



# STUDY OF SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PANIPAT DISTRICT

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**Abstract :** Socio-economics is the study of the relationship between economic activity and social life. In many cases, however, socio-economists focus on the social impact of some sort of economic change. Such changes might include displacement due to development work, a closing factory, village to city migration, market manipulation and even the signing of trade treaties etc.

The field is often considered multidisciplinary, using theories and methods from sociology, gender, economics, history and environment. Sometimes, changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society.

Examples of causes of socioeconomic impacts include new technologies such as cars or mobile phones, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment (such as increasing crowding within cities), and ecological changes (such as prolonged drought or declining fish stocks). These may affect patterns of consumption, the forced distribution of incomes and wealth, the way in which people behave and the overall quality of life. These can further have indirect effects on social attitudes and norms.

The goal of socioeconomic study is generally to undertake an impact assessment and bring about socioeconomic development, usually in terms of improvements in metrics such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy, levels of employment, etc.

**General :** District Panipat is located in the east central part of the Haryana State. It is situated between 29°23'N 76°58'E and 29.39°N 76.97°E at an average altitude of 219 Meters from the Sea Level. It has a geographical area of 1268.00\* sq.kms & a population of 12, 02,811 as per 2011 census. . It is situated on Sher Shah Suri Marg (NH-1) and the district came into existence from 1st January 1992. Panipat District is surrounded by District - Karnal in the North, Jind in

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the West, Sonapat in the South and State of Uttar Pradesh in the East. River Yamuna is the only river which flow through the entire eastern boundary of the District. The distance of River Yamuna from Panipat City is about 18 Km.

Panipat is an ancient and historical city in the Haryana State. Panipat was one of the five cities (Prasthas) founded by the Pandava brothers during the period of the Mahabharata; the historic name of Panipat was Panduprastha. Three battles fought at the city were pivotal in Indian History District Panipat is traditionally a commercial and industrial centre. 40 percent of the total workforce was engaged in industrial sector, trade & commerce sector and other service sectors. Although declined, primary sector still provides employment to about 4 percent of the total workforce.

Panipat district forms the part of Indo - Gangetic Plain and lies in Yamuna Sub basin of the Ganges basin. The district is mainly drained by River Yamuna and its tributaries. Topography of Panipat Town is almost flat with gentle slope in the northwest to southeast direction towards Yamuna River. The district possesses a good network of canals emanating from Western Yamuna Canal (Delhi Branch) which passes through the centre of the district.

#### **Administrative set up of District Panipat:**

Administration of Panipat District is headed by Deputy Commissioner. Panipat District has two Sub Divisions namely Panipat and Samalkha. Further, the administrative set-up of Panipat District has three tehsils-Panipat ,Samalkha and Israna. The two sub Tehsil of this district are Bapoli and Madlauda. There are Six development blocks of Panipat District namely Panipat, Samalkha, Israna, Bapoli Madlauda and Sanoli. Administratively, the district is controlled by Rohtak division.

**Topography :** Panipat district forms part of Indo Gangetic plain and lies in Yamuna Sub basin of the Ganges basin. Physic- graphically, the district is characterized by two distinct features - vast upland plains and Yamuna flood plains. The district is mainly drained by River Yamuna and its tributaries. Topography of Panipat Town is almost flat with gentle slope in the northwest to southeast direction towards Yamuna River. Panipat Main Drain originating in the north-western side passes through the town towards Yamuna in southeast direction.



**Demography :** In 2011, Panipat had population of 1,202,811 of which male and female were 646,324 and 556,487 respectively. In 2001 census, Panipat had a population of 967,449 of which males were 528,860 and remaining 438,589 were females. Panipat District population constituted 4.74 percent of total Haryana population. In 2001 census, this figure for Panipat District was at 4.58 percent of Haryana population. There was change of 24.33 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Panipat District recorded increase of 38.58 percent to its population compared to 1991. The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Panipat district for 2011 is 949 people per sq. km. In 2001, Panipat district density was at 763 people per sq. km. Panipat district administers 1,268 square kilometers of areas. Average literacy rate of Panipat in 2011 were 77.50 compared to 69.20 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 85.40 and 68.20 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 78.50 and 58.00 in Panipat District. Total literate in Panipat District were 803,663 of which male and female were 475,230 and 328,433 respectively. In 2001, Panipat District had 352,512 in its district.

