



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGE BHALOT,
HARYANA**

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
THE DEGREE OF**

MASTER OF ARTS

IN

GEOGRAPHY

By

Kirmari Manisha

ROLL NO.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MRS. REKHA

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

KANYA MAHAVIDALAYA

KHARKHODA (SONIPAT)

2018



SOCIO- ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGE BHALOT, HARYANA

FIELD REPORT

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Certificate

This is certify that **Kumari Manisha** student of M.A. (Final) Geography bearing the Roll No. 9572204 and Regn. No. 1417120087.....Completed the work presented in M.A. ~~field~~ report entitled " **SOCIO- ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGE BHALOT, HARYANA**" for the award of degree of **Masters of Arts** in Geography under my supervision.

Rekha
14/11/18
Mrs. Rekha

(Supervisor)

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Chapter

1

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

HARYANA:- AN INTRODUCTION

Haryana, ancient name Haritanaka, is a state in north India. It came into existence on 1 November 1966 as a newly created state carved out of the Punjab state on the basis of language. It has been a part of the Kuru region in North India. The name Haryana is found mentioned in the 12th century AD by the Apabhramsha writer Vibudh Sridhar. It is bordered by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north and by Rajasthan to the west and south. The river Yamuna defines its Eastern border with Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Haryana also surrounds the country's capital Delhi on three sides, forming the northern, western and southern borders of Delhi. Consequently, a large area of south Haryana is included in the National Capital Region for purposes of planning for development.

Sites in Haryana were part of the Indus Valley and Vedic Civilizations. Several decisive battles were fought in the area, which shaped much of the history of India. These include the epic battle of Mahabharata at Kurukshetra mentioned in the Hindu mythology (including the recital of the Bhargava Gita by Krishna), and the three battles of Panipat. Haryana was administered as part of the Punjab province of British India, and was carved out on linguistic lines as India's 17th state in 1966. Haryana is now a leading contributor to the country's production of foodgrain and milk. Agriculture is the leading occupation for the residents of the state, the flat arable land irrigated by submersible pumps and an extensive canal system. Haryana contributed heavily to the Green Revolution that made India self-sufficient in food production in the 1960s.

Haryana is also one of the wealthier states of India and had the second highest per capita income in the country at INR 138,859 in the year 2011-12 and INR 128,341 in the year 2012-13 including the largest number of rural crorepatis in India. Haryana is also one of the most economically

developed regions in South Asia and its agricultural and manufacturing industry has experienced Sustained growth since the 1970s. Haryana is India's largest manufacturer of passenger cars, two-wheelers, and tractors. Since 2000, the state has emerged as the largest recipient of investment per capita in India. The city of Gurgaon has rapidly emerged as a major hub for the information technology and automobile industries. Gurgaon is home to Maruti Suzuki, India's largest automobile manufacturer, and Hero MotoCorp, the world's largest manufacturer of two wheelers. Faridabad, Panchkula, Dharuhera, Bawal, Sonipat, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar and Rewar are also industrial hubs, with the Panipat Refinery being the second largest refinery in South Asia. There are also long established steel, plywood, paper and textile industries in the state.

LOCATION:-

Haryana is a landlocked state in northern India. It is located between 27° 39' to 30° 35' N latitude and between 74° 28' and 77° 36' E longitude. The altitude of Haryana varies between 700 to 3600 ft (200 meters to 1200 meters) above sea level. An area of 1,553 km² is covered by forest. Haryana has four main geographical features.

The Yamuna-Gagger plain forming the largest part of the state

The Shivalik Hills to the northeast

Semi-desert sandy plain to the southwest

The Aravalli Range in the south

Haryana Location Map



LEGEND

- State Boundary
- Country Capital

Map not to Scale

DRAINAGE PATTERN:-

The river Yamuna flows along its eastern boundary. The ancient Sarasvati River is said to have flowed from Yamuna Nagar, but it has now disappeared.

The river Ghaggar is Haryana's main seasonal river. The Ghaggar rises in the outer Himalayas, between the Yamuna and the Sutlej and enters Haryana near Pinjore, Panchkula district. Passing through Ambala and Hissar, it reaches Bikaner in Rajasthan and runs a course of 460 km (290) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan. An important tributary is the Tangri.

The Markanda river is also a seasonal stream. Its ancient name was Aruna. It originates from the lower Sivalik Hills and enters Haryana west of Ambala. During monsoons, this stream swells into a raging torrent notorious for its devastating power. The surplus water is carried on to the Sanisla lake where the Markanda joins the Saraswati and later Ghaggar. Shabbad Markanda town is situated on its bank.

The Sahibi River originates in the Mewat hills near Jitgarh and Manoharpur in Rajasthan. Gathering volume from about a hundred tributaries, it reaches voluminous proportions, forming a broad stream around Alwar and Patan. On reaching Jhajjar it branches off into two smaller streams, finally reaching the outskirts of Delhi and flowing into Najafgarh lake that flows into the Yamuna through the Najafgarh drain. However, of late, hardly any water flows in Sahibi as most of the water is impounded in small check dams upstream in Alwar district of Rajasthan and the Masani barrage built on the river on NH 8 (Delhi-Jaipur highway) remains dry.

CLIMATE IN HARYANA:-

The climate of Haryana is similar to other states of India lying in the northern plains. It is extremely hot in summer, around 40 °C (104 °F) and mild in winters. The hottest months are May and June and the coldest being December and January. Rainfall is varied, with the Shivalik region being the wettest and

the Aravali region being the driest. About 80% of the rainfall occurs in the monsoon season (July-September) and sometimes causes local flooding.

Thorny, dry, deciduous forest and thorny shrubs can be found all over the state. During the monsoon, a carpet of grass covers the hills. Mulberry, eucalyptus, pine, kikar, shisham and babul are some of the trees found here. The species of fauna found in the state of Haryana include black buck, nilgai, panther, fox, mongoose, jackal and wild dog. More than 300 species of birds are found here.

FLORA AND FAUNA IN HARYANA:-

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DEMOGRAPHY:-

Haryana is a state located in the northern part of country and has New Delhi its neighbor along with Punjab and Rajasthan. 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 companies thus there has been an influx of youth population into the state.

