

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN JIND DISTRICT OF HARYANA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

Neeru¹ and R. S. Sisodiya²

¹Ph.D. Research Scholar, ²Assistant Professor,
Department of Geography, MCBU Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh, India
Email: sainineeru182@gmail.com

How to cite this paper:

Neeru and Sisodiya R. S.
(2025) Socio-Economic
Transformation in Jind
District of Haryana:
An Analytical Study,
Journal of Global
Resources, Vol. 11 (02)

DOI:

10.46587/JGR.2025.v11i02.021

Received: 01 June 2025

Reviewed: 14 June 2025

Final Accepted: 26 June 2025

OPEN ACCESS

Freely available Online

www.isdesr.org

Abstract: *Our Earth is changing over time and space, and it has accelerated recently. Any particular geographical area's socio-economic and physical setting keeps changing over the time. The changing nature of socio-economic characteristics in a particular place over a period of time is called socio-economic transformation. Haryana located in the northern heartland of India, has experienced a significant socio-economic transformation in recent decades. This research presents an extensive case study of Jind district in Haryana. Its aim is to illuminate the current status of socio-economic transformation and provide insights into the multifaceted dynamics driving this change. Social elements include information related to changed population characteristics, social caste, form of families, religion and health facilities. Education and health care have emerged as essential pillars of socio-economic transformation in rural Haryana, including Jind. Under the economic scenario of the study area, the changed form of annual income, working population engaged in various economic activities and availability of basic amenities has been presented. The agrarian landscape of rural Haryana, including Jind district, has traditionally been the backbone of its economy, with agriculture playing a pivotal role in the lives of its residents. However, the region has witnessed a transformation in recent years. This study serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, researchers, and development practitioners seeking to comprehend the dynamics of rural development in Haryana. The study outlines the achievements by assessing the multifaceted aspects of the transformation. It is expected that this research study will provide analytical information to understand the socio-economic changes of Jind district.*

Key words: Transformation, Rural Area, Agriculture, Education, Health, Development.

Introduction

In the process of continuous movement, an object undergoes changes in its form. When these initial transformations reach their final limit, significant, large-scale changes occur within the object. The social environment of a nation plays a pivotal role as a catalyst for change. When an individual exists within this social environment, they exert influence on all its elements since all the activities within a society are intricately linked to human presence. The economic condition of the people forms the cornerstone of a society's continuous functionality. Thus, the social, economic, and cultural landscape of a region becomes a crucial factor in its development. Over the ages, the socio-cultural and economic conditions of India have been in a constant state of flux, a phenomenon that continues to the present day. This research study delves into the evolving socio-economic conditions of the Jind district in the Haryana state. Due to improved healthcare facilities and an elevated standard of living, the population of the district has been steadily increasing. According to the 2011 census, the population density of the district has reached 494 individuals per square kilometre. Currently, approximately 77 percent of the district's population resides in rural areas, while about 23 percent lives in urban centres. In the rural areas, a significant portion of the population falls under the general category. The prevalence of nuclear families has increased in the district, driven by the desire for independent living and a decrease in communal bonds. Currently, nearly 72 percent of households are nuclear families.

From a religious perspective, Hinduism predominates in the study area, making it a predominantly Hindu district. About 95 percent of the population adheres to Hinduism, while 2 percent follow Sikhism. Other religious communities, including Muslims, Jains, Christians, and Buddhists, are present in smaller numbers. One of the most critical aspects of social development is access to healthcare facilities. According to the data from the Haryana Health Department for 2019-20, the district is equipped with four hospitals, along with numerous Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), dispensaries, sub-centres, and a District T.B. Centre. Moreover, significant changes have occurred in the economic landscape of the research area. Although a substantial portion of the population remains engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary economic activities are on the rise. This diversification has led to an increase in annual income. As financial income surpasses basic needs, individuals seek additional comforts and luxuries. Compared to 20 years ago, there has been a substantial increase in domestic amenities and conveniences, fundamentally transforming the lifestyle of the population. Based on the analysed data of the research area, it is evident that social and economic transformation is an on-going dynamic process within the district. Therefore, social and economic elements serve as the foundational pillars of any society.

