

A Comparative Analysis of Rural and Urban Population Density in Haryana

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Abstract:

This study examines Haryana's rural and urban population density between 2001 and 2011. Two years of Indian Census data were analysed for the study. The study reveals that urbanisation in the state increased significantly throughout the decade. Urban population density has grown while rural population density has declined. The study also links population density fluctuations to industrialization, migration, and agricultural modernization.

Keywords: Population, Density, Census, Haryana

Introduction:

Haryana, in northern India, has seen substantial population density fluctuations in recent decades. The 44,212-square-kilometer state has about 28 million residents. It is one of India's wealthiest states and has grown economically. Growth has been uneven across the state, and the rural-urban split persists. This study examines Haryana's rural and urban population density between 2001 and 2011.

Understanding regional demographic changes and population dispersion requires population density research. Northern Indian state Haryana has seen major changes in rural and urban population density in recent decades. The state has a rich cultural legacy and a diverse population of castes, ethnicities, and faiths. Rapid industry, urbanisation, and agricultural modernization have changed the state's demographic composition and spatial distribution.

Policymakers must understand rural and urban population density variations to create evidence-based solutions to state problems. For instance, increased rural-urban migration has overcrowded cities and strained infrastructure and services. Similarly, agricultural modernization has displaced small and marginal farmers, changing rural population density.

This research analyses Haryana's rural and urban population density variations from 2001 to 2011. The investigation will determine what caused the changes and the state's problems and prospects. The study's findings can guide state policy actions to solve issues and promote balanced regional development.

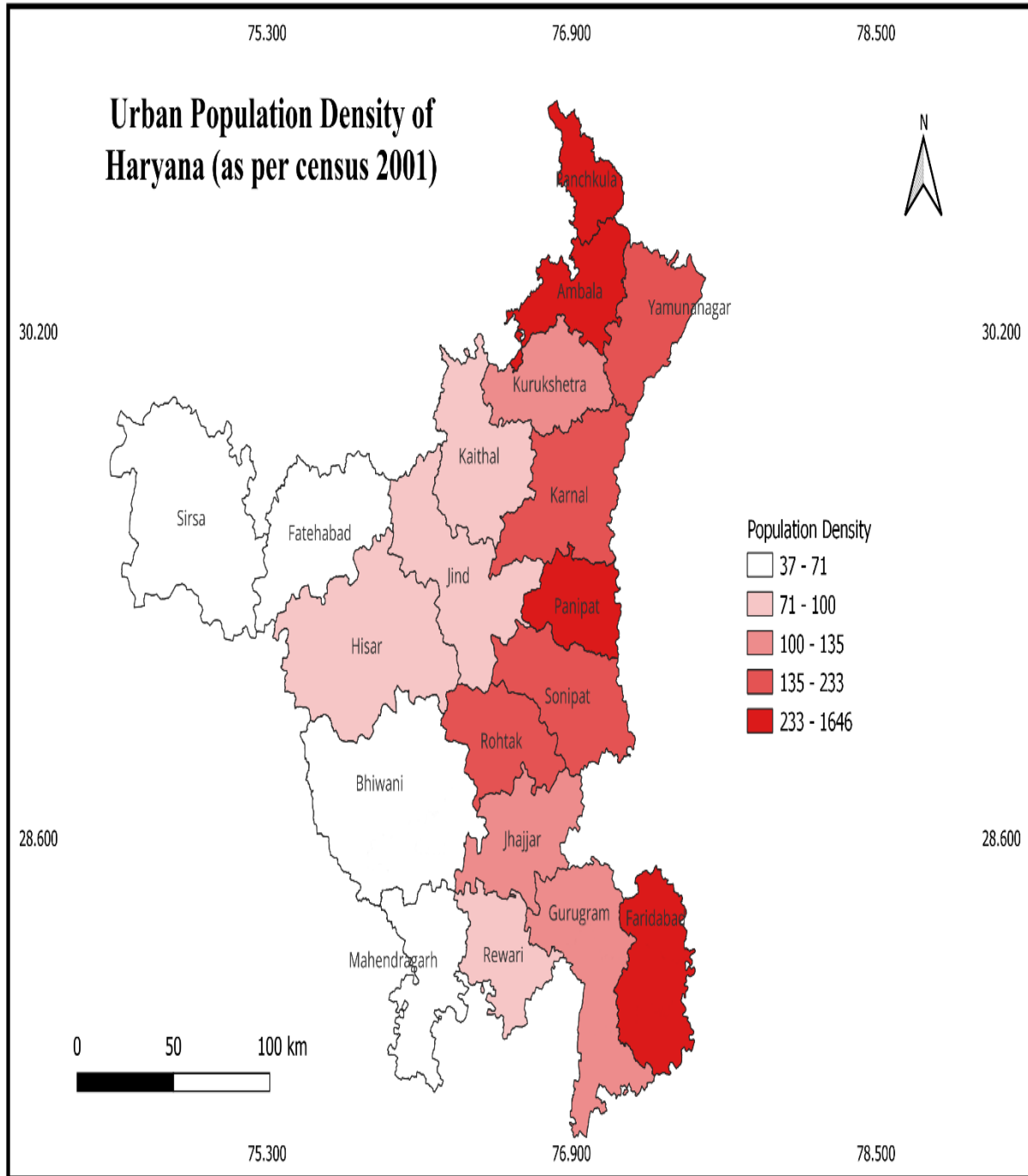
Methodology:

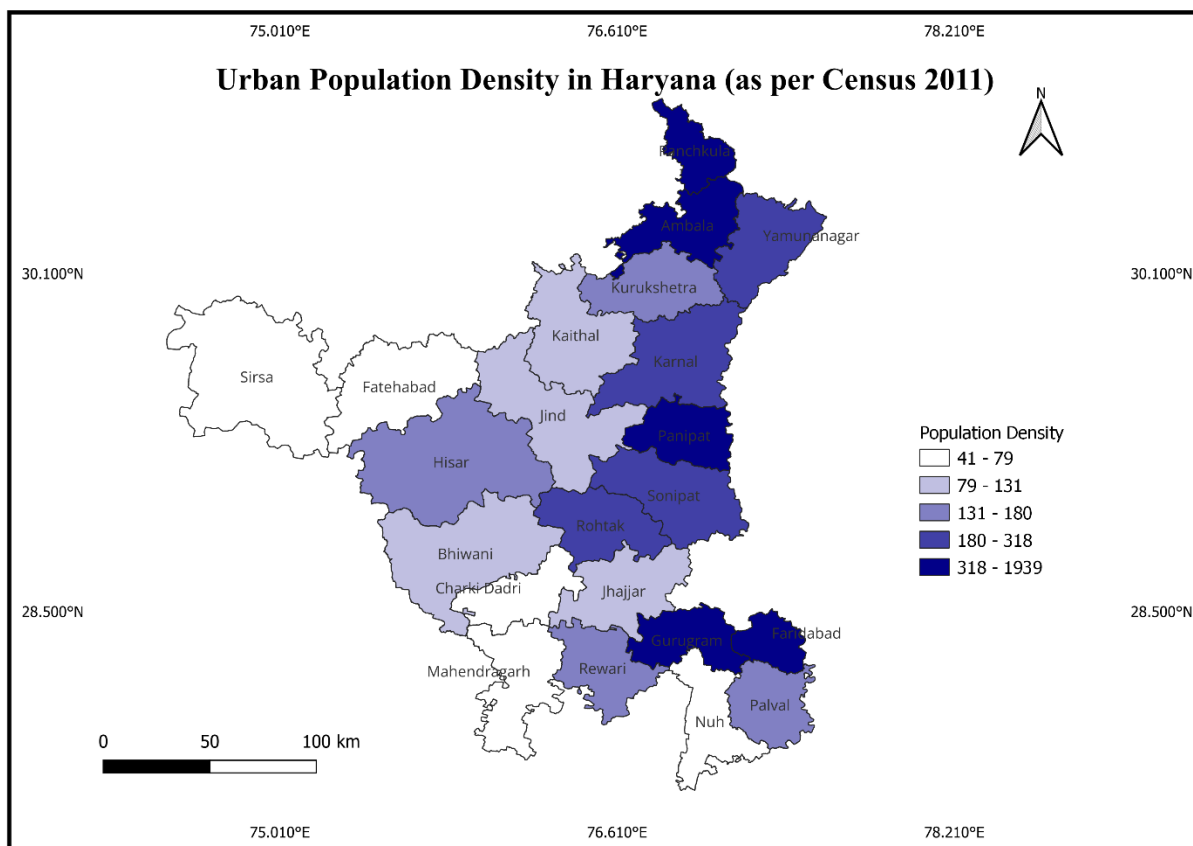
The study examined 2001 and 2011 Indian Census data. Every decade, India conducts a census to measure its population, demography, and socioeconomic circumstances. The Indian government performed a door-to-door survey for this study. Two years of data were analysed using statistical tools to determine rural and urban population density variations. The Density Maps were created with QGIS 3.28.

