



REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE QUALITY OF LIVING SPACE IN GUJARAT, PUNJAB, UTTAR 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 Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar 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 Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in extremely depressing living conditions.

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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 Objectives

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

- (i) To examine the regional variations in the quality of living space in Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana based on representative indicators.
- (ii) Find out the links and causes of these differences and to differentiate geographical areas. (ii) To provide a spatial perspective to this effect on rural-urban differences, caste differences, poverty ratio and intrastate dissimilarities;

Study area

For the present study we have taken Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. Area covered by the states: Haryana - 44,212 km² , Punjab - 50,362 Km² , Uttar Pardesh - 243,286 Km² , Gujarat - 196,024 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 co-efficient 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 Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. GIS programming 'Arc view' has been utilized for this purpose.

Spatial disparities in the quality of living space in Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar 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.

Gujarat has 80.62 percent of the population living in homes with separate bathrooms in urban areas and 31.36 percent living in houses with separate bathrooms in rural regions, resulting in a Rural-Urban disparity of 49.26 percent households living in houses with separate bathrooms in the state. The north-eastern tribal districts, as well as the chilly desert portions of Jammu and Kashmir. The disparity is greater in semi-arid parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and the inner peninsula, as well as tribal communities in central India. Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are in the west, while Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are in the south. Gujarat the state has 80.55 percent of the population living in homes with toilets in urban regions and 21.65 percent of the population living in houses with toilets in rural areas, resulting in a Rural-Urban disparity of 58.89 percent households living in houses with toilets.

Table: Percentage Distribution of Households by habitable condition of house

States	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Gujarat	67.26	31.21	1.54
Haryana	53.67	41.89	4.45
Punjab	49.87	43.48	6.65
Uttar Pradesh	42.84	50.56	6.59

Source: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011.

Housing space and the quantity of separate rooms are essential characteristics that play an important part in the personal grooming of the residents. Uttar Pradesh has a strong presence in all three rooms, but Chandigarh, along with Haryana and Gujarat, has a strong presence in the owned category. As a result, the housing situation in UT is far superior than that of states such as UP, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh. Gujarat scores high in terms of livability. There are several reasons to make Gujarat a prosperous and illuminating inheritance state. It boasts an international ambiance without the hassles, Brobdingnagian recreational activities, a reasonable cost of living, magnificent food, and enlightened quality. Gujarat is located in North-West India, surrounded by large rivers. It also has Brobdingnagian-style living habitats. It is primarily an arts and crafts centre. Gujarat is also known as the "Heaven on



Earth." Raise anybody anywhere in the globe, and Gujarat is the most well-liked destination. It's also known as the Land of Legends, a place where people can find peace of mind. They are also non-sectarian in terms of board peace. Individuals are forward-thinking, friendly, and kind. They have a kind and open demeanour, as well as human characteristics. Gujaratis were discovered to be the most plentiful and trustworthy. This state also received a bequest for Overall Quality of Life within all restrictions, as well as for Quality of Town and Governance. Surat was named one of the best cities in India for Quality of Life and Governance, while Ahmedabad came in third place. Gujarat has received a number of international and national accolades for exceptional administration during the last decade. Gujaratis are moderately happy with their overall life satisfaction. Gender differences in perceived quality of life are unrelated. The perceived quality of life is not related to age groupings. Individuals' perceived quality of life is unrelated to their educational background. Marital status influences perceived quality of life. Married people are happier than unmarried people. Individuals' income levels are related to their perceived quality of life. In PQOL, higher and medium income groups are reported to be more pleased than lower income groups. Perceived quality of life is unrelated to geographical areas of Gujarat such as Central Gujarat, South Gujarat, Saurashtra, and North Gujarat. Perceived quality of life does not differ between urban and rural areas of Gujarat.

