Growth of population and its process in Haryana: A Case study of Narnaul city (1991-2011)

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Abstract

The growth of population in Haryana is after the green revolution that increases the income of the people leading the development of the other economic activities and all of that accelerated urbanization. Out of the total population of the Haryana 34.88 percent live in the urban areas. The total figure of population live in urban areas is 8,842,103 of which 4,720,728 are males and while remaining 4,121,375 are females. The total population of the Haryana around 65.12 percent lives in the rural areas. In actual numbers, males and females were 8,774,006 and 7,735,353 respectively and total population of rural areas of Haryana state is 16,509,359 and 65.12 percent growth rate. Narnaul city is facing high growth rate of population, traffic congestion, increase in pollution level, and decrease in green cover, encroachment on the environ, sewage and waste disposal, power crisis, water problem due to the population growth. Urban expansion appears to be one of the most important reasons for environmental issues facing urban place in the Naraul city where there is a rapid population growth due to transformation of agricultural land to various types of economic activities. It is selected for the study area because it is rapid urban expansion after 1991. Narnaul city have .88 million urban populations its total population, the city is experiencing rapid expansion and urban growth. The urban development plans ignoring the expansion of the urban area and growth of population in to agricultural land and their fragmentation also reinforces the current land use pattern and trend especially plans and land management policies. The planners have made a number of studies on urban expansion and population growth and its intensive use in various countries.

Keywords: Population growth, Urban Expansion, Agriculture Land, Development.

Introduction

In the Report of the United Nations (2003) it is assessed that in the following thirty years, practically all worldwide populace will be moved in urban territories. For example, Europe and North America in the more created pieces of the world, the dimension of urbanization is exceptionally high, and just about 50 percent at the worldwide populace lives in urban regions. This rate, as indicated by a few evaluations is required to rise yet assist in future decades. In 1800, just 3 percent of the total populace lived in urban zones. By 1900, for example over next hundred years this figure went up to right around 14 percent as it were. Further, there were just 12 urban communities with 1 million or more occupants at the beginning of a century ago. Be that as it may, by 1950, 30 percent of the total populace lives in urban focuses, and the quantity of urban areas with more than 1 million individuals were 83.

The world has encountered quick urban growth in late decades. In 2000, about 47 percent of the total populace lived in urban territories. Presently, with more than one million populations urban areas are upwards of 411. Less created nations, 40 percent of occupants live in urban regions, while progressively created nations, around 76 percent are urban. Fast urbanization in many creating nations is low even today. It is normal that 60 percent of the total populace will be urban by 2030, and that most urban growth will happen in less created nations (Population Research Bureau, 2005:19). In creating nations, urbanization is a wonder that has turned out to be progressively extraordinary in the previous decade. India has the vast majority of the highlights of urbanization like creating nations.

All out number of towns has developed from 1827 to 5161 amid 1901 to 2001. The all out size of urban populace has expanded from 2.58 crores 1901 to 28.53 crore in 2001. Amid 1921-31 to until 1951 a yearly growth rate of urban populace in India has a quicker pace. After that a sharp diminished in growth of urban populace in the decade 1951-61. Amid the 1961-71 and 1971-81 urban growth rate came to up to the present dimension of 2.7 percent.

Amid the decade 1951-61 the growth rate of urban region decline in light of the fact that a substantial number of urban communities declassification because of sticker meaning of urban focuses at the season of 1961 Census. In India, the quantity of million urban areas has expanded to 5 million out of 1951 to 23 out of 1991 and 35 of every 2001. At the season of 2001 Census, 37 percent of all out urban populace dwells in these million or more urban communities. Haryana, after its arrangement as a different state in 1966, and especially since the 1970s has encountered a checked speeding up in its urbanization procedure. The quantity of Class-I urban focuses in the state has expanded from only 4 out of 1971 to upwards of 19 of every 2001. In 2001, 66.69 percent of the urban populace in the state lived in Class-I towns.

Study Area

Because of its area in the nearby region of the National Capital, the urban scene of Narnaul has experienced change every once in a while. The data shown by the Census of India 2011 suggests that, Narnaul city is the thirteenth biggest city of Haryana state. Narnaul is a Class– III city with a population of 1, 73, and 133 during the season of 2011 enumeration. In 2010, Municipal Committee of Narnaul was renamed to Municipal Corporation (MC) [18]. In the year 2010the approximate possible region of the city was 11039.15 hectares.
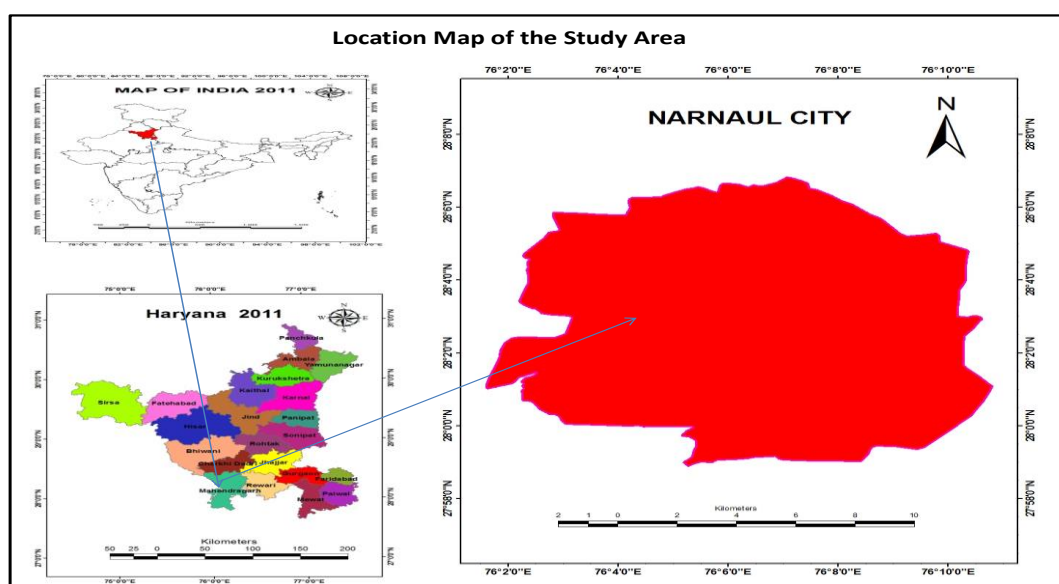