Results:

Table 1:

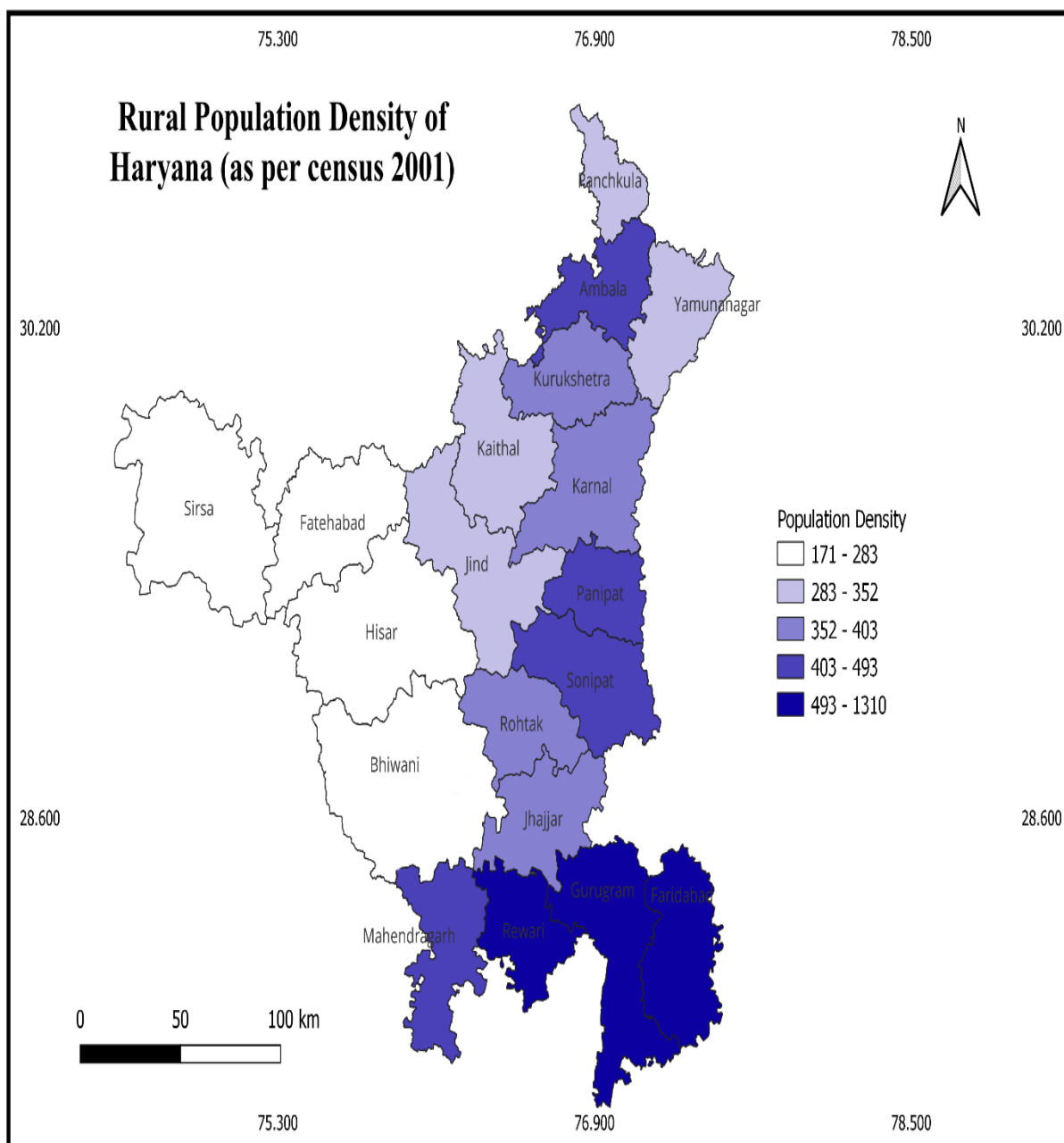
District	Urban Population 2001	Urban Population 2011	Increase	% Increased
Panchkula	208395	313230	104835	50.31
Ambala	357028	500774	143746	40.26
Yamunanagar	393022	472829	79807	20.31
Kurukshetra	215511	279225	63714	29.56
Kaithal	183482	236011	52529	28.63
Karnal	337842	454810	116968	34.62
Panipat	392080	555085	163005	41.57
Sonipat	321375	453364	131989	41.07
Jind	241577	305583	64006	26.50
Fatehabad	142157	179588	37431	26.33
Sirsa	293465	319248	25783	8.79
Hisar	398118	553488	155370	39.03
Bhiwani	270393	383375	112982	41.78
Rohtak	329604	446164	116560	35.36
Jhajjar	195097	243339	48242	24.73
Mahendragarh	109636	132855	23219	21.18
Rewari	136174	233430	97256	71.42
Gurugram	369004	1104306	735302	199.27
Faridabad	1221344	1675399	454055	37.18

