



Impact of Land Acquisition on Rural People: A Case Study of District: Jhajjar

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Abstract

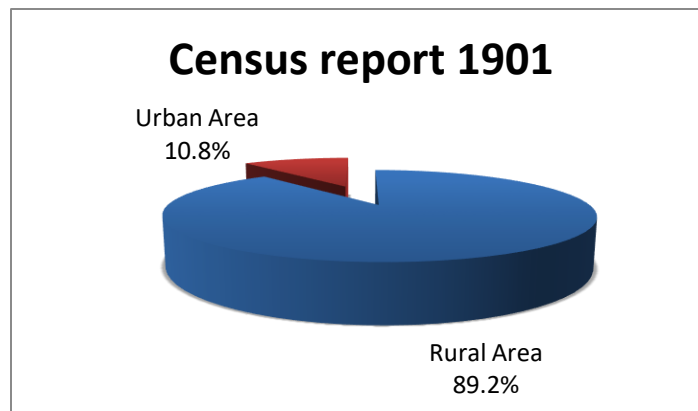
India is a land of villages. From North to south and from East to West there are around 640867 villages (as per census 2011) in our country. Out of total 1210.2 million the rural population is 833.1 million (68.4% of total population). A great majority of villages are small with only five hundred populations each. A village comprises of resources like land (private agriculture land, common land), water (pond, well, irrigation system, both traditional and/or modern), grassland and forest (community owned or government owned). Apart from endowment of natural resources, the village also constitutes a unit; as a social unit, it is endowed with population either tribal or differentiated on the basis of caste. In addition, the village also represents a cultural system. Land is the main source of income and all activities in rural area are connected to the land. In rural areas villagers considered land as their 'Mother'. Land Acquisition in our country is done by various agencies including government or by private companies. Land Acquisition is also done for various projects of railways tracks, metro projects, defence projects and various other works like nuclear power plant establishment, thermal power plant establishment, construction of dam etc. Land acquisition is done by private companies for setting up EPZs, SEZs and Industrial Township etc. to attract more and more foreign direct investment. Setting up industrial township/SEZ/EPZ or setting up other projects in the backward area to develop the particular region in one of the main reason behind any land acquisition. While selecting the location state government (land come under state) must exclude the agriculture land first preference for land acquisition must be given to barren regions. . We are losing for agriculture lands which directly reduce our food grain productivity. Fertilizers land or agriculture land is boon to our country and by land acquisition we are losing this for industrialization. Our farmlands are losing their agriculture production capacity and becoming barren due to various reasons main are imbalanced fertilizer use and excessive use of a single fertilizer urea in spite of all this we are losing our large agriculture production land to set up Industrial Township there. Initially we can be successful by this acquisition and by setting up METL (Model Economic Township Limited) here in this region. However, we need industrial development but not at the cost of losing agriculture land, loss of agriculture production,

environment degradation etc. We have to find a way between them so that both the sector achieves progress without affecting each other. We have to focus on long term economy process not on short term goals and achievements.

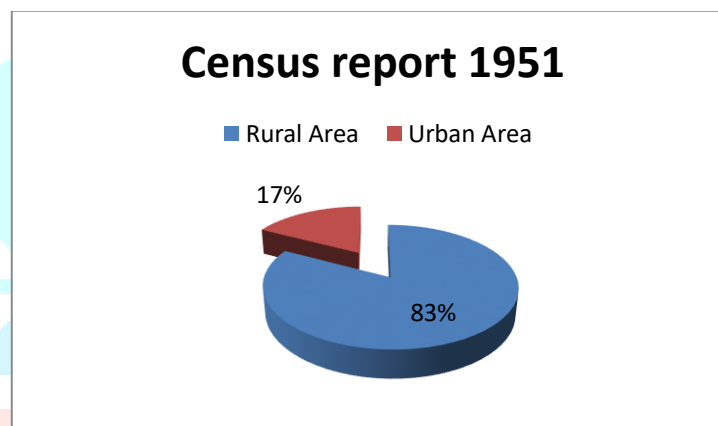
Keywords: land acquisition, SEZ, EPZ, FDI, METL, Industrial Township.

