
PATTERN OF URBANISATION IN HARYANA FROM 2001 TO 2011

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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. Urban population of Haryana recorded more than fifteen times increase; from 5.7 lakh in 1901 to 88.2 lakh in 2011. A two-fold increase (from 17.07 per cent in 1951 to 34.88 per cent in 2011), with wide variations at district level, in the proportion of urban population from 1951-2011 has been observed for the state as a whole. In 1951, Ambala was the most urbanized (37.19 per cent) and Faridabad was the least urbanized district with 6.24 per cent of urban population. Therefore, present research work is an attempt to understand the levels of urbanisation in Haryana during 2001 and 2011. The present study is based on the secondary sources of data.

Results of the present study reveals that level of urbanisation in the state is higher than the national average during 2001 and 2011. Major finding of the present study suggest that the urban pattern of 2011 shows same scene as like of 2001 apart from little ups and downs in the study area. Overall picture reveals that whole northern and eastern strip of the state comprise either moderately to high or very high ratio of urban population in comparison to western and south western part because of development in manufacturing activities, good educational institutions, amusement sources and high-quality residential areas. Moreover, the study will provide some important suggestions for the planners and the policy makers to deal with the haphazard urban development and pressure of population in the cities.

KEEWORDS:

Urbanisation, Population, Rural, Migration, Districts, State, National, Urban hierarchy, cities, statehood, influx, partition, industrial hub etc.

1. 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. Statistically, urbanization reflects an increasing proportion of the population living in settlements defined as urban, primarily through net rural to urban migration. The level of urbanization is the percentage of the total population living in towns and cities. According to Census of India (2011), Haryana has 34.88 per cent of her population living in urban areas in comparison of 31.16 per cent in India as a whole

2. OBJECTIVES

Two-fold objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To examine the pattern of urbanisation in Haryana during 2001 and 2011.
2. To analyse the spatial patterns of urbanization in the state.

3. STUDY AREA:

Haryana is a state in northwest India between 27° 37' to 30° 35' latitudes and between 74° 28' to 77° 36' longitudes (Figure.1). Haryana separated from the state of Punjab on 1st November, 1966. It is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in east, Punjab in west, Himachal Pradesh in north and Rajasthan in south where river Yamuna acts as the eastern division for administrative purpose. Haryana state extends for about 44,212 sq. kms with just 1.37 per cent of total geographical area and less than 2 per cent of India's population. Since it ambience Delhi in the northern, western and southern sides, a large area of state is included in National Capital Region (N.C.R.). Chandigarh, a union territory, is the capital of Haryana which is also share by Punjab. The state comprises 22 districts 74 sub districts, 94 tehsils, 49 sub-tehsils, 140 blocks 80 statutory towns, 74 census towns and 6841 villages (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2020).

4. DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The data on urban population have been obtained mainly from secondary sources like census publications and occasional papers published by Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana, Chandigarh and Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi. The present study will cover a period of 10 years (2001-2011) for which a reliable and continuous data on various demographic attributes and aspects of urbanization in Haryana are available. To comprehend this task, methodological tools adopted include mainly ratio and percentage to arrive at meaningful conclusions

5. URBANIZATION IN HARYANA:

Haryana has been rural state whose most population is engaged in agricultural activities. So, before the independent, the level of urbanization has been very low i.e. less than 15 percent up to 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 reasons. 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 resulting of development of agriculture and starting of mandi towns due to agricultural surplus. As the table.1 shows, in 2001, about 28.92 percent population lived in urban areas and in 2011, it has reached to 34.79 percent consisting of 34.79 percent of Haryana's total population living in urban areas

TABLE1: GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY DISTRICT IN HARYANA IN 2001 AND 2011

