



REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HARYANA



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Abstract: The Haryana State came into existence on November 1, 1966. The total geographical area of the State is 44,212 sq. km. constituting about 1.3% of the total geographical area of the country. It is now one of the small states of India. It extends between 27°03'N to 30°55'N latitudes and 74°02'E to 77°03'E longitudes. 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. 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 benefit of its proximity to Delhi.

Keyword: Regional Disparities, Union territory.

INTRODUCTION :

New industrial and residential estates were established in its neighbourhood. A strong influence of this national capital of India on the economy and society of the state was a natural outcome.

Interestingly, Haryana provides an example of the operation of the process of socio-economic development, being a small sized State in India, because substantial changes in industrial and agrarian structure have taken place during the last two decades. The technological dissemination in agriculture in Haryana is so distinct that not only the deficit state of food production was surplus to a stage of self sufficient but even the stage of surplus in food production attained,

The following Table No1 reveals the districts of Haryana in 2010.

Table No 1.
Haryana : Districts

District S.No	Name of District
1	Ambala
2	Panchkula
3	Yamunanagar
4	Kurukshetra
5	Kaithal
6	Karnal
7	Panipat
8	Sonipat
9	Rohtak
10	Jhajjar
11	Gurgaon
12	Faridabad
13	Rewari
14	Mahendragarh
15	Hisar
16	Fatehabad
17	Sirsa
18	Jind
19	Bhiwani
20	Mewat
21	Palwal

Source: Census of India, 2011

particularly after 1966 the year when the new agricultural strategy of the diffusion of green revolution technology was launched. The steady and significant increase in production of cereals is quite visible in the fine food grains dominated economy of Karnal-Kurukshetra region, on the other hand, the agricultural production of coarse food grains has continued to stagnate in the south-western part of Haryana. Therefore, a study of Haryana's existing conditions and constraints, infrastructures, potentialities is to assess so as to throw considerable light

Industrial Development. Development literature frequently emphasizes the importance of a strong agricultural base for developing countries. A top priority to agriculture is always recommended in their case. Manifold gains emanating from agricultural development are highlighted: employment to multitude of people, self reliance in food production, provision of industrial raw materials and generation of surplus resources for other sector of economy. There is, however, a limit to which agriculture can develop itself. It has to be supported by a vibrant industrial sector for a sustained economic growth. Therefore, industrialization is vital to the development process in several ways. It is primarily through industrialization that traditional societies are transformed into modern one. Rise in standard of living also associated with industrialization which allows more intensive use of available resources. Industrialization is crucial to agricultural development by way of mechanization of agricultural development by way of agricultural raw materials and reducing pressure on population from agricultural to industry. It has indeed a great employment generation capacity. Industrialization also brings in a revolution in the social life of the economic structures and new mental attitudes. Industrialization is indispensable for the uplift of developing societies. For us, it is imperative here to examine the industrial development in Haryana after having analysed its agricultural development because agriculture and industries are the two major factors of the economy of any region on the basis of which the overall level of economic development of that region is measured. Therefore, to know the level of industrial development in the State, various aspects are discussed below:

Number of workers employed in working factories. The ratio of working population employed in industries reveals the

economic condition of that region. Industries have a crucial role in the integrated area development, more particularly in the rural and backward areas. Small scale industry being labour oriented, requires less capital and provides better and wider employment opportunities. Industries are the best tools for measuring the distribution of income and wealth in the State. Thus the numbers of workers employed in working registered factories are given as under:

In 2010, the percentage of workers employed in industries to total workers is high (over 5.%) in Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panipat, Sonipat and Yamunanagar districts (Table 1.). District Karnal, Jhajjar and

Table No 1.
Haryana : Districtwise Distribution of Workers
Employed in Registered Working Factories.
1975 and 2010

District	No of Workers Employed in Registered Factories		Percentage of the total	
	1975-76	2010	1975-76	2010
Ambala	22537	15193	20.52	1.94
Panchkula	--	12262	--	1.56
Yamunanagar	--	40882	--	5.22
Kurukshetra	821	3908	0.75	0.49
Kaithal	--	2715	--	0.35
Karnal	4810	28430	4.38	3.63
Panipat	--	49334	--	6.30
Sonipat	8438	41136	7.68	5.26
Rohtak	4698	17747	4.28	2.26
Jhajjar	--	25776	--	3.29
Faridabad	--	209602	--	26.79
Gurgaon*	53413	250202	48.63	20.67
Rewari	--	26266	--	3.35
Mahendragarh	419	4250	0.38	0.54
Bhiwani	5875	12984	5.35	1.65
Jind	705	13145	0.64	1.67
Hisar	5462	13290	4.97	1.70
Fatehabad	--	3853	--	0.49
Sirsa	2656	6857	2.42	0.88s
Mewat	--	120	--	0.01
Palwal	--	4511	--	0.57
Haryana State	109839	574591	100.00	100.00

Source : Economic adviser to Government of Haryana. Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1976-77 and 2005-06, Chandigarh.

