

Challenges of Government in Growth of Urbanization in Southern Haryana

Rekha*

Research Scholar, Banasthali University, Rajasthan

Abstract – Urbanization is imperative for a country's financial advancement. It carries with it open doors for financial development and gives extra prospects of enterprise and also work to the populace. This empowers speedier consideration of more individuals inside the development story and is accordingly more comprehensive. In the current past, Haryana has seen a characteristic movement in its improvement story, with its towns transforming into towns, and towns changing into urban areas. Presently, the time has landed for the state to change its urban areas into shrewd urban communities and accomplish vision of keen urbanization.

Urban communities around the globe are viewed as motors for supportable monetary development. Development accomplished by urban communities will be emphatically connected to their capacity to address urbanization and related social, ecological and financial issues in an all encompassing way, while making the vast majority of future openings. Keen urban areas use mechanical and in addition existing speculations inside the urban foundation set up to improve the personal satisfaction of its nationals, gives a constructive venture atmosphere to organizations, and prepares governments to augment asset use and give straightforwardness. They can be considered as natural reconciliation of different frameworks which incorporates IT, physical, social and business framework. These frameworks altogether cooperate so as to create smart and noteworthy data for choice makers. For urbanization to be fruitful, three objectives should be accomplished where the advantages must be the accompanying:

- **Socially fair**
- **Economically practical**
- **Environmentally economical**

Keywords: Challenges, Government, Growth, Urbanisation, Southern Haryana.

-----X-----

INTRODUCTION

Haryana has changed itself from a state known for its horticulture generation to a state known for balanced improvement. The state's development and advancement direction has been dynamic since its arrangement as an autonomous state. It has set the case for arranged financial improvement and has developed as one of the main Haryana states in wording of per capita salary.

The state has accomplished noteworthy points of reference in its undertaking as a center point for modern items clear from the way that Haryana today is a noteworthy giver of traveler autos, cruisers, tractors, bikes, and logical instruments. Be that as it may, the key issue now is to support this force. With development, urbanization has additionally expanded complex in Haryana.

As an essential supporter of the country's financial improvement, urbanization has an immediate relationship with GDP development as increment in populace thickness brings along roads for financial exercises. Individuals move from country to urban segments to be a some portion of this financial change and anticipate business openings and a superior personal satisfaction. In spite of the fact that urbanization has been an instrument of financial, social and political advance, it has prompted genuine socio– financial issues. The urban offer in Haryana's aggregate populace has expanded to 35% over the most recent couple of years and is anticipated to develop at a quickened rate. Panipat, Rohtak, Gurugram, Rewari, Faridabad and Sonipat have seen exponential development in urban populace and the current physical, urban and social framework of these urban areas require an upgrade in request to meet and maintain necessities.

Urbanization today is a national-level concern, the Haryana government has understood this and proactive advances are being taken to change existing urban communities for adjusted development. Systems and execution designs are being created to use the savvy urbanization idea that involves the usage of innovation, existing and arranged framework ventures to give a higher nature of living to occupants, a positive speculation atmosphere for organizations and permitting the expansion of asset usage and straightforwardness for governments. Keen urban areas are relied upon to manage fast urbanization and ever-increasing subject prerequisites and the requests of the progressed 21st century social orders.

In our report, we have shown a guide to change Haryana's urban communities into brilliant urban areas with a specific end goal to support urbanization. We trust this report will give the correct force to policymakers and animate dynamic level headed discussion on supporting quick urbanization crosswise over Haryana.

