



# Emerging Urbanization Trends & Challenges In Haryana: An Analysis

Dr. Reetu Chaudhary Govt Girls College Rewari (Haryana)

## ABSTRACT

This paper is based on secondary data and information that explains Haryana's development, conditions, issues and growing urbanization from 2001 to 2011 data. The degree of urbanization in a country has a significant impact on its development and prosperity. Urbanization is the movement of people from rural to urban regions. According to statistics, urbanization results from a growing percentage of people living in areas classified as urban, mostly due to net rural-to-urban migration. Rapid urbanization leads to haphazard and unplanned growth, making increasing urbanization and urban agglomeration the greatest challenge of the twenty-first century. This study aims to explain the extent and kind of urbanization in Haryana throughout time.

Keywords: Urbanization, Prosperity, Haphazard, Agglomeration, Unplanned

## INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, urbanization has spread like wildfire and is regarded as the primary driver of societal change. It is in charge of the area in question's growth as well as its concerns. Due to advancement chances and better health, education, and livelihood facilities, urban areas continue to be the preferred destination for millions of rural dwellers. In addition to immediately guaranteeing a high standard of living for their citizens, metropolitan areas generate capital and skills that support the country's economy. Better living conditions are made possible by the rapidly growing urban population. An indicator of the shift from traditional rural economies to contemporary industrial ones is urbanization. Urbanization is a result of the socioeconomic shifts that occur in society throughout time. 34.88% of Haryana's population lives in urban areas as compared to India, which is 31.16%. An important measure of a region's progress is its level of literacy. Development is shown by the sex ratio. The degree of urbanization development is shown by urban workers. An indicator of the shift from traditional rural economies to contemporary industrial ones is urbanization. According to Davis (1965), there is a progressive concentration of people in metropolitan areas. Urbanization, according to Kingsley Davis (1962), is the process of moving from a dispersed pattern of human settlements to one of concentration in urban centers. As a country transitions from an agrarian to an industrial civilization, it goes through a limited cycle (Davis and Golden, 1954).

## Urbanization in Haryana

The State of Haryana makes up 1.3% of the nation, or 44,212 Square Kilometres. The state had 68 villages, 80 statutory towns, 74 census towns, 74 subdistricts, and 21 districts as of the 2011 Census. According to the 2011 census, Haryana has a slightly higher percentage of its inhabitants living in cities (34.88%) than the national average (31.16%) out of all 28 Indian states. With a higher percentage of its inhabitants living in cities than the national average, Haryana comes in ninth place among states. 78.5 lakh, or 95.15%, of the 82.5 lakh urban residents who were added to the state between 1901 and 2011 lived after independence. Of this, more than half (47.7 lakh) was added only in the previous.

New urban centers emerged as a result of the extensive expansion of administrative and developmental activity. Thus, Haryana's urban population grew by 35.58% throughout the 1961–71 decadal period, continuing the pace of urban growth in the state. During 1971–81, the state's urbanization momentum accelerated further as a result of extensive administrative and developmental efforts that gave rise to new administrative centers. In Haryana, the number of towns surveyed increased from 2001 to 2011, indicating a trend toward urbanization.

## District-wise Map of Haryana



**Table 1. 1 Number of Statutory and Census Towns in Haryana as per 2001 & 2011 Census**

Statutory Towns		Census Towns	
2001	2011	2001	2011
84	80	22	74

Source: Census of India (2001) & Census of India (2011), Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana

## Urban Pattern in Haryana 2001 vs. 2011

### Urban Pattern in Haryana 2001

The agricultural economy's subsistence status was linked to Haryana's low rate of urbanization in the 1990s. Following the refugees' migration and camp settlement, Haryana's cities and towns began to flourish as a result of urbanization. Due to industrialization, Gurgaon, Hisar, Sirsa, Jind, Bhiwani, and Sonipat had more urbanization by 1991 than other Haryana districts. The urban population of Haryana increased by roughly 21 lakh people in 2001, resulting in a 50.82% decennial growth rate. In 2001, the percentage of people living in cities rose to 28.23%. The urban population of Haryana increased by over 27 lakh people during the first ten years of the twenty-first century (2001–2011), marking a decennial growth rate of 44.25%.

