



GROWTH OF POPULATION IN HARYANA-A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

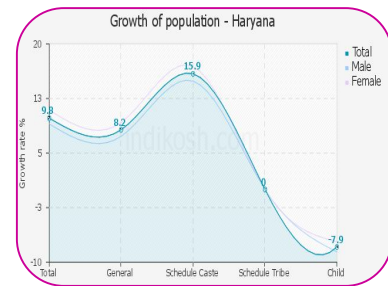
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ABSTRACT :

The Haryana State which has been chosen for the present study has been carved out of the erstwhile Punjab State (India) and came into existence on November 1, 1966. The total geographical area of the State is 44,212 sq. km. constituting about 1.3% of the total geographical area of the country. It is now one of the small states of India. It extends between 27°39'N to 30°55'N latitudes and 74°27'E to 77°36'E longitudes. As the land resource is non replaceable and non-producible with its finite extent, it is major constraint to the balanced development of the State.



KEYWORDS : neighbourhood , deliberate policy.

INTRODUCTION :

Union territory of Chandigarh forms the capital of the Haryana State. It is bounded on the north by Punjab State, on the south and southwest by Rajasthan State, on the north-east by Himachal Pradesh, on the south-east by Delhi and the Yamuna River forms a natural boundary in the east separating Uttar Pradesh. There are 21 districts in Haryana in 2016 as against 11 in 1975-76. Haryana is primarily an alluvial plain. Soils constitute its major natural resource and agriculture is its main-stay. Besides, it shares the Siwalik foothills in the north and Aravalli hills in the south. After its formation, Haryana followed a deliberate policy to take benefit of its proximity to Delhi. New industrial and residential estates were established in its neighbourhood. A strong influence of this national capital of India on the economy and society of the state was a natural outcome.

| District | Population in 2011 |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Ambala | 11,28,350 |
| Panchkula | 6,61,293 |
| Yamunanagar | 12,14,205 |
| Kurukshetra | 9,64,655 |
| Kaithal | 10,74,304 |
| Karnal | 15,05,324 |
| Panipat | 12,05,437 |
| Sonapat | 14,50,001 |
| Rohtak | 10,61,204 |
| Jhajjar | 9,58,405 |
| Faridabad | 18,09,733 |

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Palwal | 10,42,708 |
| Gurgaon | 15,14,432 |
| Nuh | 10,89,263 |
| Rewari | 9,00,332 |
| Mahendergarh | 9,22,088 |
| Bhiwani | 16,34,445 |
| Jind | 13,34,152 |
| Hissar | 17,43,931 |
| Fatehabad | 8,42,011 |
| Sirsa | 12,95,189 |
| Total | 2,5351,462 |

Source Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2016.

Growth of population. The study of socio-economic development is incomplete if it is done without considering the population aspect. The size of population and the area over which it is distributed are important factors in demographic study since they effect the living standard of the people. It is a matter of satisfaction that the decadal growth rate of Haryana has decreased from 28.43 per cent in 2001 to 2011. The decadal variation in the population of the area which now comprises Haryana since 1901 has been worked out in the following table.

Percentage Decadal variation population in Haryana.

| Year | Per cent |
|-----------|----------|
| 1901-1911 | -9.70 |
| 1911-21 | +1.95 |
| 1921-31 | +7.14 |
| 1931-41 | +15.63 |
| 1941-51 | +7.60 |
| 1951-61 | +33.79 |
| 1961-71 | +32.23 |
| 1971-81 | +28.75 |
| 1981-91 | +26.28 |
| 1991-2001 | 28.43 |
| 2001-2011 | 19.90 |

Source Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2016

Population in the first decade of this country, the population of the area which is known as Haryana state has been increasing gradually in the successive decade. The percentage decadal increase in population of Haryana was +1.95 during 1911-21, +7.14 during 1921-31, + 15.63 during 1931-41, +7.60 during 1941-51, +33.79 during 1951-61, + 32.23 during 1961-71, + 28.75 during 1971-81, + 26.28 during 1981-91, + 28.43 during 1991-2001 but it is a matter of satisfaction that the decadal growth rate has fallen from 28.43 in 2001 to 19.90 in 2011. Growth of population has experienced a more or less continuous upward trend in the state so far leaving the decade of 1901 to 1911 and 2001 to 2011. Haryana has experienced unprecedented and sporadic growth of population during the present century which can be divided into five phases as under.

1. 1901-1911 : Decline in Growth of population.

It is evident from the above table that during this period Haryana has experienced absolute decline in her population. The major causes responsible for the negative growth rates were the outbreak of epidemics and the famines which were more severe in the state.

2. 1911-1921: Very slow rate of growth

During this period, Haryana experienced a very slow rate of growth, particularly due to high rate of infant mortality. Although the birth rate was very high. Mal-nutrition and lack of medical facilities consumed a lot of females and children. Hunger and epidemics also consumed a lot of people. Collectively, these factors contributed to a very slow growth rate of population.

3. 1921-1951

During this period population grew tremendously. After 1921, to check the diseases and famines, steps were taken by the government. Abundant food was supplied and medical centres were set up in order to control the disease. Due to social reforms female infanticide and deaths during pregnancy stage reduced to a standstill. The above factors finally resulted in a high birth rate and increase in the population of the state.

