
**Availability of Housing and Household Facilities in Rural Haryana:
A Geographical Analysis**

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Abstract

The present study is explores the spatial variations in the availability of household size, dwelling room and basic household facilities in Rural Haryana using district level data. The study is based on secondary data source from census of India, 2011. The present study used rural district as a unit of analysis. All the variables are grouped into two broad categories of status of rural settlement household facilities. After this, the first category variables (owned household, permanent household, drinking water facility, bathroom facility, toilet facility and electricity facility) were standardized by z-score technique, and finally z-score value of each variable was aggregated to find out the composite z-score (CS) for each district. And second category variable dwelling room. The availability of household size and dwelling room size has been not adequate balance for living peoples. So, it is a negative correlation between household size and dwelling room. On the other hand, it have not been adequated combined household facilities as owned household, permanent household, Within premises drinking water source, latrine facilities, bathroom facilities and electricity facilities in the study area. The study is highlight deplorable condition in living human being in the state of Haryana.

Keywords: Household Size, Dwelling Room, Household Facilities.

Introduction

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development actions are mainly and mostly to development aim for the social and economic development of rural areas. Rural development aims at finding the ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required need of the rural areas (Ministry Of Rural Development). Housing is a basic requirement of human well-being. Along

with the requirement of housing, other facilities in the micro environment of housing such as type of dwelling unit, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, ownership, and permanent household etc., constitute housing condition of the people that forms a vital component of their overall quality of life. But the family is also co-residential, socio-economic unit in most cases. The type and size of the household in most of the societies are influenced by kinship rules, demographic and socio-economic factors, level of urbanization and industrialization. Therefore to understand the social structure of a society, its cohabitation pattern and congestion at a given point of time, the household level data is a very useful tool (Nayak, et al, 2014).

Based on Census information, this study explores the spatial variation in the availability of household size, dwelling room and basic household facilities in Rural Haryana using district level data. The problem of dwelling rooms, because it is not adequate compare to member of households. As in most basic household facilities as owner household, permanent household, drinking water facility, bathroom facility, latrine facility, electricity facility are neither uniform. It may be worthwhile to examine inter-district variation in Haryana.

Rural housing programme:

Housing is one of the requirements for human survival. For a normal citizen owning a house provides significant economic and social security and status in society. Therefore, by Indian government has been provided many welfare schemes of the people. The following schemes:-

IndraAwaasYojana (IAY)

Indra Awaas Yojana was launched during 1985-86. Indra Awaas Yojana is a flagship scheme of the ministry of rural development to provide houses to the poor in the rural area. Indra Awaas Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on cost-sharing basis between the government of india and the state government in the ratio of 75:25. However, in the case of north-eastern states and Sikkim, funding will be shared between the government of India and these states in the ratio of 90:10 respectively.

- The aim of the IAY is primarily to help construction/upgradation of dwelling units of members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed founded laborers, minorities in the below poverty line category and other below line non- SC/ST rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance.

Nirmal Bharat Abiyan Schemes:

In order to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation, a comprehensive programme called “total sanitation campaign” was launched by Rajiv Gandhi national drinking water mission, government of India to cover all households with water and sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behavior for overall improvement of health and sanitation in rural areas. Following salient features:-

- Accelerating the sanitation coverage in the rural areas is advocated so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through saturation approach to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats.
- Implementation of NBM is proposed with ‘village panchayat’ as the base unit. Village panchayats where all habitations have access to water are to be taken up on priority.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all village panchayats in the country attaining nirmal status.
- Incentive as provided under the scheme for construction of individual household latrines has been extended to all below poverty line households and above poverty line, households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, differently abled and women headed household.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana:

A new scheme for creating rural electricity infrastructure and completing household electrification named as “Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana scheme of rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification” was launched by Honble prime minister Dr. Manmohan Singh since 2005. The scheme has been launched to fulfill the commitment of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of completing the household electrification in next 5 years and modernizing the rural electricity infrastructure.

The scheme to be implemented through rural electrification corporation will provide ninety percent of the capital cost of the programme by the central government as grant for creating:-

- Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with at least one 33/11 KV substation in each block.
- Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) with at least one distribution transformer in each village/habitation.
- Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) systems where grid supply is not feasible or cost-effective.

