

FACTORS MOVING OF THE COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HISAR DISTRICT

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Abstract

One of India's minority-heavy districts that perform poorly in terms of socioeconomic metrics is Hisar. A baseline analysis was carried out in order to create a multi-sectoral development plan with the most recent gaps and priorities. One of Haryana's rapidly growing urban centres is Hisar. From ancient times to the present, it has been one of the venerable hubs of human settlements. The researcher conducted this study on his own time because he is from District Hisar. The main goal of the study is to examine the social and economic development of Hisar, Haryana.

Keywords

Economic Development, Hisar, Factor moving

1. Introduction

A recently developed and heavily concentrated element of human geography is populace topography. The study of topography involves examining the nature of social and physical features in relation to the surface of the planet. People are a fantastic point of view that shifts with the environment of the globe. The local populace assumes a significant role in determining the location's economic structure. However, population topography has recently become a more important component of research and study. It offers the human population as well as many of its characteristics, such as growth and adaptability. It is classified as demography, financial

issues, human science, and related orders, along with other partnered regions.

One of Haryana's rapidly growing urban centres is Hisar. From ancient times to the present, it has been one of the venerable hubs of human settlements. The district takes its name from its administrative centre, a city called Hisar, which is short for Hisar-e-Feroza, the name given to the first town of Warriors as a result of Feroz Shah Tughlaq's construction of a fortification (HISAR) around the year 1354. Rich pre-Harappan sites like Banawali, Rakhigarhi, and Siswal, which only take us back to half of the third millennium B.C., if not much earlier, have been discovered in the Hisar District.

Pre-Harappans were the primary pilgrims in the Hisar District. The Harappans, whose notable settlements to date have been Banawali, Rakhigarhi, and Siswal, followed them. The rerouting of the Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers' courses and their subsequent slow disappearance as a result of the extraordinary flood mentioned in early writing and now confirmed by archaeological finds are thought to be the causes of the disappearance of Harappan culture. The Bharatas, Purus, Mujavats, and Mahavrishas, among other Vedic clans, were associated with the region. It was probably a part of the Kuru Kingdom, and as the documented era came to an end, it came under the control of the Nandas and Mauryas. Agras rose to prominence in Agroha

during the second century B.C. They were subjugated by Indo-Greeks, who were afterwards strengthened by Sakas, during the end of the second century B.C. or, alternatively, the beginning of the first century B.C.

The area continued to take on the shape of the Kushana Empire as it was revealed by Hansi's discovery of their coinage. The Yaudheyas may have ruled this area concurrently with the Kushanas and had a significant impact on their decline. Samudragupta oppressed it in the fourth century A.D., and after the Guptas, in the 7th century A.D. the district formed a piece of the empire of the Pushyabhutis who at first ruled from Thanesar till Harsha moved his funding to Kannauj. Afterward, in the ninth century A.D. the Pratiharas

set up their hold over the district. The Ghaznavi pushed into the area where Sultan Masud had driven his campaign to Agroha and Hansi in the middle of the tenth century. Majdud, a son of Masud, was appointed governor of Hansi, but subsequently Maudud, the governor of Ghazni, who worked out how to put him to death, took over direct administrative authority of the region. When the District received unusual attention during the reign of Feroz Shah Tughlaq in 1290, the Khilgis, who were being pursued by the Tuglag, lost control of it. The new nation, which had some atypically extravagant spending for the region, founded the town of Fatehabad and built a fortress there, renaming it Hisar-e-Feroza. He likewise

assembled trenches to carry water to the tract and the western Yamuna Canal was first got delved up by him in a current dry bed, most likely at the old Drishadvati River.

Hisar served as the headquarters of the income division, or Sarkar, of "Hisar-e-Feroza" in the Suba or province of Delhi during the reign of Akbar. Nawab Shahdad Khan was the Nazim of Hisar-Sarkar during the year of Aurangzeb's dying (1707). At that time, there was a general arousing among the general public toward the end of the nineteenth century. There were many associations created, but the largest was the Arya Samaj, which was founded in 1886 by Lala Lajpat Rai, a lawyer who had practised in Hisar. Hisar's general populace

participated in the 1920 Non-Cooperation Movement. The District enjoys a climate that is mostly dry. Summer rainstorms with southerly flows frequently deliver heavy rain for protracted periods from July to September; after that, the weather remains largely dry. The district's minimum and maximum temperatures throughout the summer range from 40°C to 48°C, respectively. It fluctuates in the winter between 1.5°C and 5°C. In the extended period from May to July, the breezes are typically steady and predictable. The District is made up