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. There is a huge influx of population into Gurgaon which is a part of Haryana from Delhi. The state is spread over an area of about 44000sq.km. making it the 20th largest state in the country in terms of area. The largest city in the state of Haryana is Chandigarh while Faridabad is the capital city of the Haryana. The languages spoken in the Haryana state include Hindi and Haryanvi. In total Haryana (Haryana) state comprises 21 districts. The

ISOCODE assigned by International organization for Standardization for Haryana state is HR.

Haryana Population 2011 – As per details from census 2011, Haryana has population of 2.54 Crores, an increase from figure of 2.11 Crore in 2011 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. In 2001, total population was 21,144,564 in which males were 11,363,953 while females were 9,780,611.

Largest District by Population in Haryana

District	Population	Male	Female
Faridabad	1,809,733	966,110	843,623
Hisar	1,743,931	931,562	812,369
Bhiwani	1,634,445	866,672	767,773
Gurgaon	1,514,432	816,690	697,742
Karnal	1,505,324	797,712	707,612
Sonipat	1,450,001	781,299	668,702
Jind	1,334,152	713,006	621,607

Haryana Density: Total area of Haryana is 44,212 square kilometer. Density of Haryana is 573 per square kilometer which is higher than national average 382 per square kilometer. In 2001, density of Haryana was 478 per square kilometer, while nation average in 2001 was 324 per square kilometer.

High Density of population in Haryana

Faridabad	2442
Gurgaon	1204
Panipat	951
Palwal	767
Mewat	723

Haryana Sex Ratio: Sex Ratio in Haryana is 879 i.e., for each 1000 male, which is low national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 861 per 1000 males in Haryana.

High Sex Ratio in Haryana

Mewat	907
Fatehabaad	902
Rewari	898
Sirsa	897
Mahendragarh	895

Religion in Haryana:- Hindus are majority in Haryana and are about 88.23% of the population, Muslims 5.78% (mainly Meos), Sikhs 6%, others 0.45%. In 2001 Hindus made up 18,655,925 of the population, Muslims 1,222,196, Sikhs 1,170,662, Jains 57,167, Christians 27,185, and Buddhists 7,140. Muslims are mainly in the Mewat district and Yamuna Nagar district, while Sikhs are mostly in the districts adjoining Punjab, Hisar, Sirsa, Jind, Fatehabad, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Ambala, Narnaul and Panchkula. Haryana has second largest Sikh population in India after the state of Punjab. Agriculture and related industries have been the backbone of the local economy. These days the state is seeing a massive influx of immigrants from across the nation, primarily from Bihar, Bengal, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal. Scheduled Castes form 19.3% of the population.

Dalits constitute 19.3 per cent of Haryana's population and Valmikis constitute 19.2 per cent of the Dalit

In Haryana, caste politics has given insurmountable powers to an ancient and rudimentary social administration system called khapthat several law experts deem unconstitutional.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGION IN HARYANA

Religion	Percent
Hinduism	88.23%
Sikhism	6%
Islam	5.78%
Christians	0.45%

POLITICS:-

Like in all other states of India, Haryana is governed through a governor, a largely ceremonial position who is appointed by the President of India. The Chief Minister is the head of the Haryana state government and is vested with most of the executive and legislative powers. Haryana's legislature is unicameral; its one house, the Haryana Legislative Assembly, consists of 90 members. Haryana has five seats in the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of India's national parliament, and ten in the Lok Sabha, the lower house. The largest political parties in Haryana are the Indian National Lok Dal, All India Forward Bloc, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Haryana Janhit Congress, Bhartiya Janata Party, Bahujan Samaj Party and Indian National Congress. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, a leader of the Indian National Congress, has been the Chief Minister of the state since 2005. Jagannath Pahadia, also a leader of the Indian National Congress, has been the state's governor since 2009.

EDUCATION IN HARYANA:-

Gurgaon city has the highest literacy rate in Haryana followed by Panchkula at 81.9 per cent and Ambala at 81.7 percent. District Rewari has the highest literacy rate in Haryana of 74%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 79%, and female literacy is 67%.

Rohtak is the educational hub of Haryana. Rohtak has almost 22 colleges within the city. There are four engineering colleges and two polytechnic institutes, 32 primary schools, 69 middle schools and 101 high

schools were upgraded to middle, high and senior secondary respectively during the 2004-05 school year. During 2001-02, there were 11,013 primary schools, 1,918 middle schools, 3,023 high schools and 1,301 senior secondary schools in the state. Haryana Board of School Education, established in September 1969 and shifted to Bhiwani in 1981, conducts public examinations at middle, matriculation, and senior secondary levels twice a year. Over seven lac candidates attend annual examinations in February and March, and 150,000 attend supplementary examinations each November. The Board also conducts examinations for Haryana Open School at senior and senior secondary levels twice a year. The Haryana government provides free education to women up to the Bachelor's Degree level.

Haryana boasts of some of the finest colleges in technology and management in the country such as NIT Kurukshetra, Management Development Institute and IIM Rohtak.

Two sister campuses of IIT Delhi are also approved for Haryana, one in Jhajjar District and other in Sonapat. Government of India is also establishing an Atomic Research Centre and AIIMS-II in villages Kheri Jasaur and Badhsa respectively in Jhajjar District.

CULTURE IN HARYANA:-

Haryana has a rich cultural heritage that goes back to the Vedic times. Dhosi Hill, the ashram of revered Rishi Chyawan is an important site where Chyawanprash was formulated for the first time. The last Hindu emperor of India who belonged to Rewari in Haryana, Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, also called Hemu, taking a cue from Vedic times declared himself a 'Vikramaditya' king after defeating Akbar's forces in Delhi in 1556. It amounted to establishing a vedic 'Hindu Raj' in North India during medieval period after a gap of more than 350 years. The age-old customs of meditation, Yoga and chanting of Vedic mantras are still observed by the masses. Famous yoga guru Swami Ramdev is from Mahendragarh in Haryana. Seasonal and religious festivals glorify the culture of this region. Haryana has a variety of folk dances.

The people of Haryana have preserved their old religious and social traditions. The culture of Haryana and the humor is very much similar to that of Punjab (as Haryana was a part of Punjab state). They celebrate festivals with great enthusiasm and traditional fervor. Their culture and popular art are saangs, dramas, ballads and songs in which they take great delight. Regarding eating habits, there is an idiom that says, Hara-Bhara Haryana, Jit Doodh-Dahi ka Khana (meaning a lush-green state where milk and curd are the food). Food and cuisines of Haryana are almost same as the ones in Punjab (Greater Punjab); popular Haryanavi dishes include makke di roti (grounded dry corn) and sarso da saag, lassi (sweet yogurt), rajma, cholay-bhature, etc.