- The scheme provides for free of cost connection to all rural households living below poverty line. Further, there will no discrimination in the hours of supply between rural and urban areas.

Objectives

The present study has been undertaken with the following specific objectives:

- To analysis the spatial variations in the availability of household size and dwelling room in rural Haryana.
- To inspect the inter-districts disparities in the levels of basic household facilities in the study area.

Study Area

Haryana state that has been taken as study area is situated in the north western part of India. The state of Haryana was carved out of the composite state of Punjab on the 1st November, 1966. The state is lying between 27° 39'N to 30° 55'51" N latitudes and 74° 28'80" E to 77 ° 36'05" E longitudes. The total area of state is 44212sq. km. It form 1.3 percent of total area of the country and occupied the seventeenth position in area as compared with other state and union territories. The Haryana plain is part of the indo-gangetic plain; formed by alluvial deposits of the Himalayan Rivers. It is bounded by Himachal Pradesh in the north, utter Pradesh and Delhi in the east, Punjab and Chandigarh on north-west and Rajasthan in the south and south-west.



Figure 1

Database and Research Methodology

The study is based on secondary data source from census of India, 2011. The present research paper is an attempt to explore the spatial pattern in the household size, dwelling room and basic household facilities in Rural Haryana using district level data. All the variables are grouped into three broad categories of status of rural settlement household facilities. After this, the first category variables are dwelling room (one dwelling room, two-three rooms, four-five rooms and six and above rooms) and the second category household size (one member households, two-three members, four-five members and six and above members). At last, the third category variables (owned household, permanent household, drinking water facility, bathroom facility, toilet facility and electricity facility) have standardized by z-score technique, and finally z-score value of each variable has aggregated to find out the composite z-score (CS) for each district. To achieve the objectives mentioned above, the relevant method of quantitative analysis has been employed. The model is as follows:

$$z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Results and Discussion

Table 1
Availability of Household Size in Rural Haryana: 2011

Districts	Households size			
	One	Two to three	Four to five	Six and above
Panchkula	2.6	13.8	44.6	38.9
Ambala	1.9	14.3	45.8	37.9
Yamunanager	1.8	13.7	44.5	39.9
Kurukshetra	1.7	15.5	46.4	36.4
Kaithal	1.8	15.4	45	37.8
Karnal	1.9	15	45.3	37.7
Panipat	2	14.4	43.6	40.1
Sonipat	2.2	14.8	44.6	38.4
Jind	1.7	14.7	44.3	39.4
Fatehabad	1.7	15.1	46.4	36.8
Sirsa	1.6	14.8	45.5	38.1
Hisar	1.6	14.4	47.2	36.8
Bhiwani	1.6	14.8	46.6	37.1
Rohtak	2	15.1	46	36.9
Jhajjar	1.9	15.5	46	36.6
Mahendergarh	1.7	15.4	44.1	38.8
Rewari	2.1	16.9	45.7	35.4
Gurgaon	3.5	16.3	42.5	37.7
Mewat	1.2	12.7	23.3	62.8
Faridabad	1.5	12.1	37.9	48.5
Palwal	1.3	11.6	33.4	53.7
Haryana	1.8	14.7	43.7	39.9

Source: census of India, 2011

Availability of Household Size in Rural Haryana:-

Table - 1 clearly reveals that demo-graphic parameters in contrast to non-demographic parameters reveal a stronger association with one or large (over six member) households. The availability of households size have 1.8 percent one member households, 14.7 percent two to three member households, 43.7 percent four to five member households and 39.9 percent six and above member households in the study area respectively. Most of the household sizes in Haryana have 4-5 members or more. The highest number of one member households is 3.5 percent in Gurgaon and lowest 1.2 percent in Mewat respectively. The highest number of two to three member households is 16.9 percent in Rewari and lowest 11.6 percent in Palwal respectively. The highest number of four to five member households is 47.2 percent in Hisar and lowest 23.3 percent in Mewat respectively. The highest number of six and above member households is 62.8 percent in Mewat and lowest 35.4 percent in Rewari respectively. The large numbers of member households have south Haryana (Mewat, Palwal and Faridabad districts). This study record that the spatial variations in household size now about forty percent people in the six and above member households in rural Haryana.

