

URBANIZATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

¹Veena Kumari, ²Dr Paras Verma

¹Research Scholar, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan.

²Professor, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan.

Abstract

Metropolitan improvement has acquired impressive force somewhat recently both in creating and created nations of the world. It is essentially an adjustment of pattern of populace dissemination from the provincial to the metropolitan. It is a worldwide pattern that populace in a large portion of the world is getting amassed in and around the significant towns. US, Britain, France, German and other created nations have seen a quick development of urbanization because of fast development in enterprises which has brought about the high per capita pay of individuals. In India additionally a similar pattern has been followed albeit the outcomes have not been something very similar. Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta like Los Angeles have developed many folds somewhat recently and these urban communities are still among the quickest developing on the planet. Other than this the towns are appearing a direct result of the changing monetary and social pattern of society, constrained by the country neediness. The town people relocate to the urban areas amounting to the issue like water, helpless disinfection, chronic sickness, separate of social administrations and so on. It is all around said that enormous urban areas have effectively become conduct sink of human sorrow. The issues of metropolitan improvement in India are not quite the same as those of the western countries. The speed of metropolitan improvement in India has been controlled by the rising assumptions for individuals and the reaction of the public economy.

Keywords:Urbanization,Pattern

INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh known as Dev Bhoomi (blessed land) and the Horticulture State of India with a space of 55,673 sq.km. also, populace of 5,170,877 (1991 statistics), positioned fifteenth based on region and eighteenth based on populace. It represents 0.21 percent of complete metropolitan populace of the country.. It lies somewhere in the range of 30°22' and 33°12' north scopes and 75°47' and 79°4' east longitudes. Toward the east it frames India's boundary with Tibet, toward the north lies the territories of Jammu and Kashmir, in the south-east lies Uttar Pradesh, and Haryana and in the West Punjab. The whole

region of the state is uneven with rises differing from 350 to 7000 meters above mean ocean level. Geologically it frames part of the Punjab Himalayas, which itself address a convoluted pattern of mountain reaches, slopes and valleys. Himachal Pradesh is officially partitioned into 12 locale, 67 tehsils, and 30 sub-tehsils and 69 squares. There are 19,388 towns of which 16,997 towns are occupied and there are 58 towns (1991 registration).

The economy of Himachal Pradesh was overwhelmed by horticulture. It gives direct work to about 63.2 percent (1991 evaluation) populace. This proportion was more than 93% in 1973-74. During (1997-98) around 31.9 percent state pay was produced by agribusiness which still generally relies upon the idea of storm. Auxiliary area which involves the second significant spot in the state economy has seen an extensive improvement more than 1980-81. Its commitment expanded from 19.7 percent during the decade 1980-81 to 30.4 percent in 1997-98 reflecting solid indication of industrialization in the state. While tertiary area, which is a blend of various administrations like banking, exchange, transport, correspondences, and so on saw an expansion in its offer. Its offer in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has expanded from 33.1 percent in 1980-81 to 37.7 percent in 1997-98.

According to the climatic perspective, enormous variety exists inside the state. Fir Panjal range goes about as a sharp climatic gap, by isolating non-monsoonal system of the north from the monsoonal system of the south. In northern piece of the express the environment is cold dry to bone-dry and in southern part it fluctuates from damp sub-tropical to mild. It draws out the difference between the climatic patterns of valley bottoms of mountain ridges. These valley regions are reasonable for farming, known as agribusiness locale, while agriculture is being carried on in bumpy regions as cultivation district of the state. The typical precipitation in the state is 1520 mm. The most extreme downpour is recorded at Dharamsala of Kangra region.

The mechanical scene of the state is encountering impressive changes. The course of industrialization in the state began during the eighties and acquired force during this decade. At present there are 173 medium and huge, and around 27,000 limited scope ventures with a complete speculation of Rs.25,000 million in the state (1999). In the Ninth Five Year Plan, Rs.34, 886 million were apportioned to the monetary administrations. Under these administrations significant sum was assigned to control area. The interest for transformation of meter check railroad into wide measure will be considered soon. So the state might stay very much associated with different pieces of the country. Subsequently, it will help during the time spent urbanization.

