



REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE QUALITY OF LIVING SPACE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR, HIMACHAL PRADESH AND HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

A household's quality of life is reflected by facilities such as a light source, safe drinking water, housing assets, a separate kitchen, and a bathroom facility. The often-used Hindi term "Roti, Kapda, Makaan" reflects a man's fundamental necessities and also conveys the average man's viewpoint. Household belongings are both social status symbols and tools for a better living in modern society. Quality of Life is a broad research topic that involves social interactions, work performance, ease of living, housing quality, assets, and civic amenities, as well as "life satisfaction, freedom, functioning, and morbidity." Quality of life is a holistic concept which includes economic, social, demographic and cultural dimensions of human life. A variety of life domains such as housing, health or social relation are included to measure the quality of life (Wolfgang and Hans,1987). In this paper we focused on regional variations in the quality of life in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana based on representative indicators. The study is based on secondary data on 'Household amenities and assets' collected from census of India, 2011. Statistical techniques such composite index have been used to arrive at the quality of living space. For this purpose, statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) has been used. 'Arc Gis' technique has been used for mapping. The study shows that there are, of course, striking regional variations on all these indicators that place many parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in extremely depressing living conditions.

INTRODUCTION

Quality of life is a holistic concept which includes economic, social, demographic and cultural dimensions of human life. A variety of life domains such as housing, health or social relation are included to measure the quality of life (Wolfgang and Hans,1987). World Health organisation (WHO) has defined it as the condition of life resulting from the combination of effect of range of factors such as those determining health, happiness, education, social and intellectual attainments, freedom of action, justice and freedom from oppression (Krishan Kumar, 2001, p.7) Quality of life may be defined as satisfaction of human needs and the individual needs for self-realization (Mahapatra and pati, 1987). United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) has devised a composite index (HDI) to measure quality of life by using three indicators i.e. life expectancy, literacy and income (Thakur and Jaglan, 2006).

Research Objective

The main question posed for analysis here is started as follow:

- To examine the regional variations in the quality of living space in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana based on representative indicators.



Study area

For the present study we have taken Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. Area covered by the states: HARYANA - 44,212 km² , JAMMU AND KASHMIR - 222,236 km² HIMACHAL PRADESH - 55,673 km² .

Research Methodology

This paper is based on secondary data. The main source of data is tables on houses, household amenities and assets, has been taken from census of India 2011. Data for individual indicator were arranged, percentage were calculated for every one of the states pursued by working of a composite index. The intra-states differences were calculated by using the coefficient of variability. Composite index values were used as a base for figuring the co-variance. For mapping utilization of GIS and statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) has been used for correlation analysis. Choropleth method has been used for mapping the spatial patterns of the chose indicators on the state map of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. GIS programming 'Arc view' has been utilized for this purpose.

Spatial disparities in the quality of living space in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana are the focus of this paper. It has mentioned that the quality of living space has an impact on the overall health, productivity, well-being education and socio-economic status of the people. For the purpose of analysis representative indicators were used. These indicators relating to the available space, housing and amenities that define the quality of life.

A household's quality of living space is reflected by facilities such as a light source, safe drinking water, housing assets, a separate kitchen, and a bathroom facility. The often-used Hindi term "Roti, Kapda, Makaan" reflects a man's fundamental necessities and also conveys the average man's viewpoint. Household belongings are both social status symbols and tools for a better living in modern society. Quality of Life is a broad research topic that involves social interactions, work performance, ease of living, housing quality, assets, and civic amenities, as well as "life satisfaction, freedom, functioning, and morbidity." As a result, scholars working on QOL (Quality of Life) must remember that the concept is multidimensional, dynamic, and broad. It is estimated that about half of the world's population is unable to achieve their basic needs for food, shelter, and clothing. In addition, there are considerable regional disparities in the supply of basic human requirements.

A Quality-of-Life index is a metric that assesses a person's overall happiness. This assessment can be based on traditional economic items (food, shelter, clothes, transportation, entertainment) or intangible ones (climate, fresh air, clean water, safe neighbourhoods, good



schools, and so on). Income, employment, the environment, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, social connection, religious views, safety, security, and freedom are all standard indices of quality of life

The majority of Indians lack access to basic housing and domestic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation, public hygiene, a source of light, cooking fuel, toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and so on. All of these fundamental services are necessary for living a healthy lifestyle. Other fundamental components of living conditions, such as the quality of the roofs, floors, doors, and window frames, may also have a severe influence on people's health and comfort. Although the rate of economic growth has grown in recent years, access to safe drinking water, bathroom facilities, sewage, power, sanitation, public hygiene, cooking fuel, and other essentials has not improved sufficiently. The absence of these basic essentials has major effects for people's quality of life. Poverty in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana had hitherto been mostly a rural problem. The urbanisation factor, movement of low-income groups from rural to urban regions, immigration of foreign labour, and increased living costs have all led to an increase in urban poverty in India.