Figure: 1

There was a need of same spatial unit during the examination of a particular zone in the arrangement of a particular period. Additionally, it is valuable on account of Narnaul utilizing entropies for much era information. After some time it was found that the limit of metropolitan wards and points of confinement in Narnaul City experienced a change after some time. To determine this issue the most recent MC limit of Narnaul city has been taken as a base for number of times and the information was taken from the present investigation. Therefore, the MC limit was divided into 1.5 kilometers by 1.5 kilometers networks. Forty seven matrices covered the whole MC Zone of Narnaul city.

For most of the parts, it is proposed that the urban sprawl is influenced by access to street system and separation from downtown area. In the present study the entropy figured in light of the separation and the rot properties of urban sprawl. The impacts were to the extent where factors were estimated with the assistance of cradle in GIS.

The point of the present investigation is to delineate example of urban sprawl in Narnaul city. In this manner, this investigation of patterns of urban developed territory is required to get impermanent information. In this work, Survey of India (SOI) Top sheet distributed in 1973 and Landsat TM 1989, IRS-1D LISS - III 2002, IRS P6 (RESOURCESAT 1), LISS - IV Pan (mono) 2005 and Google Earth 2011 picture was obtained from Google Earth. It was then been utilized to recognize the switches in urban developed regions. Utilizing this information of developed territory over some stretches of time demonstrates the changing pattern.

Toward this path a mechanical zone was produced by the Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation

Limited (HSIIDC). Amid 2002-2005 a development rate of 14 percent was recorded in the developed zone while development of population was at the rate of just 7.79 percent as it were. This demonstrates that the development of the city is a greater amount of even extension kept on existing. The developed territory of the city has turned out to be 1998.2 hectares and populace 3, 73,133 at the season of 2011. In this way, development rate in developed region was 24.14 percent and populace development rate was 14.47 percent amid the time of 2005-2011. Amid this period, a few private, institutional, modern regions have been produced in the city. Similarly HSIIDC has built up an Industrial Model Township (IMT) on the eastern side of the city. A few business organizations are building up its units in Industrial Model Township (IMT) territory, for example, Asian Paints Limited, Maruti Suzuki's Research and Development Plant, Hitech Plastics Limited and Footwear Design and Development Institute. In the northern side of the city numerous foundations have come up like Institute of Fashion Design, Film and TV, Fine Arts and Communication, Industrial Training Institute. The Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) is building up the Rajiv Gandhi Sports Complex in Sector-6 additionally on the northern side of the city.

The city has encountered a development of developed region by just about five times while the number of inhabitants in the city has scarcely trebled during the period of 1991 to 2011. The development rate of developed zone has been multiplied than the development rate of population in almost four decades i.e. 1991 to 2011. It demonstrated that development of the city is essentially at the level of the expense of encompassing prolific horticultural land. Additionally, the development of developed territory in the city demonstrates that it isn't request driven. It was a striking feature that there was 37 percent expansion in the topographical territory of city over the period of 10 year. In the present examination, network related zone has been considered as the geophysical variable, which empowers assurance of urban development.

Objectives of the Study Area

- To assess the rate population growth in the study area.
- To make the map of the population growth of the Narnaul city.

Data Sources and Methodology

The study will focus on population growth and urban expansion and its impact on the Narnaul city and their region. It would employ both primary as well as secondary data. Primary data would be collected to know the actual field information. GCP points would be obtained to verify the secondary data. Secondary data would be obtained from town directories, the census of India, statistical abstracts of India and Haryana, topographical maps, satellite imageries and other relevant published and unpublished literature. As for as, the methodology is concerned, the study is based on the quantitative approach. Various quantitative techniques would be employed to get the accurate information. The present study will be based on primary as well as secondary data obtained from different sources. Following data sources will be used for present work;

- Topographic sheet (Survey of India, Dehradun) 1968 and 2005-2006.
- Guide map of Narnaul city.
- Google Earth Pro image February 2, 2002.
- Geoeye satellite Image downloaded from Google earth pro October 14, 2015.
- Census data published by Census of India.
- Municipal Committee office and Department of Town and Country Planning, Haryana.
- Primary Data: Socio-Economic Survey.
- Haryana statical abstract

Software Used

In the present study following software will be used

- ARC GIS 9.3
- ERDAS 9.0
- MS OFFICE 2007, 2010 for Statistical Calculation & Diagrams

Population Growth of Narnaul city

Narnaul town is a medium class town and headquarter of area Mahendergarh situated in the southern piece of Haryana state. Over 57% of area population is possessed in Narnaul town. It is a below average town comprising 21 wards spread over a zone of about 9.67 km2 with metropolitan committee as it nearby administering body.

