

Census Housing in Haryana

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Abstract:

House is the most crucial component of our lives; it is where we do our daily routine works. Our home is the place where love, hope, and dreams come to the realization. Our story begins and continues till the new liveable place cannot be made. Therefore, it became necessary to understand the housing and its uses. This paper also examines the condition of houses in all the districts of Haryana. The first section of the paper classifies the houses in rural-urban areas and based on occupancy they are further classified. The second section looks into the condition of the houses in all districts of Haryana. The last section will discuss in the detail the situation of housing in Haryana.

Key words: Housing, Hotel, School, Housing Schemes, Haryana, Residential

Introduction:

House and its conditions are the significant pointers to check the well-being of a country's population. It will also include the basic amenities required to the households, overall space available to each member of the house and type of house availability, etc. These are the indicators of society. The government encourages individuals to take houses in urban areas at subsidized rates through its various schemes. Data of housing and its quantitative indicators are essential to analyze the condition and overall need of the housing of a society. Different government organizations and other policy implementing agencies published data related to housing. Thus, it is vital because it helps in the execution of planning and programs related to housing, and it also attracts the attention of policymakers. It is challenging for the poor to get affordable houses in urban areas. That's why the Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in 2015. This scheme is aimed at houseless poor who cannot afford a house in the urban area. This scheme is applicable throughout all states and union territories. **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana** is another

scheme aiming to provide affordable housing in rural areas to the homeless poor people and provide them with pucca houses. This scheme shares its cost with the state government. Similarly, other schemes like Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana (2009), Delhi Development Authority DA Housing Scheme (2018), Tamil Nadu Housing Board Scheme (1961), Mhada Lottery Scheme, NTR housing scheme of Andhra Pradesh, etc. are advances to support the buyers to get houses. Many agencies and government departments supply good data regarding housing and their future requirements with projections. Census of India is a good government source that provides data related to housing; it is the most reliable data and covers an extensive area of housing. Therefore, it became essential to understand the entirety of the housing problem in Haryana and make better policy decisions. Census of India in its decadal Census operation collects valuable information on number of houses and households, quality of houses in terms of good, livable and dilapidated in the country, and some of the important information on availability of basic amenities like safe drinking water, electricity and toilet facilities etc.

Study Area: Haryana, the chosen area, is a landlocked state that lies between 27°39' and 30°35' N latitude and 74°28' and 77°36' E longitude. Haryana is a North-Western Indian state with a total area of 44212 square kilometers. On November 1, 1966, Haryana was separated from Punjab. There are 22 districts, 140 blocks, and 7356 villages. With 2.54 crore people, Haryana ranks 18th in terms of population size. Chandigarh, a union territory, serves as the capital city of both Haryana and Punjab.

Census House: The term 'house' in India refers to a wide range of dwellings. In 1872, a house was defined as any permanent structure on land that serves or would serve for the habitation of humans, animals, or goods of any kind, provided it could not be struck and removed bodily like a tent or mud hut; there was also an attempt to categorise the houses into 'better sort' and 'inferior sort.' A home was defined as a residential place for one or more families with servants, with a separate main entrance from the public way, according to the 1881 census. Until 1951, the same definition was used, with minor variations. In the 1961 census, a structure or section of a structure inhabited or vacant was described as a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-housing, or a place of business, workshop, school, etc. having a separate main door. In the 1971 census, a 'house' was defined as a structure or portion of a structure with a separate main entrance

from the road or a communal courtyard or stairway, among other things. It is either used or unused as a distinct unit. It may or may not be occupied. It can be used for either residential or non-residential purposes, or for both. (Census of India, 2011).

Census House and How they are put:

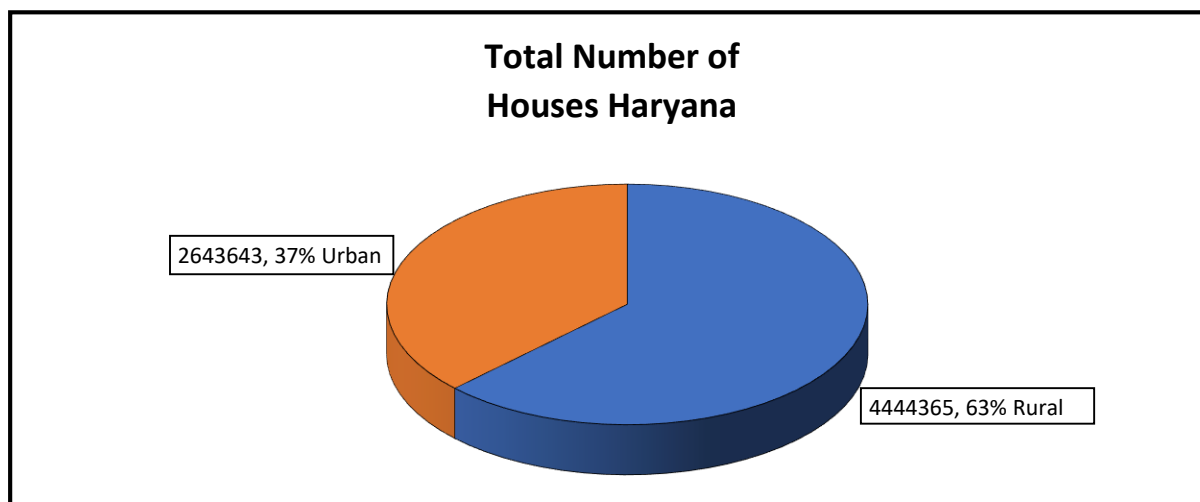
The H-1 series has this type of information. Houses are classified as either rural or urban and occupied or empty. Occupied houses are split into **ten categories** named as: (a) residences, (b) residences with additional uses, (c) shops/offices, (d) schools/colleges, (e) hotels/lodges/guesthouses, (f) hospitals/dispensaries, (g) factories/workshops/work sheds, (h) other non-residential, and (i) locked houses.

Table No: 1. Distribution of Houses and Its Uses in Haryana, 2011.

Sr. No.	Use of Census Houses	No. of Houses	In Percent
Total Census Houses		7088008	100.00
1	Occupied Census Houses	6468204	91.26
2	Vacant Census Houses	619804	8.74
Occupied Census Houses		No. of Houses	In Percent
1	Residence	4222543	59.57
2	Residence-Cum-Others	484121	6.83
3	Shop/Office	544076	7.68
4	School/College	24364	0.34
5	Hotel/Lodge/Guesthouses	11814	0.17
6	Hospital/Dispensary	13665	0.19
7	Factory/Workshop/Work shed etc.	52416	0.74
8	Place of Worship	33315	0.47
9	Other Non-Residential	1048772	14.80
10	Locked Houses	33118	0.47
Total Occupied Census Houses		6468204	91.26
Source: Census of India, HH 2011.			

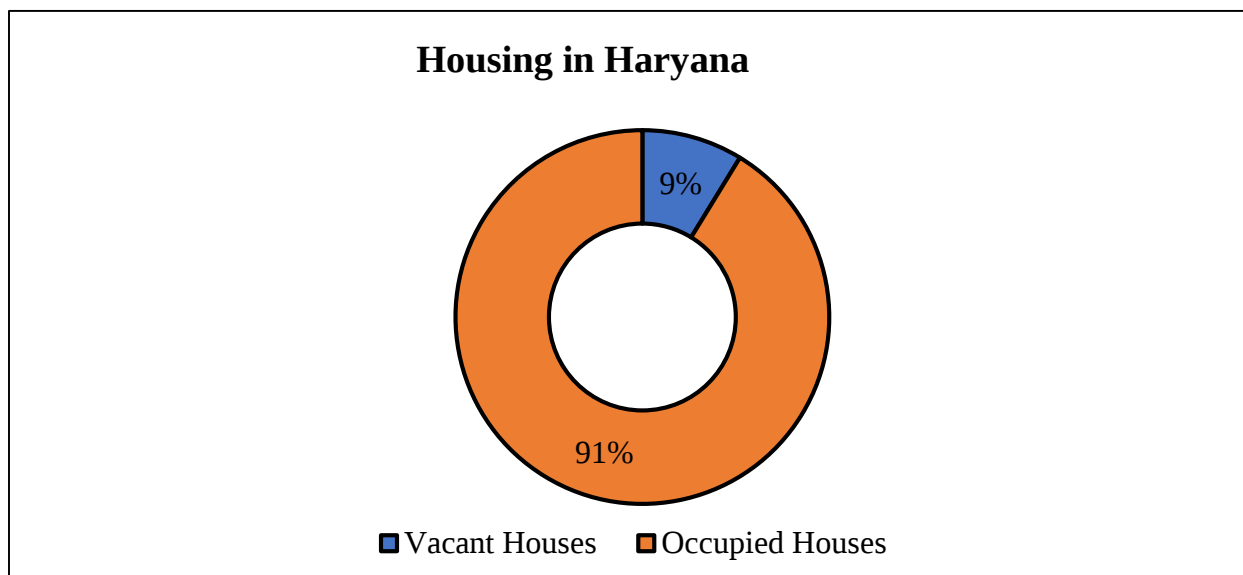
The occupied houses are divided into ten categories such as Residence (59.57%), Residence cum-others (06.83%), Shop/ Office (07.68%), School/ College (00.34%), Hotel/ Lodge/ Guest houses (00.17%), Hospital/ Dispensary (00.19%), Factory/ Workshop/ Work shed etc. (00.74%), Place of work ship (00.47%), Other Non-Residential (14.80%) and Locked houses (00.47%) of the total occupied census houses in Haryana, 2011.

