Chapter III
3.1 Haryana State:

Haryana was carved out as the 17th State of Indian Union on November 1, 1966 as a result of dividing the former state of Punjab into two - namely Punjabi speaking Punjab and Hindi speaking Haryana. The name of Haryana is a matter of controversy. The word Hariyana was first mentioned in Rig Veda. In Rig Vedic period king Vasuṣrja who ruled over this region used Haryana as a qualifying adjective with his name and hence the region came to be known as Haryana after his name. The Imperial Gazetteer of India says that Haryana is probably derived from Hari (Green) and reminds us of the times when the land of this region was rich and fertile. Thus the name indicates that there was a time when this land was treasury of greenery and prosperity. It is recorded historic fact that the land forming the present Haryana was a part of vast Indo-Gangetic plain and was covered with dense lush with green forests (Haryana Ban) because of the tropical humid climate prevailing at that time. In Hindi 'Green Forest' has equivalent in Hara-aranya and there is a likelihood that this word might have corrupted to Haryana or
Hariyana. It is also said that a wild plant Hari Ban formerly very common in this area may have given this name to this region. Thus there are various opinion and theories regarding the origin of the word Haryana but of them all the most appropriate appears to be the one which has connotation with the greenery and abundant vegetation found in this region that gives it the words Hariala or Haritaranya which with the passage of time came to be known as Haryana (M. Malik, 1992).

Haryana is a small yet very important state of the Union of India. It is located on the north western side of the Indian Union adjoining the capital city of Delhi. The state extends from $27^0 39'$ to $30^0 55'$ north latitude and $74^0 28'$ to $77^0 36'$ east longitude. Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi lie to its east. The state has Rajasthan in the south and south west. On the north, it is bounded by Punjab and on the north-east by the hilly state of Himachal Pardesh. Geographically, Haryana has its boundaries in river Ghaggar in the south west, the Shiwalik hills in the north-east, river Yamuna in the east and Aravalli Hills in the south and Thar desert in the south-west.

Most of the area of this state is a part of the Indo-Gangetic plain except the outer Shiwalik ranges in Ambala District (north-east) and the
Aravali ranges in Mahendergarh district. The entire Haryana is a broad level plain situated on the water shed lying between two drainage system. On the whole, state is flat, the average height ranging from 210 to 270 meters above the sea level. The state can broadly be divided into two physical features-the plains and the hill tract. The plains cover the entire state with the exception of southern Mahendargarh and south-western part of the Gurgaon districts. This plain, on the basis of aridity, can further be sub-divided into eastern and western plains. The Western plain which forms almost the whole of Hissar and Mahendargarh districts has a higher degree of aridity. Its eastern boundary is well defined and clearly marked by the Aravalli ranges. It is a land without water dotted with steppe vegetations and sand dunes of various shapes and sizes. These sand-dunes spotted and stretched into miles go on shifting their places with blowing of storms. These storms and shifting of sand dunes have played a havoc with the agriculture of this region. The eastern plain, extending from the west Yamuna, is remarkably flat and its general elevation above the sea level varies between 200 to 230 mts. In this region, certain areas which are more fertile consist of narrow strips of low lying flood-plain. The hill tracts ranges, too can be divided into two parts-the Aravalli Ranges and the Shiwalik Range. The Aravalli Ranges are narrow ridges that span into Haryana for about 90 kms in the north-east and south-
west directions upto Delhi. These ranges consist of the western Gurgaon and almost the whole of Faridabad, Mahendergarh and Bhiwani Districts. The sub mountainous parts of Ambala district form part of the Shiwalik Ranges. The hills are about 500 meters in height. The soils of the state are generally deep and fertile with the exception of the eroded lands of the north-east and also the south-west where because of the bordering influence of the Thar desert of Rajasthan, it is sandy. (M. Malik, 1992)

Haryana state with an area of 44,2212 sq.km. has total population of 16,463,648 (8,827,474 males and 7,636,174 females) according to the 1991 census. The density of population is 372 persons per sq.kms in 1991. There are 16 districts in Haryana in 1991. Rohtak is one of them.

3.2 Rohtak District:

Rohtak district is bounded by District of Jind and Panipat on northern side, by Hissar on north western side, by Bhiwani district on western side, by the district of Rewari and Gurgaon on southern side and by Sonepat district and National Capital of Delhi on eastern side (Census of India, 1991). The district entails a density of 410 persons per square kilometer in 1991. The district occupies an area of 4,411 sq.kms.
3.2.1 Topography:

The entire district is a part of the Punjab plain but the area is not level. The district may be roughly divided into three regions:

(i) Khadar:

The khadar lies along the Yamuna and it is narrow flood ranging from 2 to 4 miles in width formed by the river along its course. Excepting long ridges of sand along the river, the Khader is a fairly flat low lying area. It is about 20 to 30 feet lower than the adjoining upland plain, and in its southern part it is about 700 feet above sea-level. Its fine clay loam left by the receding floods in the river is particularly suited to the rice and sugarcane cultivation (Haryana District Gazetteers, 1970).