Introduction

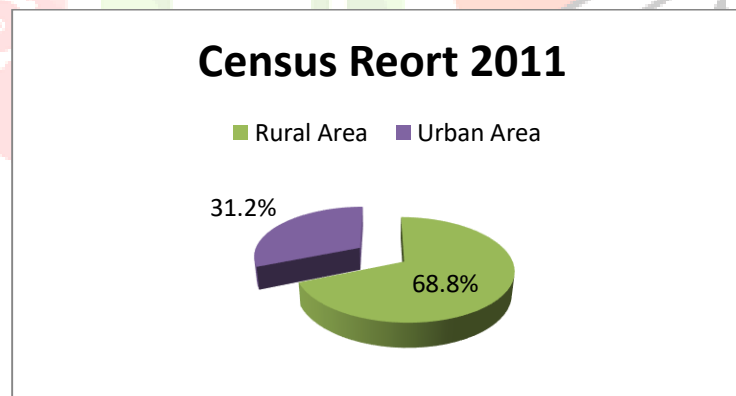
Our Rural areas have a prolonged history of their own. They have their own importance's like economically, socially etc at that time and also at present time also. They have not only existed through the ages but our villages have played a prominent role in our country politics also. Villages in India seem to have a timeless quality about them. The village communities are small economically. This has been possible because of the simple, autonomous and self sufficient nature of the village organization. One of the salient features of a rural community is its complete dependence on agriculture. The villages are socially organized along kinship, caste and territorial affinities. Caste is the most significant organizing principle in these communities and it determines or at least greatly influences the kinship pattern as well as the choice of occupations. A village comprises of resources like land (private agriculture land, common land), water (pond, well, irrigation system, both traditional and/or modern), grassland and forest (community owned or government owned). Apart from endowment of natural resources, the village also constitutes a unit; as a social unit, it is endowed with population either tribal or differentiated on the basis of caste. In addition, the village also represents a cultural system. Village's importance started decline from the British period. A large number of factors are responsible for this but the main reason is the grant (donation) given at that time. Ancient village's are getting donation from the King regularly in many forms which directly help the villagers to improve their conditions but the British administration never provided any grant and the new legal system introduced by them put an end to the power and authority of gram panchayat. The process of urbanization which provides more job opportunities, hospitals, advance education possibilities attract the rural people to the urban areas. If we go through the records than according Census 2011 report variation in rural population from 2001 to 2011 than we find that during this time period the growth of rural population has been 12.18%, also growth in rural population in India is steadily declining since 1991. As per census 2011 report Rural and urban population declined from 72.19% to 68.84%. We can compare this with three census report i.e. 1901, 1951(after Independence), 2011(latest) as shown in figure (a), (b) and (c). There has been spout in growth of population in urban areas in the country due to various reasons – migration (for job, for better education & medical facilities), inclusion of new area under the urban areas etc.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Decline in the Importance of Villages

Villages started declining during the British period. A number of factors contributed to the eclipse of the village administration. The British administration never provided any grant to the village fund from the village revenue for the developmental activities. The establishment of centralized and uniform legal system put an end to the power and authority of the village institutions. The process of urbanization made cities more attractive than the villages. The British introduced the "Zamindari" system in many areas, though it wanted to establish a new system of revenue

collection and land settlement. Although Panchayat Acts were passed in some states to revive the village Panchayat; but nothing concrete was done to revive the institutional system.

Objectives of study

- The principal objective of the study is to examine the Impact of Land Acquisition on the rural (study) area.
- . To examine the impact on food grains production.
- To examine the Environment degradation in the area.

Methodology

The proposed study will be based on both primary and secondary sources of data available. Following data base is used:

- 2011 Census data base of India.
- Ministry of Rural Development.
- Various Haryana government sites.
- District census hand book –Jhajjar.
- Haryana economic survey by government.

