I

INTRODUCTION

The most impressive fact about the origin of cities is that they appeared so recently in the history of mankind.\(^1\) This is true despite the fact that the first cities appeared about six thousand years ago, \(\text{(C. 3000-4000 BC)}\). Man has spent most of his historical time as a nomad, a wanderer or without any settled habitation. This lack of permanent settlement was related to an extremely unproductive level of technology. Man was further handicapped in coping with his environment for he had not yet attained sufficient physical and mental capacities. Modern man emerged in about 40,000 BC. Great changes in climate, wild life and rainfall were ushered in on most of the world’s surface necessitated readjustment in man’s way of living. Most human groups responded to these changes by adopting the more intensive system of food gathering and producing through technological improvements that enabled them to exploit more fully the food resources of their environment and settle down at one place. In addition to this other hallmark of the Neolithic age was the grinding of stone tools to give them a sharper edge, weaving, pottery and other inventions and domestication of plants and animals. Neolithic technology set the stage for the emergence of cities by making it possible through a stable food supply for people to remain permanently settled on a given site.\(^2\) Though small in size in comparison with present day towns the earliest urban centres were nevertheless referred to as cities.

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2. Gist and Fava, 1934, 6-9.
An urban place or city may be defined in as many ways as there are ways of regarding it - geographically, economically, politically, legally, sociologically, or architecturally. Alcaeus of Lesbos, a Greek poet writing about 600 B.C. argued that the house, finely roofed or the stones of walls well built, nay nor canals and yards make the city but men able to use their opportunities. In the earliest hieroglyphic script, the ideogram meaning a town, is a cross enclosed in a circle. The cross represents the convergence of routes bringing men, merchandise and ideas: the circle is a wall which physically binds the citizens together, emphasizing their distinctiveness. The founding fathers of modern urban studies wrote 50 years ago: The city is a site of mind, a body of customs and traditions, and of unorganized attitudes and sentiments are transmitted with this tradition. Childe believes that a place can be called a city if it constitutes and fulfills ten criteria's and these are - full time craft specialists, large populations, great art, writing, numerical notations, exact and predictive sciences, that concentrate the surplus food production, the state, monumental public architecture, long distance trade and a class structured society. A definition of the city in a different context of legal definition states that the city is a discrete area with a discrete population that has a legal status, and the margins of this discrete area, the limits. The general definition of the city is one that holds the city to be a locale with a sizable agglomeration of people having the characteristics of urban being.

In certain quarters, a city is understood as a socio-economic structure different from its rural surroundings and as pre-supposing an agrarian base of surplus production which in-turn was revolutionized from an earlier simple state because of the use of technology. Cities are basically population aggregates which are large, heterogeneous.

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5. Gordon V. Childe, 1954, 270.
densely settled with a limited land area. However, the most relevant definition of the word 'urban' is as opposed to 'rural' and implies, an activity that is divorced from cultivation of soil and that is carried out in close association with kindred activities at fixed places. These activities in the broadest sense are cultural, commercial, industrial, administrative and residential.

Urban places have been an integral part of society from earliest times but urbanisation as a subject of in-depth study, though a recent phenomenon, has become a popular field of research amongst scholars due to continued and considerable influx of population to urban areas. Planned development for the urban future, industrialization and problems resulting from this are also now important aspects of urbanization. The great transformation now taking place in human society requires that the process of urbanization as an essential part of social transformation be thoroughly understood, especially since urbanization is occurring on the scale and in the manner never before experienced.

Urbanization has been defined in a variety of ways by scholars and researchers. Urbanization is a process in which rural areas become transformed into urban areas through which a country comes to have towns which rise and grow. Urbanization is a process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agricultural to other pursuits common to cities and corresponding changes of behaviour patterns. The process of urbanization refers to the ways in which urban areas grow in size and number and also deals with new urban values which are diffused, from rural areas to cities, and to the transformation of behavioural patterns to conform to those which

