Chapter 4

The Physical Setting
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THE PHYSICAL SETTING

Gurgaon is the southern-most district of Haryana. The district lies between 27 degree 39’ and 28 degree 32’ 25” latitude, and 76 degree 39’ 30” and 77 degree 20’ 45” longitude. On its north, the district of Rohtak and the Union Territory of Delhi bound it. Faridabad district lies to its east. On its south, the district shares boundary with the states of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. To its west lies the district of Rewari and the state of Rajasthan. Gurgaon town is about 32 kms away from New Delhi, the National Capital of India.

4.1. History

Gurgaon derived its name from the name of Guru Dronacharya; the village was given as gurudakshina to him by his students; the Pandavas and hence it came to be known as Guru-gram, which in course of time got distorted to Gurgaon. Thus, the district has been in existence since the times of Mahabharata. It is said that Yudhishtar, the eldest brother among the Pandavas, gave this village to his guru, Dronacharya, whose tank still exists on the west side of the Railway Road. Actual village “GURGAON” is about 1.5 km. away from Gurgaon town, where the temple of SHEETLA MATA, attracts devotees in large numbers on every Monday and Tuesday.

During Akbar’s reign, the district fell within the subas of Delhi and Agra, and comprised, wholly or partly, the sikars of Delhi, Rewari, Suhar Pahari and Tijara. With the decay of the Mughal Empire, it remained in a disturbed state as a consequence of fighting between the neighbouring chiefs till 1803 AD when most of it came under the British rule through the Treaty of Surji Arjungaan with Sindia. The town was first occupied by the cavalry unit posted to watch the army of Begum Samru of Sirdhana, whose principal cantonment was in the village Jharsa, 1.5 km. to the southeast of the town.

The civil offices were removed from Bharawas (tehsil Rewari) in 1821 AD, when the British frontier advanced through the acquisition of the Ajmer territory. Britishers
divided the district into parganas, various parganas were given to petty chiefs and granted as jagirs in lieu of military services rendered by them. These jagirs were gradually resumed and came under the direct management of the British; the last of the important changes took place in 1836 AD. Thereafter, the district remained unchanged until the 1857 uprising. In 1858 AD it was transferred from the North Western Provinces to Punjab. In 1861, the district was rearranged into five tehsils Gurgaon, F.P.Jhirka, Nuh, Palwal & Rewari.

In the composition of the District since the beginning of the 20th century various changes have occurred.

1911-21: Ballabgarh was one of the three tehsils comprising the then Delhi district. A part of this tehsil was transferred to the Gurgaon district in 1912. This was formed into the new sixth Tehsils of the district with the same name viz. Ballabghar.

1931-41: Minor changes occurred between Gurgaon district and Uttar Pradesh due to riverain action.

1941-51: Under the Provinces and States Order 1950, 9 villages of the district including Shahjahanpur were transferred to Rajasthan, whereas the district gained with merger of Pataudi State and the transfer of it of 2 villages from Rajasthan and 78 villages from PEPSU.

1972: Rewari Tehsil was excluded from the Gurgaon district and included in the Mahendergarh district.

1974: Thirty four villages were excluded from Palwal Tehsil.

On 15th August 1979: Gurgaon district was further divided to form a new district Faridabad in which tehsils of Ballabgarh and Palwal, of Gurgaon District were merged.

4.2. Geographical Conditions

4.2.1. Physiographic Conditions

The district comprises of hills on the one hand and depressions on the other, forming irregular and diverse nature of topography. Two ridges i.e. Firojpur Jhirka-Delhi ridge forms the western boundary and Delhi ridge forms the eastern boundary of the district.
These hills are northern continuation of Aravalli hills. The north-western part of the district is covered with sand dunes lying in the westerly direction due to south-western winds. The extension of the Aravalli hills and the presence of sand dunes collectively form the diverse physiography of the district. The drainage of the district is typical of arid and semi-arid areas. It comprises of large depressions and seasonal streams. Important depressions of the district are Khalilpur lake, Chandani lake, Sangel-Ujhina lake, Kotla dahar lake and Najafgarh lake. Sahibi and Indrani are two important seasonal streams of the district.

4.2.2. Climate

The climate, except during the monsoon, is characterized by the dryness in air, a hot summer and a cold winter. The year may be broadly divided into four seasons, viz. winter, summer, monsoon and the post monsoon or the transit period. The winter starts late in November and continues up to the beginning of March. The summer is from March till the end of June. The period from July to mid September is the southwest monsoon season. Mid September to end of November constitutes the post monsoon or the transition period.

4.2.3. Rainfall

The normal annual rainfall in the district is 553.00 mm. The rainfall in the district increases from the west towards the east. About 77% of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the southwest monsoon months.

