# Spatial Difference in Housing and Household Amenities between SC and Non-SC  Category in Haryana, India (2011)

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## Abstract –

*The basic need of human life is housing and household amenities. It is an important indicator of social welfare as well. The absence or low level of these amenities in an area or in any section of society is the result of lack of financial resources the demand-supply gap and inefficiency of institutions. The present study work has tried to analyze the status of the availability of selected household amenities among scheduled caste households as compared to non-scheduled caste households in rural and urban areas in all the 21 districts in Haryana. With permanent house availability, there are five selected basic amenities such as availability of drinking water (within premises), kitchen (inside house), electricity, latrine (within premises), and bathroom (within premises) have been taken for analysis. In India, there have been many programs, plans, and initiatives run by central and state governments to improve access to basic household amenities. The present study is completely based on secondary data, collected from the Census of India for 2011. Statistical techniques like standard deviation, Z-score, and composite index are used in the present study. The result indicated that there is a significant difference between scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes households in the availability of housing and selected household amenities in both rural and urban areas in Haryana. And this has happened despite of several schemes especially designed for the welfare of scheduled castes in the state.*

Key Words: Household, Amenities, Resources, Electricity, Sanitation

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The basic need of human life is housing and household amenities. It is an important indicator of social welfare as well. The absence or low level of these amenities in an area or in any section of society is the result of a lack of financial resources, the demand-supply gap, and the inefficiency of institutions. The present study work has tried to analyze the status of the availability of selected household amenities among scheduled caste households as

compared to non-scheduled caste households in rural and urban areas in all the 21 districts in Haryana. With permanent house availability, there are five selected basic amenities such as availability of drinking water (within premises), kitchen (inside house), electricity, latrine (within premises), and bathroom (within premises) have been taken for analysis. The study is based on the secondary source of data obtained from the Census of India, 2011.

The United Nations are given emphasis towards achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) encompassing employment opportunities, social protection, basic requirements, services access for all inclusively. And this can be achieved by strengthening governance and updating the international policy and harnessing the power of all stakeholders judiciously. Moreover, there should be no person left behind anywhere in this age of technological advancement. There is not supposed to be hungry, without shelter, clean water and sanitation, and access to basic health services and education. These basic amenities are human rights of people to have a decent life [United Nations General Assembly, 2013].

## 2. OBJECTIVE

To analyze and make a comparison of access to housing and selected household amenities between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste households in rural and urban areas in Haryana.

## 3. STUDY AREA

The area of the present study is Haryana state. The state was established on 1st November 1966 and the capital of the state is Chandigarh. It is a small state located in the northwest part of the country between 27 degrees 37' to 30 degrees 35' latitude and between 74 degrees 28' to 77 degrees 36' longitude. It comprises part of the Indo-Gangetic plain. It is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north, and Rajasthan in the south. It covers a geographical area of

44,212 sq. Km. with a population of 25,353,081 persons as per the 2011 Census of India.

## 4. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is completely based on secondary data, collected from the Census of India for 2011. Statistical techniques like standard deviation, Z-score, and composite index are used in the study. A set of indicators of housing and modern household amenities have been considered to determine the levels of development. These indicators fall into five categories like drinking water (within premises), electricity, latrine (within premises), bathroom (within premises), and kitchen (inside house) availability to scheduled caste households as compared to non-scheduled caste households in rural and urban areas. And this pattern has been examined at the district level in the study area.

In the first step, each variable that determines the spatial variation of levels of housing and modern household amenities has been computed into the standard score which is generally known as Z-score. The score quantifies the departure of individual observations, expressed in a comparable form. It may be expressed as:-

$$Z_{ij} = (X_{ij} - \bar{X}) \div \sigma$$

Where $Z_{ij}$ = Standard value of the variable i in district j.
$X_{ij}$ = Actual value of variable i in district j.
$\bar{X}$ = Mean value of variable i in all districts.
$\sigma$ = 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 the composite index (CI) for each district which may be expressed as:

