

Level of Urbanization in Haryana: An Inter-district Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The state of Haryana, India's urban population growth patterns are examined spatiotemporally in this study. Understanding the dynamics of urban population increase at a regional level is essential for efficient urban planning and policy creation, as fast urbanization is a prevalent occurrence worldwide. This study examines the patterns and factors influencing the increase in the urban population in Haryana over a given time period using data from the census and techniques from spatial analysis. The study looks at how urban population growth is distributed spatially across several districts and pinpoints the main causes of growth rate discrepancies. This research delves into the ways that infrastructure development, urban proximity, and socioeconomic factors affect the expansion of the urban population in Haryana. With notable district-level variations, the state's share of urban population grew twofold between 1951 and 2011 (from 17.07 percent in 1951 to 34.88 percent in 2011). In 1951, Faridabad had the lowest percentage of urban population (6.24%), while Ambala had the highest percentage (37.19%). However, Faridabad is currently the most urbanized district with the biggest percentage of its population (79.51%) due to its rise as the industrial hub of Haryana. On the other hand, Mewat is the state's least urbanized district, with only 11.39 percent of its residents residing in urban areas. Thus, the present study aims to give the spatiotemporal analysis of the urban population of Haryana. It was based on data from the 1971–2011 census.

Keywords: Urban Population Growth, Spatio-temporal Analysis, Haryana.

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization, or the growing concentration of people in urban regions, is a sign of the transition from traditional agricultural economies to modern industrial ones (Davis, 1965). The process of shifting from a dispersed to an urbanized pattern of human habitation is known as urbanization, according to Davis (1962). A nation goes through a restricted process as it shifts from an agricultural to an industrial culture (Davis & Golden, 1954).

Urbanization, as defined by statistics, is the process by which the proportion of people living in regions designated as urban increases, primarily due to net rural-to-urban migration. The level of urbanization is the percentage of the population that resides in towns and cities. According to the 2011 Census of India, 34.88 percent of people in Haryana reside in urban areas, compared to 31.16 percent of Indians nationwide.

Urbanization is a complex socioeconomic phenomenon that includes adjustments to the composition, demographics, and behavior of society. This study aims to clarify the trends and patterns of urban growth in the state of Haryana over different time periods, while also identifying regional differences. The entire study is supported by secondary data that was acquired from numerous census publications. The spatiotemporal pattern has been shown using appropriate mapping tools and numerical techniques. The research claims that as a result of more permissive industrial policies, the state's urban population share is continuously rising. Furthermore, the state and the national capital region share a significant portion of the state's landmass (Sharma & Kumar, 2017).

The entire analysis is based on secondary sources of data that were obtained from the Municipal Corporation, the Town and Country Planning Department, the Haryana Space Application Center, Hisar, and many public and unpublished records of the Census of India locations. This analysis shows that a city such as the Hisar Cantonment Zone and a part of Hisar Bir would grow almost totally as its population increases in the absence of any physical or infrastructural limitations. The main drivers of Hisar's urban expansion are health care, education, and industrialization. The city is growing northward along the Sirsa and Chandigarh Roads and eastward along the Delhi Road.

STUDY AREA

The states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand abut Haryana to the north, Uttar Pradesh to the east, Rajasthan to the west, and Delhi to the south. Haryana is located in the rich plains of northern India.

The topography of the state is made up of metropolitan areas, semi-arid areas, and lush agricultural areas. Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab and a Union Territory, serves as the capital of Haryana. One of India's best-planned cities, Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab and Haryana's administration, legislature, and judiciary. Haryana's economy is strong and centered on the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors. Because of its tremendous agricultural output, especially in the production of wheat, rice, sugarcane, and cotton, the state is referred to as the "Granary of India". With major contributions from industries including auto manufacturing, IT and IT-enabled services, textiles, and pharmaceuticals, Haryana also boasts a robust industrial base. In the last few decades, Haryana has seen a sharp increase in urbanization, with a number of its cities emerging as important industrial and economic centers. One of India's top financial and technological hubs, Gurgaon (formerly called Gurugram) is home to several IT firms and multinational organizations. Other well-known cities in Haryana are Hisar, Rohtak, Faridabad, and Karnal. The population of Haryana is diverse, consisting of many linguistic, religious, and ethnic groups. Hindus make up the bulk of the population, followed by Sikhs and Muslims. The two most common languages spoken in the state are Hindi and Haryanvi. Haryana's traditional music, dance, art, and festivals are hallmarks of its rich cultural past. With the state government investing in the construction of educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and infrastructure, Haryana has achieved notable advancements in both education and healthcare. Numerous reputable colleges, universities, and research facilities are located inside the state.