Chart 1. Total Rural-Urban houses



Source: Census of India, HH 2011.

According to census 2011, the total number of houses are 7088008 in Haryana. 37% are in urban areas, and 63% are in rural areas. According to the census of India (2011), Haryana has 34.88 percent of the population living in urban areas compared to 31.16 percent of India. Haryana is at the ninth position among the states with urbanization more than the national average. Though the proportion of urbanization was less during pre-independence, it continued to increase after independence.

Chart No: 2. Vacant/occupied census houses status in Haryana

Source: Census of India, HH 2011.

Houses are also divided based on their current status, whether vacant or occupied by people. In the case of Haryana, 91% of houses are occupied, whereas 9% are vacant.

During the last decade (1991-2001) of the 20th century, there was an increase of about 21 lakh persons in the urban population of Haryana, recording the decennial growth rate of 50.82 percent. The addition of population in urban areas during 1991-2001 was a little more than half of the total urban population of Haryana in 1991, explaining the accelerated tempo of urban growth rate. The proportion of the urban population increased to 28.92 percent from 24.63 percent in 1991. During the first decade (2001-2011) of the 21st century, there was an increase of about 27 lakh persons in the urban population of Haryana, recording the decennial growth rate of 44.25 percent. The proportion of the urban population increased to 34.88 percent from 28.92 percent in 2001. Out of 21 districts, three districts are characterized by a high proportion of urbanization in Haryana. The highest proportion of the urban population has been observed in the district of Faridabad (79.44 percent). Faridabad is known as the industrial hub of Haryana and is the only million-plus city in the state.

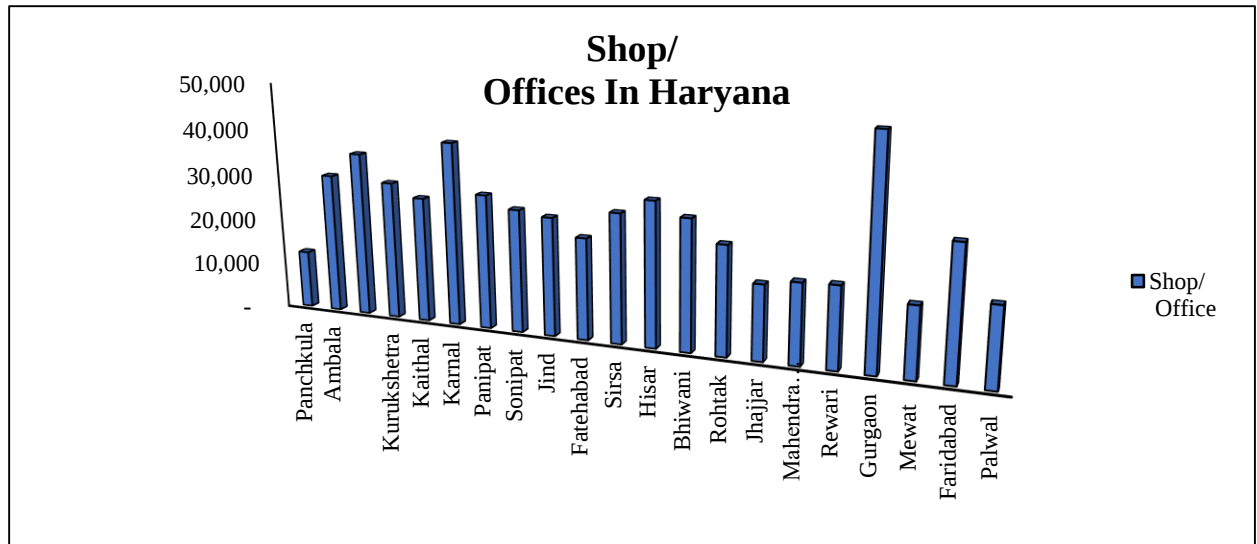
Residence houses are highest in Faridabad (333997), Gurugram, Bhiwani, Hisar district and lowest in Panchkula (104836), Rewari, Mewat, and Fatehabad district. Residence-cum-other use houses are highest in Jind (57278), Hisar, Kaithal and lowest in Panchkula (5132), Mewat, Kurukshetra, and Palwal, etc. Locked houses are highest in Gurugram (3783), Faridabad, Bhiwani districts and lowest in Mewat (287), Fatehabad, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, etc. (Table No:2).

