health, services, safe drinking water supply, rural electrification, transport and communication have been adopted for the purpose. All these have a direct bearing on the health, general awareness mobility and quality of living of people.

LEVELS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Ten variables have been taken to analysis the tendency of social development in the state for the period under study which are as under:

1. Primary schools per 1000 school going children
2. Middle schools per 1000 school going children.
3. High/ senior secondary schools per 1000 school going children.
4. Medical institutions per lakh of population .
5. Percentage of villages provided with safe drinking water facility .
6. Percentage of village electrified.
7. Length of metalled roads per 100 square km. of (in km)
8. Literacy in percentage.
9. Density of population (persons per square.km)
10. Number of post offices per lakh of population.

To find out the levels of social development, Tiwari (1981) Deviation system analysis has been applied. Following formula has been used to get the deviation indices;

$$D.I. = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})}{N}$$

\sum = summation of indices

X = Change value.

\bar{X} = Arithmetic mean of the change value

N = Number of variables.

To analysis the development between 1985-86 and 2013-14 change value of variables (deducting 1985-86 value from 2013-14 has been found out and its deviation has been gotten from the

average value .Deviation indices have been divided into following groups showing levels of social development in the following table.

Haryana : Social Development

S.NO.	Social Development	Index	Districts included.
1	High Social Development	Above 11	Gurugram, Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal
2	Medium Social Development	3 to 11	Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Panipat
3	Low Social Development	Below 3	Sirsa, Hisar, Fatehabad, Jind, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Sonipat, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Rewari, Mahendergarh.

Table
Deviation of concerned variables from arithmetic mean for social development in Haryana (1985-86 to 2013-14)

Districts	Road density	Primary schools	Middle schools	High/sr. ec. schools	Post offices	Drinking water facility	electrification	Density of population	Literacy	Med. Inst.	Deviation Index
Ambala	+5.08	+0.33	+2.00	-0.34	-0.33	0.00	0.00	+ 37.00	-0.75	- 3.00	+3.99
Panchkula	+5.08	+0.33	+2.00	-0.34	-0.33	0.00	0.00	+ 37.00	-0.75	- 3.00	+3.99
Yamunana gar	+5.08	+0.33	+2.00	-0.34	-0.33	0.00	0.00	+ 37.00	-0.75	- 3.00	+3.99
Kurukshetra	+14.23	-1.50	-0.50	-0.50	-2.50	0.00	0.00	- 41.00	+0.64	+5.00	-2.61
kaithal	+14.23	-1.50	-0.50	-0.50	-2.50	0.00	0.00	- 41.00	+0.64	+5.00	-2.61
karnal	+5.62	-3.00	+1.00	-0.50	-2.50	0.00	0.00	+107.00	-0.76	0.00	+10.68
panipat	+5.62	-3.00	+1.00	-0.50	-2.50	0.00	0.00	+107.00	-0.76	0.00	+10.68
Sonipat	+3.55	+1.00	+1.00	0.00	+1.00	0.00	0.00	- 11.00	-1.31	+1.00	-4.76
Rohtak	+5.51	-0.50	+2.00	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	- 53.00	-0.26	- 1.50	-4.82
Jhajjar	+5.51	-0.50	+2.00	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	- 53.00	-0.26	- 1.50	-4.82
Faridabad	-6.03	-2.50	+5.00	+1.50	-1.67	0.00	0.00	+808.00	+1.11	- 3.00	+79.91
Gurugram	-6.03	-3.50	-5.00	+1.50	-1.67	0.00	0.00	+808.00	+1.11	- 3.00	+79.91
Mewat	-6.03	-3.50	-5.00	+1.50	-1.67	0.00	0.00	+808.00	+1.11	- 3.00	+79.91
Palwal	-6.03	-3.50	-5.00	+1.50	-1.67	0.00	0.00	+808.00	+1.11	- 3.00	+79.91
Rewari	-6.80	-0.50	+1.50	-0.50	+4.50	0.00	0.00	- 52.00	-0.86	0.00	-5.46
Mahendergarh	-6.80	-0.50	+1.50	-0.50	+4.50	0.00	0.00	-52.00	-0.86	0.00	-5.46
Bhiwani	-6.98	-2.00	+5.00	0.00	+1.00	0.00	0.00	-102.00	+0.12	- 2.00	- 10.68
Jind	+6.53	-1.00	+1.00	0.00	+3.00	0.00	0.00	- 70.00	+1.68	0.00	- 5.87
Hisar	+3.55	-1.50	+2.00	-1.00	+1.00	0.00	0.00	- 76.00	+1.36	-	- 7.15

