Volume : 2 | Issue : 12 | Dec 2013 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper Geography

# Urban Population: Distribution and its Socio-Economic Attributes in Haryana (2011)


| | |
|---|---|
| **Satish Kumar** | Junior Research Fellow (Ph.D), Department of Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh 160014 |
| **Ranbir Singh** | Junior Research Fellow (Ph.D), Department of Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh-160014 |
| **Dr. Gaurav Kalotra** | Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh-160014 |



## ABSTRACT

*Urbanization, or the shift of population from rural to urban environments, is a transitory process. Accepting urbanization as a conscious and conditioned adjustment of societies to their changing environment, the present study describes the distribution of urban population and its socio-economic attributes in Haryana. The attributes selected here are level of urbanization, sex ratio, literacy and workforce. The study is based on district level secondary data from the 2011 census of India. Presently, Haryana State represents about 34.9 per cent urban population to total population. The urban population of the State continues to grow because of better living facilities and continuous migration of rural population toward urban areas. The study shows that districts Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panchkula and Ambala were highly urbanized. The high per cent of urban female population and urban sex ratio were found in district Mewat but the district have lowest literacy rate in terms of urban male and female as well as total population. The study also reveals that highest proportion of urban workers are found in districts Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panipat, Panchkula and Ambala whereas highest proportion of urban main workers to total urban workers are found in districts Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Rohtak and Yamunanagar. The results obtained from processing of data are presented in the form of tables and choropleth maps.*


**KEYWORDS : Urban Population, Urbanization, Socio-Economic Attributes, Distribution**

## Introduction

Urbanization is one process which recorded a jump and attracted much attention (Julka et al., 1990). Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one (Datta, 2006: 1). Urbanization is the process through which rural areas transform into urban areas as agricultural pursuits common to villages into non-agricultural and corresponding change of behavioral patterns also takes place (Goel, 2012: 2). The rate and pattern of urban growth in any country is associated closely with its overall economic growth and its composition and direction (Heggade, 1998: 1).

Kingsley Davis has explained urbanization as process (Davis, 1962) of switch from spread out pattern of human settlements to one of concentration in urban centers. The demographic interpretation of the concept of urbanization relates it with a process by which the population of an area gets concentrated into urban places, and an increasing proportion becomes concentrated in the largest urban centre. The process of urbanization is a function of socio-economic changes that take place in a society through time (Goel, 2012: 2).

## Objectives

- The present research paper is an effort to explain:
- Spatial distribution of urban population and,
- Socio-economic attributes of urban population in Haryana from a geographical perspective.

## Data Sources and Methodology

The present study is mainly based on secondary data, which is collected from Census of India, Census of Haryana and Statistical Abstract of Haryana. The census year 2011 is selected for this study. The data has been processed, tabulated, analyzed and mapped using suitable statistical and cartographic techniques. District wise spatial variation in urbanization, sex-ratio, literacy rates and work-force has been shown on maps by using choropleth method prepared in Arc GIS. Attributes has been calculated by using the following formulas:

- Levels of urbanization in Per cent = Urban Population / Total population X 100
- Sex-Ratio = Female Population / Male Population X 1000
- Literacy in Per cent = Number of Literates (above 6 years) X 100 / Total Population
- Workers in Per cent = Total Workers (Main+Marginal) / Total Population X 100




## Study Area

The State of Haryana covers an area of about 44212 square km. It con-

stitutes 1.44 percent of the total geographical area of the country. It extends from 27°39′00″ to 30°55′51″ north latitudes and from 74°27′80″ east to 77°36′05″ east longitudes. It is situated in the northwestern part of India and is a part of Indo-Gangetic plain. It is bounded by Punjab and Chandigarh on the northwest, Himachal Pradesh in the north, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in the east and Rajasthan on the south and southwest (Fig. 1).

In terms of physical features, it is bordered in the northeast by the Shiwalik Hills particularly in Panchkula District. In the east, the perennial river Yamuna makes boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. In the north, the seasonal river Ghaggar forms part of the boundary between Punjab and Haryana. The dry semi-arid region in the southwest and the west is penetrated by the Aravalli ranges, which finds extension in parts of Gurgaon, Rewari, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani and Jhajjar Districts.

