

FOUNDATION OF URBANIZATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Abstract

As they contain the majority of large corporate gatherings, urban communities appear to be a prominent job player in the economy of any space, echoing the global combination of its economy. In the current period of globalisation, which causes densification and flimsiness of agribusiness and other existing area use in immature nations, transitory population and metropolitan development are immediate supporters in this monetary extension, especially in the current period of globalisation, which causes densification and flimsiness of agribusiness and other existing area use, acquiring the need for a legitimate land asset the board. Centered attention is required to coordinate foundation development in various metropolitan communities, and linkages between the creation and management of resources should be established through an arrangement of modifications for long-term manageability. Himachal Pradesh is a slope state for some of the country's most difficult regions, making the preparation of a complete cadastral record of land nearly impossible. Only around 80% of the land is covered by income records. As a result, the amount of livable land decreases even more, with roughly 50% of the area covered in trees. The investigation's goal is to look into the evolution of urbanisation in Himachal Pradesh as well as the factors that influence it. This development model can then be used to create legal land use executives and foundation building procedures for equitable space development.

Keywords: urbanization, Himachal Pradesh

Introduction

Himachal Pradesh is an interesting piece of the Indian Himalayas that is oftentimes alluded to as the "captivated department of nature's majesties." It is situated in India's Northern locale, encompassed on four sides by Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and China. It covers a geographical scope of 30°22' to 33°12'N scope and 75°45' to 79°04'E longitude. [7] The state has a low height, going from 300 meters in Kangra and Una to around 7,000 meters in the Central Himalayan district of Lahaul and Spiti. It includes 55,673 km², or 1.69 percent of the all out region of the country. [5] Himachal Pradesh is isolated into 12 managerial districts. Himachal Pradesh has a different scene that changes with rise since it is a bumpy state.

Natural corruption refers to the adaptation of ecological conditions to unfavourable changes brought about by human activities in the climate's fundamental architecture. These developments have a negative impact on all organic networks in general and human civilization in particular. Natural corruption has a direct impact on biology and contributes to environmental inequity (Singh, 1996). The shifting man-climate interaction, as a result of unjustifiable double-dealing of normal assets, expanding unplanned turns of occurrences, and modern growth, is the most dramatic argument for ecological debasement (Gasman,1976). The main cause of the metropolitan natural issue is rapid population growth. It's a result of the present turn of events. Civilizations are defined by their advancement and urbanisation. They create prosperity and success, but then degrade ecological quality. Since the 1972 Stock Home Conference, the topic of ecological corruption has taken on a new dimension, with a genuine concern for enforcing natural depletion around the world, including both developed and developing countries. The RIO summit (1992), also known as the Earth Summit, has heightened awareness of the importance of environmental protection (Earth Summit, 1992). The concept of communication between man and nature, unlike that of the majority of creatures, has not remained static over time, but has evolved in response to economical and social events. Human interaction with nature has also grown as a result of the mechanical turn of events. Expanding population pressure, deforestation, spontaneous formative exercises, and unnecessary abuse of common assets, as well as industrialization and the alteration of the regular scene through various cycles, have resulted in drastic changes on the outside of the earth and have given rise to a slew of new ecological issues. The link between man and nature is rapidly breaking down, resulting in soil disintegration, rising temperatures, flooding of waterways, fluctuating precipitation, decreasing snowfall, dissolving ice sheets, and changing season cycles, as well as the draining of backwoods cover and other normal assets.

This deteriorating relationship has had an impact on ecological conditions both locally and globally. The issue of natural depletion has also been exacerbated by large-scale street-management systems, spontaneous city development, and the mobility provided by new energy resources. In 1974, India's legislature also decided to establish a focal board and state sheets for the prevention and management of water contamination. The scope of the Pollution Control Board was expanded in 1981 to include air pollution as well. The branch of climate was created in 1980, and the incorporated service of climate and woodlands was founded in 1985, resulting in the establishment of various offices to secure and ration climate. Natural assurance and preservation projects in India appear to be all talk and little action. Still, the problem isn't out of hand; with our limited resources, we can capture climate damage and devise preventive measures to mitigate it. According to Shah (2001), the preventive cost in terms of extreme advantage may not be as high as it appears. Unnecessary human interaction with environment, formative activities, and the expansion of metropolitan areas are squeezing natural resources. In the Himalayan district, different

treatments and precision planning are required for metropolitan centres and formative activities. The study looked at the climate, development, and metropolitan planning in Shimla, which is only a class I town in Himachal Pradesh. The study is notable due to the fact that it is the first of its kind in the rocky state. The inquiry reflected the topic of arising natural issues, increasing population, spontaneous formative cycles, arranging, and recommending a strategy method for improved climate and town arranging.

