



Statistical Insights Into Socio-Economic Development And Geographic Disparities In Hisar, Haryana

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ABSTRACT

Over the past four decades, Haryana has experienced marked socio-economic transformation, characterized by the rise of new social groups and corresponding shifts in expectations and opportunities. Drivers such as advances in transportation, information technology, higher education, and government employment initiatives have significantly increased social mobility. This study utilizes a statistical approach to analyze Hisar, a minority-concentrated district that continues to lag on key socio-economic indicators. The primary aim is to identify patterns, disparities, and driving factors behind the district’s socio-economic progress, providing valuable insights for targeted policy formulation and inclusive regional planning.

Keywords: Geographical Distribution, Statistical Analysis, Rural Transformation

1. INTRODUCTION

Development is a dynamic and ongoing process that seeks to enhance and maintain the overall quality of life for individuals and communities. It is not a static or one-dimensional concept, but rather encompasses a broad spectrum of positive transformations—economic, social, cultural, and political. These changes are measured through a variety of indicators, including but not limited to economic growth, levels of education, access to healthcare, modernization efforts, gender equality, nutrition, housing quality, distribution of goods and services, and communication infrastructure. In the context of India, the landscape of development is characterized by significant diversity and complexity. Since gaining independence, the country has struggled with regional and intra-regional disparities, which have persisted as major challenges to equitable growth. These disparities manifest not only between states but also within districts and even between neighboring villages. Socio-economic planning has, therefore, been a critical part of India’s national agenda, aiming to bridge these gaps and ensure that the benefits of progress are accessible to all sections of society.



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The roots of such disparities are deeply embedded in historical, geographic, and policy-related factors. For instance, historical patterns of land ownership, colonial legacies, natural resource distribution, and strategic policy decisions have all played a role in shaping the unequal pace and nature of development across regions. Additionally, the interplay between local culture, governance frameworks, and the global economic environment further complicates efforts to achieve uniform growth. Recognizing and understanding these multiple layers of complexity is essential for formulating effective development strategies. Planners, policymakers, and researchers must account for the diversity of local conditions and the interconnectedness of economic, social, and geographical variables. Only through such a nuanced and context-sensitive approach can development initiatives be truly inclusive, sustainable, and capable of uplifting the most marginalized communities. This broad and inclusive understanding of development forms the foundation for evaluating progress and setting future goals, both in India and globally.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Mehta & Rani (2021) examined the role of infrastructure in shaping rural livelihoods in Hisar. Their case studies revealed that improvements in roads, power supply, and education facilities significantly enhanced income and well-being among rural households. National Sample Survey Organisation (2022) provided a comprehensive analysis of rural economic indicators across India. This report emphasized ongoing gaps between rural and urban regions in income, education, and healthcare access. Pandey & Sharma (2019) explored the multifaceted challenges facing rural development in India, including poverty, education deficits, and inadequate healthcare. Singh & Sharma (2023) focused on economic disparities in rural Haryana. Through statistical analysis, they identified uneven distribution of resources and variable policy implementation as key factors contributing to intra-state inequalities. Sharma & Verma (2020) analyzed the relationship between poverty, inequality, and social transformation within India, with an emphasis on spatial and demographic factors. World Bank (2023), in its rural development report, reviewed policy approaches for rural transformation across India, with a special focus on states like Haryana. Kumar & Gupta (2018) assessed the impact of government employment schemes on rural incomes in Haryana. Choudhary & Yadav (2017) investigated the impact of education on rural transformation in Haryana. The study documented improvements in literacy and skill development, particularly among women, but also noted ongoing gender and regional gaps in educational attainment and outcomes. Dahiya (2016) explored the effects of urbanization on rural Haryana, identifying both positive outcomes—such as improved infrastructure and employment opportunities—and challenges like the decline in traditional farming and rural-urban migration.



Singh (2015) studied the process of agricultural modernization in Hisar district, finding that adoption of new technologies led to increased productivity and economic growth.

