



RURAL DWELLINGS IN HARYANA: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF FEMALE HEADED-HOUSEHOLDS, 2011

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Abstract

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. In terms of a search and seizure, convincing of real property, burglary, trespassing, and land-use planning, the idea of a residence is important. In this essay, we attempted to investigate the pattern of permanent homes as identified by the Indian census. The 2011 Indian census yielded information on rural houses. Finding out how many rooms are available at the district level is important. We discover that exclusive households make up just 1.44 per cent of Haryana's households. 34.88 per cent of homes, or a significant portion, have two rooms, followed by one room (22.58 per cent). In rural Haryana, there are only 11584 female-headed families with six rooms, accounting for 4.20 per cent of all households. More rooms are located in Haryana's southern region than its western or eastern regions.

Key Words: Dwellings, Number of Rooms, Rural Haryana

Introduction

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 nuclear family.



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. 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 (Singh & Singh, 2014).

Main Objectives

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

- i. To research the distribution of upscale lodging in rural Haryana.
- ii. To research the size of the study space.
- iii. To analyse the distribution of room sizes in rural 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. The HH01 table has been used to collect information on room size. The key factors affecting the number of rooms are whether they are private, one, two, three, four, five, or more. The diversity in home habitation in rural Haryana is mapped using the ArcGIS software version 9.3 as a tool.

Result and Discussions

To examine the distribution of households in rural Haryana that are headed by women and analyse the situation of the number of rooms that are available in the homes of various households. In rural Haryana, 1.44 per cent of homes with a female head of family 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 per cent of families, while two room dwellings were also present in 34.88 per cent of households. In the case of three-room homes, 20.34 per cent of the families had three rooms, compared to 11.86 per cent of households with four rooms as well. Only 4.71 per cent of households fall into the category of five-room homes, compared to 4.20 per cent of households with six-room homes (Table 1).

Table 1: Rural Haryana: Size of Rooms of Female-Headed Households, 2011

Categories	Female-Headed Households	(In per cent)
No Exclusive Room	3,960	01.44
One Room	62,290	22.58
Two Room	96,217	34.88
Three-room	56,104	20.34
Four Room	32,718	11.86
The five-room	12,994	04.71
Six Room	11,584	04.20
Haryana	2,75,867	100

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Only 1.14 per cent of households in the Panchkula district do not have all of the included rooms in their home, according to district-level tabulated data on the distribution of room numbers owned by households. On the other side, 16.99 per cent of the homes only had one room furnished, while 30.74 per cent of the houses had two furnished rooms. It has been noted that 21.75 per cent 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 per cent 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 per cent of the families in the Panchkula district have a five-room set, compared to just 7.27 per cent of the households with a six-room house.



Table 2: Rural Haryana: District-wise Size of Rooms of Female-Headed Households, 2011

Districts	No exclusive Room	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms
Ambala	1.08	19.41	34.48	22.21	13.48	5.14	4.2
Bhiwani	1.08	17.93	33.09	22.72	14.24	5.99	4.96
Charkhi Dadri	1.08	17.93	33.09	22.72	14.24	5.99	4.96
Faridabad	2.21	29.89	35.41	16.56	9.72	3.02	3.19
Fatehabad	1.33	23	32.87	19.15	11.75	5.49	6.41
Gurgaon	0.96	21.33	32.8	21.31	13.19	5.21	5.2
Hisar	0.82	17.13	32.42	21.97	14.8	6.53	6.33
Jhajjar	1.14	16.03	36.54	24.83	13.56	4.77	3.15
Jind	1.58	21.89	38.02	20.06	11.4	3.97	3.08
Kaithal	1.94	27.41	39.38	17.23	8.94	2.85	2.26
Karnal	1.56	29.6	38.4	16.7	8.61	2.73	2.38
Kurukshetra	1.75	25.67	35.33	19.15	10.58	3.98	3.54
Mahendragarh	1.43	20.83	30.74	21.17	13.46	6.46	5.9
Mewat	4.4	46.74	31.02	10.05	4.75	1.61	1.43
Palwal	3.07	36.82	36.23	13.82	6.35	1.94	1.77
Panchkula	1.14	16.99	30.74	21.75	15.04	7.07	7.27
Panipat	1.26	24.82	37.76	18.4	10.89	3.88	3
Rewari	1.06	17.64	32.09	23.29	14.48	6.14	5.3
Rohtak	1.14	20.12	38.24	23.03	11.42	3.78	2.28
Sirsa	1.17	22.1	29.77	17.85	13.1	6.88	9.14
Sonipat	1.37	19.94	37.51	23.06	11.51	4.11	2.5
Yamuna Nagar	1.4	26.57	37.3	18.78	9.35	3.35	3.25
HARYANA	1.44	22.58	34.88	20.34	11.86	4.71	4.2

Source: Census of India, 2011.



