



Analysis Of The Urbanisation Pattern In Haryana In 2011

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Received: 15/02/2023

Revised: 27/02/2023

Accepted: 15/03/2023

Abstract:

The urban population of Haryana was 88.2 lakh in 2011. Haryana experienced a significant increase in urbanisation level from 28.92 percent in 2001 to 34.88 percent in the next census enumeration in 2011, resulting in a decadal change of 5.95 percent. Faridabad district has the highest urban population as a percentage of the total population, with 79.51 percent. Additionally, it accounts for 16.27 percent of the state's total urban population. The region of Mewat has the lowest urban population percentage due to the dominance of social traditionalists among the Muslim community in this area. Panipat district has the highest urban density, with 6995.40 persons per sq. km. Among the 21 districts, it is worth noting that 3 districts in Haryana exhibit a relatively lower level of urban density. These districts primarily revolve around agricultural activity. Mewat has the lowest urban density in the state, historically it is a backward and underdeveloped area. The present study aims to describe the spatial pattern of urbanisation in Haryana. The data is derived from the census conducted in 2011.

Key Words: Urbanisation, district, hierarchy, agriculture, industrial hub, partition.

INTRODUCTION:

Urbanization broad event that takes put in various locations over the Soil. It could be a spatial marvel that gives rise to diverse designs on the Earth's surface, forming the social scene. This paper looks at the design of urbanization. This Paper centers essentially on conducting district-level examination of spatial design. The level of urbanization is used to decide the urbanization design.

The level of urbanization is decided by the rate of the overall population living in urban regions. The rate of urbanisation demonstrates the rate alter within the extent of the urban population to the overall populace over a particular period. Hence, the level of urbanization can fluctuate in any case of the overall populace dwelling in urban zones. Put simply, urbanisation is the extent of individuals living in urban regions compared to the full populace. Urbanization may be a broad event that takes put in different parts of the world. It could be a spatial marvel that gives rise to different designs on the Earth's surface, forming the social scene. This paper analyzes the current state of urbanization in Haryana. It underscores the spatial structure of urbanization and the uneven dissemination of towns and cities within the state. The most center of this Paper will be a point by point examination of spatial design at a micro-level. This paper examines key aspects of urbanisation:

1. Level of urbanization.

Objectives

The study aims to analyse the spatial pattern of urbanisation in Haryana in 2011.

Data and Research Methodology:

We will utilise secondary sources of data. The secondary data will be sourced from a wide range of governmental and non-governmental agencies, publications, and web sites. The primary reliance in this matter will be on Census of India. We will utilise a range of statistical and cartographic techniques to meet the needs of the current study.

Study Area

Haryana state is chosen as an investigation zone for research work. it is situated between the 27°39' to 30° 55'05 North Latitudes and 74° 27' 08 to 77° 36' 05 East Longitudes. On the suggestion of the Sardar Hukam Singh Parliamentary board of trustees, Haryana state appear on 1 November, 1966 as seventeenth territory of India. The Chandigarh city in the association region Chandigarh, works as capital of Haryana and Punjab.

The commission gave its report on 31 may, 1966. As indicated by this report at that point areas of Hisar, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon, Ambala, Rohtak, and Karnal, Jind were to be a piece of the new territory of Haryana. In any case, at present it

has the most current shaped region is Charkhi Dadri on 18 September 2016. As present Haryana with 22 locale, is a state in the northern area of India. The state outskirts with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh toward the north and Rajasthan toward the west and south. The waterway Yamuna characterizes its eastern outskirt with Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Haryana additionally encompasses Delhi on three sides, shaping the northern, western and southern outskirts of Delhi. Subsequently, an enormous zone of Haryana is incorporated into the National Capital Region. Geologically it is perhaps the littlest territory of India spread more than 44212 km² region and records 1.37 percent of nation's absolute zone.

Level of urbanization:

The level of urbanisation is determined by the proportion of the population living in urban areas compared to the total population of the state. In other words, urbanisation measures the concentration of people in urban zones. Haryana is one of the states with a higher level of urbanisation compared to the national average. Haryana experienced a significant increase in urbanisation levels between 2001 and 2011. During this period, the urbanisation rate rose from 28.92 percent to 34.88 percent, representing a decadal change of “5.95 percent. At the national level, urbanisation brings about various dimensions of change. India experienced a significant increase in urbanisation levels from 27.81 percent in 2001 to 31.16 percent in the 2011 census enumeration report, reflecting a decadal change of 3.35 percent (census of India, 2011).

The level of urbanisation at the district level in 2011. Two indicators that represent the level of urbanisation are the percentage of urban population to total population and the percentage of urban population to total urban population of the state. It is clear that Faridabad district has the highest urban population as a percentage of the total population (79.51 percent), with 16.27 percent of the state's urban population. It is accompanied by Gurugram district, where the level of urbanisation stands at 68.82 percent. It demonstrates the significant improvement at both the state and national level. Nevertheless, Haryana exhibits a greater degree of urbanisation compared to the national average.