OBJECTIVES

1. To examine spatial and temporal trends in urbanisation as well as environmental issues in the state.
2. To investigate the evolution of Shimla's urban agglomeration and to identify urban environmental issues and the elements that contribute to them.

Growth of Himachal Pradesh: historical overview

These domains are associated with the pre-eminent presence of the Guptas, Mauryas, and other minor regal states. The state also witnessed the beginning of the frontier era, with the British Empire establishing a number of neighbouring slope stations. Shimla became India's mid-year capital, with historic structures displaying English splendour. The merging of Hill states with the east Punjab was observed after India's independence in 1947, but it was met with fierce opposition from rulers and individuals. Following the resolution of the disputes, the rulers and the Indian government decided to form an association of these states, which they named Himachal Pradesh. The Central Government decided to combine these states into a single entity that would be supervised by the Government of India under a Chief Commissioner. Himachal Pradesh was afterwards established as a section 'C' state (association region) of the Indian Union on April 15, 1948, by merging 31 slope states of various shapes and sizes, and lasted as previously till 1956. [4]. Later, the states' Re-association Commission considered abrogating the order of states as A, B, and C, and proposals were made for the consolidation of all 'C' states, either with adjacent conditions of higher status or to be kept up with independently as association domains until any further choice. Himachal maintained its status as a Union Territory till the 25th of January, 1971, when it was granted statehood. Mahasu, Sirmaur, Bilaspur, Mandi, and Chamba were the five regions that made up the domain. In 1960, the Mahasu region's line Chini tehsil was split off as a separate management entity, and the Kinnaur region was formed, bringing the total number of locales to six. [4] The province of Haryana was planned to revamp the current territory of Punjab on November 1, 1966, and around that time, the spaces of Kullu, Kangra, Shimla, and some bumpy spaces of Hoshiarpur region and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur locale were converged into Himachal Pradesh, creating four new regions: Kullu, Lahaul and Spiti, Kangra, and Shimla, and consolidating Dalhousie into Chamba region. According to 1961 figures, Himachal

Pradesh had 10 regions, a land area of 55,673 square kilometres, and a population of 28.12 lakh people. [4] The Hamirpur and Una locales were formed by the trifurcation of the Kangra area on September 1, 1972. After the remodelling of Mahasu and Solan, Shimla and Solan were planned.

Problems because of urbanization

Urbanization, which will be an inescapable part of Himachal's development in the next years, will be a crucial first step. The chances of metropolitan residents recovering benefits of improvement are slim unless proper planning is done at the outset. In the entire country, the state has the least urbanised population. The state is providing more notable financial independence and educational opportunities, but metropolitan regions require outcomes in terms of social and human development. Predicting the growth of transitory populations in urban areas, the state has become a destination for travellers from all over the country and the world, including Nepal. However, there is no comprehensive data on transients, and only small territorial level evaluations are conducted on occasion. Because urbanisation comes at a cost to the environment, it is necessary to strike a balance between the need to develop and the need to retain natural and hospitable environments. The state will also be put to the test as a result of monetary changes and population shifts. Regardless of how useful a person's approach to financial events is, their professional growth in the future may be contingent. Underscoring the fact that residents' expectations, aspirations, and inspirations alter dramatically. Preconceptions and wishes are like a blade that cuts both ways, allowing people to manage openings for a better quality of life, but if assumptions are not met, it can lead to discontent. People are quite positive about their situation, yet there is apprehension about the impact that rapid progress will have on their way of life and values, as well as the fear of losing them. Himachal Pradesh should build on its prior achievements and continuing moving forward, but future systems should focus on quick and effective responses to growing populations and meeting their basic needs without leaving a large carbon footprint for future generations. The following are some of the severe challenges that have arisen as a result of urbanisation in the space:

- Pollution of the air, water, and agricultural lands.
- Problems with solid and hazardous waste management
- Issues with Law and Order
- Pollution caused by noise
- Mining in riverbeds
- Unhealthy living conditions
- A scarcity of housing
- In modern regions, development is haphazard.

