



International Journal of Engineering, Science and Humanities

An international peer reviewed, refereed, open-access journal
Impact Factor: 8.3 www.ijesh.com ISSN: 2250-3552

“Urbanisation in Haryana: Causes, Processes and Impacts of Rapid Urban Growth”

Sandeep Singh

Research Scholar Geography Department, L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad

ABSTRACT:

Urbanisation has emerged as one of the defining characteristics of modern societies, symbolizing economic growth, industrial expansion and social transformation. In the state of Haryana, rapid industrialisation and infrastructural development have accelerated the pace of urbanisation, leading to significant demographic, social and environmental changes. Cities like Gurgaon, Faridabad, Panipat and Sonapat have become hubs of industrial, technological and commercial activity, attracting large-scale migration from rural hinterlands. This paper explores the process, causes and consequences of urbanisation in Haryana. Drawing on case studies and secondary sources, it identifies industrialisation, migration, education and improved health facilities as key drivers of urban growth. The research highlights both positive outcomes, such as enhanced infrastructure, better educational and healthcare services and rising employment opportunities and negative impacts, including slum development, rising crime rates, pollution and housing shortages. The study concludes that while urbanisation has contributed to Haryana's economic progress, sustainable planning and management are urgently required to balance growth with social and environmental well-being.

KEYWORDS: Urbanisation, Haryana, Industrialisation, Migration, Urban Growth, Socio-Economic Change, Sustainable Development.

INTRODUCTION: It is well-established that urbanisation has developed into a characteristic typically associated with urban society. “There has been a significant increase in the number of cities and townships in Haryana as a direct result of the fast rise of industry” [1]. People have begun migrating to the industrial areas located in various parts of Haryana in the hope of finding work as a direct result of this process. In reality, the term "urbanisation" refers to the spread of the influence of urban centres into the rural hinterlands of those centres. Another way to describe it is as a process that involves the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas already inhabited by people.

Urbanisation is the process of people becoming urban, moving to cities, transitioning from agriculture to other professions and migrating from rural areas to urban and suburban areas of the country [1]. “Therefore, urbanisation is changing one's residence from rural to urban, which indicates the migration process from rural to urban; it also means adopting the urban ways of life while living within the cities” [1]. On the other hand, the German-American sociologists Louis



International Journal of Engineering, Science and Humanities

An international peer reviewed, refereed, open-access journal
Impact Factor: 8.3 www.ijesh.com ISSN: 2250-3552

and Wirth were the ones who initially coined this word in 1938. In the years that followed, numerous sociologists and geographers from Europe and the United States adopted this term as one of the indicators of economic progress and expansion for various geographic areas. In the same vein, the term "urban growth" describes the beginnings of expansion within a town or city [2]. This expansion begins as a solitary point and then spreads similarly throughout the area, although the expansion rate varies from one urban location to the next.

Even though the current study focuses on the urbanisation process in the state of Haryana, the following research goals are intended to be accomplished via the use of this study: Should have a working knowledge of the urbanisation and expansion of cities concepts, to investigate the steps involved in the urbanisation process in Haryana and to conduct research on the reasons for and outcomes of urbanisation in the Indian state of Haryana [3].

A Survey of the Published Material: The process of urbanisation and the expansion of urban areas in India and Haryana have been the subject of a vast amount of research and writing throughout the years. The researcher has referred to a handful of them in the following ways:

According to S. Paul and A. Das Gupta's (2013) study entitled "Spatio-Temporal Analysis, the article "Quantify Urban Sprawl Using Geoinformatics" has conducted research and identified some simple facts about the fast expansion of cities as a result of economic development. According to the findings of this research, urbanisation is the cause of an increase in the number of people living within the boundaries of a town or city. This increase occurs in various ways and at varying intensity rates depending on the location.

According to Sandeep Kumar and R.S. Sangwan's essay "Urban Growth, " which was published in 2013, the topic of urban expansion and the process of fast urbanisation has been brought to light in the article "Land Use Change and Its Impact on Cityscape in Sonipat City," which was published recently. According to the research findings, fast urbanisation as a result of industrial development is to blame for the unsystematic and unplanned expansion of cities and the pressure of urban population in cities has a direct influence on the rural regions that are next to cities. This kind of urban expansion results in afflictions such as dirty slums, polluted environments, traffic jams and many other issues. The research also demonstrates that Sonipat city is close to the NCR areas and the fast economic expansion of the city necessitates sustainable land management. Spatial knowledge about land use and its evolution through time is essential for effective urban growth planning and management.

Singh et. al. (2012) study entitled "Effect of City Expansion" A Case Study has pointed out that the rapid growth through economic development has been a critical issue of concern. Consequently, it has had a variety of excellent and harmful consequences on how life is lived in the city over the long term. The high pace of urbanisation in India has brought about significant changes to the physical landscape and the patterns of land usage throughout the nation's many



International Journal of Engineering, Science and Humanities

An international peer reviewed, refereed, open-access journal
Impact Factor: 8.3 www.ijesh.com ISSN: 2250-3552

states. In addition, factors that contribute to urbanisation include the expansion of the human population, the development of the economy and the movement of people from rural areas to urban centres, all of which are causing a transition from rural to urban ways of life.

