

Regional disparities in industrial development: A geographical study of Haryana

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Abstract

Industrial development has been a major factor in progress of any country. However balanced industrial development in all parts of land has been a rare case. Industrial development generates employment opportunities, promotes urbanisation and other facilities. But imbalanced development leads to disparities on sectoral and spatial basis. These imbalances have led to allegations of policy discrimination on state by various stake holders in society. Present study has tried to make an analysis of disparities in industrial development at district level in Haryana. The major parameters for this study have been number of factories, number of industrial workers and industrial production. Not only there are variations in number of factories but also there are variations in kinds of production involved at district level. Physical and other factors seem to be more responsible for this imbalance. It has been found that some districts like Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panipat, Yamunanagar and Sonapat are better developed than others. Districts like Mewat, Palwal, Mahendergarh, Fatehabad, Kurukshetra etc. are seriously lacking in industrial development. Secondary data from statistical abstracts of Haryana have been used for the purpose. ARC GIS 9.3 and MS Office software have been used for mapping and statistical analysis respectively.

Keywords: Industrial Development, Disparities on sectoral and spatial basis

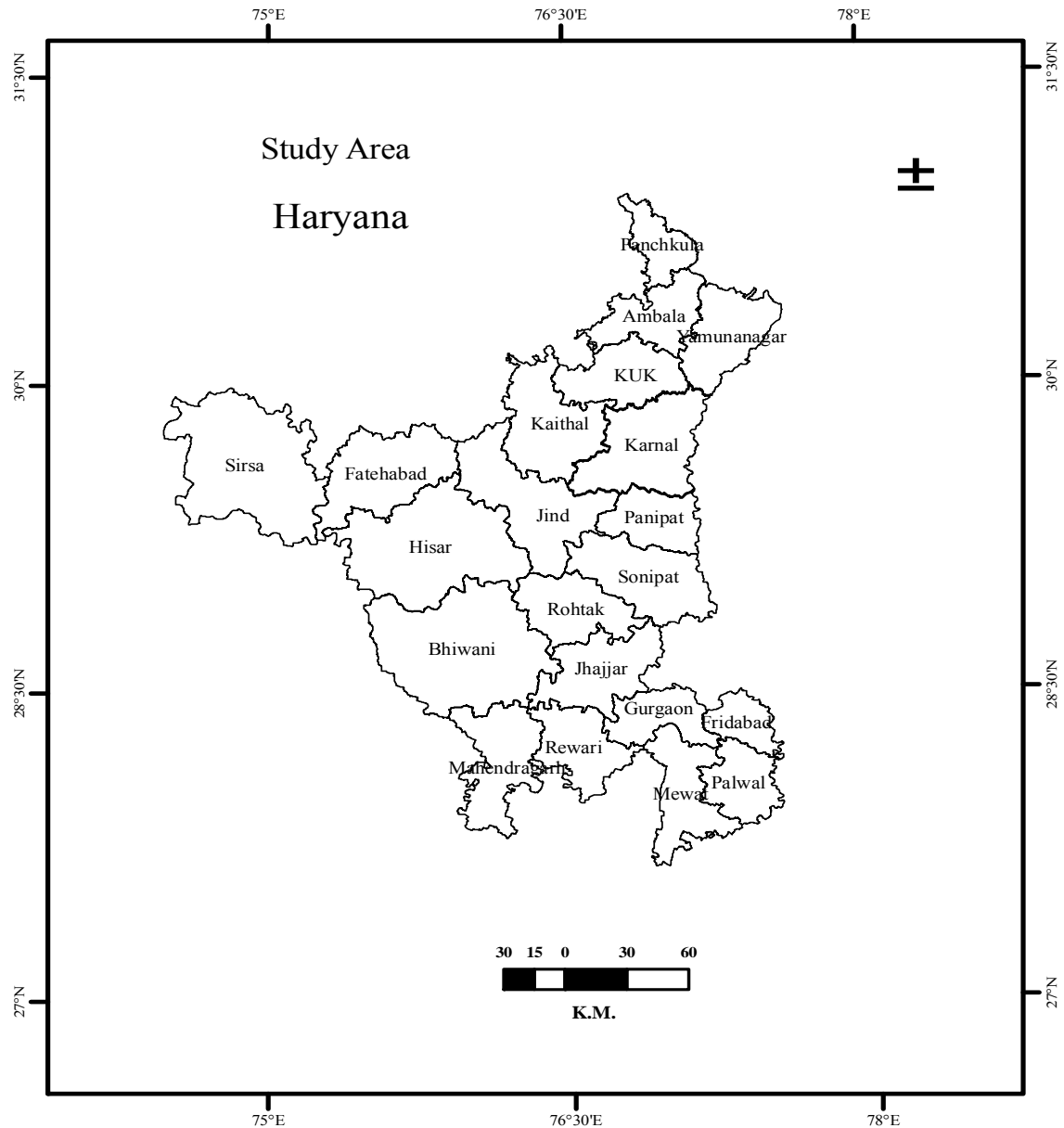
1. Introduction

We are living in an era of industrial and technological development. The rise of industrial modern period is not sudden dropping, it is a long process of human society also. Industrial development is one of the fundamental objectives of economic development. It considers necessary to achieve high rate of economic growth. Industrial development is a planning and setting of industries in a specific area. Industrialization has been defined "as a process in which changes of a series of strategically production functions are taking place. It involves those basic changes that accompany the mechanization of an enterprise, the building of new industry, the opening of a new market and the exploitation of a new territory. This is in a way a process of deepening as well as widening of capital."(Kuchhal, 1970). The industrial development of any region is a function of physical, monetary and environmental factors. The factors affecting industrial development are the availability of raw material and natural resources, topography, climate, location, site, labour, power, water, market, transport, capital, government policies, banking facilities, insurance facilities and political stability etc. The problem of regional disparities in industrial development has been recognized as a serious problem world over (Williamson, 1986). The whole world is divided in two parts. One is developed countries and another is developing countries. The developed countries are developed due to the industrial