Table 2.1 Demographic Profile of Narnaul Town (2001)

S. No.	Parameters	2001
1	Population	62,077
2	Household	10588
3	SC Population	7931
4	Slum Population	11279
5	Literacy Rate	78.56%
6	Sex Ratio	878
7	Main Working Population	16373
8	Marginal Working Population	2760
9	Area	9.67 km²

Table 2.1 demonstrates the statistic profile of Narnaul town. Narnaul town has a population of 62,077 people lived in 10,588 family units 2001. The town has 21 wards spread over a region of 9.67 km2. The education rate is 78.56 percent and its sex proportion was 878. Out of the absolute population, 7931 (12.78%) individuals have a place with Scheduled Caste and 11,279 (19.15%) people have a place with ghetto population. These two classifications share increasingly 31.93 percent population. The working population of the town is 16,373 which is 26.37 percent of the all-out population, while the negligible working population is 2760 (4.45%) of complete population. Which share all the more than 30.82 percent working population out of absolute population of the town and 69.12 percent are reliant population.

Table 2 Distribution of Sex wise Population and Household, Narnaul City, 2001

Sr. No.	No. of Household	Population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	662	3707	1969	1738	883
2	443	2699	1426	1273	893
3	438	2808	1479	1329	899
4	648	3927	2168	1759	811
5	455	2875	1558	1217	845
6	499	3257	1722	1535	891
7	458	2708	1442	1266	878
8	645	3966	2103	1868	886
9	434	2343	1230	1113	905
10	655	3740	1994	1746	876
11	490	2997	1618	1379	852
12	522	3203	1709	1494	874
13	530	3048	1638	1410	861
14	404	2427	1258	1169	929
15	413	2373	1282	1091	851
16	477	2631	1299	1232	881
17	383	2333	1230	1098	889
18	417	2328	1205	1123	932
19	428	2176	1126	1050	933
20	447	2473	1348	1125	835
21	740	4058	2141	1917	895
	10588	62077	33050	29027	18499

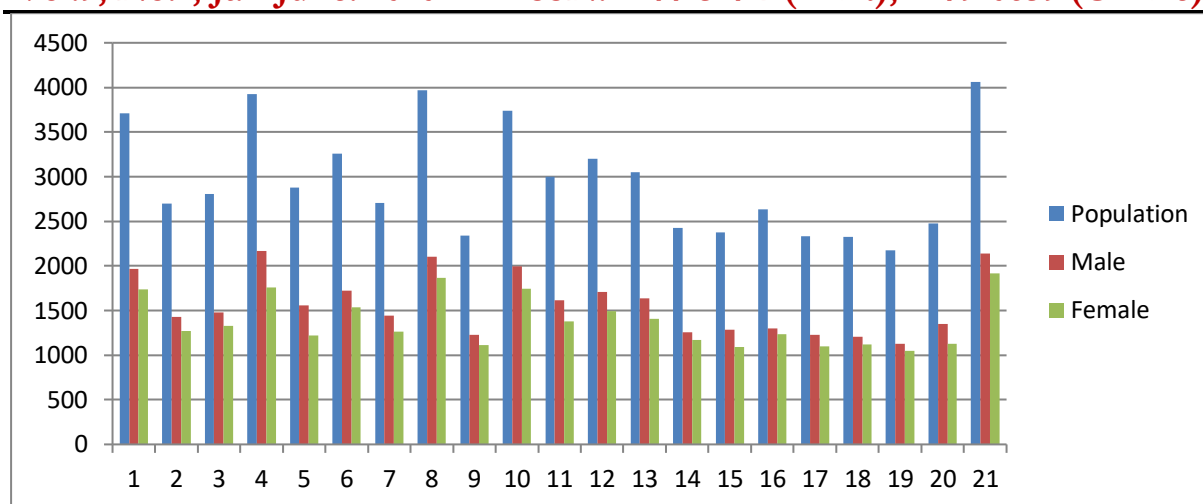**Ward Wise Distribution of Total Population, Narnaul City, 2001**

Figure: 2

Table 2.2 and figure 2.1 demonstrate the ward shrewd population conveyance with their family units and its sex proportion. The all out population of the town is 62,077 in which 33,050 (53.24%) guys and 29,027 (46.76%) female. The most extreme number of population 4058 (6.54%) has been recorded in ward 21. The fundamental reason of the most astounding population is that it is a private and recently developed ward. In wards 10, 11, 12 and 13 have additionally much population than alternate wards in light of the fact that these wards are essentially have a place with planned station population. Another side the wards 16, 17, 18 and 19 have exceptionally low population in view of fundamental market region of the town. So there are little segment of room is accessible for private reason in these wards. Individuals of these wards have relocated in open neighborhood of various wards of the town.