Literature Review

Gupta, M. (2008) Focus on the impact of globalization on rural economy in Bhiwani district of Haryana. This research is related to area of Bhiwani district in Haryana. Kumar, R. (2009) discussed on the Urbanization and Socio-economic Change in Hisar City of Haryana. Verma, P. (2010) presents the Socio-economic Transformation and Agricultural Productivity in Kaithal District of Haryana state. Sharma, A. (2012) presents the Land Use Changes and Socio-Economic Transformation in Rural Haryana. The researcher gives us Remote Sensing and GIS-Based information about social and economic changes. Kumar, N. (2013) the title of this research is Industrialization and Socio-economic Transformation: A Case Study of Panipat District Haryana. This study is present the socio-economic changes in the Panipat district of Haryana state. Choudhary, V. (2014) discuss on Women's Empowerment and Socio-economic Change in Ambala District of Haryana. This research presents the detailed

information about socio-economic changes. Dhankar, S. S. (2015) this research is based on Infrastructure Development and Rural Transformation: Evidence from Rohtak District Haryana. Singh, Dalbir (2018) his research is related to Social Expenditure and Economic Growth in Haryana. In this research, empirical information about the social and economic development of Haryana has been given. Kavita (2019) discussed the Geographical Analysis of Urban and Rural Literacy in Haryana. She presents the research knowledge about literacy in rural and urban area of Haryana. Faraz, Ahmad (2022) his work is related to Socio-Economic Disparities in Haryana. Researcher shows the district wise socio-economic disparities in Haryana. This research gives us an analytical list of low, middle and high developed district of Haryana state.

Hypothesis

In any geographical area on Earth, changes are certain to occur according to time and place. Physical and human factors play an important role in the transformation of a geographical area. Many changes have taken place in the social and economic aspects of Jind district of Haryana state. Due to changes in these aspects the socio-economic structure of the study area has also changed.

Objectives of the Study

- To analyse the social structure changes of the study area.
- To understand the economic transformation in the research area.
- To suggest the appropriate suggestions for the socio-economic balance development of Jind district.