(ii) The Upland Plain:

It is most extensive of the three regions. The region sloped towards the south as far as Jhajjar from an elevation of about 760 feet above sea-level in the northern part to 710 feet at Jhajjar. A closer examination of the spot level indicates that within a local area of about 6 to 7 miles radius the town of Rohtak with an altitude of 720 feet is situated in the center of a saucer at the lowest spot. Within this short distance to east and west the altitude increases to 732 feet. Therefore, during heavy rains large quantities of water...
accumulate in and around Rohtak, create a serious drainage problem and cause heavy damage. The upland, as a whole, is covered with old alluvium which, if properly irrigated, is highly productive. (Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970).

(iii) The Sandy Region:

This region is different from other two regions because it is covered with many sand dunes and a few small rocky hills in the south-west.

3.2.2 Climate:

The chief climatic characteristic of the district are hot summer, cool winter and meagre rainfall restricted mainly to the three monsoon months of July, August and September (Census of India, 1991). The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season starts by late November and extends till about the middle of March. This is followed by the hot season which continues till about the end of June when the south-west monsoon arrives. July to September is the south-west monsoon season. The post monsoon months, October to November, constitute a transition period from the monsoon to winter condition. The rainfall generally increases from the south west to north east. The maximum rainfall is received by south-west monsoon which reaches its peak in the month of July. (Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970).
3.2.3 Soils:

Broadly three types of soils are available in the district namely loam, coarse loam and relatively sandy loam. The sandy loam is found in the western part of the district.

3.2.4 Economy:

Rohtak is an agriculture oriented district. The cultivators and agricultural labourers together constituting agricultural workers form 58.49 per cent of the total main workers of the district (Census of India, 1991). The main workers constitute 29.31 per cent of the total population. There is a marginal variation in the percentage of main workers between rural and urban areas. The percentage of main workers is 29.91 and 27.09 per cent in the rural and urban areas respectively. There are 46.80 per cent male workers and 13.35 per cent female workers in the district. The proportion of main workers engaged in household industry is 0.98 per cent in the district. The contribution of other workers to total workers is 40.53 per cent who are engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations orchards and allied activities in minning and quarrying and activities other than household industry (Census of India, 1991).

The crops grown in the district are divided into two main categories
i.e. Kharif and Rabi. The Kharif is the summer season harvest and Rabi is winter season harvest. The major crops of the district are Jawar Bajras and sugarcane which occupy 46.8 thousand, 45.2 thousand and 23.1 thousand hectares respectively during the year 1989-90. The other kharif crops is the district are cotton, rice and moong. The major Rabi crops are wheat with 196 thousand hectares, oil seeds with 61.9 thousand hectares and gram with 32.9 thousand hectares during the year 1989-90. Other important Rabi crops is barley under which comes 6.4 thousand hectares of area (Census of India, 1991). The sex ratio of the district was 851 females per 1000 males in 1991 and the literacy rate of district was 62.24 percent in 1991.

3.3 Rohtak Town:

The town of Rohtak (28°57' North latitude and 76°35' East longitude) is situated 75 km. north-west of Delhi. According to a local tradition the town was founded and named Rohtasgarh by a Panwar King Rohtas at the site of Khokrakot mound. But according to the Puranic literature, the foundation of Rohtak was laid by Rohitashwa, the son of Harishchandra, the 33rd descendent of Manu Vaivasta, and its name is derived from Rohitpura, Rohitaka and Rohita. It is also in record that Rohtak was founded by Raja Rohtas, son of Raja Harishchandra.
(B.R. Sharma, 1992). The name Rohtak which is said to be a corruption of Rohtashgarh a name still applied to the ruined sites (also called Kokhrakot) of two older cities, one lying immediately north of the present town and the other about 3 miles to the east. It is also claimed that the town derives its name from the Roberra (Tecoma undulate) tree called rohitak in Sanskrit. It is said before the town came into existence, it was the site of a forest of rohitak trees and hence its name Rohtak (District Gazetteer Rohtak, 1970).