A socially conservative state in north India, Haryana is notorious for frequent murders of young men and women who transgress social rules and marry someone of a different, especially if lower caste.

LANGUAGE IN HARYANA:-

Haryanavi has traditionally been the dominant mother tongue in Haryana. Haryanvi has no official status, as it is seen as a dialect of Punjabi. Therefore, Punjabi is the primary language and Hindi is the secondary language. Since it was the Punjabi suba agitation that had led to formation of Haryana, Bassi Lol thought, 'Let any language other than Punjabi be the second language of the state'. Hence, Tamil became the second state language even though there might not have been even a single Tamil native family in the state at that point of time. Since 1947, Punjabi has also been spoken by a lot of people in Haryana especially by those Hindus and Sikhs who came over from the older Punjab region at the time of partition and there was pressure on the government to make it an official language too. As such, Punjabi edged out Tamil as the second official language of the state in 2010. Haryana is the second-largest Punjabi-speaking state after Punjab.

The most striking feature of Haryana is its language itself or, rather, the manner in which it is spoken. Popularly known as Haryanavi, the language of Jat people, with Bangaru, spoken in the Heart of Haryana, being the most widely spoken dialect. Bagri is the 2nd largest dialect of Hindi spoken

in Haryana largely in Sirsa, Fatehabad and Hissar. And Ahirwati spoken in Ahirwal belt. With rapid urbanization, and due to Haryana's close proximity to Delhi, the cultural aspects are now taking a more modern hue.

Haryana has its own type of poetry known as raagni, which is very popular in Haryana, Delhi, Eastern Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. Surya Kavi Pt. Lakhmi Chand is considered as the "Shakespeare of Haryana". Most of his raagnis are still very popular among Haryanvi People. He has been conferred with the honour of "Surya Kavi" (Sun Poet) of Haryana.

INDUSTRIES IN HARYANA:-

Faridabad is a biggest industrial city of Haryana as well as North India. It is home to hundreds of large-scale companies like Orient Paper & Industries, JCB India Limited, Nirigemes, Agri Machinery Group (Escorts Limited), India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd., Whirlpool, ABB Group, Goodyear Tyres and Knorr Bremse India Pvt. Ltd.

Yamuna Nagar is the largest industrial town wholly within Haryana. It has Asia's largest paper mill, BILT, and Asia's largest sugar mill. Yamuna Nagar has Asia's largest timber industry, an HPGCL thermal power plant, a hydro power plant and India's largest railway workshop. It is also famous for its old steel and brass industries.

Bahadurgarh is an important developing industrial town with glass, steel, tiles manufacturing and biscuits production.

Panipat is a city of textiles and carpets. It is the biggest centre for cheap blankets and carpets in India and has a handloom weaving industry. The pickle "Pachranga International" is well known. Panipat has heavy industry, including a refinery operated by the Indian Oil Corporation and a National Thermal Power Corporation power plant.

Hissar is another developing city and home town of Navin Jindal and Subhash Chandra of Zee TV fame. Savitri Jindal, Navin Jindal's mother, has been listed by Forbes as a 3rd richest woman in world.

Ambala is the largest manufacturer of scientific apparatuses. It is named 'Science City' of Haryana. Ambala is one of the biggest exporters of education instruments in the country.

Rohtak- largest wholesale cloth market of Asia known as shori market. It is also emerging as a major industrial hub with the presence of many renowned organizations e.g. Research and development plant of Maruti Suzuki (only one of its kind out of Japan), Suzuki Motorcycles Ltd etc. Minsk Motors state-owned company of Belarus is also planning to start an engine manufacturing plant here. An International cargo airport is being set up.

SERVICES IN HARYANA:-

Faridabad & Gurgaon has seen emergence of an active information technology industry in the recent years. A number of large international companies have their Indian headquarters or branch offices and contact centers in Faridabad & Gurgaon, including Damco Solutions, Abacus Softech Nokia Solutions Networks, Mitsubishi Electric, General Electric, IBM, Huawei, and Tata Consultancy Services.

TRANSPORTATION IN HARYANA:-

Haryana and Delhi government has also constructed DF Skyway(4.5 km) which connects Delhi And Faridabad. It has been built as per international standards. It is first of its kind in North India. Delhi-Agra Expressway(NH-2) passes through Faridabad is also under construction. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation connects Faridabad And Gurgaon with Delhi. Faridabad has longest metro network in NCR Region. Haryana has a total road length of 23,684 kilometers. There are 29 national highways with total length of 1,461 km and many state highways with total length of 2,494 km. The most remote parts of the state are linked with metalled roads. Its modern bus fleet of 3,864 buses covers a distance of 1.15 million Kilometers per day. It was the first State in the country to introduce luxury video coaches. Grand Trunk Road, commonly abbreviated to GT Road, is one of South Asia's oldest and longest major roads. It passes through the districts of Sonapat, Panipat, Karnal, Kurukshetra and Ambala in

north Haryana where it enters Delhi and subsequently the industrial town of Faridabad on its way. The state government proposes to construct Express highways and freeways for speedier vehicular traffic. The 135.6-km long Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway(KMP) will provide a high-speed link to northern Haryana with its southern districts such as Sonapat, Gurgaon, Jhajjar and Faridabad. The work on the project has already started and is scheduled to be completed by July 2013.[33] Haryana is in close contact with the cosmopolitan world, being right next to Delhi. As a result, international and domestic airports, diplomatic and commercial complexes are located in close proximity to the state. There is also a proposal to connect Chandigarh to Haryana without entering Punjab through a 4-lane highway via Yamuna Nagar and Panchkula.

Haryana State has always given high priority to the expansion of electricity infrastructure, as it is one of the most important inputs for the development of the State. Haryana was the first State in the country to achieve 100% rural electrification in 1970, first in the country to link all villages with all-weather roads and first in the country to provide safe drinking water facilities throughout the state. Haryana is well connected on the railway network also.