development, technological development and agricultural development. At present India is a developing country of the world. Through the five year plans and policies the government of India try to have balanced industrial growth in the country. Even despite of all these plans and policies the industrial disparities still continue and it can be seen across all the states of India like Haryana. Although Haryana is a developed state of India but here industrial disparities are found across districts. The share of manufacturing industries in the state domestic productivity is not much high. Industrialization in Haryana is a recent origin. During the process of industrialization all of the states have not witnessed a uniform rate of industrial growth. But it took place mainly in selected centers which in turn the cause of the regional disparities within the districts (Somvir, 2007-08).

Study Area

The study area of the present study is Haryana. The state Haryana is established on 1st Nov.1966 and the capital of the state is Chandigarh which is a union territory and it is also the capital of Punjab. The state Haryana lies in the northern corner of the nation (in India). It located between the 27°37' North to 30°95' North latitude and from 74°36' East to 77°36' East longitude. The total area of the state is 44,212 sq.km and population is 2,53,53,081 according to census 2011.



Objectives

In the present study an attempt has been made to find out the regional disparities in industrial development at district level .The main objectives of the study are following:-

- To find out the regional disparities in industrial development at district level.
- To identify the possible causes of industrial disparities at district level.

Methodology and Database

In the present study the analysis of industrial disparities is based on secondary data sources. Data is taken from Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2012-2013. ARC GIS 9.3 software has been used to display the data on map. Microsoft word has been used basically for the presentation of the research. Some indicators are selected for the study of industrial development and disparities which are directly or indirectly related with industrial development.

Result

Haryana: Regional Disparities in Industrial Development

To understand the levels of industrial development and disparities within areas, the following indicators have been selected:-

A) Registered Factories

- i) Number of registered working factories per lakh of population.
- ii) No. of registered working factories per hundreded sq. kilometres of area.

B) Workers Employed in Registered Working Factories

- i) Number of Estimated Workers employed in registered working factories per lakh of population.
- ii) Number of Estimated Workers employed in registered working factories per hundreded sq. kilometers of area.

