



## Measuring Status of Dwelling in Rural Haryana: A Geographical Analysis

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### Abstract:

*This geographical analysis delves into the measurement of dwelling status in rural Haryana, shedding light on the multifaceted dimensions of housing conditions in this agrarian region of India. Rural housing is a pivotal indicator of socioeconomic development, impacting the quality of life, health, and overall well-being of its inhabitants. Against the backdrop of rapid urbanization and changing rural landscapes, this study aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of dwelling status in rural Haryana. The research utilizes a multi-dimensional approach to measure dwelling status, encompassing aspects such as housing infrastructure, accessibility to basic amenities, household characteristics, and geographical disparities. Data is gathered from diverse sources, including census records, surveys, and satellite imagery, enabling a nuanced understanding of the state of rural housing in Haryana. Self-contained housing units, such as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a houseboat, a vehicle, or any "substantial" construction, that are used as dwellings by one or more households. The idea of a residence is important when it comes to land-use planning, trespassing, burglary, and convincing of real property. In this essay, we attempted to investigate the classification scheme for permanent homes used by the Indian census. Data about rural homes has been gathered from the 2011 Indian census. The primary goal is to count the number of available rooms at the district level. We discover that exclusive households make up just 1.44 percent of Haryana's households. 34.88 percent of homes, or a significant portion, have two rooms, followed by one room (22.58 percent). Accounting for 4.20 percent of all households. More rooms are located in Haryana's southern region than its western or eastern regions.*

**Key Words:** Dwellings, Rooms, Rural, One, Two, Four &more

### Introduction

Dwelling, an integral facet of human existence, transcends the mere provision of shelter to encompass a broader spectrum of socio-economic and geographical dimensions. In the context of rural India, where the majority of the population resides, the status of dwelling holds paramount importance in determining the quality of life, health, and overall well-being of its inhabitants (Coolen, 2006).



Rural areas, often characterized by their agrarian nature and unique socio-cultural dynamics, present a complex landscape of housing conditions influenced by a multitude of factors, including geography, infrastructure, and policy initiatives (Hogan, 1996).

The number of rooms in houses belonging to households in villages relies on a variety of socioeconomic conditions that are prevalent in rural regions. However, a significant factor in determining how many rooms are accessible in a home is caste. Numerous studies indicate that there are many prominent castes in the villages in this setting, and that these castes frequently dictate the number of rooms that are accessible in a given home. In rural places, the dominant castes frequently dominate the ownership of land and other natural and artificial resources, which has a direct impact on household income and, as a result, also has an impact on the design, number of rooms, and availability of a dominant caste's home (Desai, 1988).

As a result, it has been found through several studies that households with the fewest accessible rooms are more likely to belong to scheduled castes and other backward groups, have smaller homes, and have fewer rooms overall. Rural communities have the lowest likelihood of socioeconomic and vocational mobility and the worst economic resources. In the case of Haryana, the Jats, Ahirs, and other rural agricultural castes are linked to the majority of the economic resources. Therefore, it should be evident that they frequently reside in the centre of the village and that their homes have the most accessible rooms. The well-off family are currently living in enormous homes with a lot of rooms since it has been seen that the well-off families are moving towards Phirnies.

On the other hand, the Gram Panchayats gave 100 square metre plots to the villagers who belonged to SC communities; as a consequence, they built their homes outside the villages and now have better living circumstances in 2 to 3 rooms in their respective villages. Numerous studies demonstrate that the characteristics of "*Urbanism*" have been incorporated into the village itself, leading to the development of large buildings with numerous rooms in each hamlet. It is a result of both the steady rise in personal wealth and the development of spatial infrastructure by the state-owned Panjayati Raj system in the rural districts of the state of Haryana (Singh & Singh, 2014). It follows that numerous socioeconomic and institutional elements in the rural parts of Haryana have a role in determining how many rooms are available in families of different social strata.



## **Main Objectives**

These are the key goals in determining the layout of families by room:

- i. To study the pattern of exclusive room in rural Haryana.
- ii. To study the size of room in the study area.
- iii. To analyse the pattern of room size in female-headed households in Haryana.

