CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The district Ghaziabad is a part of Northern Upper Ganga Plain. The district Ghaziabad was the tehsil Head Quarter of the district Meerut before 14th November 1976. It was draped out from the area of the old undivided district Meerut and Bulandshahr. 14th November 1976 was a golden day in the history of the local pleasantry, when Hon. Shri N.D. Tiwari, the then Chief Minister of U.P, gave a gift declaring Ghaziabad as a district on behalf of the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. Again another district namely Pancheel Nagar was declared consisting of 2 tehsils i.e. Hapur and Garhmukteshwar and creating a new one i.e. Dhaulana by Km. Mayawati, the then Chief Minister of U.P. Now, the name of the district Pancheel Nagar has been changed as old name i.e Hapur by Shri. Akhilesh Yadav, present Chief Minister of U.P.

1.1 Aim and Object: -

India stands second (after China) in population (16%) and seventh in Area (2 %) of the world. Credit goes to India agriculture which includes the cultivation of variety of crops and creditable production, The production of crops provides abundant supply of agricultural raw materials to be consumed by agro-based industries as their raw materials as well as invites attention of investors to establish agro-based industries. As agricultural and agro-based industries are closely related with each other in an agriculturally predominant country like India.

Agriculture and agro-based industries are the tonic pillar of economic structure and socio economic development in Ghaziabad district and agro-based industries are destined to play a pivotal role in the
process of development. With growing unemployment the planning of balanced agro-industrial development seems to the only way out to improve socio-economic development. Keeping this view in mind the present study entitled, Agro- Industries and their impact on the Socio-economic Development in District Ghaziabad (U.P) has been undertaken as a model. It is also in mind to analyse and explain the actual relationship of agro-industries and socio-economic development.

Ghaziabad district is well endowed with agricultural raw materials and agro- industries such as Sugar Industry, Rice Mill, Flour Mill, Textile, Oil Industries etc. Agricultural products such as sugar cane, wheat, rice, oil seeds, cotton, fiber crops etc live stock wealth and horticultural products provide directly and indirectly abundant raw materials to agro-based industries and measurement of potential supply of agricultural raw materials. The growth and distributional pattern of major agro-based industries, minor agro-based cottage industries, live stock based and horticultural industries are very important and play central determinant factor and pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the area.

A pure scientific study of agro-industrial Geography of Ghaziabad would be beneficial to the peasantry of the area in particular as well as to U.P. and our country in general, now when India is making sincere efforts for economic development through five year plans and other measures like green revolution, white revolution, blue revolution etc. If the agricultural and agro-based industries, the twin pillar of economy are well inter related and agro-industries are developed in suitable area like Ghaziabad district of U.P., a sound economic base will develop since agricultural products directly or indirectly provide raw materials and employment to all public and private sector-agro-based industries.
The present study will be a model study to Geographers, Social Scientist, Economists, Agricultural Scientists, Industrialist and Planners as well as for those who involve themselves to invest in agriculture and agro-based industries. It will be a pure scientific study which will reveal the closest relationship between the growth of agro-based industries of the area and their impact on the socio-economic development of the people. This will be carried out on Tehsil, Block, as well as on sample village levels.

1.2 Location and extent of area under Study: -

1.2.1 Location of Area

The district Ghaziabad lies in the doab of famous rivers of northern India, the Ganga and the Yamuna in the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh. The district is a level plain having low lands known as Khadar in the east of the Yamuna and the west of the Ganga Rivers, the area lying in between rivers Ganga and Kali Nadi, Doab area of the Kali Nadi and Hindan River and area lying in between Hindan and Yamuna rivers. The district has four tehsil namely Modinagar, Garhmukteshwar, Ghaziabad and Hapur. For development purposes, the district is divided into eight community development blocks. They are located at Bhojpur, Muradnagar, Razapur, Loni, Dhaulana, Hapur, Simbhaoli and Garhmukteshwar. Community Development Blocks are further divided into 409 Gram Sabhas. “The district has 560 villages, out of which 522 villages are inhabited and 38 uninhabited. There are 17 towns in the district.”