Composite index (CI) = $\Sigma Z_{ij} \div N$
Where $\Sigma Z_{ij}$ = Z scores of all variables i in district j.
N = Number of indicators or variables.
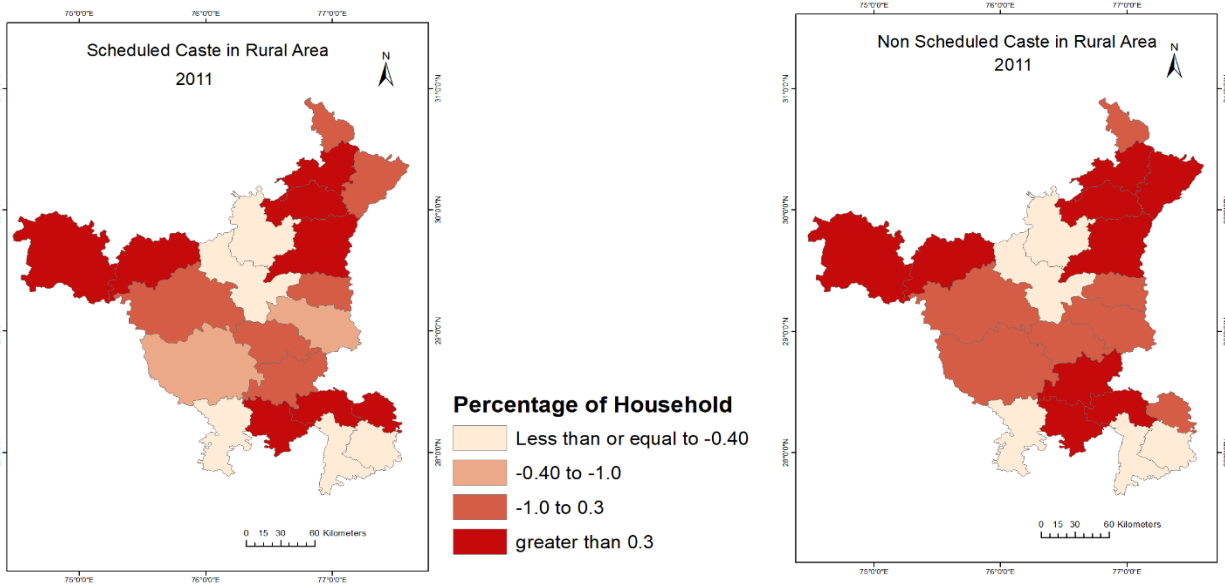
## 5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION



**Fig – 1:** Composite Index of Quality of Housing and Household Amenities (Rural)

Fig. 1 shows that in rural areas Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Faridabad, Gurugram, Rewari, Sirsa, and Fatehabad districts have good scores of housing and household amenities with respect to scheduled caste households. While in non-scheduled cast households this decent level is maintained by Rewari, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Karnal, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, and Ambala districts. On the other hand, in terms of comparison between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste households, Bhiwani, Yamunanagar, and Sonipat districts need to look upon in the availability of housing and household amenities.
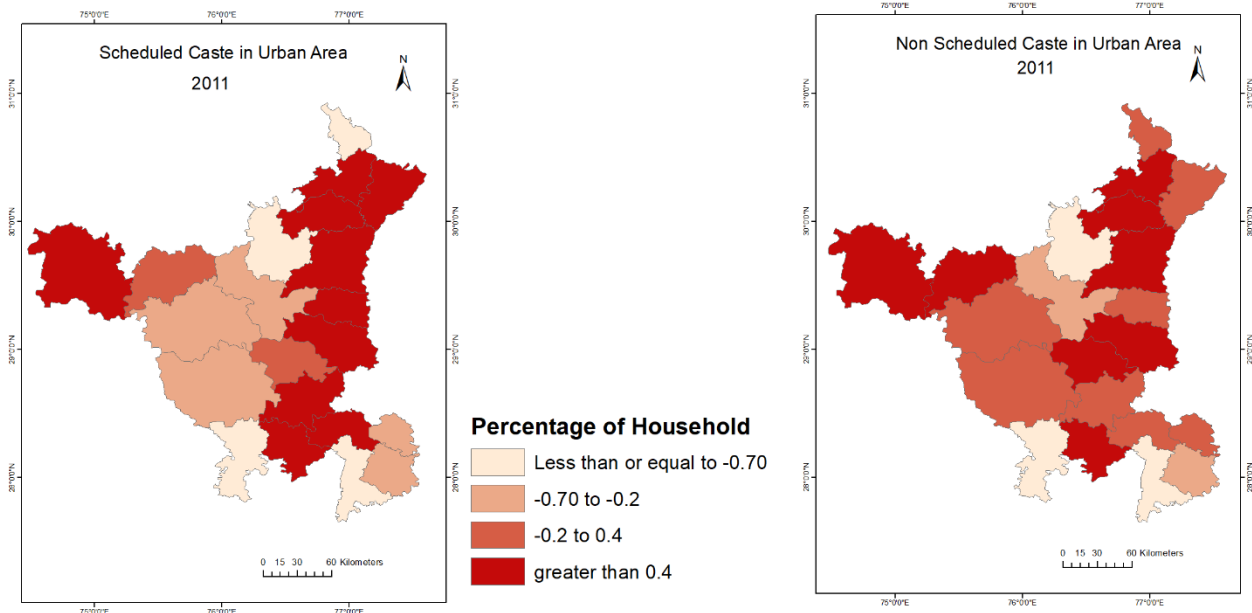
**Fig -2:** Composite Index of Quality of Housing and Household Amenities (Urban)

