

Appendix iii

Profile of the Haryana State and Selected Districts

Known as the cradel of ancient Indian civilization, Haryana today is one of the most progressive and prosperous States of the Indian Union. This tiny State of just 44,212 sq. kilometres which was carved out of the erstwhile Punjab State on November 1, 1966, has managed to make a mark for itself in all fields, especially so in agriculture, industry, rural electrification, rural water supply, transport and tourism.

It is located on the north-western side of the Indian Union and is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in the East, Rajasthan in South and West and Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the North. At the time of initiation of this study, it consisted of 12 districts. For the purpose of present study, in accordance with the research design, two districts namely Karnal and Bhiwani were selected. Karnal is agriculturally most advanced district of Haryana State whereas Bhiwani is agriculturally backward (for ranking of districts of Haryana State, see Appendix ii). To give the profile of these two districts at a glance, their vital statistics, geared towards the focus of present study, as against that of the state is presented below in a tabular form :

Particulars	Haryana State	District Karnal	District Bhiwani
<u>Geographical Profile</u>			
Area (in sq.km)	44212	3721	5099
Climate	Semi-arid	Sub-tropical or Semi-dry	Hot and dry
Average rainfall	79-90 cms.	763 cms.	324 mms.
Soil	Light textured	Alluvial	Sandy
<u>Demographic and Social Profile</u>			
Population	12.92 millions	1322826	920052
Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population	78.1	73.8	83.9
Density of Population (per sq.km)	292	356	180
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	875	854	898
<u>Literacy Rate (in percentage)</u>			
Male	67.9	47.3	48.1
Females	40.9	24.5	16.3
Total	55.3	36.8	33.1
<u>Economic Profile</u>			
Per Capita Income	3160	-	-
Female Labour Participation Rate (in %) Cultivators	8.48	2.8	18.49

1	2	3	4
Agriculturer labourers	10.51	10.54	15.84
Gross Area Irrigated (in %)	67.8	96.4	30.8
Percentage of Net Area Irrigated to Net Area Sown	71	96.9	39.2
<u>Net Area Irrigated</u> (in 000 hectares)			
By Government Canals	1239	61	104
By Wells/Tubewells	1286	249	53
Number of Tubewells and Pumping sets	457856	86184	15560
Number of Tractors	102775	14342	3923
Fertilizer Consumption (in tonnes)	35484	85519	11307
Main Crops	Wheat, Gram, Bajra, Paddy, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Jowar, Barley and Maize	Wheat, Rice Maize and Bajra	Wheat, Cotton Rapeseed and Mustard
<u>Medical Facilities</u>			
Number of Hospitals per Five Lakh of Population	2	2	5

1	2	3	4
<u>Educational Facilities</u>			
Number of Schools per 1000 School going Children :			
Primary	7	7	6
Middle	3	2	3
Secondary	1	1	1
<u>Transport Facilities</u>			
Metalled Roads per 100 sq.kms of Area			
	48.28	55.01	39.30
<u>Other Infra-structural Facilities</u>			
Regulated Markets per Lakh Hectares of Net Area Sown	3	4	2
Number of persons per Bank (in 00)	128	121	120
Number of Post Offices per Lakh of Population	16	11	18

After having a look at the vital statistics of the two districts, it is clear that Karnal is much ahead of Bhiwani district as far as agricultural development is concerned. But if one analyses the development in terms of status of women, which is the focus of the present study, then overall picture is bleak. Sex ratio, which is an indicator of status of women in a society is particularly unfavourable to women

in both the districts as well as the State. Incidentally, it is even lower than the national figure of 929/1000 (Census of India, 1991). Even female literacy rate is very low in the State as well as the districts. Female labour participation rate in agriculture is particularly low in the advanced district as compared to backward district, showing negative impact of technological development on economic status of women.

These statistical figures clearly indicate that even though the state of Haryana is agriculturally very prosperous but in terms of human resource development it still has a long way to go.

Situation and General Layout of the Selected Villages :

The village Paonti falls under the Samalkha block of Karnal district. It is situated at a distance of 2 kilometres from Samalkha towards North-East on Samalkha-Hathwala road.

The village Miran falls under the Tosham block of Bhiwani district situated at a distance of 20 kilometres from Tosham towards North-West on Tosham-Bhiwani road.

The villages are linked with metalled roads. Inside the villages, both Kutcha' and Pucca' lanes are laid-out in a haphazard manner. Houses in both the villages have electricity for lighting. However, only Paonti village is having street lights.