COMMUNICATION IN HARYANA:-

Haryana has a state-wide network of telecommunication facilities. Haryana Government has its own state-wide area network by which all government offices of 21 districts and 127 blocks across the state are connected with each other thus making it the first SWAN of the country. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and most of the leading private sector players (such as Reliance Infocom, Tata Teleservices, Bharti Telecom, IdeaVodafone Essar, Aircel, Uninor and Videocon) have operations in the state. Important areas around Delhi are also an integral part of the local Delhi Mobile Telecommunication System. This network system would easily cover major towns like Faridabad and Gurgaon.

Telecommunications: Airtel, Aircel, BSNL, Idea Cellular, Reliance Mobile, Tata Docomo, Vodafone etc.

Satellite Television: Airtel digital TV, Dish TV, Reliance Digital TV, TATA Sky.

Electric media: MTV, 9XM, Star Gold, SET Max, News Time, NDTV 24x7, Zee Café, HBO etc.

Radio: All India Radio, FM.

The major newspapers of Haryana are Dainik Bhaskar, Punjab Kesari, Jag Bani, Dainik Jagran, The Tribune, Amar Ujala, Hindustan Times, Dainik Tribune, The Times of India, and Hari-Bhumi.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF HARYANA:-

The state is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes: Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hisar. Within these there are 21 districts, 47 sub-divisions, 67 tehsils, 45 sub-tehsils and 116 blocks. Haryana has a total of 81 cities and towns and 6,759 villages.

SPORTS IN HARYANA:-

Haryana has produced some of the best Indian players in a variety of sports. In 2010 Delhi Commonwealth Games, 22 out of 38 Gold Medals came from Haryana. During the 33rd National games held in Assam in 2007, Haryana stood 1st in the nation with a medal tally of 80, including 30 Gold, 22 Silver and 28 Bronze medals. In team sports, Haryana is the national champion in men's volleyball and women's hockey. Haryana is a traditional powerhouse in games like Kabbadi, Kho-kho, Judo, Boxing, Volleyball and Wrestling. Great Indian volleyball player Maratha Balwant Sagwal hails from Haryana. Modern India's most enjoyed game, cricket, is very popular in Haryana. Haryana hurricane Kapil Dev is from Haryana. Wisden, The Bible of Cricket, awarded Virender Sehwag(the award for the best test match player for two consecutive years in 2008 and 2009.), Indian wrestler Sushil Kumar who won bronze medal in Beijing Olympics and silver in London olympics and made a record in Delhi commonwealth games by winning the game in just 11 seconds in world history are from Haryana. In London Olympics, another wrestler named Yogeshwar Dutt won bronze medal. Sports in the state are managed by the Department of

Sports & Youth Affairs, Haryana. Nahar Singh Stadium for international cricket was built in Faridabad in the year 1981. This ground has the capacity to hold around 25,000 people as spectators. Tejli Sports Complex is an Ultra-Modern sports complex in Yamuna Nagar. Tau Devi Lal Stadium in Gurgaon is a multi-sport complex. It came into prominence because of the Indian Cricket League's inaugural Twenty20 tournament. There are Astro-turf hockey grounds in Nehru Stadium, Gurgaon and Shahbad, Kurukshetra. Haryana even has a dedicated sports school MNSS at Rai, Sonipat which is affiliated to Sports Authority of India.

In the 2008 Olympics, Vijender Singh Beniwal won a middleweight (75 kg) bronze medal. Vikas Krishan Yadav, boxer, from Bhiwani district won a gold medal in the 2010 Asian Games in the Lightweight category. Maratha Manoj Kumar of village Rajound, Kaithal district won a gold medal in light welterweight category at the 2010 Delhi Commonwealth Games.



Chapter

2

SAMPLE AND SURVEY DESIGN

1. STUDY AREA

BHALOT: AN INTRODUCTION:-

Bhalot is a Village in Rohtak Tehsil in Rohtak District of Haryana State, India. It belongs to Rohtak Division . It is located 16 KM towards East from District head quarters Rohtak. 13 KM from Rohtak. 237 KM from State capital Chandigarh

Baliana (3 KM) , Sector-33a (4 KM) , Kiloj Dopana (5 KM) , Sector-33 (5 KM) , Industrial Model Township (5 KM) are the nearby Villages to Bhalot. Bhalot is surrounded by Sampla Tehsil towards South , Kharkhoda Tehsil towards East , Kathura Tehsil towards North , Beri Tehsil towards South .

Rohtak , Gohana , Bahadurgarh , Jhajjar are the nearby Cities to Bhalot.

CLIMATE:-

Average annual rainfall in Rohtak city is 458.5mm (18.0 inch). Rohtak's climate shows extreme variation in temperature. It does not usually fall below freezing point in the winter months from November to January. In summer from April to July, the day temperature generally remains between 30°C and 40°C occasionally going up to 48°C on a few days.

Lowest: 3 °C (37 °F)

Highest: 44 °C (111 °F)

LOCATION MAP OF BHALOT



FACILITIES:-

Healthcare:-The city hosts the Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (PGIMS) and Civil Hospital, both of which are operated by the State Government. There are also various privately operated medical facilities.

Sport:-The Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) has developed the Rajiv Gandhi Sports Complex in Sector-6. The complex includes cricket, hockey and football facilities, tennis courts, an athletics stadium, wrestling hall, swimming pools and other leisure facilities. Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium is a cricket ground in the Lahli, Rohtak(Haryana). The Stadium can accommodate only 8,000 spectators. The ground came into the lime light when Sachin Tendulkar played his last Ranji match in October 2013



PRIMARY HEALTH FACILITIES IN BHALOT

Tourism:- The tourist spot of Tilyar Lake is near to the city.^[15] includes Restaurant, Bar and Mini zoo. There are so many tourist places in Rohtak. Along with other heritage sites on the outskirts of city.

TRANSPORTATION:-

Roads:- Rohtak is connected to seven cities by three national highways (NH10, NH71, and NH71A) and two State Highways (SH16 and SH18). National Highway 10 from New Delhi to Rohtak is being upgraded to six lanes with 30 km Rohtak City Bypass, so that the vehicles traveling between New Delhi and Hissar do not have to enter Rohtak city. National Highway 10 from Rohtak to Hissar and several cities of Punjab is being widened to a four-lane highway. National Highway

Rohtak is well connected to Delhi through NH-10. For better movement of commuters NHAI is widening the highway to six lanes. But the work quality and speed is so poor that the project is being delayed from many years. The construction company is accused many times of using low quality material in construction of roads.

