

## Level of Urbanization and its Socio Economic Aspects in Haryana: A Spatio-Temporal Analysis: 2001 & 2011

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### Abstract

Urbanization is a process in which rural population shift to urban areas. Urban population is increasing at a very fast rate which provides better living facilities. Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. The process of urbanization is a function of socio economic changes which take place in society through time 34.88% of Haryana’s population lives in urban areas as comparison to India, which is 31.16%.

**Keywords:** Urbanization Socio Economic Aspects Spatio-Temporal

### 1. Introduction

Urbanization is a process in which rural population shift to urban areas. Urban population is increasing at a very fast rate which provides better living facilities. Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. The process of urbanization is a function of socio economic changes which take place in society through time 34.88% of Haryana’s population lives in urban areas as comparison to India, which is 31.16%. An analysis of the socio economic attributes of Urban Population i.e. urbanization, sex ratio, literacy rate and urban workers in Haryana shows spatio-temporal variations in 2001&2011.

A person who is able to read and write with understanding in any language is recorded as literate. Literacy is a major indicator which shows the development of a region. Sex ratio is an indicator of development. Urban workers indicate the development level urbanization.

### 2. Objectives

The present study is focus on following:-  
 To study the spatio-temporal variations of level of urbanization in Haryana during 2001&2011.

To study the socio economic aspects of level of urbanization in Haryana during period 2001&2011.

### 2.1 Data source and methodology

- The present study is based on secondary data. Data has been collected from census of India, Director of census operation, Haryana, 2011.
- Following formula has been used for the study:-

- $Level\ of\ Urbanization = \frac{Urban\ Population}{Total\ Population} \times 100$
- $Literacy\ in\ Percent = \frac{Number\ of\ Literates\ (above\ 6\ years)}{Total\ Population} \times 100$
- $Sex\ Ratio = \frac{Female\ Population}{Male\ Population} \times 100$
- $Workers\ in\ Per\ cent = \frac{Total\ Workers\ (main+marginal)}{Total\ Population} \times 100$

The data has been processed by statistical techniques. District wise variations in urbanization, sex ratio, literacy rates and urban workers has been shown on maps by using choropleth method prepared in Arc GIS 9.3.



Fig 1

Result and Discussion

Table 1: level and Growth of Urbanization in Haryana, 1971-2011.

Years	Urban Population (Percent)	Growth Rate (Percent)
1971	17.66	35.58
1981	21.82	59.47
1991	24.63	43.41
2001	28.92	50.52
2011	34.90	44.59

Source: Computed from census of Haryana

Table 1: level of urbanization in Haryana 2001&2011

District	2001			2011			Decade Growth Rate 2001-2011
	Total (percent)	Male (percent)	Female (percent)	Total (percent)	Male (percent)	Female (percent)	
Panchkula	44.5	53.9	46.1	55.8	53.2	46.8	25.39
Ambala	35.2	54.1	45.9	44.4	53.3	46.7	26.14
Yamunanagar	37.7	53.9	46.1	38.9	53.5	46.5	3.18
Kurukshetra	26.0	54.1	45.9	28.9	53.7	46.3	11.15
Kaithal	19.4	53.9	46.1	22.0	53.0	47.0	13.40
Karnal	26.5	53.7	46.3	30.2	52.9	47.1	13.96
Panipat	40.5	54.9	45.1	46.0	53.5	46.5	13.58
Sonepat	25.0	54.1	46.9	31.3	53.5	46.5	25.20
Jind	20.3	53.8	46.2	22.9	52.2	46.8	12.81
Fatehabad	17.7	52.2	46.8	19.1	52.6	47.4	7.91
Sirsa	26.3	53.3	46.7	24.6	52.8	47.2	-6.46
Hisar	25.9	54.2	45.8	31.7	53.7	46.3	22.39
Bhiwani	18.9	53.8	46.2	19.7	53.0	47.0	4.23
Rohtak	35.0	53.7	46.3	42.0	53.0	47.0	20.00
Jhajjar	22.2	54.8	45.2	25.4	53.6	46.4	14.41
Mahendragarh	13.5	53.1	46.9	14.4	52.9	47.1	6.67
Rewari	17.8	54.0	46.0	25.9	53.4	46.6	45.51
Gurgoan	35.4	53.9	46.1	68.8	54.2	45.8	94.35
Mewat	7.54	52.8	47.2	11.4	54.2	47.6	51.19
Faridabad	77.8	55.0	45.0	79.5	53.4	46.6	2.19
Palwal	19.2	54.4	45.6	22.7	53.1	46.9	18.23
Haryana	28.9	54.1	45.9	34.9	53.3	46.7	20.76

Source: Census of India, 2001&2011

Haryana is rural state of the country with 34.9 percent population living in urban areas and mostly population of rural area dependent on agricultural activities. In 2001 the level of urbanization was 28.9 percent but in 2011 it has become 34.9

percent. Faridabad district has most urbanized (77.8%) population for both the period of 2001 and (79.5%) in 2011. Mewat district has low level of urbanization.