The overall development of housing and household facilities varies across the state of Jammu & Kashmir. Access to basic utilities, which ensures people's well-being, is a basis for every region's development initiatives. According to the findings of this study, in Jammu and Kashmir state, worrying levels of deprivation exist in access to basic amenities in rural and urban India, with rural households lagging far behind urban households, particularly in access to drinking water, sanitation and safe drinking water, toilet facilities, and poor house condition, as highlighted by Census data. The research also revealed a distinction between patterns in mountainous and lowland locations. The situation in plain areas is better since all five indicators (electricity, safe drinking water, separate kitchen, toilet facilities, and decent dwelling condition) perform well in the housing and household amenities development scenario. It is attributable to the amount of development, employment, availability to rich soil, urbanisation, and infrastructural development. On the other hand, owing of backwardness, the situation in hilly areas is discouraging. The conclusions of this research suggest that specific and immediate action be taken to improve access to drinking water, sanitation facilities, and drainage arrangements, with a greater emphasis on rural regions, to overcome the systematic shortcomings of the top-down approach used by the major programmes. Development is attainable through establishing good planning and implementing various government programmes for rural and urban regions.



Every household in Ganderbal and Srinagar districts of Jammu and Kashmir has a tap water connection, and every family has potable piped water in their houses. Jal Jeevan Mission, the Union Government's flagship initiative being executed in collaboration with states, promises to offer tap water connections to every rural family in the country by 2024. The mission's goal is to ensure that every family in every village/habitation has a working tap connection and that "no one is left behind." With the Union Government's full attention focused on providing basic amenities in distant regions, aspirational districts, border areas, and so on, this goal aspires to offer the basic amenity of clean drinking water in every rural family.

Composite Indices and Rank of Agricultural Development, Infrastructural Development, Socio-economic Development Sectors of Districts of Jammu and Kashmir

S.No.	District	Agricultural Development		Infrastructural Development		Socio-economic Development	
		C.I	Rank	C.I	Rank	C.I	Rank
1	Jammu	0.72	2	0.44	2	0.59	2
2	Srinagar	0.73	3	0.46	3	0.73	7
3	Ganderbal	0.74	4	0.47	4	0.75	10
4	Anantnag	0.75	5	0.64	10	0.74	8
5	Kulgam	0.76	6	0.65	11	0.78	11
6	Baramulla	0.77	7	0.64	9	0.75	9
7	Bandipora	0.79	8	0.67	12	0.79	13
8	Udhampur	0.73	3	0.55	5	0.66	3
9	Ramban	0.79	8	0.81	14	0.91	15
10	Doda	0.77	7	0.68	13	0.76	11
11	Kishtwar	0.81	9	0.82	15	0.89	14
12	Pulwama	0.76	6	0.56	6	0.68	4
13	Shopian	0.74	4	0.64	9	0.72	7
14	Kupwara	0.91	14	0.83	14	0.92	17
15	Budgam	0.82	10	0.67	12	0.78	12
16	Kathua	0.71	1	0.37	1	0.55	1
17	Reasi	0.9	13	0.86	16	0.76	11
18	Samba	0.83	11	0.9	17	0.87	16



19	Rajouri	0.81	9	0.57	7	0.71	5
20	Poonch	0.84	12	0.58	8	0.72	6
21	Leh	0.81	9	0.66	10	0.79	12
22	Kargil	0.92	15	0.91	18	0.93	18

Because community engagement is at the heart of this decentralised and demand-driven programme, the emphasis is on everything from the development of the village's water supply systems to their operation and maintenance. Every village is treated as a unit, and a five-year Village Action Plan (VAP) is being developed for each village with mandatory components such as strengthening of local drinking water sources, in-village water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connections, grey water treatment and reuse, and operation and maintenance of water supply systems, so that every family has an assured supply of potable water on a regular and long-term basis. Village action plans have been developed for all 6,877 communities in the UT. As a result, 6.03 million households (32 percent) in the country now have access to running water. More than 3 million households will be provided with tap water connections per year. This is the rate and scale at which the Jal Jeevan mission is being carried out. So far, one state, Goa, 18 districts, including challenging areas of Srinagar and Ganderbal in Jammu and Kashmir and Lahaul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh, and more than 423 Blocks, 33 thousand Gram Panchayats, and 60 thousand villages, have achieved 100 percent household coverage. This demonstrates the dedication to all-inclusive growth, and no one is left out.