1.2.2 Extent of Area

District Ghaziabad is situated in the western part of the state. It is situated between the parallels of latitude 28°25’ to 28°55’ north and
longitude 77°12’ and 78°15’ east.\textsuperscript{2} It is bounded on the east by district Jyotiba Phule Nagar and on the west by the state of Delhi and are separated by the rivers of Ganga and Yamuna in the east and west respectively. In the north, the district Meerut and the southern boundary extends to the district Bulandshahr and Gautam Buddha Nagar (New District carved out from Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr). The length of the district from east to west is nearly 88 km and maximum breadth from north to south is early 51km. The geographical area of the district is 1148 sq.km.\textsuperscript{3}

The total area of Ghaziabad district has been worked out as 2594 sq. Km. The total population of district was 33,14,070\textsuperscript{4} persons having 2866 persons /km\textsuperscript{2} density and sex ratio 860 female / 1000 male. Total literacy rate was found 1899735 persons\textsuperscript{5}. At the census of 2001, the percentage among males and females is 79.8 and 58.0 respectively. The percentage of literacy of the total population of the district 69.7.\textsuperscript{6}

1.2.3 Historical Background

Present Ghaziabad city was established by Ghaziuddin, a minister of emperor Muhammad Shah in the year 1740. On his name it was named Ghaziuddin Nagar, which later on changed into Ghaziabad. The district of Ghaziabad came into existence on 14th November 1976. It was formed out of the areas of the old undivided districts, Meerut and Bulandshahr. A Dor Rajput Chieftain Hardatta captured the district and he is credited to have founded the towns of Hapur in 983 AD which was called Harpur or Haripur. With the defeat of Prithvi Raj Chauhan in 1192, the district was captured by Qutub-Ud-Din Aibak. It remained part of Delhi sultanate till the establishment of the Mogul dynasty. During the reign of Akbar, the district was part of Subah of Delhi. In 1740, Gazi-ud din the vizier of the
emperor Mohmood Shah founded the town Ghaziabad originally known as Ghazi-ud-din Nagar.

1.3 Methodology: -

“The present work strives to bring to light the spatial variations in agricultural formations and geographic associations advocating a greater quantification in the description of regional distributions. Facts are arranged in a systematic order; present agricultural situations are rationally mapped, described and interpreted, and the future course of development is predicated because every geographical information on agriculture and industry rests upon facts a logical progression of argument.”

1.3.1 Research Design: -

Factual materials from the collected data by the various means can be obtained from many sources direct or indirect. Following research design has been adopted:

1. The identification of problem,
2. The collection of relevant data, the formulation of hypothesis, and
3. The formulation of hypothesis.
4. The testing and modification of hypothesis to provide an adequate explanation (Coppock-1969). In the present investigation, the author has undergone through all stages. The investigation has been carried out at different scales i.e. on district level, tehsil level, and block level as a unit for collecting data, mapping and observations. The illustrations through maps have been made in details and interpreted in terms of their correlations with physical
and human factors operating in the specific areas. The empirical attributes of the land-use combination, crop combination and agro-industrial development in District Ghaziabad (Ghaziabad and Hapur) enabled identification of different type of areas. From the entire district four villages have been selected on random sampling basis for conducting sample studies with the objectives of acquiring detailed information and a deeper insight into the distributional district patterns.

1.3.2 Collection of Data: -

The primary source of data is the government published and unpublished records and private concerns’ offices either through numerous personal visits or questionnaires. The basic data regarding geographical background, general land-use, agricultural raw materials, major and minor agro-based industries and horticultural industry etc., has been collected from government published records, district statistical offices (books), district Seventh Five year plan, memoires and bulletins and from the offices of District Cane Officers, Dy. Sugar Commissioners, General Managers District Industry Centres, Managing Directors of Flour Mills and textile mills and Horticulture situated in the district under study.