## **Database and Methodology**

Based on secondary data sources, the current paper makes an effort to investigate the pattern of room number in rural Haryana homes led by women. All secondary data was gathered from the 2011 Haryana census. Room size information was gathered from the HH01 table found at <http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/HLOTables.html>. The primary determinants of the number of rooms, including exclusive rooms, single rooms, double rooms, triple rooms, quadruple rooms, and more. The diversity in home habitation in rural Haryana is mapped using the ArcGIS software version 9.3 as a tool. To analysis the status of dwellings there are four indicators have been taken such as:

1. *Households having one room ( $X_1$ )*
2. *Households having two rooms ( $X_2$ )*
3. *Households having three rooms ( $X_3$ )*
4. *Households having four & more rooms ( $X_4$ )*

## **Result and Analysis**

To examine the distribution of households in rural Haryana that are analyse the situation of the number of rooms that are available in the homes of various households. In rural Haryana, 1.44 percent of homes with a do not have an isolated room, according to tabulated data on a distributional pattern of rooms. On the other side, only one room sets were present in 22.58 percent of families, while two room dwellings were also present in 34.88 percent of households. In the case of three-room homes, 20.34 percent of the families had three rooms, compared to 11.86 percent of households with four rooms as well. Only 4.71 percent of households fall into the category of five-room homes, compared to 4.20 percent of households with six-room homes. Ultimately, our pursuit is aligned with the broader goal of fostering sustainable growth, reducing disparities, and enhancing the overall quality of life for the residents of rural Haryana. The number of rooms can be an important consideration for individuals or families when choosing a place to live, as it can affect factors such as privacy, comfort, and functionality.

It is also a key data point used in housing statistics and research to assess housing conditions, adequacy, and standards of living. This is as follows:

Table 1: Distribution of Rooms of in Rural Haryana, 2011

Categories	(In %)
No Exclusive Room	1.44
One Room	22.58
Two Room	34.88
Three-room	20.34
Four Room	11.86
The five-room	4.71
Six Room	4.20
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 2: District-wise distribution of Rooms in Rural Haryana, 2011

Sr. No.	Districts	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$X_4$
1.	Ambala	19.41	34.48	22.21	22.82
2.	Bhiwani	17.93	33.09	22.72	25.19
3.	Faridabad	29.89	35.41	16.56	15.93
4.	Fatehabad	23.00	32.87	19.15	23.65
5.	Gurgaon	21.33	32.80	21.31	23.60
6.	Hisar	17.13	32.42	21.97	27.66
7.	Jhajjar	16.03	36.54	24.83	21.48
8.	Jind	21.89	38.02	20.06	18.45
9.	Kaithal	27.41	39.38	17.23	14.05
10.	Karnal	29.60	38.40	16.70	13.72
11.	Kurukshetra	25.67	35.33	19.15	18.10
12.	Mahendragarh	20.83	30.74	21.17	25.82
13.	Mewat	46.74	31.02	10.05	7.79
14.	Palwal	36.82	36.23	13.82	10.06
15.	Panchkula	16.99	30.74	21.75	29.38
16.	Panipat	24.82	37.76	18.40	17.77
17.	Rewari	17.64	32.09	23.29	25.92
18.	Rohtak	20.12	38.24	23.03	17.48
19.	Sirsa	22.10	29.77	17.85	29.12
20.	Sonipat	19.94	37.51	23.06	18.12
21.	Yamunanagar	26.57	37.30	18.78	15.95
	<b>Haryana</b>	<b>22.58</b>	<b>34.88</b>	<b>20.34</b>	<b>20.09</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011



In Panchkula district, 16.99% of the homes only had one room furnished, while 30.74 percent of the houses had two furnished rooms. It has been noted that 21.75 percent of the households fall into the category of the three-room set-house in this situation. On the other side, in the Panchkula district, 15.04 percent of families had a four-bedroom house. As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 7.07 percent of the families have a five-room set, while only 7.27 percent of the households in the Panchkula district have a six-room house. On the other side, 34.48 percent of homes have two rooms set up, compared to 19.41 percent of households with just one room. It has been noted that 22.21 percent of the households fall into the category of the three-room set-house in this situation. The number of homes in the Ambala district, on the other hand, that had a four-room house was 13.48 percent. As a consequence, we see that in the case of the five-room set house, only 5.14 percent of the families have the five-room set, while only 4.20 percent of the households in the Ambala district have a six-room house.

