

STUDY THE TRENDS OF URBANIZATION IN N.C.R OF HARYANA

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Abstract: Urbanization is often regarded as an indicator of traditional, modern rural economy change. The intentions of the population of the regional urban centers are not to be given by advanced developing countries. Historically, the industrialization process was closely linked to the civilization process. The growth of civilization largely depends on the city's energy infrastructure. Civilization is one of the most important socio-economic development, as they say in a characteristic country. In general, they believed that even civilized regions with high social and economic development. Urban development, which is needed for the country's engineering development. So he claims that new urban development social and economic development organizations create new horizons for the company.

Key Words: urban planning, socio-economic development, fertility, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The recent past of global urbanization trends shows the city's growth. The age-old discrimination of the best industrial urban development trends. In 1800 only 3% of the world's population live in urban areas. 1850 The concept of cities has increased from 6.4% in 19.6% to 13.6% in 1980. 40%. 2000 47% of the world's urban centers were the first, and by 2030, 60% will take into consideration. However, the development of peace and urbanization varies considerably from the less developed parts of the world and causes serious problems. Planners and policy makers. At the end of the urban development period, some developed countries live and slow down urban development. On the other hand, in the future, the level of urban development in developing countries is noticeably growing, and it is expected that urban settlements will be populated from rural areas and are expected to exceed 2020. Civilization in developing countries, developing countries, and rapid urban growth in 2030. It is estimated that in 2020, about 80% of the population lives in developing countries.

Census Year	No of Towns	Urban Population	Urban Population in Percentage	Annual Exponential Growth rate	of Urbanization
1901	916	25.9	10.8	-	-
1911	908	25.9	10.3	0	-0.46
1921	1048	28.1	11.2	0.8	0.87
1931	1220	33.5	12	1.7	0.71
1941	1422	44.2	13.8	2.8	1.5
1951	1706	62.4	17.3	3.5	2.54
1961	2170	78.9	18	2.3	0.4
1971	2712	109.1	19.9	3.2	1.06
1981	3402	159.5	23.3	3.8	1.72
1991	4268	217.6	25.7	3.1	1.02
2001	5161	284.53	27.8	2.7	0.82

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The urban planning process in India has a long history. The urbanization process in the region begins with the progress of the Valley of India in the 2500s. The Ganges district, which later expanded to other places. Times of civilization in India have gone through the region and various revolutions. The past of the flower kings, this form of civilization, knowing the mosaic of various places and the dominating dynasties. Hindu, Mugal and Great Britain. Despite the long history of the city in almost five years, India is not one of the world's least civilized countries. The share of the city's population is only where there are so many people. Previously, it is not a city explosion in many parts of the world. However, absolute India is a large urban population. India is a densely populated city in the world with a second absolute magnitude. Over the past 100 years, the urban population has grown more than 10 times. 2000-2001 The number of urban centers has grown to less than 4 500, but the number is not in the respective list. In recent

years, the trend of "metropolitan" Indian cities has increased. The number of cities (with more than 10 million cities and megapolis residents) has increased and has increased by 4-7 meters (more than 1 million cities and their residents) in 2001-35.

3. MATERIAL AND METHOD:

The National Capital Region (so-called "NCR") is primarily recorded in the largest population of the last fifty years of the growth rate. The size of the NCR population increased by 466 times between 1951 and 2001. In addition, it is important that the size of the major cities should be studied in the region, NCR is larger than major cities (many states in the Nuia country, 1998). For decades, the growing population of the NCRs is bigger than the rural population (National Capital Region Plan, 2021, 2001). According to the official 2021 plan, NCR will become India's largest capital city for the next ten years. It focuses on studying the Haryana National Capital Region (which is referred to as NCR-H), which is part of the National Capital Region. It will cover NCR part of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana, in addition to National Capital of Delhi. It has been seen that the RNC-H lived in 1991-2001, the highest rate of decadal growth in urban areas for all people of other subregions in the capital city. When the NCR-H compares cities with the growth rate of HN-NCR, the rate of growth in the previous one is much higher than the rest of the state. The urbanized city of Haryana lived between 1991 and 2001, with an average exponential increase of 4.11%, which is much higher than that of many other Indian Indians. Of course, NCR-H will increase the population of the country in just 14 years, compared to 20 years in other states. It's about the fact that a major role in the future, the H-RNC-city is the socio-economic development of the country. It requires a close monitoring of the process and its appearance in the planet and researchers. The evidence of the city's development at the RNC-H is very rare. The history of city and city councils based on manuscript / land register manuscripts, graffiti inscriptions, pottery clay, etc. According to the historical evidence of the city's history, The RNC-H has been following four major sectors such as the following:

- Hindu era
- Mughal period
- British Period
- Time after independence

YEAR	Municipal Committee/ M. Corporation/ Census Town	Urban Agglomeration	Out Growth	Total Urban population	Decadal Urban Growth rate in %
1872	231959	—	—	231959	—
1881	232513	—	—	232513	0.24
1891	222034	—	—	222034	-4.51
1901	239668	—	—	234358	5.55
1911	165128	—	—	160641	-31.45
1921	219142	—	—	176105	9.63
1931	211597	—	—	206463	17.24
1941	265472	—	—	259105	25.50
1951	354534	—	—	346193	33.61
1961	477991	—	—	467134	34.93
1971	703546	—	—	683902	46.40
1981	1205779	11762	—	1205779	76.31
1991	1817800	14398	711	1818511	50.82
2001	2904785	131887	58984	2963769	63.04

Faridabad is the largest city in the region, with only 35% of the city's inhabitants in the region. Faridabad is followed by Rohtak, Panipat, Sonipat, Gurgaon Bahadurgarh, Rewari and Palwal in the area.

4. CONCLUSION:

Faridabad and Panipat are the two most populated districts of the region. On the other hand, Mewat, Rewari and Sonipat are the smallest districts in RNC-H. An Overview of the Tehsil Improvement showing Faridabad, Panipat and Bahadurgarh the Big Tehsil Cities, while Bery, Hatim, Meham, Punaahana, Jhajjar Gohana and the smallest part of the RNC are H. Zava It is important to note that the National Highway connecting the city to the benefit of the people's garbage has reported as if they were connected to the main highways and other governments between 1991 and 2001. In addition, The national roadblock is one of the most important part of the workforce and the third of the

value of employment is part of the state and other networks. But statistically, links to different categories of traffic networks have a major impact on the employee's structure. For the 2001 population growth net, in 2001, the size, size, and ten-year growth of the population has no significant value.

After a budget of the NCR-H population estimated to be a major city 29,65 lakh in 2001, 48.30 lakh in 2011 has existed, and the population shows 56 78.72 lakh In 2021, to reach 62% of RNC-H residents comparing the state of Haryana, the urban population of RNC-H will be reduced to just two years. All residents need 23.5 years to improve their size. But elsewhere in Haryana, urban residents will be more than 20 years old, and 32.2 over the population. In addition, another point is NCR-H. Faridabad and Bahadurgarh who were experienced in 2001 did not have the same population growth, the population needed more than ten years to double.

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