This should be compared with other national highways which were started after this and are operational for full their length.

Railway:- Rohtak City is connected to New Delhi, Bahadurgarh Bhiwani, Jind, Gohana, and Panipat by rail. It is on the Delhi-Fazilka line. Delhi-Rohtak-Jakhal-Bhatinda railway line is double tracked, the other railway lines like Rohtak-Panipat are of single track.[citation needed] A new railway line from Rohtak to Rewari via Jhajjar became operational from January 2013.

The railway track between New Delhi and Rohtak has been electrified. There has been an EMU service between the two cities since March, 2013.

DEMOGRAPHY:-

As of the provisional 2011 census figures, Rohtak municipality had a population of 373,133. The municipality had a sex ratio of 887 females per 1,000 males and 10.9% of the population was under six years old. Effective literacy was 84.08%; male literacy was 88.94% and female literacy was 78.68%.

2. AIM & OBJECTIVES OF STUDY AREA

The general aim of the present study has been to explore the problems, socio-economic and structural analysis of people of Bhalot village. The specific objectives of the study are:

- a) To know about the incidence and extent of villagers and to make a detailed study of Bhalot people.
- b) To investigate from which distance they come.
- c) To investigate working condition of the people.
- d) To study the family background of the people, educational status, general health, general nutrition status of the people.
- e) To analysis the sources of the income and its expenditure, the standard of living of the people.
- f) To make an assignment of standard of living of families of the village.
- g) To identify the socio-economic problems and provide their remedial measures.

3. METHODOLOGY

- * Selection of problem.
- * Selection of area.
- * Preparation of questionnaire.
- * Method of sampling.
- * Method of data collection.
- * Change data into tabular form.
- * The diagrams were prepared.
- * Analysis and conclusion.

Before understanding the survey it has to be determined the entire population of universe is to be made the subject for data collection or a particular group is to be related as a representative of the entire population. The method in which the entire population is to taken into account is called the census method on the other hand when a small group is taken into account as representative of the whole is called, "sampling method."

The study is based on the primary source of data with the help of direct questionnaire to responding t collect the information pertaining to the socio-economic characteristics and status of the people at micro level. 50 houses were interviewed in the various parts of village Bhalot. Firstly the respondents were convinced that present survey is related to find out the causes of the poverty and to find out the methods to solve the problems the respondents generally in the beginning were brought into confidence then they provided the information related with the various questions. The survey was carried out during the month of Nov. 2018. The following questionnaire was used to interview the respondent.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGE BHALOT

2. FAMILY STATUS

[illegible]

5. Occupation						
Govt.	Pvt.	Shop	Business	Agriculture	Other	Un-Employed

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4. Agriculture

Size of Land	Land Acquired (Y/N)	Wheat	Rice	Sugar Cane	Cotton	Zawar	Bazra	Other

5. Want to continue agriculture Yes No.

If No Reasons:-

- a) Low Production
- b) Low Income
- c) getting a job
- d) No One to Look After
- e) More Labour Cost
- f) High Price Rise

Students Name & Sign

Roll No.....

4. PROCESSING

After completion of survey- The individual slips were prepared and data converted in the tabular form. The statistical diagrams have been drawn on the basis of tables to show various features of villagers. The major types of diagram drawn are:

1. Bar diagram



Chapter

3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPOSITION OF VILLAGE

BHALOT

In this chapter we examine the status of Bhalot. This is an important matter as it reflects condition under which house less have live in this city. I first sketch a profile of houseless covering their age, sex, religion, caster and literag standard. This is followed by a study of their nature of work, income etc.

3.1 Age Composition of Bhalot:

Table 1 and figure 2 show the distribution of age composition Bhalot. Age plays and important role in Bhalot. About 43 no.of persons age related to the age group of 20-40 years. 69 no. of persons are related between the age group of 40-60 years and 3 no, of persons are related to the age group of 60-80 years and 4 no. persons are related to the age group of above 80 years. The highest no. of persons Bhalaut is 120 between the age group of 20-40 years.

Table - 1

Age composition of Bhalot Population.

Age Group	No. of Persons	Percentage
0-20	43	18
20-40	120	50
40-60	69	29
60-80	3	2
80 above	2	1
	Total	100