Sex Ratio

Demographic measure of sex distribution or balance of sexes in a population is different from one country to another. In the country like U.S.A., the sex ratio is expressed in terms of number of males per 100 females and it is calculated as under:-

$SR = Pm/Pf \times 100$

In the other countries, the sex ratio is generally calculated in terms of the number of females per 100 males that can be expressed under:

$SR = Pp/Pm \times 100$

But in India sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males and represented as below

$SR = Pf/Pm \times 1000$ or

$SR = Pm/Pf \times 1000$

Here is

SR = Sex ratio

Pm = Per male

Pf = Per female

Table 2.2 and figure 2.2 demonstrates the sex proportion of the town in 2001. The general sex proportion of the town is 878 which are more than the state's sex proportion 861. These are three classes at ward level. The most astounding sex proportion which is more than 920 has been recorded in three wards for example 10, 18, 19. The primary reason of high sex proportion is that ward 10 has a place with Schedule Caste population while 18, 19 wards have better instructive status. The most minimal sex proportion of the town is under 840, which has just two wards 4 and 20. Be that as it may, wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 21 have more than 880 and the fundamental reason of good sex proportion is better instructive status. Figure 2.2 presents the sex proportion of the town at ward level (2001). It very well may be partitioned into the three classes of sex proportion for example (I) low (< 850 female for each thousand male) (ii) Medium (850-900 female for each thousand male) and (iii) high (> 900 female for every thousand male). The least (<850) sex proportion is recorded in the wards 4, 5 and 20. The principle reason of the most minimal sex proportion is because of less population and less houses. This area might be described as blocked, contaminated and have less office; henceforth they moved to other open private wards. The second classification for example medium sex proportion (850-900) has been found in wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 21. These wards have great framework offices and private quarters.

Growth Rate

Growth rate of any town will be spoken to the population of the wherever will be expanded or

diminished of inside 10 years. At the point when the population of any town increments inside multi year, it might be sure and when it is diminishing then it might be negative growth of the town or town.

Growth rate of population is representing the changes of population in two points of time which represents in percentage as follows:

$$g = 100 \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1}$$

Here is:

P1 = Population of base year

P2 = Population of current year

g = growth rate

Table 2.3 and figure 2.3 and demonstrate the decadal growth rate of the town at ward level. It very well may be partitioned into three classifications for example (I) low growth rate (<10 %) (2) Medium growth rate (10-20%) and (3) growth rate (>20%) has been recorded in 1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 wards. The fundamental reason of the most minimal growth rate classification for example low growth rate (<10%) of population is presence of primary market zone in the ward 15, 17, 18 and 19. So these wards end up clogged. Subsequently the general population moved in open private wards like 11 and 12. Ward 1 created as a division zone; 2 as officer's state; 5, 7 and 12 as managerial zone. The second class for example medium growth rate of the town (10-20 %) has been recorded in wards 3, 5, 9. The third class for example the most astounding growth rate (> 20 %) is recorded in the wards 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13. In which ward 8 have the most astounding growth rate (46.35%) of population. The fundamental reason of the most elevated growth rate of population is because of private trademark. While in the rest of the ward 4, 10, 11 and 13 are overwhelmed by the Scheduled Caste population which have high growth rate of population, poor instructive offices, wellbeing and other foundation. The presence of wards 20 and 21 was made after 1991. So information can't be pertinent. Table 2.3 demonstrates that amid multi decade (1991 to 2001), the growth rate of the population of the town was sure (+19.43%).

Table: 3 Population Decadal Growth Rates, Narnaul City 1991and 2001

WARDS	TOTAL POPULATION (1991)	TOTAL POPULATION (2001)	DECADAL GROWTH 1991 AND 2001
1	4115	3707	-9.91
2	2563	2699	5.31
3	2507	2808	12.01
4	2733	3927	43.69
5	2576	2875	11.61
6	2710	3257	20.15
7	2756	2708	-1.74
8	2710	2966	46.35
9	2082	2343	12.54
10	3084	3740	21.27
11	2264	2997	32.38
12	3734	3203	-14.22
13	2275	3048	33.98
14	2589	2427	-6.26
15	2490	2373	-4.7
16	26	2631	0
17	2563	2333	-8.97

