Pattern of Availability of Household Amenities in Haryana -2011

Imrozpreet Singh

Research scholar, Department of Geography, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India

Abstract: **Housing is one of the basic needs of the human after food. In the modern world everyone wants some basic amenities like water and other sanitation facilities. India is developing country with high population over low land area. Houselessness is big problem in India and people are also derivate to basic household amenities. Haryana's Population also facing same problem but condition of Haryana is comparatively better than other states. The present study attempts to measure the quality of life on the basis of housing and household amenities in Haryana. The study reveals the quality and better household amenities like own house, tap water, electricity, a separate kitchen, closed drainage, L.P.G for cooking fuel, good bathroom (with roof and slab) and latrine (piped sewer system and septic tank) availability are taken. The results show that housing and household amenities conditions are good in all districts of Haryana state.**

Keywords: **Housing, Household Amenities, composite score and Haryana.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Housing is one of the three basic needs of human beings after it food and clothes. These are the main requirements. A house is a place of living or residence for a person, group of persons or an individual and family, and also a store for personal property of human. Houses are the human structures which are used to live in, work in or store things in. Besides housing, availability of modern household amenities and assets also has paramount significance in the human life. Housing is not only one important indicator for measure quality of life, household amenities also play an important role to reflect standard of living. Because, quality of life depends on some basic needs of people, without these basic amenities nobody can live. The term basic amenities refer to drinking water supply, sanitation, electricity and so on (Shaw, 2007).

The availability of land per person is also decreasing day by day because India has about 17 per cent population of the total population of the world whereas it accounts only 2.5 per cent of the land resources to the total land available on earth. Density of population is also increasing because India's population increases with a very fast speed. Urban areas increase with exponential growth rate in term of population increase. This phenomenon becomes a cause of various serious problems like wise shortage of houses and unavailability of household amenities becomes a serious issue of the society. Due to increasing population houselessness is also increasing day by day. Majority of people have been deprived from some standard housing facilities and basic household amenities.

In twenty first century, world is facing a very serious problem of population growth especially in developing countries. China's rank is 1st and India's rank is 2nd with respect to 1,323 million and 1,214 million but area wise they stand at 4th and 7th rank. Rising population leads to overuse of natural resources, human resources like land, water, vegetation and food endangering the welfare of future generations. India has limited resources, limited technology and high population, which create a situation of overpopulation in country. This is not a good sign for India because high pressure of population and lacks of technology are the big barriers in the way of development. Due to this condition many other problems like poverty, unemployment, and low standard of living occur in India. Standard of life is reflected by housing, living conditions, per capita income and their basic facilities to live happy and healthy life.

According to census of India, 2/3 households lie in rural and 1/3 lie in urban area. In India 86.11 % of households are living in their own houses. The matter of concern 13.89 % households lives without houses! So they are obliged to live without house. Due to poverty, unemployment, low income, increased land values and cost of building materials, decreasing size of land holdings and heavy influx of rural migrants all are resulting in ever increasing the problem of houselessness in both the rural and urban areas across the world. India too could not escape from this problem. Indians face houselessness as a major problem. Houselessness is a state when an individual does not have means to satisfy their basic needs. Millions of people living in such conditions have further deteriorated the status of housing in all nations of the world.

The housing and household amenities condition of Haryana is good comparatively other states. Housing and household amenities reflects the quality of life of the people. So the present study will focus on the district wise analysis of these facilities. The study reveals status of such amenities such as main drinking water source, source of lighting, type of drainage, bathroom facility, kitchen facility, fuel used for cooking and latrine facilities in Haryana State in 2011. For study of better condition we take only quality and good household amenities like tap water, electricity, a separate kitchen, closed drainage, L.P.G for cooking fuel, good bathroom (with roof and slab) and latrine (piped sewer system and septic tank) availability. Spatial variations in household amenities raise many questions such as there is difference between distribution patterns in the state. The study also focuses to the country capital border districts as compared to the other districts with reference to household amenities.

