

## **Levels of Urbanisation in Haryana during 2001 and 2011: A Geographical Analysis**

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**ABSTRACT:** *Urbanisation is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. Statistically, urbanisation reflects an increasing proportion of the population living in settlements defined as urban, primarily through net rural to urban migration. Increasing urbanisation and urban agglomeration is the biggest challenge of the present century because rapid urbanisation results the haphazard and unplanned growth of cities. 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.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Urbanisation, Population, Rural, Migration, Districts, State, National, Urban.*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The process of urbanisation speeded up in the wake of industrial revolution in the western world leading to the expansion of infrastructure such as transport and communication, which propelled increased rural to urban migration. Moreover, we can say urbanisation is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. It is progressive concentration of population in urban unit (Davis, 1965). Kingsley Davis (1962) has explained urbanisation as process of switch from spread out pattern of human settlements to one of concentration in urban centers. These might include a public transportation system, water and sewage services, a greater variety of educational and recreational facilities, and larger and more specialized healthcare facilities in the urban city. A merely 13 per cent of the global population lived in urban areas in 1900, which increased to 29 per cent in 1950 and crossed the 50 percent mark (50.1 percent) in 2009 (UN, 2009). The twentieth century witnessed a rapid shift of population from rural to urban areas in most of the countries of the world. In most of developing countries the percentage of the total population living in urban areas is continuously and rapidly increasing. During last two decades, India has experienced an accelerated economic growth after the Central Government launched economic reforms in the country in 1991. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), it is argued that urbanisation should be seen as a positive factor in overall development. The agglomeration of population, predominance of non-agricultural activities and better provision of social amenities including health and educational infrastructure emerged as distinguishing features of settlements following the industrialisation of agrarian economies (Bhagat, 2005). In other words, urbanisation is change of residence which is geographically expressed as mobility or migration resulted by a way of life called urbanism (Singh and Singh, 2013).). Statistically, urbanisation reflects an increasing proportion of the population living in settlements defined as urban, primarily through net rural to urban migration. Increasing urbanisation and urban agglomeration is the biggest challenge of the present century because rapid urbanisation results the haphazard and unplanned growth of cities. However, Haryana is an agricultural state in the northern plain of India which having majority of its population in rural areas yet during the last few decades, the state has witnessed fast and unrestrained urban expansion due to progress in industries, trade and population. To sustain this rapid urban growth should be planned in a sustainable manner to fulfill all utility services. Planners, administrators and urban developers should have knowledge of the present level, trend and pattern of urbanisation for appropriate future planning. As compared to voluminous literature available on urbanisation in India and abroad, the studies

dealing with various aspects of urbanization in Haryana are only of Chandna (1982) and Sangwan (2008). Therefore present research work is an attempt to understand the levels of urbanisation in Haryana during 2001 and 2011. 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.

## II. OBJECTIVE

The major objective of the present study is to examine the levels of urbanisation in Haryana during 2001 and 2011.

## III. STUDY AREA

Haryana is a state in northwest India between  $27^{\circ} 37'$  to  $30^{\circ} 35'$  latitudes and between  $74^{\circ} 28'$  to  $77^{\circ} 36'$  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).