The Planning Commission has understood the requirement for quicker improvement of the state. In such manner distribution of assets get expanded from Rs.340,804 million in the eight arrangement to Rs.570,000 million in the Ninth arrangement. Out of this capital 61.20 percent is straightforwardly put resources into the financial administrations and main concern has been given to the force age as expressed before especially for the extension of hydro power and agribusiness administrations. With the goal that the state can become independent monetarily. The state government is by all accounts keen on drawing in unfamiliar speculation for creating, framework. In the most recent arrangement state has given main concern to privatization of the travel industry improvement.

Process of Urbanization

The factor which advanced metropolitan development in early-recorded period for the most part were the chronicled instead of monetary. While in present day time span it is administered by the specialized and financial components which is answerable for mechanical upheaval and which is emphatically corresponded with urbanization measure. So in this manner urbanization is the spatial associative marvels of cycle of social changes, modernization and populace focus. Urbanization is a pointer of progress in occupation, financial worth framework, and lifestyle, level of financial arousing and level of financial associations.

Any settlement is metropolitan on the off chance that it has some neighborhood organization like Municipal Corporation, Notified Area Committee, Cantonment Board, Municipal Committee, and so on as per Indian Census. A settlement other than these can likewise be delegated metropolitan in the event that it fulfills the three conditions viz. populace more than 5000, thickness ought to be in excess of 400 people/sq.km and in excess of 75% of its male specialists ought to be in non-horticulture area. Aside from these. Directorate of Census likewise has the optional ability to proclaim any region as metropolitan.

Urbanization prior to 1981-91

Himachal Pradesh entered the 20th century with an extremely low base of metropolitan populace (4.02 percent) and it appears to be that this low metropolitan populace is being kept up with by the turn of this century. The little measured metropolitan places ruled the metropolitan scene of the state. After the freedom, there has been critical ascent in the quantity of towns and the level of metropolitan populace in the state. Among the states in Indian Union, Himachal Pradesh has metropolitan populace not exactly the National normal in view of its resource farming economy, least industrialization, low openness,

unpredictable landscape and unfriendly climatic conditions. The development of metropolitan populace is the consequence of managerial extension instead of improvement of the region. During the period from 1941 to 1971 the state was under the course of re-association. Himachal Pradesh appeared as a Chief Commissioner's region on April 15, 1948 because of consolidation of 31 recent royal territories of Punjab and Shimla slopes into Indian Union (Joshi, 1984). Every one of the spaces of the state were isolated into four locale viz. Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba and Sirmaur with a space of 27.169 sq.km. In 1951 it was made a section 'C state. Just July 1, 1954 the adjoining part 'C territory of Bilaspur was converged with it as fifth locale. Then, at that point after 1956, it was concurred the situation with Union Territory and in 1960 the Kinnaur district was converged with it. For smooth working of the express, a regional board was established. After this, on November 1, 1966, on the proposal of parliamentary advisory group headed by Hukum Singh, the consolidation of Kuliu, Kangra, Lahul and Spiti, Shimla and bumpy spaces of Hoshiarpur locale and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur area was influenced with Himachal Pradesh establishing four new areas viz. Kangra, Lahul and Spiti, Kullu and Shimla and Dalhousie was converged with Chamba locale. Hence the state came into its current shape. The Government of India granted it undeniable statehood on January 25, 1971. Then, at that point on September 1, 1972 two additional locale viz. Hamirpur and Una were made by trifurcation of Kangra region and the Solan and Mahasu area were perceived as Shimla and Solan locale.

Because of consolidation of different august state and new regions, they lost their own character, turned into a piece of the new state. The state has enrolled 480.9 percent metropolitan development rate in 90 years. The negative development rate was recorded during the decade 1901-1911 because of pervasiveness of dry spell and pandemics.

From there on an industrious expansion in metropolitan populace is taken note. The development pace of metropolitan populace was 78.7 percent in the time of 1941-51 as an enormous number of displaced people from Pakistan relocated to metropolitan spaces of Himachal Pradesh because of segment. Then, at that point onwards moderate development rate was capable, while in 1961 sluggish development rate was the aftereffect of reasonable changes in characterizing the metropolitan community.