Sewage treatment is also a major concern in modern areas such as BaddiBarotiwala and others due to the excessive waste produced by various companies. Baddi Infrastructure has proposed a Rs. 60 crore Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Kaindhuwal, Baddi, which will cover 1260 of the 2063 enterprises in the area.

URBAN DEVELOPOMENT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh, popularly known as Dev Bhoomi (blessed land) and India's Horticulture State, has a land area of 55,673 square kilometres and a population of 5,170,877 people, ranking fifteenth in terms of region and eighteenth in terms of population. It accounts for 0.21 percent of the country's total metropolitan population. It's located between 30°22' and 33°12' north latitude and 75°47' and 79°4' east longitude. It encircles India's border with Tibet to the east, the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to the south-east, and the West Punjab to the west. The state's entire territory is hilly, with elevations ranging from 350 to 7000 metres above mean sea level. In terms of geology, it is a part of the Punjab Himalayas, which cover a jumble of mountain peaks, slopes, and valleys. Himachal Pradesh is divided into 12 administrative zones, 67 tehsils, 30 sub-tehsils, and 69 squares. According to the 1991 census, there are 19,388 towns, 16,997 of which are populated, and 58 towns. Agribusiness has taken over Himachal Pradesh's economy. It employs 63.2 percent of the population (as per the 1991 census).

Process of Urbanization

The real, rather than the monetary, factors that accelerated metropolitan development in the early-chronicled period. In today's time, it is managed by specialised and financial components that are responsible for mechanical upheaval and are inextricably linked to urbanisation measures. As a result, urbanisation is the spatial manifestation of the cycle of social changes, modernization, and population concentration. Urbanization indicates advancement in occupation, financial worth structure, lifestyle, financial arousal, and financial relationships. According to the Indian Census, any town is metropolitan if it has a neighbourhood organisation such as a Municipal Corporation, Notified Area Committee, Cantonment Board, Municipal Committee, and so on. A settlement other than these can be designated as metropolitan if it meets the three criteria: (I) a population of more than 5000 people, (ii) a population density of more than 400 persons per square kilometre, and (iii) more than 75 percent of its male labourers must work in non-agribusiness areas. Apart from that. The Directorate of Census also has the power of declaring any territory as urban.

Urbanization prior to 1981

Himachal Pradesh entered the twentieth century with an unusually low metropolitan population (4.02 percent), and it appears that at the turn of the century, this low