**Results and Discussion**

**Table-1: Urban Population and its Growth in Haryana, 1971 - 2011**

| Years | Urban Population (per cent) | Growth Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 17.66 | 35.58 |
| 1981 | 21.88 | 59.47 |
| 1991 | 24.63 | 43.41 |
| 2001 | 28.92 | 50.52 |
| 2011 | 34.90 | 44.59 |

**Source: Computed from Census of Haryana, 1971 – 2011.**

**Urbanization in Haryana**

Haryana has been predominantly a rural part of India. Up to 1971, the level of urbanization was only 17.66 per cent. This low level of urbanization was appurtenant with the subsistence nature of agricultural economy. In 1971 census, 17.66 per cent of the State's total population was registered as urban, which increased to 34.90 per cent in 2011 census. Since last two decades, it has been observed that the sound agricultural and industrial base has given rise to rapid growth urbanization in Haryana. In 1971, growth rate of urban population was 35.58 per cent which was increased by 59.47 per cent in 1981 census. The main reason behind it the rapid developments in the agricultural sector during the green revolution period led to the establishment and growth of the Mandi Towns in various part of the State. The proportion of urban population to total population (34.90 per cent) in 2011 in Haryana was above the national average of 31.16 per cent (Table 1).

**Table-2: Percentage of Urban Population, No. of Towns and Sex Ratio in Haryana (2011)**

| Districts | Urban Population (in percent) | | | Sex Ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | No. of Towns | Total | Urban |
| Panchkula | 55.8 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 8 (1) | 873 | 881 |
| Ambala | 44.4 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 15 (2) | 885 | 876 |
| Yamunanagar | 38.9 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 12 (2) | 877 | 871 |
| Kurukshetra | 28.9 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 5 (1) | 888 | 862 |
| Kaithal | 22.0 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 4 (1) | 881 | 887 |
| Karnal | 30.2 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 8 (1) | 887 | 890 |
| Panipat | 46.0 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 12 (1) | 864 | 868 |
| Sonipat | 31.3 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 8 (1) | 856 | 869 |
| Jind | 22.9 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 6 (1) | 871 | 881 |
| Fatehabad | 19.1 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 4 (0) | 902 | 899 |
| Sirsa | 24.6 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 5 (1) | 897 | 896 |
| Hisar | 31.7 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 11 (1) | 872 | 861 |
| Bhiwani | 19.7 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 6 (1) | 886 | 885 |
| Rohtak | 42.0 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 5 (1) | 867 | 887 |
| Jhajjar | 25.4 | 53.6 | 46.4 | 5 (1) | 862 | 865 |
| Mahendragarh | 14.4 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 5 (0) | 895 | 890 |
| Rewari | 25.9 | 53.4 | 46.6 | 9 (1) | 898 | 873 |
| Gurgaon | 68.8 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 9 (1) | 854 | 844 |
| Mewat | 11.4 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 8 (0) | 907 | 907 |
| Faridabad | 79.5 | 53.4 | 46.6 | 3 (1) | 873 | 873 |
| Palwal | 22.7 | 53.1 | 46.9 | 6 (1) | 880 | 883 |

**Source: Computed from Census of India, 2011 & Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2010-11.**

***Figure in Brackets is Class First towns**

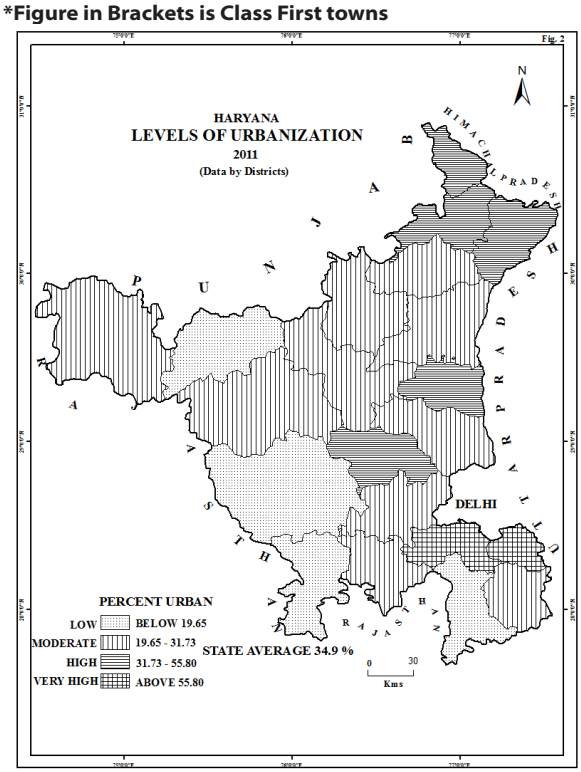
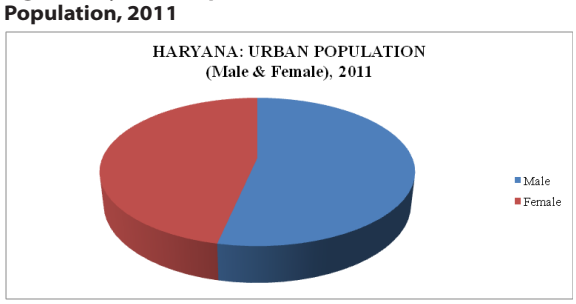