Occupied census houses used for:

Table No: 2. Residence/Residence-cum-other use/Number of Occupied lockdown houses

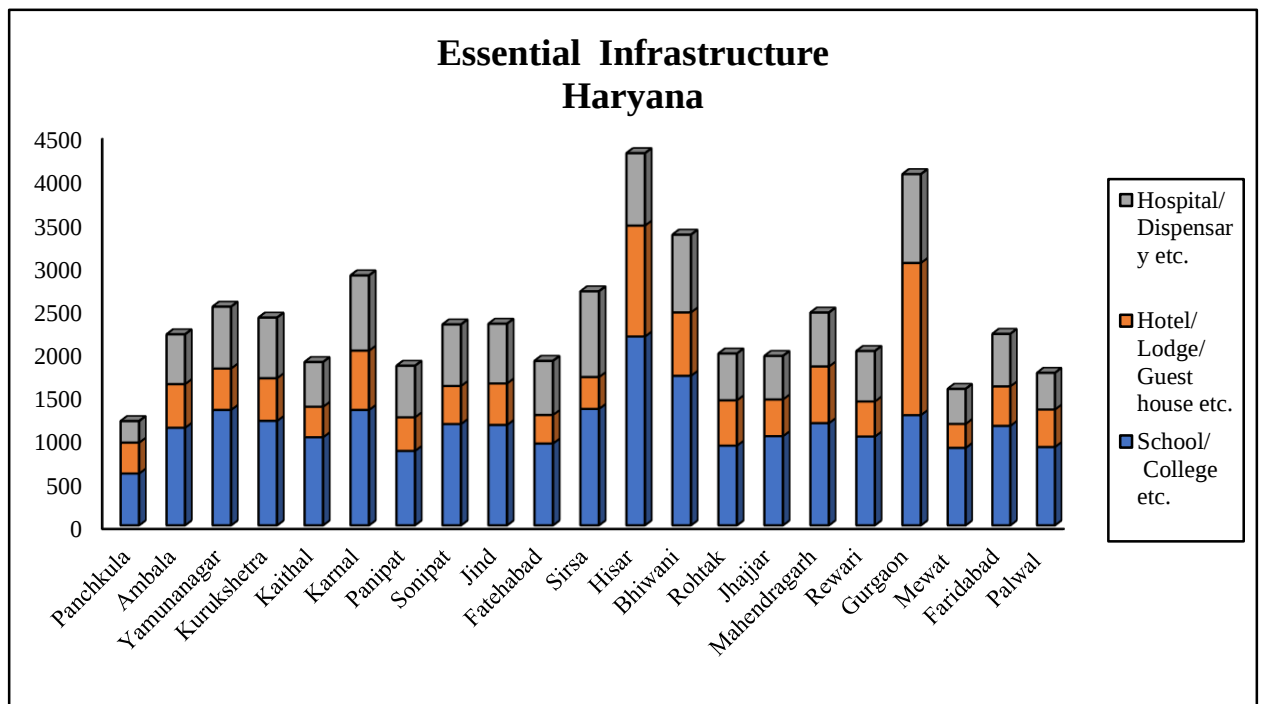
District Name	Residence	Residence -cum- other use	No. of occupied locked houses
Panchkula	104836	5132	749
Ambala	194295	13284	2071
Yamunanagar	210281	17170	1248
Kurukshetra	171182	7859	641
Kaithal	164792	35063	1371
Karnal	255207	28603	1236
Panipat	193543	26265	1771
Sonipat	235977	33117	2027
Jind	186731	57278	1261
Fatehabad	155010	20893	601
Sirsa	216859	23057	817
Hisar	267734	56807	1952
Bhiwani	277619	30556	2609
Rohtak	178094	24540	2117
Jhajjar	165502	17450	1932
Mahendragarh	151121	17041	935
Rewari	148874	19849	1582
Gurgaon	304441	15266	3783
Mewat	150360	6424	287
Faridabad	333997	17281	3299
Palwal	156088	11186	829

Source: Census of India, HH 2011.