<i>District</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Panchkula</i>	44.49	34.88	<i>Jind</i>	20.30	22.90	<i>Rewari</i>	17.79	25.93
<i>Ambala</i>	35.20	55.81	<i>Fatehabad</i>	17.36	19.06	<i>Gurugram</i>	35.58	68.82
<i>Yamuna Nagar</i>	37.73	44.38	<i>Sirsa</i>	26.28	24.65	<i>Mewat</i>	7.51	11.39
<i>Kurukshetra</i>	26.11	28.95	<i>Hisar</i>	25.90	31.74	<i>Faridabad</i>	77.80	79.41
<i>Kaithal</i>	19.39	21.97	<i>Bhiwani</i>	18.97	19.66	<i>Palwal</i>	19.18	22.69
<i>Karnal</i>	26.15	30.21	<i>Rohtak</i>	35.06	42.05	HARYANA	28.92	34.88
<i>Panipat</i>	40.53	46.05	<i>Jhajjar</i>	22.17	25.39			
<i>Sonipat</i>	25.15	31.27	<i>Mahendergarh</i>	13.49	14.41			

Source: Census of India (2001 & 2011), General Population Tables, Haryana (Tables A-1 to A-4),

The proportion of urban population in India is increased to 27.81 per cent in 2001 and 31.16 per cent in 2011. While, the proportion of urban population in the state Haryana is increased to 28.92 per cent in 2001, 34.88 per cent in 2011 (Figure 2). As per 2011 Census, there is 34.88 per cent population live in different urban area in the state which is higher than 31.16 per cent population of the country. Interestingly, it is registered as most urbanized state among the states surrounding the National Capital Region, Delhi with a large number of 88,42,103 urban population. Moreover, Haryana state registered higher urbanisation than the country as a whole during 2001 and 2011

Low Urbanised Districts (Below 25%):

As per 2001 Census of Haryana, there are 9 districts (Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Mahendergarh, Mewat, Fatehabad, Rewari, Palwal) with a low level of urbanisation (Figure 3). While in 2011, there are only 7 districts in this category, Jhajjar, Palwal and Rewari has subtracted from this category (Figure 4). As per census 2011, Sirsa district registered in this category with 24.65 per cent urban population (Figure 4). Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Mahendergarh and Mewat are the least urbanized districts of the state where percentage share of urban

population to total population is less than 20 per cent (Table 1). Existence of low levels of urbanisation in these districts is mainly due to lack of industrial development, economic and cultural backwardness and low agricultural productivity due to lack of water resources for irrigation purpose.

Moderately Urbanised Districts (25-50%):

The urban pattern of 2011 shows same scene as like of 2001 apart from little ups and downs in the study area. As per 2001 Census of Haryana, there are 11 districts in this category. According to 2011, Census of Haryana, there are also 11 districts in this category, subtracted Panchkula district. Likewise, ten districts of 2001 as Ambala, Gurgaon, Hisar, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat and Yamuna Nagar have maintained their earlier position in 2011 also whereas addition of one new district Palwal.

Highly Urbanised Districts (50-75%):

As per 2001 census of Haryana, there is absence of highly urbanized district in the state (Figure 3). While, Figure 4 demonstrates that there are two districts (Gurgaon and Panchkula) highly urbanized districts as per 2011 Census of Haryana.

Very Highly Urbanised District (Above 75%):

Only Faridabad district as per 2001 census has maintained earlier position in 2011 in the state showing very high levels of urbanisation in the state.

6. CONCLUSION:

Results of the present study reveals that level of urbanisation in the state is higher than the national average during 2001 and 2011. At present, Haryana has 9th place among states, which are having proportion of urban population more than the national average. Major finding of the present study suggest that the urban pattern of 2011 shows same scene as like of 2001 apart from little ups and downs in the study area. The highest proportion of urban population has been observed in the district of Faridabad (79.44 per cent) and is followed by the districts of Gurgaon (68.82 per cent), Panchkula (54.87 per cent), Panipat (45.97 per cent), Ambala (44.38), Rohtak (42.02 per cent), and Yamuna Nagar (38.94 per cent).

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