In Yamunanagar district, 25.33% of the homes have two furnished rooms. When it comes to three-room set-houses, it has been shown that 37.30% of the households fall into this group. On the other side, 18.78% of households in Yamunanagar's district have a four-room set of accommodations. As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 3.35 percent of the families have a five-room set, but only 3.25 percent of the households in the Yamunanagar district have a six-room set. In Kurukshetra district, 35.33% of the homes have two furnished rooms. It has been found that 19.15 percent of households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other hand, 10.58 percent of the families in the Kurukshetra district have a four-room set of accommodations. In the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 3.98 percent of the families have a five-room set, but only 3.54 percent of the households in Kurukshetra districts have a six-room house.

In Kaithal district, 27.41% of the families with a single room. It has been noted that 8.94% of the households in the case of a three-room set-house fell into this group. On the other side, in the district of Kaithal, 17.23% of the homes had a four-room setup. As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 2.88 percent of the families have a five-room set, but in the Kaithal area, only 2.26 percent of the households have a six-room set. In Karnal district, 29.60% of homes had a room set up, while 38.40% had a two-room setup. When it comes to three-room set-houses, it has been shown that 16.70% of the households



fall into this group. On the other side, 17.23% of households in the Karnal area have a four-room set of accommodations.

As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 8.61 percent of the families have a five-room set, while only 2.73 percent of the households in the Karnal district have a six-room house. Thus, it is clear that the number of rooms that the households in the Karnal region of Haryana held varied considerably.

In Panipat district, two rooms were furnished in 37.76 percent of the houses. It has been noted that 18.40 percent of the households in the three-room set-house category fall into this group. On the other hand, there was 10.89 percent of the households, who possess the four rooms established the house in district Panipat. In the instance of the five-room set dwellings, we see that only 3.88 percent of the families have a five-room set, whilst only 3.00 percent of the households in the Panipat area have a six-room house. Thus, it is clear that the number of rooms that the households in the Panipat region of Haryana held varied considerably. In Sonipat district, 19.94 percent of the families with a single room. In the instance of a three-room set-house, it was found that 23.06 percent of the households fit this description. On the other side, in the district of Sonipat, 11.51 percent of households had a four-bedroom house. In the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 4.11 percent of the families have a five-room set, but there are only 2.50 percent of households in Sonipat district who have a six-room house. As a result, it is clear that the number of rooms that the households in the Sonipat region of Haryana owned varied greatly. In Jind district, two rooms were furnished in 38.02 percent of the houses. It has been noted that 20.06 percent of the households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other hand, 11.40 percent of households in the Jind area have a four-room set of accommodations. As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 3.97 percent of the families have a five-room set, but in Jind district, only 3.08 percent of the households have a six-room set. It follows that the number of rooms that the families in the Haryana district of Jind possessed varied significantly. The specific use and layout of a two-room dwelling can vary widely, and it's important to consider the context in which the term is used to understand its meaning accurately. Additionally, the number of rooms is just one aspect of a dwelling's description, and other factors such as size, amenities, and overall layout also play a crucial role in determining its functionality and suitability for different purposes.



In Fatehabad, 32.87 percent of homes have two rooms set up, compared to 22.10 percent of households with just one room. It has been found that 19.15 percent of households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group.

On the other side, in the district of Fatehabad, 11.75 percent of households had a four-bedroom home. As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 5.49 percent of the families have a five-room set, while only 6.41 percent of the households in the Fatehabad district have a six-room set. It follows that the number of rooms that the households in the Fatehabad area of Haryana owned varied significantly.

In Sirsa district, 19.77 percent of the houses. It has been noted that 17.85 percent of the households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other hand, 13.10 percent of households in the Sirsa region have a four-room set of accommodations. As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 6.88 percent of the families in Sirsa district had a five-room set, compared to just 9.14 percent of the households with a six-room house. It follows that the number of rooms that households in the Sirsa district of Haryana possessed varied significantly.

In Hisar, 32.42 percent of homes have two rooms set up, compared to 17.13 percent of households with just one room. In the instance of the three-room set-house, it was found that 21.97% of the households fit into this group. On the other hand, 14.80 percent of households in the district of Hisar have a four-room set of accommodations. In the example of the five-room set house, we see that only 6.53 percent of the households have a five-room set, but only 6.33 percent of the families in the Hisar district have a six-room house. It follows that the number of rooms that the houses in the Hisar area of Haryana possessed varied significantly.