The primary information will be collected by various techniques especially by the questionnaire. The village to village survey by various data available by the above mentioned method. The Questionnaire information will be collected from sampled village Nimana, Dadri toe, Pelpha, Sondhi. Information will be collected from farmers whom have different background like having job also doing agricultural work, farmer with enough education, farmer having land more than the average land among the others farmers. Data will be collected from sc/st people and the villagers without land but doing works on the farmers land. Also information from the people who are illiterate, without land and only doing Animal husbandry work in the respective area.

Results and Discussion

District Jhajjar – Haryana (study area)

S.No.	Description	Record
1	Area	1834 sq km
2	Population	958405 (as per 2011 census)
3	Literacy rate	80.65%
4	Block	6
5	Villages	264
6	Panchayats	250
7	Municipality	03

(Source -Jhajjar.nic.in)

Jhajjar District Rural/Urban Ratio

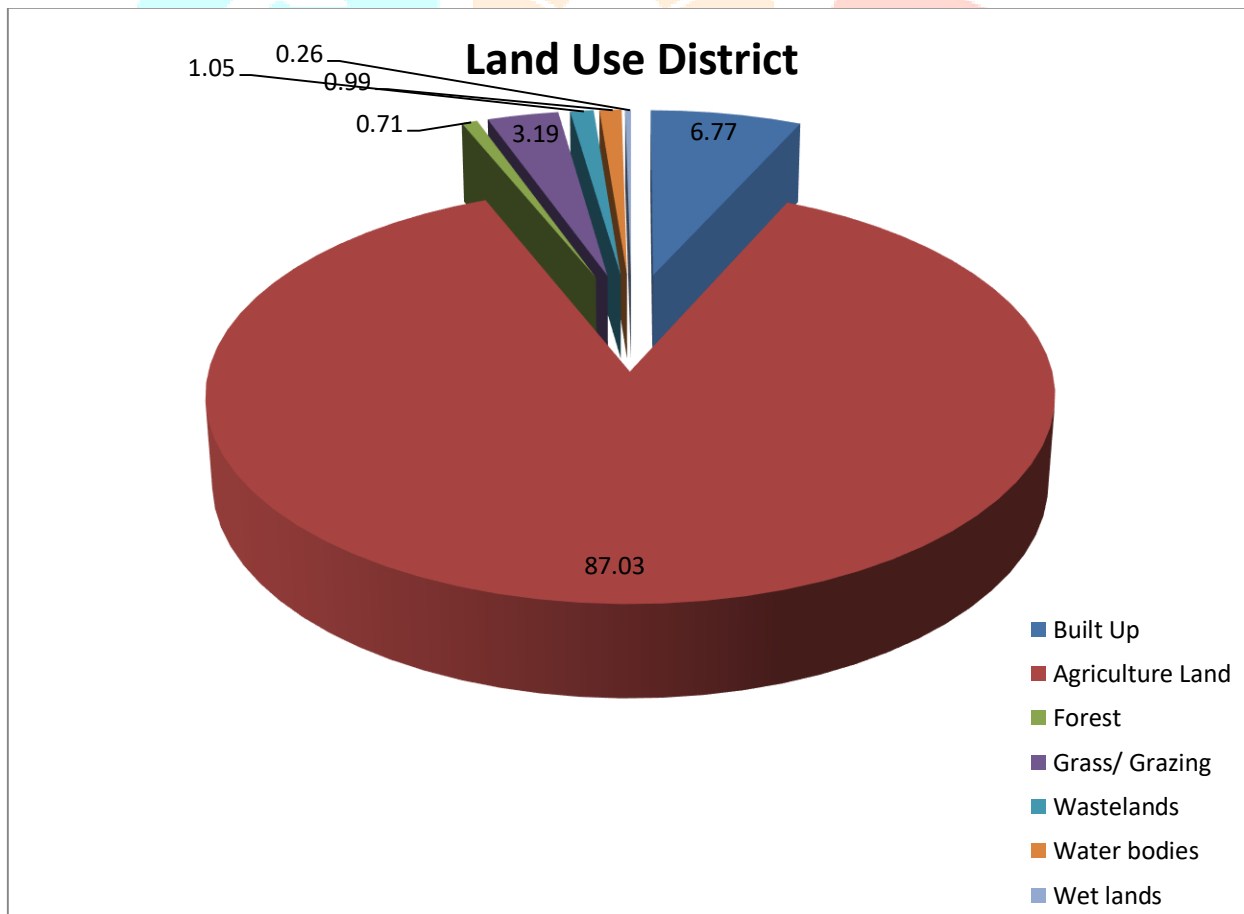
As per 2011 census report in Jhajjar district rural population is 74.61 and urban ratio is 25.39. In Jhajjar district urban ratio is increasing as compare to previous record.