Objective:

❖To study the spatial distribution pattern of housing and household amenities in Haryana.
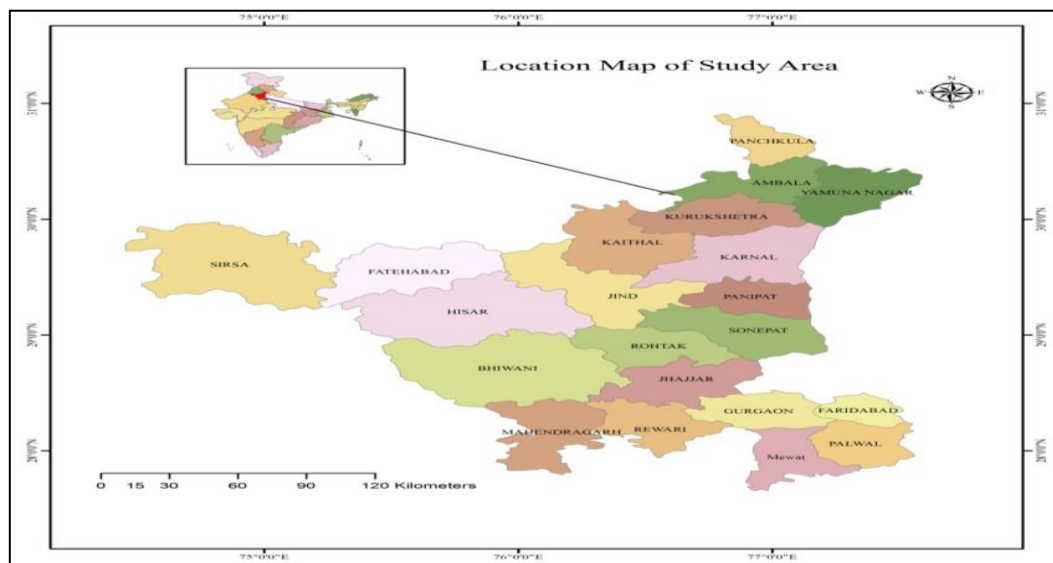
2.   STUDY AREA

Figure: 1. Map of Study Area

Haryana State has been carved out of the rest while Punjab State (India) and came into the existence on November 1, 1966. The total geographical area of the State is 44212 sq. km. constituting about 1.3% of the total geographical area of the country. It is now one of the small states of India. It extends between 27° 39' N to 30° 55' N latitudes and 74° 27' E to 77° 36' E longitudes. Union territory of Chandigarh forms the capital of Haryana State. It is bounded on the north by Punjab State , on the south and southwest by Rajasthan State , on the north-east by Delhi and the Yamuna River forms a natural boundary in the east separating Uttar Pradesh .There are 21 districts in Haryana in 2011 as against 11 in 1975-76 .Haryana is primarily an alluvial plain . Soils constitute its major natural resource and agriculture is its main-stay. Besides, it shares the Shivalik foothills in the north and Aravalli hills in the south. Chandigarh is the administrative capital of Haryana. The administrative division of the state is into 20, viz. Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Mewat, Palwal, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat and Yamunanagar.

3.   DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The present research work is entirely based on secondary sources of data collected from office of directorate of Census operations, Chandigarh, from census of India, publications 2011. In this study, a set of 7 indicators have taken from housing and households amenities tables of Haryana. Unit of the study is Haryana state at district level.

In the first step, the raw data for each variable have been computed into standard score. It is generally known as Z value or Z-score. Which is expressed the departure of each individual observation and expressed in a comparable form. It presents the original data in a linear form (Smith, 1973; 85). Z-score can be expressed as:

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} - \overline{X_i}}{\sigma_i}$$

Where, Z_{ij} = Standardized value of the variable i in District j.

X_{ij} = Actual value of variable i in district j.

X_i = Mean value of variable i in all districts.

σ_i = Standard deviation of variable i in all districts.

In the second step, the z-scores of all variables have been added district wise and the average has been taken out for these variables which may be called as composite score (CS) for each district and may be algebraically expressed as:

$$CS = \frac{\sum Z_{ij}}{N}$$

Where, CS is composite score, N refers to the number of indicators (variables), Z_{ij} indicates z-scores of all variables i in district j. The positive values relating to the z-score of a district explain high level and negative values the low level of development in respect of housing and household amenities in the study area. Besides, advanced cartographic techniques, GIS-Arc view programme (Version 3.2a) have been applied to show the variation in the spatial patterns and temporal variations of housing status and household amenities in the districts of haryana through maps. Maps are prepared by choroplethe techniques.