**Fig. 3 Haryana: Proportion of Urban Male and Female Population, 2011**




The State has 34.9 percent urban population to total population in 2011 census. It is clear from the Table 2 and Fig.2 that the highest proportion of urban population are found in the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panchkula and Ambala whereas low levels of urbanization are found in Mewat, Rewari, Fatehabad and Bhiwani districts. In terms of urban male population districts Gurgaon, Hisar and Kurukshetra have highest

proportion and districts Mewat, Fatehabad and Sirsa have lowest per cent of urban male population (Table 2). The highest proportion of urban female population is concentrated in the three districts of Mewat, Sirsa and Fatehabad. An additional high per cent of female lives in the districts of Panchkula, Karnal, Kaithal, Jind and Rohtak. The smallest proportion of the urban female population is found in Kurukshetra, Gurgaon and Hisar districts (Table 2). Fig. 3 shows the proportion of urban male and urban female population in Haryana which is 53.4 and 46.6 per cent respectively.

It is clear from Fig. 2 that the high concentration of urban population is found in the northern part of Haryana. In the southern part the districts Gurgaon and Faridabad have highest concentration of urban population. These districts are lies in the national capital region so the impact of NCR is clearly seen on the urban population of these two districts. The low levels of urbanization have been found in the districts of Mewat (11.4 per cent), Mahendragarh (14.4 per cent) and Fatehabad (19.1 per cent).

In these three districts there are no class I towns so the concentration of urban population is lower. The districts Panipat and Yamunanagar have high concentration of urban population because they have high level of industrial development. The central part of Haryana viz., Kaithal, Jind and Hisar districts have moderate levels of urbanization which is 22.0, 22.9 and 31.7 per cent respectively. The levels of urbanization in these three districts are lower than State average which is 34.9 per cent.

The proportion of urban male population is shown in Table 2. Here, it is very important to describe the per cent of urban male proportion to total urban population. Table 2 describes the spatial distribution of urban male population. The highest percentage of urban male population is found in districts Gurgaon, Kurukshetra and Hisar which is 54.2, 53.7 and also 53.7 respectively. The low level of urban male population is found in districts Mewat, Sirsa and Fatehabad whereas the moderate per cent of urban male population is seen in districts Karnal, Kaithal, Jind, Rohtak, Bhiwani and Mahendragarh. The State presents a sharp pattern of urban male population. The districts Ambala, Yamunanagar, Panipat, Sonipat, Jhajjar and Faridabad have high proportion of urban male population whereas district Palwal has medium proportion 53.1 per cent which is quite low to State average (53.4 per cent).

The spatial distribution of urban female per cent in Haryana is shown in Table 2. It is apparent from the Table 2 that very high proportion of urban female population is found in the districts Mewat, Sirsa and Fatehabad which is 47.6, 47.2 and 47.4 per cent respectively. The districts Panchkula, Karnal, Kaithal, Jind, Rohtak, Bhiwani and Mahendragarh have high concentration of urban female population which is 46.8, 47.1, 47.0, 46.8, 47.0, 47.0 and 47.1 per cent respectively. The high level of urban female population in the State is reflected in a large number of districts, almost contiguously located. The moderate value of urban female population is found in districts Ambala (46.7per cent), Yamunanagar (46.5 per cent), Panipat (46.5), Sonipat (46.5 per cent) and Rewari (46.6 per cent). The districts Kurukshetra, Hisar and Gurgaon have been observed low percentage of urban female population. From the Fig.4 it is observed that 46.6 per cent of Haryana's female population in 2011 lives in urban areas.

**Socio – Economic Attributes of Haryana**

**Table – 3 Haryana: Changes in Socio – Economic Attributes, 1971 - 2011**

| Years/Attributes | Sex Ratio | Literacy in % | Work Force in % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 867 | 26.89 | 24.44 |
| 1981 | 877 | 35.84 | 28.35 |
| 1991 | 874 | 55.85 | 30.20 |
| 2001 | 861 | 67.90 | 39.62 |
| 2011 | 879 | 76.64 | 35.20 |