Table 1

Districts	*No. of Reg. Working Fact. /Lakh Pop.	Rank	No. of Reg. Working Fact./100 sq. km.	Rank	**Est. No. of Workers/Lakh Pop.	Rank	Est. No. of Workers/100 sq. km.	Rank	C.I.
Ambala	36.77	7	26.56	7	1365.51	11	986.21	11	36
Panchkula	29.52	9	18.37	9	2242.65	8	1395.77	8	34
Yamuna Nagar	107.64	3	73.93	3	3581.56	4	2459.62	4	14
Kurukshetra	17.52	13	11.05	12	410.37	19	258.63	16	60
Kaithal	11.93	17	5.52	15	280.46	20	129.87	20	72
Karnal	32.26	8	19.29	8	1978.99	9	1182.94	9	34
Panipat	75.73	4	71.85	4	4321.12	3	4098.97	3	14
Sonepat	45.33	6	31.62	5	2966.46	7	2069.09	5	23
Rohtak	28.99	10	17.59	10	1711.56	10	1038.40	10	40
Jhajjar	56.11	5	29.28	6	3026.93	5	1579.33	7	23
Faridabad	138.46	1	336.17	1	11773.73	2	28583.54	1	5
Gurgaon	133.34	2	160.49	2	17506.34	1	21070.03	2	7
Rewari	24.1	11	13.55	11	3017.98	6	1696.68	6	34
Mohindergarh	6.5	19	3.16	19	461.11	16	223.80	17	71
Bhiwani	13.19	16	4.50	17	918.96	13	313.33	15	61
Jind	13.66	14	6.74	14	1084.65	12	534.72	12	52
Hissar	22.32	12	9.77	13	873.93	14	382.40	13	52
Fatehabad	13.27	15	4.93	16	435.04	18	161.39	19	68
Sirsa	11.89	18	3.60	18	606.35	15	183.61	18	69
Mewat	0.73	21	0.53	21	57.37	21	41.47	21	84
Palwal	2.01	20	1.55	20	455.84	17	349.01	14	71

Source:-Statistical Abstract of Haryana, (2011-2012) issued by Economic and Statistical Adviser, Planning Department, Government of Haryana.

Note:- *No. of Registered Working Factories

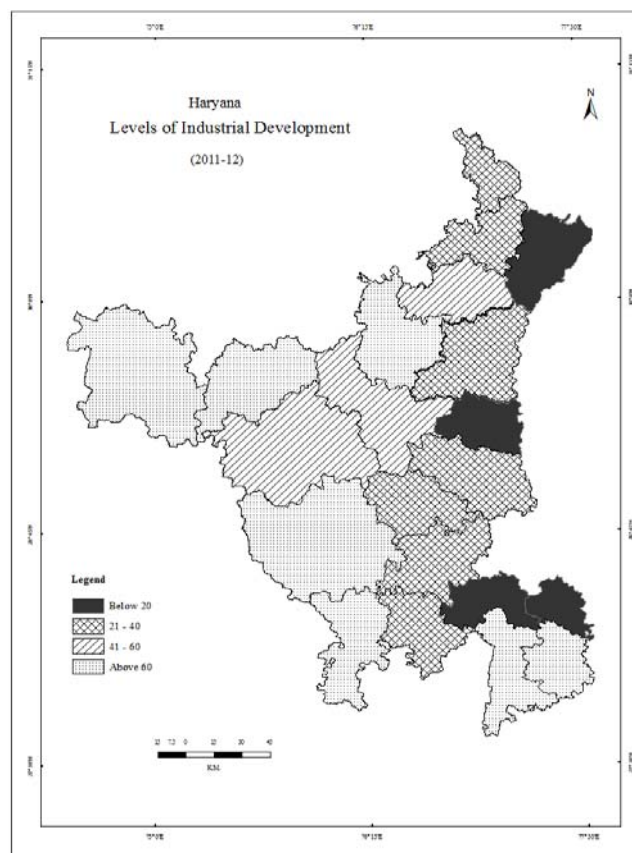
**Estimated No. of Workers Employed in Working Factories

Table 2: Spatial Pattern and Levels of Industrial Development in Haryana

Level Limits	Level of Industrial Development	Districts
Below 20	Very High	Faridabad, Gurgaon, Yamuna Nagar, Panipat.
20-40	High	Sonipat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Panchkula, Karnal, Ambala.
40-60	Medium	Rohtak, Jind, Hissar
Above 60	Low	Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mohinderagarh, Palwal, Kaithal, Mewat
State Average is 44.		

Source:- Table-1

The composite index of industrial development in each district is measured by summation of its ranks. The top four districts i.e. Faridabad, Gurgaon, Yamuna Nagar and Panipat are considered at very highest level of industrial development. In strictly comparative sense, the next six districts i.e. Sonipat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Panchkula, Karnal and Ambala are considered at high level, next three districts i.e. Rohtak, Jind and Hissar districts are in medium level and remaining eight i.e. Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mohinderagarh, Palwal, Kaithal and Mewat are at the lowest level of industrial development. The state average is 44.