4.   DISCUSSIONS

Table 2: Composite Score of all Housing and Household Amenities in Haryana 2011

Districts	Tapwater	Kitchen	Electricity	Lpg	Drainage	Bathroom	Latrine	Composite
Ambala	1.2	0.5	0.8	1	-0.2	0.7	0.9	**4.8**
Bhiwani	-0.3	0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	**-2.3**
Faridabad	-0.8	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.4	1	1.4	**6.4**
Fatehabad	0.3	0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.3	**-2.9**
Gurgaon	-0.1	0.8	0.7	2	2.8	1.3	1.7	**9.2**
Hisar	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.3	**0**
Jhajjar	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	0.5	**1.1**
Jind	-1.3	0	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	**-3.2**
Kaithal	-0.9	-0.6	0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-1	**-3.6**
Karnal	0.9	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	**2.3**
Kurukshetra	1.3	-0.4	0.7	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	**3.1**
Mahendragarh	-0.4	0.1	-1.2	-1	-1.1	-1.3	-1	**-6**
Mewat	-2.6	-4	-3.6	-2	-1.4	-3.2	-1.9	**-18.7**
Palwal	-1	-1	-1.4	-0.9	-1.1	-1.6	-0.5	**-7.5**
Panchkula	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	2	0.9	1.1	**8.1**
Panipat	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0	0.7	1.2	**3.2**
Rewari	0.3	0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9	**-0.9**
Rohtak	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	1	**4.7**
Sirsa	1.3	-0.1	0	-0.8	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	**-0.8**
Sonipat	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	**1.7**
Yamunanagar	0.7	-0.1	0.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0	**1.3**

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 2. Composite score of household amenities in Haryana 2011

Districts	SUM OF ALL Z-SCORES	COMPOSITE SCORE
Ambala	4.8	**0.69**
Bhiwani	-2.3	**-0.33**
Faridabad	6.4	**0.91**
Fatehabad	-2.9	**-0.41**
Gurgaon	9.2	**1.32**
Hisar	0.0	**-0.01**
Jhajjar	1.1	**0.16**
Jind	-3.2	**-0.45**
Kaithal	-3.6	**-0.52**
Karnal	2.3	**0.33**
Kurukshetra	3.1	**0.44**
Mahendragarh	-6.0	**-0.85**
Mewat	-18.7	**-2.67**
Palwal	-7.5	**-1.07**
Panchkula	8.1	**1.15**
Panipat	3.2	**0.46**
Rewari	-0.9	**-0.13**
Rohtak	4.7	**0.67**
Sirsa	-0.8	**-0.11**
Sonipat	1.7	**0.25**
Yamunanagar	1.3	**0.19**

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 1 depicts the trends of household amenities in haryana state 2011. To measure the level of household amenities, seven variables have been chosen in the study area.Table 1 presents sum of the all z-score of all variables of household amenities for all districts of the state. The scale of table 1 varies between -18.7 to 9.2. Table 2 presents composite score calculated by sum of the all the indicators of and household amenities for all districts of the state with scale -2.67 to 1.32 composite score.

In 2011, the districts with outstanding level of development are Gurgaon (1.32), Panchkula (1.15) and Faridabad (0.91). These districts are having a high variation among themselves also with almost 1 point of composite score. Viewing from bottom to top the district with lowest score as Mewat (-2.67), second lowest score is Palwal (-1.07) and third lowest score was Mahendragarh (-0.85).

If we see at aggregate level there were 10 districts out of 21 districts were falling below zero Composite score and other 52 % districts were above zero composite score. Districts which lie in above than zero composite score are Gurgaon (1.32), Panchkula (1.15) Faridabad (0.91), Ambala (0.69), Rohtak (0.67), Panipat (0.46), Kurukshetra (0.44), Karnal (0.33), Sonipat (0.25), Yamunanagar (0.19) and Jhajhar (0.16). Other districts which lie in below than zero composite score are Hisar (-0.01), Sirsa (-0.11), Rewari (-0.13), Bhiwani (-0.33), Fatehabad (-0.41), Jind (-0.45), Kaithal (-0.52), Mahendragarh (-0.85), Palwal (-1.07) and Mewat (-2.67)