In Bhiwani district, 33.09 percent of homes have two rooms set up, compared to 17.93 percent of households with just one room. It has been noted that 22.72 percent of the households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other side, 14.24% of households in the district of Bhiwani have a four-room set of accommodations. As a consequence, we see that in the case of the five-room set house, only 5.99 percent of the families have five-room sets, while in the Bhiwani district, only 4.96 percent of the households have six-room houses. It follows that the number of rooms that the households in



the Haryana district of Bhiwani possessed varied significantly. In Rohtak area 38.24 percent of homes have a two-room setup, compared to 20.12 percent of households with a single room. Twenty.03 percent of the households in the three-room set-house category, it has been found, fall into this group. On the other side, in the Rohtak district, there were 11.42 percent of homes with a four-bedroom house.

As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 3.78 percent of the families in Rohtak district had a five-room set, compared to 2.28 percent of the households with a six-room house. As a result, it is clear that the number of rooms that the households in the Rohtak region of Haryana owned varied greatly. A household with more than five rooms usually has ample living space. These rooms can include bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, dining rooms, and additional rooms for various purposes such as a home office, a family room, a guest room, or a study. Larger households, such as families with multiple members or individuals sharing a dwelling, may opt for dwellings with more than five rooms to accommodate their needs for privacy and space.

In Jhajjar district, 16.03 percent of families only had one room furnished, while 36.54 percent of homes had two furnished rooms. In the instance of a three-room set-house, it was found that 24.83 percent of the households fit this description. On the other side, 13.56 percent of the families in the Jhajjar area have a four-room set of accommodations. As a consequence, we see that in the case of the five-room set house, only 4.77 percent of the families have a five-room set, while only 3.15 percent of the households in the Jhajjar district have a six-room set. It follows that the number of rooms that the households in the Jhajjar area of Haryana owned varied significantly. In Mahendergarh, 38.24 percent of homes have a two-room setup, compared to 20.12 percent of households with a single room. It has been noted that 20.03 percent of the households in the three-room set-house category fall into this group. On the other hand, 11.42 percent of the families in Mahendergarh's district have a four-room set of accommodations. As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 3.78 percent of the families have a five-room set, whilst in the Mahendergarh district, only 2.28 percent of the households have a six-room house. It follows that the number of rooms that households in the Mahendergarh area of Haryana possessed varied significantly. In Rewari district, only 1.06% of households lack inclusive rooms, while 17.64% have one room set, 32.09% have two rooms set, 23.29% have three rooms set,



14.48% have four rooms set, and 6.14% have a five-room set. The number of rooms possessed by households varies significantly, indicating a significant variation in living conditions in Haryana. In many cases, households with more than five rooms are associated with a higher socioeconomic status. Larger and more luxurious homes with additional rooms are often indicative of greater financial resources.

In Gurugram district, 21.33% having one room set, 32.80% having two, 31.21% having three, 13.19% having four, and 5.21% having a five. The number of rooms possessed by households varies significantly, with only 5.20% having a six-room set and 5.21% having a five-room set. In Mewat district, 46.74% have one room set, 31.022% have two rooms set, 10.5% have three rooms set, 4.75% have four rooms set, and 1.61% have a five-room set. The number of rooms possessed by households in Mewat district varies significantly, indicating a significant variation in household size. Households with more rooms are often well-suited for hosting guests and entertaining. They may have dedicated spaces for gatherings, parties, or overnight visitors (Map 1).