Table 1.2 below reflects seven districts namely Panchkula, Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Faridabad have established very high urbanization, followed closely by the well-urbanized districts of Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonipat, Hisar and Sirsa. The districts Kaithal, Jind, Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Rewari and Palwal have been moderately urbanized areas whereas only two districts, Mahendergarh and Mewat, registered low urbanization. The district-wise map reveals that the whole northern and eastern strip of the state except Sonipat district show a higher ratio of urban population because of development in manufacturing activities, good educational institutions, amusement sources and high-quality residential sectors. In the western part of Haryana, Hisar and Sirsa districts have also come forward with the development of heavy steel industries and other activities supported by the agricultural economy.

The process of urbanization in India and the cities of other parts of the world has been sufficiently illuminated by several writers from many fields. Since the ancient globe reflects its historic past, "urban planning" has evolved. The "Indus Civilization" of ancient India and European medieval towns provide insight into the world's illustrious history of urbanization. In India, industry, which has developed over several successive periods, is intimately linked to urbanization. Bhagat, R.B. (2011) talks about India's growing urbanization trend. In some parts of India, he lays out a cause-and-effect relationship that supports the expansion and development of urbanization.

He also makes a correlation between India's urbanization trend and the availability of basic facilities. Urbanization, sub-urbanization, counter-urbanization, and re-urbanization have all been studied in some European locations by Champion, T. (2001). The author has attempted to tie urbanization to counter-urbanization, re-urbanization, and sub-urbanization in this context, as well as the probable consequences of each. The urban agenda for urbanization in India has been covered by Kundu, Deboline, Samanta, and Dibyendu (2011). Numerous urban concerns have been covered in this agenda, along with potential solutions

and recommendations to help with the issues that urban infrastructure, government, and investment are facing.

**Table 1.2 Haryana Growth of urban population as percent to total population by districts, 2001-2011**

Districts	2001	2011
Panchkula	44.49	55.81
Ambala	35.2	44.38
Yamuna Nagar	37.73	38.94
Kurukshetra	26.11	28.95
Kaithal	19.39	21.97
Karnal	26.15	30.21
Panipat	40.53	46.05
Sonapat	25.15	31.27
Jind	20.3	22.9
Fatehabad	17.36	19.06
Sirsa	26.28	24.65
Hisar	25.9	31.74
Bhiwani	18.97	19.66
Rohtak	35.06	42.04
Jhajjar	22.17	25.39
Mahendragarh	13.49	14.41
Rewari	17.79	25.93
Gurgaon	35.58	68.82
Mewat	7.51	11.39
Faridabad	77.8	79.51
Palwal	19.18	22.69
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>28.23</b>	<b>33.66</b>

Source: Census of India (2001) & Census of India (2011), Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana

### Urban Pattern in Haryana 2011

Along with Jhajjar and Rewari, the cities of Panchkula, Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Rohtak, Gurgaon, and Faridabad retained their places from the 2001 census in 2011. In 2011, the districts of Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat, Hisar, and Sirsa had a sharp rise in urbanization. While Kaithal, Jind, Fatehbad, Bhiwani, and Palwal saw moderate urbanization, Mahendergarh and Mewat are still plagued by low levels of urbanization. By 2011, neighbouring districts had also become more urbanized due to business-friendly regulations, real estate, and manufacturing facilities.

The state's northern and eastern districts have seen a greater amount of urbanization over the past ten years, according to the district-by-district map. This may be due to the existence of former cantonment areas and manufacturing hubs, such as the textile and oil refineries in Panipat, the paper mills in Yamuna Nagar and National Fertilizer Ltd., and the scientific instrument and sports items industry in Ambala, which draw people from nearby rural areas looking for work.

