



IGNITED MINDS
Journals

*Journal of Advances in
Science and Technology*

*Vol. 10, Issue No. 21,
February-2016, ISSN 2230-
9659*

**TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF URBANIZATION IN
HARYANA, 2011**

AN
INTERNATIONALLY
INDEXED PEER
REVIEWED &
REFEREED JOURNAL

Trends and Patterns of Urbanization in Haryana, 2011

Miss. Sonika*

Research Scholar, Department of Geography, M.D. University, Rohtak, Haryana

Abstract – The 20th century witnessed a rapid migration of population from rural to urban areas in most of the countries of the world. A merely 13 per cent of the global population lived in urban areas in 1900, which increased to 29 per cent in 1950 and to about 50 per cent by the close of 20th century (United Nation, 2005). The study reveals that the shift of people from rural areas to urban areas mainly reflects the process of Industrialization change and. Rural urban migration is a major factor of urbanization process. Rural urban migration is the predominant factor of urbanization. The study reveals that Eastern parts of Haryana including Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Panipat are more urbanized due to agricultural development, good transport connectivity, industrial development, higher level of literacy and higher standard of living. On the other hand, southern western part including Mewat, Mahendergarh, Palwal display lower level of urbanization due to high proportion of muslim population, social and economic backwardness, low level of literacy and poor transport facilities etc.

INTRODUCTION

The 20th century witnessed a rapid migration of population from rural to urban areas in most of the countries of the world. A merely 13 per cent of the global population lived in urban areas in 1900, which increased to 29 per cent in 1950 and to about 50 per cent by the close of 20th century (United Nation, 2005). However, the pattern of urbanization is to be seen very unequal between the developed and developing countries. Majority of the population of developed countries lives in urban areas compared to the majority living in rural areas in the developing countries. On the other hand, most of the urban population of developing countries is concentrated in Asian and African countries. The process of urbanisation speeded up in the wake of industrial revolution in the western world leading to the expansion of infrastructure such as transport and communication, which propelled increased rural to urban migration. Increasing Urbanisation and urban agglomeration is the biggest challenge of the present century because rapid urbanization results the haphazard and unplanned growth of cities (Mundhe and Jaybhaye, 2015).

URBAN DEFINITION

From a demographic point of view, the level of urbanization is measured by the percentage of the population living in urban areas (Davis 1962). An area is classified as rural or urban depending upon various criteria such as population size, density, occupational composition and civic status. During British rule in

India, every municipality regardless of size, every cantonment, all civil lines not included in municipal limits, and every other collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5000 persons could be considered urban as long as it exhibited an urban character even when such an area was not under municipal government. This definition was carried through the 1961 Census. Since the 1961 Census, an urban area was determined based on two important criteria, namely: (i) statutory administration; (ii) certain economic and demographic indicators. The first criterion includes civic status of towns, and the second entails characteristics like population size, density of population, and percentage of the workforce in the non-agricultural sector. The towns identified on the basis of the first criterion are known as statutory or municipal towns, and those defined on the basis of the second criterion are termed census or non-municipal towns. The non-municipal towns constitute nearly 27 per cent of all towns as per the 2001 Census (Bhagat 2005). Specifically, the criteria that define a place as urban, as mentioned in the recent census reports, are as follows:

- (i) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee.
- (ii) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 - (a) Minimum population of 5000;

(b) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits;

(c) A population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre.

the census commissioner of India, were allowed to include some places having distinct urban characteristics within the urban category even if such places did not strictly satisfy all the criteria mentioned earlier.

While the Census of India applies the demographic and economic criteria in identifying towns at every census, it is the state governments that decide on the civic status of a settlement. The settlements which are granted urban civic status qualify as towns in the census as per the first criteria. In every census, several new towns are added to or removed from the roster of towns if they do not satisfy the earlier-mentioned criteria. As many urban residents also live outside the municipal boundary, the Indian Census uses the concept of an 'urban agglomeration' (UA) to measure urban population at the town and city level. A UA consists of the population of a core urban centre living within its municipal boundary, as well as the population of contiguous towns and adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs). OGs are areas around a core city or a statutory town that are fairly large and already urbanized such as a railway colony, university campus, port area, military camp, among other examples, but are not included within the municipal boundary of the core city or town. The municipal boundaries are also changed from time to time as decided by the state government, but it is a time-consuming process as notification has to go through the offices of Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates for due processing. However, in the absence of changes in the municipal boundaries, the application of the concepts of UA and OG by the Census takes into account any spillover of urban population outside the municipal boundary (Census of India).