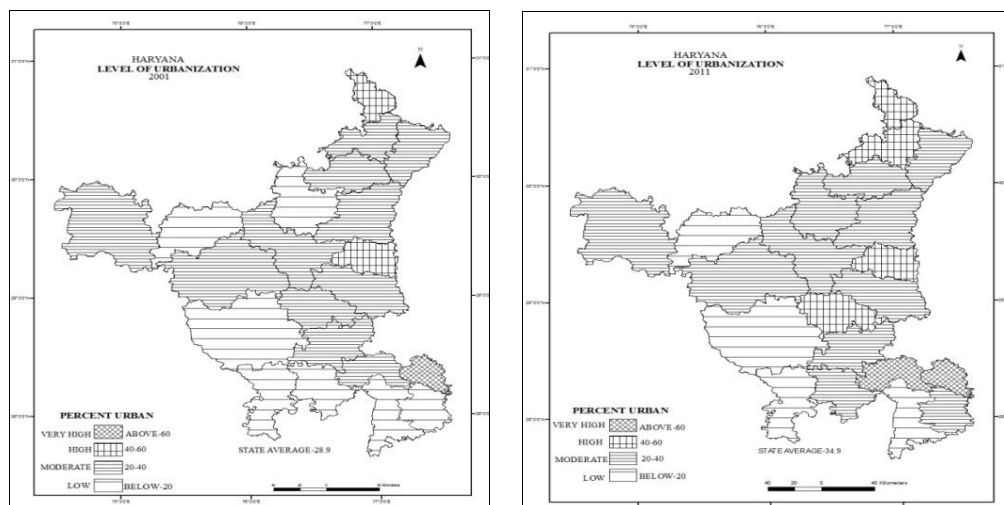


Fig 2

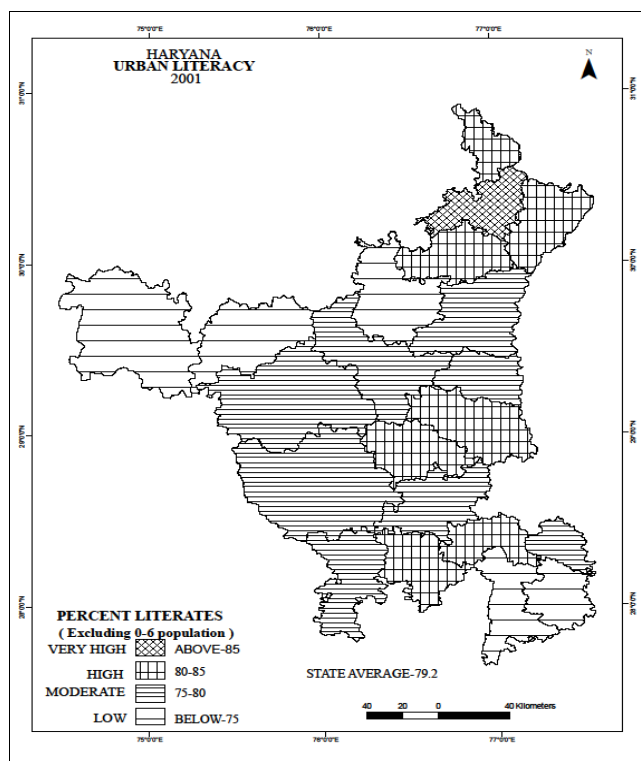
Gurgoan district had 35.4 percent population in 2001 but the urbanization increased at a very fast become 68.8 percent in 2011 due to industrial development. Sirsa district has

decreasing level of urbanization from 2001 to 2011 because people have migrated to other districts.

