



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Geography

DISTRIBUTIONAL PATTERN OF ROAD TRANSPORT IN HARYANA STATE

KEY WORDS: National highways, State highways, Major district roads, Other district roads

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, it is observed that total length of roads in Haryana was 11516 kms in 1971 which has increased to 27258 kms in 2011. District Hisar is having the maximum length of national highways i.e. 144 kms. Bhiwani district is having the maximum length of state highways and major district roads i.e. 400 kms and 235 kms respectively. District Hisar is having the maximum length of other district roads i.e. 1863 kms. Districts Bhiwani, Sirsa and Hisar have the maximum total road length i.e. 2444 kms, 2291 kms and 2249 kms respectively. District Faridabad has the minimum road length i.e. 533 kms followed by Panchkula (601 kms) and Gurgaon (720 kms). Total road length in Haryana has almost doubled and recorded a growth rate of 136 per cent in the time span of forty years.

Introduction

Haryana is an important state of Indian union. It has always remained a meeting place for various races, cultures and faiths. Haryana, due to its ideal location, serves as a transport corridor between the border states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and rest of the country. Therefore, these neighboring states can find export possibilities only through Haryana, which has necessitated an efficient transport system. With the coming of the green revolution, it became necessary to connect villages to market centers. Roads had to be well maintained to ensure a continuous flow of raw materials from villages to town and finished products from town to village. In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyze the distribution of different roads at district level in Haryana.

Study area- Haryana

Haryana state came into existence on 1 November, 1966 as the 17th state of India. As per census 2011, it consists of four divisions, 21 districts, 74 tahsils, 80 statutory towns, 74 census towns, 118 blocks and 6841 villages. It covers 44212 km² area. The entire state is an alluvial plain area except some hills of Shivalik system in the north and Aravallis in the south. Western part of Haryana is different from eastern and northern parts of Haryana because of the presence of the sand dunes. The total length of roads in the state was 11516 kms in 1971 which has increased up to 27258 kms in 2011. Presently, Haryana is having a well knit system of roads comprising 14 national highways (1462 kms); 31 state highways (2521 kms); 37 major district roads (1471 kms) and other district roads (21804 kms).

Source of Data and Research Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data. The census data from 1971 to 2011 has been used for the study. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH), National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), District Statistical Abstracts, Dept. of P.W.D. & BR and various other government offices are consulted for the required data. The suitable standard techniques have been used to present the trends of road length and distribution of roads in Haryana.

Road Transport System

Presently, Haryana is having a well knit system of roads. Share of Haryana in National Highways of India (2.47 per cent) is more than its share in population (2.09 per cent) but in case of State Highways (1.56 per cent), Major District Roads (0.31 per cent) and Other District Roads (0.67 per cent), it is much less than its share in population. The road network of Haryana in 2011 is shown in the map [Fig. 1]. The total length of roads in the state was 11516 kms in 1971 including 9107 kms metalled (79 per cent) and 2409 kms (21 per cent) unmetalled, which has increased to 27258 kms in 2011, out of which 26932 kms (99 per cent) roads are metalled and 326 kms (1 per cent) are unmetalled. The total length and percentage share of different

road types into the total road length of Haryana state in 2011 is shown in Table. 1.

Table-1, Haryana: Length and Percentage share of Different Roads, 2011.

Sr. No.	Type of Road	Length in Kms	Share in Total Road Length (%)
1	National Highway	1462	5.4
2	State Highway	2521	9.2
3	Major District Roads	1471	5.4
4	Other District Roads	21804	80.0
Total		27258	100.0

Source: Dept. of PWD & BR, Haryana

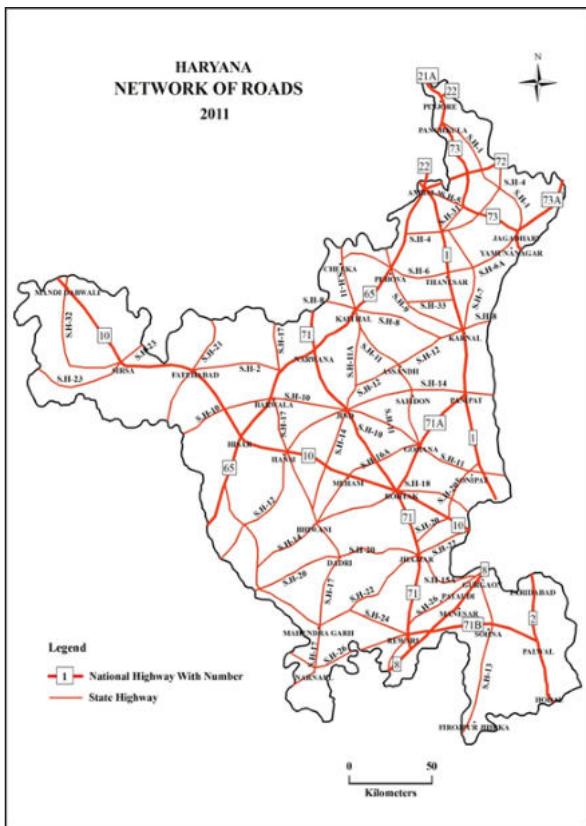


Fig. 1

Table-2, Haryana: District wise Distribution of Roads, 2011 (In Kms.).

