



THE ROLE URBANISM FOR JUDICIOUS GROWTH OF URBANIZATION IN HARYANA-AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *The paper examines the role of urbanism in judicious growth of urbanization in Haryana. Since last two decades, it has been observed that the sound agricultural and industrial base has given rise to rapid growth of urbanism and urbanization in Haryana. In order to analysis the present situation, a district-wise empirical study, carried out by DRDAs of each districts give some of quantitative and qualitative parameters of urbanism. On the basis of this study, some of interesting relationship has found between the urbanism and urbanization. In order to review the relationship between urbanism and urbanization, a correlation technique was employed. The relationship indicates a healthy trend, which may contribute significantly for a judicious growth of urbanization, so that selected people may migrate towards the urban centers.*

Keywords: *Urbanism, Urbanization, Regional disparity, Healthy trend, judicious growth*

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INTRODUCTION:

In order to make a judicious growth of urbanization, it becomes an imperative to motivate the rural people for adopting the urban ways of life within their village themselves. It is called urbanism. On the other hand; urbanization is a process of change of residence from rural to urban. Both are, one of major indicator of socio-economic development of a region. In the urbanization process, it deals with the process of urbanization which indicates 'migration' from rural to urban. Meaning thereby, the urbanization, deals with the change of residence, which is denoted by 'geographical mobility'. On the other hand, the urbanism phenomenon, does not deal with the 'migration' or 'geographical mobility', but it deal with the change, which is brought without any spatial movement. Urbanism means – to adopting the urban ways of life within the village or suburbs.

Urbanism, firstly propounded by German-American sociologists Louis Wirth (1897-1952) in 1938. Subsequently, various European & American sociologists and geographers have been using this term for one of indicator of growth and development for various regions. During late 30s, Worth, Louis (1938) has used this term as 'urbanism' as a way of life. On the basis of his empirical study, the authors has discussed the 'urbanism' as a way of life in some of American pockets of countryside of North America. During 60s, Gan, H (1962) has reviews the life style of Italian Americans through their groups and class at their urban villages. Same situation has been emerged for the various villages, located in South Delhi; indicate a high level of urbanism. Gans, H (1962) has highlighted some of salient features of urbanism and sub-urbanism as a ways of life. He has reevaluated the definition of 'urbanism' in a more systematic way. The author has also carried out the study on human behavior and social processes, responsible for growth of 'urbanism' in some of European villages. Gens have used the 'interactions' approach' to analysis the regional situation of 'urbanism'. Bouserup, E (1965) has analyzed the 'urbanism' on some of countryside pockets of Chicago and found the economics of agrarian change under population pressure.

Hence, it is obvious that the growth of 'urbanism' in the late medieval period was the 'urbanism' as the community of commerce. It was the economic activities of the late medieval sub urban from about 1000 CE onwards that defined another form of urbanism. The 'guild system' of organization of artisans and growing productivity and wealth of medieval cities resulted in their increasing independence from rural feudal system. The



'urbanism' was the experience of loss of social and geographical belonging that come with the migration to cities.

In recent urban policy there has been claims to try to achieve a more coherent and manageable urban experience. The initiatives are an idea of urbanism as involving social mix and mixed use development, walkability and sense of community through physical design. In the 90s, Fair, Douglas (2008) has highlighted the salient features of sustainable urbanism in some of sub urban areas of United States. Bell, D and Jayne, M (Eds), (2008) discuss the regional character of 'Small cities: urban life beyond the metropolis', which are the salient features of urban life of the sub urban of London city. Hall, P (2004), has reviewed the impact of globalization on urbanism in some of European sub urban areas and established a 'cause-effect relation' between the two phenomenons. Similarly, Bridge, G (2005) has tried to establish the relationship between pragmatism, communicative action and contemporary urbanism for some of pockets of European sub urban areas. Sharma, K.D (2011) discusses the urban India in present and future trend in global perspectives. He examines the emerging trends and structure of urbanization in India. Sharma focuses on an urgent need to look into the growth behavior of small towns Vis a Vis rural development, particularly because the former represent the forces of dispersal. It would appear that rural development processes are impeding the growth of small towns to a great extent than the metropolitan shadow effects. In this context, various sociologists put forward the 'urbanism' as a 'composite index' of social change. Srivivas, M.N (1982) discusses the 'urbanism' as a indicator of 'social change' of rural society. It has been observed that the 'indirected change' is obviously a result of prevailing 'urbanism' in the rural society. This change was advocated by Desai, A.R (1981) and Sharma, K.L (1984) and Singh, Yogendra (1982) through their writings for 'social change' in rural society.

