

# A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF URBANIZATION DEVELOPMENT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

**VEENA KUMARI**

Research Scholar, Department of Geography, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan

**DR. PARAS VERMA**

Professor, Department of Geography, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan

## ABSTRACT

Cities seem to be a key participant in the economy of any sector, since they are home to a majority of big company groupings, which represent the world economy. In particular the present phase of globalisation, which in the developed world is caused by densification, agricultural instability and other existing land use, and thus a proper management of land resources. The migration population and the urban growth of the population directly contribute to this economic expansion. Concentrated focus is required to integrated infrastructure development in different cities, and a long-term sustainability reform system should connect asset production and management. Himachal Pradesh is a mountainous region with some of the world's harshest lands, making it almost hard to create a comprehensive cadastral land record with just 80% of the land to be collected. As a result, the quantity of livable soil is progressively decreasing with around 50% of the forest covered soil. The research is intended to examine and the responsible for the development of the urbanisation in Himachal Pradesh. This pattern of growth may then be utilised to create sound management policies on land use and the construction of infrastructure for the equal development of the region.

**KEYWORDS:** Industrialization; Land use; Migration; Population growth; Urbanization

## INTRODUCTION

A charming section of the Indian Himalayas, the Himachal Pradesh is sometimes referred to as the magic office of the majesty of nature. It is in the northern part of India, and on all four sides it is bordered by Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and China. It spreads between 30°22' and 33°12'N, and between 75°45' and 79°04'E. It expands geographically. [7] This is a tiny hill State with a height of between 300 metres in Kangra and Una, and over 7,000 metres in Lahaul and Spiti, central Himalayas. It spans an area of 55,673 km<sup>2</sup>, about 1.69% of the total surface area of the nation. [5] Himachal Pradesh is split into 12

districts in administration. Himachal Pradesh has a varied climate, which varies with height, being a mountainous State.

### **GROWTH OF HIMACHAL PRADESH:**

Himachal Pradesh's past is filled with historical tales and mythology, as well as with the rule of Guptas and Maurias. These Kingdoms are other minor Princesses. The state also experienced the colonial period, when the British Empire established many hill stations in the region. Shimla became India's summer capital, and still had the ancient English-style structures. The desire for the fusion of the Hill countries with the East Punjab was evident in the post-Indian independence in 1947, but the authorities and the people strongly opposed the process. The rulers and the government of India agreed to create and called Himachal Pradesh after addressing the problems. In a single entity controlled by the Indian government a Chief Commissar determined that all of these States would be integrated. Consequently, on 15 April 1948, Himachal Pradesh was formed by merging 31 large and minor hill states as a component of the "C" state (Unity territory) of the Indian Union. [4]. The reorganisation commission and proposals for the fusion of all the 'C' countries with the neighbouring states, either to a higher status or to be self-relyingly maintained as the union territories, was considered later for abolition by State as A, B, C until any further decision was taken. Until the conference of the Statehood on 25 January 1971, Himachal retained its position as a Union territory. There are five districts in the territories: Mahasu, Sirmaur, Bilaspur, Chamba and Mandi. In 1960, a new administrative unit was established along the boundary between Chini tehsil, Mahasu District and Kinnaur District, bringing the total number of districts to six. 4) On 1 November 1966, the Haryana state was formed, reorganising the present Punjab state, with the Himachal Pradesh areas being integrated into Himachal Pradesh, creating the new four districts of Himachal Pradesh, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Kangra and Shimla, and the Chamba d district of Chamba. Hymachal Pradesh has eleven municipalities, 55,673 km<sup>2</sup>, and according to 1961 census, a population of 28,12 lakhs. [4] Hamirpur and Una was formed by trifurcation of the Kangra district on the first of September 1972. After the restructuring of Mahasu and Solan, Shimla and Solan districts were formed.