Chart No: 3. Shop and offices in Haryana

Source: Census of India, HH 2011.

Shop and offices of institutes show the actual progress of the district. Shops are the building where objects are bought and sold. Haryana's highest number of shops and offices are in Gurugram, Karnal, Yamunanagar etc. These are among the developed districts in the transport, education, etc. Panchkula, Mewat, Jhajjar, Palwal districts have the lowest number of these infrastructure. District Panchkula has the lowest shops because of its 2nd smallest size. The offices of any institute are also the real teller of development in any district. Gurugram has the highest number of such buildings because of its inclusion in the National Capital Region, and it is a satellite city of Delhi.

Chart No: 4. Essential Infrastructure in Haryana

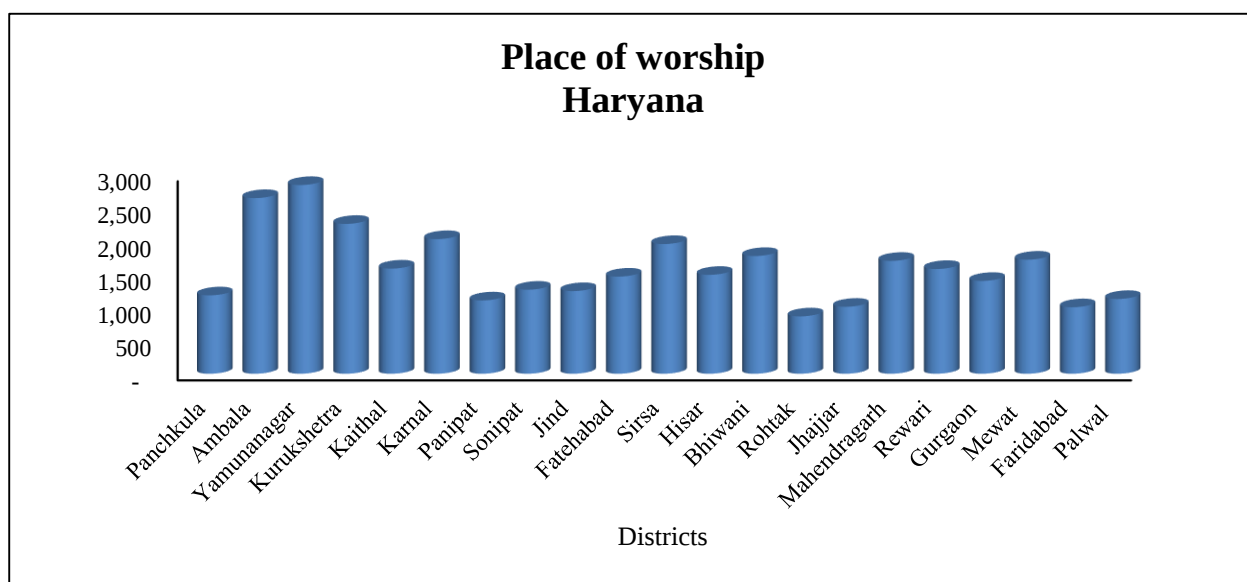
Source: Census of India, HH 2011.

According to the 2011 census, the highest number of schools/colleges are in Hisar (2180), followed by Bhiwani (1726) and Sirsa (1344). The lowest number of schools/colleges are in Panchkula (598), followed by Panipat (859) and Mewat (894). Hisar and Bhiwani are among the big districts of Haryana, and therefore the highest number of educational institutions must be funded there.

Hotel/Lodge is where tourists and other needy persons can stay for some time. Events like commonwealth games-2010 and other international meetings make the National Capital Region more population in this area. Both Private and Public sectors govern these rest houses. All district contains rest houses and circuit houses. Hotel/Lodge and rest houses are highest in Gurugram (1757), Hisar (1280), and Karnal (685). The lowest number of Lodge/ are in Mewat (277), Fatehabad (330), Kaithal (352).