Land and land-use pattern:

Land use/ land cover data changes are affected by human intervention and natural phenomena such as agriculture, population growth, urbanization, economic development etc. According to report I the year 2005-06 district 90.24% area is agricultural area where as in the year 2011-12 area 87.03% comes under this. It has been reduced mainly due to increase in built up area.

S.No	Category	Area (hectare .in 2005-06)	Area (hectare .in 2011-12)	% of geographical area of 2005-06	% of geographical area of 2011-12	RD % from 2005-06 to 2011-12
1	Built up	6479.55	12424.84	3.53	6.77	91.75
2	Agriculture land	165499.50	159617.40	90.24	87.03	-3.55
3	Forest	1293.21	1293.61	0.71	0.71	0.03
4	Grass/Grazing land	5876.68	5842.38	3.20	3.19	-0.58
5	Waste lands	2959.28	1920.25	1.61	1.05	35.11
6	Water bodies	840.71	1816.86	0.46	0.99	116.11
7	Wet lands	451.09	484.67	0.25	0.26	7.44

Source: Land use/ land cover change detection using remote sensing & GIS in Rohtak and Jhajjar by Saroj, M.P. Sharma, Ravindra Prawasi Haryana Space Application Centre, CCS HAU Campus, Hisar



Jhajjar tahsil has a rural area of 590.42 square kilometres whereas Bahadurgarh, Beri and Matenhail tahsils possess 471.81 square kilometres and 379.04 square kilometres and 403.04 square kilometres of rural area respectively.

Project at Sample village site for which land acquisition had taken-(Model Economic Township Limited (METL))

METL (Model Economic Township Limited) was formed in the month of October in 2006 as formerly Reliance Haryana SEZ. This METL project company is owned and subsidiary of Reliance ventures limited. Government of Haryana has already approved the METL project and land acquisition is already completed. Some of project work is already completed while lot of work is yet to be needed to complete. For this project 20,000 acres of land is acquired by the company from both the district- Jhajjar and Gurugram. According to METL project there is fully integrated Industrial town ship will be built which comprises various companies' production units, warehouses, residential colonies etc. This METL project is located near to national capital New Delhi and cyber city Gurugram.

Sample villages and Data Analysis

Model Economic Township spared into many villages of the district Jhajjar which are mostly on Jhajjar- Gurugram road. Among them village Dadri-Toe, Sondhi, Nimana have been selected for sample villages for the study. The sample villages are located near to MET project and mostly land comes under this project belongs to the farmers of these sample villages. Random sampling method is used for sampling. For taking sample the households are categorized into three parts which are Households who sold their land and how much they sold, second some households who don't sell their land and third land less laboures mostly from schedule class. Sample is taken according to their share in total population of village.

Data from sample village

S.No.	Category	Dadri Toe(814)	Sondhi(815)	Nimana(816)
	Total population (Persons)	3384	1773	1695
	No. of House Holds	658	314	295
	Total geography area (in hectares)	1034	608	403
	Net Area Sown (in hectares)	904	485	343
	Area Under Non Agriculture use (in hectares)	87	80	34
	Barren and uncultivable land (in hectares)	43	43	26
	Total Irrigated Land area (in hectares)	775	445	323
	Cultivators (Persons)	272	385	221
	Agricultural Labourers (Persons)	275	134	06
	Other Workers (Persons)	230	89	120
	Marginal Workers (Persons)	213	28	14
	Illiterates (Total Persons)	1291	525	515

Source: census 2011 report

As per the data village Nimana is small village as compare to Village Dadri Toe and Sondhi. If we go as per land acquired by the company for the project than the Land from the village Dadri toe comes more than other two villages and also the village Dadri Toe land is foremost on the Jhajjar –Gurugram state highway.