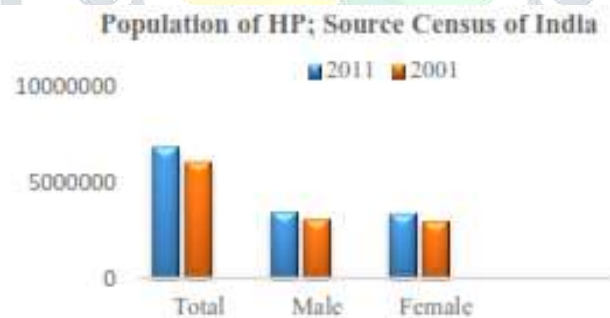
### **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH**

The area estimated according to state revenue data is 32,271 square km of the entire area (58.0 percent). In the region, the smallest district is Hamirpur with an area of 1.118 square kilometres and the biggest with a size of 13.835 square kilometres, is Lahaul&Spti (24.85 percent ). [4] According to the 2001 census, the total population of Himachal Pradesh was 60,77,248 with 109 people in a square kilometre population. The total population of the planned tribe is 2, 18,349 (4.22% of the total) and is located in the Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti districts and in portions of Chamba. [4] Roughly 60% of tribal populations fall within the sub-

plan regions of the tribal system. In Himachal Pradesh there are 57 urban local authorities, including one Nagar Nigam, 20 municipal councils and 32 Nagar panchayats. [4]. Besides it, seven districts and a census town exist. These urban areas have a population of 5,94,881 in accordance with the 2001 census. The biggest town is Shimla with 1,42,161 inhabitants and the smallest is Narkanda with 712 inhabitants. There are, as per the 1991 Census, 17, 79,100 major employees in the state and 4, 35,279 marginal workers. [2] The 2001 census indicated that Himachal Pradesh's total literacy rate was 77.13%; (86.02 percent for males and 68.08 percent for females). In Himachal Pradesh, the literacy rate improves more quickly than all of India. An extremely strong relationship between sex (females per thousand male) and literacy is defined by Himachal Pradesh (Table no 1).

**Table 1: Demographic Profile of HP; Source: Census of India**

Himachal Pradesh Demographic profile		
	2011	2001
Actual Population	68,64,602	60,77,900
Urban Population	10.03%	9.79%
Rural Population	89.97%	90.21%
Male	3481873	3087940
Female	33,82,729	29,89,960
Population Growth	12.94%	17.53%
Density/km <sup>2</sup>	123	109
Proportion to Indian Population	0.57%	0.59%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	972	968
Average Literacy	82.80%	76.48%



**Figure 1: Population of HP; Source Census of India**

## 1. Population

During the decade 1991-2001, H.P.'s population grew by 17.53%, down 3.81% from the national growth rate. In all states and territories of the Union, the total state population amounts to 0.59 percent of Indian population and is number 21. [4] The male population is 50.77% while the female population is 49.20%.

## 2. Rural & urban population

Himachal Pradesh, among all States and territories of the Union of the nation, is the state with the greatest proportion of rural people to the overall population. In H.P. (90.21 percent) the majority of the population is rural. The country's rural population throughout the decade, as shown in Figure 2, dropped somewhat (1,10 percent). The main cause for this change is the designation of previously rural regions as urban areas instead of the conventional conception of urbanisation. However, this is seen as a minor contributor to this rise by rural urban migration.

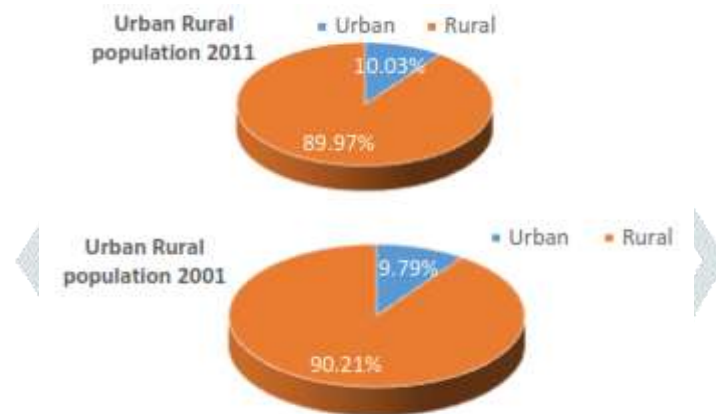


Figure 2 Urban & Rural Population in India Source: Table 1

## 3. Population Density

The population density shows the ratio of the people to any area. In 2001, population density is 109 people per square kilometre, compared with 93 people per square kilometre in 1991, however in 2011 it increased to 123 individuals by square kilometre[4]. Thus in the state in the decade from 1991-2001 there was a net increase of 16 people per sq. km. [9] In contrast to the national average of 324 people per km<sup>2</sup>, population density of the H.P. is extremely low. Only Hamirpur district has a greater population density than the national average. Population increase may be visually depicted as figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh depending on the different characteristics.