Hence, it is obvious that the concept of 'urbanism' has a rich historic past. The authors and scholars associated with various streams have been highlighting its salient features and the implications. It has a multiple dimension which affect the growth of 'urbanization processes in an area.

For urbanization phenomenon, various authors of different streams have thrown an adequate light on urbanization process in India and the cities of different regions of the world. The development of 'urban planning' since the ancient world reflects its historic past.



The 'Indus Civilization' of ancient India and medieval period's towns of Europe reveals a golden historic past of urbanization in different parts of the world. In India, the urbanization is closely associated with industrialization, which has been evolved during different successive periods. As Bhagat, R.B. (2011) discusses the emerging pattern of urbanization in India. He establishes a 'cause-effect relationship' which has been proved conducive to growth and development of urbanization in different regions of India. He also correlates the pattern of urbanization and access to basic amenities in India. Champion, T. (2001) has examined the urbanization, sub-urbanization, counter urbanization and re-urbanization in some of the European regions. In this context, the author has tried to correlate the urbanization with sub urbanization, counter urbanization and re-urbanization and its likely implications. Kundu, Deboline, Samanta, Dibyendu (2011) have discuss the urban agenda for urbanization in India. In this agenda, various urban issues have been included and reviewed the possible strategies to overcome the problems and suggested some of suggestions to ameliorating the problems faced by urban investment, urban governance and urban infrastructure.

The present study is confined to Haryana state. Since its formation year November 1, 1966, the state has made a remarkable progress in agriculture as well as on industrial fronts. As a result the per capita income ranks second, next to Goa state. It has observed that the sound agricultural and industrial base has given rise to 'urbanism' as well as 'urbanization' in almost all the pockets of Haryana. Though the whole state indicates a considerable level of 'urbanism' as well as 'urbanization', but there is considerable regional disparity too.

In order to carry out the regional studies, a district-wise empirical study has been carried out and drawn some of vital relation-ship between the levels of 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' in the Haryana state.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study is aimed at following objectives;

- To correlate the 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' phenomena for various regions of Haryana.
- To find out 'dispersion' between the 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' process of Haryana.



- To establish a 'cause effect relationship' between the process of 'urbanism' and the 'urbanization' in Haryana.
- To suggest some of 'planning strategies' to narrowing the gap between 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' of Haryana.

MATERIAL & METHODS:

In order to assessing the urbanism in Haryana, various socio-economic and demographic parameters have been taken into consideration. These parameters are based on some of qualitative and quantitative parameters, so that we may acquire a true picture of 'urbanism' for the countryside of Haryana.

The parameters of 'Urbanism' used as follows:

- Size of land holding over 10 acres & above/ irrigated / semi irrigated/ dry land
- Pucca house/ farm house/ no. of rooms/ plot
- Higher annual income group family – Rs. 350000 & above
- Availability of vehicle – motor cycle/ car/ jeep/ tractor
- Children school- government/ public school/ English medium school
- Banking habits – ATM/ credit card
- Literacy rates of family members
- No. of professionally qualified person in the family
- Domestic infrastructure facilities – flush system, sub surface drainage system facility etc.
- No. of electricity connection in the house
- No. of electrical appliances – fans, air conditioners, freeze, television, water cooler etc.
- No. of telephone/ mobile connection in the family
- Frequency of tour programme by family/individual
- Any club membership- no. of membership/ sport club etc.
- The health condition of family members/ health facility availed by them- PHC/CHC in the rural area.
- Health insurance/ life insurance/ property insurance
- Participation in local self government *Gram Panchayat, Block Samiti/ Zila Parishad*



- Active participation in rural development activities
- Active participation in cultural promotion programme
- Level of exposure on media/ newspaper/ T.V. watching etc.