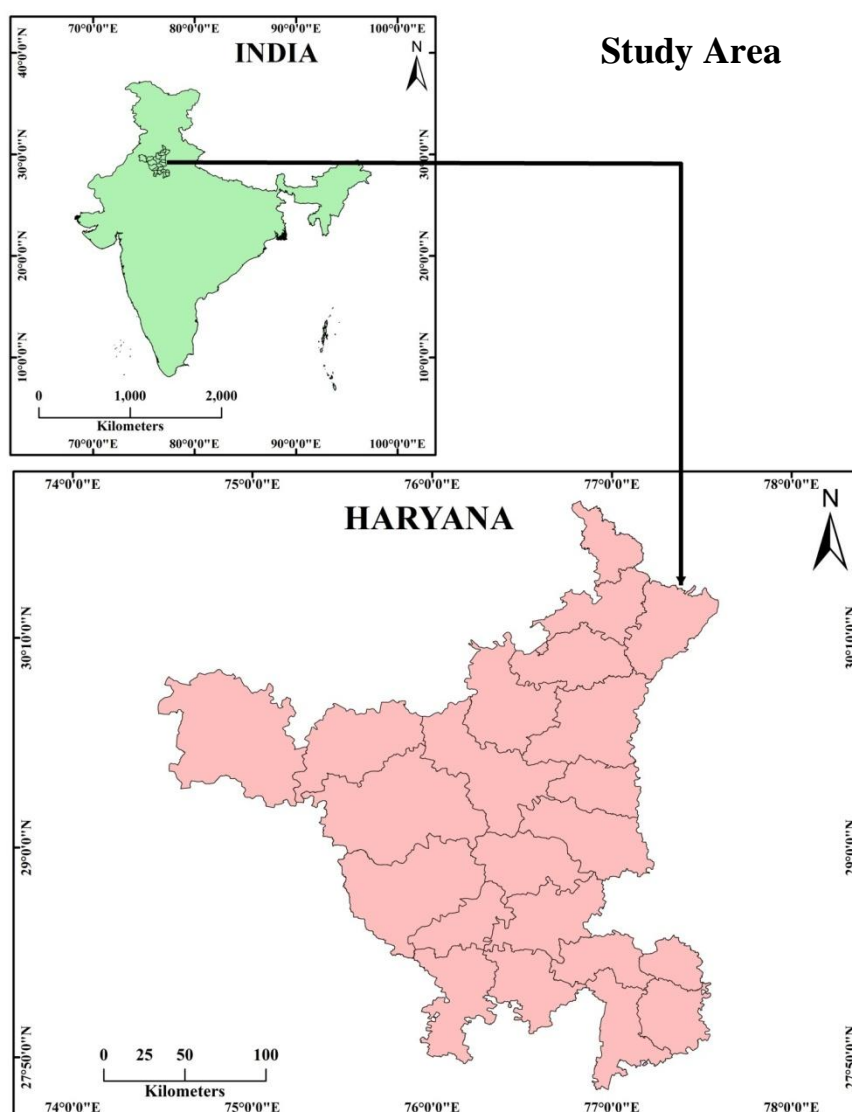


Figure 1: Study Area

#### IV. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on the secondary sources of data (Census of India, Primary Abstract Census 2001 and 2011, Chandigarh, Haryana census). District is taken as a unit of study, for monitoring and mapping purpose. Thus collected data is interpreted and represented by using Geographical Information System (GIS) technique.

For the analysis of levels of urbanization in the state all district has been divided in four major categories i.e. Low Urbanised Districts (Less than 25%), Moderately Urbanised Districts (25-50%), Highly Urbanised Districts (50-75%), Very Highly Urbanised Districts (More than 75%).

#### V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### V.a. Urbanisation in India and Haryana during 2001 and 2011

India is the second largest country after China in population and is projected to cross China's population with 1.6 billion by 2050. 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 (Figure 2).