In Faridabad district, 29.89% have one room set, 35.41% have two rooms set, 16.56% have three rooms set, 9.72% have four rooms set, and 3.02% have five rooms set. The number of rooms possessed by households varies significantly, indicating a significant variation in household size in Haryana. In the case of Palwal district; there was 36.82% of the households, who have one room set; whereas; 36.23 % of the households, who have two rooms set house. In the case of a three-room set-house, it has been observed that there was 13.82% of the households, who fall within this category. On the other hand, there was 6.35% of the households, who possess the four rooms set the house in district Palwal. In the case of the five-rooms set house, as a result; we observe that there only 1.94% of the households, who have the five-rooms set; whereas; there was only 1.77% of the households; who possess the 6 rooms house in Palwal district. Hence, it is obvious that the number of rooms, possessed by the households found varied to a considerable extent in the Palwal district of Haryana. Keeping in view worked out tabulated figures which show that there were six districts, which include Yamunanagar, Karnal, Kaithal, Faridabad, Mewat, and Palwal shows the very high level of the number of one room in female-headed households in the rural areas of Haryana. In the case of high category, there were only two districts, Kurukshetra and Panipat which



fall within this category. Similarly, in the moderate category, there were six districts, namely Gurugram, Rohtak, Jind, Fatehabad, Sirsa, and Mahendergarh. In the low category, there were 5 districts, namely Ambala, Rewari, Hisar, Bhiwani, and Sonipat. Lastly, in the very low category, there were only two districts which include Jhajjar and Panchkula. Hence, it is obvious that there has been significant variability in each category, classified for one room in female-headed households in rural areas of Haryana. The study reveals that in rural Haryana, there is a high number of two rooms in female-headed households (Map 2).

However, there is significant variability in the number of rooms in different categories, such as high, moderate, low, and very low. This highlights the need for further research and analysis. The frequency of three-room in Haryana's rural areas is quite high, according to calculated tabular numbers that indicate there was just one district, Jhajjar. There are nine districts that fall under the high category, including Panchkula, Ambala, Hisar, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendergarh, Gurugram, Sonipat, and Rohtak. Likewise, there were five districts in the moderate category: Yamunanagar, Panipat, Kurukshetra, Jind, and Fatehabad. There were four districts in the low category: Sirsa, Karnal, Kaithal, and Faridabad. Finally, Mewat and Palwal were the only districts in the extremely low group. It follows that each group, as classified for the three-room dwelling in female-headed households in rural Haryana, has seen substantial variation.

Panchkula, in Haryana that has a very high number of families with four rooms or more. There are 8 districts that fall under the high category, including Sirsa, Hisar, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Jhajjar, Rewari, Gurugram, and Ambala. The same was true for the eight districts that made up the moderate category: Fatehabad, Jind, Panipat, Sonipat, Rohtak, Faridabad, Yamunanagar, and Kurukshetra. There were three districts in the low category: Palwal, Karnal, and Kaithal. Last but not least, Mewat was the lone district in the extremely low category. It follows that each group, as classified for four rooms in female-headed families in rural Haryana, has seen substantial variation (Map 3).

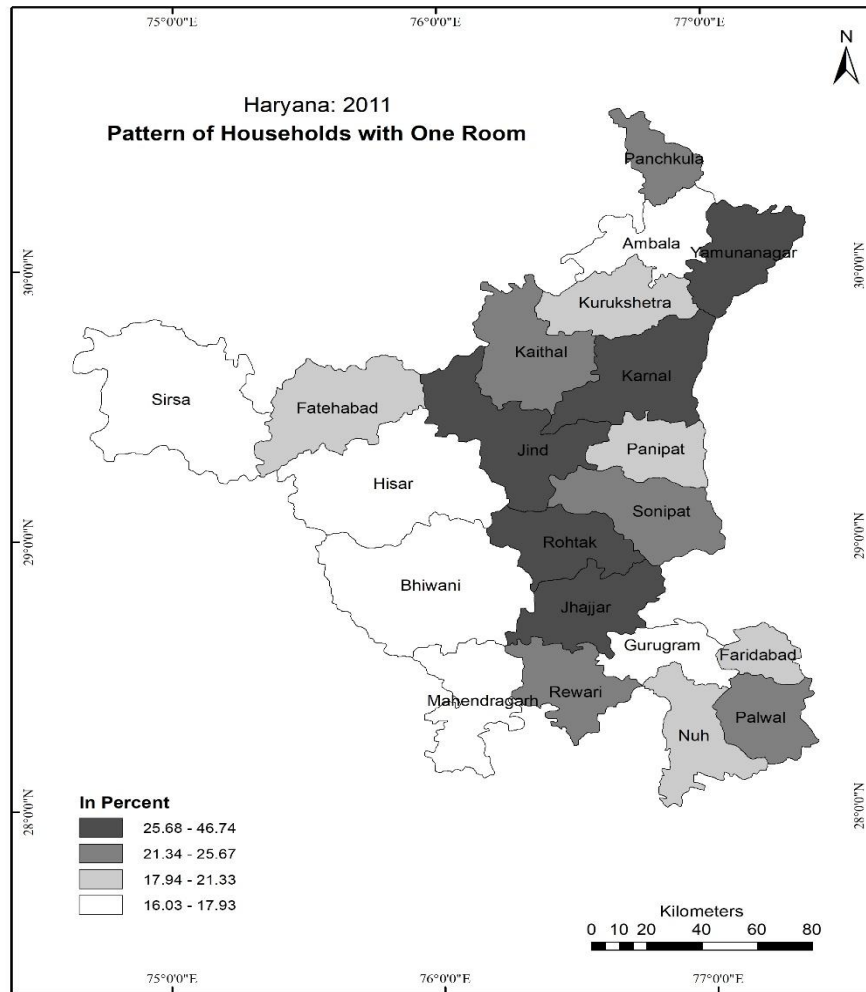
Sirsa, Hisar, Mahendergarh, Rewari, and Panchkula, which demonstrate the extremely high level of the number of five-roomed in the rural parts of Haryana. Four districts, including Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Gurugram, and Ambala, fall into the high category in the case of the high category. Similar to the low category, only the districts of Jhajjar and Sonipat were included in the intermediate category. Six districts made up the low category: Jind,



