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Challenges in a Small Town of Kalanaur Municipality, District: Rohtak (Haryana), India

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Abstract: Kalanaur is one of the significant towns of Rohtak District in the State of Haryana. This town is considered a "Backward Region" under various state government classifications. This designation signifies that the town faces certain economic and infrastructural challenges compared to more developed areas. In this context, the modern human geography involves original research to find out the facts and many examination courses including practical fieldwork that gives marks for the written world base on it. It is also a significant activity which promotes social writing and drawing skills. With this reference, the interview schedule is one of the very commonly used tools of data collection in scientific investigations. The increasing use of such schedule is probably due to the increased emphasis quantitatively. Schedules are very similar to questionnaires and there is very little difference between the two as their construction is concerned. Hence, it is pertinent to note that the main difference between these lies in the method of obtaining data too. The socio-economic condition of the people is not found satisfactory on the basis of various socio-economic indicators. But here feminism is visible and can be seen in the households of area under study. The diabetes and blood pressure are noticed the most common diseases in this small town of Kalanaur.

Keywords: Challenge, Interview schedule, Family planning, Socio-economic indicators, Feminism, Abadi-Deh or Abadi village, Agriculture Zones.

I. INTRODUCTION

Location and Historical Background: Kalanaur is one of the significant towns of Rohtak District in State of Haryana, located on the highway of Delhi-Rohtak-Bhiwani road. It is situated approximately 100 km away from National Capital Delhi and lies towards the western side of Delhi. It has a distance of about 25 km from Rohtak and almost 28 km from the district headquarter of Bhiwani. The historical town of Meham is situated in its northern side and a religious town of Beri has covered it in the southern direction. The Delhi-Bhiwani Broad gauge railway line passes through the town. Kalanaur is also surrounded by a group of small and large villages which includes Kherdi, Baund, Pilaur, Katesra, Gudhan, Sanghahera, Ningana, Aanwal, Jindran, Lahli, Mokhra and Basana etc. There are many different beliefs regarding the evolution of Kalanaur. A few of these are given as under;

1. Kalanaur was established by Rao-Rante. This opinion is explained by Dr. Sushma Satish and Dr. Usha Chawala in their articles.
2. A Hindu lady named Kalawati fell in love with a Muslim boy named Noor Mohammed. Their love became a symbol, and it was named as Kalanoor. Later, it was modified as Kalanaur. But there is no reliable evidence in support of this opinion.
3. Kalanaur was established by Kalyan Singh (who was known as Kalan). Kalyan Singh was a resident of Ujjain City in Dhara Nagri. His son was married to the daughter of Anang Pal Singh (the 2nd King of Delhi). At the time of their marriage, King Anang Pal Singh gifted this region to Kalyan Singh. Kalyan Singh resumed this region to secure the established village Bhali on the bank of drain (presently known as Drain No. 8) and thereafter he built his Gaddi in Gaddi Kheri. After this Kalanaur town was established in the year 1071. Kalyan Singh had three sons. Kalanaur was divided as per their names. But at present it is known as Kalanaur Kalan and Kalanaur Khurd. In local language, it is known as Chotta Panna (small part) and Bada Panna (big part).

Climatic Condition: Kalanaur is situated at 221.35 Meter above from the mean sea level. The type of soil in this region is sandy and loamy. The climate of this region is hot and cold. The hottest months of this region are May and June. These are the warmest months of Kalanaur too. Hot air (known as loo) blows in the summer. The rainy months are July, August and September. Usually, 443 mm rainfall is measured in this region annually. Generally, temperature goes up to 45 degrees C in the warmest months. And in coldest months of December and January, it falls to 3 degree C.

Infrastructure/facilities: Existing Kalanaur town is a Block and a Sub-Tehsil Headquarter of Rohtak District with following facilities;

a.) Water and Electricity:

Supply of water and electricity is sufficient in the existing town. The water supply work was done by Meham Municipal Committee till April 1993. And later on, this work was handed over to the Public Health Department. At present, the existing water works have a capacity of 100 LPCD. The electricity supply in Kalanaur town is provided through 3 Nos. of Sub stations (132KV Sub Station Kalanaur, 33KV Beri and 33KV Kahanor). The water supply in Kalanaur town is primarily canal based. The distance from the source of water is 0.5 km (Dadri Feeder). Present water supply in the town is 70 LPCD. Total household connections are 2500 and there are three water works/storage reservoirs exist in the town.

b.) Social Infrastructure:

Education: Kalanaur is developing in the field of education. There is one Government Girls School which was established during the Muslim period and now has been upgraded to Middle School. In 1971, Jamuna Dass (owner of Sat Jinda Kalyan Ashram) established Sat Jinda Kalyan Middle School. There are three Government primary schools. Kalanaur and its adjoining villages have some primary, middle, and secondary schools. There is one college (Sat Jinda Kalyana) and one Senior Secondary School in Kalanaur Kalan. The Industrial Training Institute has recently been started in this town.