Human progress requires proper housing and basic facilities such as drinking water and sanitation. In developing nations such as India, access is unequally distributed, and the poor continue to be denied basic housing amenities. The assessment identified that the provision of essential utilities for households in Himachal Pradesh's rural and urban areas is with great spatial variation. In Himachal Pradesh, the primary sources of sanitation, drinking water, drainage system, and cooking fuel were septic tank/flushing system (80%), tap (86%), open kutchha (32%), open pucca (27%), and firewood and chips (62%). Intra-district variation shows Hamirpur (92 per cent) and Bilaspur (84 per cent), Septic tank/flush system as main source of sanitation and covered pucca drainage found in Lahul & Spiti (44 percent), Tap water found in Lahul & Spiti (100 percent) and Kinnaur (100 percent), and LPG and Firewood and chips as main source of cooking fuel found in Lahul & Spiti (88 percent) and Bilas Septic tanks/flushing systems were utilised as a source of latrine by 91% of urban households, 84% of non-Hindu households, 82% of non-SC households, and 94% of families with one or more people. Each SC and Non-SC (86



percent) and all quintiles have more than 90 percent and one person family (96 percent) utilise a septic tank/flush system as a source of drinking water. Urban (84 percent), self-employed in non-agriculture (61 percent), other (60 percent), non-SC (36 percent), three-member family (55 percent), and richest (66 percent) utilised LPG as a source of cooking fuel more than rural (21 percent). Based on the findings, it was found that sanitation and drinking water are improving in all districts of Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh's government must develop policies to enhance the drainage system and cooking fuel. According to Census 2011, 25.1 percent of rural households and 77.3 percent of urban households have upgraded latrines. Septic tank/flush system and Pit were found in more urban (97%) families, non-Hindu (92%) households, non-SC (91%) households, Two-member (93%) & Three-member (91%) households, affluent (91%) and wealthiest (94%) households, respectively. Open defecation was found to be more prevalent in rural homes, non-Hindu households (12%), SC households (16%), families with more than three people (12%), and lowest households (21%). In Himachal Pradesh, open kutcha was the primary source of drainage. According to the study, open kutcha is more common in rural (36 percent), non-Hindu (54 percent), non-SC (32 percent), one-member (51 percent), and poorest (45 percent) areas. The major source of drinking water in Himachal Pradesh was tap and tube-well/hand pump (94 percent).

Piped water into the dwelling/yard/plot and public tap/standpipe were the primary sources of water and were more common in urban houses. Tap and tube-well/hand pump was more common in urban areas (98 percent), other religions (95 percent), non-SC areas (95 percent), one-member families (98 percent), and better socioeconomic level areas (more than 95 percent). In Himachal Pradesh, the largest source of energy for cooking was firewood and chips (62%), followed by LPG (35%). Firewood and chips are more commonly utilised in rural homes, whereas LPG is more commonly used in urban homes. Firewood and chips were found in greater quantities in rural (75 percent), non-Hindu (69 percent), SC (74 percent), more than three members (67 percent), and poorest (76 percent), respectively, while LGP was found in greater quantities in urban (84 percent), other religion (60 percent), and non-SC (36 percent), three members (55 percent), and richest (66 percent). In Himachal, Hamirpur (92.2 percent) has the most usage of septic tanks/flush systems, whereas Kinnaur (56 percent) has the highest use of pit latrines. Mandi (75.2 percent) and Hamirpur (70.2 percent) have more toilet facilities, whereas Hamirpur (97.1 percent) and Bilaspur (93.6 percent) have higher sanitation use. Bilaspur has the most open kutch (56 percent), Kullu has the most open pucca (41 percent), Lahul and



