

Trends of Urbanization in Haryana and Its Impact on Environmental Degradation: An Analysis

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Abstract:

In recent time urbanization has associated with industrialization and economic development. In this sense urbanization is essentially an economic process. By whatever definition urbanization is a phenomenon describing a process of change in the situation of population due to changing conditions in society at large. The main objective of the study is to know the trends of urbanization and its impact on environmental degradation. The detail analysis and some fruitful suggestion have been given in full paper.

Keywords: Urbanization, Environmental Degradation, Economic Development

Introduction:

Urbanization is a societal process of transforming a rural economy into a industrial and service economy. In the historical period, urbanization was inextricably related to rise and fall of kingdoms dynasties and empire was essentially a political process.. In brief urbanization is more than the process of urban growth and economic proliferation and it is often perceived as a process or is instrument of social change and development. Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization and the sociological process of rationalization urbanization can describe a specific conditional of a set

time, i.e. proportion of total population or area is cities or town or the term can describe the increase of this proportion over time.

Concept of Urbanization:

The concept of urbanization refers to the shift from a rural to an urban society. Although the population of India is still predominantly rural, the progress of urbanization during the last two decades has been fairly rapid. Urbanization has entered a new and more important phase in the post independence period. In contrast with the British period which witnessed a period of urban stagnation the post independent period is notable for rapid urbanization, particularly of the one

lakh one and million cities. There has been nearly a threefold increase in India's urban populations from 62 million in 1951 to 159 million in 1981. The number of cities with a million or more persons has increased from 4 to 12 in the same period due to influx of refugees, construction of new Industrial Township near major cities rapid growth of one lakh cities etc.

The term urbanization conjures up a number of different images growths of urban population transformation of villages into cities, agglomeration of industrial, unemployment, crime, proliferation of slum air pollution, concerns about provision of civil services, ethnic diversity and many others.

Objective of the study:

There are following point having been chalk out for detail analysis and observation:

- To analysis the pattern of urbanization across the state.
- To evaluate the trend of urbanization in the state since 1901 to 2011
- To know the impact on environmental degradation.

Trends of Urbanization in India:

The 20th century (1901-2011) population of India increased around 4 times whose the urban population increase 11 times. The urban population constituted percent of total population of India in 2011. As compared to world level of urbanization in India is low and process is slow . But in absolute terms the size is large i.e. 377.10 million (Table - I)

Table - I Urban population of India and Haryana (1901-2011)

Census year	India Population		% of urban population	Haryana Population		% of urban population
	Total	Urban		Total	Urban	
1901	238393327	26854967	10.85	4623064	574074	12.42
1911	252093390	25948431	10.29	4174677	449704	10.77

1921	251321213	28091299	11.18	4255892	481195	11.31
1931	278977238	33462539	11.99	4559917	564743	12.38
1941	318660580	44162191	13.86	5272829	705945	13.39
1951	361088090	62443709	17.29	5673597	968494	17.07
1961	439234771	78936603	17.97	7590524	1307680	17.23
1971	548159652	109113977	19.91	10036431	1772959	17.67
1981	683329097	157680171	23.08	12922119	2827387	21.88
1991	846421039	215771612	25.49	16463648	4054744	24.63
2001	1028737436	286119689	27.81	21144564	6115304	28.92
2011	1210193422	377105760	31.16	25353081	8821588	34.79

Source: Census of India, 2011

The total urban population of the country as per census 2011 is 377 million which account for 31.8% of the total population. The urban population of Haryana has increased from 6115304 in 2001 to 8821588 in 2011 constituting 34.79% of the total population of the state as compared to 28.92 during 2001. The number of statutory towns have decreased from

84 to 80 during last decade, while number of census town increased to 74 in 2011 from 22 of 2001, tremendous decadal urban growth has been supported in the Gurgaon district i.e. 236.45 % followed by Mewat district 109.13%. The lower urban growth have been recorded in sirsa district i.e. 9.25%)

Table – II District wise percentage of urban population in Haryana 2011

District	Persons	Male	Female
Panchkula	54.87	54.54	52.9
Ambala	44.38	44.61	44.12
Yamunanagar	34.94	39.08	38.78

Kurushetra	28.93	29.31	28.50
Kaithal	21.97	21.90	22.04
Karnal	30.27	30.24	30.32
Panipat	45.97	45.90	46.06
Sonipat	30.52	30.27	30.81
Jind	22.82	22.71	22.94
Fatehabad	19.04	19.05	19.05
Sirsa	24.75	24.76	24.73
Hissar	31.73	31.92	31.51
Bhiwani	19.80	19.86	19.74
Rohtak	42.02	41.63	42.46
Jhajjar	25.39	25.36	25.43
Mahindergarh	14.43	14.446	14.40
Rewari	25.82	26.18	25.43
Gurgaon	68.82	69.22	68.35
Mewat	11.38	11.41	11.36
Faridabad	74.44	79.43	79.46
Palwal	22.65	22.61	22.69