**Source: Computed from Census of Haryana, 1971 - 2011**

Table 3 provides information about changes in socio-economic attributes in Haryana during 1971 to 2011. In terms of socio-economic attributes of urban population the sex-ratio in Haryana is 873 urban females per thousand urban males, urban literacy rate is 83.1 per cent, and the proportion of urban workers is 32.7 per cent as compared to the State averages of 879, 75.6 per cent and 35.2 per cent respectively. A district-wise analysis of the socio-economic attributes of total and urban population in Haryana is presented in Table 2. In terms of proportion of urban population, districts Gurgaon and Panchkula have the second and third highest per cent after Faridabad. In the three districts 20 towns out of 154 has been found in 2011. Among the districts of Haryana, the district Ambala has highest number of towns (15 including two class I towns), followed by Yamunanagar (12 including two class I towns) and Panipat (12 including one class I town).Generally urban sex ratio is expected to decline with an increase in the level of urbanization, and a greater share of secondary activities in urban economy (Sharma, 2002). In this context the three districts viz., Mewat, Sirsa and Fatehabad have very high value of sex ratio but these districts have low level of urbanization except Sirsa. Fig.4 shows the spatial distribution of urban sex ratio in Haryana. In Haryana urban sex ratio is quite low (873) to total sex ratio. The lower values of urban sex ratio are found in the districts of Kurukshetra (862), Hisar (861) and Gurgaon (844) which is observed less than State average (873) Fig.4. In the central part of Haryana the districts Kaithal, Jind, Rohtak and Bhiwani has observed high value of urban sex ratio. The districts Panchkula and Palwal are also observed high urban females per thousand males. It is clear from the Fig.4 that the moderate value of urban sex ratio is found in the districts of Faridabad, Rewari, Jhajjar, Sonipat, Panipat, Yamunanagar and Ambala in 2011 which is 873, 873, 865, 869, 868, 871 and 876 respectively. Generally, districts located adjacent to Rajasthan boundary have higher urban sex ratio. In Haryana State in 2011 only Gurgaon district has comparatively high proportion of urban population and low sex ratio.

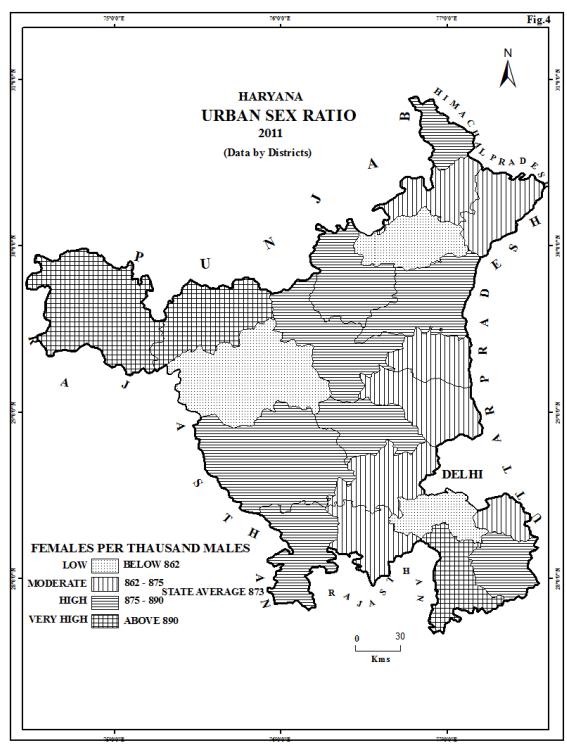
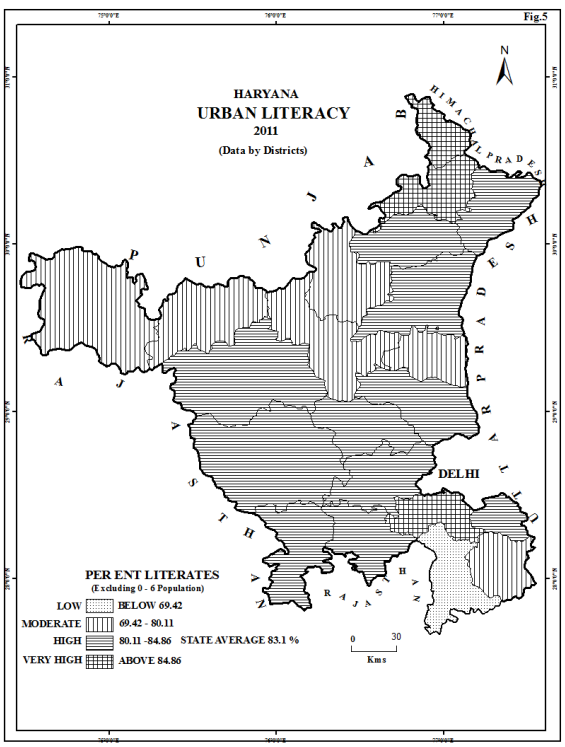