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characteristic of an urban life. Urbanization connotes a way of life and a state of 'urbane'. It also denotes distinct forms, and patterns of life differentiated from village life. Urbanisation refers to the process by which population becomes concentrated in cities or urban places. The process may proceed in either of the two distinct ways: through an increase in the size of population or through an increase in the number of urban places. Urbanisation, according to Gibbs, refers to certain physical and geographical features of human life as well as certain social and attitudinal characteristics. The diversity in the definition of urbanisation is so great that summarise, urbanisation is a process which reveals itself through temporal, sectoral changes in demographic, social, economic, technological and environmental aspects of life in a given society. A demographer views urbanization as an increase in the total population (U) over a period of time (T). As long as U/T increases, it is urbanization. Sociologists treat urbanization as a process of diffusion of modernizing traits or characteristics in a population, and is considered to be a factor of modernization. According to this approach, urbanization can occur in any setting, too. It is however pointed out that urbanization and modernization go together. Geographers are more inclined towards the definition of urbanization that recognises urbanisation as a mode of behaviour but a place of occupance. They view urbanization as a function which refers to the activities of a human agglomeration at a specific location or area. Economists treat urbanization as a process whereby primary production functions are replaced by secondary and tertiary functions. Economic activities and land values

13. Harshad, R. Trivedi, Urbanism: A New Outlook, Atma Ram & Sons, Delhi, 1976, XI.
main focus of urban economist although in recent years they have tended to be inter disciplinary in approach. 20

These various perspectives on urban phenomena have added several angles to study of urbanization and have enriched the understanding of urban processes. In study of urbanisation the geographer takes up the following aspects—distribution of towns, hierarchy of urban centres, the relation between the town and its region and emphasis laid on transportation. For a geographer therefore, spatial factors, come his tools are maps and plans and his instrument of observation is his eye. The sociologist is more interested in the connection between the structure of the town and the life of inhabitants, the behaviours of town folk, social integration in cities, environmental influences, aspirations and satisfactions, social values and relation between the city and public authorities. The main theme of the economist is to estimate the cost of urbanization, of transport, and of urban renewal, discovering the role of town centres applying economic theory and models to real towns. Economists also look into the net of production. The task of a demographer is to study the proportion of urban people in the total population and the variation in this proportion over time as well as a statistical interpretation of urban phenomena and demographical attributes. A historian relies on time factor and takes account of the duration and series of events in a space and aims at the casual chain in the process of time. 21 Urban history is the study of urbanization the expansion of urban centres in the span of time, the factors which promote and result in such growth, and the ecology which towns generate in several related dimensions: in the natural environment, the eco-system, in the political apparatus, in societal network even in the minds of men living in towns. 22

The study of urbanization has gained momentum in recent decades as is from the considerable volume of work in urban studies not only in India, but in tl as a whole. Urban phenomena in India first caught the interest of Patrick Geddes and geographers and sociologists were stimulated to focus on towns and c substantial amount of studies are however, of the post independence period.23

Geographers in the 1950’s were interested in the origin and character towns and their early studies were both exploratory and descriptive. A decat under the influence of American geographers they shifted their focus to urban and the relationship of rural and urban phenomena. In the 1970’s they widened tl of urban geography to include the movement of people, impact of urban gro consequences of urbanization. Sociologists initially took notice of urban comm and compared aspects like caste, religion, social institutions and social change i and rural settings. In the post-independence period they were concerned with change, popular movements and urban unrest. Economists started with economic of cities in the 1950’s, later moving on the income levels of different groups economic base of cities, among other things. Demographers take up population, age, composition, literacy rates occupations and migration in their work. administration is interested in local and municipal government as well as management. Town planners focus mainly on large settlements emphasizing on p and zoning. Archeology concentrates on the Harappan cities while the hist concerned with almost all these perspectives within the dimensions of space and t

Urban history is not a neglected aspect of Indian history. In the ‘ancient period the proto-historic cities of the Indus valley have been detailed by historians including Possehl, Ancient cities of the India, B and R Allchin, Birth o Civilization, Kosambi, Culture and Civilization of Ancient Indian, B.B. Dutt Planning in Ancient India and Amita Ray’s, Villages Towns and Secular Built

Ancient India, among others. The early historical period is covered by A. G. city in early historical India, the work of B.D. Chattopadhyaya and R.S. Sharn Decay in India C. 300-1000 AD, to name a few.

Even pioneers of social and economic history of medieval India refer phenomena, as for instance KM Ashraf, Life and Conditions of the people of cities, who were conscious of the role of towns and cities and the growth of ind specific urban centres, trade, business groups, social categories and the appe: cities. Prof. Mohammed Habib’s hypothesis of an ‘urban revolution’ in 13 centuries is well debated. There is however, virtually no single town or city of mughal period that has been studied so far. Studies on urbanization during th period was pioneered by W.H. Moreland – referred to towns, their administrat production, trade and commerce, seaports, traders etc. H.K. Naqvi further e this trend in Urban Centre and Industries of Upper India and Urbanization at Centres under the Great Mughals. These works however, remain disjointed, d and biographical, at most.