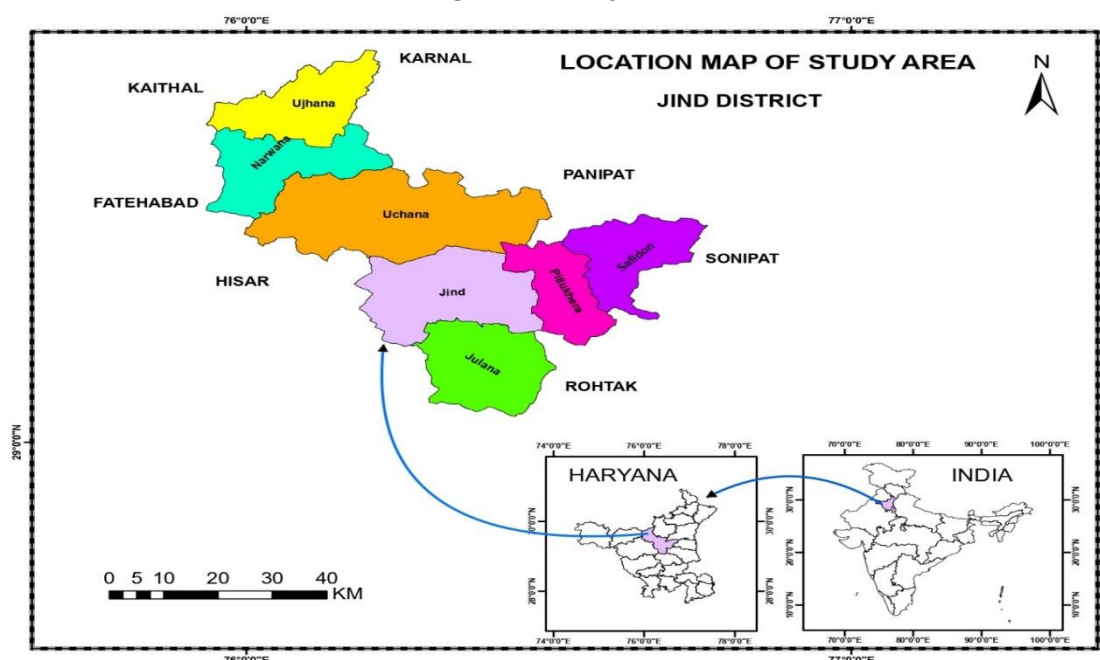
Study Area

Jind district, often referred to as the heart of Haryana, owes its name to its central location within the state. Situated approximately 125 km from India's capital, Delhi, Jind district covers a geographical area of 2,702 km², with an average elevation of 227 meters above sea level. Its coordinates range from 29° 03' 00" and 29° 51' 00" North latitude and 75° 53' 00" and 76° 47' 00" East longitude. To its northeast, Jind district shares boundaries with Panipat, Karnal, and Kaithal districts. In the southwest, it connects with Hisar and Fatehabad districts, while in the southeast, it shares borders with Rohtak and Sonapat districts. The region experiences an annual average rainfall of 553 mm, with approximately 77 percent of this precipitation occurring during the southwest monsoon. December and January stand as the coldest months during autumn, while temperature start rising rapidly at the beginning of March. By May and June, the average daily maximum temperature reaches around 41°C. According to the 2011 Census, Jind district in Haryana has a total population of 13,34,152. Of this population, 77 percent resides in rural areas, while 23 percent are urban dwellers. The sex ratio in the study area is 871, and the population density stands at 494 individuals per km². The literacy rate of study area is 71.44 percent.

Research Methodology and Data Analysis

This research study focuses on the evolving socio-economic landscape of Jind district. The research incorporates both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data was collected through a random sampling method, involving approximately 400 households from six villages within Jind district. These primary data points were gathered through face-to-face interviews, utilizing structured questionnaires. In addition to primary and secondary data were sourced from a variety of reputable outlets such as published books, magazines, and research papers. As a result, we have made diligent efforts to present our research findings through rigorous data analysis, employing various research methodologies.

Figure 01: Key Map



Population Characteristics of Jind District

In the realm of social studies, the population of a specific area holds a pivotal role, significantly influencing the development of that geographical region. The population of Haryana's Jind district witnessed notable growth, surging from 11,89,827 in 2001 to 13,34,152 in 2011. Presently, the district's population density stands at 494 individuals per square kilometre, marking an increase of 54 persons km² compared to the figures from 2001. Furthermore, the district has experienced a commendable rise in literacy rates, which have increased by 10 percent over the past decade. In terms of gender distribution, the current sex ratio in the study area indicates 871 females for every 1000 males. Thus, it is evident that the demographic statistics of the district have undergone dynamic changes in comparison to previous years.

Table 01: Caste and Category System

#	Caste	Percentage
1	General	43.66
2	OBC	37.47
3	SC/ST	18.87
4	Total	100

Source: Personal Survey, 2022 (400 Households)

In Indian society, caste plays a significant role in shaping human identity, and the collective composition of various castes forms the bedrock of the society. Throughout its history, Indian society has been stratified into diverse caste. Based on the available data, it is observed that 43.66 percent of the population falls under the General Category. The Other Backward Class (OBC) accounts for 37.47 percent of the district's population, while Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) together constitute 18 percent of the population (Table 1).

Table 02: Family Structure of Study Area

#	Family Type	Percentage
1	Joint Family	27.54
2	Nuclear Family	72.46
3	Total	100

Source: Personal Survey, 2022 (400 Households)

The family unit is the fundamental building block of society in any area. A family comes into existence when a limited number of individuals reside together in one place. In Indian society, two predominant family structures, joint and nuclear families, are observed. Historically, joint families were more prevalent, but due to the evolving social landscape, there has been a notable increase in the number of nuclear families in contemporary times. Currently, approximately 72 percent of the rural population in Jind district resides in nuclear families, while only 28 percent of families maintain a joint structure. This signifies a significant transformation in rural family dynamics when compared to previous years (Table 2).