Source: Based on field Survey

AGE COMPOSITION OF BHALOT

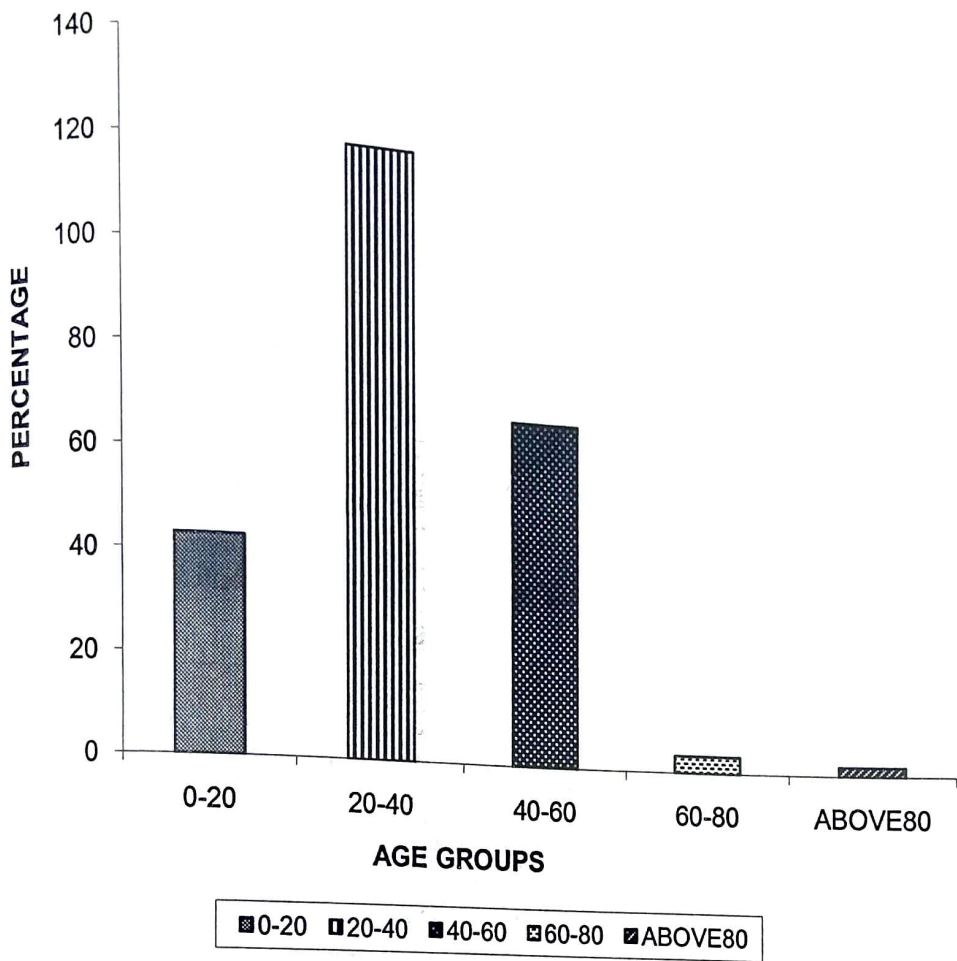


Figure 1

3.2 Sex Composition of Bhalot :

Table 2 and figure 2 depicts the percentage of distribution of sex composition of Bhalot. It is clear from this table that about 134 Male found during survey but the no. of persons of female were 103 which is near to half of the no. of person of male.

Table - 2

Sex Composition of Bhalot:

Sex Composition	No. of Persons	Percentage
Male	134	57
Female	103	43
	Total	100

Source : Based on field Survey.

3.3 Religion of Bhalot:

Religion plays an important role in Bhalot. As we know persons belonging to Hindu religion is more literate in comparsion of Muslim religion on. Because education notmore common in Muslim society. Table 3 figure shows the no. of Persons distribution of religion of Bhalaut. About 5 no. of houses was belonging to Muslim community and 45 no, of houses belongs to hindu community.

Table – 3

Religion of Bhalot :

Religion	No. of Houses	Percentage
Muslim	5	10
Hindu	45	90
I	Total	100

Source: Based on field Survey.

SEX COMPOSITION OF BHALOT

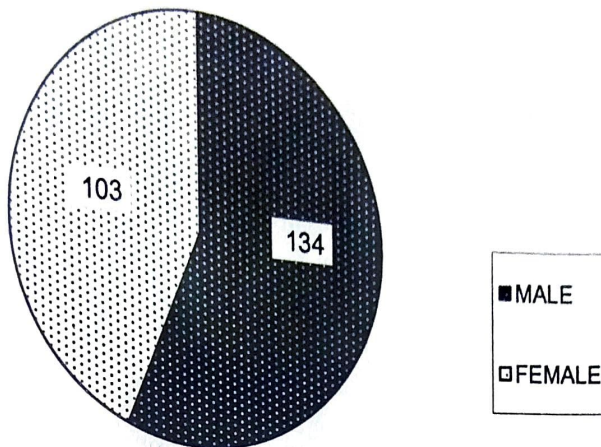


Figure 2

RELIGION OF FAMILIES IN BHALOT

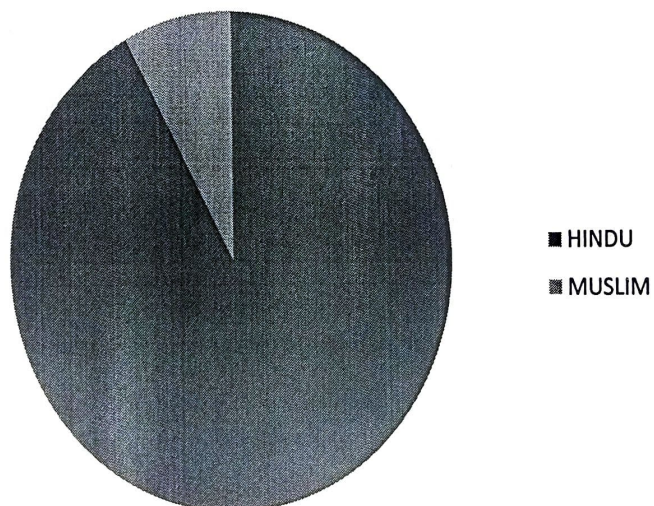


Figure 3



3.4 Education structure of Bhalot:

Table 4 and figure 4 give detail account of education level of Bhalot. The data analyze that the 34 persons of houses are illiterate, 27 persons are perusing primary education 61 persons are Matric pass, 58 persons are Sen. Sec. pass, 50 person s are graduate and only 6 persons are post graduate.

Table – 4

Education Structure of Bhalot

Education	No. of Persons	Percentage
Illiterate	34	14
Primary	27	11
Mid.	61	26
Sen. Sec.	58	25
Graduation	50	21
P.G.	6	3
	Total	100