Sr. No.	District	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Total length
1	Panchkula	73	13	31	484	601
2	Ambala	138	88	-	1048	1274

3	Yamuna Nagar	78	68	-	1031	1177
4	Kurukshetra	77	125	44	932	1178
5	Kaithal	46	173	95	1565	1879
6	Karnal	52	186	63	1302	1603
7	Panipat	56	57	9	776	898
8	Sonipat	64	132	28	1207	1431
9	Jind	124	151	28	847	1150
10	Fatehabad	37	127	125	1296	1585
11	Sirsa	86	139	179	1845	2249
12	Hisar	144	193	91	1863	2291
13	Bhiwani	36	400	235	1773	2444
14	Rohtak	124	97	15	809	1045
15	Jhajjar	65	170	123	981	1339
16	Mahendergarh	-	155	136	741	1032
17	Rewari	92	105	8	844	1049
18	Gurgaon	59	75	76	510	720
19	Mewat	20	67	64	797	948
20	Faridabad	38	-	31	464	533
21	Palwal	53	-	90	689	832

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2011-12.

District Hisar is having the maximum length of national highways i.e. 144 kms. Bhiwani district is having the maximum length of state highways i.e. 400 kms. Bhiwani district is also having the maximum length of major district roads (MDR) in Haryana in 2011 i.e. 235 kms. It is observed that district Hisar is having the maximum length of other district roads i.e. 1863 kms. Districts Bhiwani, Sirsa and Hisar have the maximum total road length i.e. 2444 kms, 2291 kms and 2249 kms respectively and these all districts are situated in the western part of the state. District Faridabad has the minimum road length i.e. 533 kms followed by Panchkula (601 kms) and Gurgaon (720 kms) which shows that districts located in the peripheral northern and southern parts of the state have very short road length. Total road length in Haryana has almost doubled and recorded a growth rate of 136 per cent in the time span of forty years.

REFERENCES

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2. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana*, 2011-12 issued by Economic and Statistical Organization, Planning Department in 2013, Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.

It is evident [Table-2] that district Hisar is having the maximum length of national highways i.e. 144 kms (9.8 per cent of the total national highways) followed by Ambala, Jind and Rohtak with the length of 138 kms, 124 kms and 124 kms respectively. There is no national highway in Mahendergarh district. It is observed that Bhiwani district is having the maximum length i.e. 400 kms (15.9 per cent of the total state highways) followed by Hisar and Karnal with the length of 193 kms and 186 kms respectively. It is also recorded that all these three districts are large sized which might have increased the length of state highways as compared to other districts. There is no state highway in Faridabad and Palwal. In major district roads (MDR), Bhiwani district has the maximum length of major district roads i.e. 235 kms (15.9 per cent) followed by Sirsa (179 kms) and Mahendergarh (136 kms) districts which are situated in the western part of the state. The minimum length of MDR is recorded in Ambala and Yamunanagar districts as they don't have any major district road. It is also recorded that district Hisar is having the maximum length of other district roads i.e. 1863 kms followed by Sirsa (1854 kms) and Bhiwani (1773 kms). The minimum length of ODR is recorded in Faridabad and Panchkula districts having a road length of 464 kms and 484 kms respectively. It is very clear that districts Bhiwani, Sirsa and Hisar have the maximum road length i.e. 2444 kms, 2291 kms and 2249 kms respectively and these all districts are situated in the western part of the state. District Faridabad has the minimum road length i.e. 533 kms followed by Panchkula (601 kms) and Gurgaon (720 kms) which shows that districts located in the peripheral northern and southern parts of the state have very short road length. The average road length in Haryana is 1298 kms. Eight districts (mainly comprising northern, western and central parts) have witnessed the road length above the state average and remaining thirteen districts are below the state average.

Conclusion

Close examination of the road network of Haryana affords a deeper insight into the factors which affected the spatial diffusion of roads. Share of Haryana in National Highways of India (2.47 per cent) is more than its share in population (2.04 per cent) but in case of State Highways (1.56 per cent), Major District Roads (0.31 per cent) and Other District Roads (0.67 per cent), it is much less than its share in population. It is observed that the total length of roads in the state was 11516 kms in 1971 including 9107 kms metalled (79 per cent) and 2409 kms (21 per cent) unmetalled, which has increased to 27258 kms in 2011, out of which 26932 kms (99 per cent) roads are metalled and 326 kms (1 percent) are unmetalled. It shows that state has experienced a tremendous growth in metalled roads from 1971-2011.