

URBANISATION IN GANGANAGAR: TRENDS AND PATTERNS

GEETIKA CHUGH

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN GEOGRRAPHY, D.A.V. COLLEGE SECTOR 10
CHANDIGARH.

Received: January 12, 2019

Accepted: February 24, 2019

ABSTRACT: *The aim of the paper is to study Urbanization Process and Trend in Ganganagar district, Rajasthan and its impact. It also studies the urbanisation level of sub districts of Ganganagar. It traces back the emergence of Ganganagar Town from village Ramnagar which is one of the site of the oldest civilization. Population data is taken from census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011. Information is also sourced from relevant reports and available literature on urbanization, trends and processes. Graphs and tools are used to depict the trend of urbanization. Different reasons of growing population has been examined with their impact on Infrastructure and civic amenities.*

Key Words:

HISTORY OF URBANIZATION

The early Harappan sites tend to be concentrated in the eastern part of Bahawalpur, close to the Indian border, the eastern part of Ganganagar district. The distribution of the mature Harappan sites in India covers a narrow belt in the Ganganagar district of Rajasthan. Harappan sites of all periods are concentrated in a narrow south-west and north-west belt along the dry course of Ghaggar river.

EMERGENCE OF NEW ERA TOWN

Irrigation projects implemented by British Colonial engineers transformed environment, economy and society in the Indus basin during the late 19th and 20th century. In addition to construct canal, headworks and distributaries, colonial officers design new cities to facilitate administration and global commerce in South Asia frontier areas.

Canals altered natural and social conditions in the region allowing for the productive cultivation of the landscape in which settled agriculture had not existed for millennia (Agnihotri: "Ecology, Landuse and Colonization") Along with designing canals, headworks, and distributaries, Beauraucracry was mobilised towards settlement, administrative reforms and town planning programmes.

The story of Ganganagar's development is window into the technological, visual and symbolic elements both practical and ornamental that shaped urban panning on India's frontier and else where during the sub-continent colonial period. Colonists seized nomadic lands, populating them with agriculturist migrants .Ganganagr was one of the canal town built and designed by Malcolm Lyall Darling after Lyallpur(Now Faislabad, Pakistan) to evolve set of reproducible planning principles and laws.

Ganganagar is named after Maharaja Ganga Singh, the 22nd ruler of Bikaner. He wanted to irrigate the Thar desert of Rajasthan. His priority was to provide drinking water and water for agriculture after draught of 1899.and it was his efforts which gained attention of Britishers to make such work over the dry and arid Thar desert. In 1923 Tehsil headquarters were shifted from Mirzawali to Ramnagar village (NOW in old city) and the railway line which joined Bikaner to Hanumangarh was extended to Ramnagar to carry the construction material from Bikaner to Ganganagar. After 1927 new expansion took place near Ramnagar and in 1930 new town emerged.

TREND OF URBANIZATION

The level of Urbanization is measured by the percentage of population living in Urban Areas. Out of the total, 27.19% of poulation lives in urban areas. It grew from 25.33% to 27.19% showing an urban growth rate of 1.86% from 2001 to 2011 whereas in whole Rajasthan it rose from 23.38% to 24.87% with the growth rate of 1.49% and in whole India the increase from 27.7% in 2001 to 31.1% in 2011 with the growth rate of 3.40%. Growth rate of study area is more than the whole state but less than the country.

Table I shows Trend of Urbanisation in Ganganagar

Census Years	Urban Population	%of Urban Population	Growth Rate
2001	453357	25.33	-
2011	535432	27.19	1.86

The numbers of towns in Ganganagar district has increased from 12 to 16. The new towns are both statutory and census town as there has been no change in the definition of ‘urban’ between 2001 and 2011 census. This has contributed significantly to faster urbanization inspite of metropolitan cities showing a huge decline in a growth rate (Kundu 2011). Ganganagar has higher level of urbanization than the state level but lower as compare to national level.