**Table-4: Urban Literacy Rate in Haryana (2011)**

| | Literacy (in per cent) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | | Urban | | |
| Districts | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female |
| Panchkula | 81.9 | 87.0 | 76.0 | 86.7 | 90.5 | 82.5 |
| Ambala | 81.7 | 87.3 | 75.5 | 87.5 | 91.2 | 83.2 |
| Yamunanagar | 78.0 | 83.8 | 71.4 | 84.5 | 88.5 | 79.9 |
| Kurukshetra | 76.3 | 83.0 | 68.8 | 84.0 | 88.1 | 79.3 |
| Kaithal | 69.2 | 78.0 | 59.2 | 77.9 | 84.9 | 70.1 |
| Karnal | 74.7 | 81.8 | 66.8 | 82.3 | 87.1 | 77.1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panipat | 75.9 | 83.7 | 67.0 | 79.9 | 85.9 | 73.1 |
| Sonipat | 79.1 | 87.2 | 69.8 | 83.9 | 89.9 | 77.1 |
| Jind | 71.4 | 80.8 | 60.8 | 80.1 | 87.3 | 72.1 |
| Fatehabad | 67.9 | 76.1 | 58.9 | 78.0 | 83.0 | 72.4 |
| Sirsa | 68.8 | 76.4 | 60.4 | 79.2 | 84.4 | 73.4 |
| Hisar | 72.9 | 82.2 | 62.3 | 81.7 | 88.1 | 74.3 |
| Bhiwani | 75.2 | 85.6 | 63.5 | 81.5 | 88.3 | 73.8 |
| Rohtak | 80.2 | 87.7 | 71.7 | 84.9 | 89.9 | 79.2 |
| Jhajjar | 80.6 | 89.3 | 70.7 | 84.3 | 90.4 | 77.4 |
| Mahendragarh | 77.7 | 89.7 | 64.6 | 82.7 | 90.6 | 73.9 |
| Rewari | 81.0 | 91.4 | 69.6 | 84.7 | 91.5 | 77.0 |
| Gurgaon | 84.7 | 90.5 | 78.0 | 86.8 | 90.7 | 82.1 |
| Mewat | 54.1 | 69.9 | 36.6 | 69.4 | 80.1 | 57.7 |
| Faridabad | 81.7 | 88.6 | 73.8 | 83.8 | 89.6 | 77.3 |
| Palwal | 69.3 | 82.7 | 54.2 | 77.8 | 86.2 | 68.5 |
| Haryana | 75.6 | 84.1 | 65.9 | 83.1 | 88.6 | 76.9 |

**Source: Computed from Census of India, 2011.**




The average value of the urban literacy for the State is 83.1 per cent. Among the three districts in the State Mewat, Palwal and Kaithal have lower and moderate urban literacy rates respectively (Table 4). Table 2 depicts that in Haryana 75.6 per cent of its population (84.1 per cent males and 65.9 per cent females) able to read and write with understanding, as per 2011 Census. Table 4 also shows the spatial pattern of urban male and urban female literacy rates in Haryana. It is clear from the Table 4 that the highest literacy rates are found in districts Gurgaon, Ambala, Panchkula and Faridabad in 2011 whereas the low level of literacy rates are found in the districts of Fatehabad, Kaithal and Palwal.

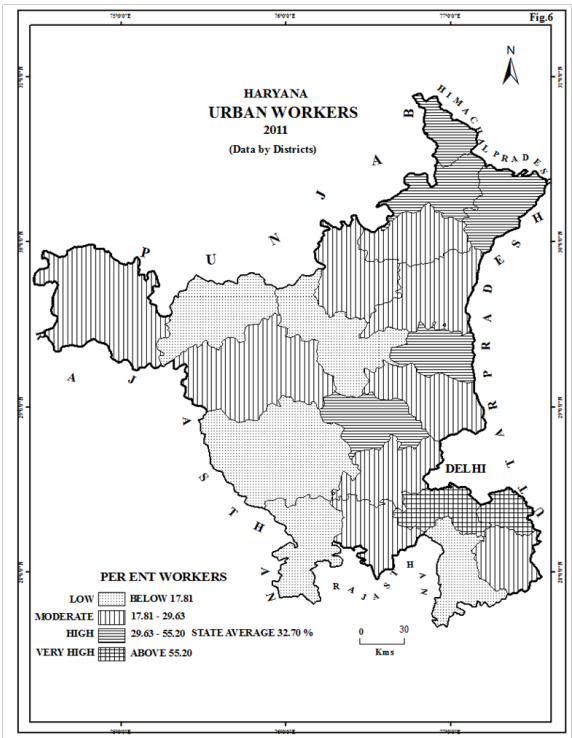
Fig.5 depicts the spatial distribution of urban literacy rates in Haryana. The districts Panchkula, Ambala and Gurgaon have a very high urban literacy rate which is 86.7, 87.5 and 86.8 per cent respectively. High literacy rates are found in the eleven districts of Haryana viz., Yamunanagar (84.5 per cent), Kurukshetra (84.0 per cent), Karnal (82.3 per cent), Sonipat (83.9 per cent), Rohtak (84.9 per cent), Jhajjar (84.3 per cent), Bhiwani, Hisar, Mahendragarh, Rewari and Faridabad whereas the moderate urban literacy rates are found in Kaithal, Jind, Panipat, Palwal, Fatehabad and Sirsa districts.