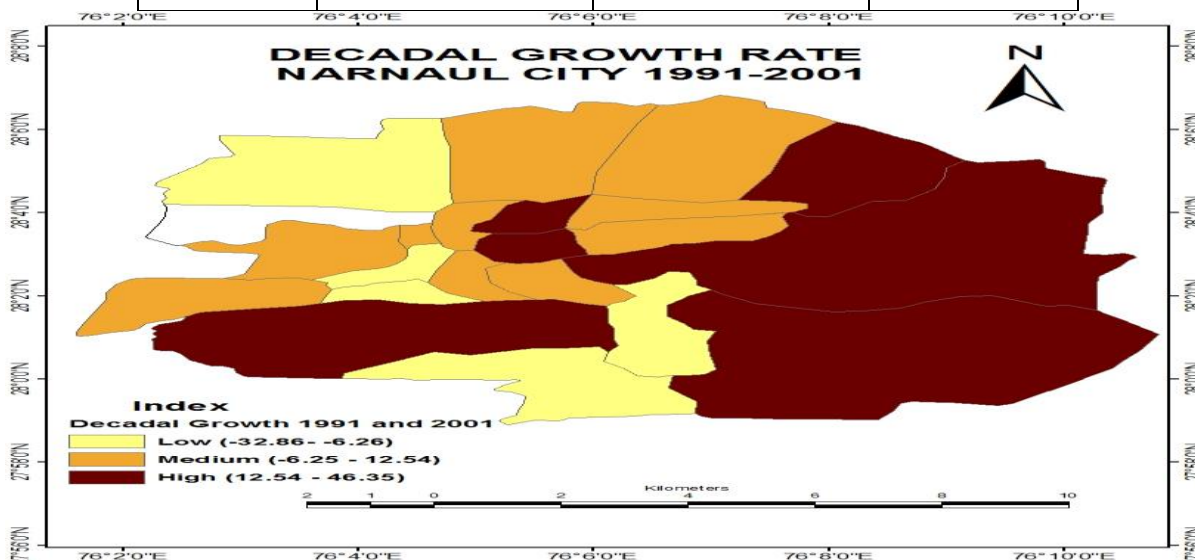|			
18	2353	2328	-1.06
19	3241	2176	-32.86
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0

Figure: 3

Figure 2.5 demonstrates the sex proportion of the offspring of 0-6 age gathering of the town. The least sex proportion (< 750) has been recorded in wards 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 15. The primary reason of most minimal 0-6 age gathering sex proportion is low instruction status and poor private offices in wards 3 and 4 the rest of the wards 6, 9 wards have extremely little region. Because of clog of population, individuals moved in open private part. The majority of the wards of the towns have medium sex proportion (740-850) in wards 1, 5, 7 , 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21. Be that as it may, wards 8, 11, 13, 14 and 18 have most elevated sex proportion (>850) aside from 18 because of local location and better framework offices. The ward 18 is overwhelmed by market and great number of instructive offices.

Table: 4 Distribution of Population (Age Group 0-6 year, Narnaul City, 2001

Id	Person	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Proportion of 0-6 to total population
1	551	299	252	843	14.86
2	413	255	158	620	15.3
3	416	239	177	741	14.81
4	524	315	209	663	13.34
5	381	207	174	841	13.25
6	514	302	212	702	15.78
7	209	231	178	771	15.1
8	615	330	285	864	15.51
9	292	170	122	718	12.46
10	672	373	299	802	17.97
11	453	238	215	903	15.12
12	469	255	214	839	14.62
13	439	235	204	868	14.4
14	308	166	142	855	12.69
15	311	195	116	595	13.11
16	382	213	169	793	14.52
17	286	157	129	822	12.26
18	334	179	155	866	14.25

19	310	172	138	802	14.25
20	381	209	172	823	15.41
21	529	289	240	830	13.04
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**8789**	**5029**	**3960**	**16561**	**302.05**

