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Emerging Trends and Pattern of Urbanization in Haryana

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Abstract: Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. Urbanization is a Progressive concentration of population in urban unit (Kingsley Davis-1965). Urbanization, or the shift of population from rural to urban environments, is a transitory process. Accepting urbanization as a conscious and conditioned adjustment of societies to their changing environment, the present study describes the Emerging Pattern of Urbanization in Haryana. The study is based on district level secondary data from the 2011 census of India. Presently, Haryana State represents about 34.9 per cent urban population to total population. The study shows that districts Panchkula, Faridabad and Gurgaon, were highly urbanized. The results obtained from processing of data are presented in the form of line graph, tables and choropleth maps.

Keywords: Urbanization, Urban Population, Emerging trends and Pattern.

Introduction:-

Basically urbanization is the transformation of the traditional agrarian society to the modern industrial economy. The rural population is attracted towards the towns and cities due to the employment opportunities and different facilities available in the cities/towns. For the understanding of urbanization process one should understand first what is an urban area? There is no particular definition of urban area; it kept on varying in different countries. But in India there are two main criteria to identify urban settlements. First; such areas which are having municipal council, corporation, notified town etc. are known as municipal towns in the census.

Second; such area which fulfill the following demographic and economic criteria i.e.

(i) Population of the area is more than 5000

(ii) Population density is 400 persons/sq km.

(iii) And at least 75% of male population is engaged in secondary or territory activities. are declared as urban areas.

Urbanization is one process which recorded a jump and attracted much attention (Julka et al., 1990). Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one (Datta, 2006: 1). Urbanization is the process through which rural areas transform into urban areas as agricultural pursuits common to villages into non-agricultural and corresponding change of behavioral patterns also takes place (Goel, 2012: 2). The rate and pattern of urban growth in any country is associated closely with its overall economic growth and its composition and direction (Heggade, 1998: 1).

Kingsley Davis has explained urbanization as process (Davis, 1962) of switch from spread out pattern of human settlements to one of concentration in urban centers. The demographic interpretation of the concept of urbanization relates it with a process by which the population of an area gets concentrated into urban places, and an increasing proportion becomes concentrated in the largest urban centre. The process of urbanization is a function of socio-economic changes that take place in a society through time (Goel, 2012: 2).

Objective:-

The main objective of the study are;

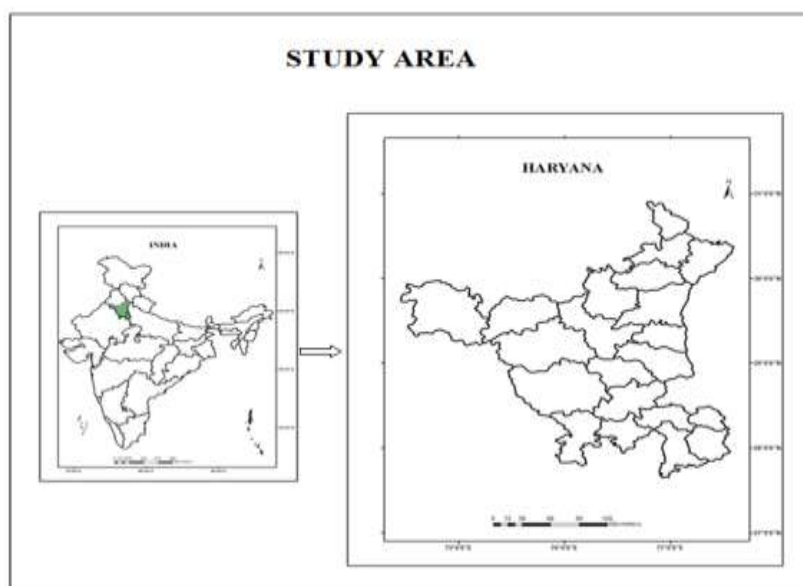
- To analyses the trends of urbanization from 1971 to 2011 in Haryana.
- Emerging Pattern of Urbanization in Haryana.

