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REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Haryana state is located in the Northern part of the country and has New Delhi as its neighbor along with Punjab and Rajasthan. Haryana State came into existence on 1 November 1966. As per details from Census 2011, Haryana has population of 2.54 Crore, an increase from figure of 2.11 crore in 2001 census. Total population of Haryana as per 2011 census is 25,351,462 of which male and female are 13,494,734 and 11,856,728 respectively. One of the most complex problem of Haryana is that regional disparities are fast increasing. Some region are outgrowing in their capacities while some others are remaining poor and backward. Regional disparities in Haryana have been an issue since its existence. Regional disparities may be due to natural resources or manmade resources. Regional disparities means wide differences in per capita income, literacy rates, availability of health and education and education services among the different region. Increase in regional disparities leads to poverty, dissatisfaction and violence. Aggregate poverty can be removed by reducing the Regional disparities in Haryana.

KEYWORDS

Census, Regional, Disparities, and Literacy.

INTRODUCTION

Haryana State came into existence on 1 November, 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. Gurgaon is one of the most promising areas of Haryana and has developed a lot in recent times. Gurgaon has been the center of development for many IT companies thus there has been an influx of youth population into the state. Haryana shares its capital with the state of Punjab. Chandigarh is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. Haryana has often been criticized for its low sex ratio something the state government has to work on. The Population of Haryana according to the 2011 census stands at about 25 million, making it the 17th most populated state in India. The state lies in the northern part of the country and is well connected to the capital of India. a part of Haryana from Delhi. Haryana is the 20th largest state in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. Km. is about 570 which is above the national average. The population of the state is rising considerably due to rapid efforts towards development and progress. The literacy rate in the state is about 76% a figure that has improved tremendously in the last few years due to the consistent efforts of the government. The sex ratio in Haryana leaves a lot to be desired as it lags behind the national average by 70 points. The statistics in the Haryana Census 2011 reveal facts that can be instrumental in planning for a better development plan for the state. The largest city in the state is Chandigarh while Faridabad is the capital city of the Haryana. The languages spoken in the Haryana state includes Hindi and Haryanvi. In total Haryana (HR) state comprises 21 districts. The ISOCODE assigned by International Organization for Standardization for Haryana state is HR.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Being aware of the linkages between disparities and economic development, the Indian planners opted for balanced growth theories to ensure a balanced development of all the regions and sectors. The Haryana government has made balanced regional development an integral part of state planning practice and objectives. The state policy of Haryana Government has been to ensure balanced development of all regions and to gradually reduce the level of regional disparities. However, it is apparent that despite the initiatives taken during five-year plans, inter-state disparities have increased. It may be due to failures of policy implementation or due to inappropriate approaches. Besides disparities among states, there also exist intra-regional disparities within different states Chelliah (1996).

There is a paradoxical situation, in that the rural areas with more than 70 per cent population and most of them are forced to be contending without even basic amenities of life whereas in urban areas, people have wider choice with regard to various infrastructure services resulting into a wide rural-urban gap in the quality of human resource. Other services like education, water supply and sanitation etc. are no better in terms of enrolment rate, retention rate, dropout rate, availability of safe drinking water and sanitation. The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas (1981) in its report notes: "In a large country like India, disparities in levels of development of different parts are inevitable. Regions differ in their history, their resource endowment and environment, the level of infrastructure development and attitudes of inhabitants to development." The committee recommended block as the primary unit for identification of backward areas and to assess the level of disparities.