Ward wise Distribution of Population (Age Group 0-6 year, Narnaul City, 2001
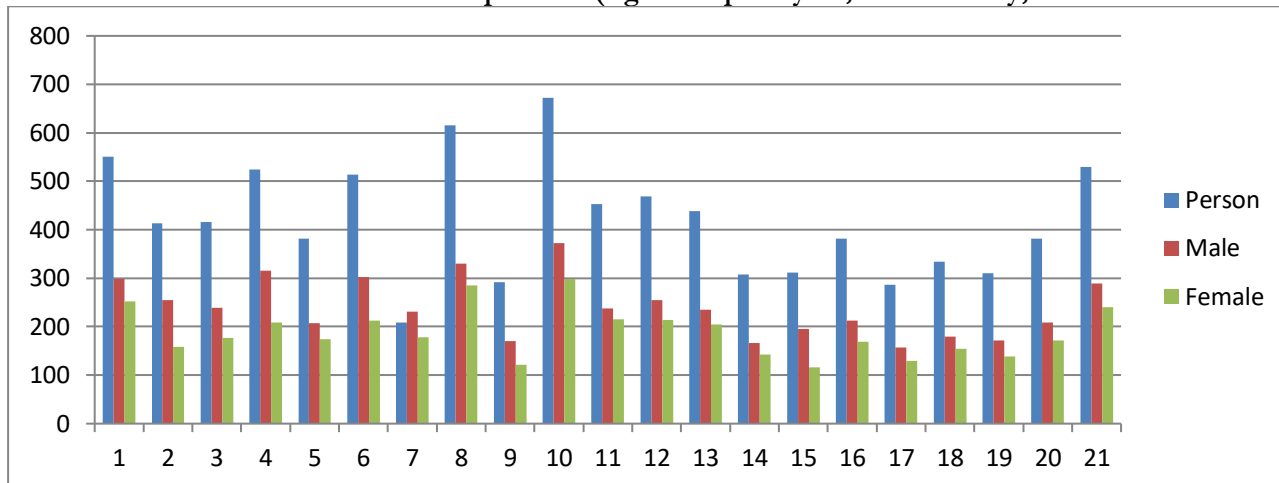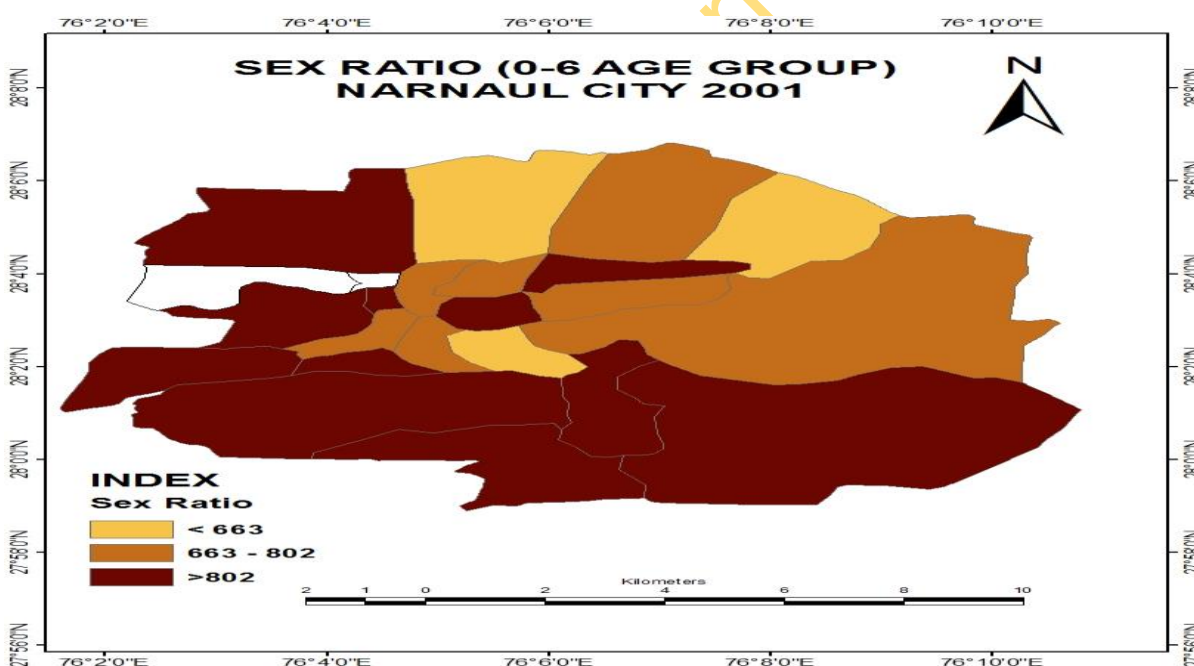

Figure: 4

Figure: 5

Table and figure 2.6 demonstrate the extent of SC population in the town at ward level (2001). There are (<10 %) population lived in the wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 17 and 18. These wards fundamentally have a place with general and OBC classes aside from 17 and 18 wards which have principle market of the town so the private extent is little which has a place with general classification. Those wards which have medium (10-20 %) extent of SC population are dwelled in wards 4, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21 and 9. Ward 19 have 20-30 % SC population, while ward 10 has most extreme extent of Scheduled Caste population (>30%) of absolute SC population. So ward 10 has dominancy of absolute Scheduled Caste population of the town.

Table: 5 Distribution of Scheduled Caste of Narnaul City, 2001

Ward No.	Person	Male	Female	Proportion of SC population
1	361	194	167	9.74
2	21	10	11	0.78
3	141	74	67	5.02
4	461	242	219	11.74
5	136	76	60	4.73
6	317	160	137	9.73
7	696	356	340	15.7
8	444	232	212	11.2
9	661	351	310	28.21
10	1729	935	794	46.23
11	419	225	194	13.93
12	83	35	28	1.97
13	290	160	130	9.51
14	269	149	120	11.08
15	262	146	116	11.04
16	365	186	179	13.87
17	19	12	7	0.81
18	199	104	95	8.55
19	567	227	290	26.06
20	66	41	25	2.67
21	445	236	209	11.97
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
Total	**7951**	**4151**	**3710**	**254.54**

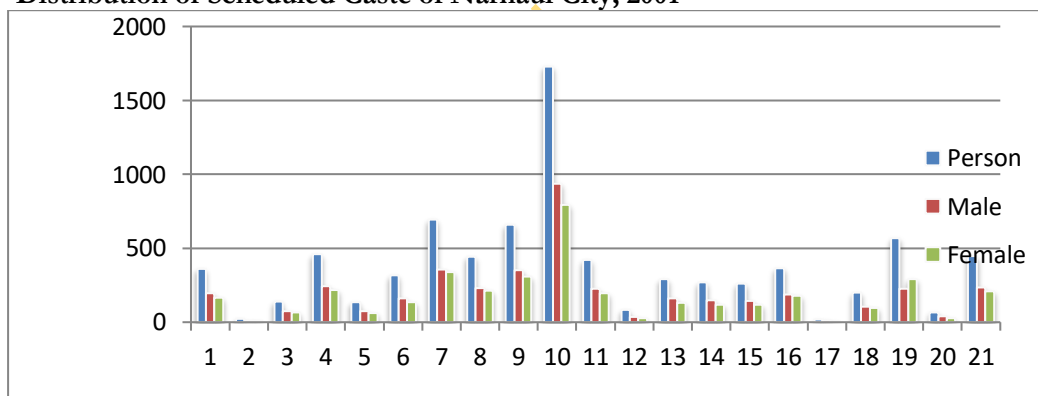**Distribution of Scheduled Caste of Narnaul City, 2001**