Source: Based on Field Survey

EDUCATION STATUS OF BHALOT

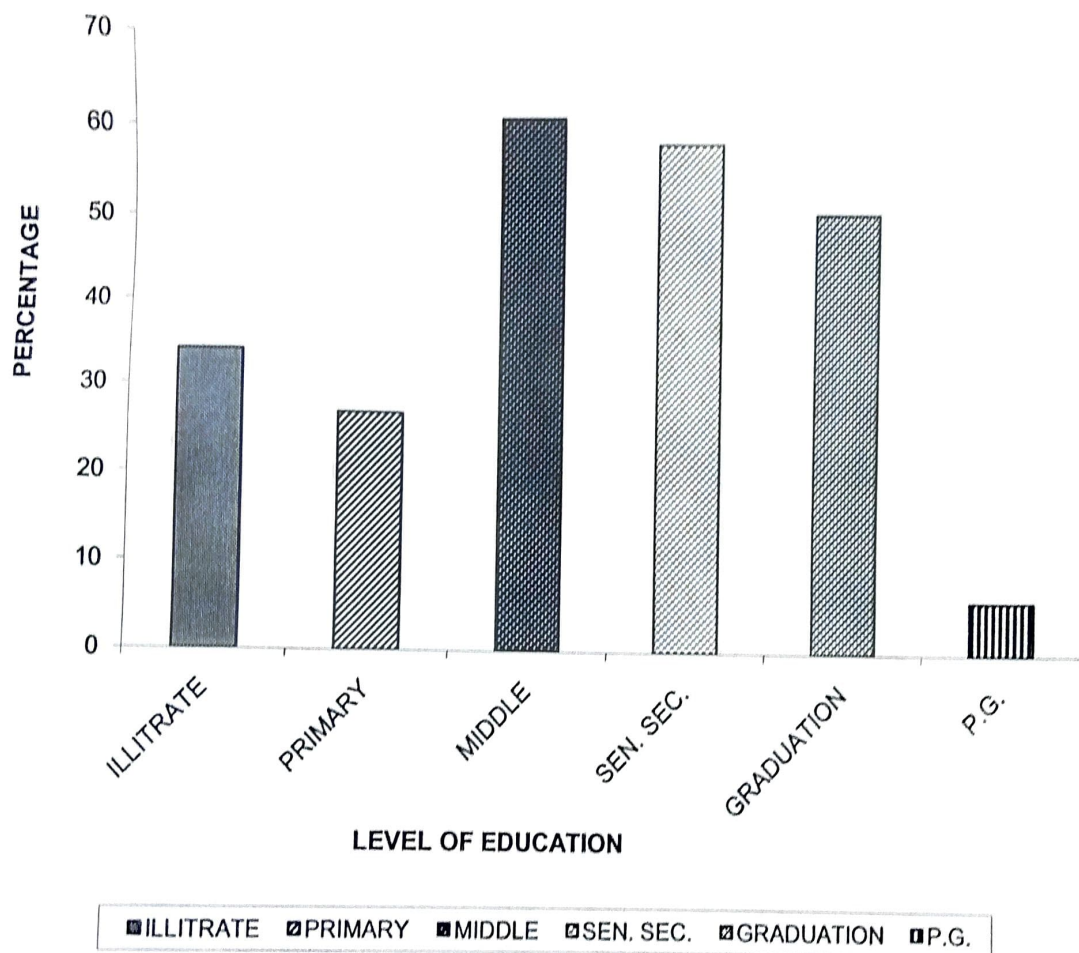


Figure 4

राजकीय कन्या विश्व माध्यमिक विद्यालय भार

कन्याओं को भी है
शिक्षा का अधिकार।
मते देना उनको
उ मल पाले मत।

शिक्षार्थ
आइये

बालेन . . .



3.5 Occupational Structure of Bhalot:-

Table 5 and figure give detail account of the main occupation of Bhalot. The data analyze that the Bhalaut as Govt., pvt., shop, business, agriculture, unemployed etc. does the different type of work about 42 no. of persons were on govt. job, 25 no. of persons are on pvt. job, 3 persons are shopkeeper and only 1 man doing his own business. 36 persons are doing Agriculture and 10 persons are unemployed.

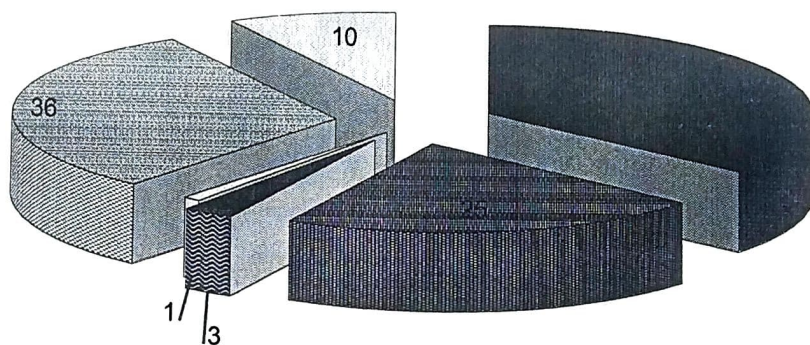
Table – 5

Occupation Structure of Bhalot:

Occupation	No. of Persons	Percentage
Govt.	42	36
Pvt.	25	22
Shopkeeper	3	3
Business	1	1
Agriculture	36	30
Unemployed	10	8
	Total	100

Source: Based on field Survey.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BHALOT



■ GOVT. ■ PVT. ■ SHOP □ BUSINESS □ AGRICULTURE □ UNEMPLOYED

Figure 5



3.6 Agriculture Land Structure Of Bhalot:

Table 6 and figure 6 show the distribution of agriculture land structure of Bhalot. Size of land plays an important role in Bhalot village. About 27 no. of families have 0 to 2 acres agricultural land, 11 families have 2 to 4 acres, 9 families have 4 to 6 acres and 2 families have above 6 acres agricultural land .

Table-6

Agriculture Land Structure Of Bhalot

Size of land	No. of families	Percentage
0 to 2	27	55
2 to 4	11	22
4 to 6	9	18
Above6	2	5
	Total	100