Urban studies on the colonial period of Indian history emerged signific works by Anthony King, Colonial Urban Development; Narayani Gupta, Delhi Two Empires; Veena Oldenburg, Colonial Lucknow; Kenneth Gillion Ah Pamela Kanwar, Imperial Shimla, as well as individual studies on Calcutt: Sholapur and Bombay among others. D.R. Gadgill in Sholapur City: A Socio-E Survey (1965) takes up the history of the city, and gives us information on n population, occupational structure and housing and other aspects. Ashok Mit Delhi Capital City (1970), in the historic, physical, demographic, economic a attributes. A.K. Ray in A Short History of Calcutta (1982) takes up the city i

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tradition and literature from the British advent, inner structure of the fort, to suburbs, its population and the port as well as its trade. However, the scope of works is limited as far as the process of urbanization is concerned. They take up different aspects of urban history in isolation and do not cover the pattern and process of urbanization in historical prospective or in terms of variations over time. No attempt is made to underline the factors responsible for change either.

For the Pre-Independence period a notable work is Narayani Gupta’s. *Between Two Empires 1803-1931* which takes up the study of society, governance, urban growth. The author begins with the position of Delhi at the end of the period and also discusses elaborately the aftermath of the holocaust of 1857. She traces the subsequent changes in the morphology and diverse aspects of administration along with the relationship between politics, municipal government and society that period. However, the scope of this study is limited in as much as it discusses administration within the four walls of Delhi and takes up the period till 1931. Therefore, it excludes the later trends of urbanization, in the period upto 1947; impact.


29. Narayani Gupta, *Delhi: Between Two Empires 1803-1931*, Oxford University Press, Delhi
Urban Development in India is an inter-disciplinary work, aiming at finding satisfactory, economic solution to the process of urbanization in India. The study covers important concepts like the phenomena of urbanization, growth of cities, the concepts for urban towns, dynamics of urban renewal, urban housing, public health policy and administration. This book is very useful and interesting from the policy making, planning and execution of urban development schemes. It also stimulates further research and studies on vital issues like slum clearance and improvement, income group, housing economics of urban growth.30 India's Urban Scene is an overview of the Indian Urbanization highlighting the pace of urbanization, the metro-cities, new towns, slums and urban poor, institution building for urbanization. An important hypothesis is that the urban problem in India in the final analysis is an intellectual problem.31

Urbanization in India is one of the most important contributions on Indian urbanization. An empirical analysis of urbanization in India with some theoretical underpinning and policy implications have been taken up. In order to bring out the significance of spatial dimensions, the urbanization process and patterns are analysed at the national, state, sub levels. The scholar also discusses some urban development policy issues.32

Some studies on India's urbanization have also been taken up at the regional level. These works provide an insight into the urbanization process of that particular region and help us to understand the process of urbanization in a better way.

U.P. Shahi, *Urbanization in Gujarat* is among the commendable works do state level. The author analysis the process of urbanization in the state in its ent the pre-historic times. It does not view the urbanization process in Gujarat as u anyway but shows that it reflects the operation of much the same force as have f urban growth and development in other parts of the country. After a thorough an the pattern and processes of the urban growth, its spatial dimensions, the fi attributes of urban systems, the rank size and hierarchical structure of the urban have been taken up. The author also concentrates on the symbiotic relationship industrialization and urbanization against the pressures of population. Th addresses the basic assumption of a mismatch between urbanization and industri in the developing countries with reference to Gujarat the third most urbanized sta country (31.8%). The study opens new vistas in our understanding of urban developing countries like India.33

Another important studies is on West Bengal by Biplab Das Gupta, *Urbanization, Migration And Rural Change*. It is an effort to understand various facets of the pr urbanization in West Bengal, the emphasis is also on the level of urbanization trends and processes at work in West Bengal, measures of urban conce migration and urbanization, contrasting urban Patterns, urbanization and industri in West Bengal and Urbanization in North Bengal etc.34