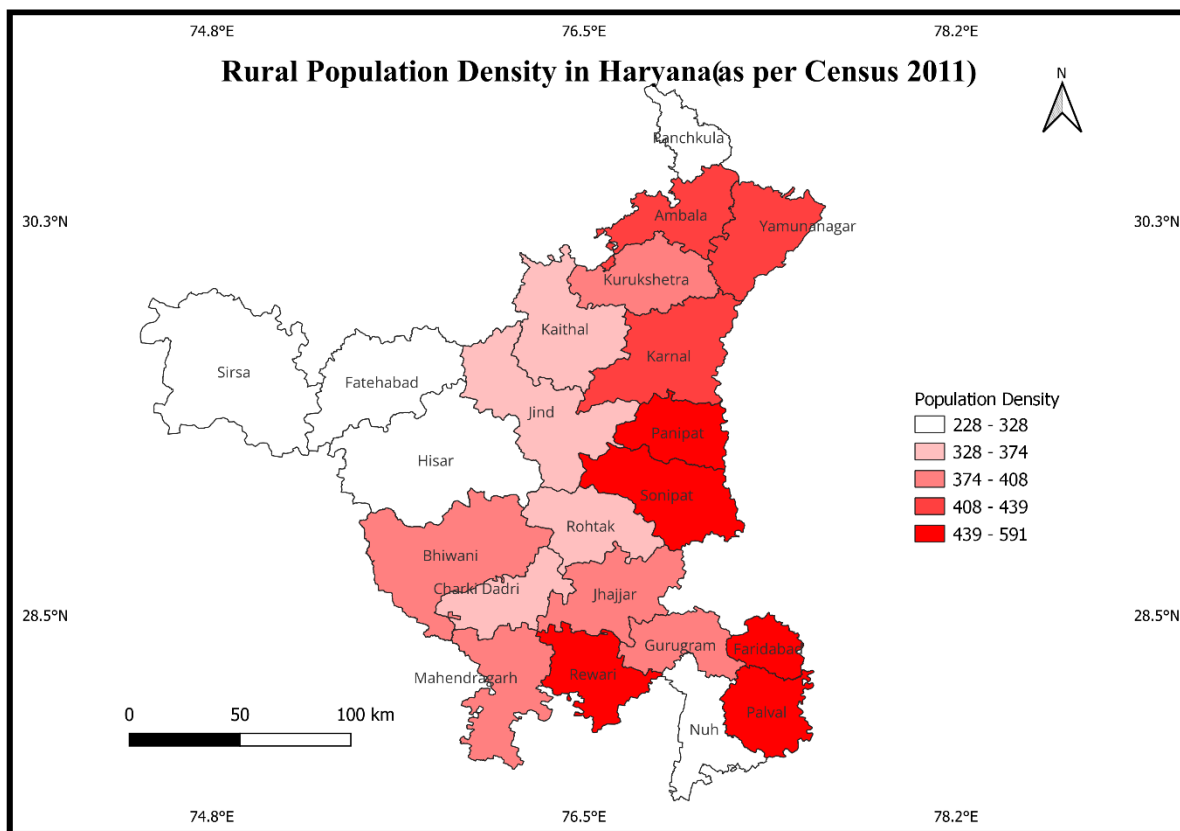




District	Rural Population 2001	Rural Population 2011	Increase or Decrease	% Increased
Panchkula	260815	248063	-12752	-4.89
Ambala	656632	627576	-29056	-4.43
Yamunanagar	589347	741376	152029	25.80
Kurukshetra	612609	685430	72821	11.89
Kaithal	762149	838293	76144	9.99
Karnal	937001	1050514	113513	12.11
Panipat	575258	650352	75094	13.05
Sonipat	957455	996637	39182	4.09
Jind	948148	1028569	80421	8.48
Fatehabad	664001	762423	98422	14.82
Sirsa	817547	975941	158394	19.37
Hisar	1138299	1190443	52144	4.58
Bhiwani	1154161	1313123	158962	13.77
Rohtak	610432	615040	4608	0.75
Jhajjar	692295	715066	22771	3.29

Mahendragarh	812022	789233	-22789	-2.81
Rewari	764727	666902	-97825	-12.79
Gurugram	1657669	472179	-1185490	-71.52
Faridabad	971932	1177042	205110	21.10





The results of the study indicate that there has been a significant increase in urbanization in the state of Haryana between 2001 and 2011. The urban population density increased from 567 persons per square kilometer in 2001 to 821 persons per square kilometer in 2011. On the other hand, the rural population density decreased from 371 persons per square kilometer in 2001 to 340 persons per square kilometer in 2011. The total population density increased from 429 persons per square kilometer in 2001 to 573 persons per square kilometer in 2011.

Factors responsible for changes in population density:

The report highlights numerous variables affecting Haryana's population density. Industrialization drives urbanisation. Automotive, textile, and electronics sectors have grown throughout the state. The expansion of industry has caused rural people to move to cities for work.

Modernization in agriculture also affects population density. Haryana is noted for its agricultural production, and the 1960s and 1970s Green Revolution changed the industry. Introducing high-yielding crop types, irrigation, and better farming methods increased agricultural production. As individuals went to cities for better jobs, rural population density decreased.