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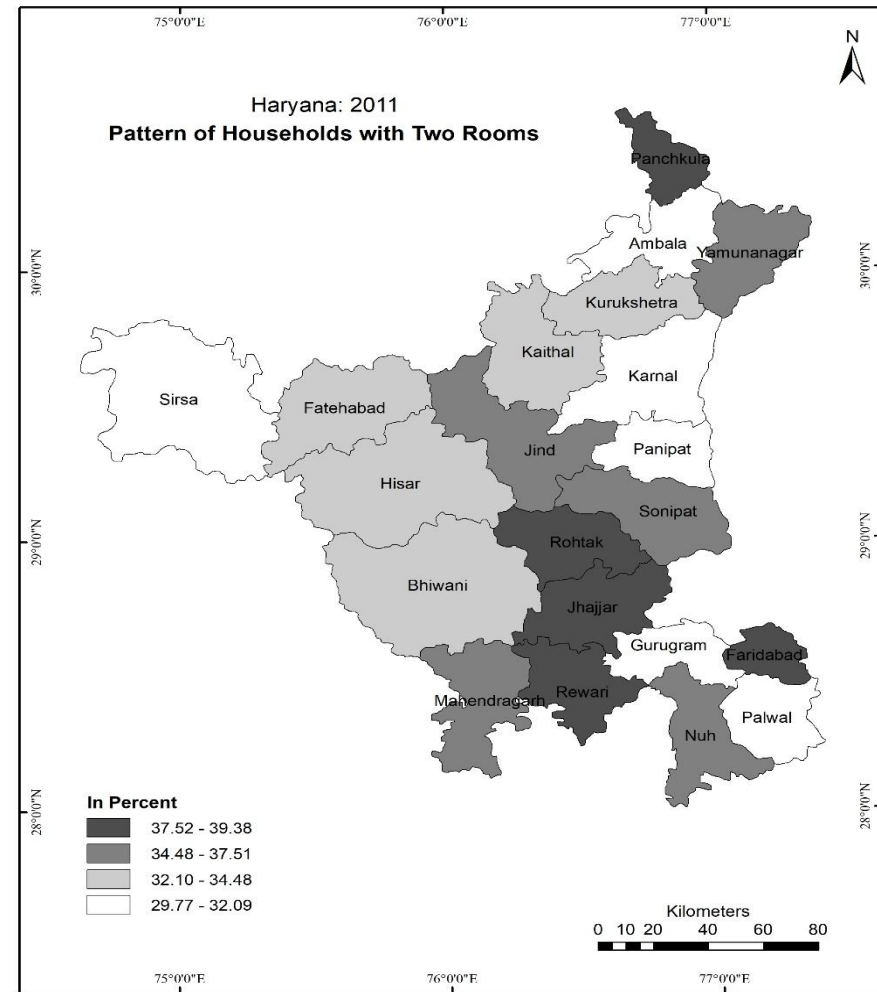
Faridabad, Panipat, Rohtak, Yamunanagar, and Kurukshetra. Last but not least, there were 4 districts in the extremely poor category: Mewat, Palwal, Kaithal, and Karnal. It follows that each group, as classified for the five-room, female-headed families in rural Haryana, has seen substantial variation.