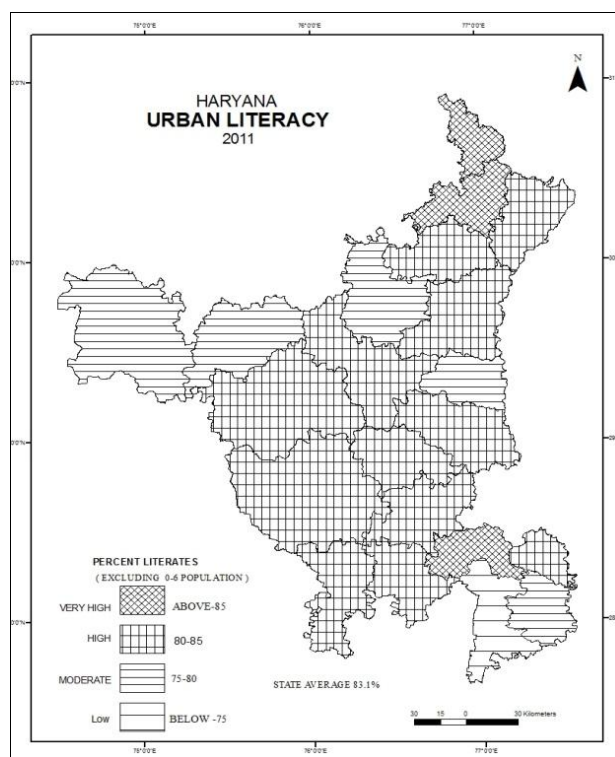
**Table 3:** Urban Literacy Rate in Haryana 2001&2011

Literacy (in percent)						
District	2001			2011		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Panchkula	82.9	87.6	77.5	86.7	90.5	82.5
Ambala	85.5	89.7	80.5	87.5	91.2	83.2
Yamunanagar	81.7	86.3	76.4	84.5	88.5	79.9
Kurukshetra	80.8	86.3	74.5	84.0	88.1	79.3
Kaithal	72.3	79.8	63.9	77.9	84.9	70.1
Karnal	80.0	85.3	74.0	82.3	87.1	77.1
Panipat	76.2	82.3	68.8	79.9	85.2	73.1
Sonipat	80.6	87.6	72.5	83.9	89.9	77.1
Jind	75.9	84.5	65.9	80.1	87.3	72.1
Fatehabad	73.6	80.2	66.3	78.0	83.0	72.4
Sirsa	73.6	80.2	66.1	79.2	84.4	73.4
Hisar	77.8	84.9	69.3	81.7	88.1	74.3
Bhiwani	76.6	85.0	66.9	81.5	88.3	73.8
Rohtak	81.3	87.2	74.5	84.9	89.9	79.2
Jhajjar	79.4	87.1	70.1	84.3	90.4	77.4
Mahendragarh	78.2	88.8	66.3	82.7	90.6	73.9
Rewari	82.2	90.1	73.0	84.7	91.5	77.0
Gurgoan	83.9	90.0	76.9	86.8	90.7	82.1
Mewat	69.3	80.64	56.6	69.4	80.1	57.7
Faridabad	79.6	86.8	70.7	83.8	89.6	77.3
Palwal	73.2	82.9	62.2	77.8	86.2	68.5
Haryana	79.2	85.8	71.3	83.1	88.6	76.9

Source: Statistical abstract of Haryana (2001 & 2011)



