

A Study of Urban Housing Problems and Planning in Hisar

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Abstract:

Everyone has the lifelong goal of owning their own home because of how essential it is to a happy and fulfilling existence. The stability of every family is represented by their possession of a home. The affordability and accessibility of housing in urban areas are indicators of societal economic efficiency and market dynamics. While a lack of available homes might be an issue, the fact that many families simply cannot afford to buy, build, or rent a home speaks volumes about the state of the housing market. Another factor that is related to homes' locations and residents' disposable income is their level of accessibility.

Keywords: Possession, Chicago, School, Sustainable, Management

Introduction:

An important subfield of human geography, urban geography is concerned with urban areas seen as systems, from the inner workings of cities to their external appearances, land use patterns, infrastructure, urban issues, and planning. Numerous methods for the efficient and sustainable management of urban land were created at the Chicago school of human ecology in the United States. In the late 1950s, the spatial analysis school added a new dimension to the study of urban geography. In the 1970s, urban geographers began to utilise statistical methods to classify neighbourhoods into social areas, which helped them begin to understand how people's lifestyle choices shaped their communities. Since the advent of radical and Marxist perspectives in human geography, much of a geographer's research has focused on urban issues. Postmodern urban geographers have a special focus on residential neighbourhoods [1]. The United Nations' eleventh sustainable development target, which aims to improve the quality of life in urban areas across the globe, has had an impact on urban studies in recent years.

The word "urban" is derived from the Latin word for "city," urbs, and is often used as an adjective to describe things like city life, urban sprawl (Encyclopedia), and the fact that the majority of the people living in a certain area are not engaged in agricultural labour. Rapid urbanisation has resulted in the spread of metropolitan areas around the globe. This trend

toward urbanisation is seen all throughout the globe, but especially in emerging economies like India. Large numbers of people, particularly in India's largest cities, have moved from rural regions to urban centres as a result of rural-urban migration.

In modern urban India, housing has become a pressing issue since most municipalities lack the resources to adequately address the issue. It has been noted that the lack of homes, congestion, the entitlement of land, and homelessness are the primary causes of housing difficulties in metropolitan regions of India, and that these issues are directly related to people's socioeconomic standing. Housing affordability is regarded to be an issue for anybody who spends more than 30% of their income on rent or mortgage payments. The cost of housing is only one aspect of the housing crisis, which also involves issues such as the lack of available housing, poor house construction, traffic congestion, overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, and inadequate services. The rising cost of housing has become a topic of discussion on a global scale. By 2030, 3 billion people will be without a place to call home, and they will need affordable housing, according to the United Nations Habitat. In addition to these benefits, the building industry relies heavily on the housing market since it helps to create jobs in the informal economy and boosts national GDP. It has been credited for helping to expand and diversify the economy. Due to the economic situation of city people and the social and political climate of Hisar city, the housing shortage persisted.

Journey from a Town to a Municipal Corporation

Once upon a time, the city stood on a mound [2] cites three factors for the settlement's emergence: 1) its location on the southern edge of the Kuru jangala, a thick forested area; 2) its location on the important trade route called Uttarapatha; and 3) its proximity to Hastinapur, the capital of the Kuru Mahajanapada in the Ancient period. The city's proximity to Delhi and placement on the politically and strategically significant Delhi-Multan route allowed it to thrive as a trading centre and crucial position throughout the Middle Ages. During British rule, the city grew at this location much like any other district headquarters town in Britain. Many refugees and internally displaced people were helped when the nation was partitioned. In 1951, half of Hisar population was made up of people who had been forced to leave their homes. City expansion was mostly unaffected by the 1991 economic changes that rocked the nation. As a direct result of government policy, neighbouring cities on the outskirts of Delhi, such as Faridabad and Gurgaon, expanded into its former territory. Furthermore, they have a strategic geographical position that gives them an edge in the modern economy. Once a small village,

Hisar population of 1.25 million in 1971 saw it elevated to the status of Class-I city; by 2001, that number had more than doubled to 2.95 million [3]. The area has almost doubled from its 1971 size of 11.66 km² to 2001's size of 29.58 km² [4]. It seemed like there was fewer people living in each square foot of city area. After HUDA's sector I (1.20 km²) was added, the area was officially recognised as an urban agglomeration in 2001.

Table 1. Hisar city: area, population and density.

Census Year	Area in km ²	perPopulation	Density per km ²
1961	12.86	88193	7564
1971	12.98	124755	10699
1981	22.03	166767	7570
1991	28.38	216096	7614
2001	29.58	294577	9959
<u>2011*</u>	<u>100.57</u>	<u>459658</u>	<u>4570</u>

Source: State of India's Urbanization (1988), National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi. Town Directory, Series-8, Part IX-A, PCA-2001, Chandigarh, Haryana. *Projected population of the city is based on decadal growth rate of 1991-2001 in case of city and village population based on Haryana rural growth rate 2001-2011.