Taking into account the tabular data, it can be seen that five districts, including Sirsa, Hisar, Mahendergarh, Rewari, and Panchkula, have a disproportionately high number of homes with six or more rooms. Two districts, namely Bhiwani and Ambala, fall into the high category in the case of the high category (Map 4).



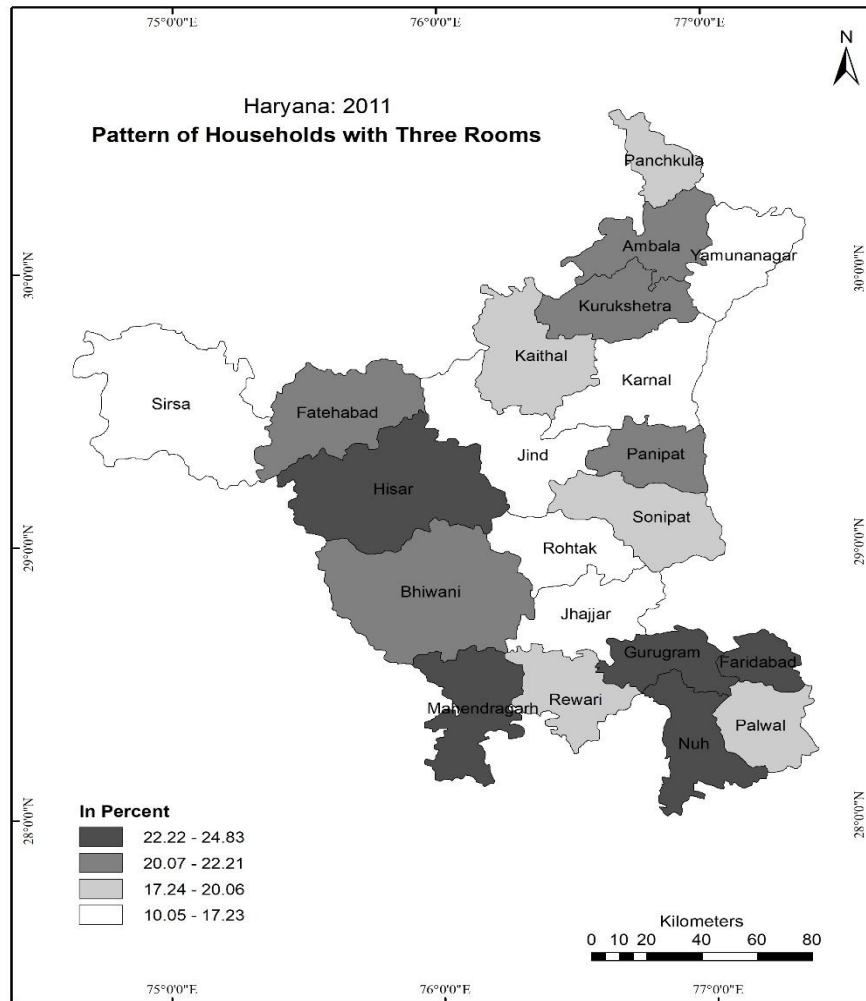
Source: Census of India, 2011.