Data of all the three villages is mentioned above which himself tell us about cultivators, agricultural laboures, Marginal workers etc. as per the data mostly population is engaged in Agriculture work.

Land related data of Sample Area:

Village Name	Dadri Toe(814)	Sondhi(815)	Nimana(816)
Total population (Persons)	3384	1773	1695
No. of House Holds	658	314	295
Sample taken in No.	115	85	65
Farmers sold their land	45	48	35
Farmers not sold their land	23	28	20
Land less Farmers	47	09	10

A total 6852 peoples live in all the sample villages and total households are 1267. Among them SC/ST population is 1470. SC/ ST people comes in the category of land less farmers however around among them only few whose land comes under the acquisition.

Occupation structure of Sample Area:**For Male**

Sector	Dadri Toe			Sondhi			Nimana		
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
Primary	17.75	25.75	18.75	50.75	46.75	38.25	51.75	56.75	61.75
secondary	02.00	03.75	05.25	06.00	20.25	35.75	13.25	11.25	22.25
Tertiary / Service	71.65	65.75	70.00	36.75	31.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	08.75
Quaternary	06.35	02.25	----	04.25	01.00	----	01.25	----	----
Quinary	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Un employed	02.25	02.50	06.00	02.25	01.00	06.00	03.75	02.00	07.25

For Female

Sector	Dadri Toe			Sondhi			Nimana		
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
Primary	97.75	97.25	99.00	97.80	99.90	100	99.00	98.00	100
secondary	02.00	01.75	----	02.20	00.10	----	----	----	----
Tertiary / Service	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Quaternary	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Quinary	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Un employed	0.25	01.00	01.00	----	----	----	01.00	02.00	----

In the villages Dadri Toe, Sondhi and Nimana previously mostly people are engaged in agriculture related works. They do farming and along with farming. They do animal husbandry also. As family grow and the land divided among family members and because of this Land holding decreases among them. However, Green revolution in this area and by using advance techniques food production increase.

As per the data primary sector is decreasing because the land which is there for agriculture is now converted to other form after acquisition and agriculture work is stop there. Previously Z groups of person who are landless do work in the field of landowner and in reverse get various benefits like fodder for their animals, money, wheat and rice for their family etc. Now where land is acquired by the company this types of activities stop here and now Z group of villagers are searching for employment and running hard to get fodder for their animals. At present at project site no company as setup any production unit however some warehouses are constructed which is not sufficient to generate employment for all. Main problem are facing by the female part from group Z, they are mainly doing animal husbandry- pouring milk etc but now they have facing lot of problems. They cannot work in companies because they are not so educated and also female find it difficult to work outside village or home for lack of help from male partner or home side. Earlier they continue their field work and also look after children. Now they have only one option. Less wages are also a worry cause for women.

Effect of Land acquisition on food security:

Loss in production of food grains from the land acquisition area is following:

Data from the sample area:

S.No.	Production of Crops (in quintals*)	Dadri-Toe	Sondhi	Nimana
1	Wheat	24,299	11,468	7,661
2	Rice	20,680	9,760	6,520
3	Mustard	2791.80	1317.60	880.20
4	Bajra	4,136	1,952	1,304
5	Sugarcane	20,6800	97,600	65,200
6	Vegetables	54,285	25,620	17,115

*Production is subjected depend upon good monsoon, disease and weather condition at particular time. Average sample is taken from sample area per hectare.