					0					1.00	
Fatehabad	+3.55	-1.50	+2.00	-1.00	+1.00	0.00	0.00	- 76.00	+1.36	- 1.00	- 7.15
Sirsa	-3.16	-2.00	+2.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-109.00	+0.63	- 1.00	- 11.35
MEAN	+25.45	0.00	+5.0	+2.00	-8.00	0.00	0.00	+201.00	+7.64	0.00	

- * District Ambala includes information of district Panchkula and Yamunanagar also
 - * District Kurukshetra includes information of district Kaithal also
 - * District Karnal includes information of district Panipat also
 - * District Rohtak includes information of district Jhajjar also.
 - * District Mahendergarh includes information of district
 - * District Gurgaon includes information of district Nuh also
 - * District Faridabad includes information of district Palwal also.
 - * District Hisar includes information of district Fatehabad also.
- Yamunanagar, Kaithal, Rewari districts came into existence on 1-11-1989
Panchkula district came into existence on 15-8-1995
Jhajjar and Fatehabad districts came into existence on 15-7-1997
Mewat and palwal districts came into existence on 4-4-2005 and 13-8-2008 respectively.

HIGH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

It is observed that Gurgaon, Faridabad, Palwal and Mewat districts belong to this category. The index of social amenities is above 11 which is the highest score of all indicators. It is to be noted that availability of density of population, high/sr. secondary schools, literacy is high in these districts. Road density, primary schools, middle schools post offices and medical institutions is not satisfactory in these districts. Electricity and drinking water facility is available everywhere. Modernisation of agriculture, development of urban centres, industrial development and political awakening are the main reasons for high social development in these districts.

MEDIUM SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Karnal and Panipat districts situated in north-eastern parts of the state come in this category. The deviation index for low social development is between 3 and 11 in these districts. The distribution of social amenities is not uniform. Road density, primary schools, middle school and density of population is moderate in these districts while availability of high/senior secondary schools, post offices, Literacy and medical institutions is moderate in these districts. Drinking water and electrification facilities are cent percent in these districts.

LOW SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Kurkshetra, Kaithal, Sonipat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rewari, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad and Sirsa Districts situated in the western part of the state come under this category. The deviation index for low social development is below 3 in these districts. The distribution of social amenities is not uniform in these districts. Road density middle schools facility, post office facility and literacy is satisfactory in most of these districts while primary schools, high/ senior secondary schools facility, density of population and medical institutions facility is low. Drinking water and electricity facility is available in all the districts.

The above analysis brings out of the fact that those districts which are located very far from urban centre or are in the remote areas of the state come under low social development. The western part of the state has low social development. The western part of the state is backward in agriculture and industrial development Very high developed. It provides the fertile land to grow crops, development of transport network, drinking water facilities and wide space industrial development due to nearness of capital of India New Delhi. While in the western part these factors are negligible or absent. In several cases it is found that the tract which enjoyed greater political patronage recorded

faster development. In fact, political factors have been vital to acquire social facilities by different parts of the state. Historically, regional imbalances in India started from its British regime. The British rulers as well as industrialists started to develop only those regions of the state which as per their own interest were possessing rich potential for prosperous manufacturing and trading activities. The uneven pattern of investment in industry as well as in economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, irrigation and power made by the British had resulted uneven growth of some areas, keeping the other areas totally neglected. The uneven pattern of investment in industry as well as in economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, irrigation and power made by the British had resulted uneven growth of some areas, keeping the other areas totally neglected. Growing regional imbalances in the state has also been resulted from lack of motivation of the part of backward areas for industrial development. The developed districts like Faridabad, Gurgram, Ambala, Panchkula, Karnal and Panipat etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the industrial backward districts like Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Sirsa, Hisar, Fatehabad, Rohtak, Jhajjar and Rewari districts have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industry development. Regional imbalances lead to low income, unemployment and low output among a vast section of population. In order to remove these imbalances all-around development is necessary in the State. The balanced regional social development in the state is needed for the removal of social evils like caste bias, communal bigotry, corruption, etc. Balanced educational development can ensure enlightenment of people for the removal of disparity. Thus, it can be suggested that regional imbalances should be reduced on the basis of locational planning. The backward area should be given first priority and forward areas be given less priority while distributing the social amenities in the state.

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