Objectives

The present study has the following two aim:

- i. To explain Haryana's urban population trend;
- ii. To examine the state's spatial urbanization patterns.

Database & Methodology

Secondary sources, like census publications and occasionally published records from the Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana, Chandigarh, and the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi, are the main sources of statistics on the urban population. The current study cover during which time reliable and consistent data on a variety of demographic traits and problems associated with urbanization in Haryana are available during 2011. The two main methodological techniques utilized to comprehend this activity and derive actionable conclusions are percentage and ratio.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

One of India's 28 states, Haryana, has a somewhat larger percentage of its population (34.88%) residing in urban areas than the country as a whole (31.16%), according to the 2011 census. (Reference Table 1). Haryana is now rated ninth among states where the proportion of population living in urban areas is higher than the national average. The percentage of the population living in urban areas has been rising quickly, particularly in the post-Independence era, despite the extremely slow rate of urbanization, particularly in the pre-Independence era. 78.5 lakh, or 95.15 percent, of the 82.5 lakh new urban population that the state witnessed between 1901 and 2011 were added between 1951 and 2011. More than half (47.7 lakh) were added only in the last two decades, from 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011. While the proportion of the population living in cities went from 17.07 percent in 1951 to 17.23 percent in 1961, the number of people living in cities jumped by an astounding 3.39 lakh between 1951 and 1961 (Census of India, 1951-2011).

This increase in absolute terms was around 2.5 times more than the total growth in the urban population (1.32 lakh people) throughout the four decades leading up to independence (1901– 1941). There was a surge in activity in Haryana between 1961 and 1971. The state was formally admitted as a state on November 1, 1966. As a result, the state's bureaucracy, general public, and leadership all became more ardent and enthusiastic. They conveyed their revitalized faith in the advancement of the state. The upshot of the vast expansion of administrative and developmental activity was the emergence of new urban centers. Haryana's urban population increased by 35.58% between 1961 and 1971, accounting for 46.5 thousand more persons living in cities than in 1921 (Census of India, 1971). The state's urbanization momentum picked up even more speed between 1971 and 2001, when new administrative centers sprang from significant increases in development and administration. The total number of people living in cities in the state in 1951 was 9.6 lakh, which was somewhat less than the 10.5 lakh more people who did so throughout this decade. Over the 1981–1991 decade, the state's urban population grew by 43.41 percent, reaching 40.5 lakh. Furthermore, the proportion of the population that lives in cities increased, going from 21.88 percent in 1981 to 24.63 percent in 2011 (Table 1). Due mostly to population additions, Haryana's urban population increased by around 21 lakh individuals

between 1991 and 2001, achieving a decennial growth rate of 50.82 percent. The proportion of people residing in cities increased from 24.63% in 1991 to 28.52%. (Reference Table 1). In the first ten years of the twenty-first century, Haryana's urban population increased by around 27 lakh, translating into a decennial growth rate of 44.25 percent (Census of India, 1951-2011).