But with the help of range method by calculated by mean + ½ standard deviation above than zero and below than zero, it can be divided into three categories high, moderate and low. High category varies above +0.42 composite score, moderate category varies between -0.42 to +0.42 composite score and low category below than -0.42 composite score.
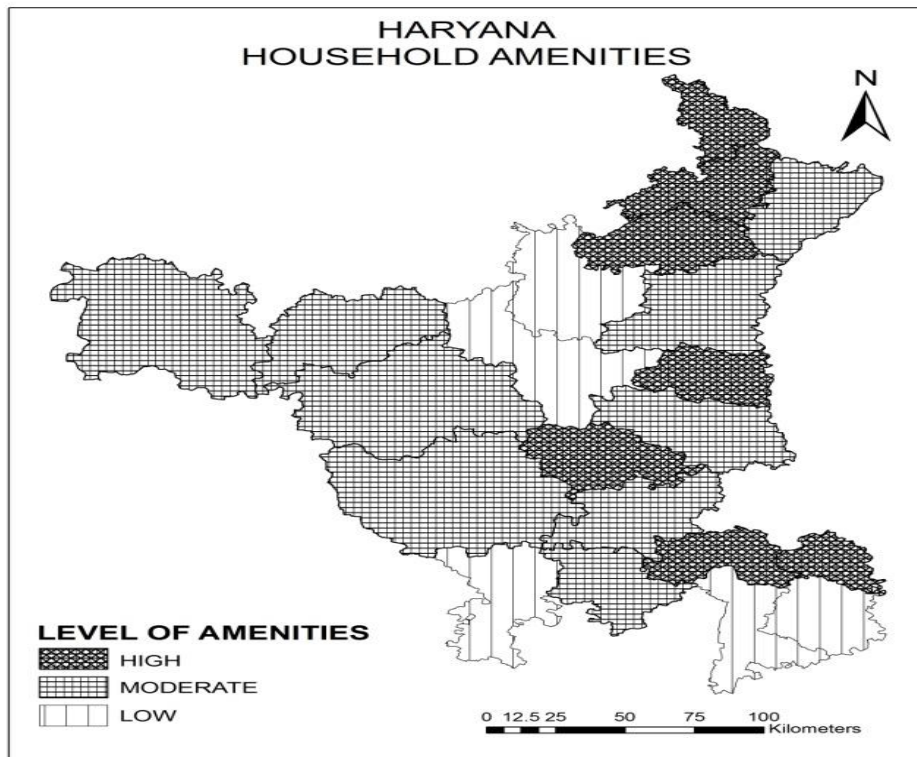

Figure:1. Household Amenities Haryana 2011

The state is having a well-defined and distinctive geographical dimension in terms of household amenities. The characteristics are showing a spatial pattern with the help of maps, So that the information gained can be batter understood. Spatial pattern of household amenities showing with map by calculating by comparison view and computed range method with the help of composite score of every districts. Figure 1 exhibits that the seven districts of the state lies high category (above 0.42 score) namely Gurgaon, Panchkula, Faridabad, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak have high scores of and household amenities. All these districts are lies in the nourh, north-eastern and central part of the state. Nine districts of the state are lie in moderate category (0.42 to -0.42 score) have the medium level scores of housing and household amenities development in the state namely, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jhajhar, Karnal, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonipat and Yamunanagar.

There are five districts in the state which come under the low category its scores (below -0.42 score) of household amenities development. There are three districts like Palwal, Mewat and Mahendragarh locate in the south bottom of the state and remaining two districts are Jind and Kaithal locate in northern part of the state.

5.   CONCLUSION

Overall development of household amenities conditions is good in all districts of Haryana state. The analysis further reveals that there are five districts which lie in low category. These are like Palwal, Mewat, Mahendragarh, Jind and Kaithal. It does not mean that their housing and household amenities have been decreased but they have slow pace of development as compared to the other districts. Gurgaon district enjoyed the first rank, Panchkula and Faridabad stand respectively second and third. Some districts like Gurgaon, Panchkula, Faridabad, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak have better housing facilities and household amenities which lie in high category with high composite score, it may be possible that the development of these districts are due to near of Country Capital along with eastern part and two districts locate along with State capital from northern part of the state. The situation is still disappointing in case of Mewat, Palwal and Mahendragarh districts because despite of development, these are at low level of development. It is also noted that

these districts locate in southern part of the state. It may be caused by dominance of sandy soil and less development of irrigation in this area and may be less industrial development in south western and western part as compare to other districts.

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