An effort to synthesize the modern aspects of urban processes in Madhya is made by Dr. M.K. Jain, in *Urbanization: An Analysis of Census and Ancillary case study of Madhya Pradesh*. The author begins with the historical back geographical setting, economy, demographic profile of the state of Madhya Prac

presents a scholarly analysis of the levels and trends of urbanization, comparing urban population growth, probable factors causing variations in it both at the aggregate level and at the intermediate level. Lastly, the scholar strengthens his analysis by providing two case studies one pertaining to the fast growing town (Korba) and another pertaining to a stagnating town (Mahaswar) in the Madhya Pradesh state of India. The study is relevant as it provides information regarding the growth of a particular state and opens ways for further comparative studies of different states in India. Moreover, the book is based on an in-depth analysis of census and ancillary data.35

Urbanization in the Punjab and Haryana has been the focus of study from the earliest times up to the Post-Independence period. Other than works on the 19th century, monographs on Patiala, Sirhind, Faridkot, Batala and Amritsar cover medieval and modern time frames.36 The various aspects studied by these works include a historical background, buildings, monuments, people, trade, industry, religion and social-life of the towns. Therefore, they remain ‘narrative’ and linear in scope, with no concept of change over time. One exception though is Batala, which discusses the development of the town to several factors influencing the process of urbanization.


government. The scope of this work however is limited to the developments in the independence Punjab.

In the post-partition period the study by K. Prabha *Towns: A Structural Analysis* focuses on 13 towns of Punjab in demographic, functional and linkage aspects of centres in the region. It takes up the occupational and industrial structure and identifies an urban hierarchy and analyzes ‘the town in area and the town as area’. The scope of work however, misses out on changes and is not extended to the process of urbanization and the bearing of various factors on the process nor does it undertake a comprehensive analysis. K.D. Sharma, *Urban Development in the Metropolitan Shadow: A Case Study of Haryana* 1985 has taken up the study of urban development in the town of Rohtak and its evolution with special reference to its growth after independence, the re-settlement of displaced person from west-Punjab and its overall effect on the economic, social and cultural life of the town and its surroundings. The author highlights those aspects which have been generated by its location, being in the neighbourhood of the swelling metropolis of Delhi. This study identifies the linkages that exist between Rohtak and its surrounding areas. However, its scope is limited to focuses on the individual town and leaves out the study of other urban centres in the region of Haryana.

S.P. Sinha's *Processes and Patterns of Urban Development: A Case Study of Haryana* (1984) is an attempt at analysing and determining the possible process of development which have been responsible for the spatial pattern of urban settlement in Haryana. It concentrates on population study, urban-rural relations and the socio-economic population. It also presents, an analysis of physical growth and functional morphological changes in towns.

zones of select urban places in Haryana. This work does not co-relate the factors influencing the processes of urbanization and excludes a comparative study of urbanization in Haryana and Punjab. It also ignores the capital region scheme's impact on the process of urbanization in Haryana.39

Two articles titled, "Urbanization in Punjab (India) 1881-1966" (1985) by G.S. Gosal are of much relevance for our present study. In the first article the author studies special variations in the growth of urban population decade and the locational shifts in areas of urban development from decade to decade; the second article, he establishes that the developments in agriculture develop towns while industrialization leads to the emergence of large cities or metropolises. However, these studies touch the fringe of the problem of urbanization as these articles discuss in detail the urbanization process in all respects especially in southern particularly after the creation of Haryana. The first article limits the study up to 1981. These articles also exclude the impact of the introduction of National Capital region scheme.


Jack P. Gibbs *Urban Research Methods* takes up the methods for the study of demographic and ecological aspects of cities and urbanization, studies the urban unit, its nature, boundaries and characteristics, the spatial structure of urban units, their hinterland and functional types of cities, characteristics of urbanization, rural-urban differences and inter-relation. This book is significant from the point of view that it provides some basis for formulating research procedures suited to the conditions peculiar to this investigations.  

*Urbanization in the Newly Developing countries* takes up the role of urbanization in the modernization process of newly developing countries. The author talks about the scale and pace of urbanization in different parts of the world. He also studies the city form and structure, the relation between industrialization and urbanization, comparative analysis of urbanization, various growth pattern and urban planning. Work also throws lights on various problems of urbanization and over urbanization.  