OBJECTIVES:

- (1) To analyze trends of urbanization in Haryana
- (2) To analyze patterns of urbanization in Haryana.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is entirely based on secondary data. For the study, the required data has been taken from Primary Census Abstracts of Haryana State, various census publications of India. Data from 1971-2011 has been used. For representation of data, tables and maps are used. Arc GIS software has been used to prepare maps.

Study Area:

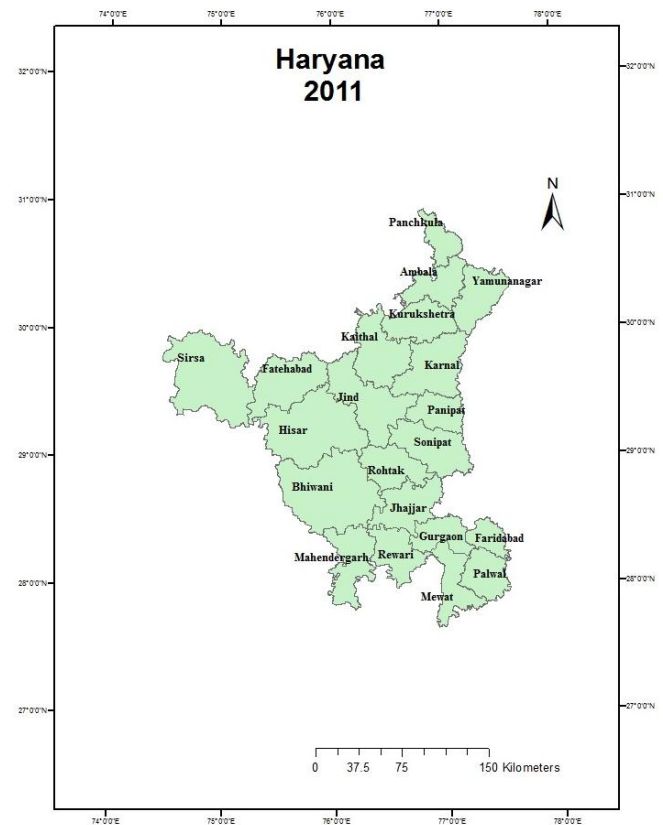


Figure: 1. Map of Study Area

Haryana is a state in northwest India surrounded by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Rajasthan lies between 27° 37' to 30° 35' latitudes and between 74° 28' to 77° 36' longitudes. It was carved out of the Indian state of Punjab on 1st Nov. 1966. River Yamuna acts as the eastern division for administrative purpose. Haryana state covers about 44212 sq. Kms. Literacy rate of Haryana is 75.55 percent and sex ratio is 940. In Haryana, there are 21 districts in 2011 as against 11 in 1975-76. Haryana is primarily an alluvial plain and its soils constitute its major natural resource and agriculture is its main-stay. Besides, it shares the Shivalik foothills in the north and Aravalli hills in the south. Haryana surrounds Delhi in the northern, western and southern sides, a large area of state is included in National Capital Region (N.C.R.). Chandigarh is a union territory as well as, is the capital of Haryana. There are 21 districts, 74 sub districts, 80 statutory towns, 74 census towns and 6841 villages..

URBANIZATION IN HARYANA:

Haryana has been rural state whose most population is engaged in agricultural activities. So, before the independence, the level of urbanization has been very low i.e. less than 15 percent upto 1941. The main reasons were less development of economy, less industries and service sectors and mainly agrarian economy because most of population was engaged in agriculture. After independence, the process of

urbanization in Haryana was low in comparison to national average of India(17.96 percent). But In 1981 census, urban population reached to 21.88 percent and 24.63 percent in 1991 census due to many region. The establishment of Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) also promoted process of urbanization and industrial sectors were developed in some districts including Ambala, Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Murthal, Manesar, and Sonapat. Green revolutions also play a very important role in urbanization process. Due to green revolution, this high urban growth rate has been result of development of agriculture and starting of mandi towns due to agricultural surplus. As the table.1 shows, In 2001, about 28.92percent population lived in urban areas and in 2011, it has reached to 34.79 million consisting of 34.79 percent of Haryana's total population living in urban areas (Table 1).

