

Trends and Patterns of Urbanization in Haryana (1901-2011)

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ABSTRACT

The twentieth century saw a fast relocation of populace from rustic to urban territories in the vast majority of the nations of the world. An only 13 percent of the worldwide populace lived in urban zones in 1900, which expanded to 29 percent in 1950 and to around 50 percent by the end of twentieth century (United Nation, 2005). The present paper look at the relative examination of urbanization in Haryana from 1901-2011. The examination uncovers that the move of individuals from rustic regions to urban territories basically mirrors the procedure of Industrialization change and. Rustic urban movement is a central point of urbanization process. Country urban relocation is the transcendent factor of urbanization. The examination uncovers that Eastern pieces of Haryana including Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Panipat are increasingly urbanized because of farming advancement, great transport availability, mechanical improvement, larger amount of education and higher expectation for everyday life. Then again, southern western part including Mewat, Mahendergarh, Palwal show lower dimension of urbanization because of high extent of muslim populace, social and financial backwardness, low dimension of education and poor transport offices and so on.

1. Introduction

The twentieth century saw a quick movement of populace from provincial to urban zones in a large portion of the nations of the world. A just 13 percent of the worldwide populace lived in urban zones in 1900, which expanded to 29 percent in 1950 and to around 50 percent by the end of twentieth century (United Nation, 2005). However, the example of urbanization is to be seen extremely uneven between the created and creating nations. Since in created nations, lion's share of the populace lives in urban regions contrasted with the larger part living in country regions in the creating nations. What's more, the majority of the urban populace of creating nations is gathered in Asian and African nations. At the worldwide dimension, the procedure of urbanization speeded up in the wake of modern insurgency in the western world prompting the development of foundation, for example, transport and correspondence, which pushed expanded country to urban relocation. Presently, expanding urbanization and urban agglomeration is the greatest test of the present century since fast urbanization results the heedless and spontaneous development of urban communities (Mundhe and Jaybhaye, 2015).

Meaning of urbanization contrasts from nation to nation. A statistic perspective, the dimension of urbanization is estimated by the level of the populace living in urban regions (Davis 1962). In India, a territory is delegated provincial or urban relying on different criteria, for example, populace estimate, thickness, word related community status and arrangement. Amid British standard in India, each district paying little mind to estimate, each cantonment, every single common line excluded in metropolitan cutoff points, and each other accumulation of houses forever possessed by at the very least 5000 people could be viewed as urban as long as it showed a urban character notwithstanding when such a territory was not under city government. This definition was brought through the 1961 Census and since the 1961 Census, a urban region was

resolved dependent on two essential criteria, to be specific: (I) statutory organization; (ii) certain monetary and statistic markers. The main foundation incorporates urban status of towns, and the second involves attributes like populace measure, thickness of populace, and level of the workforce in the non-rural area. The towns distinguished based on the principal paradigm are known as statutory or city towns, and those characterized based on the second standard are named statistics or non-city towns. The non-metropolitan towns establish about 27 percent of all towns according to the 2001 Census (Bhagat 2005). In particular, the criteria that characterize a spot as urban, as referenced in the ongoing enumeration reports, are as per the following:

(I) All spots with a district, company, cantonment board or told town zone advisory group.

(ii) All different spots which fulfill the accompanying criteria:

(a) base populace of 5000;

(b) At least 75 percent of the male working populace occupied with non-horticultural interests;

(c) A populace thickness of something like 400 people for every square kilometer.

the registration official of India, were permitted to incorporate a few spots including particular urban qualities inside the urban class regardless of whether such places did not carefully fulfill every one of the criteria referenced before.