*Comparative Urbanization: Divergent Paths in the Twentieth Century* is a general overview of the substantive and ideological aspects of twentieth century urbanization and its human consequences. This book is an attempt to disavow the view that urbanization is a universal process, a consequence of modernization that involves the same sequence of events in different countries and that produces progressive convergence of forms. The author also contradicts the view that there may be several culturally specific processes but they are producing convergent results because of underlying technological imperatives of modernization and industrialization. However, the author stresses the view that there are several fundamentally different processes that have arisen at the same time in different world regions transcending any superficial similarities.

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Besides the general works done on urbanization in the world and on different disciplines, some attempts to study specific parts of the world like America, Africa; the third world add new dimensions to our perception and understanding of urban planning and systems.

A collection of essays Daniel, P. Moynihan, *Urban America: The Expert Look of the City* has a theme of the formulation of a deliberate and elaborated national urban policy to counteract the problems to be encountered in cities of America.43 S. Mansoor Alam and K.N. Gopi have chosen to study the *Urbanization in the Middle Africa* highlighting the character of the transitory phase of urbanization in middle Africa including African countries but excluding South Africa. The main focus of this work on two aspects the problems relating to the trends and patterns of urbanization; evolution of an urban system and the evolution of historical urban settlements and fact behind the creation of new towns. This book underlines various peculiarities like the rate of urban growth in Africa is much above the world average but the level of urbanization is rather low. Besides, this it gives us the information regarding the wide disparity in regional patterns and levels of urban development in Middle Africa.44

A substantial volume of work has been done on urbanization and phenomena, highlighting and reiterating the need to focus on the urban arena attempt to understand the urban processes of the past and take up an integrated planning for the future. Urban history would improve are understanding of so complement our knowledge of the existing broad area of study and the transformati societies as a whole. However, there is a lacuna of urban theory and a rather li scope of existing models for understanding the process of urbanization. The ‘el character of urban theory’ and definition of the ‘city’ stems from the varie perspective on urbanization ranging from simple criteria for urban centres to cor theoretical formulation to understand the urban process in spatial and temporal div in a variety of socio-historical contexts.45

Early approaches to urban studies were largely ‘encounters’ creating distinctions between, urban and rural areas, and also the ‘western’ and ‘asian’ cities former were seen as politically autonomous and economically viable while the lat political and cultural entities. Cities were viewed as ‘parasitical’, ‘exploitative’ ‘dominating’.46 This approach has since been discarded and the interrelations interdependence of urban and rural areas, along with the role of society, culture, pc in addition to economy is the concern of the urban historian in an effort to study transformation and the contribution of cities to civilization, a ‘broader social analys being now favoured. The paradigm of progression and filtering of western civiliz first gave way to that of the perspective of modernization and then to the paradig modernization and westernization.47 The typology or classification of towns and also remains relevant though in a different way than the earlier distinction of tradit

46. For a detailed discussion see S.C. Misra, "Urban History in India", The City in Indian H Delhi 1991; R. Champak Lakshmi, Trade Ideology and Urbanization South India 300 BC 1300, Oxford University Press, 1999, among other.
47. S. Bhattacharya, "Social History in Modern India" Survey of Research on Social and Eco History in Modern India, (ed. R.S. Sharma), ECHR, NEW DELHI.
and colonial cities or 'orthogenetic' and 'heterogenetic' centres. The new approach focuses on the forces of centrality and concentration operating in different periods, different socio-historical contexts. A kind of 'nodal vision' and stability with indigenous culture for orthogenetic centres and urban activity.

The present approach is analytical not descriptive, it is based on structured questions and hypothesis which can be modified when required. A multi-disciplinary approach utilizing insights of other social sciences to create a theoretical base for urban history at both micro and macro levels of study. The causative role of factors of socio-economic change over a long period mingles with the process and change in urban phenomena. Three approaches have been identified in the study of urbanization in India. 48

1. Locational approach which is dynamic and takes up aspects of site and situation, size and spacing of urban centres, providing the basis for a framework for theory and implications for planning. The second is a regional approach concentrating on relationship of the city with the region, urban hierarchy and rural urban continuum as well as intra and inter region variations, providing insight into the urban process.
2. Spatio structural approach views the city as an organismic whole and analyses functional and land use of the towns in an attempt to identify the pattern of the urban structure. The purpose of urban studies is an integrated and overall perspective to understand the nature of towns, the quality, volume and factor which bring about urbanization, as well as regional perspective based on empirical studies within a social, cultural and historical context and an analytical framework.