Only 1.08 per cent of the families in the Ambala district lacked inclusive rooms, as in the case of Ambala. Comparatively, 34.48 per cent of homes have a two-room setup, compared to 19.41 per cent of households with a single room. It has been shown that 22.21 per cent of households in the three-room set-house category are in this group. On the other hand, 13.48 per cent of households in the Ambala district had a four-bedroom dwelling. As a consequence, we see that in the case of the five-room set house, only 5.14 per cent of the families have the five-room set, while only 4.20 per cent of the households in the Ambala district have a six-room house.

Only 1.40 per cent of the homes in the Yamuna Nagar district lacked inclusive rooms, according to statistics. On the other side, 25.67per cent of the families only have one room furnished, while 25.33per cent of the homes have two furnished rooms. When it comes to three-room set-houses, it has been shown that 37.30per cent of the households fall into this group. On the other side, 18.78per cent of households in Yamuna Nagar'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 per cent of the families have a five-room set, but only 3.25 per cent of the households in the Yamuna Nagar district have a six-room set.

Only 1.75 per cent of the houses in Kurukshetra district lacked inclusive rooms. On the other side, 25.67per cent of the families only have one room furnished, while 35.33per cent of the homes have two furnished rooms. It has been found that 19.15 per cent of households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other hand, 10.58 per cent 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 per cent of the families have a five-room set, but only 3.54 per cent of the households in Kurukshetra districts have a six-room house.

Just 1.94 per cent of families in the Kaithal area lacked inclusive rooms. In contrast, 27.41per cent of the families only had one room furnished, while 39.38per cent of the homes had two furnished rooms. There were 8.94per cent of households in the three-room set-house group, it was found. On the other side, in the district of Kaithal, 17.23per cent 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 per cent of the families have a five-room set, but in the Kaithal area, only 2.26 per cent of the households have a six-room set.



Only 1.56 per cent of the houses in the Karnal area did not have inclusive rooms. On the other side, 38.40 per cent of homes have a two-room setup, compared to 29.60 per cent of households with a single room. It has been noted that 16.70 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other side, 17.23 per cent 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 per cent of the families have a five-room set, while only 2.73 per cent 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.

Only 1.26 per cent of the families in Panipat district lacked inclusive rooms. However, just one room was furnished in 24.82 per cent of the homes, while two rooms were furnished in 37.76 per cent of the houses. It has been noted that 18.40 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house category fall into this group. On the other side, 10.89 per cent of households in Panipat's district have a four-room set of accommodations. In the instance of the five-room set dwellings, we see that only 3.88 per cent of the families have a five-room set, but only 3.00 per cent 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.

Only 1.37 per cent of the houses in Sonipat district lacked inclusive rooms. On the other side, 37.51 per cent of the homes have a two-room set-up, compared to 19.94 per cent of the families with a single room. It has been noted that 23.06 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house situation fell into this group. On the other side, in the district of Sonipat, 11.51 per cent of households had a four-bedroom house. In the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 4.11 per cent of the families have a five-room set, but there are only 2.50 per cent 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.

Only 1.58 per cent of the families in Jind district lacked inclusive rooms, according to statistics. However, just one room was furnished in 21.89 per cent of the homes, while two rooms were furnished in 38.02 per cent of the houses. It has been noted that 20.06 per cent of



the households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other hand, 11.40 per cent 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 per cent of the families have a five-room set, but in Jind district, only 3.08 per cent 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.

Only 1.17 per cent of the houses in the Fatehabad district lacked inclusive rooms, according to statistics. On the other side, 32.87 per cent of homes have two rooms set up, compared to 22.10 per cent of households with just one room. It has been found that 19.15 per cent of households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other side, in the district of Fatehabad, 11.75 per cent 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 per cent of the families have a five-room set, while only 6.41 per cent 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.