In late urban approach there has been cases to attempt to accomplish a more rational and reasonable urban experience. The activities are a thought of urbanism as including social blend and blended utilize improvement, walkability and feeling of group through physical plan. In the 90s, Fair, Douglas (2008) has featured the remarkable highlights of supportable urbanism in some of sub urban zones of United States. Ringer, D and Jayne, M (Eds), (2008) talk about the territorial character of 'Little urban areas: urban life past the city', which are the notable highlights of urban existence of the sub urban of London city. Lobby, P (2004), has explored the effect of globalization on urbanism in some of European sub urban regions and built up a 'cause-impact connection' between the two marvels. Additionally, Bridge, G (2005) has attempted to build up the connection between practicality, informative activity and contemporary urbanism for some of pockets of European sub urban territories. Sharma, K.D (2011) talks about the urban Haryana in present and future pattern in worldwide points of view. He looks at the developing patterns and structure of urbanization in Haryana. Sharma centers around a dire need to investigate the development conduct of residential communities Vis a Vis rustic improvement, especially in light of the fact that the previous speak to the powers of dispersal. No doubt provincial advancement forms are in pending the development of residential areas, all things considered, than the metropolitan shadow impacts. In this unique circumstance, different sociologists set forward the 'urbanism' as a 'composite list' of social change. Srinivas, M.N (1982) examines the 'urbanism' as a marker of 'social change' of country society. It has been watched that the 'in directed change' is clearly an aftereffect of winning 'urbanism' in the provincial society.

Consequently, clearly the idea of 'urbanism' has a rich memorable past. The creators and researchers related with different streams have been featuring its striking highlights and the suggestions. It has a numerous measurement which influence the development of 'urbanization forms in a territory. For urbanization marvel, different creators of various streams have tossed a satisfactory light on urbanization process in Haryana and the urban communities of various districts of the world. The improvement of 'urban arranging' since the old world mirrors its noteworthy past. The 'Indus Civilization' of old Haryana and medieval period's towns of Europe uncovers a brilliant notable past of urbanization in various parts of the world. In Haryana, the urbanization is nearly connected with industrialization, which has been developed amid various progressive periods. As Bhagat, R.B. (2011) talks about the developing example of urbanization in Haryana. He builds up a 'cause-impact relationship' which has been demonstrated helpful for development and improvement of urbanization in various locales of Haryana. He likewise connects the example of urbanization and access to essential courtesies in Haryana. Champion, T. (2001) has inspected the urbanization, sub-urbanization, counter urbanization and re-urbanization in a portion of the European districts. In this unique circumstance, the creator has attempted to relate the urbanization with sub urbanization, counter urbanization and re-urbanization and its feasible ramifications. Kundu, Deboline, Samanta, Dibyendu (2011) have examine the urban plan for urbanization in Haryana. In this motivation, different urban issues have been incorporated and evaluated the conceivable systems to conquer the issues and proposed some of proposals to enhancing the issues looked by urban venture, urban administration and urban infrastructure.

The present investigation is bound to Haryana state. Since its arrangement year November 1, 1966, the state has gained a striking ground in horticulture and also on mechanical fronts. Thus the per capita salary positions second, beside Goa state. It has watched that the sound rural and modern base has offered ascend to 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' in every one of the pockets of Haryana. Despite the fact that the entire state demonstrates an extensive level of 'urbanism' and in addition 'urbanization', yet there is significant provincial divergence as well. So as to complete the local investigations, a district wise exact examination has been done and drawn some of fundamental connection deliver between the levels of 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' in the Haryana state.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

By the center of 21st century, the urbanization in Haryana will overwhelm the greater part of its populace. However, the urbanization as a procedure in Haryana is very not the same as different nations,

particularly the western world, where it appeared as a result of continuous advance of industrialization and urbanization together. Consequently, in Haryana, the fluctuated idea of writing accessible on the subject of urbanization. A portion of the imperative written works are examined beneath: Lalit Batra, 'A Review of Urbanization and Urban Policy in Post-Independent Haryana', (2009) in this paper, he tries to give understanding into the presence of urban strategy beginning from the British control to the post free period (here the move in urban arrangement in each Five Year Plan periods) and all the more significantly, the present neoliberal changes experiencing in the field of urban issues. Service of Urban Development, Government of Haryana, (2011) 'Write about Haryanan Urban Infrastructure and Services'. As indicated by this report, the urbanization in Haryana is inescapable along these lines, the requirement for taking care of the different issues related with it requires a mix of activities, beginning with expanded speculation; reinforcing the system for administration, and above all limit working for the general population and the establishments take part in urban undertakings.