During the times of 1961-81, the metropolitan populace expanded around 45% from 178,275 people (1961) to 325,971 people (1981). The state capital arises as class II town in 1971 registration interestingly. Subsequently the metropolitan organization gave the social foundation in country regions.

Urbanization in 1981

Himachal Pradesh is one of the least urbanized states of the country according to 1991 census. The total urban population of the state was 449,196 persons, which is 8.6 per cent of the state. In the decade (1981-91) the growth rate of urban population was 37.8 per cent as compared to 34.8 per cent in the preceding decade, which is higher than the national average (36.2 per cent).

The increase in the growth rate of urban population can be attributed to migration from the rural areas which are universal. The increase in urban population is partly due to emergence of new towns notified by the state Government, from time to time and due to movements of population from rural to urban areas to avail of better employment and educational facilities.

There were 21 towns in Himachal Pradesh in 1901, the number of towns decreased to 11 in 1911 and since 1921 census onwards the number increased. In 1981 this number was 47, and increased to 58 in 1991 census. Out of these 58 towns as many as 30 towns have the status of notified area and 19 of municipal area. There were 7 cantonment boards, one municipal corporation (Shimla) and one Census Town Pando.

Level of Urbanization

The urban area of Himachal Pradesh is 28,982 sq km with a population of 449,196 (1991). Himachal is second from the bottom followed by the Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Spatially the state headquarters and district headquarters experience higher growth rate in terms of urban growth.

Urban Spread

There were just two metropolitan agglomerations (U.A.) viz. Shimla and Dalhousie in Himachal Pradesh, (1991). Both these regions obliging 26.5 percent (Shimla's offer 24.6 percent and Dalhousie 1.9 percent) of the complete metropolitan populace. The adjoining regions experienced extremely high development of metropolitan populace in 1981-multi decade thus. IN Shimla metropolitan agglomeration Jutogh (317.4 percent) and Dhalli (133.8), while in Dalhousie (133.5 percent) metropolitan development is capable because of the travel industry exercises. So the two zones seem dynamic in monetary exercises. With the developing monetary exercises specifically towns, they encountered higher development rate viz. Shimla 51.5 percent. Solan 65.7 percent, Hamirpur 42.6 percent, Bilaspur 31.6 percent and Una 31.1 percent individually.

Administrative Status and Urban Growth

Administrative status played very important role in the process of urbanization in Himachal Pradesh. More than two-third towns enjoyed the advantage of sub-divisional headquarters, district and divisional headquarters. Among the districts, State capital headquarter recorded the highest growth rate in urban population. Out of 10 district headquarters, four have registered their growth rate between 30 to 50 percent. While at sub-divisional level Theog have registered 80.4 percent rate, while in five sub-divisions it vary between 30 to 50 per cent.[^]* Most of the district and sub-divisional headquarters tried to provide industrial, commercial and technical service besides their administrative services.

Areas of Slow Urban Growth

The northern, north-eastern and eastern Himachal Pradesh have no metropolitan habitats because of its tough landscape, serious climatic conditions, detachment, bumpy nature and no optional and tertiary action. In the event that one looks at the urbanization guide of the state with the quantity of production lines and street thickness, then, at that point it would be certain that these components are mindful.

In the focal piece of the state Sundernagar and Jogindernagar tehsils have enlisted negative development rate - 1.84, - 10.30 separately. After the fruition of hydro-electric venture at Jogindernagar and Beas-Sutluj interface project at Sundernagar, their metropolitan populace has been bit by bit diminishing because of automation of work. Dalhousie enlisted higher metropolitan development 105.3 percent, attributable to the rise of wellbeing resort and place of interest. But these, the southern, south-western, western and focal pieces of the state additionally enrolled higher development rate because of rise of new metropolitan places, tehsils and subtehsils, industrialization, positive territory characteristics, appropriate climatic condition and openness.