Only 1.17 per cent of the houses in Sirsa district did not have inclusive rooms. However, just one room was furnished in 22.10 per cent of the homes, while two rooms were furnished in 19.77 per cent of the houses. It has been noted that 17.85 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other hand, 13.10 per cent 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 per cent of the families in Sirsa district had a five-room set, compared to just 9.14 per cent 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.

Only 0.82 per cent of families in the Hisar area lacked inclusive rooms, according to statistics. On the other side, 32.42 per cent of homes have two rooms set up, compared to 17.13 per cent of households with just one room. In the instance of the three-room set-house, it was found that 21.97 per cent of the households fit into this group. On the other hand, 14.80 per cent 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 per cent of the households have a



five-room set, but only 6.33 per cent 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.

Only 1.08 per cent of the homes in the Bhiwani district lacked inclusive rooms. On the other side, 33.09 per cent of homes have two rooms set up, compared to 17.93 per cent of households with just one room. It has been noted that 22.72 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other side, 14.24 per cent 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 per cent of the families have five-room sets, while in the Bhiwani district, only 4.96 per cent 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.

Only 1.14 per cent of families in the Rohtak area did not have inclusive rooms. On the other side, 38.24 per cent of homes have a two-room setup, compared to 20.12 per cent of households with a single room. Twenty.03 per cent 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 per cent 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 per cent of the families in Rohtak district had a five-room set, compared to 2.28 per cent 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.

Only 1.14 per cent of the families in the Jhajjar district lacked inclusive rooms. On the other side, 16.03 per cent of families only had one room furnished, while 36.54 per cent of homes had two furnished rooms. In the instance of a three-room set-house, it was found that 24.83 per cent of the households fit this description. On the other side, 13.56 per cent 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 per cent of the families have a five-room set, while only 3.15 per cent 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.

Only 1.14 per cent of the homes in the Mahendergarh district lacked inclusive rooms, according to statistics. On the other side, 38.24 per cent of homes have a two-room setup, compared to 20.12 per cent of households with a single room. It has been noted that 20.03 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house category fall into this group. On the other hand, 11.42 per cent 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 per cent of the families have a five-room set, whilst in the Mahendergarh district, only 2.28 per cent 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.

Only 1.06 per cent of the families in the Rewari district lacked inclusive rooms. On the other side, 32.09 per cent of homes have two rooms set up, compared to 17.64 per cent of households with just one room. In the instance of a three-room set-house, it was found that 23.29 per cent of the households fit this description. On the other side, 14.48 per cent of the families in the Rewari district had a four-bedroom house. As a consequence, we see that in the case of the five-room set house, only 6.14 per cent of the families have the five-room set, while only 5.30 per cent of the households in the Rewari district have a six-room house. It follows that the number of rooms that the households in the Rewari area of Haryana owned varied considerably.

Only 0.96 per cent of the houses in the Gurugram area lacked inclusive rooms, according to statistics. However, just one room was furnished in 21.33 per cent of the homes, while two rooms were furnished in 32.80 per cent of the houses. It has been noted that 31.21 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house scenario fell into this category. On the other side, 13.19 per cent of households in the Gurugram district had a four-room dwelling. As a consequence, in the instance of the five-room set house, we see that only 5.21 per cent of the families in the Gurugram district have a five-room set, compared to just 5.20 per cent of the households with a six-room house. As a result, it is clear that the number of rooms that the households in the Gurugram district of Haryana had varied considerably.



Only 4.40 per cent of the houses in the Mewat area did not have inclusive rooms. In contrast, 46.74 per cent of families only have one room furnished, while 31.02 per cent of households have two furnished rooms. It has been shown that 10.05 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house category fit this description. On the other side, in district Mewat, 4.75 per cent of households had a four-room set of accommodations. As a consequence, in the example of the five-room set house, we see that only 1.61 per cent of the families have a five-room set, while in the Mewat area, only 1.43 per cent of the households have a six-room set. As a result, it is clear that the number of rooms that the households in the Haryana district of Mewat had varied considerably.