Study Area

The State of Haryana covers an area of about 44212 square km. It constitutes 1.44 percent of the total geographical area of the country. It extends from 27°39'00" to 30°55'51" north latitudes and from 74°27'80" east to 77°36'05" east longitudes. It is situated in the northwestern part of India and is a part of Indo-Gangetic plain. The states surrounding Haryana are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi. (Map. 1).

Concentrating the physical features, Haryana is bordered by the Shiwalik Hills in the northeast. In the east, the perennial river Yamuna makes boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. In the north, the seasonal river Ghaggar forms part of the boundary between Punjab and Haryana. The dry semi-arid region in the southwest and the west is penetrated by the Aravalli ranges, which finds extension in parts of Gurgaon, Rewari, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani and Jhajjar Districts.

Map - 1



Source: Based on India and Haryana map.

Data Sources and Methodology

The present study is mainly based on secondary data, which is collected from Census of India, Census of Haryana and Statistical Abstract of Haryana. The census year 2011 is selected for this study. The data has been processed, tabulated, analyzed and mapped using suitable statistical and cartographic techniques.

District wise spatial variation in urbanization, has been shown on maps by using choropleth method prepared in Arc GIS. Attributes has been calculated by using the following formulas:

- Levels of urbanization in Per cent = $\text{Urban Population} / \text{Total population} \times 100$

Results and Discussion:

While discussing about the trends of urbanization in Haryana since 1971 to 2011; the percent of urban population has increased from 17.66 to 34.90 respectively. It shows that in last four decades percent urbanization has doubled.

Table-1: Trends of Urban Population and its Growth in Haryana, 1971 - 2011

Years	Urban Population (per cent)	Growth Rate
1971	17.66	35.58
1981	21.88	59.47
1991	24.63	43.41
2001	28.92	50.52
2011	34.90	44.59

Source: Computed from Census of Haryana, 1971 – 2011.

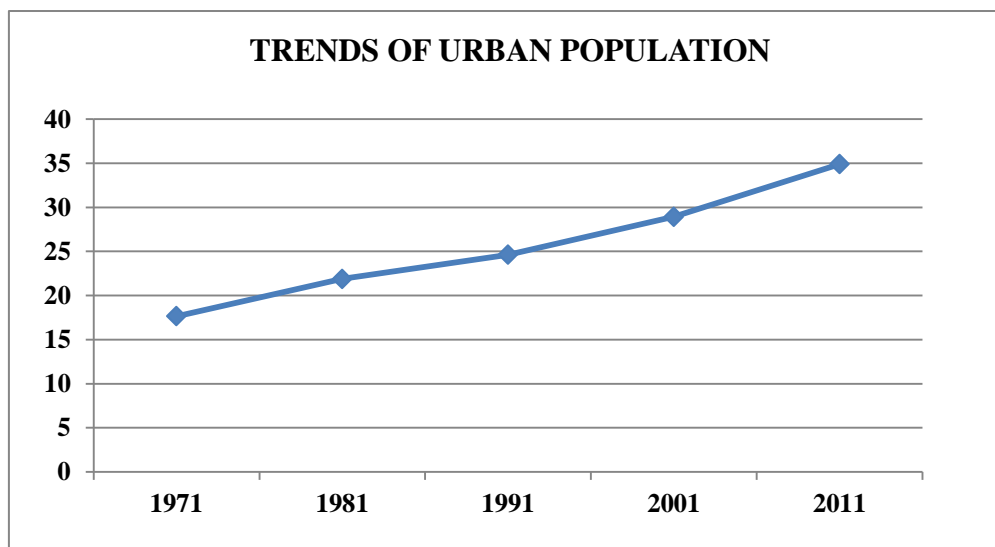


Figure - 1.

Basically this trend shows the change in type of economy. As in Haryana initially the agrarian economy dominated during 1971; but with the passage of time it changed into industrial based economy. So the process of urbanization was speed up (geared up). While analysing the growth rate of urban population since 1971 to 2011; the maximum growth rate was in 1981 i.e. 59.47%, which shows a rapid development in field of agriculture and hence the development of mandi towns in urbanization shows that it is more urbanised as compared to the national average. Means to say that the level of urbanisation in Haryana (2011) is 34.90 % while the national average is 31.16 % (table 1.1) and fig 1.1.