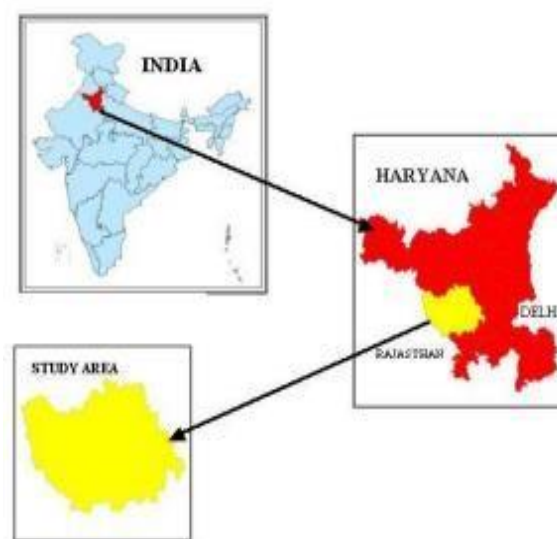


Figure 1: Location of study area

of sandhills of various sizes and shapes, particularly in the southwestern months of May to July. Aside from the Ghaggar River's floodplain in the north, The District is characterised by alluvial plains and candy-ridged geography.

The district takes its name from the town that serves as its base camp, Hisar, which is short for Hisar-e-Firoza. Feroz Shah Tughlaq built a

stronghold called Hisar in the year 1354, giving the town that name. Rakhigarhi (Rakhi Shahpur and Rakhi Khas) and Siswal, two rich pre-Harappan sites from the Hisar area, take us back to the first part of the third Millennium B.C., and possibly even far earlier. Pre-Harappans were the district's most punctual settlers. The Harappans, whose notable towns Rakhigarhi and Siswal are currently known, followed them. The progressive evaporation of the vedic streams Sarasvati and Drishadvati as a result of the unprecedented flood mentioned in early texts and now confirmed by archaeological finds most certainly contributed to the disappearance of Harappan society. A number of vedic clans, including the Bharatas, Purus, Kurus, Mujavats,

and Mahavrishas, were associated with the area. It was probably a portion of the Kuru Kingdom, and as the historical era began, it came under the control of the Nandas and Mauryas. Agras roseto prominence in Agroha during the second century B.C. Agroha seems to have developed a recognisable quality regarding the time of Alexander's intrusion.

Agrodaka, also known as Agodaka, Aggalapura, Agara, and Agallassoi, was held by powerful men who controlled 48,000 foot and 3000 ponies. It is plausible that these republican individuals assisted Chandragupta Maurya in his campaign against the Greeks. According to the discovery of

Ashokan columns at Hisar and Fatehabad, they were integrated into the Maurya Empire. The epigraphs were destroyed and replaced by Firoz Shah's own genealogy, and it is most likely that the columns were transported from a nearby location in ancient history, such as Agroha or Hansi. They were held as slaves by IndoGreeks, who were later strengthened by Sakas, toward the end of the second century B.C. or, alternatively, the beginning of the first century B.C.

The area after that point helped shape the Kushana empire as accumulated by Hansi's disclosure of their currency. The Yaudheyas may have ruled this region for a considerable amount of time and had

a substantial impact on the Kushanas' decline. Samudragupta oppressed it in the fourth century A.D., and the Hunas eventually took control of it after the Guptas. The district was part of the Pushpabhuti empire in the seventh century A.D., which was first ruled from Thanesar until Harsha moved his capital to Kannauj. Later, in the ninth century A.D., the Pratiharas established their control over the area.

1. Objective

To measure the impression of social and economic factors on the circulation in Hisar District

2. Research Methodology

Data Collection:

- **Primary sources:-** With the aid of topographical maps published by Survey of India (SOI) and the district census handbooks for the years 1991, 2001, and 2020, a base map of the study region is created. Other maps are acquired from the government of Haryana State's department of planning as well as from other governmental organizations.

3. Secondary Sources:- From a variety of published sources, including the District Census Handbook, socioeconomic abstracts, and gazetteers, secondary data about the population and its characteristics, settlements, and general land use have been gathered. The internet and websites also offer useful

information about the population.

4. Conclusion:

Since it may be used to assess public quality, studying public characteristics is necessary in almost every country and is considerably more important than studying other aspects of public. Additionally, it facilitates comparisons and identifies the level of progress. It is beneficial in the planning of the human inventories required for the majority of improvement planning. It offers data on births, deaths, aging, sex distribution, etc. that is useful for a variety of purposes. Due to its analysis of social change, the state of the economy, and potential directions for future growth, it provides specifics. It provides information on national

health so that preparations for this course can be made. It gives a summary of the most pressing financial and social issues that might be addressed first. Consequently, it is clear that effective planning for the socioeconomic advancement of a country or virtually any region depends on the spatio-temporal evaluation of population attributes.

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