(---) Districts were not in existence.

* Data of district Faridabad are also included.

Rewari have moderate percentage of workers employed between 3 and 5 per cent in the factories. Jind, Bhiwani, Hisar Rohtak, Ambala and Panchkula districts reveal between 1 and 3 per cent workers employed in factories. Fatehabad, Mahendragarh, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Palwal, Mewat and Sirsa districts range below 1. per cent workers employed in registered working factories. The table reveals a very clear picture of the development of industries on the basis of persons employed in factories that the eastern part of the State is industrially developed while the western part is backward in industrial development.

In 1975, the percentage of workers employed in factories was also high (over 6.51%) in Gurgaon, Sonipat and Ambala districts in the eastern part of the State. Bhiwani, Hisar and Karnal districts showed moderate employed between 4.37 and 6.51 per cent. Rohtak, and Sirsa had low employment between 1.63 and 4.37 per cent workers employed in factories. District Kurukshetra, Jind and Mahendragarh revealed a very low percentage (below 1.63%) engaged in factories for employment indicating the backwardness in industrialization.

The pattern of workers employed in registered working factories more or less is the same since 1975. The data of 1975 show high percentage of employment in industries in Gurgaon, Sonipat and Ambala districts in the eastern part of the state, while statistics of 2005 also show high percentage of workers engaged in factories the eastern part. The western part of the state comes in the category of low percentage of employment in industries. Levels Of Industrial Development. It is very difficult to categorise Haryana into various industrial regions as many indices like number of industrial units, energy consumption, number of workers, input and output values etc. are to be selected and analysed. But that will need proper statistical method for computation. In order to simplify our way we have taken only one basis i.e. percentage of working factories of each district to total number of registered working factories of the State. (Table 2.).

Table No 2.

HARYANA
District wise Distribution of Registered working Industries.
1975 and 2010