Only 2.21 per cent of the houses in the Faridabad area lacked inclusive rooms, according to statistics. On the other side, 35.41 per cent of homes have a two-room setup, compared to 29.89 per cent of households with a single room. It has been found that 16.56 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house category fit into this group. On the other side, 9.72 per cent of households in the district of Faridabad had a four-bedroom house. In the example of the five-room set house, we see that only 3.02 per cent of the families have the five-room set, but only 3.19 per cent of the households in the Faridabad district have a six-room house. Therefore, it is evident that the number of rooms that households had varied significantly throughout the Faridabad area of Haryana.

Only 3.07 per cent of the homes in Palwal district lacked inclusive rooms. On the other side, 36.82 per cent of families only have one room furnished, compared to 36.23 per cent of homes with two furnished rooms. 13.82 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house category, it has been found, fall into this group. On the other side, 6.35 per cent of households in Palwal district have a four-room set of accommodations. In the example of the five-room set house, we see that just 1.94 per cent of the households have a five-room set, but only 1.77 per cent of the households in Palwal district have a six-room set. It follows that the number of rooms that the households in the Palwal area of Haryana possessed varied significantly.

A very high level of the number of no exclusive rooms in female-headed homes in the rural parts of Haryana can be seen in worked up tabular numbers that demonstrate that there were only two districts, which include Mewat and Palwal. Only one district—Faridabad—fits into



the top category when it comes to districts. Likewise, there were four districts in the moderate category: Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, and Kurukshetra. Panchkula, Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Sonipat, Rohtak, and Jhajjar were the nine districts that made up the low category. Last but not least, there were five districts in the extremely poor category: Hissar, Gurugram, Rewari, Mahendergarh, and Bhiwani. It follows that each group, which was defined as having no separate rooms in female-headed families in rural Haryana, has seen substantial variation.

Considering the six districts Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Kaithal, Faridabad, Mewat, and Palwal, as well as the worked-out tabular data that depict them, we can see the extremely high proportion of one-room houses in Haryana's rural areas. Only two districts, Kurukshetra and Panipat, fall into the upper category when it comes to districts. Similar to the severe category, the intermediate category included six districts: Gurugram, Rohtak, Jind, Fatehabad, Sirsa, and Mahendergarh. There were five districts in the low category: Ambala, Rewari, Hisar, Bhiwani, and Sonipat. Last but not least, Jhajjar and Panchkula were the only two districts in the extremely low category. It follows that each group, as categorised for one room in female-headed families in rural Haryana, has seen substantial variation.

Taking this into consideration, I calculated tabular data that reveals there were 9 districts, including Palwal, Jhajjar, Rohtak, and Sonipat. Panipat, Kaithal, Karnal, Jind, and Yamuna Nagar. Show a very high level of the number of two-room families with female heads in Haryana's rural districts. There are just three districts that fit into the high category in this case: Ambala, Kurukshetra, and Faridabad. Similarly, there were five districts in the moderate category: Fatehabad, Hisar, Bhiwani, Gurugram, and Rewari. Mahendergarh, Mewat, and Panchkula were the three districts in the low category. Sirsa was the lone district in the extremely low category. It follows that each group, as classified for two rooms in female-headed families in rural Haryana, has seen substantial variation.

The frequency of three-room families with female heads 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: Yamuna Nagar, 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.

Keeping in mind, calculated data suggest that there was just one district, Panchkula, that exhibits the extremely high level of the number of four rooms in homes with female heads in the rural parts of Haryana. A total of 8 districts, including Sirsa, Hisar, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Jhajjar, Rewari, Gurugram, and Ambala, fall into the high category. The same was true for the eight districts that made up the moderate category: Fatehabad, Jind, Panipat, Sonipat, Rohtak, Faridabad, Yamuna Nagar, 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 is clear from this that there has been a lot of variation in each group, which was categorised for homes with four rooms and female heads in rural Haryana.

Keeping in mind, calculated tabular numbers reveal that there were five districts, including Sirsa, Hisar, Mahendergarh, Rewari, and Panchkula, which demonstrate the extremely high level of the number of the five-room houses in the rural parts of Haryana. There are four districts that fall into the high category in the case of Ambala, Fatehabad, Gurugram, and Bhiwani. 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, Faridabad, Panipat, Rohtak, Yamuna Nagar, 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.