In a word urbanization are decidedly connected with the transportation, industrialization, appropriate better environments, strict spots and less tough landscape altitudinal zone. Notwithstanding these elements managerial focuses assume huge part in urbanization.

Around one-10th of tehsils of the state recorded new metropolitan tehsils. There are nine new tehsils specifically Kotkhair, Chaupal, Shimla (R), Jubbal, Seoni in Shimla, Rajgarh in Sirmaur, Banjar in Kullu, Sarkaghat in Mandi, and Barsar in Hamirpur region. They are recorded as metropolitan tehsils without precedent for 1991. The production of tehsils base camp is the fundamental driver for their rise as metropolitan focuses

PROBLEMS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

In Himachal Pradesh towns in a middle where individuals cooperate with the climate, then, at that point the towns in Himachal Pradesh is, where individuals associate with one another.

The towns in Himachal Pradesh blasting at the creases with individuals. They stretch outwards on all sides to change themselves in metropolitan regions. Lodging provinces, formats are added persistently at the peripheries to oblige the individuals who can stand to have a house. The structure movement empowers its own inundation of outsiders. Work from the encompassing wide open is baited into work on the development. This brief workforce always avoids the town yet chooses any unused space without water, waste or sewerage.

In Himachal Pradesh metropolitan regions worked for certain size of populace, with conveniences and game plans which can support just so many, they are currently needed to care for a few times that number for example Shimla, Solan, Mandi, Kullu, Dharamsala.

For government it is such a ton less expensive and simpler to permit the populace to pack into metropolitan regions and permit metropolitan regions to pour out on all sides. It is modest to let low pay bunches choose any empty real estate parcel, setting up unapproved development, without running water, chains sewerage. In metropolitan spaces of Himachal Pradesh structures are inherent indiscriminate way, there is infringement of law and by-laws endorsed by the skilled specialists. There is issue of over streaming dustbins stores of rubble and building material dispersed all around the homeless cows upsetting traffic these are the standards in virtually the entirety of our metropolitan regions. They are viewed as minor burden, so insignificant that the specialists don't genuinely endeavor to manage them. Without a doubt this isn't past the limit of our overseers.

Global Urbanization Trend

Not exclusively is there unreasonable populace development in a large portion of the world, however these populaces are turning out to be seriously amassed in and around significant urban areas. In the United States in 1800, just 5 percent of the populace lived in towns bigger than 2,500 individuals. In 1960, more than 65% of the populace lived in towns of that size, and presently 73% lives in urban communities of more than 100,000. Constantly 2,000 the number of inhabitants in the United States will add up to no less than 350 millions, of which 80 to 90 percent will live in metropolitan regions. In development and metropolitan advancement they are eating up 4,000 sections of land of United States scene each day.

The essential Growth in populace won't really be with in the downtown areas, however in a tremendous amorphous and generally spontaneous endless suburbia around the urban communities. Comparative changes are happening all through the world. In 1800, In England and Wales, just 20% of the populace lived in urban areas, presently more than 80% lives in urban communities more than, 100,000.

All through the world, numerous metropolitan communities have encountered marvelous development in 20th century. Calcutta created from under 850, 000 of every 1901 to 2.1 million by 1941, 6.5 millions by 1965 and 8 million by 1972. The metropolitan space of Los Angeles created from 102,000 of every 1900 to more than 3 millions out of 1965 - a 30 overlay expansion in under 3 ages. In two ages Albuquerque, New Maxico, expanded 20 overlap, and Phoenix, Arizona almost 60 overlay. Maxico city trippled in size in one age (1940-65) from 1.4 million to 5.2 millions, and Sao Paulo Brazil, showed a comparative pattern. These last urban communities are still among the quickest developing on the planet.

The above Census figures allude to the metropolitan regions and not as far as possible. It ought to be brought up that one issue of numerous urban communities has been a total deficit of individuals inside the city limit. This has happened as individuals have moved to the Suburbs, leaving behind a weakening downtown. The nearby development ought not obscure the more extensive image of incredible metropolitan development all through the world by never-ending suburbia and spontaneous collection. The reality stays that the metropolitan regions as particular from the political limits of urban communities are drastically expanding in number of size.