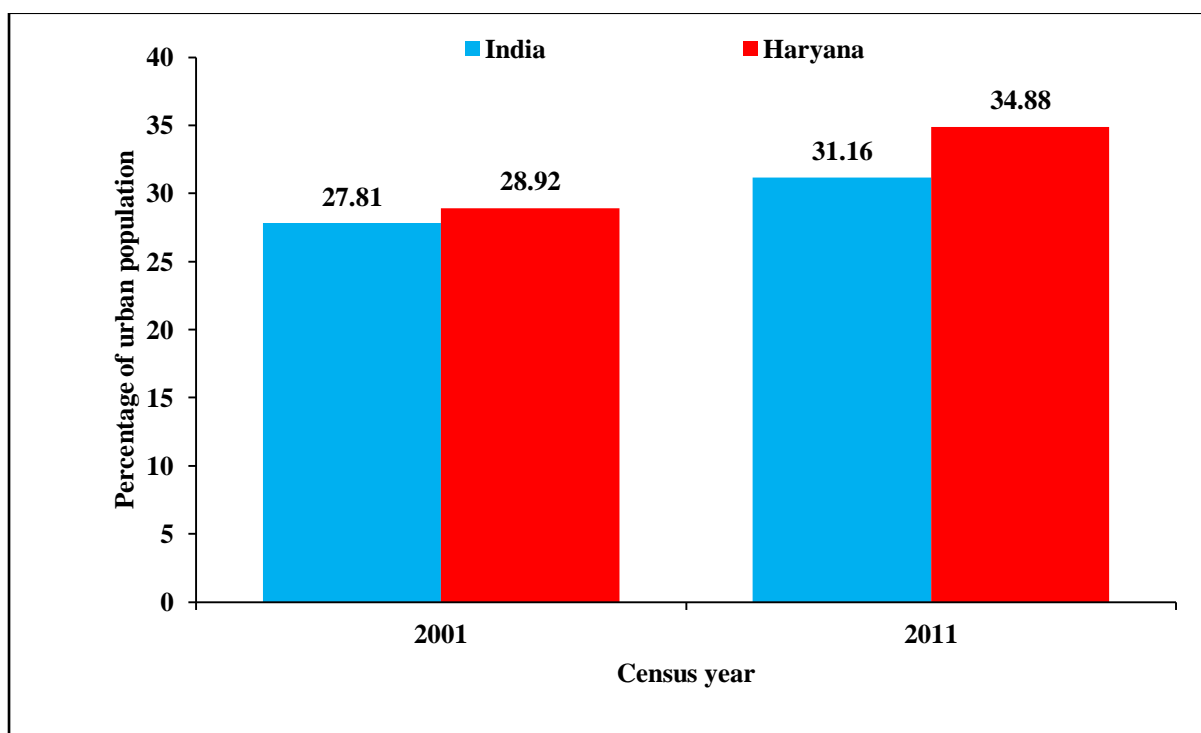


Figure 2: Percentage of urban population in India and Haryana during 2001 and 2011.

##### V.b. Spatial Patterns of Urbanisation in Haryana during 2001 and 2011

Spatial Pattern of urbanisation in Haryana, the concentration of population in cities and towns depends on a number of factors, for instance the physical setting, initial population size, economic structure and functional characteristics etc. are the major factors, which effect the growth of population of urban centers. Rapid industrialization, job opportunities, transports and communication facilities, which cause an overall urban growth of a region. So, the spatial pattern of urbanization can be appropriate index to represent the development of a region. On the basis of level of urbanisation, the districts of Haryana state can be divided into four major categories, with its respective percentage of urban population to the total population as given below:

1. Low Urbanised Districts (Less than 25%)
2. Moderately Urbanised Districts (25-50%)
3. Highly Urbanised Districts (50-75%)
4. Very Highly Urbanised Districts (More than 75%)

Geographical pattern of urbanisation for Haryana has been attempted and showed in figure 3 and 4, temporally and spatially during 2001 and 2011 census with the help of above mention four levels of urbanisation.