Table 03: Religious Scenarios

#	Religion	2001	2011
1	Hindu	95.35	95.69
2	Sikh	2.45	2.18
3	Muslim	1.73	1.72
4	Jain	0.43	0.19
5	Christian	0.03	0.06
6	Buddhist	0.005	0.01
7	Other	0.003	0.04
8	Religion Not Stated	0.005	0.12
9	Total	100	100

Source: 2001-11 Census of Haryana

This table presents the religious demographic of Jind district in Haryana for the years 2001 and 2011. Hindus made up 95.35 percent of the population, and this proportion increased slightly to 95.69 percent by 2011. Hindus constitute the overwhelming majority in both years. Sikhs accounted for 2.45 percent of the population in 2001, and this percentage decreased slightly to 2.18 percent by 2011. Sikhs form a notable minority within the district. The Muslim population was 1.73 percent in 2001 and remained nearly the same at 1.72 percent in 2011. Jains represented 0.43 percent of the population in 2001 but decreased significantly to 0.19 percent in 2011. Christian: The Christian population was minimal in both years, with a slight increase from 0.03 percent in 2001 to 0.06 percent in 2011. Buddhists constituted a very small percentage, with 0.005 percent in 2001 and 0.01 percent in 2011. In 2001, the category "other" represented 0.003 percent of the population, which slightly increased to 0.04 percent in 2011. The category "Religion Not Stated" was also a very small proportion, with 0.005 percent in 2001 and a slight increase to 0.12 percent in 2011. In summary, the data shows that Hinduism remained the dominant religion in Jind District during both years, with a slight increase in its percentage. Sikhism remained the second-largest religion but experienced a minor decrease. Other religious groups, such as Muslims, Jains, Christians, Buddhists, and those with unspecified religions, each made up a small portion of the population (Table 3).

Table 04: Health Facilities in Jind District

#	Facilities	2006-07	2019-20
1	Hospital	0	4
2	PHC'S	24	34
3	CHC'S	3	8
4	Dispensaries	1	1
5	Sub Centre	158	171
6	District T.B. Centre	0	1

Source: Department of Health Service, Haryana

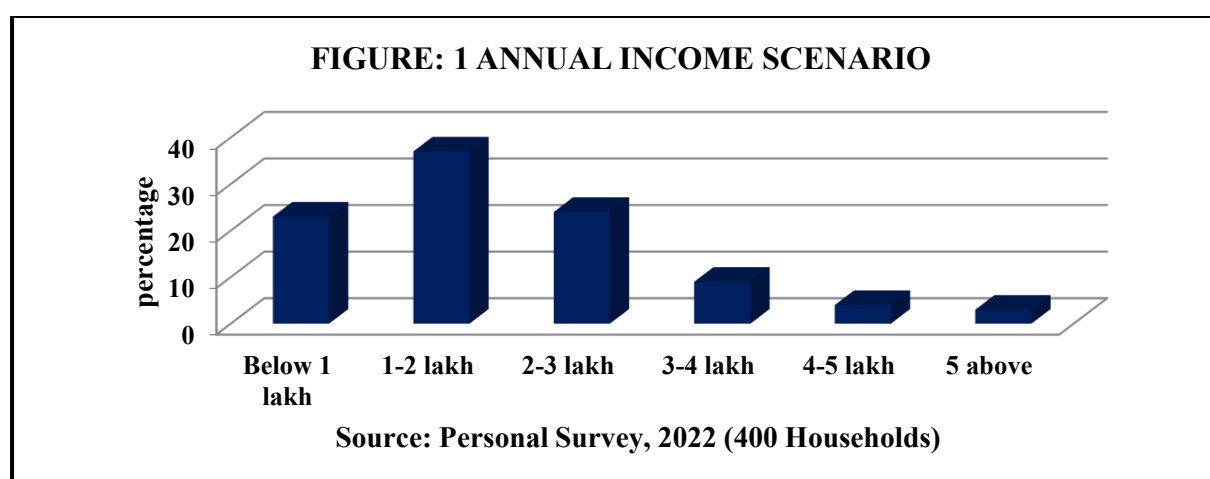
Hospital: In 2006-07, there were no hospitals in Jind District, but by 2019-20, the district had four hospitals. This indicates significant progress in healthcare infrastructure, with the

establishment of multiple hospitals over the years. PHC's (Primary Health Centres): The number of PHCs increased from 24 in 2006-07 to 34 in 2019-20. This expansion of PHCs suggests an effort to enhance primary healthcare accessibility and coverage within the district. CHC's (Community Health Centres): The district had 3 CHCs in 2006-07, and this number increased to 8 by 2019-20. The growth of CHCs signifies an improvement in secondary healthcare facilities and services.