The district Mewat has low level of literacy rates which is 69.4 per cent. It is clear from the Fig.5 that southern part of Haryana has high urban literacy rates except Mewat and Palwal districts. Panipat district, which has the high proportion of urban population in the State (46.0 per cent), deals with moderate urban literacy rate. In Haryana only two districts (Mahendragarh and Sirsa) having comparatively low level of urbanization, have high urban literacy value which is 82.7 and 79.2 respectively.

**Table-5: Distribution of Urban Workers in Haryana (2011)**

| | Workers (in Per cent) | | Main Workers (in Per cent) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Workers as per cent to Total Population (Main+ Marginal) | Total Urban Workers as per cent to Total Workers (Main+ Marginal) | Total Main Workers as per cent to Total Workers | Urban Main Workers as per cent to Total Urban Workers |
| Districts | % | % | % | % |
| Panchkula | 37.7 | 55.2 | 86.5 | 92.1 |
| Ambala | 33.0 | 47.4 | 85.8 | 88.7 |
| Yamunanagar | 32.1 | 39.5 | 87.1 | 92.0 |
| Kurukshetra | 34.9 | 26.6 | 84.9 | 92.2 |
| Kaithal | 34.8 | 19.5 | 77.7 | 86.1 |
| Karnal | 34.3 | 29.6 | 79.7 | 86.6 |
| Panipat | 34.2 | 46.2 | 82.2 | 90.0 |
| Sonipat | 36.1 | 28.1 | 75.8 | 85.1 |
| Jind | 39.2 | 17.8 | 73.7 | 85.4 |
| Fatehabad | 39.2 | 15.3 | 77.6 | 89.0 |
| Sirsa | 38.8 | 21.0 | 79.5 | 88.4 |
| Hisar | 39.7 | 26.7 | 76.8 | 85.3 |
| Bhiwani | 38.1 | 15.5 | 71.5 | 84.4 |
| Rohtak | 32.6 | 38.5 | 83.5 | 91.7 |
| Jhajjar | 34.1 | 22.3 | 75.5 | 87.7 |
| Mahendragarh | 36.7 | 12.0 | 62.7 | 82.1 |
| Rewari | 37.5 | 21.7 | 74.1 | 92.0 |
| Gurgaon | 36.0 | 70.9 | 89.5 | 93.9 |
| Mewat | 26.6 | 10.8 | 70.4 | 79.4 |
| Faridabad | 32.0 | 81.6 | 85.5 | 87.0 |
| Palwal | 29.7 | 21.8 | 70.1 | 78.5 |
| Haryana | 35.2 | 32.7 | 78.7 | 88.5 |

**Source: Computed from Census of India, 2011.**



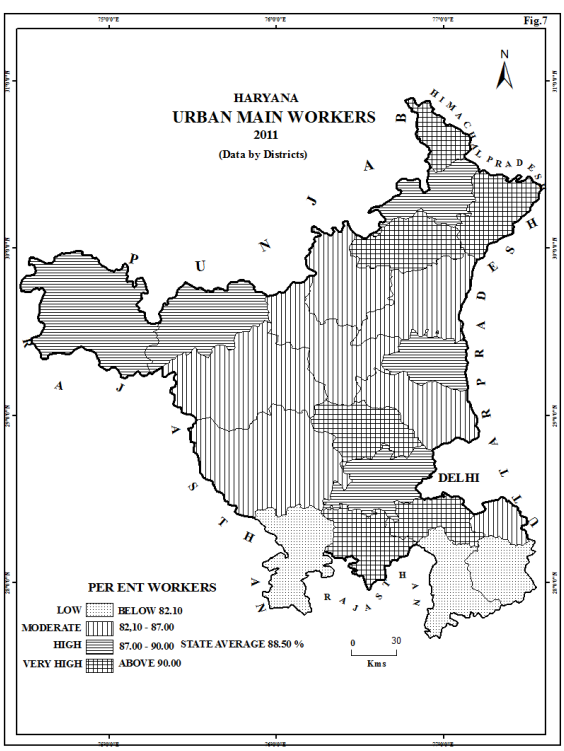




Table 5 present the per cent of total as well as urban workers in Haryana. It has also depicts that the urban main workers and total main workers in Haryana. It is clear from the table that the high proportion of total workers is found in districts of Jind, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Hisar and Bhiwani which is 39.2, 39.2, 38.8, 39.7 and 38.1 per cent respectively whereas the low per cent of total workers is found in Rohtak and Faridabad districts.