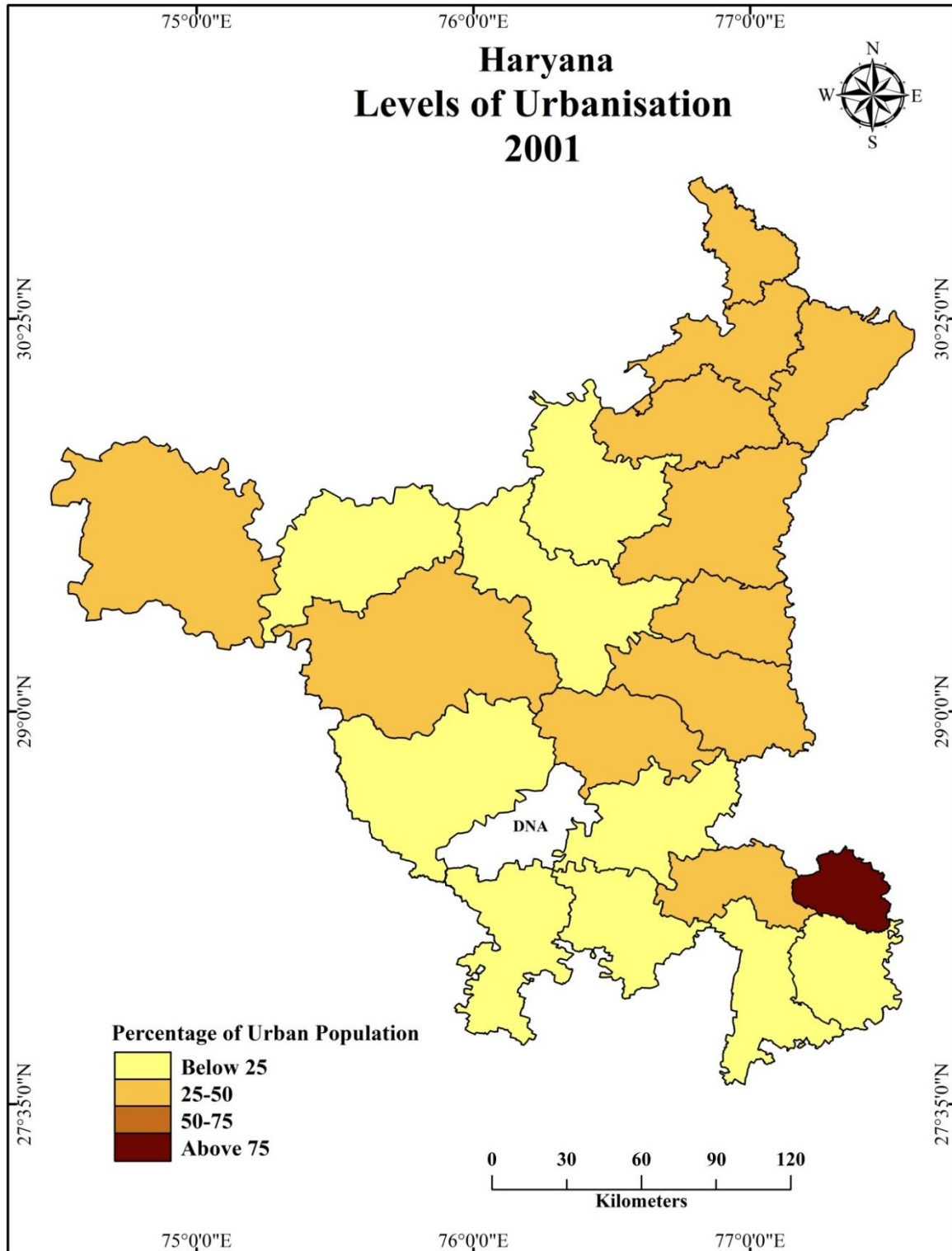


Figure 3: Levels of urbanisation in Haryana during 2001.