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

Year	Population	Variation in Population	Deccennial Percentage 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 : Census of India, 2011

We can divide all districts into three categories on basis of urbanization :

- (1) Highly urbanized districts (above 35 percent)
- (2) Moderate urbanized districts (between 25 to 35 percent)

- (3) Less urbanized districts (below 25 percent)

	Categories	No. of Districts	Name of Districts
Highly Urbanized	Above 35	7	Panchkula, Ambala, Panipat, Faridabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Yamunanagar
Medium Urbanised	25-35	6	Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar Hisar
Low Urbanised	Below 25	8	Fatehabad, Sirsa, Kaithal, Jind, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Palwal and Mewat

HIGHLY URBANIZED:

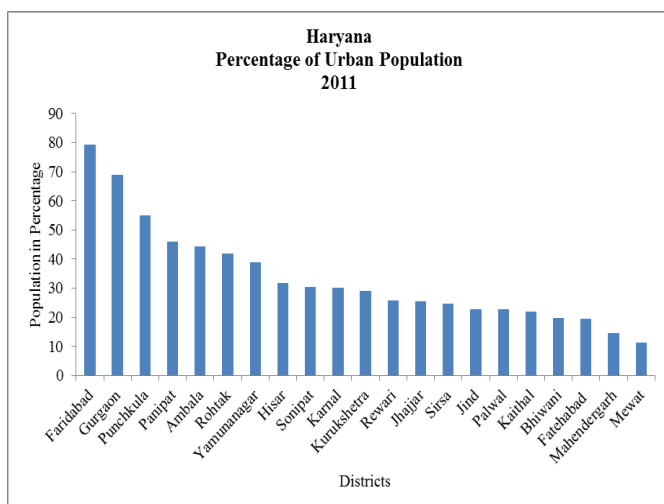
Table 2 shows that districts having urbanization above 35 percent come in high urbanized category, these include Panchkula, Ambala, Panipat, Faridabad, Rohtak and Gurgaon districts. National Fertilizer Ltd, woolen industry and oil refinery in Panipat, Maruti Suzuki India Ltd in Gurgaon, Hero Honda, Ford, and Escort groups of industries in Faridabad, have been helpful in spread of urbanization in Haryana. Immigration from people surrounding areas come here in search of job opportunities. In Rohtak, urbanization is spreaded because of PGIMS (Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research) and Maharshi Dayanand University and has become a hub of educational centres for the people. Other cause of urbanization in these districts is that, these areas are administrative centres, district headquarters, higher level of literacy, high proportion of workers in non-agricultural activities and development of roads and railways also helped in urbanization.

Table:2 Haryana –Urbanization Rate, 2011

Districts	Percentage of Urban Population
Faridabad	79.44
Gurgaon	68.82
Punchkula	54.87
Panipat	45.97
Ambala	44.38
Rohtak	42.02
Yamunanagar	38.94
Hisar	31.73
Sonipat	30.52
Karnal	30.27
Kurukshetra	28.93

Rewari	25.82
Jhajjar	25.39
Sirsa	24.75
Jind	22.82
Palwal	22.65
Kaithal	21.97
Bhiwani	19.80
Fatehabad	19.5
Mahendergarh	14.43
Mewat	11.38
Haryana	34.79

Source: Census of India, 2011



MODERATE URBANIZATION:

As the above table reveals that districts having urbanization level between 25 and 35 percent are included in this category. These are six districts namely Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar and Hisar. All these districts are the centre of educational institutes which have helped in spread of urbanization. Besides these, establishment of small and medium scale industries and agro based processing units in these areas also corporate in urbanization.

LOW URBANIZATION:

As the table shows, total number of eight districts comes in low urbanization category with urbanization level below 25 percent. These are Fatehabad, Sirsa, Kaithal, Jind, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Palwal and Mewat. Most of districts lies in western and southern Haryana. Among these, Mahendergarh and Mewat have very low level of urbanization (below 15 percent). Mewat is very backward district with lowest literacy in Haryana. In these areas, low urbanization is related to very poor poor infrastructural facilities, agricultural, industrial development, socio- cultural backwardness, peripheral location, and having low male and female literacy. Apart from these, most of population engaged in agricultural and allied activities. On other hand, high proportion of Muslim population has been responsible for low level of urbanization.

CONCLUSION:

The study reveals that the shift of people from rural areas to urban areas mainly reflects the process of Industrialization change and. Rural urban migration is a major factor of urbanization process. Rural urban migration is the predominant factor of urbanization. In 1941, the pace of urbanization was slow in Haryana but after formation of independent state in 1966, the urbanization shows an increasing trend. In 2011, it has reached to 34.79 percent of Haryana's total population living in urban areas. The establishment of HUDA and development of agriculture, green revolution and starting of mandi towns also helped in process of urbanization in Haryana. The study reveals that Eastern parts of Haryana including Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Panipat are more urbanized due to agricultural development, good transport connectivity, industrial development, higher level of literacy and higher standard of living. On the other hand, southern western part including Mewat, Mahendergarh, Palwal display lower level of urbanization due to high proportion of muslim population, social and economic backwardness, low level of literacy and poor transport facilities etc.

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Corresponding Author

Miss. Sonika*

Research Scholar, Department of Geography, M.D.
University, Rohtak, Haryana

E-Mail – ddhakwal@yahoo.com