

SEPARATION FROM PUNJAB: A BOON IN DISGUISE FOR HARYANA

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Haryana, the seventeenth state in the Indian Union (Techno-Economic Survey of Haryana, 1972, 1), came into existence on 1 November 1966 on the recommendations of the Punjab Boundary Commission vide its report submitted on 31 May 1966. (The Tribune, Ambala Cantt, 1966) A Bill, known as the Punjab Reorganization Bill, was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Union Home Minister, G.L. Nanda, on 3rd September 1966 (Lok Sabha Debates, 9481) indicating bifurcation of the Punjab into the states of Punjab and Haryana and the creation of Chandigarh as a Union Territory and common capital as well. The bill was passed by the Parliament on 7 September 1966 and received President's assent on 18 Sep. 1966. Haryana was formed consisting of just 1 division, 9 seats in Lok Sabha and 54 seats in Vidhan Sabha along with 27 tehsils and 62 towns therein (The Indian Express, New Delhi, 1966).

Before the revolt of 1857, the five divisions of Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hissar and Panipat (Karnal) were parts of the North-West Frontier Province (modern UP). The princes and the people of Haryana fought the First War of Independence in 1857 bravely (Yadav, 88). After the suppression of the revolt, the British Government included these areas with the Punjab state on 13th April 1858, by way of punishment for their participation in the revolt against them during the Mutiny of 1857. Since then till 1st November 1966, it remained a part of Punjab and it suffered a long punishment for having taken an active part in the uprising (Yadav, Phogat, 11-12). After independence during the first three Five-Year Plans (1951-66), the present state of Haryana did not exist as a separate entity, it was part of the composite Punjab and the major development activities were concentrated in the areas now forming the reorganized Punjab. The development disparity between Haryana region (South-East Punjab) and rest of the state had caused concern and the demand of the separate state gained momentum with the passage of time. Till Haryana was a part of Punjab, the people of this region suffered economically and neglected in the fields of education, agriculture, irrigation and means of transportation. The years during which the state has functioned as one of the constituent units of the Indian Union, are too recent to provide a historical perspective and to draw broad conclusions. Yet, during this period (1966-2020) and in spite of many limitations with which the state was launched on its new course, the progress in certain aspects has been outstanding.

Although its resources were limited and handicapped in many ways but the progress made in various directions has been impressive. The three major perennial rivers, viz., Raavi, Beas and Satluj which form the main irrigation are now also in the new Punjab state, though the share of Haryana was also in these rivers water. However, on the credit side of Haryana is

that it possesses the best of livestock in the country and that quite a few large and medium industries have come to be located within the state near Delhi. (Techno-Economic Survey of Haryana, 1)

Haryana is well known for its cattle wealth and is the home of the famous Murrah buffalo and the Haryana cow. [Dairy farming](#) is an essential part of the rural economy. Haryana has a livestock population of 10 million head. Milk and [milk products](#) form an essential part of the local [diet](#). There is a saying “Desaan main des Haryana, jit doodh dahi ka khaana”, which means best among all the countries in the world is Haryana, where the staple food is milk and [yogurt](#). There is a vast network of milk societies that support the dairy industry. The [National Dairy Research Institute](#) at Karnal, and the [Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes](#) at Hisar are instrumental in development of new breeds of cattle and propagation of these breeds through [embryo transfer](#) technology.

The newly created Haryana state had a very poor industrial structure due mainly to unexploited mineral resources and lack of private capital. The number of large and medium scale industrial units was very small, but small scale industries registered a negligible growth. Industrial development also remained confined only to a few pockets areas around Delhi. The total investment in the central sector projects in Haryana was only Rs 8.50 crore out of a total national investment of Rs 2,449 crores. The regional imbalance in the industrial sector as indicated from the quantum of direct central investment in the state, impeded greatly the development of ancillary industries. (Verma, 128-29) With a view to promoting industrial development, a number of incentives and facilities have been provided in Haryana by the government to the industrialists. The availability of infrastructure like power, roads, industrial estates, common facilities like government quality marketing centers and test and development laboratories have given an unprecedented filling to the industrial activity in this region. Tax concessions, liberal institutional finance and better supply of scarce raw materials have attracted entrepreneurs in large numbers. In order to ensure that the benefits of industrialization reach the people in the villages and small towns, training facilities have been provided on a large scale. (Quraishi, 16)