**Agriculture and Cropping Pattern :** Panipat is situated in the heart of green revolution belt of the state. Rice – wheat cropping system dominates with the consequent marginalization of pulses and oilseed. The average yield of rice and wheat are 2738 Kg and 4477 Kg per hectare respectively. The other crops grown are sugarcane, oilseeds and pulses. Buffalo is the main milk animal followed by cow. Horticultural and vegetable crops are also cultivated in the district. Agro forestry trees like eucalyptus and poplar are also finding their ways in the farming system . The main crops cultivated in the district are paddy, maize, wheat, gram and sugarcane. Panipat District is one of the fertile and industrially developed districts of the country.

**Climate & Rainfall :** The climate of the district is characterized by extreme dryness of the air with an intensely hot summer and a cold winter. It is only during the three monsoon months of July, August and September that the moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from mid November to about mid March. It is followed by hot season, which continues till the end of June, the period from July to mid September is the south-west monsoon season, after which a period of one month constitutes



the transition period between the monsoon to winter season. The average annual rainfall in the district is 467 mm and generally increases from South-West to North-East. Most of the precipitation is received during monsoon and some rain is also received during the cold season in association with passing Western disturbances. May and June are the hottest months with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 40<sup>o</sup> C. From April, hot westerly winds, locally known as “luh” begin to blow and the weather progressively becomes hot and dry. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature 20.20 C and the daily minimum at 7<sup>o</sup> C. The air is generally dry during the greater part of the year. Humidity is generally high, ranging between 60 and 85 per cent during the monsoon season and decreases thereafter, April and May are usually the driest months with relative humidity being about 20 per cent or less in the afternoons. Thunderstorms are observed during summer and fog, sometimes dense, occurs in the cold season. Frost occurs during winter but it is occasional and mild.. The region receives rainfall mainly under the influence of southwest monsoon from July to September. Around 70 percent rainfall is received during this season and the remaining rainfall is received during December to February. The annual average rainfall is about 610 mm, which is spread over 31 rainy days. The rainfall data of last Seven year.

**Industries :** In the past main occupation of the people of the district were agriculture and only a few industries that too on cottage scale existed Panipat has total 1282 units. The major industrial concentration in the district is in the field of Wool, silks & synthetic fiber, cotton textile and textile products, food products, basic metal and alloys industries, machinery and machine tools and non-metallic mineral products. Areas of smaller concentration are electrical machinery apparatus and appliances, metal products & parts, leather & leather products, wood & wood products, paper & paper products, rubber, plastic & petroleum products, repair services, other manufacturing industries, beverage tobacco products etc.

**Culture :** The largest segment of the population in Panipat belongs to Hindu religion and most of the temple in the city are concerned with lord Rama, Vishnu and Shiva. However, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians also form smaller part of the entire population. Haryanvi is commonly also from smaller part of the entire population. Haryani is commonly spoken language of city. moreover, Punjabi, Hindi and English are also spoken widely by the people. A lot of festival



are celebrated in the city with great enthusiasm. Some of the most famous festival to be celebrated in Panipat are Lhori, Gangaur and Gugga Naumi. 'Teej', Diwali are major festivals of people residing in the district. In addition, there are occasional Mela's arranged in various parts of the district. The cuisine of Panipat is very simple and wholesome having goodness of land. The main food in Panipat is loaves made from flour with salt and green chillies. Another popular food is khichdi or porridge made of bajra or rice. Roti (a bread made of grinded bajra, wheat is regular bread) along with curd is staple diet of people. A typical male wears a long kurta and payjama and women prefer a sari and a blouse also Punjabi suit is popular in many parts.

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