Demographic Characteristics

As per 1991 Census, Paonti village has a population of 3000 persons, comprising of 450 households, dominated by nuclear families (60:40). Miran has a population of 4403 persons, comprising of 380 households with almost an equal number of joint and nuclear families.

Economic Characteristics

Most of the villagers are engaged in agriculture as cultivators in both the villages. They are also engaged in nearby factories as skilled workers, agricultural laborers and construction workers. Some of them are still practicing their caste base occupation i.e. masons, carpenters, gold smiths, barbers etc.

Housing Conditions

Mainly villages have row type houses. Paonti has more number of 'pucca' and big houses as compared to Miran which has more number of 'semi-pucca' houses. Marked differences in housing conditions are there in the area where schedule caste families are residing. They mainly have hutment type 'kutcha' houses.

Though village Miran has a primary and secondary school there is no college in its near vicinity.

Medical Facilities

Adequate medical facilities, in the form of Primary Health Centre, are available in both the villages. Paonti also has two private Registered Medical Practitioners (R.M.P.) and a small medicine shop, where medicines for common ailments are available.

Traditional 'dai' is available in both the villages alongwith the village level health workers.

Both the villages also have a veterinary dispensary. Paonti also has a veterinary hospital at a distance of 2 kilometres.

Sanitary Facilities

The overall sanitary conditions, even in the so-called advanced village are far from satisfactory. Villages have uncovered drains for disposal of waste water. There are no compost pits and the garbage is thrown in the piles called 'Kurri' very near to houses, and within the villages. This leads to pollution of the environment which may have adverse effect on the health of the villagers in the long run.

In advanced village, many houses (almost 50 per cent), have their own toilets of bore-hole type. As there are no community laterines in the villages, hence, rest of the population is using fields for defecation.

Community Facilities

The community facilities like mahila mandal, panchayat ghar, aganwadi centre are available in both the villages. Paonti has an advantage over Miran as far as other facilities are concerned like post-office, bank, fertilizer agency and police station. Village Paonti also has two temples and one durgah.

Transport Facilities

Being linked with National Highway No.1 (Sher Shah Suri Marg), the village Paonti has a frequent bus service. Apart from this many private transport facilities like tempo, matadors etc. also ply on road. These have greatly contributed to the mobility of the villagers, which in turn has increased their urban contact. Railway station is situated at a distance of 2 kilometres from the village.

Miran also has bus connection at fixed timings, Private transport facility is restricted. However, it does not have railway station facility.

After having a look out at the general lay-out of the selected villages, they were compared on the basis of grassroot level indicators to judge their level of development. The development indicators of the two villages are presented below in a tabular form :

INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED VILLAGES.

Indicators	Paontā	Miran
Population	3000	4403
Households	450	380
Type of Houses	Pucca and Big Houses	Semi-Pucca Houses
<u>Electricity</u>		
Household	Yes	Yes
Street	Yes	No
<u>Drinking Water Facility</u>		
Well	Yes	Yes
Handpump	Yes	Few
Community Water Taps	Yes	Few
<u>Sanitary Facilities</u>		
Drainage	No	No
Garbage Pits	No	No
<u>Irrigation Facilities</u>		
Tubewells	Yes	Few
Canal	Yes	Yes
<u>Educational Facilities</u>		
Primary School	Yes	Yes
High School	2 kms	4 kms
Private School	2 kms	4 kms
College	2 kms	No

Medical Facilities

Primary Health Centre	2 kms	Yes
Government Hospital	2 kms	20 kms
Private Nursing Home	2 kms	No

Veterinary Facilities

Dispensary	Yes	Yes
Hospital	2 kms	4 kms

Transport Facilities

Metalled Roads	Yes	Yes
Bus Service	Frequent	Irregular
Railway Station	2 kms	No

Other Infrastructural Facilities

Panchayat Ghar	Yes	Yes
Community Centre	3 kms.	4 kms.
Youth Club	2 kms.	20 kms.
Police Station	3 kms.	No
Bank	3 kms.	No
Post Office	3 kms.	No
Telephone	Yes	Yes
Fertilizer Depot	3 kms.	20 kms.
Seed Store	3 kms.	20 kms.
Mahila Mandal	Yes	Yes
Aganwadi Centre	Yes	Yes
Temple	Yes	No
Play ground	Yes	Yes
Cinema Hall	3 kms.	No

The aforesaid statistical figures clearly reveal that village Paonti has more facilities as compared to village Miran especially when analysed in terms of availability of facility, number of facilities available and distance at which available. However, in certain areas conditions in the advanced as well as backward village does not vary much. This happens to be particularly true in case of sanitary conditions. Hence, a lot of effort is still required for rural development which will enhance the quality of life of rural population.