Isher Judge Ahluwalia, in her book 'Changing Our Cities: Postcards of Change' (2014), examines about, the greater part of urban communities in Haryana have been confronting enormous difficulties in every one of the fronts or then again as it were, for the legislature, the administration of urban regions is a major test. The reasons being absence of fundamental offices like great streets, water, lodging, parks, power and so on.

In spite of the fact that Isher Judge Ahluwalia likewise given references about a few urban areas in Haryana, which have made positive strides in unraveling the issues emerges from urbanization. In this way, the requirement for huge change of Haryanan urban communities is the need of great importance. Prasanna K. Mohanty, in his book 'Urban communities and Public Policy: A Urban Motivation for Haryana' (2014), discusses the significance of urban communities in catalyzing development, which thusly prompts the generally improvement of the nation. The negative parts of the urbanization can be overcome through important urban open approach or undertaking changes in different fields of urban zone like urban arranging, back and administration and so forth. For that thing to happen, the book talks about the quantity of illustrations from Haryana and worldwide additionally, with respect to how to make and actualize great urban open arrangement. Isher Judge Ahluwalia; Ravi Kanbur and P.K Mohanty (ed.), 'Urbanization in Haryana: Difficulties, Opportunities and the Way Forward', (2014) contains 11 insightful articles composed by specialists on the field of urban investigations. The difficulties of urbanization in Haryana have been talked about alongside the open doors it presents on the off chance that it was used appropriately and proficiently through great urban arranging.

The requirement for urban framework, for compelling administration conveyance frameworks, it's financing and above all its supportability alongside the part of urban nearby government has been the focal point of this book. Subsequently, such huge numbers of essential literary works accessible on the present examination, and here the creators attempted to put all together and turn out with some one of a kind report on the subject of urbanization in Haryana in a single article.

URBANIZATION: A CONCEPT

In the year 1950, just around 30% of the total populace lived in urban zones, which were expanded to over half in 2012. It was assessed that by the year 2030 over 70% of world individuals will be lived in urban territories. The term 'urbanization' implies the expanding offer of a country's populace living in urban territories [and along these lines a declining share living in provincial areas. A country's urban populace can develop from regular increment [births short deaths], net provincial to urban movement and renaming [as what was beforehand a rustic settlement ends up delegated urban or as a urban settlement's limits are extended, bringing into its populace individuals who were already named rural (Satterthwaite; Gordon, and Tacoli., 2010). As indicated by the Census meaning of Haryana, a urban region comprises of (Census of Haryana, 2011):

- 1) All Statutory Towns: All spots with a Municipality

Enterprise, Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area Board of trustees, and so forth so announced by State law; and 2) Census Towns: which puts and fulfill following criteria:-

- a least populace of 5000 ;
- at slightest 75% of male working populace occupied with non-rural interests; and
- a thickness of populace of no less than 400 people for each sq km.

URBANIZATION IN INDIA

The development of urbanization in Haryana is essentially through two ways, one is through increment in the urban populace, which will be normal and the second one is through relocation, which is consequence of individuals relocating from rustic to urban zones and furthermore from residential communities/urban areas to enormous metros. Be that as it may, in the 1990s, i.e. at the point when the Haryana government opened up their economy, there observed an ascent in quick monetary development of the nation. Yet this financial development was a greater amount of urban development, which

prompted quick relocation of provincial populace to urban territories. In the year 1951, just five urban areas are having populace of more than one million, which increment to 53 urban areas in 2011 and it was evaluated that by 2031, it will be 70 urban areas in the nation with million populaces. Thus, three urban areas are having more than 10 million populaces in the year 2011, and it was evaluated that six urban areas will have 10 million populaces by 2031.