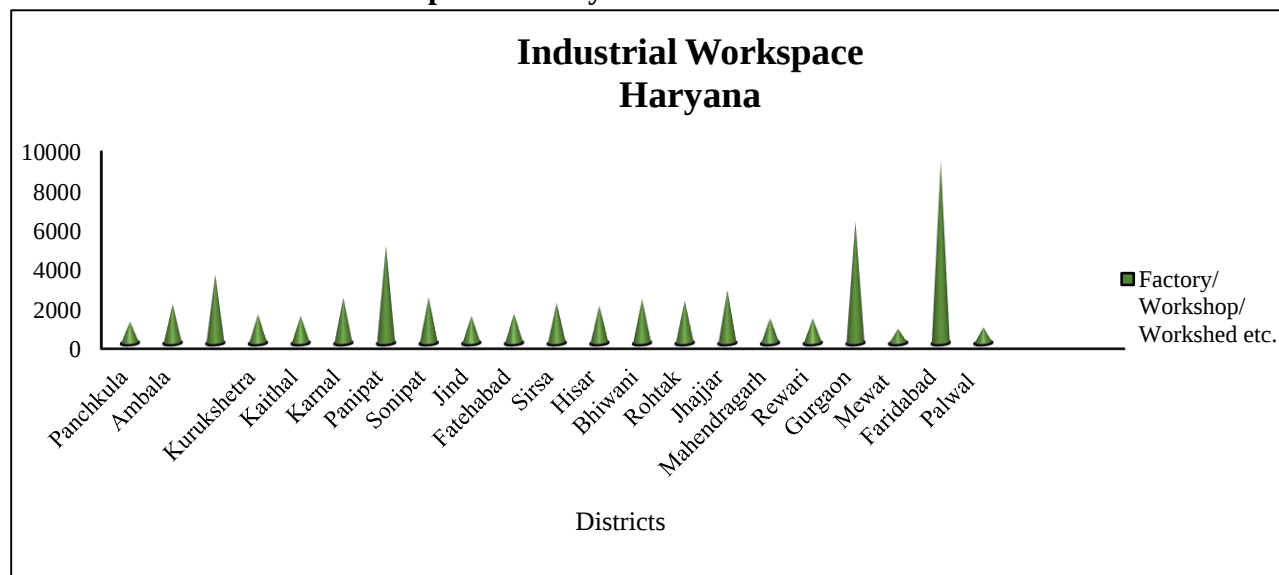
The highest number of hospitals and Dispensaries are in Gurugram (1025) and Sirsa (989), and Bhiwani (857). The lowest number is in Panchkula (248), Mewat (404), and Palwal (423). Gurugram is known for its hospitals like Fortis Memorial Research Institute, Medanta, Max Super Specialty Hospital, Artemis Hospital, etc.

Chart No: 5. Place of Worship in Haryana



Source: Census of India, HH 2011.

Place of Worship is where a person or a group of persons came to perform their ritual and religious practices. It may include temple, church, dargah, synagogue, monastery, etc. Haryana is known for its religious and cultural history worldwide. According to Census 2011, the Highest number of places of worship are in Yamunanagar (2845), Ambala (2649), and Kurukshetra (2261). The lowest number of places of worship are in Rohtak (867), Faridabad (1005), and Jhajjar (1012). In Haryana, the highest population is Hindu, around 82 percent. Minority Muslims live in Mewat.

Chart No: 6. Industrial Workspace in Haryana

Source: Census of India, HH 2011.

According to Census 2011, the Highest number of Industrial institutions are in Faridabad (9214), Gurugram (6165), and Panipat (4947), and lowest in Mewat (732), Palwal (806), and Panchkula (1095). Industries are important for the development of a nation, and their spatial distribution must be affected by society's overall development. Haryana is home to many industries, including automobiles like Escort, Hero Honda, Maruti Suzuki, etc. Gurugram-Manesar region is known for industrial development in Haryana. Major factories of automobiles, chemicals, leathers, footwear, healthcare products, etc., are established here.

Housing Conditions:

Housing is one of the most critical measures of a country's socio-economic development. As a result, a consistent flow of credible data on housing conditions has become critical for the government and planning authorities to address various housing issues of the day adequately. Houses in Haryana are divided into three types according to the census. The housing situation in rural India is depicted in the table below.

Table No: 3.