4.2.4. Temperature

From about the beginning of March, temperatures begin to increase rapidly. May and June are the hottest months when the mean daily maximum temperature is about 41° C. While days are little hotter in May than in June, Nights are warmer in June than in May. From April onwards, hot dust-laden winds locally known as loo blows and weather is unpleasant. The mean daily maximum temperature in January is about 21° C and the mean daily minimum temperature about 7° C.
4.2.5. Humidity

The air is generally dry during the greater part of the year. Humidity is high in the southwest monsoon season. April and May are the driest months when the relative humidity in the morning is about 30 per cent and in the afternoon less than 20 per cent.

4.2.6. Cloudiness

In the south-west during the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two in winters in association with passing western disturbances, heavily clouded or overcast skies generally prevail. The skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded during rest of the year.

4.3. Demographic Characteristics

4.3.1. Population

Gurgaon is one of the major districts in Haryana state. This district covers an area of 1352 sq. kilometers. There are 289 villages under this district. In 2011, Gurgaon had population of 1,514,085 of which male and female were 817,274 and 696,811 respectively. In 2001 census, Gurgaon had a population of 870,539 of which males were 470,504 and remaining 400,035 were females.

4.3.1.1. Urban Population

Out of the total Gurgaon population for 2011 census, 68.82 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 1,042,000 people live in urban areas of which males are 565,754 and females are 476,246. Sex Ratio in urban region of Gurgaon district is 842 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Gurgaon district was 842 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 131,435 of which males and females were 71,362 and 60,073. This child population figure of Gurgaon district is 12.61 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Gurgaon district as per census 2011 is 85.94 % of which males and females are 89.82 % and 81.33 % literates respectively. In actual number 782,499 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 444,042 and 338,457 respectively.
4.3.1.2. Rural Population

As per 2011 census, 31.18 % population of Gurgaon districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Gurgaon district population living in rural areas is 472,085 of which males and females are 251,520 and 220,565 respectively. In rural areas of Gurgaon district, sex ratio is 877 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Gurgaon district is considered, figure is 797 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 66,381 in rural areas of which males were 36,950 and females were 29,431. The child population comprises 14.69 % of total rural population of Gurgaon district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Gurgaon district is 81.10 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 91.31 and 69.63 percent respectively. In total, 329,009 people were literate of which males and females were 195,928 and 133,081 respectively.

4.3.2. Population Growth Rate

There was change of 73.93 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Gurgaon District recorded increase of 44.15 percent to its population compared to 1991.

4.3.3. Population Density

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Gurgaon district for 2011 is 1,241 people per sq. km. In 2001, Gurgaon district density was at 717 people per sq. km. Gurgaon district administers 1,215 square kilometers of areas.

4.3.4. Literacy Rate

Average literacy rate of Gurgaon in 2011 were 84.40 compared to 78.50 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 90.30 and 77.60 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 88.00 and 67.50 in Gurgaon District. Total literate in Gurgaon District were 1,111,042 of which male and female were 639,969 and 471,073 respectively. In 2001, Gurgaon District had 343,135 in its district.

4.3.5. Sex Ratio

With regards to Sex Ratio in Gurgaon, it stood at 853 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 850. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports
of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 826 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 806 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

4.3.6. Child Sex Ratio

In census 2011 enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Gurgaon. There were total 198,299 children under age of 0-6 against 144,640 of 2001 census. Of total 198,299 male and female were 108,591 and 89,708 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 826 compared to 806 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 13.10 percent of Gurgaon District compared to 16.61 percent of 2001. There was net change of -3.51 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

Table 4.1: Demographic Indicators of District Gurgaon As per Census 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (%)</td>
<td>31.18 %</td>
<td>68.82 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>472,085</td>
<td>1,042,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Population</td>
<td>251,520</td>
<td>565,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Population</td>
<td>220,565</td>
<td>476,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sex Ratio (0-6)</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Population (0-6)</td>
<td>66,381</td>
<td>131,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Child (0-6)</td>
<td>36,950</td>
<td>71,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Child (0-6)</td>
<td>29,431</td>
<td>60,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Percentage (0-6)</td>
<td>14.06 %</td>
<td>12.61 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Child Percentage</td>
<td>14.69 %</td>
<td>12.61 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Child Percentage</td>
<td>13.34 %</td>
<td>12.61 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates</td>
<td>329,009</td>
<td>782,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literates</td>
<td>195,928</td>
<td>444,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literates</td>
<td>133,081</td>
<td>338,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Literacy</td>
<td>81.10 %</td>
<td>85.94 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literacy</td>
<td>91.31 %</td>
<td>89.82 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literacy</td>
<td>69.63 %</td>
<td>81.33 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4. Administrative Structure of Gurgaon

To ensure smooth functioning of this district it is divided into three Tehsils. The three Tehsils are: *Gurgaon, Sohna, Pataudi*. These three Tehsils take care of the economic/revenue functions of the districts. To look into the development aspect, there are twelve blocks namely: *Gurgaon, Sohna, Farukh Nagar, Pataudi*. There are two municipal corporations in this district take care of the basic amenities of the district. There are twelve police stations to look after the law and order. There are two hundred and thirty seven Panchayats.