At present, Haryana is home to many large Indian and multinational companies due to its high-quality infrastructure and proximity to Delhi. In terms of industrial production, Haryana is one of the leading states in India. These includes [Hindustan National Glass](#), [Maruti Udyog Limited](#), [Escorts Group](#), [Hero Moto Corp](#), [Alcatel](#), [Sony](#), [Whirlpool India](#), [Bharti Telecom](#), [Liberty Shoes](#) and [HMT](#). Yamunanagar district has a paper mill [BILT](#), [ISGEC](#) and India's one of the largest sugar mill-Saraswati Sugar Mills. [Faridabad](#) is another big industrial part of Haryana. It is home to hundreds of large scale companies like [Orient fans](#) (C. K. Birla Group), [JCB India Limited](#), [Nirigemes](#), Agri Machinery Group ([Escorts Group](#)), [Yamaha Motor India Pvt. Ltd.](#), [Whirlpool](#), ABB, [Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company](#), [Knorr Bremse India Pvt. Ltd.](#) In addition there are thousands medium and small-scale industrial units in the state which cumulatively bring in a substantial income for the state and its people.

The number of registered factories in the state under section 2 m (i), 2m (ii) and 85 of the Factories Act. 1948, (Statistical Abstract of Punjab & Haryana, 1963, 151) has been explained in the Table 1. Under Section 2m, Factory means any premises including the precincts thereof:

2 m (i) Wherein ten or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.

2 m (ii) Wherein twenty or more worker are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried' on without aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on and does not include a mine subject to the operations of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, or a railway running school.

Under Section 85, the state government is empowered to notify any factory not covered under the above two sections. Table 1 show the registered factories under the section of 2 m (i), 2 m (ii) and 85 and estimated number of workers employed in working factories.

Table 1
Registered Factories under Section 2 m (i), 2 m (ii) and 85 in Haryana during 1965-2020

Year	Under Section 2m (i)	Under Section 2m (ii)	Under Section 85 With Power	Total	Number of Registered Working Factories	Estimated number of workers employed in working factories
1965	974	44	200	1,218	1,116	68,015
1966	1,011	44	215	1,270	1,168	71,016
1970	1,064	25	373	1,462	1,359	88,675
1975	1,554	36	590	2,180	1,791	1,09,834
1980	2,711	48	803	3,562	3,176	175,025
1985	3,858	67	933	4,858	4,484	2,26,476
1990	4,549	118	985	5,652	4,843	2,69,411
1995	5,838	65	1,098	7,001	6,498	3,91,386
2000	7,469	65	1,097	8,631	8,631	4,98,656
2010	9345	67	1101	10513	10513	782463
2018	11527	202	1202	12931	12931	962507
2019	11941	228	1215	13384	13384	1001075
2020	12155	287	1336	13778	13778	1026637

Source: Director, Industries Department, Panchkula, Haryana.
Also see, Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1966-2020.

The number of registered factories from 1116 in 1965 rose up to 13778 in 2020. About 1026637 people were working in those factories as compared to 68,105 in 1965. Table 2 shows the registered working factories and workers employed in Haryana during 1966-2020.

Table 2
Registered Working Factories and Workers Employed in Haryana during 1966-2020

Size of Factories	1966		1969		1970		1975		1980		1985		1990		1995		2000	
	Number of factories	Average number of workers	Number of Factories	Average number of workers	Number of factories	Average number of workers	Number of factories	Average number of workers	Number of factories	Average number of workers	Number of Factories	Average number of workers	Number of factories	Average number of workers	Number of factories	Average number of workers	Number of factories	Average number of workers
Less than 10 workers	189	1,007	198	925	256	1,246	420	1,779	381	1,712	206	1,240	265	2,118	130	853	106	715
10 or more but less than 20 workers	228	3,157	167	2,312	176	2,416	223	3,030	274	3,734	234	3,281	325	6,008	248	3,530	181	2,489
20 or more but less than 50 workers	204	6,615	151	4,870	187	5,884	250	7,823	272	8,603	261	8,230	343	13,013	238	7,849	293	8,402
50 or more but less than 100 workers	93	6,824	71	4,977	82	5,862	112	7,837	124	8,521	122	8,687	180	13,205	187	13,197	156	10,764

Table 2 cont.

Size of Factories	2010		2019		2020	
10 or more but less than 20 workers	251	4518	125	2107	131	2307
20 or more but less than 50 workers	261	10701	196	8545	210	8141
50 or more but less than 100 workers	152	12768	200	15200	337	28924
100 or more but less than 500 workers	161	46322	165	73668	151	33879
500 or more but less than 1,000 workers	29	17980	87	58777	87	74130
1,000 or more but less than 5,000 workers	16	51200	28	96252	68	115103
5,000 workers or more	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	870	143489	801	254552	984	262484

Source: Director, Industries Department, Panchkula, Haryana. Also see, Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1966-2020.

