

TEMPO OF URBANIZATION IN HARYANA: A MACRO SCENARIO

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21st century has ushered in a major phase of urbanization in India, increasing faster than expected as increase in urban population has outpaced rural for the first time since independence. India is also going to reach the land mark of half – a-billion urban population at the ensuing 2021 Census of India. (Krishan, 2018) The urban area in the country have added 91 million persons in the last decade constituting 30.4 percent population of the country. (Singh, Nina, 2013) the context of such an evolving scenario towards transformation our planet from entirely rural to fully urban, it would be fascinating to visualize the blooming urbanization in our country as well as in our state.

Amongst the total of 28 states of India, the state of Haryana ranks twenty first in terms of the total area of the country comprising a total population of over 121.01million in 2011 Census and accommodating 2.09 percent of the total population of India. Comparatively, the population growth of Haryana has been mostly higher than the national average that of India in all other decades, except 1971-81. While analyzing the growth of urban population during various decades we find that contrary to the general population growth rates, urban population growth rate has been very high in Haryana.

STUDY AREA

Located in the north-west of India ,the state 's latitudinal extent is 27° 39' north to 30° 55' north and the longitudinal extent is 74° 27' east to 77° 36' east. The total area of the state is 44,212 sq.km and as per the 2011 Census and the total population of the state stands at 2,53,53,081 persons.

OBJECTIVE:

The main aim is to investigate the tempo of urbanization in India as well as in the state of Haryana. with Census data.

Since Independence Haryana displays an appreciable increase in its urban population, declined pace and a considerable changed pattern and structure of urbanization. (Singh, Nina, 2001).

PACE /TEMPO OF URBANIZATION:

The tempo of urbanization is relatively slow in India in comparison to other developing countries. The percentage of annual exponential growth rate of urban population points out that in India urbanization grew at slow pace during 1951-61 mainly due to declassification of large number of towns in that decade. The decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 experienced a significant improvement in the growth which has thereafter steadily dropped to the present level 3.0. The decline in rural population growth was within small range during 1981-91, 1991-2001 and 2001 - 11.

It is natural that $rgup \geq rgtp \geq rgrp$, (Table 3.8) where $rgup$ =rate of growth of urban population, $rgtp$ =rate of growth of total population, $rgrp$ =rate of growth of rural population.

Table 1: ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION BY RESIDENCE

Year	India			Haryana		
	Annual Growth Rate of total population (rgtp)	Annual Growth Rate of urban population (rgup)	Annual Growth Rate of rural population (rgrp)	Annual Growth Rate of total population (rgtp)	Annual Growth Rate of urban population (rgup)	Annual Growth Rate of rural population (rgrp)
1951-61	1.978	2.371	1.894	2.95355	3.048211	2.933968
1961-71	2.240	3.29	1.996	2.832585	3.090755	2.77811
1971-81	2.228	3.75	1.816	2.559393	4.777651	2.021857
1981-91	2.163	3.186	1.837	2.451715	3.671127	2.085454
1991-01	1.969	2.86	1.647	2.53385	4.19466	1.934317
2001-11	1.637	2.799	1.156	1.831749	3.732029	0.957235

Figure 1 corroborates a fluctuating tempo of urbanization .Growth rate of percent rural indicates a negative trend, the corresponding curve for it moves down the horizontal axis. Growth rate in urban-rural ratio also shows a fluctuating trend over the years as is evident from the table 3.8

Tempo of urbanization refers to the change in the degree of urbanization over a period of time. If the degree of urbanization is measured by the percent of people living in the urban places, the pace of urbanization would be the change registered in the index (of tempo) during that period of time. So it is an important method to measure the pace at which process of urbanization takes place.

From the following table 2, it is clear that tempo of urbanization is not uniform over the years .It shows a fluctuating trend over the years 1901-2011 and a declining trend during 1981-91, 1991-2001, 2001-11.Again it is required to mention that tempo of urbanization measured as a percent will tend toward zero as the urban population reaches the 100 per cent level, since the urban and the total population growth would become the same

Table 2: Tempo of Urbanization (1951-2011)

Year	India		Haryana	
	Growth Rate of urban (PU %)	Growth Rate of rural (PR %)	Growth Rate of urban (PU %)	Growth Rate of rural (PR %)
1951-61	0.3846	-0.0823	0.3800	-0.00786
1961-71	0.1492	-0.0329	0.1096	-0.02315
1971-81	2.4629	-0.6434	0.9306	-0.22849
1981-91	0.9734	-0.3161	0.5142	-0.15564
1991-01	0.7714	-0.2815	0.6973	-0.25451

2001-11	1.1482	-0.48	0.8026	-0.37433
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Source: Computed by Researcher.

Census of India 2011, Provisional Population Totals, Haryana, Series 7, Paper 2, Volume 2 of 2011, Rural –Urban Distribution, p.58.