**Fig 3**

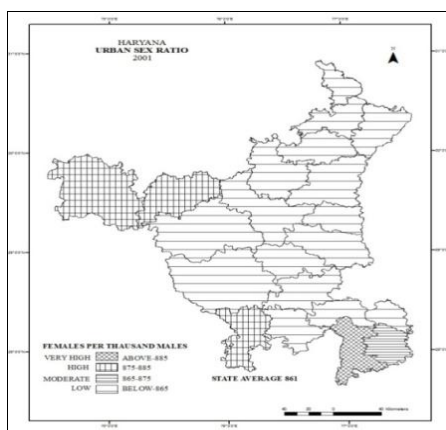


**Fig 4**

**Table 4:** sex ratio in Haryana 2001&2011

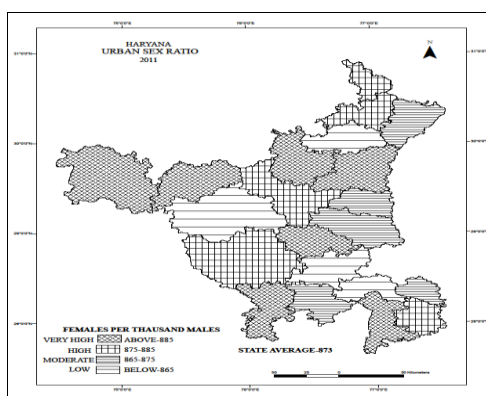
District	Total		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Panchkula	823	873	855	881
Ambala	868	885	849	876
Yamunanagar	861	877	854	871
Kurukshetra	866	888	848	862
Kaithal	853	881	855	887
Karnal	864	887	861	890
Panipat	824	864	818	868
Sonepat	838	856	846	869
Jind	852	871	857	881
Fatehabad	884	902	879	899
Sirsa	882	897	876	896
Hisar	850	872	843	861
Bhiwani	879	886	858	885
Rohtak	846	867	862	887
Jhajjar	847	862	823	865
Mahendragarh	890	895	882	890
Rewari	898	898	850	873
Gurgoan	850	854	854	844
Mewat	898	907	892	907
Faridabad	826	873	817	873
Palwal	861	880	872	883
Haryana	860	880	709	764

Source: Statistical abstract of Haryana (2001 & 2011)



**Fig 5**

Haryana is found at a very low level as compare to national level of sex ratio that is 940 in according to the census 2011.sex ratio improved in all the districts of Haryana but the highest sex ratio is found in Mewat district.



**Fig 6**

**Table 5:** distribution of urban workers in Haryana 2001&2011

District	Workers (in percent)			
	2001		2011	
	Total workers as percent to total population (main+marginal)	Total urban workers as percent to total worker (main+marginal)	Total workers as percent to total population (main+marginal)	Total urban workers as percent to total worker (main+marginal)
	%	%	%	%
Panchkula	38.1	39.2	37.7	55.2
Ambala	32.0	11.5	33.0	47.4
Yamunanagar	32.3	34.5	32.1	39.5
Kurukshetra	37.4	21.0	34.9	26.6
Kaithal	39.3	14.8	34.8	19.5
Karnal	37.7	23.3	34.3	29.6
Panipat	39.6	37.0	34.2	46.2
Sonipat	40.9	18.3	36.1	28.1
Jind	43.9	14.0	39.2	17.8
Fatehabad	45.0	12.2	12.2	15.3
Sirsa	42.6	19.8	38.8	21.0
Hisar	43.3	19.5	39.7	26.7
Bhiwani	42.7	13.5	38.1	15.5
Rohtak	39.5	26.6	32.6	38.5
Jhajjar	44.2	16.6	34.1	22.3
Mahendragarh	43.3	9.7	36.7	12.0
Rewari	43.6	12.3	37.5	21.7
Gurgoan	37.9	18.8	36.0	70.9
Mewat	50.0	5.5	26.6	10.8
Faridabad	35.8	48.2	32.0	81.6
Palwal	35.8	48.2	29.7	21.8
Haryana	39.6	23.0	35.2	32.7

Source: census of India (2001&2011)

Gurgoan district there was only 18.8 percent urban worker in 2001 it increased at a very fast rate and become 79.9 percent in 2011.Mewat district has found low level of urban worker in both periods.

**Conclusion**

Haryana is a rural state of the country with only 34.9 percent population living in urban areas.

Haryana has low level of urbanization mainly due to agricultural based economy.

Faridabad district is more urbanized 77.8 percent population in 2001and 79.5 percent in 2011.

Gurgoan district has only 35.4 percent urban population in 2001 but the urbanized increased at a very fast rate and became 68.8 percent in 2011.

Gurgoan and Panchkula the high level of urbanization is due to industrial development.

Gurgoan is located in the National Capital Region and whereas Panchkula has close proximity to the state capital region.

Mewat district has low level of urbanization i.e. 7.54percent in 2001and 11.4 percent in 2011.

Yamunanagar, Karnal, Kaithal and Jind districts have moderate level of urbanization.

Sirsa, Fatehabad, Bhiwani and Mahendragarh have low level of urbanization due to their remote location, harassment in climate conditions and their poor connectivity with the national capital region.

Sirsa district has decreasing level of urbanization of 2001 to 2011 because people are migrating to other districts.

Highest sex ratio is found in Mewat district. It was 892 in 2001and 907 in 2011.There is concentration of Muslim population in district. In Muslim community more than one marriage is allowed hence the child birth rate is higher than the other areas.

Being conservation the people are not so much aware about the prenatal test faculties as a result of which the female feticide rate is very low negligible in Mewat areas in comparison to the others.

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