People's living conditions are reflected in the quality of their living space. The purpose of this study was to assess the quality of living spaces in north western Indian states using eight broad indicators such as housing condition, room availability, kitchen within the house, bathroom facility, access to toilet within the house, tap water within the house, electricity for lighting, and LPG for cooking. In northern India, it has been discovered that Delhi and Chandigarh have better living space quality, whereas Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat are the lowest performing states in terms of living space quality. These states, according to the research, should devote special attention to these domestic amenities in order to improve the quality of living environments.

Punjab, a province in north-western India that borders Pakistan, stretches from 29 degrees 32 to 32 degrees 32 north and 73 degrees 55 to 76 degrees 50 east. It is bordered on the north by the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir, on the east by the hilly state of Himachal Pradesh, and on the south by the states of Haryana and Rajasthan. It is one of India's smallest states, with a geographical area of 50362 square kilometres. The state is divided into three socio-cultural regions: Majha, which is land between the rivers Ravi and Beas; Doaba, which is land between the rivers Satluj and Beas; and Malwa, which is area south of the river Satluj. The current research area is in the Malwa region, south of the Satluj River. The study is limited to the Ludhiana District's urban and rural areas. The most populated area in Ludhiana is optimal for data collection when it comes to measuring household poverty in urban and rural areas. Ludhiana is the largest city north of Delhi, with a city and a municipal corporation in the Ludhiana District in the Indian state of Punjab. Males dominated as household heads in both areas. In rural areas, the majority of homes belong to the Sikh community, whilst in urban areas, the majority of houses belong to the Hindu group. In rural areas, the majority of homes were general cast, while in urban areas, the majority of households were schedule cast. In both the rural and urban areas of Ludhiana, the majority of household heads have completed matriculation. The majority of rural households have family incomes ranging from Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000, whereas the majority of urban households have family incomes ranging from Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000. Pucca houses are found in the majority of families. All households are concerned about the nuclear family. The word "basic amenities" refers to the availability of safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, and electricity, as well as other fundamental services provided by India's government and non-government agencies to households. The economic background and development play a key role



in determining these household amenities. Access to piped water and the use of kerosene or Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking reduces the time women used to spend collecting water and doing household activities, new fuels and improved stoves provide a cleaner environment, clean water and proper sanitation facilities helps in decreasing gastro-intestinal and various hazardous diseases, and access to piped water and proper sanitation facilities assists in decreasing gastro-intestinal and various hazardous diseases. Safe drinking water has been emphasised all over the world as a basic requirement for survival and relief from a variety of diseases. Both the census and the NSSO have yielded two sorts of information about access to safe drinking water. Only 46.6 percent of households have access to drinking water "inside the premises," 35.8% have access "near the premises," and 17.6 percent have access "out from the premises," according to the 2011 census. According to the current study, 92 percent of urban households have piped water, whereas 82 percent of rural families rely on tube wells and boreholes for their primary source of water. Pipe water/Tube well or borehole was the primary source of water for 88 percent of Sikh households and 76 percent of Hindu households. Individuals who live in Pucca houses in rural (71%) and urban (66%) used Pipe water/Tube well or borehole up to matric level of education in both areas, social group, General (53%) and SC (46%) in both areas, nuclear family in rural (62%) and urban (89%), nuclear family in rural (62%) and urban (89%), individuals who live in rural (71%) and urban (66%) used Pipe water/Tube well or borehole.