The district Collectorate is the head office where the District Collector or District Magistrate heads the district and has various administrative officers working under him. The officer second to him is the Sub- Collector who assists him in his work. Blocks are the developmental units. They have a separate functioning. At the village level, there is a *Gram Sevak* who takes care of the programmes on agriculture. His role is to coordinate these programmes at the village level. Then the role of the village panchayat comes. This well divided administrative structure manages the functioning of the district and takes care of the developmental activities of the district. To maintain law and order there is a police department and district court.

4.5. Infrastructure

The infrastructure of a district can be explained in the form of various facilities and economic opportunities that it provides to its people. This includes both private as well as public sector. In the block of Gurgaon following infrastructural facilities are available:

*Schools*: 73 primary, 14 govt. middle, 14 govt. high schools, 15 govt. sr. secondary

*Health Facilities*: 3 GH\(^1\), 6 CHCs\(^2\), 25 PHCs\(^3\), and 29 PHIs\(^4\)

*Banks*: 18 National, 4 Private, 3 Co-operative banks

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1. GH: General Hospitals
2. CHCs: Community Health Centres
3. PHCs: Primary Health Centres
4. PHIs: Private Health Institutions
Chapter 4

The Physical Setting

Communication: Head Post Office, Telecom Organization, Doordarshan center, Information and Broadcasting Organization, Telegraph, Wireless Station, Information and Publicity Department

Transport Facility: well connected Road and Railway transport, just 10 kms away from Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi.

4.6. Emergence of Modern Gurgaon

New Gurgaon is the modern part of Gurgaon. It has modern facilities and a planned infrastructure. Old Gurgaon, on the other hand, has its own aspirations. By the passage of time, the Gurgaon district has witnessed a phenomenal growth in all spheres of development particularly in urbanization and creating industrial climate. Therefore it is considered one of the major towns of Haryana State, which has been identified for all around development. A number of policy initiatives announced by the Govt. of Haryana from time to time have provided an impetus for the rapid industrialization in the district. Its ideal location on the National Highway of Delhi-Jaipur road, in close proximity of Indira Gandhi International Airport and its well developed infrastructure base like existing roads and communications network all through the district, total electrified environment, has made Gurgaon the choicest location for the industry involving foreign collaboration with huge investment.

In- fact with the collaboration of Suzuki Motors of Japan with establishment of Maruti Udyog Limited in early eighties, a new era for rapid industrialization of Gurgaon started as a result of which Gurgaon came on the International map. The growth gained further momentum after establishment of Hero Honda, Honda Motors of Japan, Suzuki Motor Cycle and ancillarisation of these Automobile companies. The other category of industries, which have shown tremendous growth in District Gurgaon, is of readymade garments, a cluster of such type of high-fashion readymade garments units have come up in well-developed industrial area of Udyog Vihar.

The next category of Industry that has shown tremendous potential and growth is of IT & IT enabled services. Gurgaon has emerged as a preferred destination for IT Industry
after the announcement of IT policy by Govt. of Haryana. The total export from the district in the IT & IT enables Services Industry has touched a figure of 9000 crores. Haryana Govt. through its enterprise namely Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (HARTRON), has been undertaking various schemes and activities for the development of Electronics and Information Technology industry in a systematic and scientific manner in the state since its formation in January, 1983. The emphasis has been on the development of the state-of-the-art technology and it has been offering its expertise both in infrastructure as well as project promotion. The world famous IT companies like Hughes Software, Tata Consultancy Service, Alcatel, WIPRO, Siemens, GE Capital, Silicon Graphics, Google, C-DAC, Microsoft etc. have their units located at Gurgaon.

The ITES (IT Enabled Service) segment is the fastest growing segment of IT sector. List of multinational companies are shifting their work requirements to outsource from India. It is due to availability of English-speaking personals, liberalized industrial policies; develop the infrastructure, roads, telecommunication network etc. The latest Nasscom – Mcknsey report has scaled up the revenue projections for ITES sector from 21 to 24 billion by 2008. Gurgaon is riding high on residential, commercial and retail developments these days. The public-private sector partnership model in real estate development has been the major force behind Gurgaon emerging as the corporate capital. It has developed more because of more connectivity options to the capital. The fact remains that most of the people living there still frequent Delhi regularly for work. The growth prospect, increasing employment opportunities and a cleaner environment has propelled the growth forward. Gurgaon with its location on NH8 is close to international airport, offering world-class new commercial development, office destination, corporate hub, BPO companies, IT companies etc. It is Gurgaon that has initiated organized retail boom in Delhi and NCR in the form of malls. Gurgaon boasts of over half a dozen operational malls like MGF Metropolitan Mall, MGF Plaza, Sahara Mall, DLF Mega Malls, and Gold Souk.
4.7. Maps of NCR and Gurgaon

Fig. 4.1: Map of NCR (National Capital Region)

Fig. 4.2: Map of Gurgaon