While the Census of India applies the statistic and monetary criteria in distinguishing towns at each enumeration, it is the state governments that choose the city status of a repayment. The settlements which are conceded urban metro status qualify as towns in the statistics according to the main criteria. In each evaluation, a few new towns are added to or expelled from the list of towns on the off chance that they don't

fulfill the prior referenced criteria. The same number of urban occupants additionally live outside the city limit, the Indian Census utilizes the idea of a 'urban agglomeration' (UA) to gauge urban populace at the town and city level. A UA comprises of the number of inhabitants in a center urban focus living inside its metropolitan limit, just as the number of inhabitants in adjacent towns and abutting urban outgrowths (OGs). OGs are zones around a center city or a statutory town that are genuinely vast and as of now urbanized, for example, a railroad province, college grounds, port region, military camp, among different precedents, however are excluded inside the civil limit of the center city or town. The city limits are additionally changed occasionally as chosen by the state government, yet it is a tedious procedure as warning needs to experience the workplaces of Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates for due preparing. Notwithstanding, without changes in the metropolitan limits, the utilization of the ideas of UA and OG by the Census considers any overflow of urban populace outside the civil limit (Census of India). The present

paper looks at the patterns and example of urbanization in Haryana from 1901-2011.

2. The main objectives of the study are;

- To investigations the patterns of urbanization from 1901 to 2011 in Haryana.
- Emerging Pattern of Urbanization in Haryana from 2001-2011.

3. Database and Methodology :

The present investigation is completely founded on optional information. For the examination, the required information has been taken from Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2015, different registration productions of India. Information from 1901-2011 has been utilized. For portrayal of information, tables and maps are utilized. Bend GIS programming has been utilized to get ready maps.

4. Study Area:

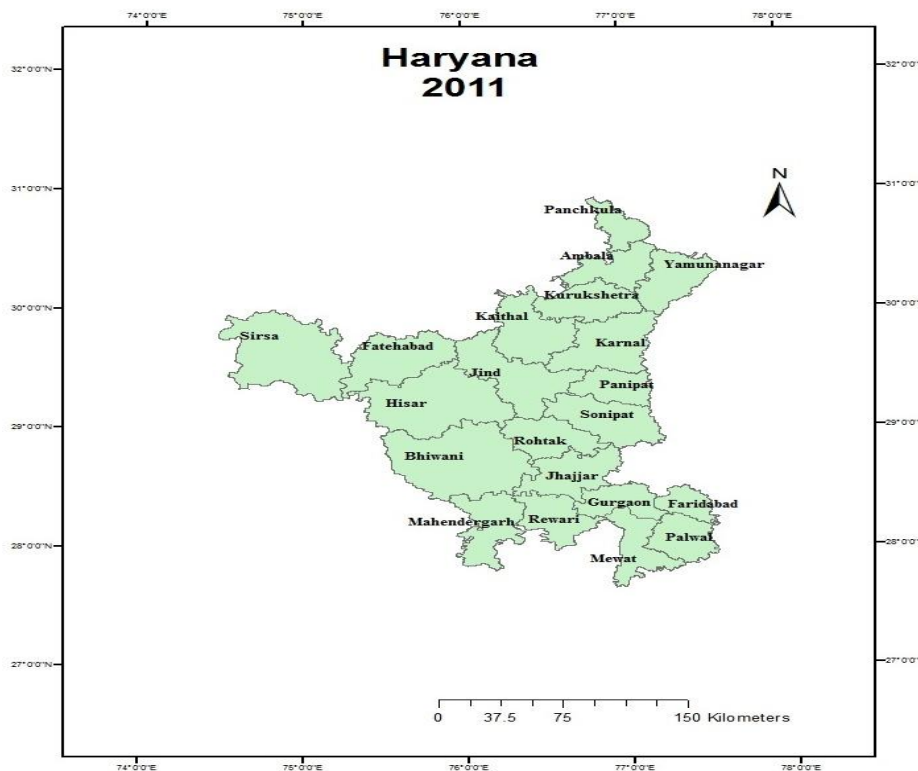


Figure: 1. Map of Study Area

Haryana is a state in northwest India encompassed by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Rajasthan lies between 27o 37' to 30o35' scopes and between 74o 28' to 77o 36' longitudes. It was cut outoff the Indian territory of Punjab on first Nov.1966. Waterway Yamuna goes about as the eastern division for authoritative reason. Haryana state covers around 44212 sq. Kms. Education rate of Haryana is 75.55 percent and sex proportion is 940. In Haryana, there are 21 areas in 2011 as against 11 out of 1975-76. Haryana is fundamentally an alluvial plain and its dirts establish its real regular asset and horticulture is its pillar. Also, it shares the Shivalik lower regions in the north and Aravalli slopes in the south. Haryana encompasses Delhi in the northern, western

and southern sides, a substantial zone of state is incorporated into National Capital Region (N.C.R.). Chandigarh is an association region just as, is the capital of Haryana. There are 21 regions, 74 sub areas, 80 statutory towns, 74 registration towns and 6841 towns..