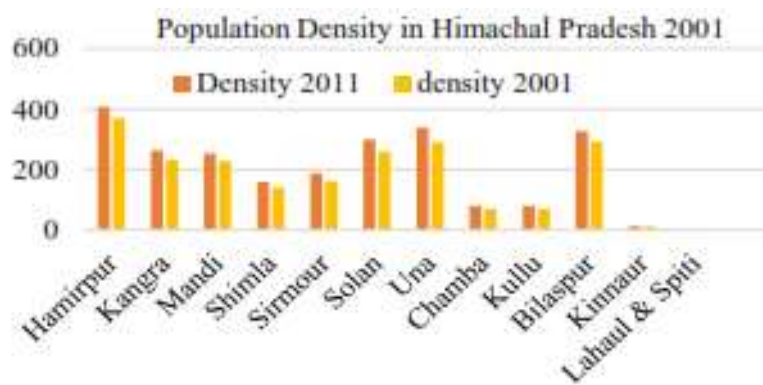


Figure 3: Population Density HP in 2001; Source Table 1

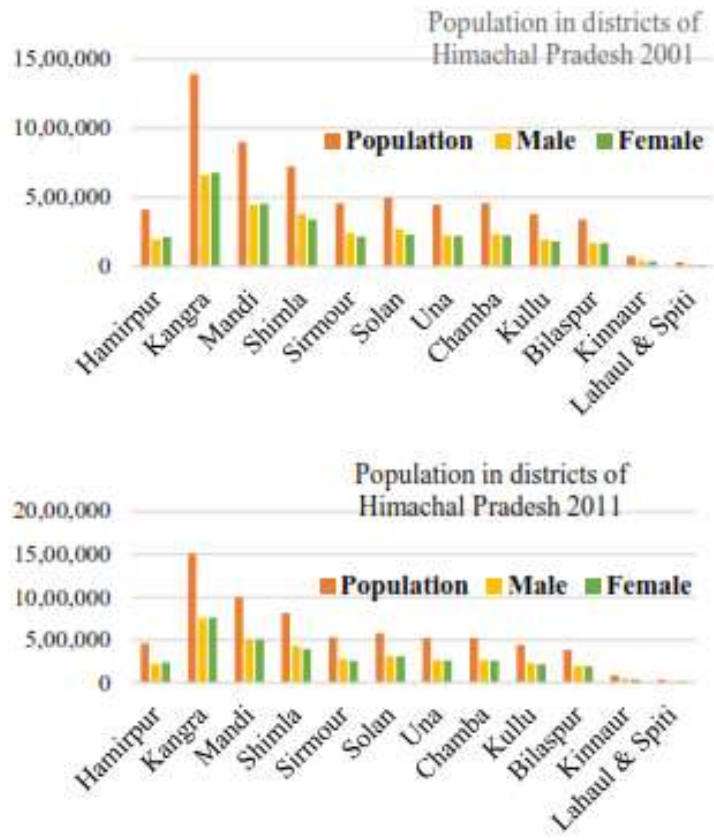


Figure 4: Population in HP in 2011; Source Table 1

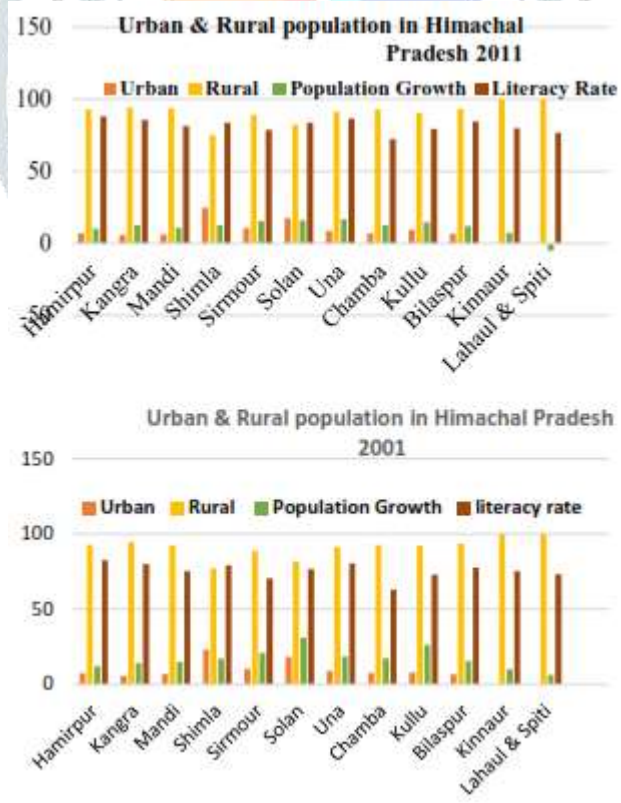
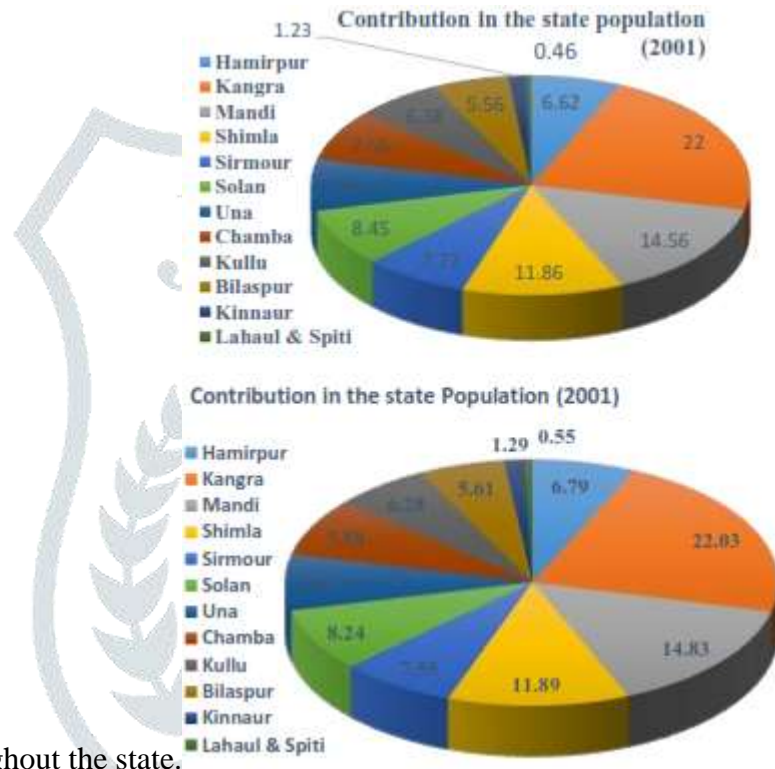


Figure 5: Urban & Rural Population in HP in 2001& 2011; Source Table 1

### URBAN GROWTH OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

In 1901, Himachal Pradesh's urban population consisted of just 77,332 people, or 4.03% of the overall State population. In the years 1901-1911 urban growth was negative, at - 23.46%. [3] Table 1 shows that the whole colonial era was characterised by extremely sluggish urban development. The urbanisation trend only accelerated after independence, with expansion around 1941-51 being the most significant. It was primarily owing to Himachal Pradesh's establishment as the province of Chief Kommissar that gave rise to tiny towns, most of them governmental duties. In 1951, 153827 people were the total urban population of the state. The degree of Himachal Pradesh's statehood urbanisation amounted to 6.99%. After 1971 there was a consistent



urban development throughout the state.