On the basis of above mentioned socio-economic demographic and infra-structure parameters, the proportionate share of district wise rural population has been worked out. This segment of population indicates a composite figure of 'urbanism' in the various districts of Haryana. On the other hand, district wise figures of urbanization have been collected from the census 2011.

SIZE OF SAMPLE:

In order to calculate the 'composite figures' of 'urbanism' in various districts, one score to each parameter has been allotted and the number of allotted score indicate a 'aggregate score' for a district. Same procedure has been adopted to work out for all the 21 districts of Haryana. The primary information of 'urbanism' of each district is available with the DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) offices. It is based on the 'population segment' live in APL (Above Poverty Line). In all the districts an annual BPL (Below Poverty Line) surveys are conducted by the district administration. Out of APL population in each district 5 per cent of the population has been taken into consideration. This segment of population is characterized by the traits of 'urbanism'. This 10 per cent of the segment of population has been randomly verified from the respective villages. In order to accomplish this process, the villages which are located within the limits of 'Municipal Corporation' or cantonment areas, have been excluded. In order to carry out the study, the numbers of districts have been selected as follows;

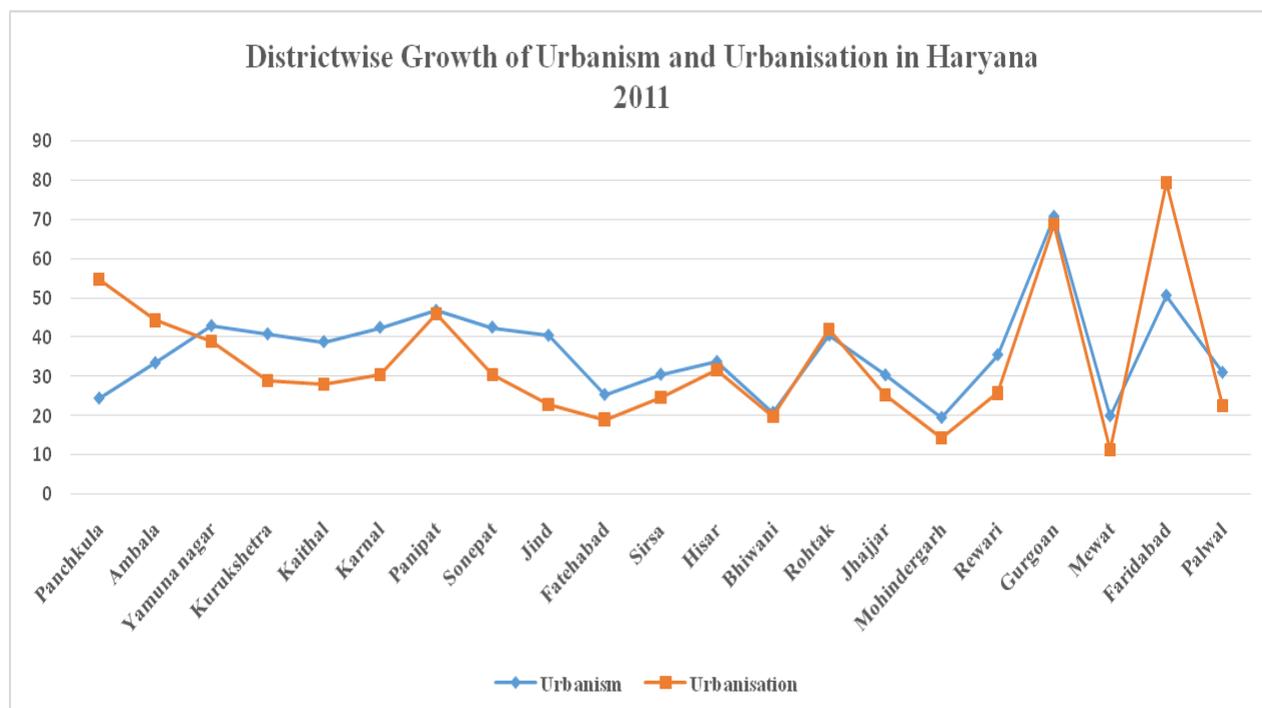
Table 1.1- District-wise Distribution of Percentage of 'Urbanism' and 'Urban Population'