Thus the number of registered working factories and workers employed in Haryana during 1966-2020 increased year wise year.

Apart from the agriculture oriented base of economy of Haryana, the state has many big industrial plants in it, including paper, textile, Cement & Sugar etc. Table 3 shows the industrial production of different items in Haryana during 1966 to 2020.

Table 3
Industrial Production in Haryana during 1966 -2020

Year	Paper	Textiles (Cotton)	Cement	Sugar
	Production (M. tons)	Production (Rs. Lakhs)	Production (M. tons)	Production (M. tons)
1966-67	42313	16,34	519076	59586
1970-71	43395	31,39	499387	83459
1980-81	67,540	71,26	3,49,000	2,00,497
1985-86	71,315	2,43,95	7,00,000	1,38,782
1990-91	63,785	6,83,67	6,52,110	6,68,290
1995-96	16,68,263	2,15,30	9,85,320	4,03,891
2000-01	1,17,237	2,16,89	151114	465060
2010-11	124896	223285	2034000	517336
2018-19	203759	4271311	6712113	708885
2019-20	200252	4061015	6569695	587127

Source: Director, Industries Department, Panchkula, Haryana. Also see, Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1966-2000.

The production of various industries has been demarcated in Table 3. In 1966-67-42313 metric tons of paper had been produced. The textile industry produced cotton worth Rs.16.34 lakhs. The cement and sugar industries yielded 519076 and 59586 metric tons. During 2019-20, there has been a tremendous growth in that output. The paper, cement and sugar industries laid 200252, 6569695 and 587127 metric tons respectively whereas worth Rs. 4061015 cotton was produced.

Haryana constitutes 1.5% of India's area, yet contributes 15% of its agricultural produce, which has grown 7 times since the formation of Haryana in November, 1966. The state has also significantly contributed to the field of agricultural education in the country. Haryana's agriculture GDP contribution to the nation's agricultural GDP is 14.1%. Chaudhary

Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, in Haryana is [Asia's](#) largest agricultural university. Haryana is also the second-largest contributor of food grains to India's central pool, earning itself the name of being one of the two bread baskets of India (the other is Punjab). It also accounts for more than 60 percent of the export of Basmati rice in the country. Irrigation system also developed in Haryana during 1966-2020. Agriculture production increased due to developed irrigation system and use of agriculture machinery like tractor in agriculture. Following tables no 4 & 5 shows the growth of irrigation system and increased production of tractors.

Table 4

Number of Tubewells and Pumping Sets in Haryana during 1966-2020

Year	Diesel Sets	Electric Sets	Total
1966-67	-----	-----	25311
1970-71	17903	86455	104358
1980-81	109353	222674	332027
1990-91	155842	341729	497571
2000-01	255302	334171	589473
2010-11	231146	492311	723457
2015-16	298452	545509	843961
2018-19	275211	566188	841399
2019-20	264472	526401	790873

Source: Engineer-in-Chief, Irrigation Department, Panchkula, Haryana. Also see Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1966-2000.

The number of pumping sets from 25311 in 1966 rose up to 790873 in 2020. Increased number of pumping sets highlights the developed irrigation system.

The number of tractors was highlights increased in Haryana with the other existing agricultural facilities of the farmers. Table 5 presents the increased number of tractors.

Table 5
Number of Tractors in Haryana during 1966-2020

Year	Number of Tractors
1966-67	4803
1970-71	12312
1975-76	25451
1980-81	52689
1985-86	83120
1990-91	130246
1995-96	162030
1999-00	192083
2000-01	209613
2010-11	262236
2018-19	300792
2019-20	302298

Source: Director of Agriculture, Haryana. Also see, Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1966-2021.

Haryana, being an agricultural state, had 4803 number of tractors during 1966-67. Table 5 further records the number of tractors during 1975-76 had been 25451, around four times of the number during 1966-67. After ten years, during 1985-86 the state owned 83120 tractors for the agriculture purpose. The number of tractors the people of Haryana had during 1995-96 was 162030. Finally, the Table shows during 2019-20 around 302298 tractors existed in the state.