In this manner, it was evaluated that the aggregate urban populace by the year 2030 will be 610 million, which will represent the 40% of the aggregate populace of the nation (Mohan, 2012). The obviously demonstrates that the aggregate populace of Haryana was expanded from 102.86 crores in 2001 to 121.02 crores in 2011. The quantity of towns/urban agglomerations has expanded from 5161 to 7935 from the period 2001 to 2012, which was an expansion of 2774 towns/urban agglomerations. The urban populace in the year 2011 was 37.71 crores, which was 28.61 crores in 2001. The level of urban populace to the aggregate populace of the nation was 31.16 % in 2011, which was 27.8% in the year 2001.

URBANIZATION IN HARYANA

Haryana has demonstrated a positive development design since its arrangement years. In any case, it has likewise prompted fast urbanization according to the worldwide pattern. Urban development has expanded considerably after state arrangement in 1966. In the 1981 Evaluation, urban populace touched 22% and according to the 1991 Census, it expanded to around 25%. The foundation of Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) additionally advanced the procedure of urbanization as it propelled new mechanical tasks and created private areas in a few regions. This prompted urbanization figures coming to 28.92% out of 2001 and touching 34.79% in the 2011 Census.

According to the 2011 Census, Faridabad is the most urbanized region (79.44%) trailed by Gurugram (68.82%), Panchkula (54.87%), Panipat (45.47%) because of modern advancement, vital area, regulatory capacity and nearness to NCR.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Haryana has fabricated a tremendous coordinated street system of 27000 kms, including state and national expressway to help the state's assembling and modern area.
- In most recent five years, Haryana has multiplied its energy age limit and the aggregate introduced limit is more than 9500MW.
- Metro network in Faridabad and Gurugram.
- Gurugram quick metro began in 2014.

- Haryana has utilized the national leader programs for improvement of its water dispersion and seepage system, sewage and strong waste, street transportation and lodging ventures for weaker segment.
- Urban zones oversaw by 78 ULB's in the province of Haryana comprising of nine metropolitan partnerships, 14 metropolitan boards and 55 city advisory groups.
- Bus system of in excess of 4000 state government transports.

INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING CENTRE

- Industrial creation has relatively multiplied in the course of the most recent decade and mechanical generation record scores over all India's normal.
- More than 1,600 huge and medium ventures and around 90,000 MSME units.
- Haryana fabricating part has accomplished a higher development rate than the national level assembling development rate.
- Haryana as of now creates 75% of traveler autos, 60% of tractors, 70% of bikes, 25% of bikes and half of coolers made in India.

SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

- Haryana's instructive part has accomplished remarkable development and has more than 25000 essential and optional schools. In specialized training, Haryana offers around 1.5 lakh seats.
- Health administrations are given to all classifications, including babies, kids, young people, moms, elderly through a system of 56 doctor's facilities, 109 group wellbeing focuses, 467 essential wellbeing focuses, 2630 sub-focuses, seven injury focuses, 90 urban RCH focuses furthermore, 473 conveyance cottages.
- In the territory of ladies strengthening, built up the State Mission for Empowerment of Ladies with the target of engaging ladies socially, financially and instructively as powerful execution of different social laws concerning ladies.
- In labor welfare, the rates of least wages for untalented specialists have been settled at 5,341 INR for every month for month to month

evaluated specialists and 205 INR for each day for day by day appraised specialists.

- In the territory of business bolster, different plans are provisioned to handle joblessness concerns and support is given through joblessness recompense to taught jobless youth, private situation consultancy and enrollment benefit focuses, abroad business agency, and so on.