Urban Housing Problems and Planning:

On March 17, 2010, the Government of Haryana formally notified the people of Hisar that the city has been elevated to the rank of Municipal Corporation [5]. Municipal Corporation is the current incarnation of what used to be Municipal Council and Municipal Committee. 'Municipality' is defined as a self-governing organisation established under Section 2A of the Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1994, and it might be a Municipal Committee, a Municipal Council, or a Municipal Corporation. Those places with populations below 50,000 are called "Municipal Committees," those between 50,000 and 3,000,000 are called "Municipal Councils," and those with populations over 3,000,000 are called "Municipal Corporations," each of which is subject to its own governing Act. Except in such urban areas or portions thereof as the State Government may, by notification, specify to be an industrial township, taking into account the size of the area, the municipal services being provided or proposed to be provided by an industrial establishment in that area, and such other factors as it may deem

fit [6]. The State Government may, by notification, further define what constitutes a "transitional area," "smaller urban area," or "larger urban area" for the purposes of this section, taking into account the population, population density, revenue generated for local administration, percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities, economic importance, and any other factors it deems relevant. With the integration of these eight revenue villages, the cityscape has undergone a shift in authority. The land is being expanded farther along the main road that goes to Delhi. Sunari Kalan, Sunari Khurd, Kanehli, Majra, Kheri Sadh, Bohar, Asthal Bohar, and Garhi Bohar are some of the eight settlements that make up its current 100.57 km² area, a size that has increased by more than a factor of three since 2001.

Population density has decreased significantly. The majority of the extra land is suitable for farming. As a city expands and alters its land usage, it is probable that this will have an impact on long-term land sustainability. According to physical maps, the town square is shaped like a bowl. In addition to these areas, there are additional localities where gravity-based storm water disposal is not an option, making a pumping system the only viable solution. In addition, the city is prone to floods because of human interference with the natural lines of drainage of the land, notably the building of the Gohana and Delhi railway lines. Since the aquifers are brackish, fresh water is piped in through canals. There are two water works in the city, one on Sonipat Road and the other on Jhajjar Road, however the town still has a severe water scarcity. Lack of room and poor living conditions only exacerbate the housing crisis. Since the nation is now in a period of economic liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation, the urban economy has flourished, drawing many people from the countryside [7]. Existing urban infrastructure, housing, facilities, and amenities cannot support the anticipated increase in population. Unfortunately, it was still crucial to address the issues of accessibility and cost. As a result, there is a pressing need to enhance urban infrastructure and build more housing units. Because of the large number of homes in Hisar that are in desperate need of repair or replacement, the city's housing crisis has only worsened in recent years. The dwellings of temporal structure are home to several families. The housing crisis in the city is exacerbated by factors such as fast urbanisation, the rise of nuclear families, and insufficient household income.

Since the second part of the twentieth century, Indian cities have seen tremendous shifts in their land-use patterns. After gaining independence, the city's economy flourished, bringing with it better job prospects and a wealth of new infrastructure and services that lured people in from the countryside and smaller towns. As a result of its growing number of factories, shopping malls, universities, and hospitals, Hisar is quickly becoming one of Madhya Pradesh's most

important metropolitan hubs. Several ongoing socio-spatial factors have contributed to the city of Hisar current land use structure [8]. The strategic use of land, the accessibility of living space, and the quality of housing are all linked to the standard of living in urban areas. Cities have made life better by placing essential amenities within walking distance of one another, such as places of employment and retail, modes of public transportation, roads, parks, and playgrounds. The city is an evolving living creature, and land use is an ever-changing idea. Any city's planning efforts would be severely hindered without first analysing the city's land use pattern. At the same time, a land-use plan is a blueprint that lays out the foundation for planning a city's future growth according to the current settlement pattern. A city cannot grow without the allocation of land for specified purposes. Here we examine the city's land use pattern as it was in 1994, 2005, and 2021. Nearly half of the overall planned area is scheduled for residential use in 2021, up from 58% in 2005. Likewise, between 1994 and 2005, there was a 38% rise in the amount of land that was being used for homes. Comparatively, commercial usage occurred in 2.7% of the land area in 1994 and 3.99% in 2005. Over the same time span, 68.5% of the business district expanded. In 2021, it is suggested that 7% of the planning area be used for business purposes. In 1994, industrial usage accounted for 8.1% of the land, and by 2005, it had decreased to 6.7%. Meanwhile, plans for industrial development on 6.51 percent of the land area have been put up for 2021. It has been noticed that the city's industrial growth has stalled.

Conclusion:

Population parameters including age distribution, literacy rates, marital status distribution, and racial composition are only some of the demographic data that this research collects. This analysis focuses on residential land use and the many kinds of neighbourhoods that may be found in a given location. Population characteristics and the city's historical growth are analysed with the use of census data, district gazetteers, and published literature. Most individuals from outlying villages and neighbouring districts migrate to the city in quest of jobs, and as they mostly originate from low-income families, they often choose to live in slums and squatters' settlements when they arrive.

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