The data of the agro-based cottage industries is based on the information provided by the offices of District Khadi and Gramodyog Board of the district. At Tehsil H.Q. Publications of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the Directorate of Industries, District Industry Centres, Dept. of Sugar, and Directorate of Khadi and Village Industry Board of U.P. Government containing materials and data on Ghaziabad district, have been utilised for study. Topographical sheets of this area,
village survey monographs published by Dept. of Census of Uttar Pradesh Government, and a number of articles comprising the periodical literatures were fully studied not for their contents but for the methodology, techniques, approach, analysis and formulation of generalisation.

1.3.3 Data Analysis Technique: -

“The data collected through various sources have been thoroughly analysed with the help of statistical techniques and shown by appropriate diagrams. The data particularly is utilized for proving the hypothesis and providing a strategy for improvement the agro-industries. The techniques of data analysis adopted in this study to find out the production, consumption, requirement of agricultural raw materials and agro-based industries. Simple statistical and cartographical techniques have been where ever required.”

1.4 Hypothesis: -

The hypothesis is regarded to find out reasons and methods of investigation to prove the extent and quality of Agro-industry. The proper management of agriculture and Agricultural raw material resources in a sustainable way, needs attention on priority basis. The setting up of hypothesis is done for the purpose of providing the reality or general facts about a given phenomena.

The study is the setting up of hypothesis for the purpose of providing the reality or general facts about a given phenomena. These hypothesis can be regarded as the one by which the researcher can find reasons and methods of investigating any given phenomena. Thus, broadly speaking three major hypotheses have been evolved. They are:
a) To evolve and regenerate agriculture and agro-industries;
b) The status of agriculture and agro-industries has remarkably increased in terms of quality and quantity.
c) The proper management of agro-industries and management in a sustainable way.

1.4.1 Academic Significance of Study: -

The present study will be a model study to Geographers, Social Scientist, Economists, Agricultural Scientists, Industrialist and Planners as well as for those who involve themselves to invest in agriculture and agro-based industries. It will be a pure scientific study which will reveal the closest relationship between the growth of agro-based industries of the area and their impact on the socio-economic development of the people. This will be carried out on Tehsil, Block, as well as on sample village levels. If the agricultural and agro-based industries, the twin pillars of economy are well inter related and agro-industries are developed in suitable area like Ghaziabad district of U.P., a sound economic base will develop since agricultural products directly or indirectly provide raw materials and employment to all public and private sector-agro-based industries

1.4.2 Social Significance: -

The relevance of the study is to look into both the quality and quantity of agro-industries and to give actual data available in public. The economic prosperity of Ghaziabad district is dependent on integration of its agriculture with industry. Inhabitants of Ghaziabad district reside in villages. The economic development of the area can be achieved only by inducting industry in the rural areas. In this process agro-industrial
development would then signify a pattern of deliberate, planned development that accords with the need of rural areas in different parts of the district, that is, while the basic approach to development and its objective would remain the same for the area as whole. In Ghaziabad district industrialisation feeds upon agricultural surpluses, and unless the farmers produce more than their needs, they will have nothing to sell, and therefore, nothing to buy. Increase in agricultural production furnishes purchasing power. Industrialisation thus can not precede, but has to follow increased agricultural production.

1.5 Importance of Study:

Agriculture and agro-based industries are the keynote of economic structure development in Ghaziabad district. The production of crops provides abundant supply of agricultural raw materials to be consumed by agro-industries. Social status, economic status and living status of people is increased. Ghaziabad district is well endowed with agricultural raw materials and agro-industries such as sugar industry, rice mills, flour mill etc. The present study will be a model study to Geographers, Social Scientist, Economists, Agricultural Scientists, Industrialist and Planners as well as for those who involve themselves to invest in agriculture and agro-based industries. It will be a pure scientific study which will reveal the closest relationship between the growth of agro-based industries of the area and their impact on the socio-economic development of the people.
REFERENCES

2. Ibid p. 4.
3. Ibid p.4.
5. op.cit. Ref 1 p.4
6. ibid p.4