Fig.2 exhibits that the spatial pattern of housing and household amenities in urban areas between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste households emerged from the composite score is shown in the given maps. Exceptionally, three are ten districts reflect a composite score of greater than 0.40 under scheduled caste households in urban areas while eight districts standing in the same category under non-scheduled caste households. Rohtak, Panchkula districts seek focus while make comparison to scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste households.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Through the result, it could say that there is a considerable difference between scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes households in the availability of housing and selected household amenities in both rural and urban regions in Haryana. The insufficient availability of these certain household amenities in scheduled castes in a region is not only the outcome of illiteracy, low economic condition, lack of awareness, demand-supply gap but additionally it has been because of the shortage of financial resources, political interests, the inefficiency of the institution. The differences are observed in the availability of amenities in scheduled caste households throughout the districts also. In this modern era, this part of society is not completely developed yet.

Basically, the scheduled caste population in the state does not have equal access to basic household amenities as non-scheduled caste even after six decades of independence. And it has happened despite several schemes particularly designed for the welfare of scheduled castes. Results highlight the need to take priority action towards providing basic household amenities. With this, plan out inclusive policy measures to reduce the increasing disparities in access to basic amenities and take care of weaker sections (socio-economic) of society for upliftment the overall standard of life and well-being of them. This fact needs the urgent attention of the state and other welfare agencies. Because without attaining equality, equitable and inclusive development would remain a distant dream or just "a wish" without plan. The government should be aware of these people about the policies and plans that are beneficial for them so that the scheduled caste population should take benefit from the policies, plans, and facilities provided by the government.

| Table 1: Composite Score of Quality of Housing and Household Amenities in Haryana, 2011 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **Rural** | | **Urban** | |
| | **Scheduled Cast** | **Non-Scheduled Cast** | **Scheduled Cast** | **Non-Scheduled Cast** |
| Ambala | 0.56 | 0.65 | 0.60 | 0.54 |
| Bhiwani | -0.33 | -0.10 | -0.69 | 0.05 |
| Faridabad | 0.36 | 0.25 | -0.49 | -0.09 |
| Fatehabad | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.02 | 0.46 |
| Gurgaon | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.80 | 0.15 |
| Hisar | -0.06 | -0.04 | -0.26 | 0.005 |
| Jhajjar | 0.15 | 0.38 | 0.76 | 0.08 |
| Jind | -0.70 | -0.67 | -0.63 | -0.34 |
| Kaithal | -0.60 | -0.40 | -1.02 | -0.74 |
| Karnal | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.47 |
| Kurukshetra | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.61 | 0.59 |
| Mahendragarh | -0.64 | -0.48 | -0.79 | -1.02 |
| Mewat | -1.69 | -2.65 | -1.34 | -2.94 |
| Palwal | -0.83 | -0.98 | -0.22 | -0.25 |
| Panchkula | 0.22 | 0.067 | -1.07 | 0.38 |
| Panipat | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.65 | 0.03 |
| Rewari | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.69 | 0.40 |
| Rohtak | 0.01 | 0.15 | -0.02 | 0.71 |
| Sirsa | 0.87 | 0.92 | 0.90 | 0.71 |
| Sonipat | -0.11 | 0.15 | 0.51 | 0.42 |
| Yamunanagar | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.63 | 0.38 |

Source: Compiled by the Author

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