Figure: 6

Literacy

We are living in the time of information and science. One of the cutting edge vehicles this information can be gained and put away is the close association with the progression of mankind's history (Bhattacharyya, 1974). Close to, training decides the structure of family unit and association with family and similarly vital for the vertical and level versatility of man. Literacy is fundamental for annihilating neediness and mental separation, for developing tranquil and cordial relations and for allowing the free play of statistic process. Overall mortality, marriage age, relocation, occupation and financial examples are additionally impacted by literacy.

Table: 6 Ward wise distribution Literates and Literacy Rate of the Narnaul City, 2001

Id	Number of Literates			Literacy Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2258	1326	932	60.91	67.34	62.72
2	1798	1055	743	66.62	73.98	66.64
3	1963	1121	842	69.91	90.4	73.09

4	2625	1570	1055	68.84	84.73	68.06
5	1967	1189	778	68.42	88.01	68.07
6	2061	1278	773	63.28	90	68.43
7	1695	1064	631	62.59	87.86	58
8	2394	1492	902	60.36	84.15	57.16
9	1719	985	734	73.37	92.92	74.07
10	2017	1295	631	53.93	79.89	49.9
11	1995	1270	730	66.57	92.03	62.29
12	2115	1284	734	66.03	88.31	64.92
13	1939	1209	722	63.61	86.17	60.53
14	1809	1016	779	74.54	93.04	77.22
15	1845	1051	794	79.08	96.69	81.44
16	1929	1116	813	73.29	94.1	76.48
17	1845	1033	812	72.29	95.83	83.8
18	1683	947	738	70.13	92.3	76.03
19	1526	858	668	70.13	89.94	63.9
20	1634	1025	609	66.07	89.99	69.95
21	2894	1721	1173	71.31	92.93	67
22	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41711	24905	16593	1421.28	1850.61	1429.7

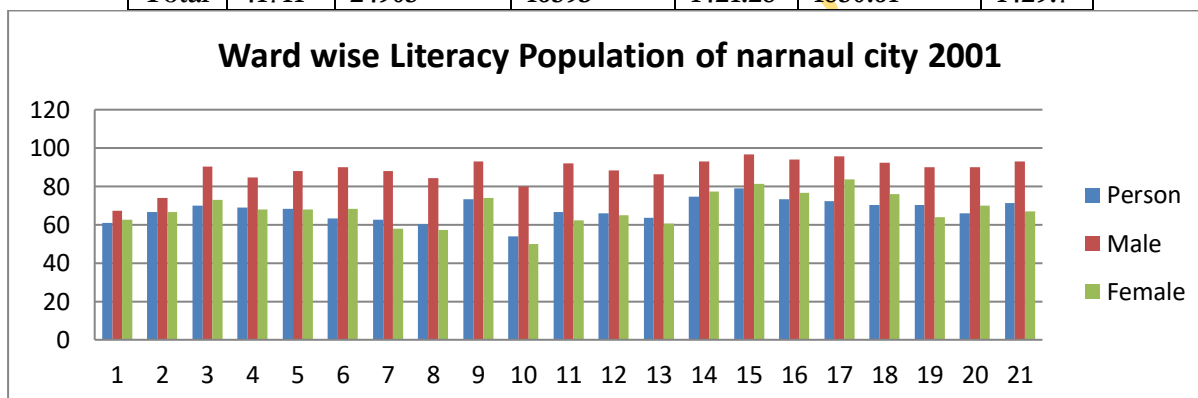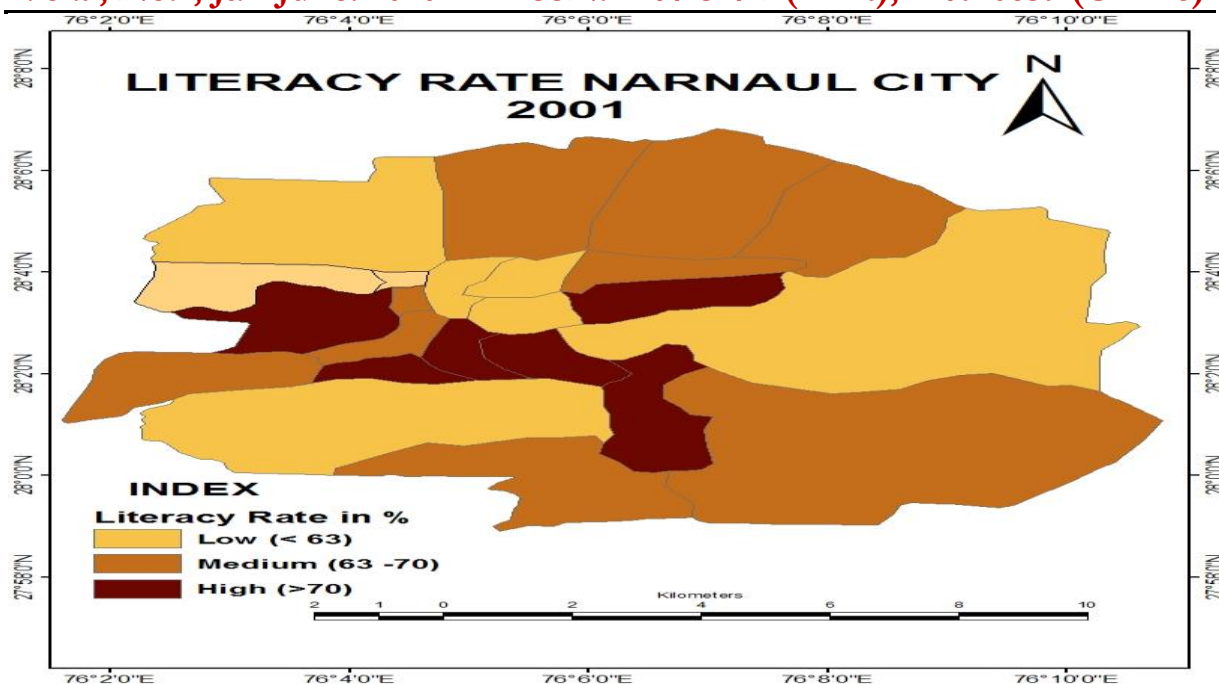Ward wise Literacy Population of narnaul city 2001