Table 2**Availability of Dwelling Room Households in Rural Haryana: 2011**

Districts	Number of dwelling rooms			
	One	Two to three	Four to five	Six and above
Panchkula	20.2	50.5	21	6.7
Ambala	21.5	55.1	17.8	4.4
Yamunanager	28.4	54.9	12.8	2.8
Kurukshetra	25.9	53.9	14.8	3.6
Kaithal	25.9	56.1	13.4	2.8
Karnal	29.4	53.9	12.6	2.7
Panipat	25.3	54.4	15.9	3.2
Sonipat	21.6	57.4	16.5	3.1
Jind	20.5	56.4	17.5	3.8
Fatehabad	22.8	51	18.2	6.9
Sirsa	21.3	46.8	21.2	9.6
Hisar	16.2	52.2	23.1	7.7
Bhiwani	17.7	54.1	21	5.9
Rohtak	19.7	60.2	16.4	2.5
Jhajjar	16.9	58.8	19.4	3.7
Mahendergarh	21.5	50.5	19.7	6.7
Rewari	19.8	52.8	20.1	6
Gurgaon	26.3	49.1	17.8	5.6
Mewat	42.9	44.6	7.6	1.7
Faridabad	30.5	50.4	13.4	3.3
Palwal	35.8	50	9.9	2
Haryana	23.7	53.2	16.9	4.6

Source: census of India, 2011

Availability of dwelling room households:-

The above table reveals that the availability of number of dwelling room households have 23.7 percent one dwelling room households, 53.2 percent two to three dwelling room, 16.9 percent four to five dwelling room households and 4.6 percent six and above dwelling room households in rural Haryana. The highest number of one dwelling room households is 42.9 percent in Mewat and lowest 16.2 percent in Hisar respectively. About 50 percent dwelling room households in Haryana have 2-3 dwelling rooms. The highest number of two to three dwelling room households is 60.2 percent in Rohtak and lowest 44.6 percent in Mewat respectively. The highest number of four to five dwelling room member households is 23.1 percent in Hisar and lowest 7.6 percent in Mewat respectively. The highest number of six and above dwelling room households is 9.6 percent in Sirsa and lowest 1.7 percent in Mewat respectively. The availability small size dwelling room households (four and above room households) have south Haryana (Mewat, Palwal and Faridabad districts) and north Haryana (Yamunanagar and Kaithal districts) respectively.

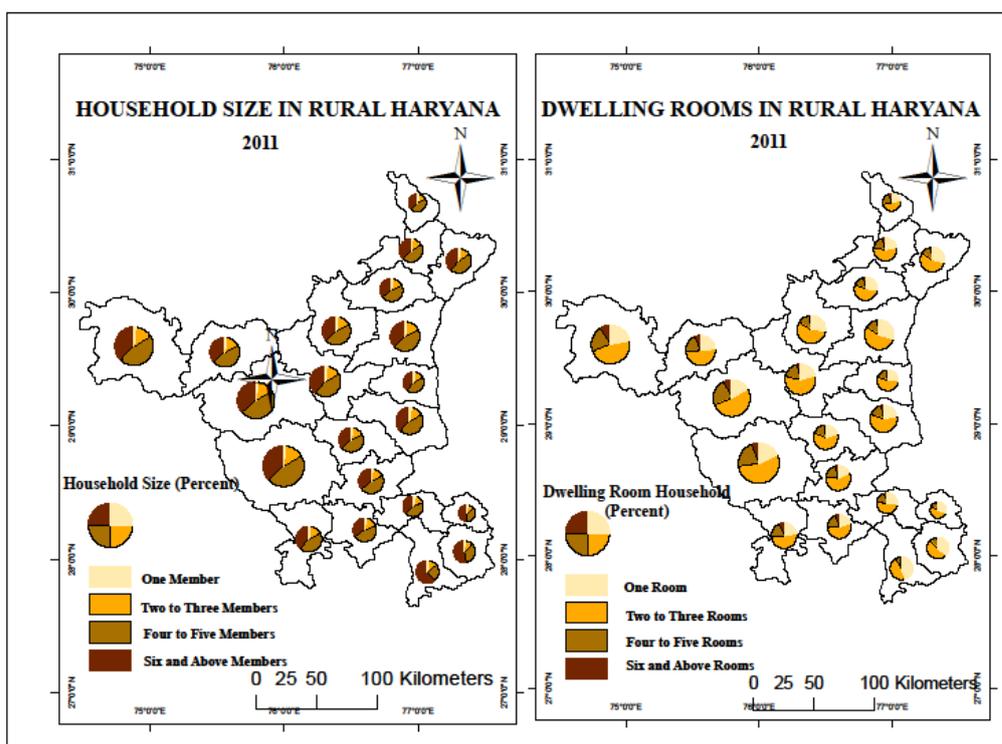
Household size Vs. Dwelling room households:

Figure 2

The above figure: 2 reveal that the large availability of 4-5 and 6 and above members households and opposite the small availability of 4-5 and 6 and above dwelling room households in rural Haryana. When, the small availability of one and 2-3 member households have been made viz-a-viz the large availability of one and 2-3 dwelling rooms households respectively. So, it is a negative correlation between household size and dwelling room. The study is highlight deplorable condition in living human being in the state of Haryana.

Table 3

Availability of Basic Household Facilities in Rural Haryana: 2011

Districts	Basic households facilities in rural Haryana						
	Owned household	Permanent household	Within premises drinking water source	Households having latrine facilities	Households having Bathroom facilities	Electricity facilities	Composite index
Panchkula	88.2	80.1	60.6	44	64.2	90.20	-1.86
Ambala	95.5	71.1	79.8	51.1	64.3	94.70	2.45
Yamunanager	96.1	73	77.5	46	51.1	93.60	1.00
Kurukshetra	95.6	69.8	75	69.1	65.3	95.10	3.42
Kaithal	97.2	40.6	49.4	57.7	57.9	93.00	-1.08
Karnal	96.2	69	73.4	68.6	61.4	92.40	2.79
Panipat	92.6	70.4	54.4	66.7	64.5	93.60	0.64
Sonipat	94.8	73.3	51.8	56.2	63.6	92.30	0.50
Jind	96.7	35.6	38.6	51.3	57	89.80	-3.14
Fatehabad	94.8	65.3	65.1	72.9	57.5	84.90	0.61
Sirsa	95	73.4	78.7	87.5	58.3	87.30	3.37
Hisar	97.1	50.9	50.2	62.5	64.7	84.10	-0.55
Bhiwani	97.8	73.4	46.1	49.2	59.8	84.50	-0.49
Rohtak	98.2	62.6	50.3	58.4	67.6	93.40	1.60
Jhajjar	97.5	86	54.9	58.5	66.6	90.40	2.63
Mahendergarh	98	95.1	43.9	39	45.8	78.20	-1.89
Rewari	97	95.2	61.2	49.8	57	88.00	1.72
Gurgaon	88.5	96	64.3	65.6	68	91.00	1.30
Mewat	97.9	80	17.3	17.8	20.7	57.60	-10.55
Faridabad	93.8	91.6	63.6	58.6	57.8	89.20	1.31
Palwal	97.7	90.4	47.4	32.1	36.2	74.30	-3.80
Haryana	96.1	70.9	56.3	56.1	57.5	87.2	

Source: census of India, 2011

Availability of Basic Household Facilities:

The dwelling units occupied by the households for the purpose of living may be owned. The availability of basic household facilities as owned household, permanent household, Within premises drinking water source, latrine facilities, bathroom facility and electricity facility have 96.1 percent owned households, 70.9 percent permanent households, 56.3 percent within premises drinking water facility, 56.1 percent within premises latrine facility, 57.5 percent within premises bathroom facility and 87.2 percent within premises electricity facility in the study areas. The highest number of owned households is 98.2 percent

in Rohtak and lowest 88.2 percent in Panchkula respectively. The highest number of Permanent households is 95.2 percent in Rewari and lowest 35.6 percent in Jind respectively. The maximum number of households (79.8%) was getting within premises drinking water in Ambala and the minimum number of households (17.3%) in Mewat respectively. The maximum number of households (87.5%) was getting within premises latrine facility in Sirsa and the minimum number of households (17.8%) in Mewat respectively. Not having bathroom is not the major problem for the rural Haryana but the house without latrine facility is the major problem. The above table reveals that about 57.5 percent within premises bathroom facility throughout the year. The maximum number of households (68%) was getting within premises bathroom facility in Gurgaon and the minimum number of households (20.7%) in Mewat respectively. The maximum number of households (95.10%) was getting within premises electricity facility in Kurukshetra and the minimum number of households (57.60%) in Mewat respectively.