**Map 1**



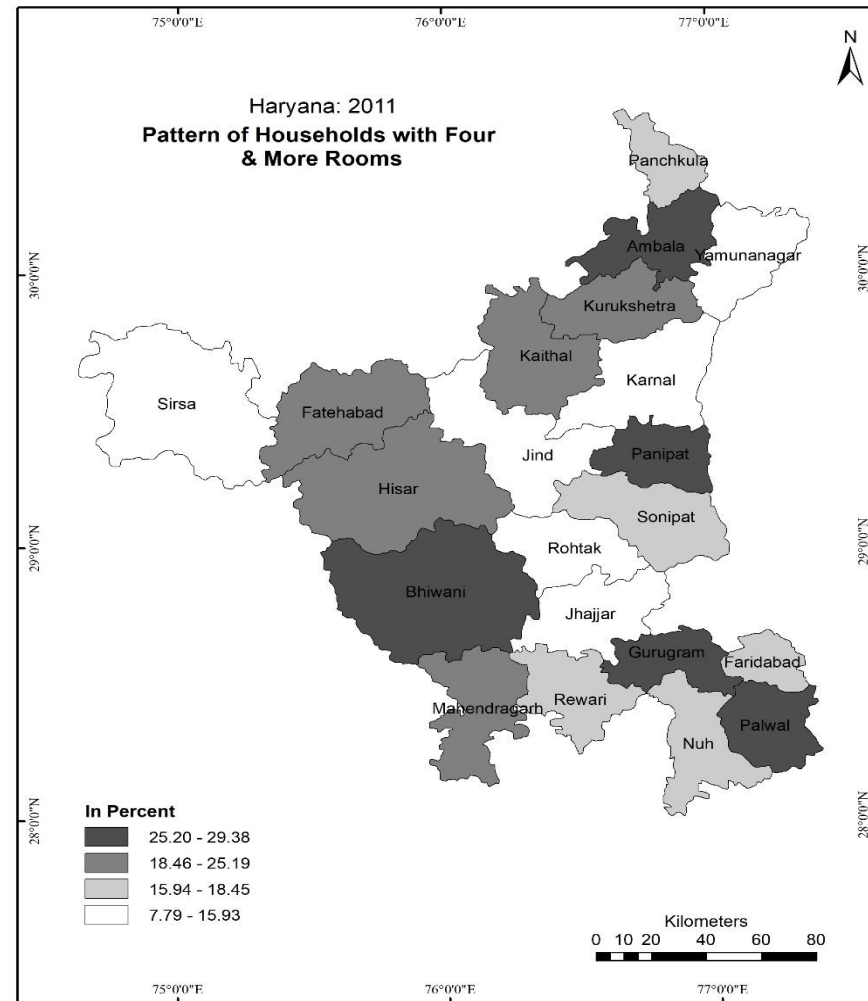
Source: Census of India, 2011.

**Map 2**



Source: Census of India, 2011.

Map 3



Source: Census of India, 2011.

Map 4



Likewise, there were 5 districts in the moderate category: Jind, Kurukshetra, Yamunanagar, Faridabad, and Jhajjar. There were five districts in the low category: Kaithal, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, and Rohtak. Last but not least, Mewat and Palwal were the only districts in the extremely low category. It is clear that there has been a lot of variation in each group, which is categorised for homes with six or more rooms that are headed by women in rural Haryana. In the rural districts of Haryana, the distributional pattern of the numerical strength of the various rooms reveals a regional imbalance under several categories, under the female head.

### **Conclusion**

This demonstrates significant variation in room possession in Haryana's Palwal district. The number of rooms available for female-headed households in rural Haryana is significantly varying, with six districts having a very high number of rooms. High categories include Kurukshetra and Panipat, while moderate categories include Gurugram, Rohtak, Jind, Fatehabad, Sirsa, and Mahendergarh. The study reveals significant variability in the number of rooms in female-headed households in rural Haryana, with five districts in the low category and two districts in the very low category. This highlights the need for further research and analysis. The frequency of three-room families with female heads in Haryana's rural areas is high, with nine districts falling under high, five in moderate, four in low, and Mewat and Palwal in extremely low categories.

Each group has significant variation in three-room dwellings. Data shows that Haryana has a high number of female-headed families with four rooms or more, with Panchkula being the only district with this high number. Other districts fall into the high, moderate, and low categories, with Mewat being the only extremely low district. The data shows that five districts in rural Haryana have the highest number of five-roomed families in female-headed households.

Four districts fall into the high category, while Jhajjar and Sonipat are in the intermediate category. Six districts fall into the low category, and four are in the extremely poor category. The data shows that five districts in rural Haryana have a high number of homes with six or more rooms headed by women. The distribution pattern reveals regional imbalance under several categories, with Bhiwani and Ambala falling into high, moderate, and low categories. Mewat and Palwal are the only districts in the extremely low category.



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