Tempo of PU= $\frac{1}{n} [1_n (PU_{t+n} / PU_t)] * 100$, where 1_n =natural log, PU_{t+n} and PU_t =percent urban in $t+n^{th}$ census and t^{th} census respectively, n =census interval 10

Tempo of PR= $\frac{1}{n} [1_n (PR_{t+n} / PR_t)] * 100$, where 1_n =natural log, PR_{t+n} and PR_t =percent rural in $t+n^{th}$ census and t^{th} census respectively, n =census interval 10

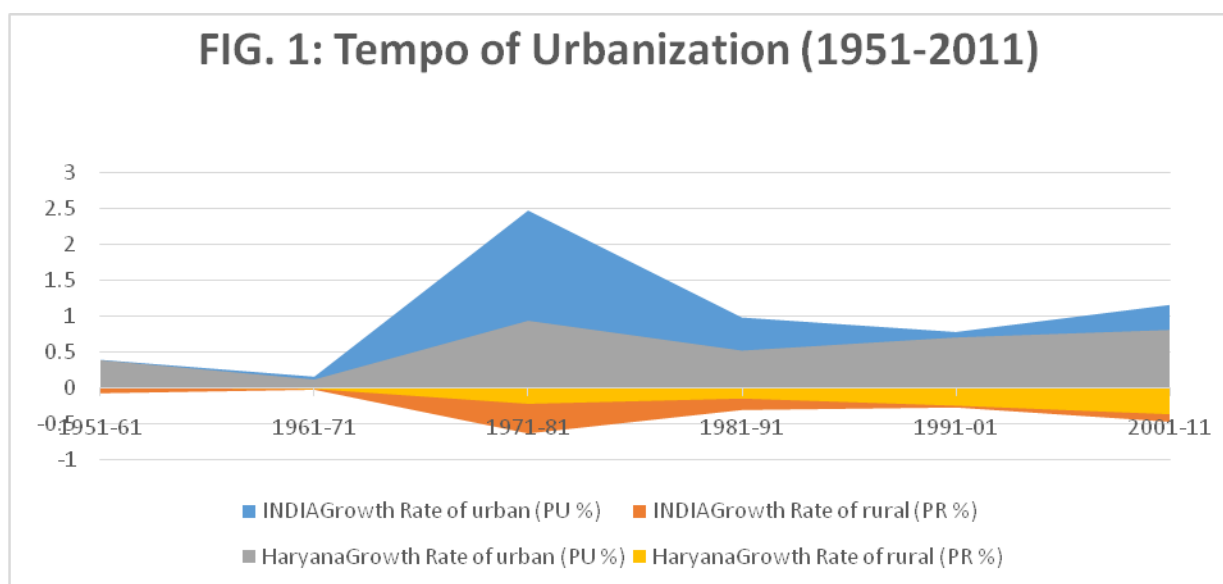


Table 3 : Growth Rate of Urban –Rural Ratio

Year	INDIA	HARYANA
1951-61	0.468249	0.106389
1961-71	0.181082	0.308191
1971-81	3.156003	2.704289

1981-91	1.29798	1.553967
1991-01	1.057132	2.216396
2001-11	1.640977	2.745941

Exponential growth rate of U/R ratio $= 1/n * [1_n (UR_{t+n}/UR_t)] * 100$ where 1_n =natural log, U/R_{t+n} and UR_t= urban –rural ratio in t+nth and tth census, t= census time, n =census interval =10

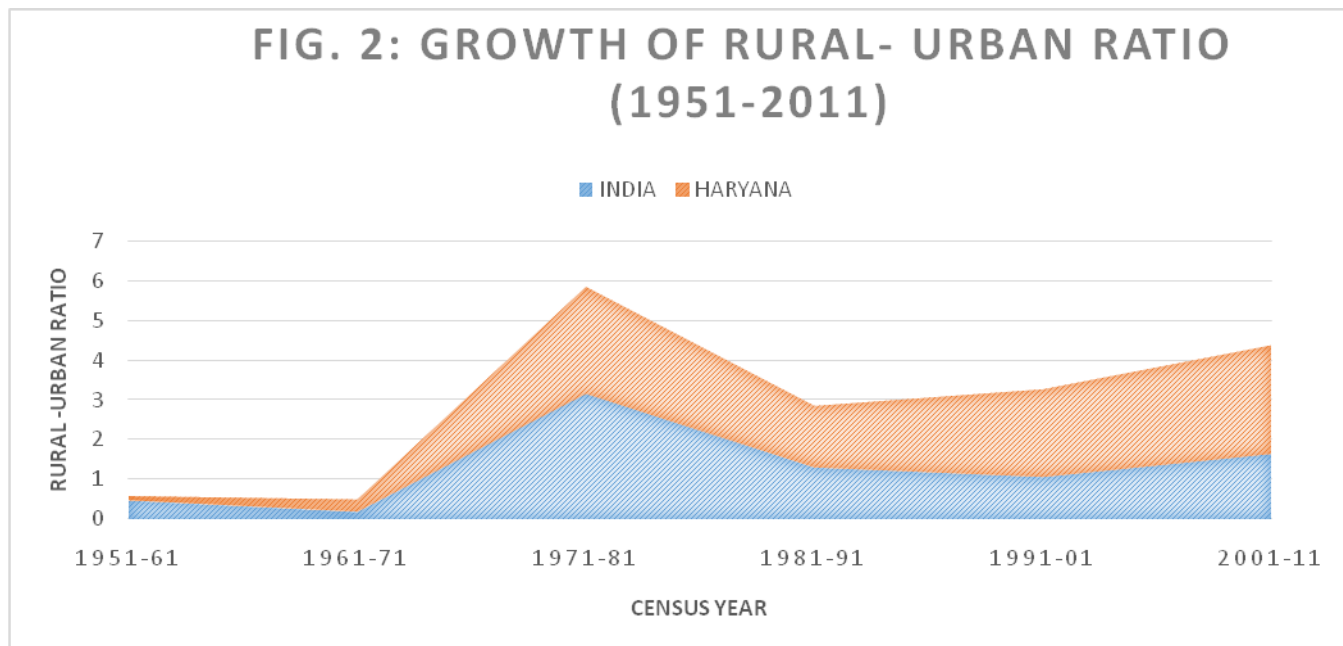
The major advantage of measuring tempo of urbanization is by taking urban –rural ratio is that it does not tend to zero when the country approaches the 100 per cent level of urbanization ;however it does regress toward the growth rate of urban population.