**Figure 6: Contribution in state Population 2001& 2011; Source Table 1**

Decadal urban population increase between 1971 and 2001 varies from 32 to 35 per cent. The state urban population according to the 2001 census is approximately 9.8%, considerably less than the national average of 27.78%, of the overall population in this country. Agricultural economies, accessibility, vast numbers of villages, sparse population distribution, difficult terrain, lack of industrial development, etc, are the main reasons of the Himachal Pradesh slow urban growth. Urbanization history demonstrates that Himachal Pradesh has always been a least urbanised country in India. Tehsil's urbanisation trend in 1971 indicates that only 24 were urbanised out of a total of 53 tehsils. [3] In 1971 the degree of urbanisation in Shimla alone was more than 40% (78.70%). In the 30.01-40% group, Nahan was the lone tehsil. The urban population of 14 tehsils was below 10% of the total population. The state has 20 urbanisation levels of 0.01-10% and the remaining 10 urbanisation levels of 10.01-20%. There is no urban population in the Kinnaur district and in

Lahaul Spiti. In addition to economical growth of the tribal area, this may be ascribed to many geographical considerations.

**Table 2: Urbanisation at national and state level**

Urbanisation		
Year	National Level	State Level
1971	19.91%	6.99%
1981	23.70%	7.91%
1991	25.72%	8.69%
2001	27.78%	9.8%
2011	31.2%	10.03%

### 1. Towns of Himachal Pradesh

Census classifies urban centres are classified in to following six categories Based on population size. (Chand, 2013)

- ❖ Class I (100,000 or more),
- ❖ Class II (from 50,000 to 99,999),
- ❖ Class III (from 20,000 to 49,999)
- ❖ Class IV (from 10,000 to 19,999),
- ❖ Class V (from 5000 to 9999),
- ❖ Class VI (below 5000).

In 2011, Shimla had a population of 144,578. The disappearance of class-I towns had been total before 1991. There were just 22.89 percent of the total urban population in the state in 1971. Shimla had only 1 second class town. Class VI cities out of a total of 36 22 cities. In the 1981 census, the same pattern persisted with little changes[3]. In 1991, when Shimla became a class-I town, there was a dramatic swing. Because of this change, the second-class city during this time was completely lacking. During this time there have been slight increases in the number of cities of all grades. The city of Shimla and six periods of class III had no town in 1991 and had accommodated almost 42 per cent of the state's urban population. In the last census, the number of cities in the Himachal Pradesh in class VI (2001) decreased significantly. In 2001 only 27 towns of class VI existed, while in the 1991 census their number was 36. The municipalities of class II are totally missing, as in the 1991 census. (Photo 6) Shimla remains just one city in the 1st class, 23.93 percent of the state's total urban population[3]. Class I and III cities are home to almost half of the entire urban

population. The cities of Class VI make up over 50% of the total cities but only 12.20% of the total urban population. The predominance of small towns is plainly evident and this tendency continues throughout census years.

## 2. Distribution of urban population & Top Towns

In 1971, in all of the following censuses there were just 36 towns in Himachal Pradesh. During the era, for example in 2001 Sarahan Town (Sirmour) and Pandoh was declassified and Dhalli mixed with Shimla Municipal Corporation were classification, declassification and reclassification. Mant Khas (Kangra) and Baddi were newly included (Solan). [3] Kangra has several settlements because of its vast size and population. There are also a significant number of cities in Shimla district. Sundernagar, Mandi, Nahan, Chamba, Dharamshala, Solan, Kullu, Bilaspur and Una inhabited Shimla town overall in 1971. In 1971 the population was 55368. Sundernagar recorded a very high growth rate of 268.45% in 1961-71 and, owing to the development of the Beas-Satluj Link Project, became the second biggest city in Himachal Pradesh. In the 1991 census, Sundernagar showed a negative increase due to the exodus of many people since the project was completed Solan also has an outstanding 65.70 percent growth rate. [3] Paonta Sahib (district of Sirmour) was included to a list of the top 10 cities. The growth rate was 127.71, mostly owing to industrialisation. It was extremely strong. The new inclusion in this list, Hamirpur, was also. Solan achieved the second place according to the 2001 Census with an incredible growth rate of 57,39%. This is largely owing to its mild environment, accessibility and increasing industrialisation processes. The sixth-largest city in Himachal Pradesh, Baddi, is one of Himachal Pradesh's most industrialised areas. Cities are classified according to the growth rate throughout the various periods In 2011 a number of smaller cities and the previous historical cities were included. The top ten towns in the various ages are ranked according to table number 3. [13]