Total Households in Haryana			
Sr. No.	Houses Condition	Total Households	In Percent (%)
1	Good	2532075	53.67
2	Livable	1976120	41.89
3	Dilapidated	209759	4.45
Total Households in Rural India		4717954	100
Source: Compiled by Author.			

According to the 2011 census, 53.67% of houses in Haryana are in good condition, 41.89% are livable, and only 4.45% are in dilapidated conditions. A Pie diagram is also used to illustrate the percentage of housing conditions in the studied area.

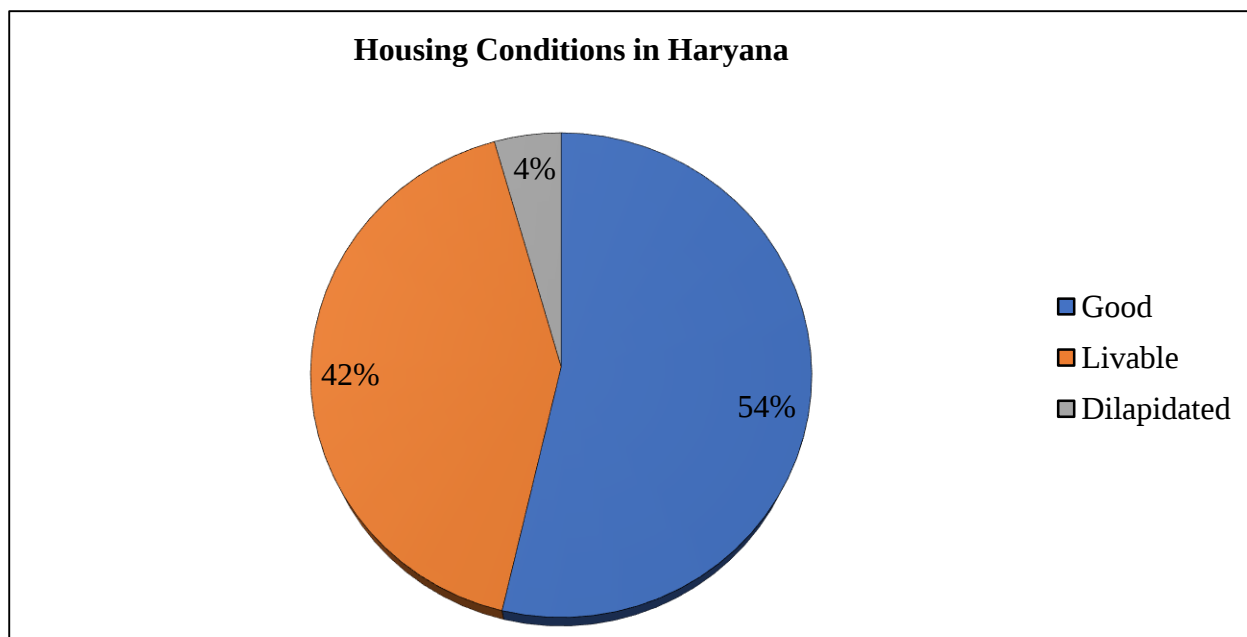
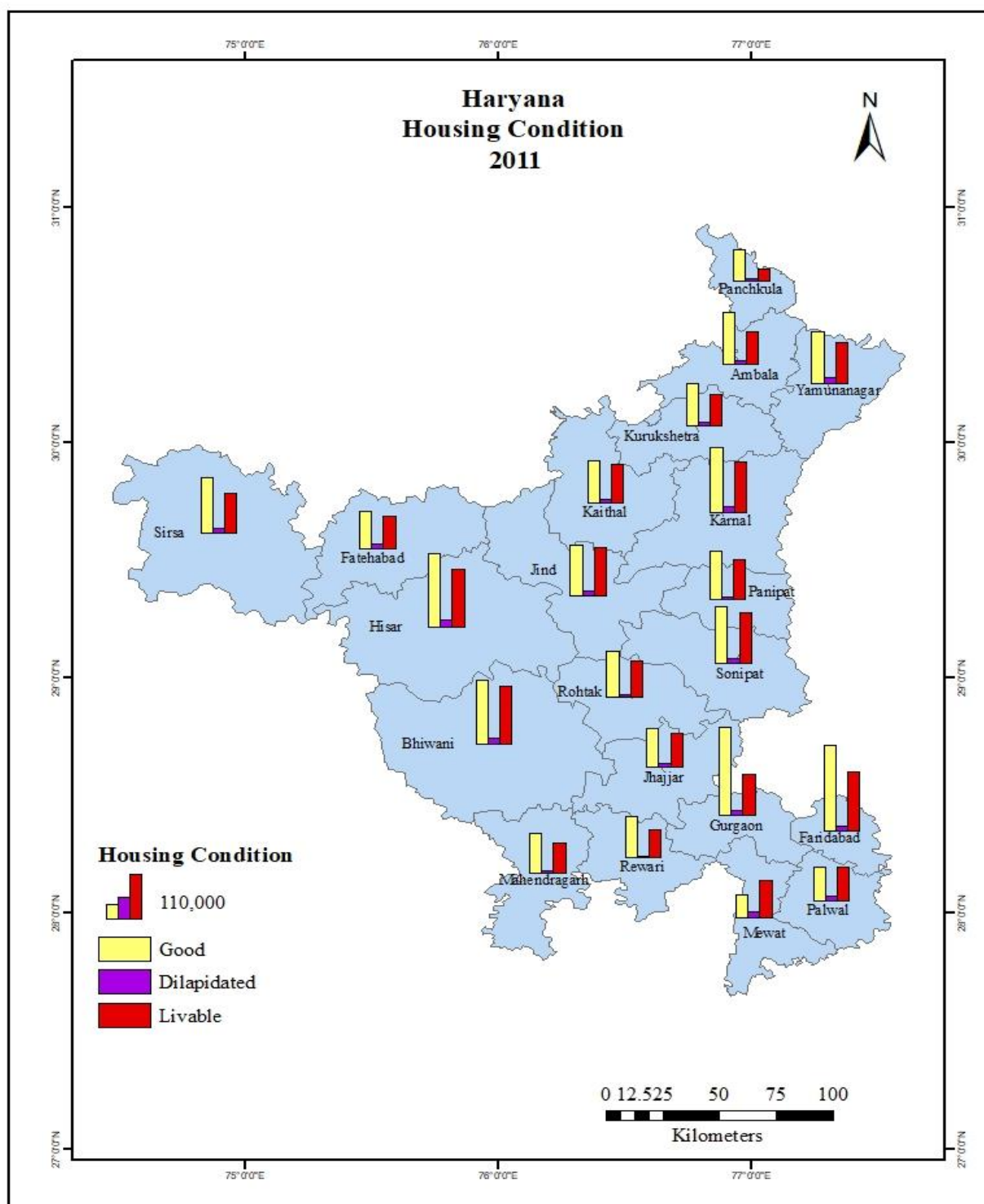
Chart No: 7