An important aspect of regional inequality involves going to sub-state level. A study using data available at the level of regions as defined by the NSSO, which divides Indian states in 78 homogeneous agro-economic regions that are the groups of contiguous districts demarcated on the basis of agro-climatic homogeneity. The study reveals several interesting patterns. First, a clear west-east divide emerges with west increasing its economic share. Second, there is no obvious north-south or coastal-inland divide. Third, most of the areas that perform the best are urban areas. Fourth, many of the areas that lag are rain fed agricultural regions, consistent with general consensus that the reform programmed has bypassed agriculture. Fifth, Punjab, Haryana and Kerala do relatively well. Finally, while some states are doing consistently well in terms of all regions within the state increasing their relative share (i.e. Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana), there are other states with marked internal disparities in regional performance (e.g. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra) in the post-reform period, Singh et. al. (2003).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. The objective of this study is to find out the regional disparities in Haryana state.
2. The objective of this study is to know regional disparities among the 4 division of Haryana state.
3. The objective of this study is to know the relationship between literacy rate and sex ratio among 4 division of Haryana state.
4. The objective of this study is to know the relationship between literacy rate and population growth rate among the 4 division of Haryana state.
5. The objective of this study is to know the relationship between sex ratio and population growth rate among the 4 division of Haryana state.

METHODOLOGY

Research design provides a blueprint to research study. The present study is based on Descriptive Research Design. Generally, descriptive studies are used in social research problems where the objectives are predetermined. The present study describes the regional disparities in Haryana state. In present research secondary data is used. Secondary data is collected from Census survey 2011 and from Economic Survey of Haryana 2012-13. In the present study secondary data is collected from 4 division of Haryana (Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hisar and Ambala). Ambala Division is one of the four divisions of Haryana State of India. The division comprises the districts of Ambala, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Panchukula and Yamuna Nagar. Gurgaon Division is also one of the four divisions of Haryana State of India. The division comprises the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Mewat, Palwal and Rewari. Hisar Division comprises the districts of Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jind and Sirsa. Rohtak Division comprises the districts of Jhajjar, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak and Sonapat.

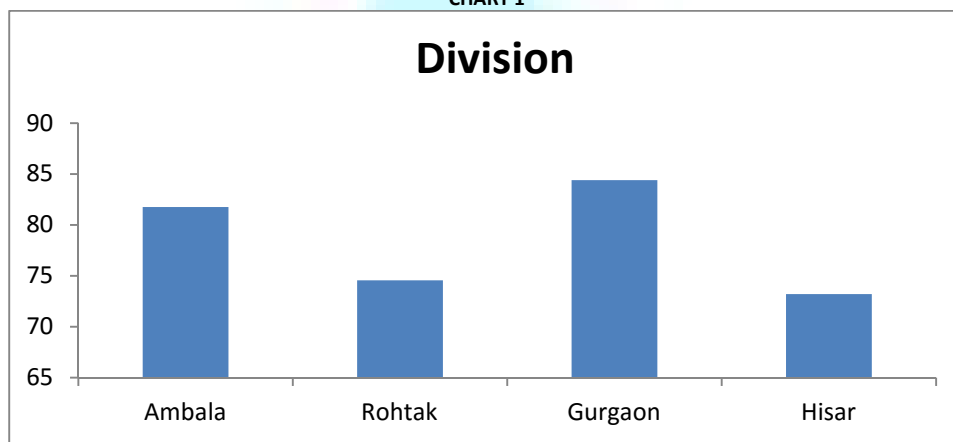
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The below table shows the literacy rate in four division of Haryana. Gurgaon division has the maximum literacy rate (84.45) among the four division of Haryana. Hisar Division has the minimum literacy rate (73.2%) among the four division of Haryana. Literacy Rate disparities among the division of Haryana leads to regional disparities in Haryana like economic, political and social disparities in Haryana.

TABLE-1: LITERACY RATE

Division	Literacy Rate (%)
Ambala	81.75
Rohtak	74.56
Gurgaon	84.4
Hisar	73.2

CHART 1



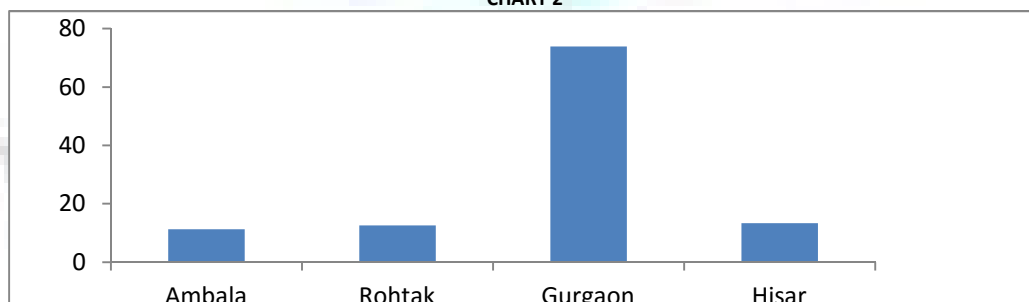
The above chart also shows the regional disparities among the four division of Haryana on the basis of Literacy Rate.