Cultural: Kalanaur is famous for some festivals. Main festivals are Fair of Guga-Pir, Dipawali (festival of lights), Dushera, Holi (festival of colours) and Fair of Animals.

Health: Health institutions in Kalanaur include Community Health Centre. And a few of private medical institutions also exist in the town.

Administrative Setup: At the Administrative level, Kalanaur has one Police Station established in the year 1880. Here, other important administrative set up are: Community Health Centre, Municipal Water Works, Panchayat Bhawan, Railway Station and Grain Market etc. Kalanaur has all major offices i.e. Block Development and Panchayat Office, Naib Tehsildar, C.D.P.O, Block Agriculture Office (BAO), Food and Supply, Fishery Office etc.

Agricultural Zone: A sizeable area has been reserved as agricultural zone. This zone will, however, not eliminate the essential building development within this area, such as the extension of existing village contiguous to Abadi-Deh or Abadi village (The region inside a village where houses and other buildings are found. These lands are largely used for residential reasons and are typically thought to be outside the purview of agricultural or commercial land) undertaken as project approved or sponsored by Government and other ancillary and allied facilities necessary for maintenance and improvement of this area as agriculture land.

Mass Communication: Here, more than 60 percent of the families prefer reading the newspapers of English and Hindi languages respectively.

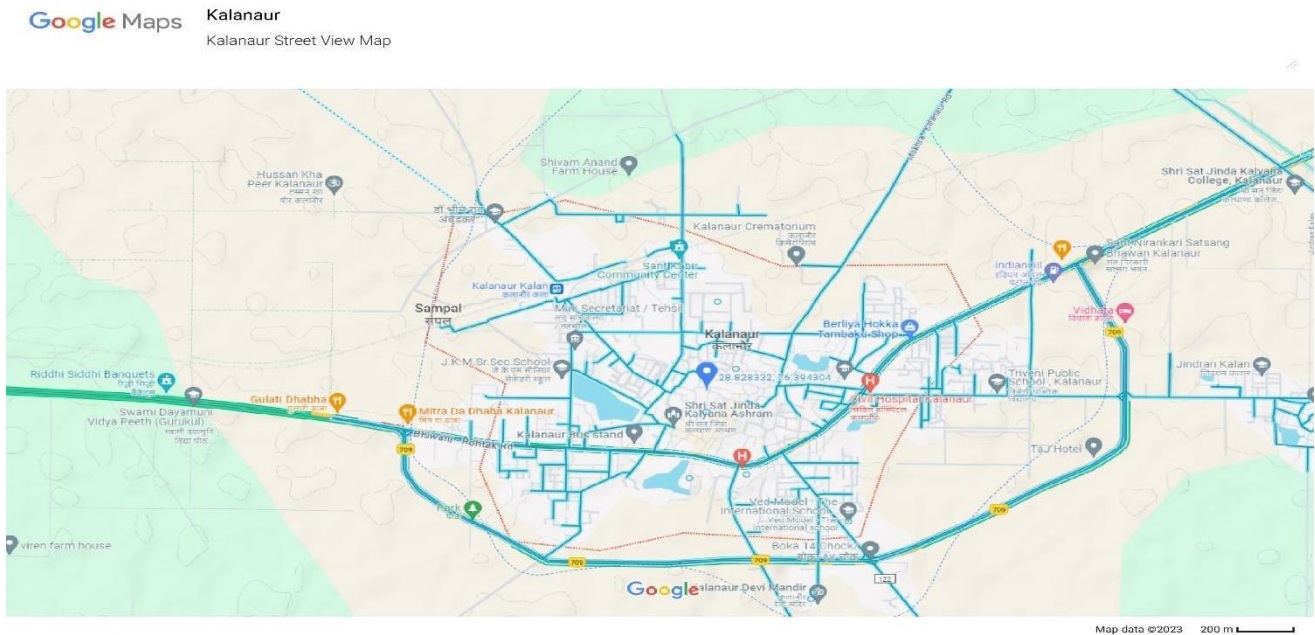


Figure-1 Study Area- Kalanaur