Patterns of Urbanization:

During the census of 2001 the urban population in Haryana was 28.92% and it increased upto 34.90% in 2011. Faridabad was highly urbanized and Mewat was at the lowest point in the census 2001 and 2011. To understand the process of urbanization it is necessary to focus on different social, economy, historical and political factors of particular region. If we see levels of urbanization in whole India it shows the lowest urbanization rate as compared to other states. But during this Haryana remained at the 14th place among other states i.e. 2001 and 2011 both.

For better understanding we will categories the levels of urbanization in Haryana for 2001 and 2011.

Table-2: Percentage of Urban Population, with male and female population (Haryana)

Districts	Urban Population (in percent) 2011			Urban Population (in percent) 2001		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Panchkula	55.8	53.2	46.8	44.48	53.9	46.1
Ambala	44.4	53.3	46.7	35.2	54	46
Yamunanagar	38.9	53.5	46.5	20	54	46
Kurukshetra	28.9	53.7	46.3	26.1	54.1	45.9
Kaithal	22	53	47	19.4	52.9	46.1
Karnal	30.2	52.9	47.1	27	54	46
Panipat	46	53.5	46.5	40.5	55	45
Sonipat	31.3	53.5	46.5	25.12	54	46
Jind	22.9	53.2	46.8	20.3	53.8	46.2
Fatehabad	19.1	52.6	47.4	17.6	53.2	46.8
Sirsa	24.6	52.8	47.2	26.3	53.3	46.7
Hisar	31.7	53.7	46.3	26	54	46
Bhiwani	19.7	53	47	19	54	46
Rohtak	42	53	47	35	53.7	46.3
Jhajjar	25.4	53.6	46.4	22	55	45
Mahendragarh	14.4	52.9	47.1	13	53	47
Rewari	25.9	53.4	46.6	18	54	46
Gurgaon	68.8	54.2	45.8	36	54	46
Mewat	11.4	52.4	47.6	07	53	47
Faridabad	79.5	53.4	46.6	60.8	55	45
Palwal	22.7	53.1	46.9	-	-	-

Source: Computed from Census of India, 2011 & Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2001 & 11.

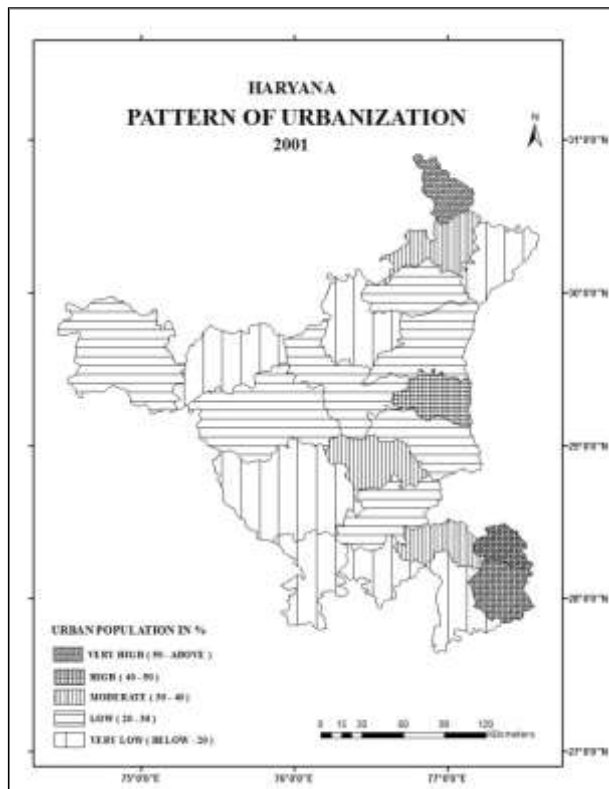
Table - 3: Categorization of Districts.