Fig. 6 shows the spatial distribution of urban workers (main and marginal) in Haryana. The Census of India classifies workers into two groups namely, Main workers and Marginal workers. Main Workers are those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. 6 months or more. Marginal Workers are those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. less than 6 months. The average value of urban workers in Haryana is 32.7 per cent. In terms of two districts in Haryana, the very high proportion of urban workers is registered in Faridabad (81.6 per cent) and Gurgaon (70.9 per cent), closely followed by districts Panchkula (55.2 per cent), Ambala (47.4 per cent), Panipat (46.2 per cent) and Yamunanagar (39.5 per cent). The spatial distribution of urban workers is shown in Table 5 and Fig.6. A group of districts which is Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal, Sonipat, Hisar, Sirsa, Jhajjar, Rewari and Palwal have moderate value of urban workers which is 26.6, 19.5, 29.6, 28.1, 26.7, 21.0, 22.3, 21.7 and 21.8 per cent respectively. The low per cent of urban workers are found in the districts of Fatehabad, Jind, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh and Mewat which is 15.3, 17.8, 15.5, 12.0 and 10.8 per cent respectively. In terms of relationship with level of urbanization, the districts Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh and Mewat having low proportion of urban population have also low value of urban workers (Fig.6). The districts adjoining boundary with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have high and moderate per cent of urban workers except districts Fatehabad and Jind which is quite low than others.

The spatial distribution of urban main workers is shown in Fig.7. The average value of urban main workers in Haryana is 88.50 per cent. In the southern part of Haryana, districts Gurgaon and Rewari have very high proportion of urban workers which is 93.4 and 92.0 per cent respectively whereas the districts Faridabad (87.0 per cent) has moderate value of urban main workers. The southern districts i.e. Mewat, Palwal and Mahendragarh have low proportion of urban main workers. In the northern part of Haryana, Panchkula (92.1 per cent), Yamunanagar (92.0 per cent), Kurukshetra (92.2 per cent) have very high proportion of urban main workers and adjoining district Ambala has high concentration of urban main workers which is 88.7 per cent to total urban workers. The central districts mainly Jind, Kaithal have moderate proportion of urban main workers. The districts Sonipat, Karnal, Hisar and Bhiwani have moderate percentage also which is quite low than State average. In the western and southwestern part of Haryana, the districts Sirsa, Fatehabad and Rohtak have high proportion of urban main workers which is 88.4, 89.0 and 91.7 per cent respectively.

**Table-6: Number of Towns according to Size Class (2011)**

| Districts / Size | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panchkula | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Ambala | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 15 |
| Yamunanagar | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Kurukshetra | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Kaithal | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Karnal | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Panipat | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 12 |
| Sonipat | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Jind | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Fatehabad | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Sirsa | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Hisar | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| Bhiwani | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Rohtak | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Jhajjar | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Mahendragarh | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Rewari | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Gurgaon | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Mewat | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Faridabad | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Palwal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Haryana | 20 | 11 | 45 | 34 | 36 | 8 | 154 |

**Source: Computed from Census of India, 2011.**

Table 6 shows the distribution of towns according to population size classes in Haryana. In 2011 Haryana has total number of towns are 154 in which 20, 11, 45, 34, 36 and 8 are class I, II, III, IV, V and VI towns respectively. It is clear from the table 4 that highest numbers of towns are class III whereas the lowest number of towns are class VI towns. The districts Panchkula, Ambala, Panipat and Hisar have highest number of towns which is 15, 12, 12 and 11 respectively.