Sr. No.	Name of Districts	No. of Villages SAMPLE VILLAGES	Percentage of Population characterized with Urbanism	Percentage of Urban Population
1.	Panchkula	3 Bitana, Malha & Mandna	24.50	54.87
2.	Ambala	4. Konpur, Kesari, Shergarh, Alipur	33.50	44.38
3.	Yamuna nagar	4. Damla, Bichor, Ahlawar, Manakpur	42.94	38.94
4.	Kurukshetra	4. Mohri, Garhi Langhari, Umri	40.85	28.95
5.	Kaithal	3. Chandana, Choushala &	38.85	27.97



		Kutubpur		
6.	Karnal	3. Pundari, Mohdinpur & Uchani.	42.50	30.52
7.	Panipat	3. Bapoli, Kawi and Naultha.	46.83	45.97
8.	Sonepat	3. Punana, Kheri-Gujjar & Rajpur	42.55	30.52
9.	Jind	3. Ram Rai, Alewa and Uchaana	40.50	22.82
10.	Fatehabad	3. Lalwas, Gorkhpur & Kanhedi	25.40	19.05
11.	Sirsa	4.Sanga,Ratia,Sahuwela & Malekan	30.56	24.75
12.	Hisar	4. Sisai,Bhatla, Bugana & Khedar	33.77	31.73
13.	Bhiwani	4.Changrod,Haluwas,Chang&Bond	20.90	19.90
14.	Rohtak	3.Ismaila, Bahujamalpur & Titoli	40.55	42.10
15.	Jhajjar	3. Silani, Dhighal and Jahajgarh	30.40	25.39
16.	Mohindergarh	4.Bairawas,Dharsu,Dewas & Pota	19.55	14.43
17.	Rewari	3.Mirpur, Garhi Bolni & Khol	35.55	25.82
18.	Gurgoan	3.Panchgaon,Bhindawas& Ghamroj	70.75	68.82
19.	Mewat	3.Ghaghas, Marora & Agoan	20.00	11.38
20.	Faridabad	3. Hasanpur,Dhoj and Damdama	50.66	79.44
21.	Palwal	3. Asawti , Sholaka & Bahin	31.05	22.65
Total		70	36.31	34.63

Source: Urbanism: Field Survey/APL Survey Reports from DRDA's Offices, Urbanization: Census of India 2011





Source: Urbanism: Field Survey/APL Survey Reports from DRDA's Offices, Urbanization: Census of India 2011

DISCUSSION & RESULTS:

In order to analysis the relation between 'urbanism and urbanization', out of 6841 inhabited villages of Haryana, only 70 villages (1 per cent of total villages) have been taken for the study. In this context, 27 villages which include the villages located within the Municipal Corporation's limits and cantonment areas have been excluded. In order to analysis of 'urbanism' characteristics on the villages of Haryana, have been taken in to consideration.

Keeping in view the population of the respective rural population in habited in various districts, the number of villages have been chosen for the study e.g. the districts which have large no. of villages, selected large number of village and vice versa. In order to analysis of two phenomenons, a grouping of close relationship/ differ relationships have been classified as follows:

1. Overall co-relation between 'urbanism & urbanization' + 0.59
2. Correlation value between 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' for those districts which high level of 'urbanism' and low level of 'urbanization' are 11 districts, which includes Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal, Sonapat, Jind, Palwal, Rewari, Jhajjar, Sirsa and Hisar, includes a high degree of co-efficient correlation value = +0.76.
3. Correlation value between 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' for those districts, which are characterized by high level of 'urbanism' and high level of 'urbanization'. These districts which includes 4 districts, namely Gurgoan, Faridabad, Rohtak and Panipat. The correlation value of this category is = +0.52.
4. Correlation value between 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' for those districts, which have low level of 'urbanism' and also low level of 'urbanization'. These districts which includes Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Mohindergarh and Mewat indicate their correlation value = +0.29.
5. Lastly, the correlation value between 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' of those districts, which are characterized by high level of 'urbanization' but low level of 'urbanism'. These two districts are Panchkula and Ambala. These two districts indicate a strong positive correlation value = + 0.72.