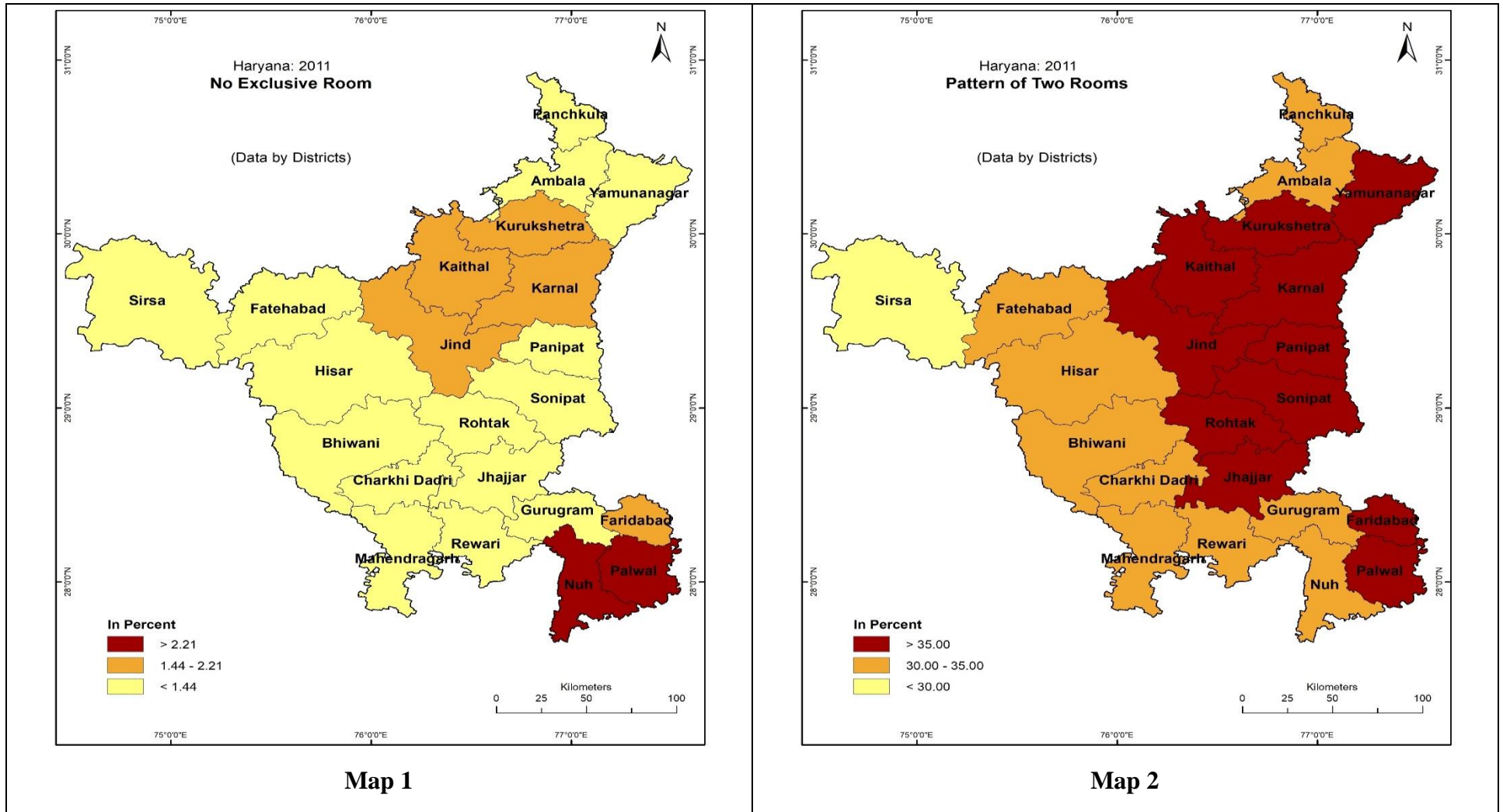
Taking into account the tabular data, it can be seen that five districts, including Sirsa, Hisar, Mahendergarh, Rewari, and Panchkula, have a disproportionately high number of homes with six or more rooms that are headed by women. Two districts, namely Bhiwani and Ambala, fall into the high category in the case of the high category. Likewise, there were 5 districts in the moderate category: Jind, Kurukshetra, Yamuna Nagar, Faridabad, and Jhajjar. There were five districts in the low category: Kaithal, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, and Rohtak. Last but not