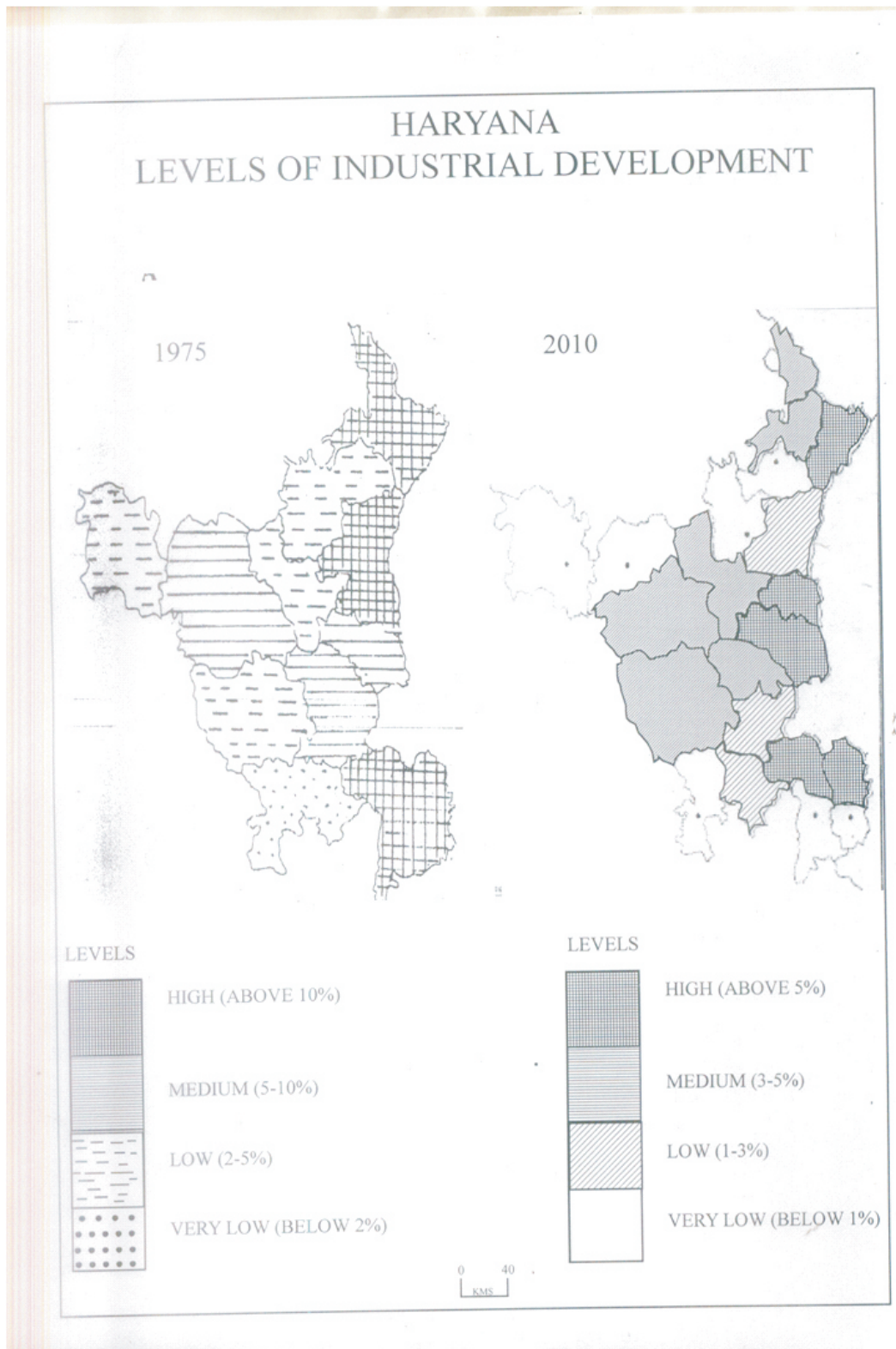
District	Number of registered industries		Percentage of the total	
	1975	2010	1975	2010
Ambala	439	415	24.51	3.94
Panchkula	--	157	--	1.50
Yamunanagar	--	1277	--	12.15
Kurukshetra	84	168	4.69	1.60
Kaithal	--	124	--	1.18
Karnal	185	468	10.33	4.45
Panipat	--	817	--	7.78
Sonipat	99	637	5.53	6.05
Rohtak	111	298	6.20	2.83
Jhajjar	--	496	--	4.72
Faridabad	--	2685	--	25.54
Gurgaon*	561	1825	31.32	17.35
Rewari	--	199	--	1.89
Mahendragarh	32	60	1.79	0.57
Bhiwani	41	116	2.29	1.10
Jind	36	160	2.01	1.52
Hisar	151	347	8.43	3.30
Fatehabad	--	119	--	1.31
Sirsa	52	123	2.90	1.17
Palwal	--	19	--	0.18
Mewat	--	3	--	0.02
Haryana State	1791	10513	100.00	100.00

Source : Economic Adviser to Government of Haryana. Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1976-77 and 2010-11, Chandigarh.

(--) Districts were not in existences

* Data of district Faridabad are also included.

In 2010, Sonipat, Panipat, Yamunanagar districts in the northeastern part and Gurgaon and Faridabad districts located in the south-eastern part have high development (above 5%) of industries in the State (Fig.1.) The availability of an industrial climate, economic facilities like industrial estates and areas, transport and communication, power, finance etc. are essential pre-requisites for the high



development of industries here. Rohtak, Hisar, Jhajjar, Ambala and Karnal districts range between 2 and 5 percent indicating moderate development. District Rewari, Bhiwani, Jind, Fatehabad, Kaithal, Panchkula, Sirsa and Kurukshetra have low industrial development (between 1 and 2 per cent). The industrial development is very low (below 1%) in Mahendragarh, Palwal and Mewat districts in southwestern part.

In 1975, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon districts located in the eastern part of the State had high (above 10%)

industries. District Sonapat, Rohtak and Hisar had this range between 5 and 10 per cent industries showing moderate development. Bhiwani, Jind and Sirsa districts in the northwest and Kurukshetra in the northeastern part had low level of industries (between 2 and 5%). District Mahendragarh located in the southwestern part showed very low level of industrial development (below 2%) in the State.

District wise data for the year 2005 indicate that Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat, Panipat and Yamunanagar districts located in the eastern part of the State account for 71.60 % industries of the total units. Therefore, the level of industrial development is very high in the eastern part of the State while remaining 14 districts namely Ambala, Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Jind, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hisar, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Mahendragarh, And Rewari located in the western part have very low (only 28.40%) industries to the total industries of the State. The wider regional disparity in levels of industrial development has created social tensions and political problem in Haryana. Therefore, high priority on facilities like industrial license, land and raw material at cheaper rates and industrial loans on subsidized rates should be provided to the persons who wants to install industries in the industrially backward areas and low priority should be given to industrially forward areas to narrow down the regional imbalances in levels of industrial development in Haryana State

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