In Haryana the tempo of urbanization has been inconsistent. The tempo of urbanization 1.05 during 1941-51 and declined to 0.38 during 1951-61. In the next two decades i.e. 1961-1971 it further became very low to 0.11 and in 1971-81, it increased to 0.93. After that it became very low during 1981-1991 (0.51), 1991-2001 (0.7) and 2001-11(0.8). So it can be said that in Haryana during last two decades, there was urban growth with urbanization. An increase in the number of urban centres as well as total urban population, the level of urbanization or changes in the proportion of urban population to the total population had remained quite well.. The study region comprising of Haryana state had an average of 34.79 % of its population living in urban centres of widely varying size which matched fairly well with overall national scene. **(Chandna, 2014)**

Haryana was far from being a highly urbanized region of India because of : being the traditional breadbasket of the country and has been farm-centric since the green revolution. and surprisingly enough even the large in-flux of population displacement from Pakistan (at the time of partition) resulting the emergence of model towns and make-shift towns, but this opportunity of initiating large scale urban development seems to have been lost partly because of the resource crunch and mainly because of lack of proper vision in the then wonky policies.

Haryana had marginally higher degree of urbanization than the national average (31.6%).However, within the state of Haryana, the degree of urbanization varied between 11.39

% in Muslim predominant Mewat district to the highest of 79.51% in Faridabad (industrial) district. Only two districts in Haryana had less than 15 per cent urban residence. While Mewat had a large component of comparatively socially and economically backward Muslim population, Mahendergarh had difficult sand dunes infested terrain with wide extremities of climate. In another set of 9 districts degree of urbanization was low and ranged between 15 and 30 % signifying that there was large number of poorly urbanized districts in the study region .



Spatially, the degree of urbanization was comparatively low in western and southern Haryana in comparison to its eastern and central part. Thus, whether it was sand dunes infested difficult terrain, or economically backward area, or poor agricultural development due to late arrival of canal irrigation, all resulted in poor urbanization in the state. In contrast, the fast emerging industrial districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat or Panchkula district located close to Chandigarh, all displaced high degree of urbanization as the proportion of urban population here ranged between 45 to 80 per cent. Two districts of Haryana namely Gurgaon (68.8%) and Faridabad (79.5%) had more than 60% of their population living in urban areas. Obviously; both the industrial districts reflected the influence of the factor of proximity of the NCT of Delhi which attracted large number of miscellaneous industries of these districts. Whereas Panchkula's location closeness to the union territory of Chandigarh has emerged as a symbol of high quality urban living their proximity to UT Chandigarh attracted a large number

of retires to settle in this district apart from locating a large number of offices and their headquarters to the city of Panchkula located close to the state capital of Chandigarh.

In fine, the study region is not fortunately placed vis-à-vis degree of urbanization as it is only moderately urbanized. The subsistence nature of urbanization where in flow of employment seeking ruralites into the region's poorly industrialized urban centres contributes mainly to the urban centres; Its farm-centric policies where the electricity supply to the farming sector is ensured at the cost of industries; Its wonky policies attracting big industrial houses to the state. Above all, being the bread basket of the country with a high agricultural prosperity index, the state's rich potential in area of agro-based industry also seems to have been ignored or lost in the circlet of policy wonks. Thus the positive impact of the study area's proximity to the National Capital of Delhi is reflected in the spatial pattern of degree of urbanization. Rapid development in agricultural sector during the Green Revolution period led to the establishment and growth of *Mandi Towns* in the various parts of the state. The major urban centres of the state are located in the eastern region along the G.T. Road (N.H.1) Ambala to Delhi. High degree of diversification of economy and rapid industrial development coupled with agricultural advancement particularly in the National Capital Region and along the National Highways and highly developed transport and communication network contributed to a high degree of urbanization in this part of Haryana.

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