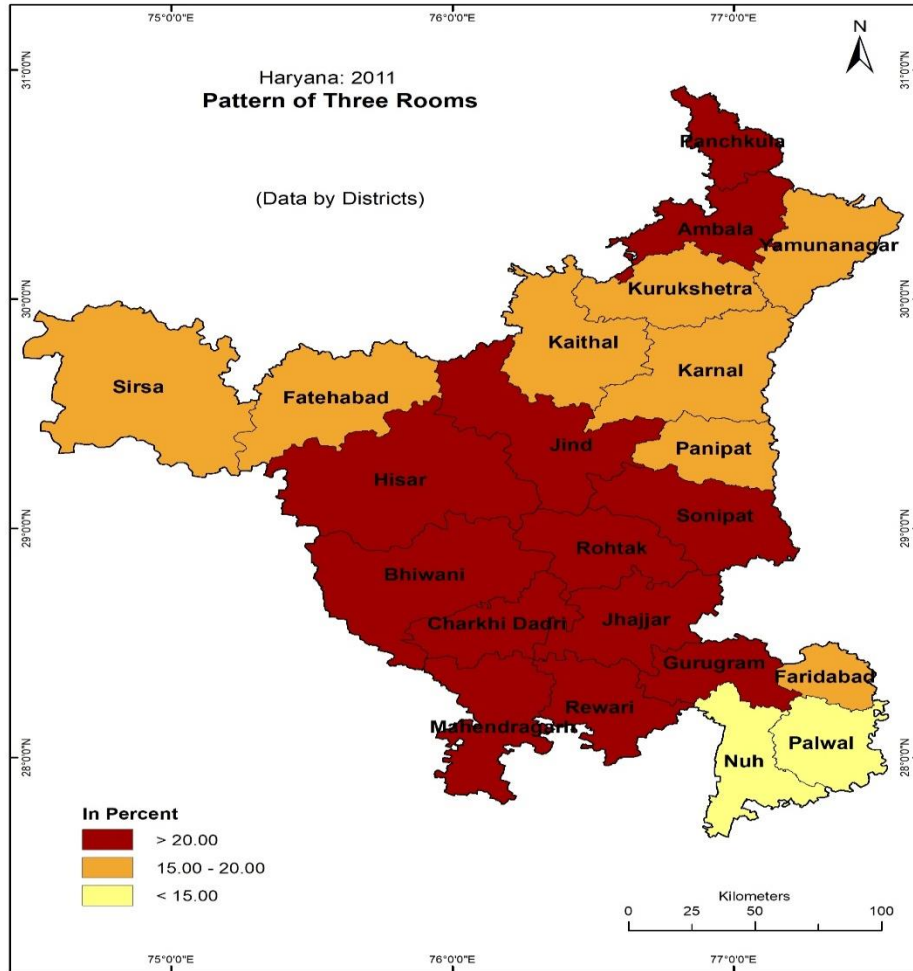


least, Mewat and Palwal were the only districts in the extremely low category. It is clear that there has been a lot of variation in each group, which is categorised for homes with six or more rooms that are headed by women in rural Haryana. In the rural districts of Haryana, the distributional pattern of the numerical strength of the various rooms reveals a regional imbalance under several categories, under the female head.