LEADING HUB FOR IT

- Emergence of Gurugram as the third biggest center point of IT industry after Bangalore furthermore, Hyderabad.
- Haryana represents 6.8% of the work in the IT part all through the nation.
- Gurugram has developed as the BPO capital of India and records for over 11% work in the BPO division all through the nation.
- In 2011-12, programming sends out from Haryana are evaluated at 6% of aggregate national fares. Haryana is the third-driving exporter of programming and a favored goal for IT/ITeS divisions.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Haryana has enrolled a fantastic normal yearly development rate of 8.8% amid the time of most recent eight years (2005-06 to 2012-13), higher than the 8.0% development rate of the Indian economy.
- GDP development of Haryana amid 2012-13 was recorded as 6.5%, higher than the development of 4.5% recorded by the Indian economy.
- The state keeps on keeping up its lead in the nation regarding rate of execution of the promised venture.

LOCATION BASED SERVICES: SMART CITIES

Brilliant urban communities have an incorporated framework for gathering, estimating, examining and broadcasting city information and making it effortlessly available to partners for proficient, viable advancement, administration and administration. This model means to augment administrations to subjects and also organizations for social, monetary and ecological advantages. Keen urban communities use innovation and use existing and arranged foundation speculations to give a higher nature of living to occupants, a helpful speculation atmosphere for

organizations furthermore, permit boost of asset use and straightforwardness for governments. They can be considered for natural reconciliation of frameworks, IT foundation, physical framework, social and business framework. These frameworks work on the whole in order to create canny and significant data for leaders.

With flourishing work and business openings, natives in urban locales are seeing a quick paced way of life and an ascent in their expendable livelihoods. Higher spending power combined with the interest for an agreeable way of life is modifying the way urban communities work. In addition, with the expansion of innovation, data and information are at the fingertips of residents. Individuals never again depend on the great old instrument of 'look for, pause and get' for city administrations. For example, we never again need to pause in long lines for paying service bills. Residents can get to the data identified with their power utilization by means of a SMS and pay the bills from the solace of their homes or workplaces with only a couple basic snaps.

The savvy urban areas development begins with system detailing and city ace arranging. The first step is to embrace a careful evaluation of the city's trademark and statistic profile for example, instruction rate, wrong doing rate and contamination levels. This likewise incorporates understanding the city's topic (modern, urban, IT, satellite, legacy), economy, exchange and history, current difficulties, torment territories, subject profiling, government readiness, change openings, furthermore, existing set-up and additionally benefits. Despite the fact that this should be possible utilizing customary methodologies also, systems, utilizing LBS and dissecting area information can empower city managers to play out a precise evaluation that is more specific than non-specific.

CHALLENGES OF GOVERNMENT

In spite of the fact that individuals are pulled towards the benefits of urban areas, the effects of urbanization are blended. In the first place we will take a gander at the numerous positive effects of urbanization before going ahead to portray a portion of the difficulties made by quick impromptu urban development.

Flourishing towns and urban communities are a basic component of a prosperous national economy. The social occasion of monetary and HR in one place animates advancement and improvement in business, science, innovation and industry. Access to instruction, wellbeing, social administrations and social exercises is more promptly accessible to individuals in urban areas than in towns. In urban areas, tyke survival rates are superior to in rustic regions in light of better access to human services. The thickness of urban populaces makes it simpler and less expensive for the legislature and utilities to give fundamental products and enterprises. For instance, the supply of fundamental

offices, for example, new water and power can be accomplished with less exertion and less cost per individual.

Schools, universities and colleges are built up in urban areas to create HR. An assortment of instructive courses are accessible, offering understudies a wide decision for their future professions. Individuals of numerous classes and religions live and cooperate in urban an area, which makes better understanding and concordance and helps separate social and social boundaries. Urban areas additionally have propelled correspondence and transport systems.

Housing

In creating nations, about 33% of urban occupants live in devastated ghettos and squatter settlements. Ghettos are urban regions that are intensely populated and have sub-standard housing with exceptionally poor living conditions, making a few issues.