In order to show the 'regional dispersion' between the 'urbanism' and 'urbanization', a LORENZ CURVE has drawn as follows:

Table 1.2

Calculation of LORANZ CURVE Showing Dispersion of Urbanism in Haryana

Sr. No.	Range of %age of Urbanism (1)	Mid Value (2)	Cumulative figure of Urbanism (3)	Cumulative figure of %age of Urbanism (4)	No. of Districts (f) (5)	Cumulative frequency (6)	%age of cumulative frequencies (7)
1.	10-20	15	15	10.34	2	2	9.52
2.	20-30	25	40	27.58	4	6	28.57
3.	30-50	40	80	55.17	12	18	85.71
4.	50-80	65	145	100.00	3	21	100.00
Total		145			21		

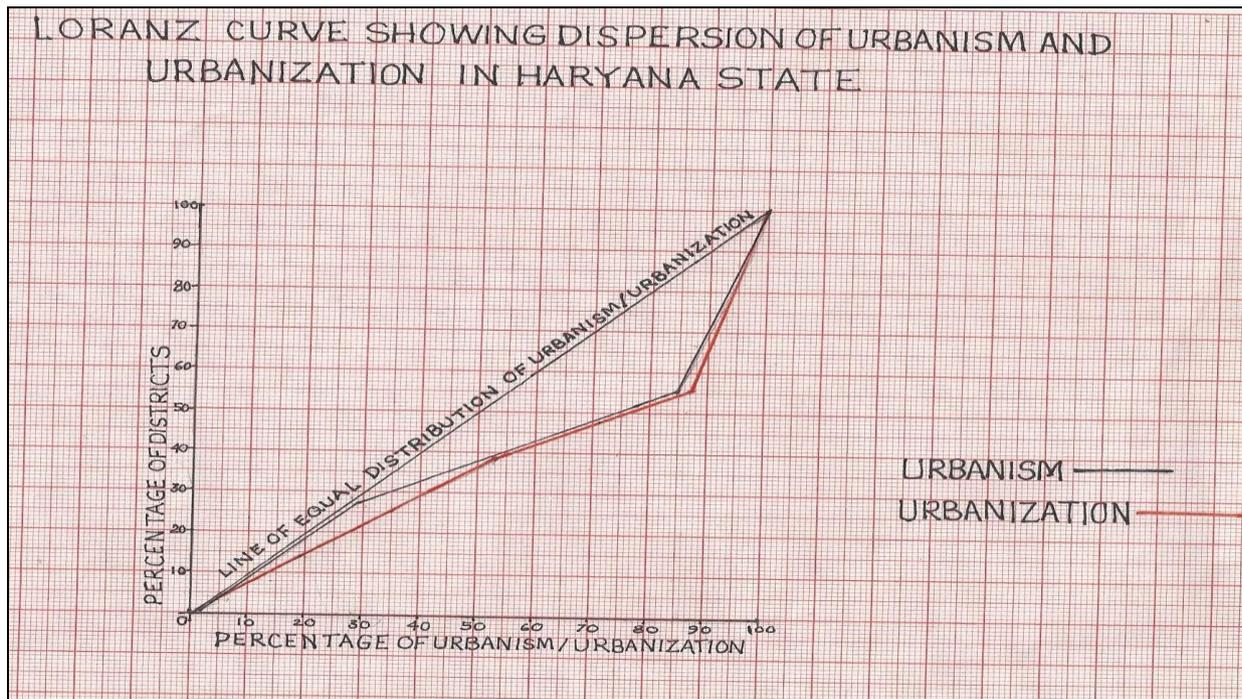
Table 1.3

Calculation of LORANZ CURVE Showing Dispersion of Urbanization in Haryana

Sr. No.	Range of %age of Urbanization (1)	Mid Value (2)	Cumulative figure of Urbanization (3)	Cumulative figure of %age of Urbanization (4)	No. of Districts (f) (5)	Cumulative frequency (6)	%age of cumulative frequencies (7)
1.	10-20	15	15	10.34	4	4	19.52
2.	20-30	25	40	27.58	7	11	52.38
3.	30-50	40	80	55.17	7	18	85.71
4.	50-80	65	145	100.00	3	21	100.00
Total		145			21		