The present research proposes to study urbanization in the post-independence India, the area chosen is the north west corner of the country. In other words, it takes up

area of the present day Punjab and Haryana. Some areas of Himachal Pradesh were also earlier a part of Punjab but the present study excludes these as well as the territory of Delhi. The period of the intended study is 1947-1991, a phase marked by significant political developments having distinct bearing on the socio-economic situation of the time and consequently on urbanization as well. However, the starting point would be 1931 to serve as a base for a comparative study of time and space before and after 1947 in an effort to understand the continuities and changes in the urban phenomena of this region.

Punjab is one of the north-western states of India, bordering with Pakistan. It derives its name from the Persian words ‘Panj’ and ‘Ab’: - Five waters - the land of five rivers, a name that became current in the late 16th century in the reign of Akbar. At that time it was synonymous with the province of Lahore and had a distinct geographical entity of its own. The land of Punjab was enriched by five snowfed rivers, the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum, and included the tract that lay between the Jamuna in the east and the Indus in the west. The rivers have changed course from time to time. Since the partition of 1947 Punjab has no connection with the Chenab and Jhelum rivers and the rivers Ravi and Sutlej now demarcate a major portion of its western boundary. In the northern part are the hills of the submontane zone - the Shivaliks, in the central part, the gently sloping fertile plains, and in the south the semi-desert areas bordering the sands of Rajasthan. The post partition Punjab or the area under study is surrounded by Jammu and Kashmir towards the north, Uttar Pradesh to the east, Rajasthan to the south and Pakistan to the west.

The south eastern part of this region was created as a separate state of Haryana on, 1 November, 1966. As a geographical unit Haryana is the smallest state, among titans. It is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west, a port Himachal Pradesh in the north and the great expanse of Rajasthan in the south. This region has two physical divisions the sub Himalayan and the Indo-Gangetic Plain running south eastern direction almost parallel the each other. The sand dunes of Bh Mahendragarh and parts of Sirsa present a striking contrast to the green land adjoining Punjab. A number of streams roll through the northern district – Gh. Markanda providing some water to these parts. The Yamuna flows along the eastern boundary of the state. Haryana derives its name from the Hindi word Hara which evokes yearning in the common man to make the state green (Hara) and lush. The name has an ancient connotation, according to one version Paras Ram (Harri’s incarnate) the Chattris on 21 occasions – Hara means slain and ana means assembly, hence Har. Another view is that it is normed after Raja Harri Chand. This period underwent number of politico-administrative changes, the most significant being the partition in India, in 1947; and the creation of Pepsu in 1948 when eight Native States of Punjab, Kapurthala, Jind, Nabha, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Nalagarh and Kalsia were amalgamated into the state of Punjab and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) only to be later merged with the Punjab in 1956, the establishment of Chandigarh as the capital of Punjab in 1950 and the creation of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh by a further division of the state of Punjab in 1966. In addition, this region bore the brunt of hostilities with China in 1962.

and Pakistan in 1965 and 1971. Subsequently, it saw the emergence of militancy and one of the longest stints of President’s Rule, at least in Punjab.

From the mid 1960’s Punjab was on the threshold of a Green Revolution. The policies and measures of Pratap Singh Kairon contributed much towards this development by way of acquisition of land for seed farms, consolidation of landholdings, provision of electric power to villages, construction of metalled roads, loans for tube wells, introduction of poultry farming and grape cultivation and establishment of the Punjab Agricultural University.54 Measures were taken to tackle problems like soil erosion and provisions were made for soil and water conservation. Cooperatives have played a very significant role by pumping in massive doses of cooperative credit for sinking of tubewells, an efficient procurement system and consolidation of the gains of new technology in agricultural production. Last, but not the least, the peasantry of Punjab has made the Green Revolution possible due to their untiring efforts. The Punjab farmer is very hard working and progressive in outlook. His receptivity to new ideas is very remarkable and he takes to new technology without any difficulty. It would be right to say that Green Revolution has taken long strides in Punjab. The state which was once deficit in food grains has now achieved the privilege of becoming the bread basket of the whole country. The Green revolution brought about a phenomenal increase in agricultural production due to the adoption of modern agricultural technology. This all has been achieved by testing the soil, increasing the area under cultivation, by using improved seeds, by the use of fertilizers and micronutrients. Provisions had been made to protect the plants from the problem of pests and insects. The irrigation facilities were expanded and the introduction of short duration varieties of crops led to the cultivation of existing areas more intensively, mechanization and improved agricultural implements.