Ghetto zones regularly experience the ill effects of:

- poor housing with little, packed houses assembled near one another utilizing deficient materials and with dubious power supply
- confined access to water supplies
- next to zero sanitation/lavatory offices and no strong waste transfer, which prompts a contaminated and corrupted nearby condition
- lacking human services offices which, combined with the poor living conditions, builds infection and demise rates
- shaky living conditions – ghetto inhabitants might be coercively evacuated via landowners or different experts.

Some low-salary families incline toward these casual settlements that multiply in and around towns. Destitution is a standout amongst the most basic issues confronting urban territories. Urban neediness corrupts both the physical and social condition.

Water supply and sanitation

The arrangement of water and sanitation administrations to developing urban settlements, peri-urban and ghetto territories presents basic difficulties. The expanded interest for water from the developing populace can put included pressure effectively extended assets. In and around urban communities, water is normally hard to find and subject to expanding rivalry by various clients. Urban development prompts expanding interest for water for modern and household utilize, which clashes with rural requests.

It is particularly hard to give water and sanitation administrations to denied zones and the poorest individuals. Numerous individuals in these territories live without access to safe drinking water and legitimate sanitation. Indeed, even where sufficient water supplies are accessible, sanitation and wastewater transfer are regularly deficient or missing. Pit lavatories and septic tanks are the standard techniques for human waste transfer however they have restricted limit and are not generally sufficient to adapt to the amount of waste created by numerous individuals living near one another. Flooding lavatories and septic tanks defile surface water and make a genuine wellbeing hazard.

Wastes and contamination

Urbanization influences arrive, water, air and natural life in light of the quantity of individuals, the measure of structures and development, and the expanded requests on assets. It has impacts on the physical condition in a few ways.

Water quality

The absence of sanitation and sewerage frameworks dramatically affects urban waterways. Individuals utilize the waterways to discard every one of their losses from homes, ventures and business organizations. Wastewater from human settlements contains natural material and supplements; modern wastewater contains a wide range of sorts of lethal toxin. These make the water dangerous for people to use for some, reasons including drinking and water system, and hurting the fish and different creatures and plants living in the water. Any progressions to the nature of surface water additionally influences groundwater in light of the fact that they are connected by the procedures of the water cycle so toxins from the surface will invade down and sully soil and groundwater too.

Strong waste

In numerous towns and urban communities strong waste administration is wasteful or non-existent. Strong waste administration implies the best possible gathering, exchange, reusing and transfer of all the strong material we discard, including plastics, paper and cardboard, nourishment squanders, electrical waste, and so on. It likewise incorporates modern, clinic and institutional squanders which frequently contain pathogens and additionally unsafe and harmful chemicals, which require uncommon care.

Urban waste frequently winds up in unlawful dumps on avenues, open spaces, badlands, channels or waterways. This is oftentimes an issue in peri-urban zones, which are advantageous for dumping squanders in view of the accessibility of open space and simple entry from focal urban territories. This can prompt the contamination of groundwater and surface

waters which might be utilized as a hotspot for drinking water. Here and there the squanders are gathered and taken to legitimized squander transfer destinations however these are not generally legitimately figured out how to secure water bodies and groundwater.

The burning of strong waste makes yet another ecological issue. Individuals need to dispose of the squanders and they will consume them in their terraces if there is no accumulation framework.

Air quality

Air quality in towns and urban communities is much of the time extremely poor because of air contamination from a wide range of sources. These include:

- vehicle depletes
- smoke from residential flames
- outputs from factory chimneys
- diesel-powered generators
- dust from construction works and city streets.

Poor air quality significantly affects the wellbeing of numerous urban occupants and in addition leaving a harming and unattractive layer of clean on plants, structures and different surfaces.