S. No.	Category	Districts in 2001	Districts in 2011
1.	Very High Urbanization (Above - 50%)	Panchkula, Faridabad	Panchkula, Faridabad. Gurugram
2.	High Urbanization (40 - 50)	Panipat	Panipat, Ambala, Rohtak,
3.	Moderate Urbanization (30- 40)	Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgram	Yamunanagar, Karnal, Sonipat, Hisar
4.	Low Urbanization (20 - 30)	Kurukshetra, Jind, Karnal, Sonipat, Sirsa, Hisar, Jhajjar	Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Jind, Sirsa, Jhajjar, Rewari, Palwal
5.	Very Low Urbanization (Below - 20)	Yamunanagar, Mewat Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendergarh, Kaithal,	Mewat, Fatehabad Mahendergarh, Bhiwani,

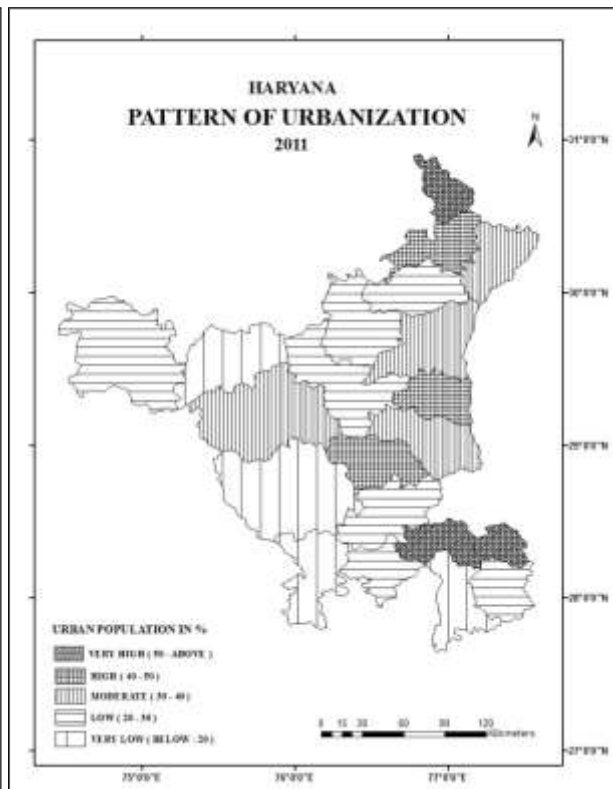
Source: Computed from Census of Haryana, 2001 & 2011

Map -2

Map -3



Source: Based on table 3.



Source: Based on table 3.

The comparative analysis is shown in map 2 for urbanisation in 2001 and map 3 for urbanization in 2011. During census year 2001; about districts having level of urbanisation below the state level i.e. 28.92% . And there are only six districts which were more urbanized than the state level. Panchkula and Faridabad are highly urbanised and having urbanisation more than 50%. In the state very poor urbanization exist in Yamunanagar, Kaithal, Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Mahendaragarh, Rewari and Mewat.

In 2001; seven districts i.e. Yamunanagar, Mewat, Fatehbad, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendergarh lie in the category of very low urbanization. This pattern show a noticable change and only 4 district are now in this category. These districts are Mewat, Fatehabad, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani.

In the category of low urbanization; there are seven districts during both census years and the district of Palwal (the newly created district) and Rewari shifted from very low urbanization to low urbanization.

In the category of moderate urbanisation; Gurugram lies in 2001 census however during the census year 2011 Gurugram is having very high percentage of urbanization i.e. more than 50%. In 2001 census Panipat was the singal state in category of high urbanization (40 % to 50%); But during 2011 census there are three districts (Rohtak, Ambala, Panipat) in this category.

Very high urbanization in 2001 census includes the district of Panchkula and Faridabad and during 2011 census there was one more addition i.e. Gurugram.

During census year 2011; the highly urbanized districts are Panchkula, Gurugram and Faridabad. Very low level of urbanization, Bhiwani and Fatehabad. After seeing all the categories of percent urbanization show a positive change in Haryana from 2001 to 2011.

Conclusion:

The main purpose of the study is to analyses the trends of urbanization in Haryana since 1971 to 2011. These trends shows a continuous up gradation in percent urbanization from 17.66 % 34.90 % respectively. Maximum growth rate is during 1981, other than this there is a positive growAth rate in every decade.

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