SPATIAL PATTERN OF URBANIZATION: 2011

High Level of Urban Population

There are three districts in Haryana out of 21 that stand out for having a high urbanization rate. The highest proportion of people living in urban areas is found in the Faridabad district (79.44 percent). Faridabad, the industrial hub of Haryana, is the only city in the state with a million or more residents. There are various reasons why the state has the highest level of urbanization of any district, including its closeness to New Delhi, the capital of the country, national migration, and the establishment of several industries. Gurgaon is the second most urbanized district in Haryana, with 68.82 percent of the entire land being covered by urbanization. Gurgaon is the state's fastest-growing metropolis because of its close proximity to the capital, especially the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi, and its development as the state's leading information technology hub. The urbanization rate in the Gurgaon district more than doubled in ten years, from 35.58 percent in 2001 to 68.82 percent in 2011. No other state district has had such a striking increase in its urban population. The district of Panchkula, which is situated in the state's far north, has the third-highest urban population percentage (54.87 percent). This can be ascribed to several things, such as the state government's supportive policies for developing Panchkula as a planned city akin to Chandigarh; its proximity to Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana; and the overflow of urban population from Chandigarh (Census of India, 2011). The multipurpose city of Panchkula has grown significantly as a result of Chandigarh's location, the relocation of government offices, and the construction of major buildings (Census of India, 2011).

Moderate Level of Urban Population

Of the 21 districts in Haryana, 11 have a sizable proportion of their population residing in cities. The percentage of the population living in urban areas is listed in decreasing order for the districts of Panipat (45.97%), Ambala (44.38%), Rohtak (42.02%), Yamunanagar (38.94%), Hisar (31.73%), Sonapat (30.52%), Karnal (30.27%), Kaithal (30.27%), Kurukshetra (28.93%), Rewari (25.82%), and Jhajjar (25.39%). Of these eleven districts, four have larger urban population shares than the state average (34.79 per cent): Panipat (45.97%), Ambala (44.38%), Rohtak (42.02%), and Yamunanagar (38.94%). Due to transportation routes, industries, and multi-functional hubs, certain districts have a reasonably large urban population, while the remaining seven districts have smaller populations because of their locations, corporate headquarters, and small and medium-sized industries (Map 1).

Low Level of Urban Population

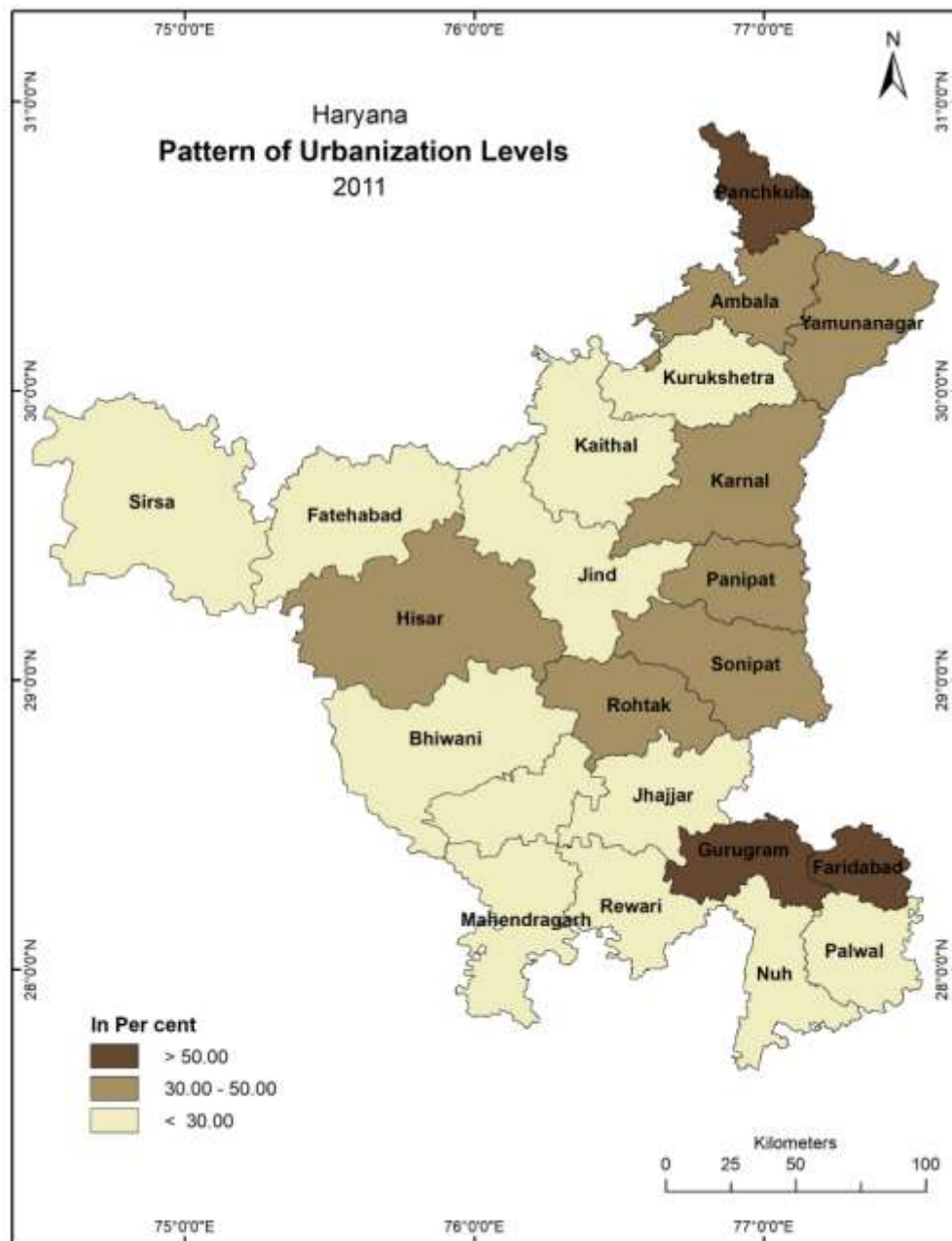
Out of the 21 districts in Haryana, seven stand out for having a low proportion of urban population. These are located in Jind (22.82%) in central Haryana, Palwal (22.65%), Mahendragarh (14.43%), and Mewat (11.38%) in southern Haryana, and Sirsa (24.75%), Fatehabad (19.04%), and Bhiwani (19.80%) in western Haryana. The Mewat district has the lowest recorded percentage of urban population (11.38%) because of the social conservatism of the Muslim community, which is the majority in this region. In order of choice are the districts of Bhiwani (18.97%), Fatehabad (19.04%), and Mahendragarh (14.43%). The bulk of the population works in agricultural labor in these districts' highly subsistence agriculture, which sets them apart from other districts. Other characteristics include their remote location from state and federal capitals, their low level of industrial development, and their lack of economic diversification. Consequently, they are the places that are economically poor and underdeveloped (Map 1).