Dispensaries: The number of dispensaries remained constant at one from 2006-07 to 2019-20, indicating that the district maintained at least one dispensary during this period. Sub Centre: Jind District had 158 sub-centres in 2006-07, and this number increased to 171 by 2019-20. Sub-centres serve as vital healthcare access points, especially in rural areas, and their growth suggests an emphasis on healthcare expansion. District T.B. Centre: In 2006-07, there were no District T.B. Centres in the district, but by 2019-20, one had been established (Table 4). Overall, the data highlights notable progress and expansion in healthcare infrastructure and facilities in Jind district over the specified period, leading to improved healthcare access and services for the local population.

Annual Income Scenario of Study Area

Human economic activities have a direct and indirect impact on their social lifestyles. The standard of living individuals enjoy is closely tied to their economic income. As economic activities increase, so does the income of people.



In the district, 37 percent of the population falls within the annual economic income bracket of one lakh to two lakhs. A relatively smaller percentage, just 3 percent, belongs to the high-income category, with incomes exceeding five lakhs (figure 1). "This data underscores the integral connection between economic activities and the financial well-being of the population, influencing their overall quality of life."

Table 05: Working Population of the Study Region

#	Types	2001	2011
1	As Cultivator	50.03	44.01
2	Agriculture Labour	16.43	19.5
3	Household Industry	1.66	1.75
4	Other	31.88	34.74

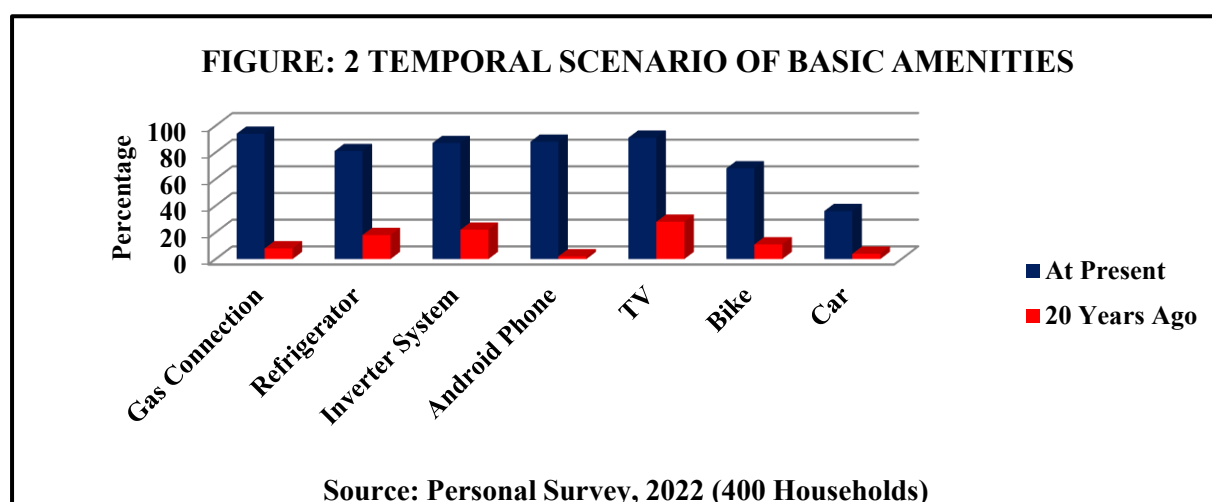
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

As Cultivator: In 2001, 50.03 percent of the working population was engaged in cultivation or farming activities. By 2011, this percentage decreased to 44.01 percent. This suggests a decline in the number of people directly involved in farming as a primary occupation.

Agriculture Labour: In 2001, 16.43 percent of the working population worked as agricultural labourers, and this percentage increased to 19.5 percent by 2011. This indicates a rise in the number of individuals employed as labourers in the agricultural sector. **Household Industry:** The proportion of individuals engaged in household industries was 1.66 percent in 2001 and slightly increased to 1.75 percent by 2011. Household industries typically involve small-scale, home-based economic activities. In 2001, 31.88 percent of the working population was categorized under "other" types of employment, and this percentage increased to 34.74 percent by 2011. The "Other" category likely includes various non-agricultural, non-household industry and diverse forms of employment (Table 5). Overall, the data reflects changes in the occupational structure of the working population in the study area over the decade from 2001 to 2011. There is a noticeable decrease in the number of people engaged in cultivation as the primary occupation, an increase in agricultural labourers, slight growth in household industries, and an expansion of other forms of employment. These changes suggest a shift in the region's economic landscape during this period.