Table No: 4

District	Good Houses (In %)	Livable Houses (In %)	Dilapidated Houses (In %)
Ambala	59.19	36.95	3.86
Bhiwani	49.87	44.99	5.15
Faridabad	57.41	39.83	2.76
Fatehabad	50.57	43.89	5.54
Gurgaon	65.61	30.66	3.73
Hisar	53.3	41.91	4.8
Jhajjar	51.27	43.97	4.77
Jind	48.54	47.03	4.44
Kaithal	49.57	45.81	4.62
Karnal	54.11	41.71	4.18
Kurukshetra	54.82	41.15	4.03
Mahendragarh	55.55	41.4	3.05
Mewat	35.29	56.26	8.45
Palwal	46.89	47.48	5.63
Panchkula	67.71	27.54	4.76
Panipat	52.99	43.46	3.55
Rewari	57.98	38.97	3.06
Rohtak	53.75	42.39	3.86
Sirsa	55.09	39.49	5.42
Sonipat	50.33	45.4	4.27
Yamunanagar	53.02	41.58	5.41
Total	53.67	41.89	4.45
Compiled by Author			

In Haryana, the highest number of Good conditioned houses are in Panchkula and Gurgaon where more than 65 % of houses are in good condition. Whereas lowest number of houses in this category are in Mewat where only 35.29% houses are in good condition. Whereas the highest livable houses and dilapidated houses are in Mewat where 56.26 % and 8.45 % houses are in this category

Map No: 1**Conclusion:**

From the above discussion, it is clear that the government of India and different state governments came out with different affordable housing schemes, which will help the poor persons in India. After analyzing district-wise housing conditions, it was found that the majority of homes are used in some kind of activity. And the facilities are highest among the well industrialized and educated districts. The government should focus its policies on the poor and develop infrastructure in the backward districts.

The district having the highest dilapidated houses should be preferred for new houses.

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