Never-ending suburbia has likewise been joined by changes financial and social structure of city populaces. Individuals from destitution stricken country regions have moved into urban areas looking for occupations. Regularly occupations are not accessible for those without training and abilities and the urban areas government assistance rolls are expanded. These movements have added to the financial and social weakening of urban areas. Confronting the real factors of existence with insufficient lodging, helpless disinfection, infirmity and a breakdown of social administrations, goliath urban areas are progressively turning into a conduct sink of human misery.

Notwithstanding these issues of metropolitan regions, individuals keep on rushing to the urban communities of the world in huge numbers as though powerfully drawn. Clearly metropolitan focuses have a fascination and interest for individuals from provincial regions.

Disregarding these issues, the metropolitan populace of the world is expanding at a more fast rate than that of the all out populace. It is assessed by the United Nations the world's metropolitan populace which was 33% of the absolute total populace in 1960, expanded 23 percent more up to 1960 and 51 percent in

2,000. Different evaluations of these patterns are that toward the start of the 21st century, the metropolitan populace of Latin America will incorporate 80% of the areas all out populace, making that district more urbanized. While the metropolitan populace of North America will reach 87% of the aggregate. The other creating districts of the world will remain essentially provincial in the year 2000, however the level of metropolitan populace will develop from 23 to 40 in East Africa, from 18 to 35 in South Asia and 18 to 30 in Africa overall, during 1960-2000. In the year 2000, it is projected that 62% of the universes metropolitan populace will be living in the agricultural nations.

Urbanization in Himachal Pradesh

Urbanization in India, is the result of an expanding hole between the rising assumptions for individuals and the reaction of the public economy and body politic to meet these assumptions. The metropolitan urban communities and their chaperon issues didn't arrive at the emergency stage all of abrupt, rather they are established in a cycle which has been in activity for quite a long time, nay, hundreds of years, city foundation and social capital intended to serve a large portion of 1,000,000 individuals are presently called upon to oblige five millions or more populace. The city organization, intended to keep the streets and roads clean and to keep up with water conservancy administrations, is presently approached to give lodging, work openings, and a large group of current metro conveniences. Here lies the issue of urban communities overall and metropolitan urban communities specifically.

During the pilgrim times, the developing issues of India's enormous urban communities were settled by making new urban communities, cantonments, common lines and streets which were by and large banished for the 'locals'. The native city was especially left to develop under its own pressing factor. It was an object of study, books and arrangements, not of preparation, reestablishment and recovery. One may to be sure refer to illustration of applause commendable and imaginative endeavors during the British Raj to direct the development of Indian urban communities in light of difficulties, however never was a fantastic plan of India's metropolitan future considered and arranged. As of not long ago metropolitan arranging in India depended on acquired innovation. In the event that London has an all-inclusive strategy, Calcutta also ought to have one. In the event that England develops new towns India too should have them. In the event that the U.S.A. has megapoliises, India also ought to seek to have a few. One can give a lot more instances of endeavors at locale transplantation of western ideas to the Indian circumstance. While none ought to criticize all that addresses the west, one can't get away from the

way that ideas, strategies, and procedures of certain arranging can not be separated from the social and financial connection of every nation and locale.

CONCLUSION

The rise of towns in Himachal Pradesh was the aftereffect of authoritative extension as opposed to improvement of domain. The normal dispersing of town diminished and during this decade in the state. It was 1012 sq km in 1991 as contrast with 1210 sq km in 1981. Chamba (1632 sq km) and Kulu (1376 sq km) areas recorded more than state normal dividing showing less urbanization in the region. While it is least in the event of Solan. The size of metropolitan focuses additionally progressively expanded. IN the towns, the pressing factor of populace regardless of the size was 7086 and 8087 people during 1981 and 1991 individually. It demonstrates, that the little estimated metropolitan focuses swarmed the metropolitan scene of the state. The worth of list of dispersal has diminished from 0.16 in 1981 to 0.13 in 1991, which shows that the grouping of metropolitan populace occurred over this decade.

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