Access of Basic Amenities

According to the present social lifestyle, man has increased his domestic facilities. In ancient times, there was less availability of household facilities, but in the present times, various types of household facilities have developed. As a result of this, human life has become very easy.



According to the current data, fuel gas facility is available in about 94 percent of the households in the district, whereas 20 years ago only 8 percent of the households were connected to gas facility. Similarly, there has been a lot of development in refrigerators, inverters, Android phones and personal transport means compared to 20 years ago. Household amenities are increasing as a result of increasing economic income (figure 2).

Conclusion

The research study delves into the socio-economic transformation of Jind district in Haryana, shedding light on a multifaceted array of changes that have unfolded over the years. These changes are pivotal in shaping the region's landscape and offer valuable insights into its ongoing development. The district has witnessed significant population growth, reflecting its increasing attractiveness as a place of residence. The decade from 2001 to 2011 saw a substantial increase from 11,89,827 to 13,34,152 residents, with a growing gender balance and improved literacy rates. The social fabric is woven with diversity, as evidenced by the distribution of caste and categories. While 43.66 percent belong to the General category, 37.47 percent fall under OBC, and 18.87 percent constitute SC/ST, highlighting the rich

tapestry of the district's social composition. The traditional joint family system has gradually given way to nuclear families, with 72.46 percent of households now adopting this structure. The workforce has witnessed an occupational shift, with a decrease in the number of cultivators and an increase in agricultural labourers, pointing towards changing employment patterns. The quality of life has significantly improved, marked by enhanced access to modern amenities such as fuel gas facilities, refrigerators, inverters, smartphones, and personal transportation.

In conclusion, Jind district exemplifies the essence of socio-economic dynamism, where social, cultural, and economic elements interact harmoniously to steer development. While the district has made commendable progress, there is immense potential for further growth, particularly in education, healthcare, and economic diversification. The data showcases the district's resilience and adaptability in the face of change, driven by the aspirations and endeavours of its people. For a sustainable future, it is imperative to strike a harmonious balance between development and environmental conservation. This necessitates collective efforts from the local community and government authorities, ensuring that the socio-economic transformation continues to be a force for positive change while safeguarding the natural environment for generations to come.

Key Findings

- **Population Characteristics:** Over the past decade, Jind District's population has shown substantial growth, increasing from 11,89,827 in 2001 to 13,34,152 in 2011, with a population density of 494 individuals per square kilometre. Positive improvements were seen in the sex ratio, reaching 871 females for every 1000 males, indicating better gender balance. Literacy rates experienced a commendable 10 percent increase, reflecting a positive trend in education.
- **Caste and Category:** The population is divided into distinct categories: 43.66 percent General, 37.47 percent OBC, and 18.87 percent SC/ST.
- **Family Structure:** There has been a notable shift in family structures, with nuclear families becoming predominant at 72.46 percent, while joint families now represent 27.54 percent of households.
- **Religious Scenario:** Hinduism remains the dominant religion, accounting for 95.69 percent, followed by Sikhism at 2.18 percent. Minority religious groups, such as Muslims, Jains, Christians, Buddhists, and others, together constitute a smaller portion of the population.
- **Health Facilities:** Significant progress has been made in healthcare infrastructure with an increase in the number of hospitals, PHCs, CHCs, and sub-centres.
- **Economic Transformation:** 37 percent of the population falls within the annual economic income bracket of 1 lakh to 2 lakhs, while a smaller percentage, 3 percent, belongs to the high-income category.
- **Working Population:** The occupational landscape has evolved, with a decline in cultivators and an increase in agricultural labourers.
- **Access to Basic Amenities:** A substantial improvement in household amenities, including fuel gas facilities, refrigerators, inverters, phones, and personal transportation, has been observed.

Recommendations

- **Socio-economic Development:** Prioritize further enhancements in literacy rates and educational facilities to ensure sustainable socio-economic growth.
- **Healthcare Access:** Continue the expansion of healthcare infrastructure to cater to the growing population's healthcare needs.
- **Occupational Diversification:** Encourage diversification of employment opportunities to reduce overreliance on agriculture and create a more balanced economy.