Other effects of indemnification amount on social side of sample area like villagers shifted to urban area:

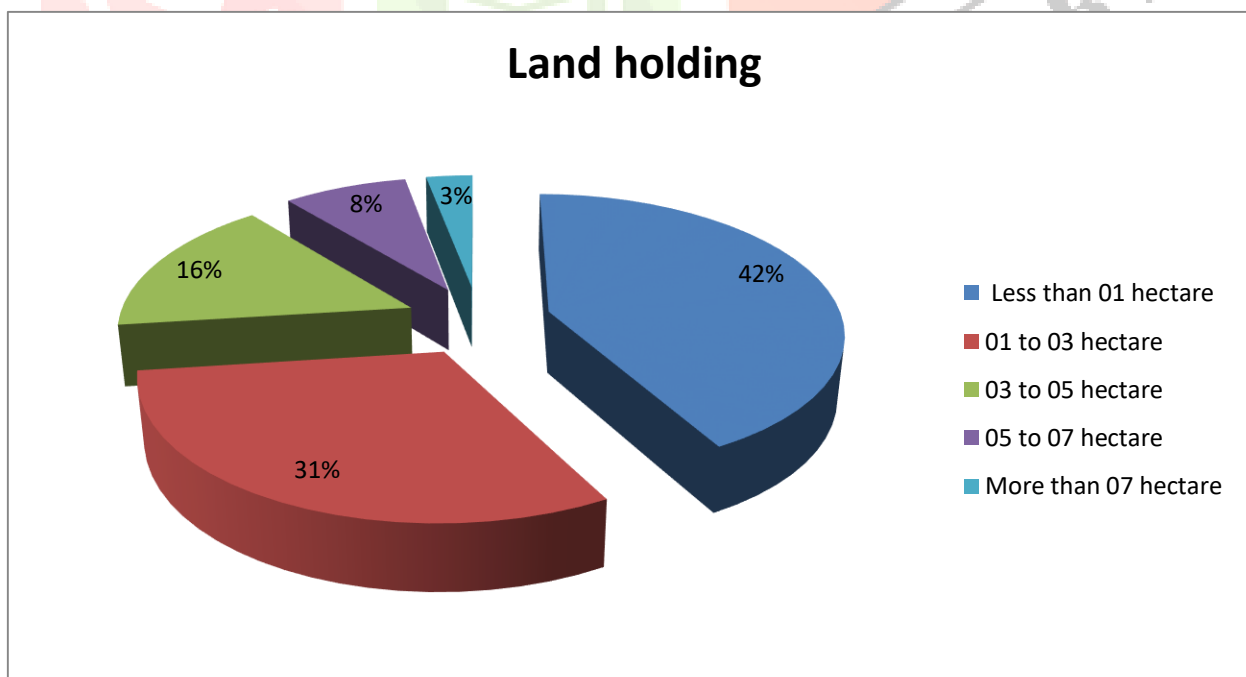
From the previous data 12.00% of people used their indemnification amount in purchasing residential plot in urban area and start living there. Among them mostly are those who are already doing jobs in secondary and service sector and previously living on rented accommodation after getting amount they construct their own house and gave some part of house on rent also. Some people are who have less land holding remaining in the sample area. They gave the land holding to the other farmer on contract/lease and started living in urban area.

% of persons who get compulsion and started living in urban area.	Dadri Toe	Sondhi	Nimana
	03.00%	04.00%	06.00%

Source: Prepared by research scholar

Land holding data of sample area after land acquisition:

- Less than 01 hectare- 42%
- 01 to 03 hectare- 31%
- 03 to 05 hectare- 16%
- 05 to 07 hectare - 08%
- More than 07 hectare - 03%



Source- Prepare by research scholar

After land acquisition there is a major change in the land holding area of the farmers. Now at present in the sample area per person or if there is joint family then also there is drastic decrease in land holding. Which is not beneficial for the agricultural production? Due to land acquisition on average total 44% of all sample villages land is acquired by the METL for his project. This land is converted into industrial land. Due to transfer of this land extra burden fall on the remaining land in the villages. The operational land holding after this land acquisition also reduced as shown in the above chart. In the village Dadri- Toe 50% of farmers land is acquired by the company and now the available land with villagers is less so the land holding automatic reduce, in this village the land holding below one hectare is more as compared to other two sample villages. Small land holding generally limit or restricted the farmer capacity to invest in advance technology and to harvest higher yields. Also due to smaller land holding farmers generally give up their agriculture occupation and start doing employment in other sectors.

