



## To study the pattern of urbanization in Haryana in 1981 to 2001

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Urbanization, often taken to mean the proportion of total population concentrated in urban settlement have evoked much writing and discussion in the annals of social sciences it performs the seismographic function of recording various characteristics of socio economic change and in turn is a result of contemporary political social economic and cultural processes proving in a region.

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### Introduction:-

Towns occupy a great place of significance because of their important role in the political, social and economic life of a country. Similarly; urbanization is one of the most powerful indicators of socio-economic development of an area. It is usually seen that the highly urban area have high state of socio-economic development. In fact, urbanization provides a new social and economic institution to the people and opens, new horizons of development. It is therefore, very much essential to include urbanization in policy framework of regional development and planning (Tripathi, 1996). The last decade of the twentieth century mark major watershed in the evolution of human settlement, for it encompasses the period during which the location of the world's people became more urban than rural (Clark 1996). Bose (1978) argued that urbanization in the demographic sense is an increase in the proportion of the urban population (U) to the total population over a period of time. Urbanization is the growth of secondary and tertiary activities like manufacturing, trading services etc. and on the other hand threatens the growth of agricultural areas. Urbanization refers to as the movement of people from villages to the town/city where economic activities are centered around non-agricultural occupations such as trade, manufacturing industry and management. It is a phenomenon which is closely related with industrial revolution and associated economic development.

Pace of urban growth in India was slower before twentieth century but it has become faster during the different decades of the later part of the twentieth century, creating regional disparities



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in urban development. Such disparities are seen all over the country which are required to be redressed.

**Study area:**

It lays 27.39 to 30.55 North and 74.28 to 77.36East.

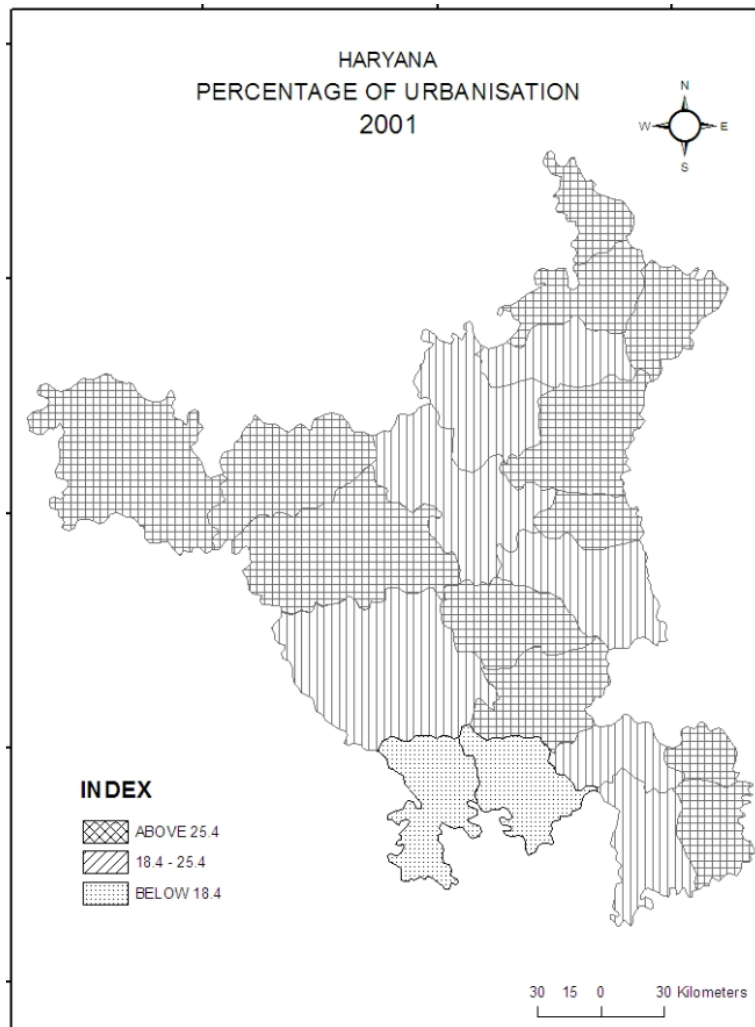
This area is inhabited by 2, 11, 44,564 population in 2001 and the total geographical area of this region is 44212sq.km.

**Objectives:**

To show the pattern of urbanization in Haryana in 1981 to 2001.

**Source of Data**

The data used in the study is secondary in nature and is obtained from Census of India,





### Growth Of Urban Population in 1981-1991 and 1991-2001

Districts	Urban growth 1981-1991	Urban growth 1991-2001
Ambla	3.06	-0.66
Yamunanagar	4.24	3.98
Kurukshetra	3.53	1.85
Kaithal	2.8	4.66
Kamal	1.65	-1.09
Panipat	0.79	13.36
Sonipat	2.58	1.34
Rohatak	2.35	13.37
Faridabad	7.22	6.99
Gurgaon	0.92	1.71
Rewari	3.32	2.54
Mahendergarh	0.31	0.8
Bhiwani	1.6	1.51
Jind	2.13	3.03
Hissar	1.8	4.72
Sirsa	0.72	5.12
Panchkula	“	“
Jhajjar	“	“
Fatehabad	“	“
Total	39.02	50.87

#### Conclusion:-

The percentage of urbanization of haryana context to india is medium because 2001 the %age of urbanization of india is 27.98 and the %age of urbanization of haryana is 28.92 . The urbanization of haryana is increasing as well as population is increasing. The high growth of urbanization in haryana in Faridabad district.

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