

## **Geographical Insights Into Rural Transformation And Social Development In Hisar District**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study examines the rural transformation and social development of Hisar district, Haryana, a region notable for its high concentration of minority communities and persistent socio-economic challenges. Utilizing a baseline analysis, the research identifies current gaps and development priorities to inform a multi-sectoral growth strategy. By employing both quantitative and qualitative approaches, the study explores the interplay between agricultural modernization, government policy, migration, education, and infrastructure. The findings provide a nuanced understanding of the factors driving change and highlight policy measures necessary for fostering inclusive and sustainable development in rural Hisar.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic development, Rural transformation, Geographical distribution, Hisar district, Social development, Policy interventions

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

India’s rural landscape has undergone significant socio-economic shifts in recent decades, with districts like Hisar standing out for both their agricultural prominence and the complexity of their transformation. Traditionally reliant on agriculture, Hisar has experienced changes from modernization in farming practices, increased market integration, and the expansion of educational and infrastructural facilities. However, the benefits of these changes have been distributed unevenly, influenced by factors such as government policy, migration, industrialization, and geographical disparities in resource allocation. This study investigates these dynamics, aiming to understand how rural communities in Hisar have adapted to ongoing economic, technological, and demographic changes, and what challenges remain for equitable development.

### **2. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The research focuses on the Hisar district, offering a detailed analysis of its socio-economic development and geographical distribution of resources and services. It addresses intra-district disparities in education, infrastructure, health services, and access to economic opportunities. By leveraging both statistical data and fieldwork, the study aims to inform local policymakers, development practitioners, and academics about the drivers of rural transformation and the bottlenecks impeding balanced growth. The scope extends to evaluating the impact of government interventions, technological adoption, and demographic patterns on social and economic well-being.

### **3. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Dahiya (2016) examined the dual impacts of urbanization, noting both infrastructure improvements and increased rural-urban migration. Choudhary and Yadav (2017) discussed persistent gaps in educational attainment affecting rural livelihoods. Kumar and Gupta (2018) found that government employment schemes boost rural incomes but do not fully resolve regional disparities. Pandey and Sharma (2019) stressed the role of integrated strategies in tackling rural poverty and development challenges. Sharma and Verma (2020) analyzed how poverty and inequality shape rural change, while Mehta and Rani (2021) showed that improved infrastructure positively influences rural livelihoods in Hisar. The National Sample Survey Organisation (2022) reported ongoing gaps between rural and urban socio-economic indicators across India. Singh and Sharma (2023) identified uneven resource distribution and policy implementation as key sources of economic disparity within Haryana. Recent reports by the World Bank (2024) and projected research by Gupta and Singh (2025) emphasize the growing importance of digital inclusion, education, and targeted policy in driving equitable growth in rural areas.

### **4. OBJECTIVE**

- To assess the current state of socio-economic development and geographical distribution in Hisar district, Haryana.
- To analyze the factors contributing to rural transformation, including agricultural modernization, education, policy interventions, and migration.
- To identify key challenges and regional disparities impacting social and economic development in rural Hisar.
- To propose evidence-based recommendations for fostering inclusive and sustainable growth within the district.

### **5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study uses an exploratory and descriptive mixed-methods design to analyze socio-economic development and geographical distribution in Hisar district. Stratified random sampling ensures representation across different socio-economic groups, land ownership categories, and geographic zones, with villages selected using the Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) method. A total of 30 villages were sampled, and 30 households per village were surveyed to collect quantitative data on income, education, and infrastructure, complemented by qualitative insights from in-depth interviews with local stakeholders. Statistical analysis and thematic interpretation together provide a comprehensive understanding of both patterns and underlying drivers of rural transformation.

### **6. RESULT AND FINDINGS**

The analysis of educational infrastructure in Hisar district reveals significant spatial variation in access to primary, secondary, and higher education facilities. While primary education infrastructure is nearly universal, disparities become more pronounced at the secondary and college levels. This section presents a detailed assessment of the proportion of administrative circles and villages with primary schools, secondary schools, and senior colleges, highlighting key regional gaps that influence the trajectory of rural transformation and social development in the district.

**Table 1: Hisar District: Proportion of administrative circles having Primary Schools in 2021**

Sr. No.	Category of Proportion	Scale of Index Value (%)	No. of Circles	% Share of Area to Regions Total
1	High	95<	80	94.02
2	Medium	90 - 95	04	04.90
3	Low	85 - 90	00	00.00
4	Very Low	< 85	01	01.08

Table 1 demonstrates that access to primary schools in Hisar district is exceptionally high, with 94.02% of administrative circles categorized in the “High” range (more than 95% of villages having primary schools). Only a single circle falls below 85%, making the provision of basic education infrastructure nearly universal across the district.

**Table 2: Hisar District: Proportion of villages having Secondary Schools, 2021**

Sr. No.	Category of Proportion	Scale of Index Value (%)	No. of Circles	% Share of Area to Regions Total
1	High	45<	12	14.12
2	Medium	30 – 45	37	43.53
3	Low	15–30	31	36.47
4	Very Low	<15	05	05.88

Table 2 shows more variability in the distribution of secondary schools. Only 14.12% of circles have high coverage (above 45% of villages with secondary schools), while the majority fall into medium (43.53%) or low (36.47%) categories. A small proportion—5.88%—fall into the very low category, indicating significant gaps that may hinder educational progression for many students in the district.

**Table 3: Hisar District: Proportion of villages having Senior College, 2021**

Sr. No.	Level	Scale of Index Value (%)	No. of Circles	% Share of Area to Regions Total
1	High	9 <	1	1.14
2	Medium	6 – 9	3	3.11
3	Low	3 – 6	5	6.80
4	Very Low	< 3	76	88.95

Table 3 highlights a critical shortage of higher education facilities, with an overwhelming 88.95% of circles in the “Very Low” category (less than 3% of villages having a senior college). Only a handful of circles have moderate or high access, underscoring the limited opportunities for higher education within rural Hisar and the need for targeted policy intervention in this area.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The study finds that while Hisar district has made progress in basic education infrastructure, significant disparities persist at the secondary and higher education levels, alongside broader socio-economic challenges. Addressing these gaps requires enhanced government investment in public health, education, water supply, and job-oriented training, particularly for marginalized and low-income rural families. Targeted, inclusive policy interventions are crucial to fostering balanced, sustainable development and improving overall quality of life in rural Hisar.

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