Health

Urbanization can have both positive and negative impacts on wellbeing. The primary advantages are related with less demanding access to doctor's facilities, centers and wellbeing administrations as a rule. On the off chance that you live near these administrations you can achieve a specialist in minutes as opposed to hours or days, so this enhances crisis care and general wellbeing. There are additionally profits by less demanding access to wellsprings of data, for example, radio and TV which might be utilized to convey data about wellbeing to the overall population. For instance, ladies living in towns and urban areas will probably be educated about family arranging, which brings about diminishment in family estimate and less continuous labor, with subsequent advantages to general wellbeing.

Be that as it may, urban life can likewise harm your wellbeing. Poor condition, lodging and living conditions are the primary purposes behind weakness in urban territories. Sullying of water sources can cause pestilences of waterborne malady. Closeness to other individuals can make the spread of numerous sorts of irresistible malady more probable. The contaminated air can likewise make respiratory sickness and contribute unexpected losses among more powerless

areas of the populace, for example, more seasoned individuals and kids.

Food

Populace developments additionally put weight on sustenance supplies and on nourishment appropriation. As individuals relocate to the urban communities, they tend to utilize acquired sustenance rather than their own particular yields and these rolls out them more helpless against improvements in nourishment costs. As the populace develops and the interest for water and land builds, it winds up hard to expand sustenance creation economically. The expansion in urban request, joined with lost rural land, implies more weight on provincial individuals to create nourishment for the developing number of urban individuals.

Financial and social frameworks

The procedure of urbanization has positive and negative monetary and social changes. The constructive outcomes incorporate financial improvement, and instruction. Notwithstanding, urbanization places weights on existing social administrations and foundation. Wrongdoing, prostitution, tranquilize manhandle and road kids are for the most part negative impacts of urbanization. Additionally there has a tendency to be an absence of social help for youngsters in school and home by their persevering, typically poor, guardians. Lacking wage, stuffed lodging and poor living conditions make a prolific ground for the improvement of savagery. Vicious wrongdoing is more unmistakable in the urban areas than in provincial regions and it influences individuals' regular day to day existence, their developments and the utilization of open transport. Wrongdoing in the city can make a feeling of instability in its tenants. This hazardous inclination in city roads isolates neighborhoods into higher-wage and lower-pay gatherings, which diminishes the feeling of group and structures zones with divergent earnings, expenses and security levels.

CONCLUSION

Challenges of urbanization is appearance of unbalanced urbanization, flawed urban arranging, and urbanization with poor monetary base without having utilitarian classifications.

- Haryana's urbanization is trailed by some essential issues in the field of: 1) lodging, 2) ghettos, 3) transport 4) water supply, sanitation, 5) water contamination, air contamination, 6) insufficient arrangement for social framework (school, healing facility, and so on). Class I urban communities, for example, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras have achieved immersion level of business

producing limit (Kundu, 1997). Since these urban areas are experiencing urban destitution, joblessness, lodging deficiency, emergency in urban framework, these huge urban communities can't ingest these upset country vagrants i.e poor landless ignorant and incompetent agrarian workers.