Spiti have the most covered pucca (44 percent), and Sirmaur has the most subterranean (21 percent). Tap water is more abundant in Lahul and Spiti (100%) and Kinnaur (100%). (100 percent). Firewood and chips were discovered in greater quantities in Kinnaur (100%) and Bilaspur (80%), whereas LPG was found in greater quantities in Lahul & Spiti (88%) and Una (80%). (48 percent). Kinnaur (44.1 percent) and Shimla (39.6 percent) used LPG more frequently. The availability of drainage and residential facilities varies greatly between rural and urban locations. Access to essential amenities has become more unequal between poor and non-poor households, between ST and SC households, and between SC and other households. This study focuses on the intra-district difference in availability to essential facilities like as drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel, and drainage in Himachal Pradesh districts. Access to improved sanitation and potable water is improving significantly across areas. Household assets and facilities represent a family's standard of living. The availability of power, clean drinking water, road conditions, sanitary conditions, health and hygiene, and access to cleaner fuel and smokeless stoves for domestic use in families all influence a region's overall growth. Since the basic utility's situation in Himachal Pradesh's urban and rural regions is not worse, action is required. When compared to rural regions, urban areas have better access. Access to basic necessities revealed certain patterns of social inequality. As a result, rural Himachal Pradesh's access to basic facilities requires attention, as well as suitable policy initiatives, with a focus on backward regions and specific social and economic groups.

The availability of power, clean drinking water, road conditions, sanitary conditions, health and hygiene, and access to cleaner fuel and smokeless stoves for domestic use in families all influence a region's overall growth. In Himachal Pradesh, the availability of latrines and drinking water sources has increased significantly for both poor and non-poor families. The primary source of cooking fuel was firewood and chips. LPG proved to be the cheapest source of cooking fuel. Government policies and campaigns may have an effect on sanitation and water supply. Himachal Pradesh is primarily mountainous, and the simple availability of firewood and chips encourages families to use them as a source of cooking. Households suffer from a lack of LPG due to its scarcity and high cost. In comparison to low-income families, high-income households may find it easier to get LPG. The government should establish a clear strategy to minimise the cost of LPG, so that the economic burden on impoverished households is lessened and they may readily use LPG cooking sources in their homes. Because happiness is essentially tied to commodities, the poor are individuals who lack sufficient money or consumption to keep



them beyond a suitable minimal threshold level. The term "poor home" refers to a situation in which a household lacks the bare necessities of life. Poverty is a significant rural phenomenon, as the bulk of the poor reside in rural regions. Rural individuals are frequently spatially disadvantaged since they live in rural areas with insufficient access to essential facilities. Due to a lack of suitable resources, the majority of impoverished households are reported to be disadvantaged in both rural and urban settings. Due to a lack of government regulations, infrastructure, and knowledge of current programmes and campaigns on rural development activities, access to basic utilities was found to be very poor. The goal is to determine the coverage of basic amenities across features of households in Himachal Pradesh based on the availability of basic facilities among impoverished families.

Composite Indices of Development of Agricultural, Social and Overall Sectors of Districts of Himachal Pradesh

Districts	Overall (All Sectors)		Agricultural sector		Social sector	
	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
Kangra	0	1	0.1	3	0	1
Mandi	0.02	2	0	1	0.22	4
Sirmaur	0.16	3	0.09	2	0.38	5
Shimla	0.17	4	0.3	5	0.1	3
Solan	0.23	5	0.44	6	0.01	2
Kullu	0.38	6	0.22	4	0.67	9
Chamba	0.51	7	0.49	7	0.59	6
Una	0.69	8	0.75	8	0.63	7
Hamirpur	0.74	9	0.82	9	0.65	8
Bilaspur	0.82	10	0.91	10	0.7	10
Kinnaur	0.99	11	1	12	0.93	11
L & S	1	12	0.97	11	1	12

Electric lights allow for more reading and education; new fuels and improved stoves provide a cleaner environment and better health; clean water and sanitation reduce the prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases; motor vehicles and mass media strengthen the household's connection to the country as a whole; access to piped water and the use of kerosene or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking reduces the time women spend collecting water and fuel,



thereby reducing domestic violence; While these luxuries increase the quality of life, they also show family and neighbours that the home is financially well.

Haryana's state average of permanent dwellings was 65.75 in 2001, rising to 74.52 in 2011. Districts like as Faridabad, Gurgaon, and Rewari in Mahendergarh had the largest percentage of permanent dwellings at more than 90%, while Jind and Kaithal had less than 40%. Other areas have seen a rise in the number of permanent dwellings from 2001 to 2011. In Haryana's districts, the level of development in terms of housing and modern household facilities varies greatly. In Haryana, more than 80% of all homes in most districts had access to electricity in 2001, however in 2011, the availability of electricity surpassed 90%. More than 90% of the houses in the subregion have access to electricity. Electricity supply is inadequate in both urban and rural regions in districts like as Jhajjar, Palwal, Mewat, and Rewari. The proportion of electricity has increased in all districts. Ambala and Kurukshetra have a higher proportion of electricity, whilst Mewat and Fatehabad have the lowest percentage of electricity. Approximately 0.51 percent of homes in the sub-region lack access to lights.