Conclusion

Based on the global experience, it has been observed that this type of projects have played an instrumental role in promoting private investment led economic growth in many countries. In our country EPZs/SEZs/Industrial Township like METL etc. are considered as an important mechanism for promotion of regional development, increase in foreign exchange earnings; increase our exports, for trade and investment promotion, generation of employment and transfer of skills and technology. EPZs/SEZs/Industrial Township is considered as growth drivers in the developing countries especially in our country. To increase the above concept government of India provides much tax concession to developers so that this type of investment increases. In our country the infrastructure development in some of the regions has taken place due to the development. However in the current economy trends EPZs/SEZs/Industrial Township is needed for job generation and economy development. State Haryana is a vibrant, fast growing state, a perfect place for stable and profitable investment.

On the other side state Haryana is an agrarian state from ancient time with abundant fertile land. As per records it is major contributor to the national food grains pool. State is home to the Murrah buffalo, the state has a good base for production of milk and holds the potential for growth of milk and dairy based industry. It enjoys the location advantage of its proximity to one of the largest consumer markets of Delhi and the adjoining urban agglomerations. As such, the state offers a huge potential for the establishment of agro based and food processing industry. This not only includes the manufacturing of value added products but also the anointed service industry of provision of cold chain, storage, grading and sorting, segregation and packaging of the vegetables and fruit products for ultimate supply to the consumer market. By implementing these EPZs/SEZs/Industrial Township policies our government are looking on one side i.e. more and more foreign direct investment, increase export from our country to earn foreign currencies and creation of new job opportunities while when we are looking on these industrial township etc. then we are ignoring the other important fields like rural development, agriculture development and its production etc. We have to find a way between them so that both the sector achieves progress without affecting each other. We have

to focus on long term economy process not on short term goals and achievements. The government should try to do economic development without the harmful effects on farmers. According to guidelines which are issued for setting up EPZs/SEZs/Industrial Township by the government of India, development of commerce that first preference should be for acquisition of waste and barren land. If not available than single crop land and double crop land necessary to meet the contiguity requirements while this land which acquired for METL project is double crop land. Double crop land is boon for agriculture and only agriculture production should be done there. Barren land or single crop land is available at Haryana-Rajasthan border area where irrigation facilities are poor and agriculture activities are totally depend upon monsoon which is nearly 100 km. away from this region why METL is not setting up there? Why agriculture land is wasted which produce million tons of grains and also gives employment to many people now and in coming years also. This region is already developing because the increasing demand of food grains, milk, vegetables in cities- Gurugram, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Bahadurgarh and National Capital New Delhi is fulfilled by this region while the area at Haryana-Rajasthan border need development more. METL should be set up there, which increase the infrastructure activities there and new jobs are created for the region while this area is already developing. The government in starting does the partnership and then roll back from their decision. Acquiring the land from the public is turning into a major issue and transfer of wealth from the rural population to the corporate firms whom are largely motivated by profit. Setting up industrial township/SEZ/EPZ or setting up other projects in the backward area to develop the particular region in one of the main reason behind any land acquisition. Why the agencies are thinking that the villages whose land is acquired for the project is backward villages. METL project is not established on backward region. This region is good in economy condition, villages had good and fertilizer agricultural land, by no reason this region comes under backward region. However due this project unemployed farmers from the villages or villagers in search of jobs went to nearby urban cities and they put the extra burden on cities and new slum areas are created which in future causes many problems. When the green revolution started the main states which are beneficiary are Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. This region comes in the belt of high productivity which takes many advantages of green revolution. This area can be produced more food production if more steps are taken but his area is acquired and industry are set up at this place now. According to economic survey 2017-18 (Climate, Climate Change and Agriculture Chapter) Climate change in our country could reduce annual agricultures incomes in the range of 15% to 18% on average and up to 20% to 25% for un-irrigated areas and on other hand we are losing our agriculture land on METL projects. According to B. Goswami (2008) not only in Haryana all over the country agriculture land is shrinking. A little over 46% of the country areas are under agriculture between 1990 and 2003, the area cultivated went down by around 1.5% with the pressure of such a large population to feed our country need more and more area under agriculture. Faced with competing demands for land from the non-agriculture sector and rapid urbanization, large chunks of prime agriculture land are being diverted for non agricultural purposes. This has serious implications for food security to achieve self sufficiency in pulses and edible oils for nutrition 200 lakhs hectare of agriculture land are needed. Where will this land come from? We have to forget about agriculture land, we have not enough cultivable waste lands available to meet this requirement. According to Kumar M. (2016) there are many negative effects of land acquisition in state Haryana like for