5. Urbanization in Haryana :

Haryana has been rustic express whose most populace is occupied with horticultural exercises. In this way, before the free, the dimension of urbanization has been low for example under 15 percent upto 1941. The primary reasons were less improvement of economy, less businesses and administration areas and fundamentally agrarian economy on the grounds

that a large portion of populace was occupied with agribusiness. After freedom, the procedure of urbanization in Haryana was low in contrast with national normal of India (17.96 percent). Be that as it may, In 1981 enumeration, urban populace came to 21.88 percent and 24.63 percent in 1991 statistics because of numerous locale. The foundation of Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) likewise advanced procedure of urbanization and mechanical segments were created in certain locale including Ambala, Panchkula,

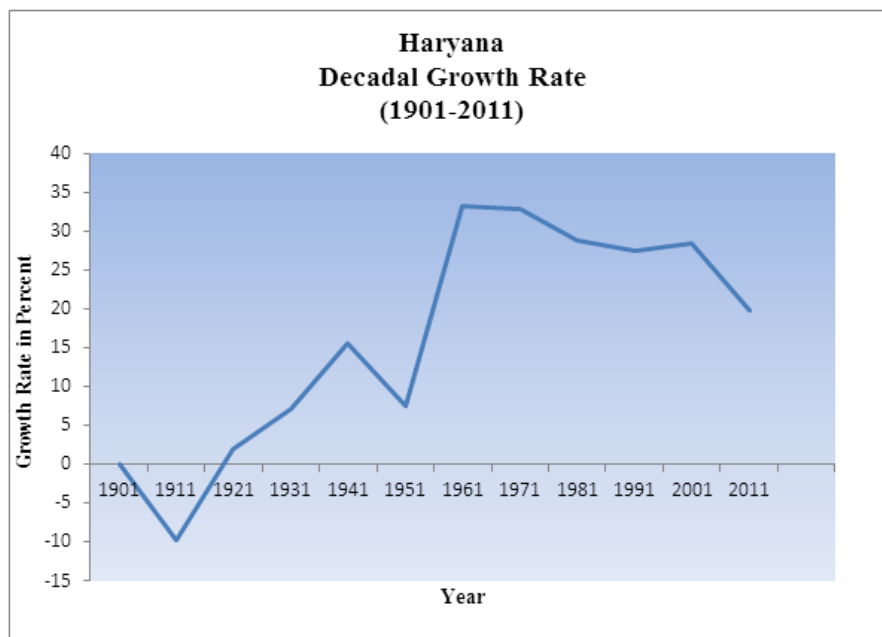
Kurukshetra, Murthal, Manesar, and Sonapat. Green transformation additionally assumes a vital job in urbanization process. Because of green unrest, this high urban development rate has been consequence of improvement of horticulture and beginning of mandi towns because of rural overflow. As the table.1 appears, In 2001, about 28.92 percent populace lived in urban territories and in 2011, it has come to 34.79 million comprising of 34.79 percent of Haryana's all out populace living in urban regions (Table 1).

Table no. 1 Growth of Population in Haryana 1901 -2011

Year	Population	Variation in Population	Decadal Growth Rate of Population
1901	4623064	---	---
1911	4174677	-448387	-9.70
1921	4255892	81215	1.95
1931	4559917	304025	7.14
1941	5272829	712912	15.63
1951	567379	400768	7.60
1961	7590524	1916927	33.22
1971	10036431	2445907	32.79
1981	12922119	2885688	28.75
1991	16463648	3541529	27.41
2001	21144564	4680916	28.43
2011	25351462	4206898	19.90

Source: Computed by [researcher](#)

Fig. 1



Source: Census of India, 2011

We have partitioned all regions into three classifications on premise of urbanization:

- (1) Districts with abnormal state of urbanization (35 or more)
- (2) Districts with medium dimension of urbanization (25 to 35)
- (3) Districts with low dimension of urbanization (25 and underneath)

Table - 2: Categorization of District

Categories	2001	2011
Highly Urbanized (35 and Above)	Punchkula, Panipat, Gurugram, Faridabad	Panchkula, Ambala, Panipat, Faridabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Yamunanagar
Medium Urbanized(25-35)	Sirsa, Hisar, Sonipat, Rohtak, Karnal, Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar Hisar
Low Urbanized(25 and Below)	Fatehabad, Jind, Kaithal, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Jhajjar	Fatehabad, Sirsa, Kaithal, Jind, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh , Palwal and Mewat

6. Districts with High Level of Urbanization:

Table 2 demonstrates that regions having urbanization over 35 percent come in high urbanized class. In 2001, there was four areas in this class to be specific Punchkula, Panipat, Gurugram and Fariadabad. In 2011 number of regions expanded. These locale are Panchkula, Ambala, Panipat, Faridabad, Rohtak and Gurgaon individually. National Fertilizer Ltd, woolen industry and oil refinery in Panipat, Maruti Suzuki India Ltd in Gurgaon, Hero Honda, Ford, and Escort gatherings of ventures in Faridabad, have been useful in spread of urbanization in Haryana. Inmigration from individuals

encompassing zones come here looking for openings for work. In Rohtak, urbanization is spreaded on account of PGIMS (Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research) and Maharshi Dayanand University and has turned into a center point of instructive habitats for the general population. Other reason for urbanization in these locale is that, these territories are regulatory focuses, region home office, more elevated amount of education, high extent of laborers in non horticultural exercises and improvement of streets and railroads additionally helped in urbanization.