4. 1951-2001 Very high growth of population

Population grew to very high level partly due to low death rate and partly due to broad base of population. The spread of education and government policy of family planning and welfare programmes contributed a lot to check birth control. The incidence of deaths due to natural disasters like famines and floods has also decreased during the period on account of increased irrigation facilities and improved means of transport and communication. Famines were not in existence. The area which was formerly lying as an arable waste land, boomed into agricultural life on account of Green revolution in the state. Rapid industrialization in the state also acted as a magnet and brought a rush of people from the adjoining thickly populated areas. The Indo-pak partition in 1947 resulted a large scale migration of population and consequently the region suffered a structural change.

1. 2001-2011 Decline in growth rate of population

It is a matter of satisfaction that the decadal growth rate of Haryana has fallen from 28.43 in 2001 to 19.90 in 2011. High rate of literacy, new education policy, spread of education in rural and urban areas resulted awareness to check the population growth. New generation is educated and know about the consequences of high growth of population. Therefore to maintain the high living standard short family system is being adopted by young generation.

District wise Decennial Growth of Population. The essential feature of population is that it is never static. It grows in size from time to time both within the administrative boundary. From the figure it can be observed that there is highest increase (30.01 and above) in Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panipat and Panchkula districts. This increase occurred due to rapid industrialization in the above mentioned districts. Sirsa, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Jhajjar, Fatehabad, Rewari Ambala, and Hisar districts have this increase between 23 and 30 per cent. Mahendragarh, Kaithal, Rohtak, Jind, Yamunanagar, Sonipat, Bhiwani, and Sirsa districts come in the category of below 23 per cent. The physical and socio-economic factors are responsible for the low growth of population here.

Density of Population. Population density is defined as number of persons per square Km. in 2001, density of population in Haryana was 477 persons/Km². This has increased from 372 persons per sq. km. in 1991. The density of population in 2001 is high (more than 450 persons per square km. in Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rewari, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Sonipat, Panipat, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Ambala, Yamunanagar and Panchkula districts in the eastern part of the State. (Fig. 2.7B) The fertile land, facilities of means of transportation, rapid industrialization and good drainage conditions have all influenced a high density in these districts. Density is

high in the districts located along the G.T. road. Faridabad has the highest density (1020 persons per sq. km. of population in the State. Located in the close proximity to national capital New Delhi, Faridabad is highly urbanized and industrialized in the State. Medium density of population (350-450) persons per square km. is found in Mahendragarh, Hisar, Jind, and Kaithal districts. Soils are generally sandy and water for irrigation has been limited till very recently. These districts have slow development of industrialization. Low density of population (below 350) persons per sq. km. is found in Sirsa, Fatehabad and Bhiwani districts. Sandy soils, less industrial and agricultural development, scanty rainfall and unsuitable climatic conditions have resulted very low density of population in these districts.

In 1991, the density of population (above 450) persons per sq. km. is in Faridabad, Sonipat, Panipat, Yamunanagar and Ambala districts. District Mahendragarh, Rewari, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Jind, Karnal and Kurukshetra were having population density between 350-450 persons per square km. The low density (below 350 persons per sq.km) was covered by Bhiwani, Hisar, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Kaithal and Panchkula districts.

DISTRICTWISE DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

The essential feature of population is that it is never static. It grows in size from time to time and migrate temporarily or permanently both within the administrative boundary and across them. From the table given below district wise decennial growth rate has been shown.

Districtwise increase in decennial population in Haryana

| District | Percentage increase 2001-2011 |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Ambala | 19.83 |
| Panchkula | -9.70 |
| Yamunanagar | 16.57 |
| Kurukshetra | 16.86 |
| Kaithal | 13.55 |
| Karnal | 18.14 |
| Panipat | 24.60 |
| Sonipat | 13.35 |
| Rohtak | 12.88 |
| Jhajjar | 8.90 |
| Faridabad | 32.54 |
| Palwal | 19.90 |
| Gurgaon | 73.96 |
| Nuh | 37.92 |
| Rewari | 17.64 |
| Mahendergarh | 13.48 |
| Bhiwani | 14.70 |
| Jind | 12.13 |
| Hissar | 13.45 |
| Fatehabad | 16.85 |
| Sirsa | 15.99 |
| Total | 19.90 |

Source: Statistical abstract of Haryana 2016

The above table reveals that above 20 percent growth rate of population is found in Nuh, Gurgaon, Faridaabad, and Panipat districts due to industrial development. The persons from various places come for employment in the industrial developed districts and thus there is high growth rate of population. In Nuh

district there is increase in population due to low literacy rate and therefore people are not well aware of the new methods of population control. Sirsa, Fatehabad, Rewari, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Yamunanagar and Panchkula districts have medium growth rate of population i.e. between 15-20 percent. Ambala, Kaithal, Sonapat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Mahendergarh bhiwani and Jind districts of the state have below 15 percentage of growth rate of population. The physical and socio-economic factors are responsible for the low growth of population here. The regional disparities in the growth of population has a strong association with the availability of sweet groundwater, agricultural productivity and rapid growth of industrialization.

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