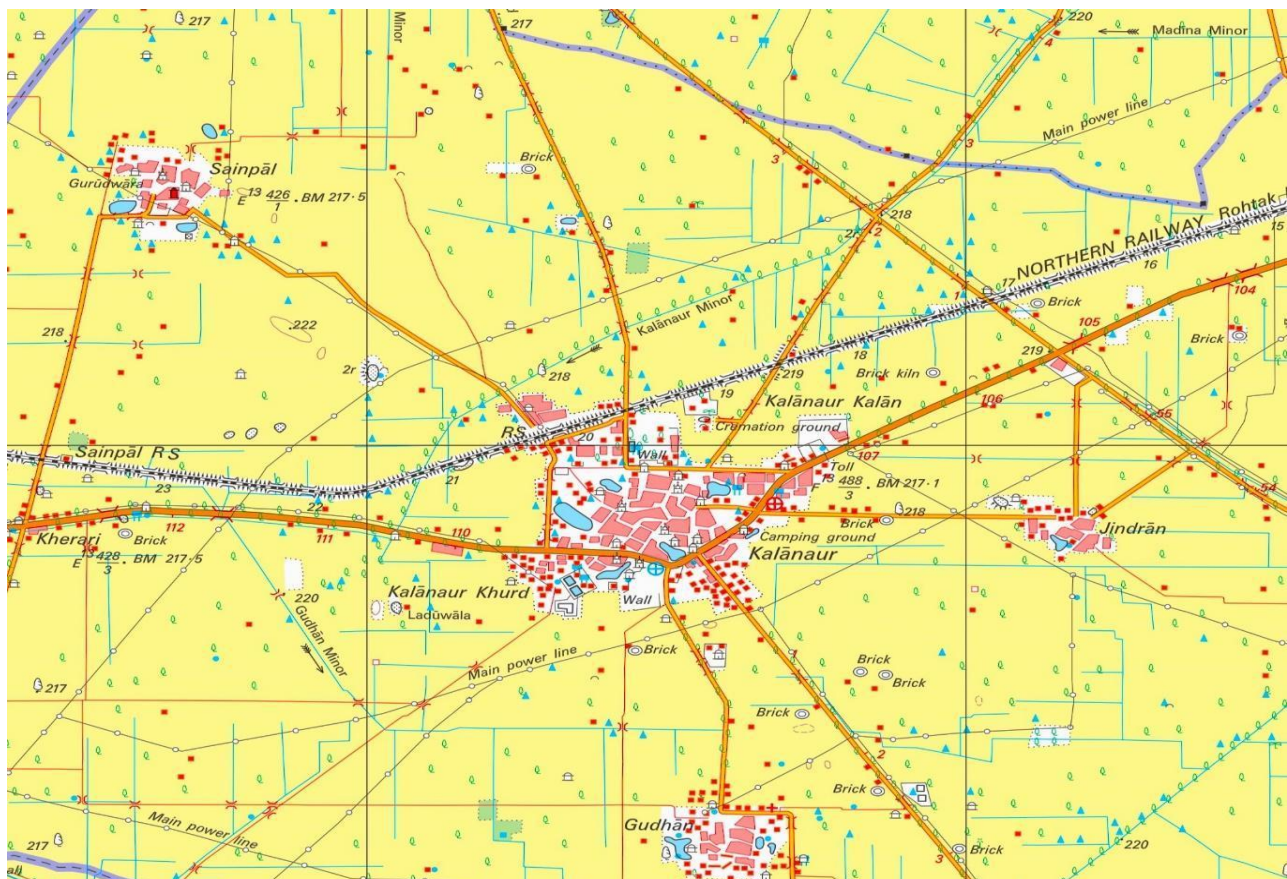


Figure-2 Kalanaur Toposheet

Why do we select Kalanaur?

Location: On the basis of above descriptions, we came to know that Kalanaur is indeed one of the significant towns of Rohtak District in the State of Haryana. It is situated on Delhi-Rohtak-Bhiwani road. It lies approximately 100 km away from National Capital Delhi located towards the western side of Delhi. Kalanaur town is indeed considered a "Backward Region" under various government classifications. This designation signifies that the town faces certain economic and infrastructural challenges compared to more developed areas. The Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj specifically aims to provide financial assistance to accelerate the development of such regions.

State-Level Backward Region: The Haryana government also recognizes Kalanaur as a "Backward Area" under its own classification system. This classification entitles the town to various benefits and development programs aimed at bridging the gap with more developed regions.

Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MDPI): Based on the MDPI developed by the NITI Aayog, Kalanaur falls under the "Moderate Deprivation" category. This indicates that the town faces certain levels of deprivation across various dimensions like health, education, and living standards. While not falling within the NCR definition, Kalanaur's status as a Backward Region and its inclusion in the BRGF scheme highlight the government's efforts to address the development challenges faced by the town and similar areas in Haryana.