Z- Score Composite Household facilities:

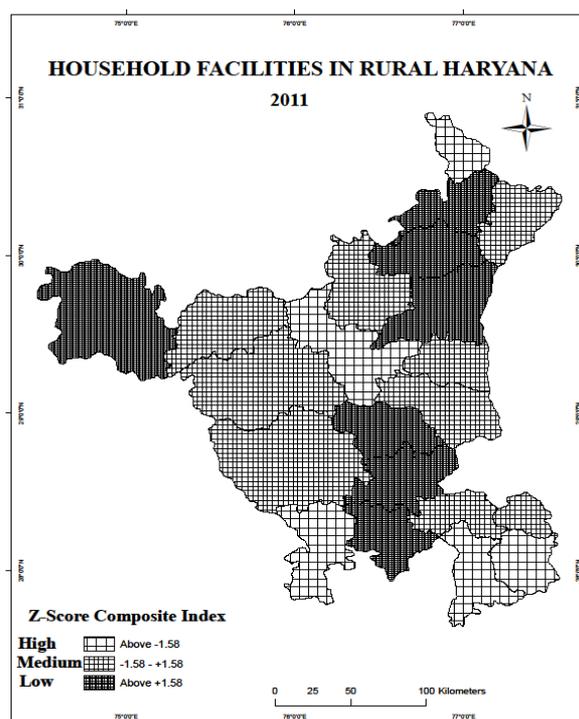


Figure 3

The above figure: 3 reveals it have not been adequated household facilities in rural Haryana. This figure show combined household facilities as owned household, permanent household, Within premises drinking water source, latrine facility, bathroom facility and

electricity facility in the study area. The availability of high household facilities is seven districts as three districts (Ambala, Kurukshetra and Karnal) in north area, three districts (Rohtak, Jhajjar and Rewari) in south area and one district (Sirsa) in west area in Haryana respectively. The availability of medium household facilities in nine districts and low household facilities in five districts as only one district (Panchkula) in north area, one district (Jind) in central area and three districts (Mewat, Palwal and Mahendergarh) in South area in Haryana. It is inter-districts variation the availability of household facilities in the study area. In north area, household facilities is better facilities excluded Panchkula district and bad household facilities in Mewat, Palwal, Mahendergarh and Jind districts.

Major findings:

The present study is main purpose to remarkable of housing problems in Rural Haryana. This study is following point find-out:-

- The availability of households size have 1.8 percent one member households, 14.7 percent two to three member households, 43.7 percent four to five member households and 39.9 percent six and above member households in the study area respectively. Most of the household sizes in Haryana have 4-5 members or more.
- The availability of number of dwelling room households have 23.7 percent one dwelling room households, 53.2 percent two to three dwelling room, 16.9 percent four to five dwelling room households and 4.6 percent six and above dwelling room households in rural Haryana.
- The availability of dwelling room size has been not adequate for living peoples. So, it is a negative correlation between household size and dwelling room.
- On the other hand, it have not been adequate combined household facilities as owned household, permanent household, Within premises drinking water source, latrine facilities, bathroom facilities and electricity facilities in the study area. The study is highlight deplorable condition in living human being in the state of Haryana.
- The availability of basic household facilities as 96.1 percent owned households, 70.9 percent permanent households, 56.3 percent within premises drinking water facilities, 56.1 percent within premises latrine facilities, 57.5 percent within premises bathroom facilities and 87.2 percent within premises electricity facilities in the study areas.

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- The availability of high household facilities is seven districts as three districts (Ambala, Kurukshetra and Karnal) in north area, three districts (Rohtak, Jhajjar and Rewari) in south area and one district (Sirsa) in west area in Haryana respectively.
 - The availability of medium household facilities in nine districts and low household facilities in five districts as only one district (Panchkula) in north area, one district (Jind) in central area and three districts (Mewat, Palwal and Mahendergarh) in South area in Haryana.
 - Basic household facilities have been highlight deplorable condition in rural Haryana. Especially, drinking water facility, latrine facility and bathroom facility have very poor condition. Whereas, Haryana is a developed state in the country.

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