Table II shows number of towns in Ganganagar in 2001 and 2011

Tehsils	Towns in 2001	Towns in 2011
Karanpur	Kesrisinghpur Karanpur	Kesrisinghpur Karanpur
Ganganagar	Ganganagar	Ganganagar 3 e village(CT)
Sadulshaher	Sadulshaher	Sadulshaher Lalgarh(CT)
Padampur	Padampur Gajsinghpur	Padampur Gajsinghpur
Raisinghnagar	Raisinghnagar	Raisinghnagar
Anupgarh	Anupgarh	Anupgarh
Gharsana	3 STR(CT)	3 STR(CT) 24 ASC(CT) 8 PSD-BC(CT)
Vijainagar	Vijainagar	Vijainagar 1 GB-A (CT)
Suratgarh	Suratgarh 1 SGM (CT)	Suratgarh

Table II shows Level of Urbanisation in 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Tehsils	% of Urban population in 2001	% of Urban population in 2011
1	Karanpur	24.72	24.03
2	Ganganagar	52.54	51.88
3	Sadulshaher	15.49	22.93
4	Padampur	17.97	17.46
5	Raisinghnagar	14.99	14.42
6	Anupgarh	16.95	16.74
7	Gharsana	6.21	17.45
8	Vijainagar	14.22	17.64
9	Suratgarh	22.41	21.97

These all Sub-districts are major towns of Ganganagar emerged as markets of agricultural surplus in the canal region known as mandis. With the course of time, many families migrated to these places and poulation rose with the coming of Government offices and Institutions. Vijaynagar named after Vijay Singh, the grandson of Maharaja Ganga Singh is one of the market of canal area. Padampur named after another grandson Padam Singh where market was established in 1930 after it was included in the irrigated area of Gang Canal. Karanpur after the name of his son Karan Singh was connected with railway line and soon made Tehsil headquarters. In the same way Gajsinghpur and Kesrisinghpur also developed. Suratgarh was formed after the construction of fort to collect the tax in the region. It was the main certer of administration and in 1923 it was connected with canal loop line, it became one of the trade centre. Due to the border area, there are no. Of

Urbanization has majorly occurred due to migration resulting in the size of urban population and the extent of urban areas. Urbanization has been associated with significant economic and social transformation. Urban living is linked with higher level of literacy and education. Better health, lower fertility and longer life expectancy greater access to social services and enhanced opportunities for cultural and political participation (UNDESA). At the same time it has disadvantages caused by rapid and unplanned urban growth resulting in poor infrastructure such as inadequate housing, water and sanitation, transport and healthcare services. Rapid population increases and unplanned growth rate and urban sprawl with negative economic, social and environmental consequences.

To combat with the problems focused must be on regional planning as physiographic condition, social and environmental problems are similar of the whole region. There is need to concentrate on comprehensive growth. Health, sanitation and other basic communities be given prime importance to make economy of the village and small scale fully viable to check migration to urban areas. Public transport and pooling can reduce traffic congestion.

References

1. Urbanization in a Border Region: A Case Study of India's Border Districts Adjoining Pakistan
2. Author(s): Raj Bala and Gopal Krishna
3. Source: The Geographical Journal, Vol. 148, No. 1 (Mar., 1982), pp. 43-49
4. Urbanisation in India: Review and Prospects Author(s): V. Nath Source: Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 21, No. 8 (Feb. 22, 1986), pp. 339-352
5. Ashok Mitra, "Micro-planning of space" in "Indian Urbanisation and Planning: Vehicles of Modernisation", Allen G. Noble and Ashok K Dutt(eds), Tata Macgraw Hill, New Delhi, 1978, p-212
6. Urbanizing India's frontier: Sri Ganganagar and canal-town planning on Indus Plains
7. Jacob L. Stock and Jeffrey M. Chusid
8. Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA
9. Agnihotri,"Ecology, Landuse and Colonisation" pg38-39

Emerging Patterns of Urban Growth in India

1. Annapurna Shaw
2. *Economic and Political Weekly*
3. Vol. 34, No. 16/17 (Apr. 17-30, 1999), pp. 969-978

Emerging Pattern of Urbanisation in India

1. R B BHAGAT
2. *Economic and Political Weekly*
3. Vol. 46, No. 34 (AUGUST 20-26, 2011), pp. 10-12