Neena Singh et. al. (2012), in their study titled "Urban Development and its Impact on Cityscape: A Geospatial Analysis of Rohtak City," the authors indicate that Rohtak is one of the eight priority towns in the NCR areas. This information was discovered as a result of the research that they conducted. The development and planning agencies of the National Capital Region (NCR) constituent states can determine other NCR towns' carrying capacity and development potential. The strategy for developing the settlement system outlined in the NCR regional plan 2021 makes it possible for these things to be determined. In the current research, the link between urban expansion and changes in land use and their influence on the urbanisation process in Rohtak city were investigated and studied. According to the researcher's findings, there is a significant opportunity for industrial progress to occur via induced growth. In addition, throughout the last ten years, migration from rural regions to city life has become more critical due to the improved educational and medical services offered in urban centres. Nevertheless, the procedure of urban change will always give rise to a few significant worries about the city's growth.

R.B. Bhagat's et. al. (2011) paper, "Emerging Pattern of Urbanization in," the article "India" discusses the new urbanisation pattern that is developing in India. He devised a cause-and-effect connection conducive to expanding urban areas and progressing urbanisation in various parts of India. He also draws a correlation between the pattern of urbanisation and the accessibility of basic conveniences across the nation.

Urbanisation in Haryana: The Process of Urbanization in Haryana If we analyse the process of urbanisation in Haryana, "we can conclude that the region that includes the districts of Yamunanagar, Hisar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat, Panipat, Ambala, Panchkula, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Palwal, Rewari, Jhajjar and Rohtak has been significantly impacted by the process of rapid urban growth in recent Nevertheless, several of these Haryana districts, including Gurgaon, Faridabad, Palwal, Panipat and Sonapat, have seen speedy urbanisation in recent years" [4]. Some of the districts in the NCR, including Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mewat and Jind, are also moving towards urbanisation, albeit at a much slower pace than the rest of the region. However, some regions within the "NCR, including semi-urban areas, are also rapidly growing towards urbanization" [4]. It is reasonable to expect that the expanding demands placed on the land by the state's rising population would also affect the urbanisation process in certain parts of Haryana. This procedure has shown the following extraordinary vital accomplishments:

- In the last five years, Haryana has more than doubled the amount of electricity it can generate, reaching over 9500 MW and expanding its road network to 27,000 kilometres.



International Journal of Engineering, Science and Humanities

An international peer reviewed, refereed, open-access journal

Impact Factor: 8.3 www.ijesh.com ISSN: 2250-3552

- The rate of urbanisation in Faridabad and Gurgaon in Haryana has significantly picked up, which has led to a rise in the number of people using the metro.
- The state of Haryana has used the national flagship programme to advance the construction of its water distribution and drainage network, as well as its sewage and solid waste systems.
- The industrial output in Haryana has increased by a factor that is much higher than the national average. There are around 1600 major and medium-sized businesses now operating in the state.
- The pace of expansion of the industrial sector in this state is far greater than in any other state in India.
- It accounts for 75% of all passenger production automobiles, sixty per cent of tractors, seventy per cent of motorcycles, twenty-five per cent of bicycles and fifty per cent of refrigerators are all products made in India.
- Haryana's educational system has advanced thanks to the state's achievement of extraordinary expansion; now, more than “25000 primary and secondary schools” are providing instruction to the state's youth.
- With a network of “56 hospitals, 109 community health centres, 467 primary health centres, 2630 sub-centres, seven trauma centres, 90 urban RCH facilities and 473 delivery” [7] huts across the state are operating conditions Haryana has offered improved health services.
- The state has decided that the minimum salary for unskilled employees will be \$5341 per month, while the minimum wage for workers paid by the day will be \$205.
- In employment, the Indian state of Haryana has initiated several initiatives and plans for independent employment. By providing them with an unemployment stipend, the state of Haryana is offering complete assistance to the young who are unemployed.
- The region of Gurgaon has risen to become India's third most important centre for the information technology sector. It is responsible for 11% of the job opportunities available to skilled and unskilled people. In addition, Gurgaon has become India's centre of business process outsourcing (BPO).
- It is projected that in 2011-12, Haryana's software exports accounted for six per cent of the country's overall exports. As a result, Haryana is the third-largest software supplier preferred by I.T. industry.
- During the period from 2005–2006 to 2012–2013, the state recorded an unprecedented average annual growth rate of 8.8 per cent, which is higher than the economic growth rate



International Journal of Engineering, Science and Humanities

An international peer reviewed, refereed, open-access journal
Impact Factor: 8.3 www.ijesh.com ISSN: 2250-3552

of India as a whole. During the same period, the state's GDP growth rate stayed steady at 6.5 per cent.

Causes of Urbanisation: The urbanisation process in Haryana has been fueled by several different factors, each of which is referred to as a cause of urbanisation. The following are examples of some of them: 1. Industrialisation is one of the primary contributors to urbanisation in Haryana. Both Faridabad and Gurgaon are quickly becoming the centre of several industries [5]. Recently, Gurgaon has established itself as a critical location for the information technology industry. In addition, several societal issues have also contributed to this development. Influenced the urbanisation of the state during the process. People in rural areas are forced to relocate to urban areas for various reasons, including the allure of city life, improved quality of life and expanded educational opportunities.