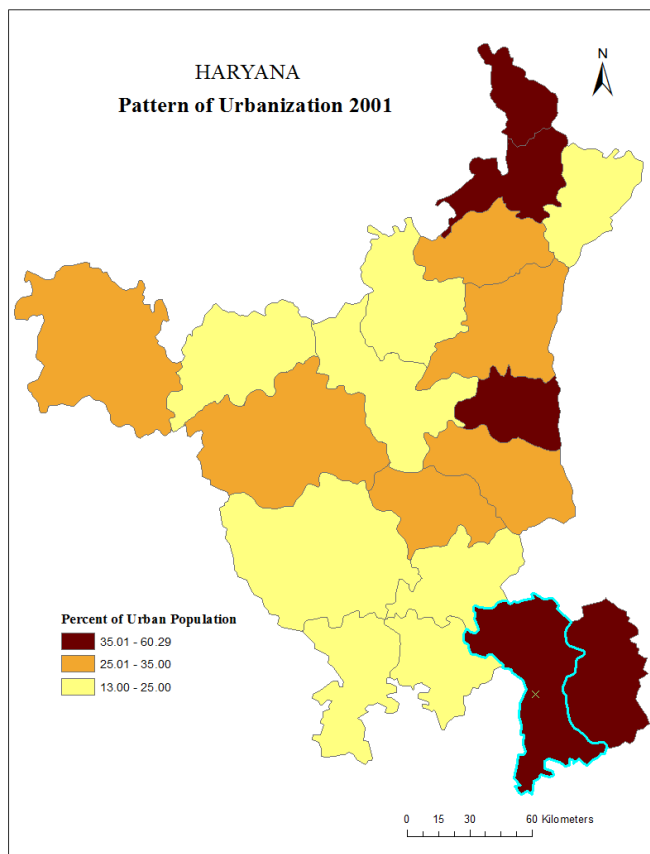


Fig. 2

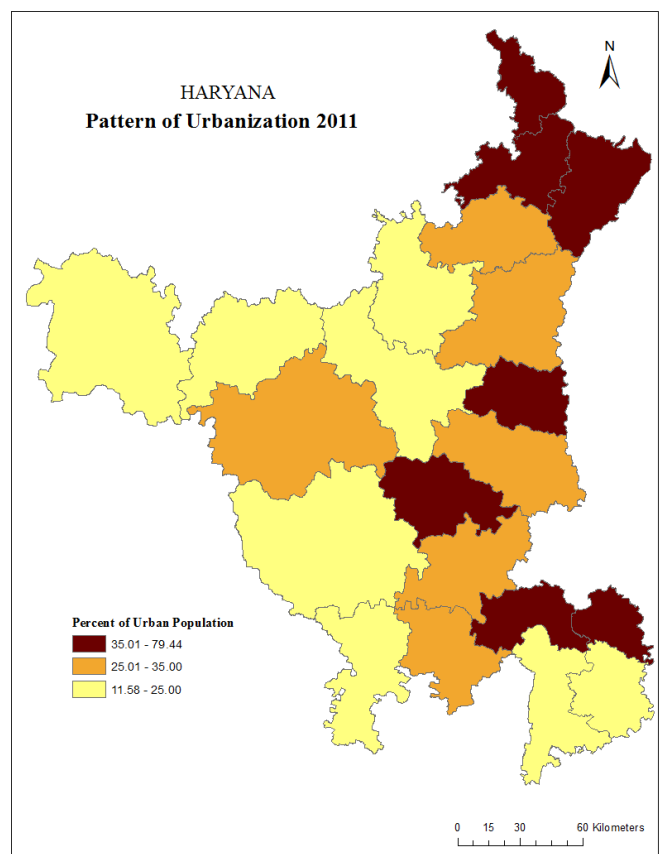


Fig. 3

7. Districts with Medium Level of Urbanization:

As the above table uncovers that regions having urbanization level somewhere in the range of 25 and 35 percent are incorporated into this class. As per evaluation

2001, Sirsa, Hisar, Sonipat, Rohtak, Karnal Kurukshetra lies in medium class. Rohtak ditrict lies in medium class in 2001 yet in 2011, it classifications in abnormal amounts of urbanized class. In 2011, there are six regions to be specific Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar and Hisar lie in medium class.

Every one of these regions are the focal point of instructive foundations which have helped in spread of urbanization. Other than these, foundation of little and medium scale businesses and agro based handling units in these territories additionally corporate in urbanization.

8. Districts with Low Level of Urbanization:

In 2011, out of absolute number of regions eight areas comes in low urbanization class with urbanization level beneath 25 percent. It is likewise a perceptible that locale Rewari and Jhajjar lies in low class in 2001 however in 2011, it classifications in medium dimensions of urbanized class. These are Fatehabad, Sirsa, Kaithal, Jind, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Palwal and Mewat. The vast majority of regions lies in western and southern Haryana. Among these, Mahendergarh and Mewat have low dimension of urbanization (underneath 15 percent). Mewat is in reverse region with most reduced education in Haryana. In these territories, low urbanization is identified with extremely poor infrastructural offices, rural, mechanical advancement, socio-social backwardness, fringe area, and having low male and female education. Aside from these, the vast majority of populace occupied with rural and unified exercises. On other hand, high extent of Muslim populace has been in charge of low dimension of urbanization.

9. Conclusion:

The investigation uncovers that the move of individuals from rustic zones to urban zones for the most part mirrors the procedure of Industrialization change and. Country urban relocation is a main consideration of urbanization process. Rustic urban relocation is the transcendent factor of urbanization. The investigation uncovers that amid the decades (2001-2011) Gurugram, Ambala, Rohtak and Yamunanagar have positive change. In 1941, the pace of urbanization was moderate in Haryana yet after arrangement of free state in 1966, the urbanization demonstrates an expanding pattern. In 2011, it has come to 34.79 percent of Haryana's absolute populace living in urban zones. The foundation of HUDA and improvement of farming, green insurgency and beginning of mandi towns additionally helped in procedure of urbanization in Haryana. The examination uncovers that Eastern pieces of Haryana including Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Panipat are increasingly urbanized because of farming advancement, great transport availability, modern improvement, larger amount of proficiency and higher expectation for everyday life. Then again, southern western part including Mewat, Mahendergarh, Palwal show lower dimension of urbanization because of high extent of muslim populace, social and monetary backwardness, low dimension of education and poor transport offices and so on.

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