According to the 2011 Census, Faridabad had the largest percentage of the urban population (79.51%), which makes sense given that it is the only city in the state with a population of one million or more and serves as Haryana's industrial center. Its proximity to New Delhi, the nation's capital, in-migration from other regions, and the development of several industries are the likely reasons why it has the highest degree of urbanization

of any district in the state. With 68.82% urbanization, Gurugram is the second most urbanized district in Haryana. This is mostly because of its proximity to the National Capital, particularly the Indira Gandhi International Airport, and its growth as a major hub for IT and ITES. Due to its proximity to Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana, Panchkula had the third-highest urban population (55.81%). A significant influx of skilled workers from other regions of the state and the nation was caused by the overflow of Chandigarh's urban population, the state government's plans to make Panchkula a planned city similar to Chandigarh, and its growth as the administrative and educational hub of Haryana.

Eleven districts are characterized by a moderate proportion of the urban population in Haryana. In decreasing order of the proportion of urban population, these are Panipat (46.05%), Ambala (44.38%), Rohtak (42.04%), Yamuna Nagar (38.94%), Hisar (31.74%), Sonipat (31.27%), Karnal (30.21%), Kaithal (21.97%), Kurukshetra (28.95%), Rewari (25.93%), and Jhajjar (25.39%) districts. A moderate but relatively high proportion of the urban population in Yamuna Nagar, Ambala, Rohtak and Panipat can be associated with their respective locations along the major transport routes like Grand Truck Road (N.H. 1) and N.H. 10 as well as the high concentration of industries located in these districts. The remaining seven districts are attributed with a slightly lower but still moderate proportion of urban population due to their location along major transport routes - Hisar along N.H. 10; Sonipat, Karnal and Kurukshetra along N.H. 1; Rewari along N.H. 8; and Jhajjar along N.H. 71A; establishment of small and medium scale industries, especially agro-based industries.

Seven districts are characterised by the low proportion of the urban population in Haryana - Sirsa (24.65%), Jind (22.90%), Palwal (22.69%), Bhiwani (19.66%), Fatehabad (19.06%), Mahendragarh (14.41%), and Mewat (11.39%). The lowest proportion of the urban population was recorded in Mewat district (11.38%), followed by Mahendragarh (14.41%), Fatehabad (19.06%), and Bhiwani (19.66%) districts which are all characterised by highly subsistence nature of agriculture by absorbing an overwhelming majority of the people as agricultural labor, low level of industrial development and diversification of the economy, less developed transportation and communication network, and their peripheral location for the national and state capitals. Hence, these are the areas that are industrially undeveloped and economically backward.

## CONCLUSION

Haryana is a rural state in the nation, with only 34.9% of its people residing in cities. Haryana's economy is primarily cantered on agriculture, which contributes to its low level of urbanization. The district of Faridabad is highly urbanized. In 2001, the population was 77.8%, while in 2011, it was 79.5%. In 2001, just 35.4% of Gurgaon district's population lived in urban areas; however, this percentage rapidly quickly, reaching 68.8% in 2011. The high degree of urbanization in Panchkula and Gurgaon is a result of industrial development. Panchkula is close to the state capital area, while Gurgaon is in the National Capital Region. Mewat district's urbanization rate is low, at 7.54 percent in 2001 and 11.4% in 2011. The districts of Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, and Yamuna Nagar are moderately urbanized. Because of their remote location, harsh environment, and inadequate accessibility to the national capital region, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Bhiwani, and Mahendragarh have low levels of urbanization. Due to migration to other districts, Sirsa district's level of urbanization decreased

between 2001 and 2011. Mewat district has the greatest sex ratio. In 2001, it was 892, and in 2011, it was 907. The district has a disproportionately Muslim population. Because many marriages are permitted in the Muslim community, the birth rate is higher than in other communities.

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