About half of the population has access to clean treated water, while the remainder is dependent on alternative sources. Furthermore, only Panipat, Jhajjar, Rohtak, and Gurgaon have more piped water supply than the Sub-region average. Mewat District, on the other hand, has the smallest proportion of its population, 22.74 percent, provided with treated drinking water. In 2001, Panchkula, Ambala, Sirsa, and Yamunanagar had the highest percentage of households with access to running water. Panchkula, Kurukshetra, and Ambala districts led the state in 2011, with more than 80% of tap water sources. In 2001, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, and Rohtak had the lowest proportion of households with tap water facilities, but in 2011, Kaithal became the least developed district, with less than 40% of their dwellings covered by a tap drinking water source. In 2001, Mahendergarh, Kaithal, and Jind had the lowest percentage of available bathrooms, while Panchkula and Ambala had the greatest percentage. In 2011, Gurgaon and Sirsa had the largest percentage of their houses built with bathing facilities, whilst Mewat and Mahendergarh districts had less than 60% of their households constructed with bathing facilities. Bathing facilities have improved in areas such as Jind, Kaithal, and Rewari, as well as in several other districts. Haryana has 44.01 percent toilet facilities on average in 2011, rising to 66.78 percent in 2011. In 2001, the districts of Sirsa and Panchkula had more than 55 percent of their households covered with toilet facilities. This facility is available to fewer than 30% of households in Mahendergarh and Jind districts. All other districts range from 30% to 60% in the