Electricity is regarded a necessary household infrastructure that has an impact on family members' quality of life. According to the 2011 census, two-thirds of households in the United States have access to electricity, with a moderate ruralurban split (55.3 percent vs. 92.7 percent). Electricity was reported as the predominant source of power in both rural and urban families, with only 2% of rural households reporting kerosene lamps as a source of electricity. Electricity was identified as the primary source of electricity in both communities. Electricity was identified as the primary source of electricity in both communities. In rural and urban areas, the majority of Sikh households and 79 percent of Hindu households have matric level education, social group, General (53 percent) and SC (49 percent), nuclear family in rural (67 percent) and urban (91 percent), rural pucca house (69 percent) and urban pucca house (69 percent), and household family size 4-6 members in rural (47 percent) and urban (68 percent) have electricity as the main source of light. The needs for cooling, heating, hot water supply, lighting, and the use of electrical equipment are the primary factors of energy use in households. Lighting and electrical appliance energy consumption has increased the most in recent years, owing to changes in lifestyle and the availability of, and access to, contemporary residential appliances and equipment. According to the report, LPG is used by the majority of urban families (53%) while firewood is used by the majority of rural households (28%) and urban households (9%). In India, having access to a toilet is one of the most important aspects of sanitation, which is an important part of public hygiene and health. It leads to a cleaner and healthier environment, as well as social and economic progress. Improved latrines (Flush and Pit) were found to be the primary source of toilet in 90% of rural homes and 98 percent of urban households, according to the study. In the current study, 84 percent of Sikh households and 78 percent of Hindu households, have completed matriculation and have a level of education in rural and urban areas, social groups; general and SC , nuclear family in rural and urban , individuals who live in pucca houses in rural and urban , and have a household family size of 4-6 members in rural (42 percent) and household family size 1-3 members in urban (90 percent).

Access to power, a safe water supply, and the quality of cooking fuels are all important elements in determining the quality of life for ordinary people. The quantity of household assets and the availability of these services varies greatly across the country. All of these services and assets are intimately linked to household income. Because they live in wealthier states and regions, upper-income people have better access to quality home fuels, reliable power, and tap water. While access to services has increased, with



significant progress in some areas (for example, rural electrification) and slow progress in others (for example, water supply and sanitation), quality and reliability emerge as the most important considerations in our water and electricity supply analysis. It's fairly uncommon for family members to get up in the middle of the night, when the water supply is accessible, and fill water storage containers for usage during the day. It's also not uncommon for sudden power disruptions to throw off the daily routine. In both rural and urban locations, there are significant differences in the availability of housing and household facilities. It could be because of the growth of an industrial belt along the National Highway, which runs through these districts. A huge portion of Indian homes still lacks the basic amenities required for a good quality of life. Furthermore, the situation in rural areas is significantly worse. In the case of the current study, differences in basic amenities in urban and rural areas are not as terrible as they appear to be in order to take essential action.

Uttar Pradesh (UP) is one of India's largest and poorest states, having a diversified population. Despite having multiple prime ministers representing the state in Parliament, UP has suffered from regional imbalances and inequity. Even after more than six decades of independence, parts of this state's regions are still highly backward and home to the country's biggest proportion of destitute people. Intra-regional differences, and their cumulative effects on living conditions and governance, pose huge challenges. The resource base, levels of technical applications, and economic linkages and their related superstructure in a given period and space are all essential factors of development. For historical reasons, variations in these factors have not been uniform over the world, and horizontal and vertical disparities in resources, production relations, and productive forces, as well as hegemonic roles, were unavoidable repercussions. Dominance and subordination had a substantial impact on an economy's regional position and its consequences for quality of life.

Basic utilities such as safe drinking water and sanitation are not only vital indicators of a household's socioeconomic position, but also a critical component of people's health. Inadequate and poor-quality drinking water has led to an increase in illness and mortality, as well as increased health-care expenses, worker productivity, and school enrolment. The Joint Monitoring Program has created a set of criteria for improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities that are diverse within and between countries and regions. In addition to water piped (into the residence, yard, or plot), improved sources of drinking water include water from a public tap or standpipe, a tube well or borehole, a protected dug well, or a protected spring, and rainwater. Flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet are all part of an enhanced sanitation facility. The method's main flaw is that it assumes that households would acquire enough water from these sources to meet their demands. Water supply is a state affair, with the Union Government only responsible for defining water quality standards; however, the State Government is responsible for establishing departments or special agencies to deliver residential water to both urban and rural areas. These state government entities are also in charge of monitoring the water supply quality.