LORANZ CURVE Showing Dispersion of Urbanism and Urbanization in Haryana



FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION:

On the basis of empirical study based on census data and the field observation of 69 villages of 21 districts of Haryana, we may conclude that the level of urbanism and level of urbanization are positive correlated. Though there is considerable variability among different categories, but both phenomena tend to indicate a positive correlation. On the basis of this study, the following findings indicate their inferences as follows:

- The region which covers districts Yamanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal, Sonapat, Jind, Palwal, Rewari, Jhajjar, Sirsa and Hisar are characterized by the high level of urbanism, but low level of urbanization. It means the prosperous agricultural land has given rise to high level of urbanism in their country side. It is a healthy indicator. It means, only selective people will tend to move towards 'Newly Urbanized estates'. As a result, this area has a great potential to prevent the 'haphazard growth' urbanization within these districts of Haryana. This will ensure to curbing the rising of price of land too.
- The region which covers districts Gurgaon, Faridabad, Rohtak & Panipat are characterized by the high level of urbanism and as well as high level of urbanization. It means the growth of industries has given rise to considerable growth of urbanism and urbanization within these districts. Whole NCR (National Capital Region) region



has experienced a considerable growth of urbanism and urbanization within NCR districts of Haryana.

- The region which covers districts Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Mohindergarh and Mewat are characterized by the low level of urbanism and as well low level of urbanization too. There is considerable low level of socio-economic levels of development. Though the size of land holdings is relatively larger, but the 'agricultural productivity' within these districts is relatively lower than that of rest of Haryana. Low level of industrialization and dry land farming practices have been proved some of 'pushing factors' for keeping the low level of urbanism and urbanization within this southern parts of Haryana.
- The northern region of Haryana which cover Panchkula and Ambala districts, where the country side of these districts, belong to Shiwalik region and characterized with fragmented topography. That is why, due to locational advantage the urbanization is high, but level of urbanism is relatively low.
- With the help of 'Loranz Curve' the 'urbanism' and the level of 'urbanization', the degree of dispersion has been graphically depicted. The curves indicate an obvious growth of 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' in Haryana.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS:

Hence, it is obvious from the study which indicates low urbanization with high level of urbanism in the country side of middle of Haryana. As a result, it indicates a least rural-urban migration and enjoys good living condition within their village itself. It is a healthy trend for judicious growth of urbanization. This type of tendency helps to check haphazard growth of urbanization. On the other hand, the southern parts of Haryana is suffering from low agricultural productivity, as a result low level of income, resulted in low level of 'urbanism' within southern region. That is why, it is imperative to execute agricultural & rural development programme in effective way, so that a balance-growth and development of urbanism and urbanization may take place in a judicious way.

Some of the 'planned change' strategies are to be needed in the northern firing of Haryana. It is because of the region, where the undulating characteristics of topography, assured source of irrigation, lack of infrastructure, low level of carrying capacity of the land of the scattered rural settlement have given rise to keep the low levels of urbanism within the



most of the villages of Panchkula and Ambala districts. In order to increase the level of 'urbanism' in this northern region of Haryana, it requires the rural development strategies which may hold good in accordance with the local conditions so that the 'urbanism' phenomenon may cope with the 'urbanization' in the northern fringe region of Haryana.

In order to make a considerable growth of 'urbanism and the urbanization' it requires special packages for the regions like Mewat, where is only +0.18 correlation value between 'urbanism and urbanization'. Keeping in view the areal character of this region of Haryana, it requires special package which may be proved conducive to put a check on higher growth of population, increasing the literacy rates, ensuring the source of irrigation and poverty alleviation strategies, so that the general backwardness may be reduced to a considerable extent. As a result, the level of 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' may be increased within the Mewat regions of Haryana.

Hence, it is obvious from the district wise study on urbanism and the urbanization which establish a 'cause effect relationship' of the various socio-economic and geographical factors for different regions of Haryana. In order to narrow the gap between both phenomenon, it requires special attention of the government and the non government organizations, so that a balanced growth of 'urbanism' and 'urbanization' may take place in every region of Haryana.

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