SEZs/Industrial Township agriculture land (multi cropped agriculture land) is acquired, No consent of land owners basically farmers or villagers is taken, issue of right compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement issue is there in areas where various projects are under process. According to Uma, H, R. (2011) land reform refers to re-distribution of land from the rich to the poor and in current scenario by established these SEZs/Industrial Township we are doing reverse of this. According to Dr. R.B. Singh (XII Agriculture Science Congress) small farmers are the future of our nation. We all know that per capita land are decreasing and not going to increase in future and they have still their faith in agriculture and doing their best. In the study area there are mainly the farmers whose per capita land is small. We have to take our focus on the increasing the net income of small farmers instead of land acquisition. We have to focus on infrastructure related to post harvest management in the study area. According to United Nations report on Un-priority areas in India (Nutrition and Food Security) in our country nearly 195 million people are undernourished, our country share a one fourth part of the global hunger burden. New challenges are also coming in our food self-sufficiency like climate change, land degradation, decline in agriculture growth and shrinking biodiversity. Our farmlands are losing their agriculture production capacity and becoming barren due to various reasons main are imbalanced fertilizer use and excessive use of a single fertilizer urea in spite of all this we are losing our large agriculture production land to set up Industrial Township there. Initially we can be successful by this acquisition and by setting up METL here in this region. However, we need industrial development but not at the cost of losing agriculture land, loss of agriculture production, environment degradation etc. This current project which we study will harm the food production in the respective area as per study report and data. It decreases the food production in the area which harms the national food grain production also. According to my views new technology and to connect rural youth to agriculture related activities is the main concern for state to focus now days by which more and more local rural youth is engaged in agriculture related employments and burden of unemployment falls less on state government. Also for these areas the government should focus on developing 'Agriculture Zone' for more production and improvement/ new experiments in agriculture fields. This project can be set up at Haryana-Rajasthan border area which is not so much agriculture land as this one. According to Kumar M. (2016), if the development happened without the welfare then it is called economic growth not called the development. In the agriculture land a family may not be rich or achieve all things for their happiness, but it can fulfill his needs i.e. things required or essential for his life. In that agriculture land he can survive his full life, but if he sold his own ancestral agriculture land and after using his entire land compensation money he is landless and if is not able to get job he cannot survive and the relation with in his communities also diminished. When a farmer or villager doing agriculture related activities he can exchange many agriculture as well as animal husbandry related things with each other and a social brotherhood is established, but when had no land then generally this culture breakdown which directly or indirectly harm at both ends. Also on agriculture land many generation can survive while on money only one or two generation can survive. This land acquisition will harm many state goals of Haryana like loss of production in food grains, animal husbandry, horticulture, Agriculture and Poultry related jobs, environment and Revenue loss.

Our villages are the biggest support for our country from ancient time to present time and in future also. Villages are the one, because of which the world recognizes our country. In rural area villages are the one totally independent economy which doesn't depend on any other units or cities. Major cities are depends or villages for food grains, milk, vegetables etc. not only this they preserve our old customs and rituals. Our villages are the biggest strength and assets to our country. Mahatma Gandhi said "The future of India lies in its Villages".

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