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were also introduced.\textsuperscript{55} When the Akalis declared in 1967 that they would make the Punjab a 'model province' and 'object of envy' for the rest of the country, the Green Revolution had already begun. The consolidation of land holdings was completed in 1969. The rural share of electrical power in 1970 rose to over 35 percent. The percentage of irrigated area in the gross area under cultivation was increasing rather rapidly. Nearly 2000 kms. of link roads were constructed in 1969-70. The area under wheat doubled from 1960 to 1970 and the production of wheat increased five fold.\textsuperscript{56} Haryana from its inception in 1966 was a predominantly agricultural state and had limited scope for increase in cultivation and due to alkaline, saline and water logged soils. The cropping pattern has shifted to wheat and rice over the last three decades with some movement to cotton, oil seeds and sunflower cultivation. A new strategy for agriculture was announced in 1965 bringing about improvements in production, irrigation and modernization of agriculture. From a poor industrial base Haryana has made progress in small scale industry as well as large industrial units.\textsuperscript{57} Small scale industries have risen from 4519 in 1966 to 13500 in 1996 employing over 5 lakhs people. From 162 units in 1966, the state now has 770 medium units.\textsuperscript{58}

Though there is ample work on the social and economic history of this region scholars and researchers have not yet seriously attempted to study the pattern of urbanization since Independence. Baring a few works mentioned above, urban studies as underlined earlier, complement and complete our understanding of history in the round and therefore, is an essential component of present academic pursuits. There is no

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{56} J.S. Grewal, 1997, 209, 210.
  \item \textsuperscript{57} See Chapter 6 for some details.
  \item \textsuperscript{58} For details see: S.P. Gupta, \textit{Three Decades of Haryana: A Descriptive Study}, Espee Publications 1999, 103, 104 and Sukhdev Singh Chib, \textit{This Beautiful India: Haryana}, Light and Life Publishers, New Delhi, 72-83.
\end{itemize}
comprehensive and in-depth comparative study of Punjab and Haryana or the peri-
whole. The present work aims to fulfill this need of a detailed study of urbaniz-
tion of these two states, which were one up to 1966, and understand their respective pat-
growth in terms of historical, political and economic and sociological factors.

The hypothesis of the present study is that the pattern and process of urba-
ization has undergone several changes in the last 50 years and has been linked and pro-
affectied among other factors, by the politico-administrative changes from 1947
present times. The study of the pattern of urbanization would focus on variat-
ions in the trends for Punjab and Haryana. Factors – geographical, econ-
ological and socio-cultural influences, the urban pattern would also be studied in a
political change and developments on urban phenomena.

The sources providing information on urbanization for this phase are
government reports. The Census records from 1931 to 1991, remain by far the
source of information although the records for 1941 and 1951 are incomple-
adequate for detailed study they do provide the basic information on tow-
indicate the blocal trends in the urban sphere. In addition, the District Gazette-
District Census Handbooks, Census Atlas, Town Directories and Town Survey 1
provide relevant and useful information. The records of the Town and Country
department which include master plans for the towns, and detailed maps help t
gether the urban-scape in Punjab and Haryana in the post independence
Various other government gazetteers also prove useful. Field observation of
number of the towns and cities has helped to corroborate and understand several aspects of the development of urban centres. Oral interviews with local residents with regard to the growth of towns has also proved extremely helpful in reconstructing the urban picture from the pre-partition to the post-1947 period.

In the colonial period, Punjab was dominated by the overall colonial policy and the urbanization took place to serve this imperial interest. Initially, urban development took place in two areas - the port cities, which later became the centre of industry, and active points for the employment of people from rural areas and small towns and internally located centres which became assembly points of raw material for onward transportation and distributional points for imported goods. The region of the Punjab in the second category, and led to the rapid urbanization of this area by developing major trade lines and peripherally important settlements to facilitate an export system from the region. The urban pattern in the region during this period was closely allied to the geographical setting.