**Table 3: Top 10 Towns of HP**

Rank	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Shimla	Shimla	Shimla	Shimla	Baddi
2	Sunder Nagar	Sunder Nagar	Mandi	Solan	Chamba
3	Mandi	Nahan	Nahan	Mandi	Dharam shala
4	Nahan	Mandi	Solan	Nahan	Kullu
5	Chamba	Dharam shala	Sunder Nagar	Sunder Nagar	Mandi
6	Dharam shala	Chamba	Dharam shala	Baddi	Nahan
7	Solan	Solan	Chamba	Chaamba	Paonta sahib
8	Kullu	Kullu	Kullu	Dharam Shala	Shimla
9	Bilaspur	Una	Paonta Sahib	Paonta Sahib	Solan
10	Una	Bilaspur	Hamirpur	Kullu	Sunder nagar



## INDUSTRIAL PROFILE

In his early years Himachal Pradesh was mostly an agricultural economy. In the 1990s, growth was more or less steady. The State's yearly average growth rate during the 2001-2011 decade was 5.7%, which is equivalent to the national one. [12] After the Central Government granted the specific package of incentives for the establishment, in 2003, of State industries together with state government incentives for both MSEs and the state-owned medium-sized sector, as per Table No, the pace of industrial development increased. The incentive is high. Himachal Pradesh's key industries include textiles, pharmaceuticals, food manufacturing & processing, light engineering. The state's abundant natural resources may be used to invest in key industries, such as agricultural procurement, hydropower, cement and tourism. In recent years Himachal Pradesh has achieved considerable progress in the area of industrialisation. Investments have been attracted by the districts of Solan, Sirmour, Kangra and Una. As of December 2011, there were 474 medium-scale and big enterprises employing about 0,26 million people and approximately 38,409 small-scale industries. [8] In the conventional processing of agricultural and horticultural raw materials the food processing industries are mainly concerned. Fruit growing area grew from 792 hectares between the years 1950 and 1951 in 2010-2011 to about 211.295 hectares. The entire fruit output accounts for about 83 percent of Apple. District Solan was renowned as the mushroom capital of India for the production of tomatoes and mushrooms. Some 300 pharmaceutical firms, including Ranbaxy, Dr Reddy's, Morepen, Torrent Pharmaceuticals[8] have established state-owned enterprises. In the past three years there have been greater increase of registered industries in the State of Solan, followed by Sirmour District and Una District, respectively. In the provinces of Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti less many units have been recorded. With 13,35% of total employment followed by Kangra and Sirmour District, Solan District was the biggest job providing district in the State[11]. (Table 4)

**Table 4: District wise Status of Micro and small scale enterprises as on 31 Dec 2014**

District	No of Units	% of Total	Investment in Lakhs	% of Total	Employment	% of Total
Bilaspur	2401	6.02	8204	1.18	8643	3.86
Chamba	1809	4.53	4095	0.58	6316	2.82
Hamirpur	2929	7.34	7810	1.11	10508	4.7
Kangra	9210	23.07	37821	5.4	40927	18.28
Kullu	2621	6.56	8652	1.23	14497	6.49
Kinnaur	597	1.5	737	0.11	1886	0.84
Lahaul & Spiti	590	1.48	374	0.05	1637	0.73
Mandi	4050	10.14	12593	1.8	16752	7.48
Shimla	3562	8.92	9092	1.3	12597	5.63
Solan	5331	13.35	434690	62.03	69492	31.05
Sirmour	3304	8.27	125378	17.9	22531	10.07
Una	3522	8.82	51197	7.31	18019	8.05
Total	39927	100%	700733	100%	223805	100%

One of the main markers of an area's economic growth is industrial advancement. The industrial growth in turn, owing to its great employment potential, better industrial efficiencies and auxiliary spin-off, relies on big and medium size industries. Baddi, Barotiwala, Parwanoo, Kala Amb, Paonta Sahib, Amb, Mehatpur, Tahliwal, Sansarpur Terrace and Golthai etc[8] are being built up in the Industrial areas.