As mentioned above table, district wise percentage of urban population during 2011. It also represents the male and female percentage which that in comparison male urban population the female ratio is more. The highest urban population, containing in Faridabad (79.40%) district and then other district

of the state. The main reason is that nearest or attach with Delhi and second it is industrial development which attracts the more people for employment. Second highest urban attract the more people for employment. Second highest urban population in Gurgaon District

(68.82%) which have also same reasons for urbanization. Panchkula, Ambala, Panipat and Rohtak have also more than 40 percent urban population. The main reason of panchkula is nearest to state capital and administrative town of state. Panipat is an industrial development, Ambala.

And Rohtak have good educational status which attract more

people. Then the other side Mewat and MahinderGarh have lowest urbanization or less than 15% urban population from their total population. The main reason of low urbanization is that poor over all development and lack of basic infrastructure facilities in these districts.

Table – III

Trends of urbanization in Haryana State Since 1901-2011

Census Year	Total No. of Town	Total Population	Total urban population	% of urban population	Decennied Growth Ph	%	Annual exponential growth rate
1900-1901	53	4623064	574074	12.42	124870	-	-
1901-11	35	4174677	449704	10.77	31491	21.66	2.44
1911-21	38	4255892	481195	10.31	83548	7.00	0.68
1921-31	40	4559917	564743	12.38	141202	17.36	1.60
1931-41	44	5272829	705945	13.39	262549	25.00	2.23
1941-1951	56	563597	968494	17.07	339186	37.19	3.16
1951-61	58	7590524	1307680	17.23	465279	35.02	3.01
1961-71	61	10036431	1772959	17.67	1054428	35.58	3.04
1971-81	77	12922119	2827387	21.88	1227357	59.47	4.67
1981-91	90	16463648	4054744	24.63	-	43.41	3.61
1991-2001	97	21082989	6114139	28.92	2059395	50.79	4.11
2001-2011	106	25353081	8821588	34.79	2707440	44.28	-

Table 3 shows that Haryana state has a very low level of urbanization in the beginning of the 20th century. The contribution of urban population was only 12.42 per cent at the 1901 census, which was in line with subsistence of agriculture in general. The first decade of the 20th century recorded decline in urban population in Haryana state while the next decade 1911-21 had recorded a nominal increasing when its urban population become 481,195 in 1921 from 449704 in 1911. The decade 1941-51 was a landmark in history of growth of urban population in the state. The number of towns had gone up to 56 in 1951 where 17.07 per cent growth of the total population was counted, recording a growth of 37.19 per cent in urban population during 1941-51. The pace of urban growth in the state continued during 1961-71 when it experienced an increase of 35.58 per cent in its urban population and number of towns rose to 65 in 1971, claiming 17.67 per cent of the total population of the state. The last four decade witnessed a spectacular growth rate namely 59.47 per cent during 1971-81, 43.41 per cent during 1981, 50.74 per cent during 1991-2001 and 44.28 per cent during 2001-11 in urban population on 1 Nov. 1966, the

growth of urban population has been accelerated and recorded a spectacular decadal rate of urban growth of 59.47 per cent when it increased from 1772859 in 1961-71 to 2,827387 in 1981. There was an increase of 2,059395 persons (50.79 per cent) in the urban population during the 1991-2001 decade. In decade 2001-2011 the number of towns have also been increased i.e. 106 towns contains 8821588 (34.79 per cent) population from the total state population.

Urbanization impact on environmental degradation

1. Urban Sprawl:

Urban sprawl or real expansion of the cities, both in population and geographical area, of rapidly growing cities is the root cause of urban problems. Massive immigration from rural areas as well as from small towns into big cities has taken place almost consistently; thereby adding to the size of cities. Most towns and cities are surrounded by wide rings of suburbs. Urban sprawl is

taking place at the cost of valuable agricultural land.

2. Overcrowding:

Overcrowding is a situation in which too many people live in too little space. Overcrowding is a logical consequence of over-population in urban areas. It is naturally expected that cities having a large size of population squeezed in a small space must suffer from overcrowding. This is well exhibited by almost all the big cities of India. Metropolitan cities of India are overcrowded both in 'absolute' and 'relative' terms.