3. OBJECTIVE

- To statistically assess the patterns of socio-economic development and geographical disparities in Hisar, Haryana.
- To analyze the distribution of resources, economic opportunities, and social services across different regions of rural Hisar.
- To identify and evaluate the key factors contributing to socio-economic disparities and varying levels of development within the district.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study covers the Hisar district of Haryana, focusing on the statistical evaluation of its socio-economic development and the geographical distribution of resources and services. The research addresses both inter- and intra-district disparities, examining key variables such as income, education, infrastructure, healthcare, and access to credit. The findings aim to assist policymakers, academics, and development practitioners in formulating targeted interventions to promote balanced regional development. Additionally, the study provides a framework for future research on rural transformation and socio-economic disparities in similar contexts.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive analysis of socio-economic development and geographical disparities in Hisar, Haryana. Stratified sampling ensures representation across various socio-economic groups and land ownership categories. Quantitative data were collected through structured household surveys to capture indicators such as income, education, and infrastructure access, while qualitative insights were gathered via semi-structured interviews with local policymakers, village leaders, and stakeholders. Statistical tools including descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression analyses were used to examine relationships among variables, while thematic analysis was applied to interpret qualitative responses. This methodology enables both a broad and in-depth understanding of rural transformation in the district.

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The analysis draws upon both statistical and thematic insights to evaluate the level and distribution of socio-economic development in Hisar. Key indicators such as access to infrastructure, income disparities, education levels, and healthcare availability were examined to identify significant patterns and regional variations. The results highlight areas where development has been robust as



well as pockets of persistent disadvantage, providing a nuanced understanding of rural transformation in the district.

Table 1: Haryana: Levels of Socio-Economic Development: 2001

Category	No. of Districts	Name of districts
High (Above 22)	6	Gurgaon, Ambala, Panchkula, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar, Hisar
Moderate (0-22)	4	Rohtak, Sonipat, Kamal, Kurukshetra
Low (-22-0)	5	Kaithal, Jhajjar, Hisar, Faridabad, Bhiwani
Very Low (Below -22)	4	Jind, Mahendragarh, Fatehabad, Sirsa

Table 1 categorizes the districts of Haryana based on their socio-economic development scores in 2001. Districts such as Gurgaon, Ambala, Panchkula, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar, and Hisar fall into the high development category, reflecting strong performance in key indicators like infrastructure, education, and economic activity. In contrast, districts like Jind, Mahendragarh, Fatehabad, and Sirsa are classified as very low in development, highlighting significant disparities across the state. This classification underscores the uneven distribution of development benefits and the need for targeted interventions in lagging regions.

Table 2: Hisar District: Proportion of Villages Having Agricultural Credit Society, 2021

Sr. No.	Proportion	Scale of Index Value (%)	No. of Circles	% Share of Area to Regions Total
1	High	80 <	27	35.05
2	Medium	70 - 80	34	39.04
3	Low	60 - 70	16	17.10
4	Very Low	<60	08	8.81

Table 2 illustrates the accessibility of agricultural credit societies across villages in Hisar district. The data show that 35.05% of the region’s circles have a high proportion of villages (above 80%) with access to credit societies, while 39.04% fall into the medium range (70–80%). However, 17.10% of circles report only low access (60–70%), and 8.81% remain at very low levels (below 60%). These figures indicate that while agricultural credit societies are fairly well distributed, notable gaps persist, potentially limiting financial inclusion and support for farmers in certain areas.



Table 3: Hisar District: Levels of Socio-economic Development

Sr. No.	Categories	Composite ‘Z’ Score	No. of Circles	% Share of Area to Regions Total
1	High Develop	6.09 <	21	21.01
2	Medium Develop	-1.18 to 6.08	22	24.47
3	Low Develop	-7.67 to -1.19	21	28.27
4	Very Low Develop	< -7.68	21	26.25

Table 3 presents the composite ‘Z’ score-based categorization of socio-economic development across circles in Hisar district. About 21.01% of circles are classified as highly developed, while 24.47% fall into the medium category. The majority, however, are split between low (28.27%) and very low (26.25%) development levels. This distribution reveals that a significant portion of Hisar still faces substantial socio-economic challenges, with only a minority enjoying the benefits of higher development, emphasizing the urgency for region-specific development strategies.

7. CONCLUSION:

The research reveals that while Hisar has made notable progress in several socio-economic indicators, substantial disparities persist due to uneven resource distribution, infrastructure access, and policy implementation. The study underscores the importance of targeted and context-sensitive interventions to address these gaps and promote balanced regional development. Findings from this statistical investigation provide valuable guidance for policymakers seeking to advance inclusive growth and reduce intra-district inequalities in Hisar and similar rural contexts.

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