TABLE 2: POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Division	Population Growth Rate (%)
Ambala	11.23
Rohtak	12.61
Gurgaon	73.93
Hisar	13.38

The above table shows the regional disparities among the four division of Haryana on the basis of population growth rate. The above table shows that Gurgaon division has the maximum population growth rate (73.93%) among the four division of Haryana. Ambala division has the minimum population growth rate (11.23%) among the four division of Haryana.

CHART 2



DIVISION OF HARYANA

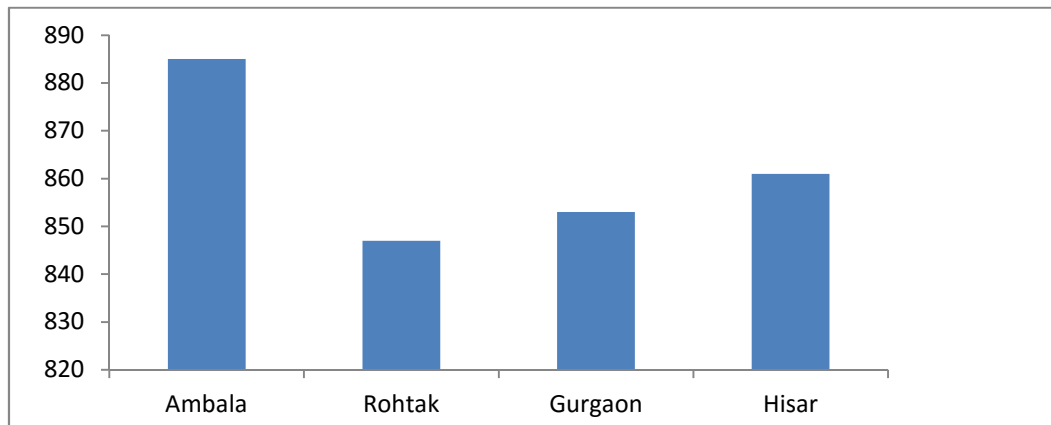
The above chart also shows the divisional disparities in Haryana on the basis of population growth rate. Gurgaon division has the highest population growth rate (73.93%) among the four division of Haryana.

TABLE 3: SEX RATIO

Division	Sex Ratio
Ambala	885
Rohtak	847
Gurgaon	853
Hisar	871

The above table shows the regional disparities in Haryana State on the basis of sex ratio among the four division of Haryana. Ambala division has the maximum sex ratio (885) among the four division of Haryana. Rohtak division has the minimum sex ratio (847) among four division of Haryana.

CHART 3



The above chart also shows the regional disparities among the four division of Haryana on the basis of sex ratio.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The limitation of the present study is that it has limited scope. The study shows the regional disparities only four division of Haryana. It does not represent the overall Haryana State or whole country. It is implemented only in four division of Haryana Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hisar division.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of present study it can be concluded that there is high regional disparities among Haryana division on the basis of sex ratio, population growth rate and literacy rate. The regional disparities among the division of Haryana leads to Economic imbalances, Social and cultural differences in Haryana State. The above study also shows that that there is positive relationship between literacy rate and sex ratio among the four division of Haryana. In Ambala division literacy rate is 81.75% and sex ratio is also highest i.e. 885/1000. On the other hand, Rohtak division has literacy rate 74.56% and sex ratio is also lowest (847/1000). So, it can be concluded that high literacy rate is helpful to improve the sex ratio among the divisions of Haryana State.

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