metropolitan population has been maintained. The state's metropolitan scene was overwhelmed by the state's undervalued metropolitan focuses. The number of municipalities and the level of metropolitan population in the state have increased dramatically since the state gained autonomy. Because to its agricultural economy, limited industrialization, low availability, unpredictable terrain, and unfavourable weather conditions, Himachal Pradesh has a metropolitan population that is not quite the national average. The expansion of the metropolitan population is the result of authoritative expansion rather than regional advancement. The state was in the process of re-association from 1941 until 1971. On April 15, 1948, Himachal Pradesh became a Chief Commissioner's region as a result of the amalgamation of 31 former princely territories of Punjab and the Shimla slopes into the Indian Union (Joshi, 1984). With a total area of 27.169 square kilometres, the state's spaces were divided into four regions: Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba, and Sirmaur. It was designated as a section 'C' state in 1951. On July 1, 1954, the surrounding part of Bilaspur's 'C' area was merged with it as the fifth region. Then, in 1956, the situation with Union Territory was agreed with, and the Kinnaur district was merged with it in 1960. A regional chamber was established to ensure the smooth operation of the express. On November 1, 1966, on the recommendation of a parliamentary council led by Hukum Singh, Kullu, Kangra, Lahul and Spiti, Shimla and bumpy spaces of Hoshiarpur region, and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur area were influenced with Himachal Pradesh, which included four new locales: Kangra, Lahul and Spiti, Shimla and bumpy spaces of Hoshiarpur region, and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur area. Kullu and Shimla, and Dalhousie was converged with the Chamba As a result, the state took on its current form. On January 25, 1971, the Indian government declared it undisputed statehood. Then, on September 1, 1972, the Kangra area was divided into two new regions, Hamirpur and Una, and the Solan and Mahasu regions were renamed Shmla and Solan, respectively. " They lost their unique personality as a result of the merging of various august states and new areas, and became an element of the new state. In the last 90 years, the state has seen a 480.9 percent increase in metropolitan growth. The dry season and pandemics predominated over the decade 1901-1911, resulting in a negative development rate. From there, a steady increase in metropolitan population is observed. In the period 1941-51, the growth rate of the metropolitan population was 78.7%, as a large number of Pakistani evacuees relocated to Himachal Pradesh's metropolitan areas due to conflict. Then, from that moment forward, a moderate rate of development was possible, but in 1961, a sluggish rate of development was the result of reasonable changes in the metropolitan center's nature. ° Between 1961 and 1981, the metropolitan population increased by around 45 percent, from 178,275 to 325,971 persons (1981). Intriguingly, the state capital is classified as a class II town in 1971 statistics. In this way, the Vre metropolitan organisation established a social foundation in the provinces.

Urbanization in 1981-91

According to figures from 1991, Himachal Pradesh is one of the least urbanised states in the country. The total metropolitan population of the state was 449,196 persons, accounting for 8.6% of the total population. In the decade (1981-91), the metropolitan population grew at a rate of 37.8%, compared to 34.8 percent in the previous decade, which is faster than the national average (36.2 percent). The rapid growth of the metropolitan population can be attributed to the extensive movement of people from the provinces. The increase in metropolitan population is primarily due to the state government's recommendation of new towns, as well as migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of better work and educational opportunities.° In 1901, Himachal Pradesh had 21 towns; by 1911, the number had decreased to 11, and since the 1921 census, the number has increased. This number was 47 in 1981, and by 1991, it had increased to 58. Approximately 30 of these 58 towns have a problem with advised region, and 19 have a situation with city region. Seven cantonment sheets, one metropolitan enterprise (Shimla), and one Census Town Pandoh were included in the collection. Table 1.1 lists the 11 towns that were added without warning for the 1991 census.

Table 1.1 Himachal Pradesh (New Towns Added in 1991)

District	Name of town*	Population
Hamirpur	Bhota	1,286
Bilaspur	Talai	1,550
Mandi	Sarkaghat	3,093
	Rewalsar	1,045
Kullu	Banjar	1,037
Shimla	Seoni	1,271
	Narkanda	687
	Kotkhai	896
	Chopal	1,074
	Jubbal	1,379
	Rajgarh	1,780
Sirmaur		
Total		15,098

*All the towns have Notified Area Committee.

Source: Census of Himachal Pradesh, 1991.

Conclusion

Himachal Pradesh's urbanisation patterns demonstrate that the development of metropolitan populations is exceptionally modest, making it India's least urbanised state. The ubiquity of inconspicuous communities and agglomerations is demonstrated by a

primary case. Shimla is the state's only class-I town, accounting for about a quarter of the entire metropolitan population. Although 34 of the 53 tehsils have a metropolitan population, there is significant regional variation in the degree of urbanisation. Shimla, Solan, Nahan, and Sunder Nagar are four tehsils that account for almost half of the metropolitan population. A large number of tehsils have urbanisation levels of 0.01 to 10%, which is extremely low. The growth of towns in the state has been determined to be mostly the result of regulatory constraints and mechanical settlement. The urbanisation scenario in surrounding regions, such as Baddi Nalagarh, is a result of developing modern settlements in the space, resulting in random advancement nearby and hopeless foundation and demands for daily luxuries. The role of the government and other neighbouring bodies in improving these conditions is critical; for example, projects based on the public-private partnership model can be attempted. Green building concepts should be implemented.

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