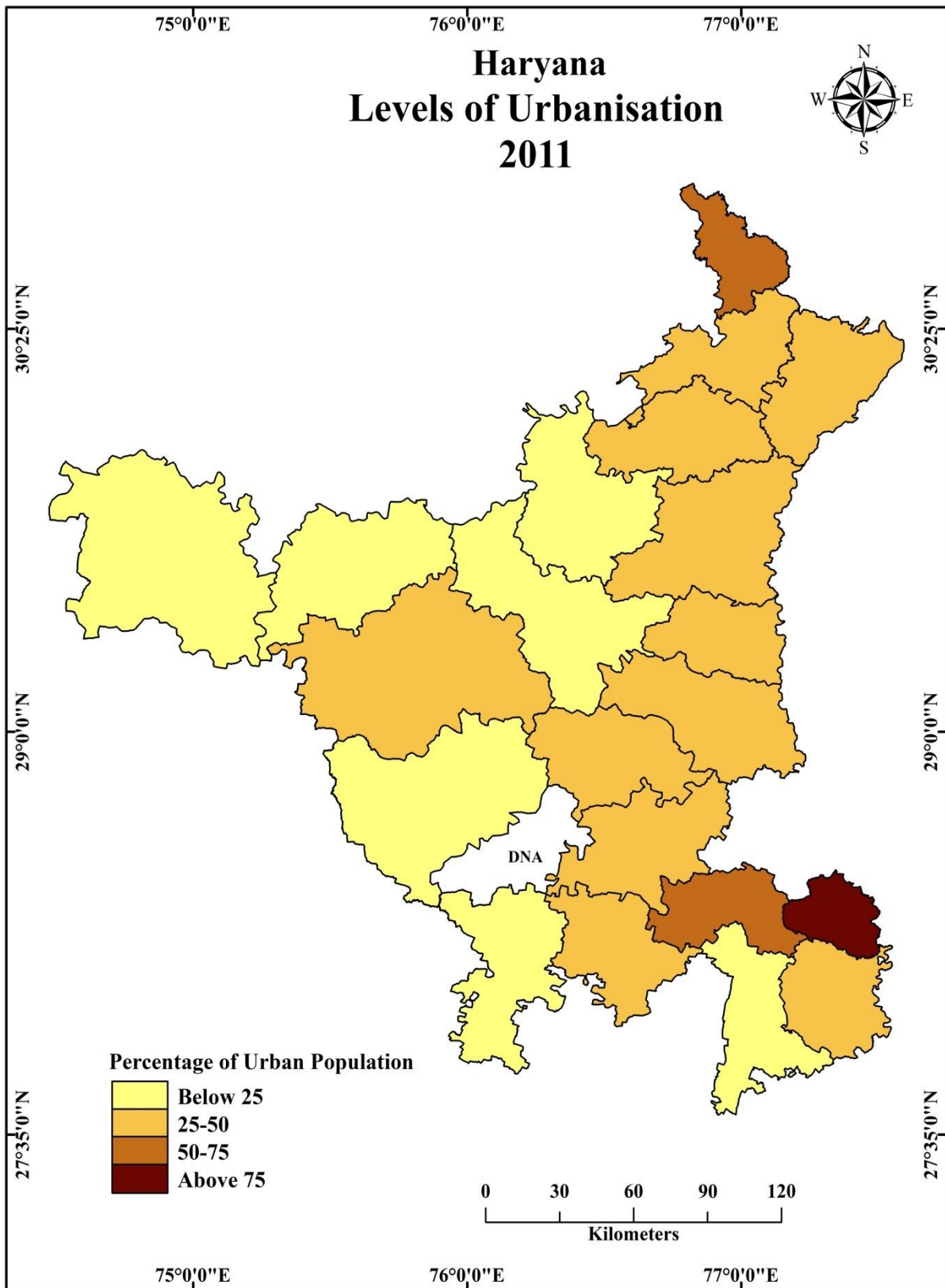


Figure 4: Levels of urbanisation in Haryana during 2011.

**V.b.1. Low Urbanised Districts**

As per 2001 Census of Haryana, there are 9 districts (Bhiwani, , Jhajhar, Jind, Kaithal, Mahendergarh, Mewat, Fatehabad, Rewari, Palwal) with a low levels of urbanisation (Figure 3). While in 2011, there are only

7 districts in this category, Jhajhar, 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.

Table 1: Spatial distribution of urban population in Haryana during 2001 and 2011 census year.

Districts	2001 (percent)	2011 (percent)
Ambala	35.20	44.38
Bhiwani	18.97	19.66
Charkhi Dadri	DNA	DNA
Faridabad	77.80	79.51
Fatehabad	17.36	19.06
Gurugram	35.58	68.82
Hisar	25.90	31.74
Jhajhar	22.17	25.39
Jind	20.30	22.90
Kaithal	19.39	21.97
Karnal	26.15	30.21
Kurukshetra	26.11	28.95
Mahendergarh	13.49	14.41
Mewat	07.51	11.39
Palwal	19.18	22.69
Panchkula	44.49	55.81
Panipat	40.53	46.05
Rewari	17.79	25.93
Rohtak	35.06	42.04
Sirsa	26.28	24.65
Sonapat	25.15	31.27
Yamunanagar	37.73	38.94

### V.b.2. Moderately Urbanised Districts

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 (Figure 3). 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 Yamunanagar have maintained their earlier position in 2011 also whereas addition of one new district Palwal (Figure 4).

### V.b.3. Highly Urbanised Districts

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 (Figure 4).

### V.b.4. Very Highly Urbanised District

Likewise one district of 2001 as Faridabad has maintained earlier position in 2011 in the state showing very high levels of urbanisation in the state (Figure 3 and 4).

## VI. 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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. Overall picture reveals that whole northern and eastern strip of the state comprise either moderately to high or very high ratio of urban population because of development in manufacturing activities, good educational institutions, amusement sources and high-quality residential areas. 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 Yamunanagar (38.94 per cent). This is because of old cantonments and scientific instrument and sports items manufacturing of Ambala, paper mills of Yamunagar and national fertilizer Ltd, textiles industries, oil refinery and a number of industries in Panipat attract the people from adjoining rural areas in search of employment opportunities. Apart from these it is also noticed that the state is better performing yet it is characterized by low

urbanization in districts of north-west, south and south west due to lack of industrial development, economic and cultural backwardness, regrettable infrastructural services in the region. So there is need to decentralize the secondary and tertiary activities with intentionally focusing on equality in the state to uplift the backward area and to join them in the main stream of development.

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