The earliest reference of the city is found in the Mahabharata. It is referred at least three times (i) conquered by Karna, (ii) in connection with its forest covered by the army of the Kurus and (iii) the city of Karitkeya located in the west of Khandavaprasitha (Delhi) conquered by Nakula and as the Capital of the Yaudheyas, the most powerful tribal republic in ancient India. According to Budhist literature, Rohtak is an important town visited by Lord Buddha. The town was also visited by Jiveka, the famous Budhist Physician. Rohtak was the capital and a stronghold of the Yaudheyas, the war like people who worshiped Kartikeya the generalissimo of the gods. They were proud of democratic set-up of their government, polities, valour, wealth and indomitable power. They were the most powerful Kashatriyas, was acknowledged even by the foreigners- the Sakas between 1st century B.C. to 3rd century A.D. The people of Rohtak had to fight with foreign peoples like
the Indo-Greek, the Sakas and the Khushanas. Towards the middle of the 4th century A.D. when the Yaudheyas of Rohtak were considered as the most powerful republic of India, there rose in eastern India the Gupta ruler Samundragupta. The Yaudheyas of Rohtak also fell a prey to his conquest. As a result, not only the Yaudheyas of Rohtak and other republic lost their independence but the democratic set up of administration of ancient India also gave way to the monarchical form of Government. Soon after the 4th century A.D. the city lost its glory and was deserted during 5th-6th centuries A.D. when the Hunas invaded this part of the country. Rohtak's history from 6th to 11th century A.D. is obscure and no particular evidence, archaeological or literacy, is available. Prithviraj III (12th century) the Chauhana ruler, is said to have rebuilt the town and the fort of Rohtak but these were soon destroyed by Mohammed Ghori in 1194 A.D. After the death of Mohammed Ghori, Kutb-ud-din Aibak made the fort of Rohtak his military cantonment. During the reign of Allaudin Khilji, on 1st Ramzan A.H. 708 (Feb.1309) the Adina Mosque, the oldest but now renovated building at Rohtak was built under the guidance of Abul Muzaffar Mohammed Shah. An inscription refers to the construction of mosque near Delhi gate by Ghiyassuddin Tughluq Shah. It was repaired in the time of Babar. Under the Tughluqs, a canal was dug up from Satluj to Jhajjar and
there followed a rapid growth of the town. Nusrat Shah grandson of Firozshah was appointed as military commander of the Shiq of Rohtak. Khirz Khan, the governor of multan, on his way to Delhi (1410-11) besieged Rohtak. Malik Idriskh, Iqtadar of Rohtak surrendered and sent his son as hostage of Khizrkh. Therefore, we don’t find any reference to Rohtak as Shiq or Iqta held by any military commander or a royal personage of the Delhi Sultanate. The Lodhis seem to have paid no attention to Rohtak, but soon under the Mughals the town of Rohtak again attained importance. In 1526, Babar garrisoned his force here. Ferozkhan, a renowned officer of Babar was generously rewarded and after his death a tomb was built at Rohtak on 4th December, 1527 A.D. Mosques in Garhi Mohalla of the Pathens and in Khiaban Mohalla were constructed in 1538 A.D. In the period of the later Mughals, the town of Rohtak was generally given to trusted persons of nobility. In 1718, Farukh Siyar gave Rohtak to his minister Ruknuddin and again in 1732 A.D. it was given to the nawab of Farukhnagar. Uncertain political condition prevailed and Majid-ud-daulah, the minister of Shah Alam had to crush the rebellions of Bhiwani and Rohtak in 1765. In 1782, in times of disintegration of Mughal empire, Rohtak came under the influence of Raja of Jind. In 1792, Ismail Beg, a military officer of Mahadeoji Sindhia, conquered Rohtak Town, but he was captured and killed
at Agra. Rohtak then was included in Sarkar of Hissar. After the death of Mahadeoji Sindhia his successor Daulet Rao Sindhia lost Haryana Territory to the East India Company in 1803 A.D. Rohtak, Beri and Meham were given to Abdus Samed Khan who became the first Nawab of the House of Dujana. But the people put up resistance against him. The British crushed the rebellions at Rohtak. In 1824 a separate district of Rohtak was formed and it was governed by the political agent. But in 1833 it came under the commissioner and remained on a part of Delhi division upto 1857. Campbell was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak in Feb. 1858 and the region of Haryana was detached from the North Western province and was merged with the Punjab. After 1858, some signs of development in the history of the town appeared. There started coming up new buildings, means of transport and communication, railways, markets and small-scale industries etc. (Silak Ram, 1992).