3. Housing:

Overcrowding leads to a chronic problem of shortage of houses in urban areas. This problem is specifically more acute in those urban areas where there is large influx of unemployed or underemployed immigrants who have no place to live in when they enter cities/towns from the surrounding areas.

4. Unemployment:

Unemployed people percentage is even higher among the educated people. The main cause of urban unemployment is

the large scale migration of people from rural to urban areas. The general poverty among the rural people pushes them out to urban areas to migrate in search of livelihood and in the hope of a better living. But the growth of economic opportunities fails to keep pace with the quantum of immigration.

5. Slums and Squatter Settlements:

The rapid urbanization in conjunction with industrialization has resulted in the growth of slums. The proliferation of slums occurs due to many factors, such as, the shortage of developed land for housing, the high prices of land beyond the reach of urban poor, a large influx of rural migrants to the cities in search of jobs etc. In spite of several efforts by the Central and State Governments to contain the number of slum dwellers, their growth has been increasing sharply exerting tremendous pressure on the existing civic amenities and social infrastructure.

5. Transport:

With traffic bottleneck and traffic congestion, almost all cities and towns are suffering from acute form of transport problem. Transport problems increase and become more complex as the town grows in size. This puts

tremendous pressure on public transport and causes journeys to take much longer period than they normally would. In towns, the narrowness of the streets, which were built long before the motorised transport and lack of parking facilities are the main cause of congestion. Moreover, mixture of vehicles causes uncontrollable chaos on the roads. Free movement of stray cattle and domestic animals on the roads adds to traffic problem and often cause accidents. Heavy traffic and congestion leads to slow movement of traffic, fuel wastage environmental pollution and loss of precious time.

6. Water:

Water is one of the most essential elements of nature to sustain life and right from the beginning of urban civilisation, sites for settlements have always been chosen keeping in view the availability of water to the inhabitants of the settlement. However, supply of water started falling short of demand as the cities grew in size and number. Today we have reached a stage where practically no city gets sufficient water to meet the needs of city dwellers. The individual towns require water in larger quantities. Many small towns have no main water

supply at all and depend on such sources as individual tube wells, household open wells or even rivers.

7. Sewerage Problems:

Urban areas in India are almost invariably plagued with insufficient and inefficient sewage facilities. Resource crunch faced by the municipalities and unauthorised growth of the cities are two major causes of this pathetic state of affairs. According to latest estimates, only 35-40 per cent of the urban population has the privilege of sewage system. Most of the cities have old sewerage lines which are not looked after properly. Often sewerage lines break down or they are overflowing. Most cities do not have proper arrangements for treating the sewerage waste and it is drained into a nearby river or in sea thereby polluting the water bodies.

8. Waste Disposal:

As urban areas grow in number and size the problem of waste disposal is assuming alarming proportions. Huge quantities of garbage produced by our cities pose a serious health problem. Most cities do not have proper arrangements for garbage disposal and the existing landfills are full to the

brim. These landfills are hotbeds of disease and innumerable poisons leaking into their surroundings. Wastes putrefy in the open inviting disease carrying flies and rats and a filthy, poisonous liquid, called leachate, which leaks out from below and contaminates ground water. People who live near the rotting garbage and raw sewage fall easy victims to several diseases like dysentery, malaria, plague, jaundice, diarrhea, typhoid, etc.

9. Urban Crimes:

Modern cities present a meeting point of people from different walks of life having no affinity with one another. Like other problems, the problem of crimes increases with the increase in urbanization. In fact the increasing trend in urban crimes tends to disturb peace and tranquility of the cities and make them unsafe to live in particularly for the women.

10. Increase in pollution:

Due to increase in urbanization, it creates many kinds of pollution such as noise, air, water, soil pollution by adding the pollutants in surrounding. It spreads many types of diseases like asthma, malaria, polio, diarrhea etc and many types of nervous system

disorders. Some health problems associated with pollution are headache, dizziness, fatigue and difficulty in breathing.

11. Loss of forests and biodiversity:

Forest and Biodiversity plays important role in balancing the environment. Our existence as well as survival is completely dependent on plants and animals. Plants provide us with oxygen, besides food, silk, cotton, timber, medicines and many other useful products. Animals provide with food and medicines, besides help in agricultural practices. Each organism plays an important role in the ecosystem.

Way of decrease degradation of environment

There are ways which you can help to decrease degradation in our environment. Some of these include:

- Purchase recycled products
- Conserve water resources
- Do not litter or toss waste into inappropriate places
- Conserve energy
- Join an awareness group

- Talk with others about the impacts of environmental degradation
- Be an advocate to save our environment.
- Provide proper facilities for slum dwellers.
- Establish water treatment plants.
- Improve sanitation facility and waste disposal.

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