The Punjab of that time could be divided into five natural sub-regions: the eastern plains, the western plains, the salt range tract, the mountain tract and the sub-mountain zone. The eastern plains covered the Bist Doab, Upper Bari and Rachna Doab, the portions of these along with the Chaj and Sind Sagar Doabs formed the western plains, the salt range tract was located in the Upper Sind Sagar Doabs, the mountain tract covered the lower Himalayan ranges in the north-east of the region while the montane area comprised of the upper most parts of the Chaj, Rachna, Bari and Jullundur Doabs. The pattern of urban centres in the colonial Punjab followed the natural divisions to a large extent.59

In 1881, the eastern plains had 52% of the towns of the region, the western plains had 40% of the towns, the salt range had 41% of the towns, the mountain tract approximately 5% of towns, while the sub-montane tract which had only 3% of towns in the region. The eastern plains had heavy concentration of people suggesting the existence of larger urban units whereas the smaller portion of people in Himalayan submountane region suggest the existence of smaller size of towns in this region. Middling towns, were found in the western plains. The central part of the plains was un-urbanized.

Although the number of urban centres in this period did not witness a considerable change was seen in the distribution of urban units in the region. By 1941, the eastern plains lost its dominant urban position and had only 41% while the western plains showed a marked increase to over 50% urban centres. The Himalayan zone had a slight increase but the submontane zone experienced a decrease from 3 to 1 percent. Some of the areas of the lower doabs were urbanized for the first time. At the hierarchical levels of urban units all classes showed an increase in the number of towns over a period of time. The cities increased from 1 to 3 percentage, middling towns from 7 to 16 percent, small units declined to 80 from 91 percent. There was thus, an increase at the top of the urban scale. Surviving towns of all categories were located all over the region, declining centres were also spread over the region, and included mainly small towns. During this period 130 new towns - largely mandis and cantonments - emerged at favourable locations. The urban pattern in the Punjab was described as random, as the towns and cities were unevenly distributed over the region.

Urban centres of the colonial Punjab reflect varying levels of growth.61 The cities established in the colonial rule and those in relatively less ‘urbanized’ areas show extremely high rate of growth. As a group colony towns and mandis also exhibit high growth, while district head-quarters, new towns, and cantonment show a higher rate of growth.

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of development. Previously existing towns show an average growth. About 60 percent of the towns survived the period of colonial rule.

The inner structure or morphology of the urban centres in the Punjab under British rule, is seen in three distinct type of urban units - the indigenous towns, anglicized and the new planned, model colony towns. The indigenous towns were original towns which underwent very little visible change in their form. They were generally walled, with two or more main roads and a wormlike system of streets enclosed into mohallas. The unit had a fortress, mosques, temples, bazaars, havans, gardens and even tombs and were densely built up. The extension of British rule and introduction of railways introduced some changes in the physical form of these towns.

Improvements like widening of roads were made and 'western additions' created a combination or hybrid of the east-west urban pattern. The new planned colony towns were founded by the British administrators in the western Punjab in squares or rectangles with broad roads in parallel grid or radiating from a central chunk. These towns had mandis, planned residences and more open spaces. While the old towns had overlapping land use, the planned areas had specific functional zones. The general picture which emerges in the towns and cities of Punjab is a combination or hybrid of the east-west urban pattern. Urban morphology thus, saw varying elements of change during the period of British rule which retained the old form on one hand and introduced the new form on the other hand creating a distinctive pattern of duality characteristic of colonial necessity and influence.

The urban population during the pre-independence period increased from about 10 percent in 1881 to 14 percent by 1941. The pattern of growth was however, erratic growing in 2 phases - a minor increase from 1881-1911, and a substantial growth from 1921 onwards. In the late 19th century, 13 percent of the urban people lived in the cit

while about 10 percent in the large towns. About 37 percent resided in middling urban centres and over 40 percent in small centres. By 1941, the proportion of people in different categories of towns and cities had considerably altered. The cities now had more than 36 percent of the urban population, large towns had a slight decrease to about 7 percent, medium centres had roughly the same proportion, while small units showed a substantial decline to only 18 percent of urban inhabitants. From a heavy based structure in the 1880’s urban population in 1940’s came to be concentrated in large towns and cities of the province.\(^63\)

Urbanization in the colonial Punjab was influenced by a combination of factors: agricultural development, trade and commerce, transportation, industrialization, technology and socio-cultural developments. In this period, the measured control of the state in all spheres of life and marked increase in government department contributed decisively to urban development. In sum the geography of the region set the stage for urbanization in the Punjab; the economy further brought out probables for growth and diversified the abilities of the urban centres; but the polity of the time was the deciding factor in the urbanization and the ensuing urban pattern and level of urbanization of the region. On the whole, the qualitative change proved to be more significant than the quantitative change and in this sense an ‘urban revolution’ took place in the Punjab.