3.3.1. Geographical Expansion of the City:

In 1824, the district of Rohtak was created and the town was made its headquarter. In 1867 the Municipal Committee was established. Establishment of the Civil Lines and the construction of Railway Station encouraged the expansion of the city. The expansion in the built-up area of
the city occurred in two direction, to the east and to the south of the Walled city. Improvement in transport network and the construction of wholesale market facilitated an increase and concentration of commercial activity in the city. To improve the living conditions, basic amenities were provided to the city. The civil lines area contained the residential or office buildings as under:

1) The District Court
2) The Deputy Commissioner's Office
3) The Tehsil Office
4) The Police Station
5) The Rest House
6) The Post Office
7) The Church
8) The Company Bagh or Station Garden

These buildings and offices initiated the expression of city. The south ward expansion of the walled city began after the construction of the Delhi-Bhatinda Railway line and the Railway Station in 1896. Commercial activity also increased and a wholesale grain market was built in 1710. Some
government or non-government educational institution were also setup. In 1860 Municipal Committee established an Anglo Vernacular School. In 1905, Jain community also established a primary school in the City. These were the only educational institutions located inside the walled city. The industrial training school was established in 1907, an inter college for boys was established in 1927 and raised to a Degree College in 1941 and girls high school was established in 1933. These institutions were located to the south of the walled city because outside the walled city there were open space to construct them. Municipal Committee also established a dispensary in 1867. The dispensary was raised to the status of a hospital in 1910. At present it is known as civil hospital in Rohtak City. Piped drinking water facility introduced in 1932. In the same year sewerage system facility was also provided through the construction of disposal tank. Electricity was provided in 1936. Due to these facilities and establishment of civil lines, the city expanded towards east and south, therefore, Municipal boundary was revised first in 1897 and secondly in 1922. In 1947 the expansion of area was influenced by the displaced person because some new residential areas were constructed for incoming displaced persons. These new areas were constructed by governmental or non-governmental agencies. The government established the areas, to fulfil the requirement of different income groups, i.e.
Model Town and Lal Chand Colony was established by Private Coloniser. Shivaji Colony was established for the low and middle income groups. Women college was setup in 1959. In 1960, a T.B. Clinic was also established and construction of Medical College and Hospital was also started in the same year and it started working in 1963. A co-educational college, to provide professional training was started in 1957. It is named after Sir Chhotu Ram, a freedom fighter. In 1976, a Radio Station started functioning in the city and University called Rohtak University which was renamed as Maharshi Dayanand University later on was established in the same year (K.D. Sharma, 1984). Thus the town is enjoying a nodal location in terms of educational and health infrastructure in Haryana. Some of the important characteristics of the city is listed below:

3.3.2 Some Salient Features of the City:

1) Rohtak Town besides being district head quarter is also functioning as commissionary headquarter. Thus it accommodates a large number of Govt. Offices.

2) The town, being well connected with the surrounding areas through a network of rail, road linkage, has a pre-dominant grain market besides marketing in clothes and garments.
3) It has privilege of having only post-graduate Institute of Medical Science in the state besides Maharshi Dayanand University. There are two Ayurvedic Colleges eight degree colleges of education and two polytechniques besides one Institute of Management.

4) It has two tourist complexes namely Tilyar and Myna.

5) There are two water works, one along Sonepat Road and other along Jhajjar Road.

6) The drain no.8 runs on the eastern side of the town and is useful source for protecting the town from heavy flood from that side.

7) It is a trade and commerce dominated city.

3.3.3 Growth of population:

The town of Rohtak occupies a nodal position in Haryana. It is predominantly a trade and commerce based town (Ramchandran 1989). Also being proximate to Delhi, the town of Rohtak has a high level of opportunity for socio-economic development. Therefore population of Rohtak is also increasing rapidly. Rohtak is class I city which has 28.38 sq.km of area and population of 2.16 lakh in 1991.

Table 3.1 indicates that in 1901, the population of Rohtak was
### Table 3.1
Population Growth in Rohtak City, 1901-1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%Decadal growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>20,323</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>20,361</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>25,240</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>35,235</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>48,148</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>71,902</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>88,193</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,24,755</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1,66,767</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2,16,096</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20,323; in 1911, the population was recorded 20,361. There was virtually no increase in population during 1901-1911. In 1921, the population increased by 23.9 per cent. During the next decade (1921-31) the population increased by 39.5 per cent. During the decade (1931-41) the city population increased by 36.6 per cent. During 1941-51 the population of Rohtak city increased by 49.3 percent. The increase in the city's population during 1951-61 was 22.6 per cent. Thus increase of population was less than half of the previous decade because during 1951-61 decade the population moved out from the city to adjacent towns which have developed into industrial centres such as Sonepat. Also due to extensive flooding of the city in August 1960 a large number of its inhabitants out migrated temporarily. They had not returned to the city till early 1961 when the census was conducted. (K.D. Sharma, 1984). During 1961-71 the population increased by 41.4 per cent. The city's population increased by 33.6 and 29.5 per cent during 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively.