After the formation of its separate state, Haryana has made remarkable economic development due to industrial and agriculture development growth. At the time of formation of the state of Haryana in 1966, the state's per capita income at current prices was only Rs. 450. Since then, the state's per capita income has increased manifold. The per capita income in the state in 2011 was Rs 106085 per capita, which has increased to Rs 226644 in the year 2018-19. The growth of per capita income in the state can be seen from Table 6.

Table 6 : Per Capita Income in Haryana from 1966 to 2019

Year	Per capita income (Rs.) (At Current Prices)
1966-67	450
1980-81	2370
1985-86	4004
1990-91	7508
2000-01	23286
2010-11	106085
2018-19	226644

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1966-2020. Also see, Gupta and Gupta, 32

While Haryana is the front runner in the field of economic growth and per capita income, the picture gets diluted when we come to education. While Haryana is almost close to the all India averages in terms of percentage literacy, these being 79.25 for males, 56.31 for females and 68.59 overall. (Census of India 2001, Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2002-03.782.)

With diminishing landholdings and agricultural development rapidly reaching a plateau, human resource development, particularly education will determine the pace of economic growth from 1966 to 2020. There was small number of recognized educational institutions in Haryana at the time of its formation in 1966. But after its creation, the number of these institutions increased speedily year by year. Table 7 presents the number of recognized educational institutions from 1966 to 2020.

**Table 7
Number of Recognized Educational Institution in Haryana during 1966-2020**

Sr. No.	Type of Institutions	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1.	Universities	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	4
2.	Arts and Science Colleges	40	43	48	52	65	98	98	110	120	150
3.	Teachers Training Colleges	5	5	9	11	12	19	20	18	18	20
4.	High/Higher Secondary Schools	597	713	783	870	975	1,129	1,473	1,946	2,356	4,138
5.	Middle/Senior Basic Schools	735	747	768	769	760	758	881	1,121	1,399	1,887
6.	Primary/Junior Basic Schools	4,447	4,346	4,279	4,249	4,204	5,149	4,934	5,078	5,109	11,013

Table 7 cont.

Sr. No.	Type of Institutions	2010-11	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Universities	24	43	46	53	60
2.	Arts and Science Colleges	190	274	297	342	359
3.	Teachers Training Colleges	472	491	491	491	475
4.	High/Higher Secondary Schools	6983	7782	8024	8308	8575
5.	Middle/Senior Basic Schools	3483	4986	5228	5673	5704
6.	Primary/Junior Basic Schools	14004	9968	9974	9972	9928

Source: Director of Higher & Secondary/Middle/Primary Education, Panchkula, Haryana.
 Also see, Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1966-2020.

Thus, Haryana, which stood behind in education from its counterpart, Punjab, made a fast progress in this field too. Haryana, left with single university, 40 degree colleges, 597 high/higher secondary schools, 735 middle/senior basic schools and 4447 primary/junior basic schools during 1966-67, carved out a special place for itself in a short time. To its credit, during 2000-01, there were 4 universities and 150 degree colleges along with 4,138 high/higher secondary schools. The number of middle schools and primary schools mounted up to 1887 and 11013 during 2000-2001 from 735 and 4447 during 1965-66 respectively. The numbers of above educational institutions increased fast during 2019-20, there were 60 universities and 359 degree colleges along with 8575 high/higher secondary schools.

Thus, Haryana, which stood behind in transport from its counterpart, Punjab, made a fast progress in this field too. Development of transport in Haryana has been presented in Table no 8.

Table 8
Progress of Transport in Haryana from 1966 to 2020

	1966-67	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2018-19	2019-20
Railway Route Length (Northern Railway) Km.	3245.11	3291.23	3630.04	3663.75	3737.91	4106.26	4455.45	4455.45
Total Road Length Km.	8187	11516	20516	23017	23706	27116	26492	26888
No. of Villages Connected with Mattled Road	1476	2695	6550	6677	6678	6757	7012	7012

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1966-2020

Thus, Haryana came into the existence in 1966 as a full-fledged state. When it was created it had not strong infrastructure in any field. As a legacy from Punjab, it got poor education system, poor source of irrigation system and irregular and unsuitable economy. But the strong will and the firm resolution of the people of Haryana, its locational advantage of nearness of vast market in Delhi, designated it as one of the fast leading states of India. The government offered a number of incentives and facilities to industrialist to facilitate the smooth running of their business and industries. The irrigation system has been especially extended to the acutely drought accepted areas. The biggest achievement Haryana has to its credit is that in present time the state is growing surplus food and grain and exporting these to the other states of India.

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