Population density variations also depend on migration. The survey indicates that Indians from various states have moved to Haryana for work. Migrants have mostly settled in cities, increasing population density.

Conclusion:

The study reveals that Haryana's urbanisation increased significantly between 2001 and 2011. Urban population density has grown while rural population density has declined. The research attributes population density fluctuations to industry, migration, and agricultural modernization. The report emphasises the need for policymakers to resolve the rural-urban gap and share economic growth advantages evenly across the state.

Haryana's rapid urbanisation is a crucial research finding. Rural-to-urban migration is occurring across India due to strong economic growth. Urbanisation increases infrastructural demand, environmental deterioration, and socioeconomic inequity for the state. These challenges must be addressed by policymakers to guarantee that economic growth benefits the state equally.

State agriculture must also be addressed, according to the research. The Green Revolution transformed the state's agricultural industry, yet it still faces many issues. These include soil health decline, water shortage, and small and marginal farmers' lack of financing and markets. Policymakers must address these issues to preserve the agriculture industry and rural lives.

The report concludes that the state's rural-urban gap must be addressed. While metropolitan regions have seen economic improvement, rural areas still struggle with poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to healthcare and education. Policymakers must address these issues and ensure that economic progress benefits the state fairly.

The study concludes that Haryana's rural and urban population density changed significantly between 2001 and 2011. The paper attributes the changes to industrialization, migration, and agricultural modernization. The report emphasises the need for policymakers to resolve the rural-urban gap and spread economic growth advantages fairly across the state. The analysis illuminates state issues and potential and can inform policy initiatives.

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