3.3.4 Land use:

Land use can be defined as the use of land by humans, usually with emphasis on the functional role of land in economic activities. Usually there are following categories of urban land use:
POPULATION OF ROHTAK CITY, 1901-1991

Fig. 3.1
(I) Residential Area:

In most Indian cities the largest share of land is devoted to residential purpose. This category includes: (i) old residential area (ii) New Residential area (iii) Planned residential area (recent or old) (iv) Slums and associated areas.

(II) Education Area:

This category includes (i) All educational institution like university, colleges with name of prominent institutions (ii) Archives or such areas of importance and (iii) Libraries

(III) Commercial Area:

It may include all the activities connected with commercial handling of area function. This may be grouped into the following sub functions:

1) Whole sale business (ornaments, cloth, furniture etc.)

2) Retail trade business area

3) Mixed business/commercial area

(IV) Public and Semi Public Area:

It includes all land which is devoted to government offices, jail
### Table 3.2

Land use in Rohtak City 1971-1991

*(Area in Hectares)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use categories</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Residential</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>637.29</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>934.6</td>
<td>47.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Educational</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>17.52</td>
<td>258.85</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>401.2</td>
<td>20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Transportation</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>182.64</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>221.3</td>
<td>11.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Commercial</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>103.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>181.8</td>
<td>9.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Public &amp; Semi Public</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>113.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>10.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Industrial</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>18.39</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Others</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>12.76</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1314</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1976.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Department of Town Planning, Rohtak*
LAND USE CATEGORIES OF ROHTAK CITY IN 1971

Fig. 3.2

- Residential 45.9%
- Educational 17.5%
- Transportation 10.2%
- Commercial 7.0%
- Others 12.8%
- Industrial 0.8%
- Pub & S. Pub 5.8%

Fig. 3.2
Govt. administrative centers, law court, police station, medical and health institutions, bank and other public buildings like dharmashala etc.

(V) Industrial Area:

It includes area of mixed industries, areas of specific industries e.g. chemical industries, cotton, textile and Rayon industries etc. and small scale industrial area.

(VI) Transportational Area:

It includes all land that is devoted to Bus Stand, Railway Station, Airport etc. The area under different land uses as provided by Deptt. of Town Planning, Rohtak is presented in Table 3.2.

It may be noted from Table 3.2 that during 1971-91, the area under educational, commercial and transportational use has increased very significantly in Rohtak City. In 1991, about 47 percent area of the city was occupied by residential activities followed by 21 percent by educational activities, 11 percent and 10 percent by transportation and public and semi public office. The area under industrial use constituted about 2 percent of the total area of the city. Thus, the industrial activities is still low in the city as revealed by data pertaining to year 1991.
LAND USE CATEGORIES OF ROHTAK CITY IN 1981

Residential 48.5%
Industrial 1.4%
Pub & S. Pub 8.6%
Commercial 7.9%
Educational 19.7%
Transportation 13.9%

Fig. 3.3
LAND USE CATEGORIES OF ROHTAK CITY IN 1991

Fig. 3.4

- Residential 47.1%
- Educational 20.7%
- Transportation 11.1%
- Commercial 9.2%
- Industrial 1.9%
- Pub & Semi Pub 10.1%
3.4 Concluding Remark:

The city of Rohtak has been the centre of political, educational and cultural activities in Haryana. Rohtak is still a multi ethnic society inspite of outmigration of Muslim in wake of partition in 1947. It was reported that about 1.63 lakh population outmigrated from Rohtak district in 1947 as against 1.24 lakh in migration from Pakistan (District Gazetteer Rohtak 1970) This has created a rupture in traditional social structure of Rohtak. However, in migration of people on the other hand infused a new sense of dynamism and competition in the social life of Rohtak city. Rohtak become major educational centre of Haryana during the last two decades. Being proximate to Delhi, Rohtak is now the part of National Capital region and experiencing rapid urbanisation and industrial development in its trunk routes. However, it is unfortunate that there is virtually no plan of future development of Rohtak City and the city is developing haphazardly. There is growth of colonies in all its parts and direction causing severe problems of floods during rainy season. The environmental sanitation is also poor due to lack of sewers in several parts of the city, piling of garbage and cowdung outside the road, and the hazards of stray cattle in the roads of the city.