This paper is based upon the primary data field-survey of the said town. With this reference, the interview schedule is one of the very commonly used tools of data collection in scientific investigation. The increasing use of such schedule is probably due to the increased emphasis quantitatively. Schedules are very similar to questionnaires and there is very little difference between the two as their construction is concerned. Hence, it is pertinent to note that the main difference between these lies in the method of obtaining data too. It may also clarify the information about Kalanaur's regional and development classifications from secondary data. The importance of present field survey is given hereunder;

1. It enhances our understanding about pattern of spatial distribution, their association, and relationships both at macro as well as micro level.
2. It helps with comprehending the prevailing situation and the process in totality and at the ground level.
3. It facilitates the collection of local level information that is not available through secondary sources.
4. It required so that the problem under investigation is studied in depth as per predefined objectives.

II. FAMILY PLANNING AND DISEASES

Following **Table-1** shows important information about the number of children in various households. Here, it is noted that almost 76 percent of the households have two children. And almost 18 percent of the households prefer three or more children too.

Sr. No.	No. of Child	No. of Households	In %
1	1 Child	19	6.3
2	2 Children	230	75.9
3	More than 2 Children	54	17.8

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

In **Table-2**, it can be seen that maximum number of families suffers from diabetes i.e. almost 12 percent and with blood pressure (BP) almost 8 percent out of the total **303** families having **1503** persons surveyed. It further becomes the topic of deep research in this context of high percentage of the said diseases in the area under study. It is a good sign that almost 80 percent of the households are noticed fit and healthy.

Table:2. Kalanaur: Number of Family Suffering from Diseases

Sr. No.	Type of Disease	No. of Families	In %
1	Diabetes	37	12.2
2	B.P.	24	7.9
3	Others (Fit and Healthy)	242	79.9

Source: Field Survey, 2023

III. PROBLEMS

- a) **Water supply problem:** There is an irregular water supply in most of the areas. Water supply comes after 2 or 3 days. And water leakage is also existed there in some of the area that is leading to water contamination.
- b) **Ration problem:** Due to unawareness among some families, they don't have ration cards. And here this system of distribution is not working properly.
- c) **Sewage problem:** Sewage in old constructed and this is not functioning properly.
- d) **Sanitation problem:** Garbage dumping is not proper and there is a lack of installation of dustbins in most of the areas too.
- e) **Medical facilities problem:** The Community Health Centre (CHC) doesn't have an ultrasound machine and lack of other equipments too.
- f) **Street condition:** Most of the streets have potholes (unrepaired streets) and don't have streetlights.
- g) **Parks and playgrounds:** There is lack of parks and playgrounds in this entire municipal town.
- h) **No library:** There is lack of proper public library in this Kalanaur town.
- i) **Traffic issues:** There is traffic congestion. And the traffic signals are not functioning properly.
- j) **Barriers along railway track:** There are no barriers along railway line, which divides the town and most of the time it leads to many casualties.
- k) **Community centers:** There is lack of community centers for gathering of people for their social issue discussion and other related aspects.

IV. SUGGESTIONS

1. The water supply should be regular, and timing should be fixed according to area wise.
2. The public should be aware of government schemes through campaigns and local newspapers.
3. Reconstruction of broken sewage and cleaning should be done regularly.
4. Proper installation of dustbins in areas and regular cleanliness of public areas should be there.
5. Public Works Department (PWD) should work more actively in the area.
6. Municipal Corporation should allot some specific areas for social or community gatherings.
7. And here is urgent need for barriers along railway track too.

V. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

As demonstrated by analyzing the various socio-economic indicators like population composition, income, literacy etc., the following points are highlighted in the area under study;

1. In the age group of 20-30 years, the maximum numbers of people are noticed.

2. Most people i.e. more than two third prefer nuclear families from overall 303 surveyed households.
3. During conduct of survey, we knew that most people have got education up to secondary level.
4. It is important to note that here females are noticed more educated than males.
5. Shops are more common among most of the people involved in tertiary activities.
6. Diabetes and Blood pressure are most common diseases in this small town of Kalanaur.
7. In case of vehicles, two wheelers are owned by most of the households.
8. Most of the people are using tap or supply water.
9. More than 55 percent of families have found the income below 1 Lac annually.
10. Around 10 percent of settlements are noticed of temporary nature from the past 7-8 years.
11. The socio-economic condition of the people is not found satisfactory on the basis of various socio-economic indicators, but feminism is visible and can be seen in the area under study.
12. Most of the families prefer their children according to their socio-economic condition so that they can give a good life to them.

During the conduct of survey processes, the people were expected from us that through this survey their socio-economic conditions will be improved. And they further expecting that all problems of their area will be solved at the earliest.

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