**Table-7: Percentage of Urban Population in Size Class Towns (2011)**

| Districts / Size | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panchkula | 67.5 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| Ambala | 59.9 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Yamunanagar | 72.3 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 17.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Kurukshetra | 55.6 | 0.0 | 39.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Kaithal | 61.4 | 0.0 | 30.7 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Karnal | 66.4 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 11.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Panipat | 53.3 | 12.3 | 24.5 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Sonipat | 63.8 | 14.5 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Jind | 54.8 | 20.3 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Fatehabad | 0.0 | 75.0 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Sirsa | 57.2 | 16.6 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Hisar | 55.5 | 15.7 | 17.1 | 9.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Bhiwani | 61.0 | 17.5 | 6.3 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Rohtak | 83.9 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Jhajjar | 70.2 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Mahendragarh | 0.0 | 56.1 | 21.9 | 9.8 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Rewari | 61.3 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 7.2 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gurgaon | 85.1 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mewat | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.1 | 32.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Faridabad | 98.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Palwal | 55.8 | 21.2 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Haryana | 68.0 | 8.0 | 14.9 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 |

**Source: Computed from Census of India, 2011.**

The number of towns in class IV and V is also high which is 34 and 36 respectively in 2011. Table 7 shows the percent distribution of urban population in different size class categories of towns in Haryana. Classified by size and class, out of a total of 154 towns, there are 20 Class I towns which accounted for 68.0 per cent of the total urban population. There are 45 Class III towns carrying 14.9 per cent of the total urban population. Thus, Class I and III towns together accounted for more than three-forth (82.9 per cent) of the total urban population in the State (Table 7). The remaining 89 towns of Class II, IV, V and VI together contained only 17.2 per cent of the total urban population. There are 11 Class II towns which accounted for 8.0 per cent of the total urban population in the State and there are only eight Class VI towns and it has a share of only 0.4 per cent to the total urban population. The highest number of towns 45 is of Class III category, which shares only 14.9 per cent of the total urban population in the state. Thus, it is indicated that Class III towns has low urban population to total population. The districts Faridabad (98.3 per cent), Gurgaon (85.1 per cent), Yamunanagar (72.3 per cent) and Rohtak (83.9 per cent) have highest urban population in Class I towns whereas lower urban population are found in Jhajjar (0.5 per cent) and Faridabad (0.3 per cent) districts in Class VI towns (Table 7). The smallest proportion of urban population (3.4 per cent) of the State lives in small towns (Class V and VI).

## Conclusions

The main purpose of the present study is to analyze the spatial distribution of urban population and its socio-economic aspects in Haryana. Haryana is primarily a rural part of the country with only 34.9 per cent of its urban population to total population. A low level of urbanization is due to mainly agriculture based economy.

District-wise pattern of urbanization indicate that Faridabad district is most urbanized, where more than seventy per cent of its population is concentrated in urban areas. This is followed by Gurgaon and Panchkula districts, where more than sixty per cent of its population lives in urban areas. High level of urbanization in these districts associated with a very high level of industrial development, their strategic location along the highway and close proximity of Faridabad to the national capital region of Delhi and Panchkula to the State capital of Chandigarh. Contrary to this, districts Mewat, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani and Fatehabad is least urbanized with only less than twenty per cent of their population lives in urban centers. The major factors responsible for this low level of urbanization are low level of industrial development, their remote location, harsh climate conditions and their poor connectivity with the national capital region and State capital.

In terms of socio-economic attributes the study reveals that the highest urban sex ratio are found in district Mewat due to highest number of urban female lives in urban areas. The highest literacy is found in districts Gurgaon, Panchkula and Ambala. A relatively high degree of urban literacy rate in these districts associated with their compact size and location along with major transport routes and multifunctional characteristics such as administrative, education centers, hospitals and services activities. The high level of urban main workers is lives in the districts of Gurgaon, Panchkula, Yamunanagar and Ambala because of their location and industrial development. A large scale industrial development took place in these districts, which provide good transportation and communication network and infrastructural facilities in the towns.

## REFERENCES

Chandna, R.C., (2009): 'Geography of Population: Concepts, Determinants & Patterns', Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. | Goel, S., (2012): 'Levels, Trends and Patterns of Urbanization in Haryana, 1971-2001', Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 4(2), pp 1-41. | GOI Census of India – (2011): Series-1, Electronic Data Sheet-1, Final Population Table, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, 2011. | Heggade, O.D., (1998): 'Urban Development in India: Problems, Policies and Programmes', Mohit Publications, New Delhi. | Julka, A.C. & Sharma, P.K. (1990): 'Process of Change, Urbanization and Physical Quality of Life in North-Western Region: An Empirical Study', Population Geography, Vol. 11(1 &2), pp 53-61. | Sharma, K.D., (2002): 'Distribution of Urban Population and Its Socio-Economic Attributes in Western Himalaya: 2001', Population Geography, Vol. 24(1&2), pp 81-88. | Statistical Abstract of Haryana, (1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2010-11): Department of Economics and Statistical Analysis, Haryana, Chandigarh. | Davis, K., (1962): 'Urbanization in India – Past and Future', in Turner, R. (ed.) India's Urban Future, University of California Press, Berkley. | |