## **PROBLEMS BECAUSE OF URBANIZATION**

An important test will be the urbanisation, which will become an unavoidable element of Himachal's development in the next years. If initial planning is not done well, the odds are low for urban people to gain from development. In the whole nation, the state is less urbanised. The State offers more economic opportunities and educational possibilities, but the results of social and human development in metropolitan regions are insufficient. The State was established to host migrants from many regions of the nation and the globe, including Nepal, for the sake of the development of the migratory population in metropolitan areas, but there is no comprehensive data on migrants and only minor regional surveys are performed on a regular basis. As urbanisation involves environmental costs, an emphasis should be placed on the need to strike a balance between social and environmental sustainability. Another significant issue for the State will be the economic changes and demographic changes. "Their involvement in future growth may be conditional notwithstanding the people's positive attitude to economic progress. Stressing this shift brings about enormous changes in people' expectations, aspirations and motives. Expectations and ambitions are like a double-edged sword in which individuals take chances for improved quality of life but may lead to dissatisfaction when expectations are not realised. The people are very eager for their state and are concerned about the effects of fast growth on their culture and values, as well as their fear of losing them. Himachal is ideally equipped to continue its past success and progress, but future plans should concentrate on a fast and effective reaction to the growing population and meeting its fundamental requirements, without giving future generations a significant carbon imprint. Some of the biggest urbanisation issues in the region are:

- ❖ Deterioration in the quality of air, water and agricultural land.
- ❖ Solid & Hazardous waste management issues
- ❖ Law & Order Problems
- ❖ Noise Pollution
- ❖ River Bed mining

- ❖ Poor living conditions
  
- ❖ Housing shortage
  
- ❖ haphazard construction in industrial areas

Sewage treatment is also important for effluent release from the different companies in industrial regions such as Baddi Barotiwala, etc. Baddi by Baddi Infrastructure is proposing a Common Effluent Treatment Plant in Kaindhuwal, which costs Rs. 60 crore and aims to include 1260 out of 2063 odd industry in this field. [10]

## CONCLUSION

Himachal Pradesh urbanisation trends indicate that the urban populations' growth is extremely modest and the state is the least developed in India. Structural patterns indicate that the towns and agglomerations are dominant. Shimla, which makes up nearly a quarter of the whole urban population, is the only city in the state of class I. Of a total of 53 tehsils, 34 now have an urban population, although the degree of urbanisation varies noticeably. 4 tehsils i.e. Approximately 50% of the entire urban population is Shimla, Solan, Nahan and SunderNagar. A large number of tehsils fall down to a very low level of 0.01 to 10% of urbanisation. The development of state towns has been shown to be mainly the consequence of administrative and industrial settlement demands. In the surrounding regions, urbanisation scene such as Baddi Nalagarh, etc., results from increased industrial growth in the area, inadequate infrastructure and living conditions. The urbanisation scene is also at risk. The need for the hour is to engage the government and local institutions to raise these requirements; Green building ideas should be applied, for example, projects based on the PPP model. States should plan activities to prioritise the work to be carried out based on the seriousness of the problem, for local governments. It is not necessary to follow the notion of 'one size fits everyone here,' and the joint responsibility for raising this situation has to be recognised to ensure appropriate public and government involvement. Proper land management and consolidation may lead to far better infrastructure development towards efficient, sustainable, and fair land development, whereas bad management can further worsen living standards and basic utilities. Mechanisms of urban planning should be renewed in order to amalgamate land record retention, integration of land use in transport planning and municipal plans at regional and district levels. For appropriate planning, modern methods may be used such as land pooling, development rights transfers and public private partnership. Sustainable urban environmental management may be used to help the urban environment meet the demands of an increasing urban population; the urbanisation process is seen as a boon in the country's growth. Urbanization should always promote economic and social growth and should be welcomed with appropriate care and prudence.

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