- Most of these urban areas utilizing capital concentrated advancements can't create work for these troubled rustic poor. Thus, there is exchange from country neediness to urban destitution. Neediness initiated relocation of uneducated and incompetent worker happens in class-I urban areas tending to urban involution and urban rot.
- Haryana urbanization is involuted not evolved (Mukherjee, 1995). Destitution instigated relocation happens because of country push factors. Megacities develop in urban populace not in urban thriving, and culture (Nayak, 1962). Henceforth it is urbanization without urban utilitarian qualities. These uber urban communities are liable to extraordinary dingy ghetto and exceptionally pitiless super city denying cover, drinking water, power, sanitation to the outrageous poor and country transients (Kundu, Bagchi and Kundu, 2003).
- Urbanization is producing social and monetary disparities which warrant social clashes, violations and hostile to social exercises (Kundu and Gupta, 1996). Unbalanced and uncontrolled urbanization prompts ecological debasement and corruption in the nature of urban life. Ignorant, low-talented or incompetent transients from provincial regions are invested in poor second rate urban casual division at a low wage-rate and urban casual area ends up wasteful and inefficient.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bhagat, R.B. (2011). "Developing Pattern of Urbanization in India", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(34), Aug. 20, 2011, pp. 10-12.
- Boserup, E. (1965). "The Conditions of Agricultural Growth: The Economic of Agrarian Change under Populace Pressure Chicago: Aldine.
- Certeau, M. de (1984). "Routine with regards to Everyday Life" London University of California Press.
- Cosgrove, D. (1998). "Social Formation and Symbolic Landscape", (second Ed.) Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
- Dickon, P. (2003). "Worldwide Shift: Reshaping the worldwide Economic Map in the 21st Century (fourth ed.), New York: Guilford.
- Fasr, Douglas (2008). "Appropriate Urbanism: Urban Design with Nature", A Wiley Book on Sustainable: Hoboken, N.J: Wiley.
- Gans, H. (1962). "The Urban Villagers: Group and Class in the life of Italian Americans", The Free Press, New York.
- Gans, H. (1962). "Urbanism and Sub-Urbanism as a lifestyle: A Revaluation of Definitions: A bury actionist Approach, London Routledge and Kegan, pp. 625-648.
- Isher Judge Ahluwalia (2012). Indian urban communities as motors of development. The Indian Express. Recovered from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/indian-urban-communities-as-motors-of-development/941048/>
- Isher Judge Ahluwalia (2016, April 20). Urban communities at Crossroads: Setting urban areas free. The Indian Express. Recovered from <http://indianexpress.com/article/sentiment/segments/india-keen-city-venture-amrut-mission-2761155/>
- Khan, A.Z.M, Obaidullah (1980). Participatory Development, the requirement for Structural change and individuals association in neighborhood level arranging and Rural improvement, Alternative Strategies' UNAPDI, Bangkok, p.57.
- Kundu, A, Deboline, Samanta, Dibyender (2011), "Reclassifying the Inclusive Urban Agenda in India", *Economic what's more, Political Weekly*, 46(5), Jan. 29, 2011, pp. 54-63.
- Kundu, A, N. Sarangi and B.P Dash (2003). Rural Non-cultivate Employment: An Analysis of Rural Urban Interdependences, Working Paper no. 196, Overseas Development Institute, and London.
- Kundu, A. (1997). Pattern of Urbanization with Special Reference to Small and Medium Towns in India in Chadha, G. K., *Sectoral Issues in the Indian Economy*, Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi.
- Kundu, Amitabh (2011). Foundation Financing And Emerging Pattern Of Urbanisation: A Perspective. Recovered from http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/bkcpap2020/9_bg2020.pdf

Mohan, Rakesh (2012). Long haul Urban Transport Policy. Place for Policy Research, Urban Workshop composed on May 29th.
Retrieved from
http://www.cprindia.org/locales/default/records/28_mohan.pdf

Mukherjee, S. (1995). The nature of movement and urbanization in India: the look for elective arranging methodologies, in Dynamics of Population and Family Welfare, K. Srinivasan and K.B Pathak (eds.), Bombay, Himalaya Publishing, pp. 203-49

Nagabhushan, K, Rao, M. Sambasiya, G (2011), "Urbanization and Regional Development of Andhra Pradesh", Southern Economist 50 (7), Aug. 1, 2011, pp. 9-13.

Nayak, P.R (1962). The Challenge of Urban Growth to Indian Local Government in Tumer. R (eds.) India's Urban Future, University of California Press, USA.

Satterthwaite, David; Gordon, McGranahan and Tacoli, Cecilia (2010). Urbanization and its suggestions for sustenance and cultivating. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, 365 (1554), 2809-2820.
Recovered from
<http://rstb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/365/1554/280>

Corresponding Author

Rekha*

Research Scholar, Banasthali University, Rajasthan

E-Mail – rekhageog@gmail.com