Figure: 7

Table 2.6 and figure 2.8 speak to the instructive status of the town in 2001. The most reduced literacy rate is (<60) in the ward 10. The fundamental reason is that this ward has a place with booked cast population who has not great financial condition and poor framework offices. Those wards who have (60-65%) of literacy rate are 1, 6, 7, 8 and 13. They have likewise literacy then different wards the fundamental reason is absence of foundation offices in wards 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 18, 19 have (>65%) literacy rate. Reaming wards 9,14,15,16,17,18,19 and 21 have over 70 percent literacy rate.

The principle reason of good literacy is that these wards are old, all around created and focus part fundamentally primary market of the town. Ward 14 has most noteworthy 79.25 percent. The fundamental reason of good literacy in this ward is that the greater part of the instructive foundation of the town is arranged in this ward. Table 2.6 and figure 2.8 additionally demonstrates the male female literacy rate at ward level. The most astounding male literacy rate have ward 15 which is 96.69 percent while ward 1 have least male literacy rate 67.34 percent. The most astounding female literacy rate have ward 17 which is 83.30% and least female literacy rate 49.90 percent have ward 10.

Table 2.6 is likewise showing the literacy rate of the town. It appears there is 78.85 percent educated (counting 88.8 % male and 67 % female). In any case, when we learn about literacy at ward level we found that ward 17 has the most noteworthy literacy rate (counting 95.83 % male and 83.80 % females). The primary reason of most minimal literates in this ward is that this ward is having a place with booked standing population.

The most minimal literacy rate is 65.74 percent in which 79.84 percent guys and 50 percent females are literates in the ward number 10. The primary reason of most minimal literacy rate in this ward is that greatest Scheduled Caste people groups lived here. They couldn't get great training as a result of absence of monetary offices. Figure 2.9 demonstrate the literacy rate of the town, 2001. The status of literacy rate in the town is separated into three classifications. The main classification for example most minimal literacy rate (< 65%) has recorded in wards 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and20. The fundamental reason of most minimal literacy rate with the exception of wards 1, 7 and 20 are ruled by Scheduled Caste population. The second classification for example medium literacy rate (60-70%) has been recorded in wards 1, 7 and 20 have little zone where more population lived, in wards viz. 2, 4, 5 and 21. The third classification for example the most astounding literacy rate (>70%) are found in the wards 3, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19. The principle reason is that every instructive foundation are situated in the ward 14. It is trailed by wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, which have likewise high literacy rate. The fundamental reason is these are in old piece of the town and primary market territory of the town. So these wards have great instructive status.

Conclusion

The world has encountered quick urban growth in late decades. In 2000, about 47 percent of the total populace lived in urban territories. Presently, with more than one million populations urban areas are upwards of 411. Less created nations, 40 percent of occupants live in urban regions, while progressively created nations, around 76 percent are urban. Fast urbanization in many creating nations is low even today.

Narnaul town is a medium class town and headquarter of area Mahendergarh situated in the southern piece of Haryana state. Over 57% of area population is possessed in Narnaul town. It is a below average town comprising 21 wards spread over a zone of about 9.67 km2 with metropolitan committee as it nearby administering body.The fundamental reason of the most elevated growth rate of population is because of private trademark. While in the rest of the ward 4, 10, 11 and 13 are overwhelmed by the Scheduled Caste population which have high growth rate of population, poor instructive offices, wellbeing and other foundation. The presence of wards 20 and 21 was made after 1991. So information can't be pertinent.

The literacy rate of the town appears there is 78.85 percent educated (counting 88.8 % male and 67 % female). In any case, when we learn about literacy at ward level we found that ward 17 has the most noteworthy literacy rate (counting 95.83 % male and 83.80 % females). The primary reason of most minimal literates in this ward is that this ward is having a place with booked standing population.

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