Haryana: Regional Disparities in Industrial Development Areas having Very High Level of Industrial Development

Very high industrial developed districts whose composite score is below 20 such as Faridabad, Gurgaon, Yamunanagar and Panipat. Almost all the indicators are responsible for high level of development in these districts. These districts have strong industrial base. Faridabad and Gurgaon lie in National Capital Region and getting the full advantage of their location. By its very nature, it is a sub region of national level of planning region. These areas zone has many advantages on this account which provides a well developed market both for procurement of raw material and disposal of finished goods. District Faridabad occupies the top position regarding levels of industrial development. Its location on Delhi-Bombay and Delhi-Calcutta routes give it an additional advantage. Gurgaon is famous for transport equipment, machinery and machine tools. Panipat lies in outer NCR. In case of Yamuna Nagar and Panipat many units are equipped with modern machines and are manufacturing wide range of products. NH-1 and NH-71A passes through Panipat and NH-73 through districts Yamuna Nagar. All four districts located in different- different part of the state, Yamuna Nagar in North, Faridabad and Gurgaon in South and Panipat in the central East part of the state. Most of the industrial centres are in the north eastern part of Haryana like Panipat are situated on Delhi- Amritsar, National Highway No. 1 and Delhi- Amritsar railway line. Most of the registered factories are concentrated and situated along the national Highways.

Areas having High Level of Industrial Development

High industrial developed districts whose composite score is between 20-40 such are Sonipat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Punchkula, Karnal, Ambala. Districts Sonipat and Jhajjar are a part of inner NCR and Rewari comes under outer NCR. In case of district Sonipat workers employed in manufacturing sector in terms of area and population are in high category. Most of the industrial centers are in the north eastern part of Haryana like Sonipat are situated on Delhi- Amritsar, National Highway No. 1 and Delhi- Amritsar railway line. Rewari and Ambala districts are oldest industrial centre. Punchkula, Karnal and Ambala have pre-dominant agricultural base and possess a vast potential to create an agro- industrial and resource based complex. Major rail and road routes pass through these districts. For instance, NH-71 through Rewari (also have largest railway junction in Haryana), NH-10 and NH-71A through Jhajjar. Karnal is situated on Delhi- Amritsar National Highway No. 1.

Areas having Moderate Industrial Development

Medium industrial developed districts whose composite score is between 40-60 such are Rohtak, Jind and Hissar. Rohtak is politically active and has broad infrastructural base for industrial set-up. It is nearest to national capital region. Hissar is only one district in south western region which is agriculturally advanced and its industrial development is medium. It is famous for agricultural technology, sugar, cotton textiles and electrical goods.

Areas having Low Level of Industrial Development

Less industrial developed districts whose composite score is above 60 such are Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mohinderagarh, Palwal, Kaithal, Mewat. Kurukshetra, Fatehabad, Sirsa and Kaithal are agriculturally developed than industrially. In districts Bhiwani and Mohinderagarh the level

of industrial development is also affected by physical constraints to which these areas subject to. They are backward districts, they are backward economically, politically, in transport and power so they are backward in industrial development. Kaithal, Fatehabad and Sirsa are backward districts in west and north western region, these are also backward politically, economically, socially in power and transport facilities, so the industrialization in Haryana is concentrated in few pockets. All these districts have very low level of infrastructural facilities. Palwal and Mewat are not so developed because they are new set-up districts.

Conclusion

Industrial development is one of the fundamental objectives of economic development.

The problem of regional disparities in industrial development has been recognized as a serious problem world over. Although Haryana is a developed state of India but here industrial disparities are found across districts. The state of Haryana inherited a small and weak industrial base with the 35% area and 37% population of erstwhile state of Punjab when it comes into existence 1st Nov.1966. The share of manufacturing industries in the state domestic productivity is not much high. Industrialization in Haryana is a recent origin. Faridabad, Gurgaon, Yamunanagar, Panipat are very high industrial developed, Sonipat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Punchkula, Karnal, Ambala, are high industrial developed, Rohtak, Jind, Hissar are in moderate category and Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mohinderagarh, Palwal, Kaithal, Mewat are less developed districts. . In Haryana, Faridabad and Gurgaon are industrially developed because of their location in NCR in Delhi and Karnal, Ambala, Sonapat and Panipat along G.T. road. But on the other hand Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mewat, Palwal are not much developed districts in industrial point of view, agricultural development and political ignorance. Overall, it seems that the main focus of industrialization is on the areas peripheral to the national capital and on the national highways and the major rail routes.

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