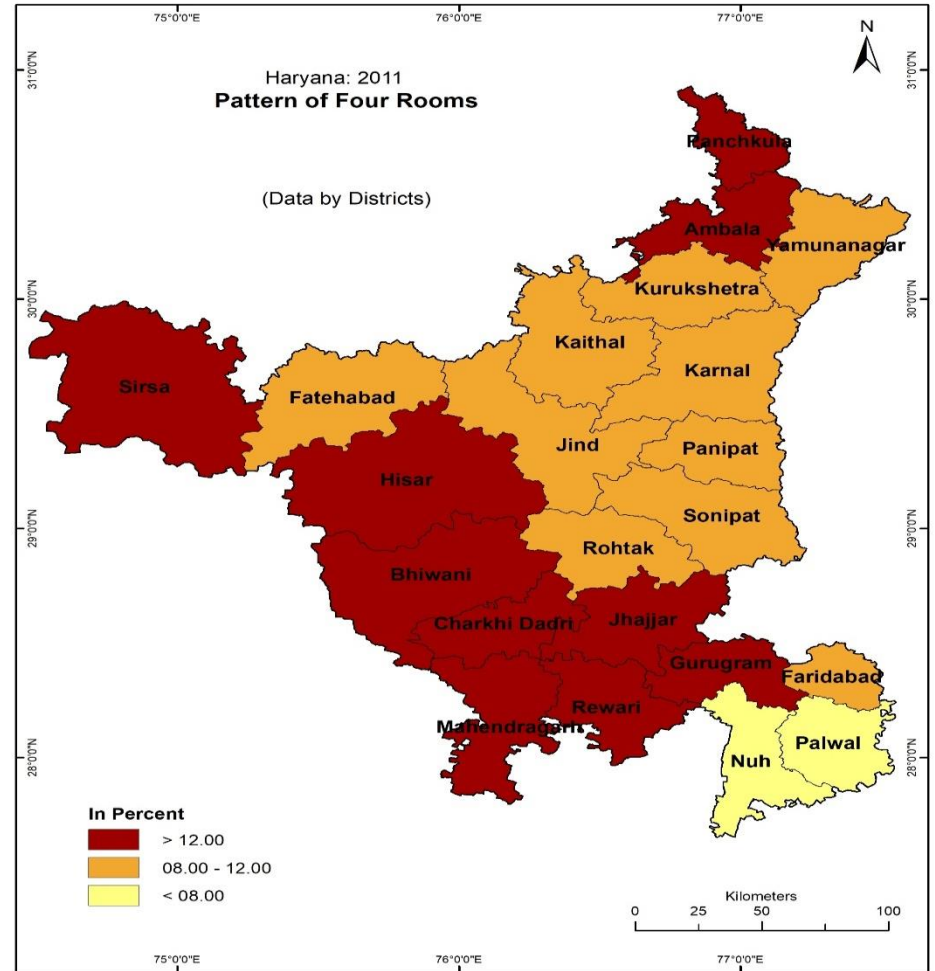
Conclusion

The same goes for the middling group, which included Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, and Kurukshetra. In the low category, there were nine districts: Panchkula, Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Sonapat, Rohtak, and Jhajjar. Palwal, Karnal, and Kaithal were the three districts that fell into the low category. Lastly, but certainly not least, Mewat was the only district to fall into the extremely poor category. Calculated tabular statistics show that there was just one district, Jhajjar, and that the prevalence of three-room homes with female heads is fairly high in rural Haryana. In the Mewat region, inclusive rooms were present in only 4.40 per cent of homes. In comparison, 31.02 per cent of households have two furnished rooms, while 46.74 per cent of families only have one. According to data, this was true for 10.5 per cent of the households in the three-room set-house group. The tabular data reveals those five districts Sisra, Hisar, Mahendergarh, Rewari, and Panchkula—have an abnormally high proportion of residences with six or more rooms that are headed by women.