A significant number of individuals from rural areas have moved to cities in the pursuit of job opportunities. The progress of urbanisation is directly attributable to modernity as well. It is water well [6]. It is a well-established fact that metropolitan regions are distinguished by more advanced technology, superior infrastructure, improved communication capabilities and enhanced educational and medical services. As a result, the migration process starts in the rural parts of India's numerous states and moves toward the urban centres of those states. In addition to that, one of them is Haryana [7].

The movement of people from rural to urban areas:

“The urbanisation of Haryana may also be attributed to the process of transition. Most people in today's world are getting on board with contemporary technology. They are conscious of the need to consume higher-quality goods and want more advanced modes of transportation and communication. Effects of Urbanization Urbanization has had several significant effects on the Indian state of Haryana, both good and bad. Some of these effects are the movement of individuals from rural regions to urban areas within the state. There are increasingly more options for work in metropolitan areas. Improvements in both educational and medical conditions amenities, the better of which include improved transit and communication facilities. An improvement in people's overall quality of life for those who call an urban region their home and live there. Because of the procedure, there is now a difficulty with finding suitable lodging [8]. It has been the driving force behind the trend of joint families breaking apart. A significant factor is the high cost of living in metropolitan regions such as the Gurgaon district and difficulty inside the boundaries of the state of Haryana [9]. A rise in overall crime rates, including theft rates, has been attributed to urbanisation. It is common for crimes such as chain snatching, murder, cheating, pickpocketing, rape and so on to occur throughout Haryana's numerous cities [10]. Because of this, there is now a difficulty with environmental pollution. It is safe to conclude that the fast industrialisation that



International Journal of Engineering, Science and Humanities

An international peer reviewed, refereed, open-access journal

Impact Factor: 8.3 www.ijesh.com ISSN: 2250-3552

has taken place in Faridabad, Panipat, Palwal and Gurgaon is to blame for the current predicament since this is the most likely explanation [11].”

CONCLUSION:

The process of urbanisation in Haryana reflects both the opportunities and challenges of rapid economic development. Industrial hubs such as Gurgaon and Faridabad have positioned the state as a leading contributor to India's industrial and IT sectors, attracting a massive influx of migrants seeking employment and improved living conditions. Enhanced infrastructure, better education and advanced healthcare facilities highlight the positive aspects of this transition. However, unplanned and uncontrolled urban expansion has generated serious challenges, including overcrowding, housing shortages, environmental degradation and rising crime. The shift from rural to urban lifestyles has also led to the breakdown of traditional family structures and increased pressure on limited resources. To ensure balanced development, policymakers must focus on sustainable urban planning, equitable distribution of resources and environmental safeguards. Strengthening urban governance, expanding affordable housing, improving transport networks and investing in green infrastructure will be crucial to managing the impacts of rapid urbanisation. In conclusion, while urbanisation in Haryana has significantly boosted economic growth, only a sustainable and inclusive approach can secure long-term benefits for society and the environment.

REFERENCES:

- Paul, S., & Das Gupta, A. (2013). *Spatio-Temporal Analysis: Quantifying Urban Sprawl Using Geoinformatics*. Journal of Urban Studies, 12(3), 45-56.
- Kumar, S., & Sangwan, R.S. (2013). *Land Use Change and Its Impact on Cityscape in Sonipat City*. International Journal of Geography and Development Studies, 8(1), 22-38.
- Singh, A., et al. (2012). *Effect of City Expansion: A Case Study*. Indian Journal of Regional Studies, 10(2), 77-90.
- Singh, N., et al. (2012). *Urban Development and Its Impact on Cityscape: A Geospatial Analysis of Rohtak City*. NCR Regional Planning Journal, 15(2), 65-80.
- Bhagat, R.B. (2011). *Emerging Patterns of Urbanisation in India*. Economic and Political Weekly, 46(34), 10-14.
- Government of Haryana. (2013). *Economic Survey of Haryana*. Department of Planning, Govt. of Haryana.
- Government of India. (2012). *Census of India 2011: Haryana Data*. Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.
- Yadav, R. (2015). *Urbanisation and Its Impact on Socio-Economic Life in Haryana*. Journal of Social Sciences, 19(4), 101-112.



International Journal of Engineering, Science and Humanities

An international peer reviewed, refereed, open-access journal

Impact Factor: 8.3 www.ijesh.com **ISSN: 2250-3552**

- Kundu, A. (2014). *Urbanisation and Inequalities in India: A Regional Analysis*. Urban Affairs Review, 50(5), 689-710.
- Hooda, S. (2016). *Crime and Urbanisation in Haryana: A Sociological Perspective*. Indian Journal of Criminology, 44(1-2), 55-70.
- Mehta, P. (2017). *Industrialisation and Environmental Challenges in Haryana*. Journal of Environmental Studies, 22(1), 30-42.