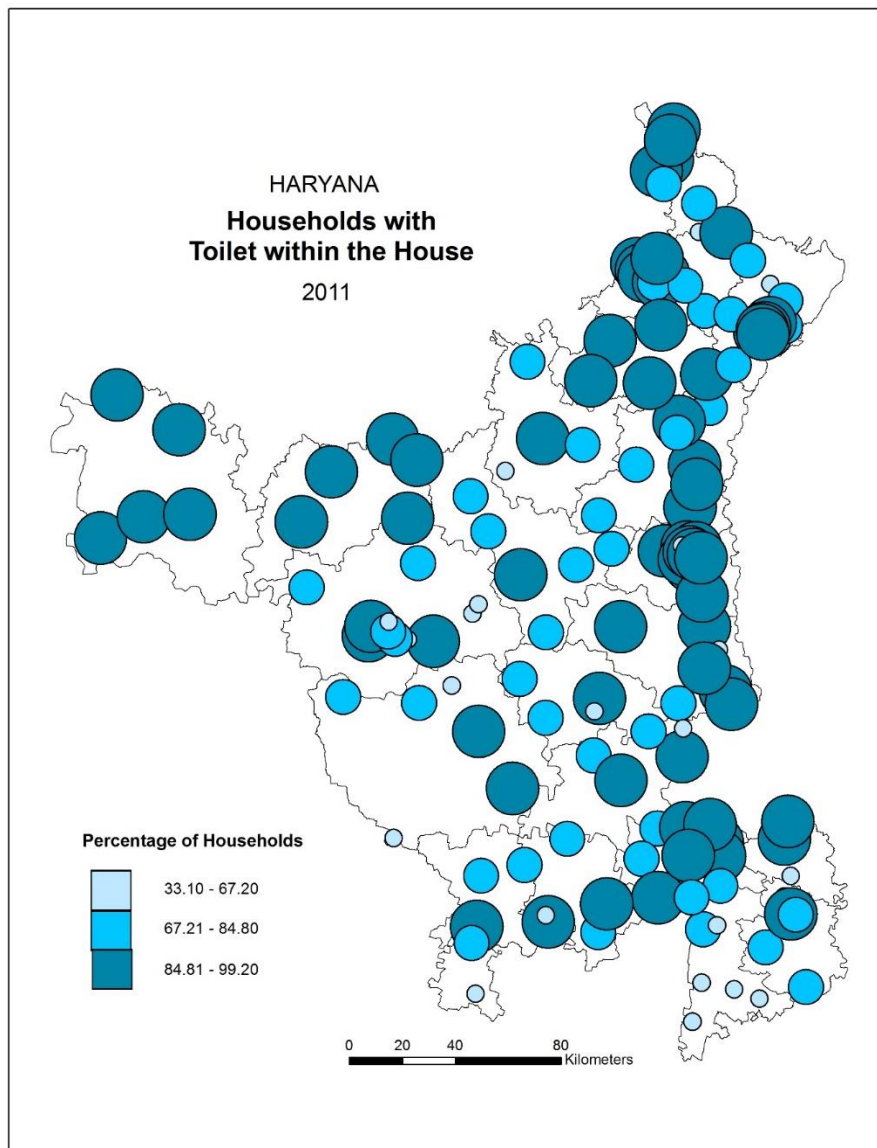


intermediate group. Some districts, like as Kaithal, Jhajjar, and Bhiwani, have experienced rapid expansion. Sonapat, Panipat, and Karnal districts in Haryana have more than 80% of the state's drainage infrastructure. In 2001, several districts, like as Sirsa and Mahendergarh, had less than 60% of their drainage system operational. In 2011, the greatest proportion of districts hit 90 percent, while other districts increased by a percentage. Between 2001 and 2011, there were significant disparities in the provision of housing and household utilities in Haryana. The availability in the north eastern and south eastern parts is higher than in the western and south western parts, however this situation has improved since 2011. Household amenities are best in the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panchkula, Ambala, and Rohtak. It is possible that this is due to the establishment of an industrial belt along National Highway-1, which runs through these districts, with the lowest showing in Jind, Kaithal, Mewat, and Mahendragarh. It might be due to the prevalence of sandy soil and the lack of industrial development in the south western and western regions of Haryana in comparison to other areas of the state. Haryana's population are still in such deplorable conditions. As a result, it is imperative that the state review the availability and accessibility of housing and household utilities. Rural development programmes are a significant component of Haryana's inclusive growth strategy. Creating a contemporary rural development plan for poverty reduction in Haryana in the future decades necessitates acknowledging institutional and technical developments, as well as the expanding significance of a broadly defined and diverse agricultural sector. Furthermore, the rural poor must engage in the creation and execution of applicable policies and programmes that assure gender equity, minority inclusion, and involvement of the poorest in markets and service provision.

Disparities in development in Haryana districts based on their degree of development The study used data from three different time periods: 1991-1992, 2001-02, and 2011-12. The growth of agricultural, industrial, infrastructural, and socioeconomic sectors has been analysed using composite indices based on forty indicators. Nineteen of the forty indicators were directly related with agricultural growth, while the remaining four, eight, and nine showed developments in the industrial, infrastructural, and socioeconomic sectors, respectively. Sector-specific indices were combined to create a weighted index for overall development. Throughout the research period, the study found significant variations in the degree of development among Haryana districts. The district of Mahendragarh lagged behind in almost all the sectors considered for this study. The districts of Faridabad and Gurgaon lagged behind in agriculture while the district of Karnal excelled in agriculture in all the three periods. The districts of Ambala, Faridabad and Gurgaon



ranked first in overall development in 1991-92, 2001-02 and 2011-12, respectively, whereas Mahendragarh ranked last in 1991-92 and 2001-02 and the newly formed district Mewat in 2011-12. Spearman's rank correlation was used to study relationships among sectoral developments. Kruskal Wallis test indicated significant changes in development level of industry and infrastructure sectors over the periods 1991-92, 2001-02 and 2011-12.



Conclusion

The conclusions of this research suggest that specific and immediate action be taken to improve access to drinking water, sanitation facilities, and drainage arrangements, with a greater emphasis on rural regions, to overcome the systematic shortcomings of the top-down approach used by the major programmes. Development is attainable through establishing good planning



and implementing various government programmes for rural and urban regions. A solid conclusion can be drawn that the tribal areas except some part of North India are extremely poor. Slums that exist in urban areas inevitably reflect urban poverty. The SC & ST together represent the educationally, socially, economically backward sections of the country's population. To insure an equitable, inclusive society it is important to bring affirmative action in the policy so that inequality can be minimized and a great quality of life can be achieved for all the citizens of the society. Consequently, urban areas displayed a better quality of life than rural regions. The level of inequality was highest in tribal regions, agriculturally poor areas, climatically arid and semi-arid regions as well as areas with lowest levels of urbanizations. The level of inequality was highest in tribal regions, agriculturally poor areas, climatically arid and semi-arid regions as well as areas with lowest levels of urbanizations.

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