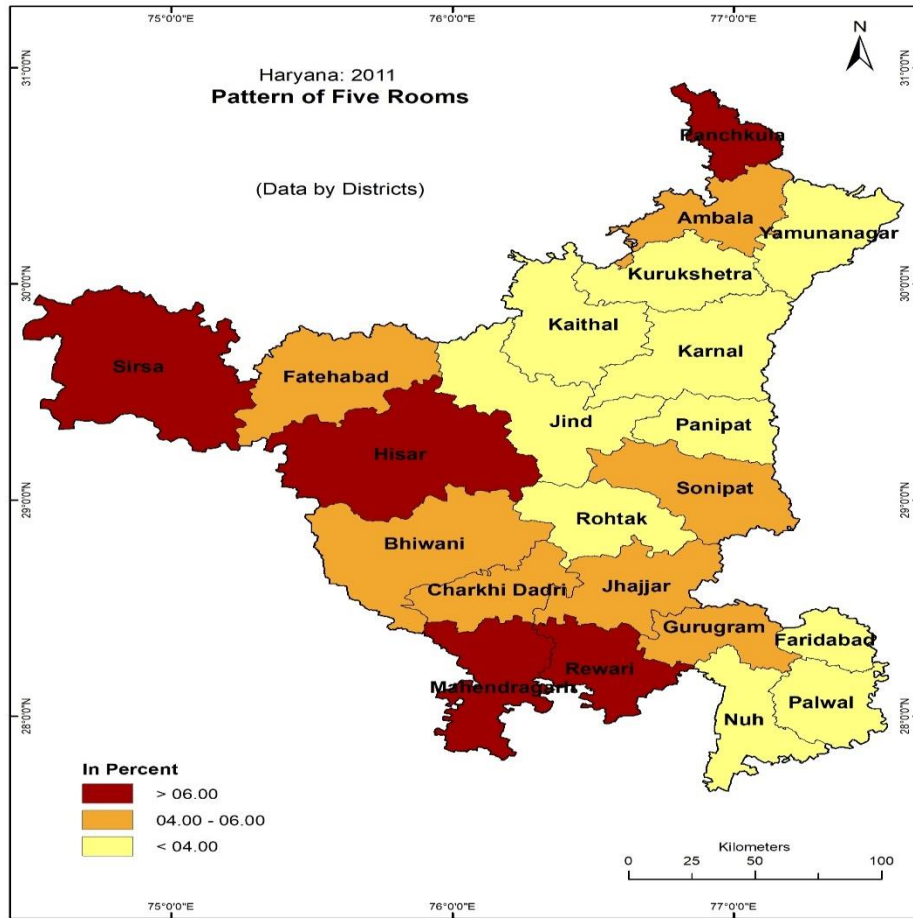




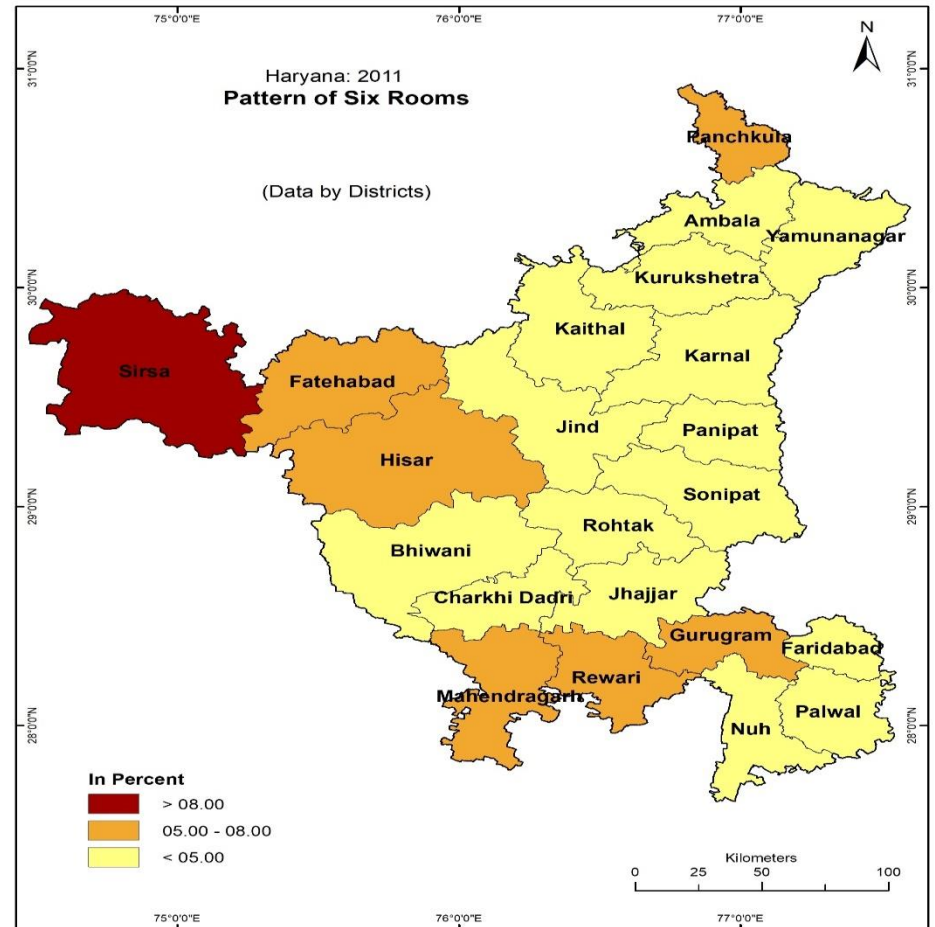
Map 3



Map 4



Map 5



Map 6



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