District wise Level of Urban Population in Haryana During 2011

Sr. No.	District/state	Urban Population as Percent to Total Population	Urban Population as percent to Total Urban Population of State
1	Mewat	11.39	1.40
2	Mehendragarh	14.41	1.50
3	Fatehabad	19.06	2.03
4	Bhiwani	19.66	2.64
5	Kaithal	21.97	3.63
6	Palwal	22.69	2.68
7	Jind	22.90	2.67
8	Sirsa	24.65	3.46
9	Jhajjar	25.39	2.75
10	Rewari	25.93	5.13
11	Kurukshetra	28.94	6.26
12	Karnal	30.21	3.16
13	Sonapat	31.27	5.14
14	Hisar	31.74	3.61
15	Yamunanagar	38.94	5.05
16	Rohtak	42.04	5.66
17	Ambala	44.38	11.79
18	Panipat	46.05	5.35
19	Panchkula	55.81	6.28
20	Gurgaon	68.82	3.54
21	Faridabad	79.51	16.27
22	Haryana	34.88	100.00

Source:- Computed from the Census of India (2011), primary census abstract, Haryana series 7, table- A5-A8, directorate of census operations, Haryana.

The table above represents the level of urbanisation in Haryana during 2011. The state has been divided into three categories based on the average level of urbanisation in each area. Mewat district in Haryana has the lowest urban population as a percentage of the total population (11.39 percent).

- 1. High Level of Urbanization:-**In this category level of urban population as percent to total population is found more than 50 percent.
- 2. Moderate Level of Urbanization:-**In this category Level of urban population as percent to total population ranges from 25 percent to 50 percent.
- 3. Low Level of Urbanization:-**In this category Level of urban population as percent to total population is found below 25 percent.

3.2.1 Districts with High Level of Urbanization (over 50 percent): Among the 21 districts in Haryana, Faridabad, Gurugram, and Panchkula stand out due to their high level of urbanisation. The region of Faridabad has experienced the highest level of urbanisation, with an urban population of 79.51 percent. Faridabad is recognised as the industrial hub of Haryana and stands as the only million plus city in the state. Its strategic location in the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi has contributed to its rapid urbanisation, making it one of the most developed districts in the state. The high level of industrialization has attracted a significant influx of population to this area. Gurugram district has a high level of urbanisation, making it the second most urbanised area in Haryana. Gurugram is a rapidly growing city in the state due to its proximity to the National Capital, particularly the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi, as well as its development as a hub of information technology in the state. From 2001 to 2011, the level of urbanisation in Gurugram district saw a significant increase, going from 35.58 percent to 68.82 percent, according to the Census of India, 2011.

Panchkula district, located in the northern part of the state, has the third highest urban population. This is a direct outcome of its proximity to Chandigarh, which serves as the shared capital of Punjab and Haryana. In addition, the rapid growth of the urban population from Chandigarh has led to the state government's efforts to develop Panchkula as a planned city similar to Chandigarh. This includes relocating government offices from Chandigarh to Panchkula by constructing large buildings in the city. The location of the old cantonment at Chandi Mandir has also contributed to the city's development as a multi-functional hub, encompassing administrative, educational, and service sectors. As a result, Panchkula has experienced a significant increase in its urban population. Panchkula is witnessing a significant influx of professionals from different parts of the state and the country as a whole.

Districts with moderate Level of Urbanization (25 -50 percent)

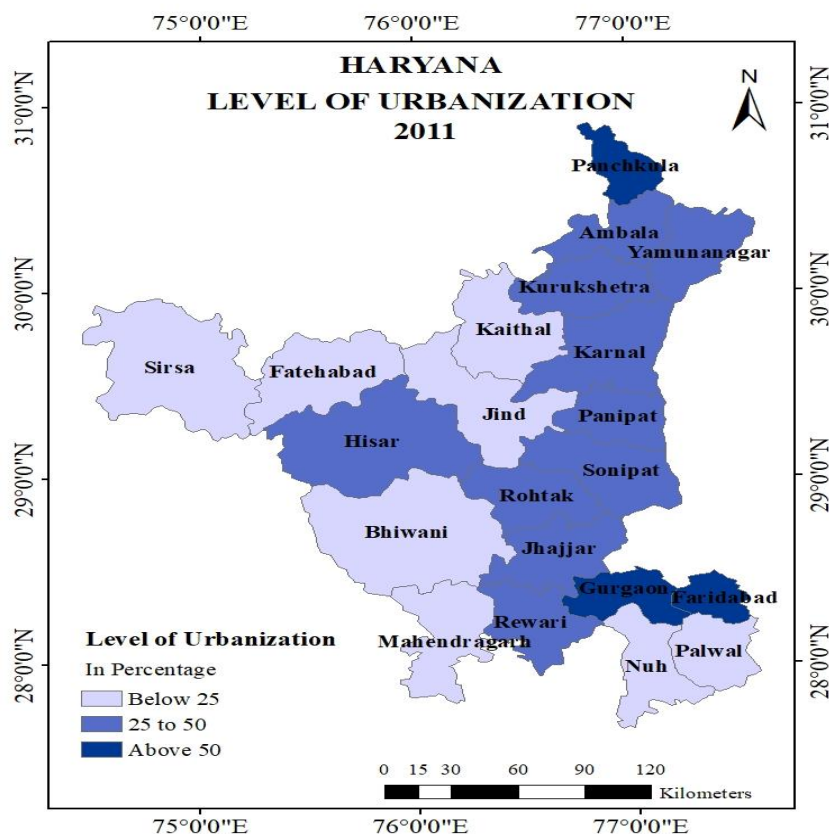
Out of the absolute 21 areas, 11 locales are portrayed by moderate level of urbanization in Haryana. In diminishing request of level of urbanization, these are Panipat, Ambala, Rohtak, Yamunanagar, Hisar, Sonipat, Karnal, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Rewari and Jhajjar, district. Out of 11 regions, Panipat (46.05) percent, Ambala (44.38) percent, Rohtak (42.04) percent, and Yamunanagar (38.94) percent are credited with level of urbanization more than the state normal (34.88) percent.