Table 1: Pattern of Urbanization in Haryana, 2011

Sr. No.	Districts	Urban Population (In %)
1.	Ambala	44.38
2.	Bhiwani	19.66
3.	Faridabad	79.51
4.	Fatehabad	19.06
5.	Gurgaon	68.82
6.	Hisar	31.74
7.	Jhajjar	25.39
8.	Jind	22.90
9.	Kaithal	21.97
10.	Karnal	30.21
11.	Kurukshetra	28.95

12.	Mahendragarh	14.41
13.	Mewat	11.39
14.	Palwal	22.69
15.	Panchkula	55.81
16.	Panipat	46.05
17.	Rewari	25.93
18.	Rohtak	42.04
19.	Sirsa	24.65
20.	Sonipat	31.27
21.	Yamunanagar	38.94
Haryana		34.88

Source: Census of India, 2011



Source: Based on table 1

Map 1

CONCLUSION

Out of all 28 states in India, Haryana has a slightly higher percentage of its population living in urban areas (34.88%) than the national average (31.16%) according to the 2011 census. Currently ranked ninth among states with a higher share of urban population than the national average is Haryana. Even though the rate of urbanization has been extremely sluggish, notably in the pre-Independence era, the share of the people living in urban areas has been rapidly growing, especially in the post-Independence era. The state's urban population growth reversed course after independence, going from an earlier slow rate of increase to a rapid rate. Between 1951 and 2011, the urban population of Haryana grew by 95.15 percent; the past two decades, 1991–2001 and 2001–2011, saw the most of this expansion. The largest urban population is found in Faridabad, followed by Gurgaon, Panchkula, Panipat, Ambala, Rohtak, and Yamunanagar. Attracting in-migration are the districts of Fatehabad, Palwal, Mahendragarh, and Bhiwani, which are hubs of trade, industry, and commerce. With 13.49% of the population in 2001, Mahendragarh continued to be the least urbanized district during the post-Independence era.

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