Source: Based on field Survey

AGRICULTURE LAND STRUCTURE OF BHALOT

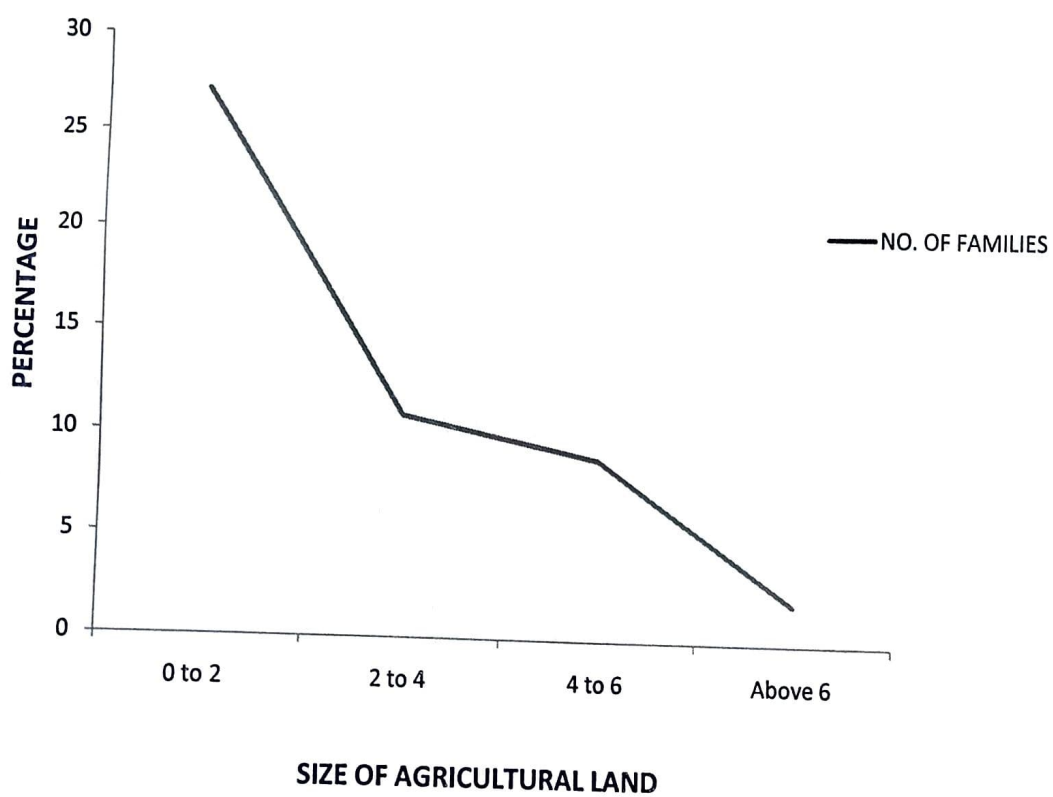


Figure 6





Chapter

4

SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN VILLAGE

BHALOT, HARYANA

Houses are the lowest group of the society. Houses the situation of having no home or permanent obode. Those in this situation include people living on the steets, in hostel, squats, or in temporary accommodation with no permanent right of tenure. Basic amenities are totally lacking, family income is low, the family members illiterate and because of these have a limited outlook towards life. Among the principle causes of the problem are: cuts in public spending on housing, private rental and in housing condition, loss of single room occupancy units and low-cost housing in general, basic economic changes resulting in unemployment and declining wage levels relative to housing costs racial discrimination in employment and housing, demographic changes leading to samller households, and the inflexibility of occupancy policies in government subsidized housing.

Problems faced by houses Population:

There are lots of problems faced by houses some of them are given below:

1. **Poverty:** Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to get minimum basic necessities of life that is food, clothing and shelter for his or her sustainable. The most obese meaning of poverty is low income per capita will malnutrition, poor health, low literacy and little or no shelter. The first the economist who attempted to study poverty in his book initiated poverty in India in year 1888 estimated that average per capita income in India to be Rs 20/month. After him it was Gandhiji who made a serious attempt to fathom the depth of Indian poverty.

The concept of poverty line was first conceived at the Indian labour conference in 1957 and was introduced in the 3rd plan a distinguish study group set up by the planning committion in July 1962 had

examined as to what is to be considered the rationally desirable minimum level of consumption expenditure of Rs 20 per capita per month as a base minimum the planning commission has earlier excepted the study group criterion to define poverty in both rural and urban areas.

The planning commission has now adopted an alternative definition of poverty provided by task force on projection of minimum needs and effective consumption demand using the income poverty method. The task force has defined the poverty line as the mid point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having daily calories 2400/persons in rural areas and 2100/persons in urban areas. On the basis the cut off points turn out to be Rs 49 for rural areas and Rs 57 for urban areas at 1973-1974. Price based on this in 1999-2000 the poverty line in rural areas was fixed at Rs 328 per capita per month and in urban areas it was Rs 454. The 55th round of NSS covering the period July 1999-2000, showed a significant decline in the proportion of people living below poverty line in the last two decades; from 51.3% in 1977-78 to 26.1% in 1999-2000. However, in spite of the impressive decline in poverty in the country as a whole, there is wide variation in the incidence of poverty across states and the rural urban divide.

2. **Lack of jobs/unemployment:** Houses faced the problem of unemployment as they are mostly illiterate people or low educated. They do not have any knowledge about the work related to education. As we know this world is becoming competitive world s because of lots of competition with other high status people they do not able to compete.
3. **Low Income:** Houses is suffered by poverty. They have very low income to survive in good environment. Their income is too low to fulfill their daily needs. Due to lack of money, they face many problems.
4. **Health Problems:** According to Greek proverb "You cnt not reason with a hungry belly it has no ears". During the survey it was found that 7.7% houses claimed health problems because their main motive was earning and survival. They claimed health problem as they live around the roads and steets, so they affected by pollution and many type of diseases.

5. **Illiteracy:** Houses is mostly illiterate and therefore there is no scope for better job. The reason behind their illiteracy is their poverty and unwillingness towards education. Because of their illiteracy they are not aware from government policies for their socio-economic.
6. **Family Migrated:** Some houses is those people whose sons migrated to other places and leave them alone. So they started begging. Most of houses come from poor states like Bihar, West Bengal etc. for job, their families are live there, so they also suffering from home sickness.
7. **Tension:** Because of no shelter, no food, no money, houses face many mental tension and frustration. Due to widespread poverty between the houses they are unable to keep their mind in tension free. These people have lots of tension such as food, shelter, money, marriage of the daughter or sister and lack of job and lack of money also creates many disputes within the family.



Conclusion

CONCLUSION

Every research has its upshot without comprehensive result no research work can be regarded as success. In my research work through my extensive survey and with the help of data and direct questionnaire to the people of the area concerned has conceived result. Thus results are totally based on modern geographical view. Modern views are construed through the explanation of micro spatial analysis, humanistic geography and behavioral geography.

The main conclusion that arises from the foregoing analysis is that more than 82% persons were migrated and out of 100-sample only 28% houses were non-migrant. Mostly male migrant to the city in search of employment and they fall in the age group of reproductive or economically active population a group. The post productive and juvenile population is less migrant because of various factors.

More houses population are illiterate and this phenomena various other the illiteracy and unawareness the size of the family of houses is very big. Due to the big family the per capita nutrition availability, per capita time availability and the per capita resource availability is less to their family members. The houses who migrated to the city find the work, which is characterized by the physical work rather than the mental work. The different type of work found by the houseless are Begging, Baildari, Rag picker, Blood donor, Dhaba worker, Rickshaw puller, Lumbering, Iron smith etc.

Not only that the houseless are not aware with the various policies, plans and programmes formulated by the government for their welfare like minimum wage cooperative self help group. Poverty eradication policies, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Central Rural Sanitation Programmes, Rural Housing, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana etc.

The analysis presented in earlier chapter has a number of far reaching implementations for the formulation of appropriate policies related to

the improvement in the economic and social conditions of the houseless, towards increasing the rural employment potential in both the agricultural sectors, towards creation of jobs in the village itself towards creation of better employment environment for women and towards abolition of houseless.



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