- **Income Enhancement:** Promote initiatives that support higher income levels and economic well-being for a larger segment of the local population.
- **Sustainable Development:** Emphasize the importance of balancing development with environmental protection to secure a sustainable future for generations to come.

References

1. Census of India (2011) District Census Handbook, Jind.
2. Choudhary, V., & Yadav, M. (2014) Women's Empowerment and Socio-economic Change in Haryana: A Study of Ambala District. *Gender and Development Research*, 12(1), 67-81.
3. Dhankar, S. S., & Kaushik, A. (2015) Infrastructure Development and Rural Transformation: Evidence from Rohtak District Haryana. *International Journal of Rural Development and Management Studies*, 12(3), 45-59.
4. District Statistical handbook of Health (2020) Department of Health Service, Haryana 2019-20.
5. Faraz, Ahmad and Yadav, Rakhi (2022) A Study of Socio-Economic Disparities in Haryana: An Inter District Analysis. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Technology*, 8(10).
6. Gupta, M., & Bansal, S. (2008) Impact of Globalization on Rural Economy: A Case Study of Bhiwani District Haryana. *Global Journal of Economic Research*, 5(2), 135-149.
7. Kaur, H., & Malik, A. (2011) Impact of Government Policies on Socio-economic Development in Haryana: A Case Study of Hisar District. *Journal of Public Policy and Governance*, 1(2), 45-56.
8. Kavita (2019). Urban and Rural Literacy in Haryana; A Geographical Analysis. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 6(1), ISSN: 2349-5138.
9. Kumar, N., & Sharma, S. (2013) Industrialization and Socio-economic Transformation: A Case Study of Panipat District Haryana. *Journal of Industrial Economics and Development*, 19(4), 58-75.
10. Kumar, R., & Sharma, P. (2009) Urbanization and Socio-economic Change in Haryana: A Study of Hisar City. *Urban Studies Journal*, 15(1), 87-102.
11. Pattayat Shiba Shankar and Rani, Poonam (2017) Social Sector Development and Economic Growth in Haryana. *Journal of Economics and Economic Education Research*, 18(3).
12. Raheja, Kanu (2015) Rural Development in Haryana. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 5(6), ISSN: 2250-3153.
13. Sharma, A., & Verma, R. (2012) Land Use Changes and Socio-economic Transformation in Rural Haryana: A Remote Sensing and GIS-Based Analysis. *Geospatial Information Science*, 15(2), 99.
14. Sharma, R. K., & Parveen, S. (2019) Socio-economic Transformation in Rural Haryana: A Case Study of Faridabad District. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 9(2), 14-25.
15. Singh, A., & Gupta, P. (2018) Education and Healthcare as Pillars of Socio-economic Transformation: A Study of Karnal District Haryana. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 20(2), 287-305.
16. Singh, Dalbir (2018) Social Expenditure and Economic Growth in Haryana: An Empirical Investigation. *International Journal of Research in Engineering, IT and Social Science*, 08 (12).
17. Singh, Satbir (2016) Socio Economic Development of Different District in Haryana. *Annals of Agriculture Bio Research*, 21(1), 109-114.
18. Statistical Abstract of Haryana (2020-21). Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.
19. Verma, P., & Singh, B. (2010) Socio-economic Transformation and Agricultural Productivity: A Case Study of Kaithal District Haryana. *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 61(3), 517-532.
20. Verma, S., & Malik, R. (2016) Urbanization and Socio-economic Transformation in Haryana: A Study of Gurgaon City. *Urban Studies and Planning*, 2(1), 23-36.
21. Virmani Shipra (2014) Demographic Dividend and Gender Situation in Haryana. *International Refereed Journal of Review and Research*, 2(6) ISSN: 2348-2001.
22. Yadav, D. S. and Saini, Neeru (2023) Analyse the Drinking Water Quality and its Management in Rural Haryana: A Case Study of Jind District. *Journal of Global Resources*, 09 (01), 49-55.
23. Yadav, R., & Bansal, S. (2017) Changing Patterns of Agriculture in Jind District: A Study of Crop Diversification. *Journal of Agricultural Science and Technology*, 19(1), 85-101.