A moderate yet generally high level of urbanization in these areas might be related with their area along the significant vehicle courses like N.H. 1 and N.H.10; high convergence of enterprises in these areas built up the urban communities/urban agglomerations as urban focuses of multi-useful character. The staying seven regions are credited with level of urbanization which not exactly the state normal (34.88) percent. Be that as it may, their area along real vehicle growth, (by means of, Hisar along N.H.10; Sonipat, Karnal and Kurukshetra along N.H.1; Rewari along N.H.8; and Jhajjar along N.H.71A) transport system of improvement with this area economic condition growth advancement of these areas homes, official sector as urban focuses of multi-useful character; and foundation of little and medium scale ventures, particularly agro-based businesses are the components which favoured moderate degree of urbanization in these locale.

Districts with Low Level of Urbanization (Below 25 percent)

Out of the aggregate of 21 locales, 8 regions are described by low level of urbanization in Haryana. These are Sirsa, Fatehabad and Bhiwani in western Haryana Jind, Palwal, Mahendragarh, and Mewat in southern Haryana. The most minimal level of urban populace was recorded in the region of Mewat (11.39 percent) as a result of the social traditionalists of Muslim individuals who command in this region. It is trailed by Mahendragarh (14.41 percent), Fatehabad (19.06 percent) and Bhiwani (19.66 percent), near location village. These areas sprawl agriculture land with farmer people by agriculture land used nature of farming which retains a share of the individuals as rural work; low degree of mechanical advancement; low level of expansion of economy; less created transportation and correspondence organize; and their fringe area as for the national and state capitals. Subsequently, these are not the near about NCR area which are mechanically immature and monetarily in reverse.

Extensively, as far as the level of urbanization in Haryana, north-eastern and south eastern pieces of Haryana are more urbanized than north-western and south-western Haryana. Since, every one of the areas that have high level of urbanization (over 38 percent) are arranged in these pieces of the state. Panchkula 54.87 percent, Ambala 44.38 percent and Yamunanagar 38.94 percent, establish the north-eastern piece of Haryana and are acclaimed for their instructive ,mechanical and service sector exercises. Panipat situated on the Grand Truck Road in eastern Haryana, Faridabad and Guru Gram in south-eastern Haryana are the service sector focuses of the state. Faridabad is known as the modern center of Haryana and is the one main million city of the state. Rohtak region has risen as the Education hub of Haryana.



CONCLUSIONS

There are a total of 28 states in India. Haryana is a state with a higher urban population proportion of 34.88%, which is slightly above the national average of 31.16% according to the 2011 census. The urban population of Haryana was 88.2 lakh in 2011. Haryana experienced a significant increase in its urbanisation level between 2001 and 2011. The percentage rose from 28.92 to 34.88, reflecting a decadal change of 5.95 percent. Faridabad district has the highest urban population as a percentage of the total population (79.51 percent). Additionally, it accounts for 16.27 percent of the state's total urban population. The region of Mewat has the lowest urban population percentage, primarily due to the dominance of social traditionalists among the Muslim population in this area. The Panipat district has the highest urban density, with 6995.40 persons per sq. km. Among the 21 districts, it is worth noting that 3 districts in Haryana exhibit a relatively lower level of urban density. These districts primarily revolve around agricultural activity. Mewat has the lowest urban density in the state, historically it is a backward and underdeveloped area. There are a limited number of industries in this district due to the inadequate structural development and lack of basic amenities in the area. Connectivity is also lacking in terms of satisfaction; many of the roads are in poor condition due to a lack of maintenance over an extended period of time. There are several urban centres, but they lack essential amenities.

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