Table: Rural-Urban Poverty, SD and CV of Divisions of Uttar Pradesh

Mandal	Rural			Urban		
	Poverty	SD	CV%	Poverty	SD	CV%
Saharanpur	14.93	35.64	238.71	39.3	48.84	124.27
Moradabad	16.05	36.71	228.72	42.98	49.5	115.17
Meerut	9.99	29.99	300.2	27.12	44.46	163.94
Agra	18.85	39.11	207.48	47.38	49.93	105.38



Bareilly	40.01	48.99	122.44	63.89	48.03	75.18
Lucknow	28.01	44.91	160.34	52.88	49.92	94.4
Kanpur	25.85	43.78	169.36	51.4	49.98	97.24
Jhansi	3.75	19	506.67	17.07	37.62	220.39
Chitrakootdham	28.41	45.1	158.75	55.13	49.74	90.22
Allahabad	31.12	46.3	148.78	61.42	48.68	79.26
Faizabad	26.28	44.02	167.5	54.96	49.75	90.52
Devipatan	31.32	46.38	148.08	62.97	48.29	76.69
Basti	40.65	49.12	120.84	63.53	48.14	75.78
Gorakhpur	36.6	48.17	131.61	63.49	48.14	75.82
Azamgarh	51.45	49.98	97.14	78.44	41.12	52.42
Varanasi	23.5	42.4	180.43	55.3	49.72	89.91
Vindhyachal	54.14	49.83	92.04	77.74	41.6	53.51

Source: Calculated by Author From 61st Round of NSS Data

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country, with 628 municipalities and the country's largest urban system. It is, nonetheless, ranked 18th in terms of urbanisation. The state's urbanisation process has favoured the growth of larger cities. The pattern of drinking water from diverse sources in the urban sector differs significantly from that in rural Uttar Pradesh and India. There has been a gradual increase in the share of both 'tap' and 'tube well/handpump' sources across India, with a corresponding fall in the share of 'well'. In Uttar Pradesh, the percentage of 'tap' as a primary supply of drinking water has decreased from 5.5 percent in 1998-99 to 2% in 2005-06. In Uttar Pradesh, a huge number of rural households rely on their own private tubewells and handpumps for drinking water. It has been noted that the provision of basic essentials is skewed toward cities. There is no exemption when it comes to drinking water. Both piped water and tubewell/handpump are the most common sources of drinking water in India. In practically all of Uttar Pradesh's cities and towns, many homes do not have access to running water. About 83 percent of houses get their drinking water from their own private tubewells and pumps. The percentage of both the sources 'tap' and 'tubewell/handpump' has gradually increased across India, although the pattern is different in Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, the share of 'tubewell/handpump' has climbed from almost 72 to 83 percent, while the share of 'tap' has declined from about 13 to 10%. The reasons for this are population pressure, resource endowment, a lack of infrastructure, and the Uttar Pradesh government's poor expenditure on the water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector. It is apparent that in Uttar Pradesh, revenue allocation to WSS has slowed in the first decade of the twenty-first century. WSS accounts for between 1.2 to 5.8% of Uttar Pradesh's social sector spending.

The state's rising urbanisation trends demand a two-pronged strategy for balanced regional urban development, namely, improved management of large cities and encouraging planned growth of small and medium towns. "Water for drinking and residential use is the highest priority for allocating the state's water resource," according to the Uttar Pradesh State Water Policy, published in 1999. Up to 2025, the state must provide adequate drinking water to the entire population (both people and cattle) in both urban and rural locations. Sanitation facilities for the entire population in urban areas and for the majority of the population in rural areas should also be delivered.

In comparison to the rest of India, Uttar Pradesh has substantially lower toilet coverage in both rural and urban regions. In India, over 50% of families have access to a toilet, however in Uttar Pradesh, just about 35% of households have access to a toilet. In Uttar Pradesh, there are significant differences in access to toilet facilities between urban and rural areas. In metropolitan regions, around 85% of

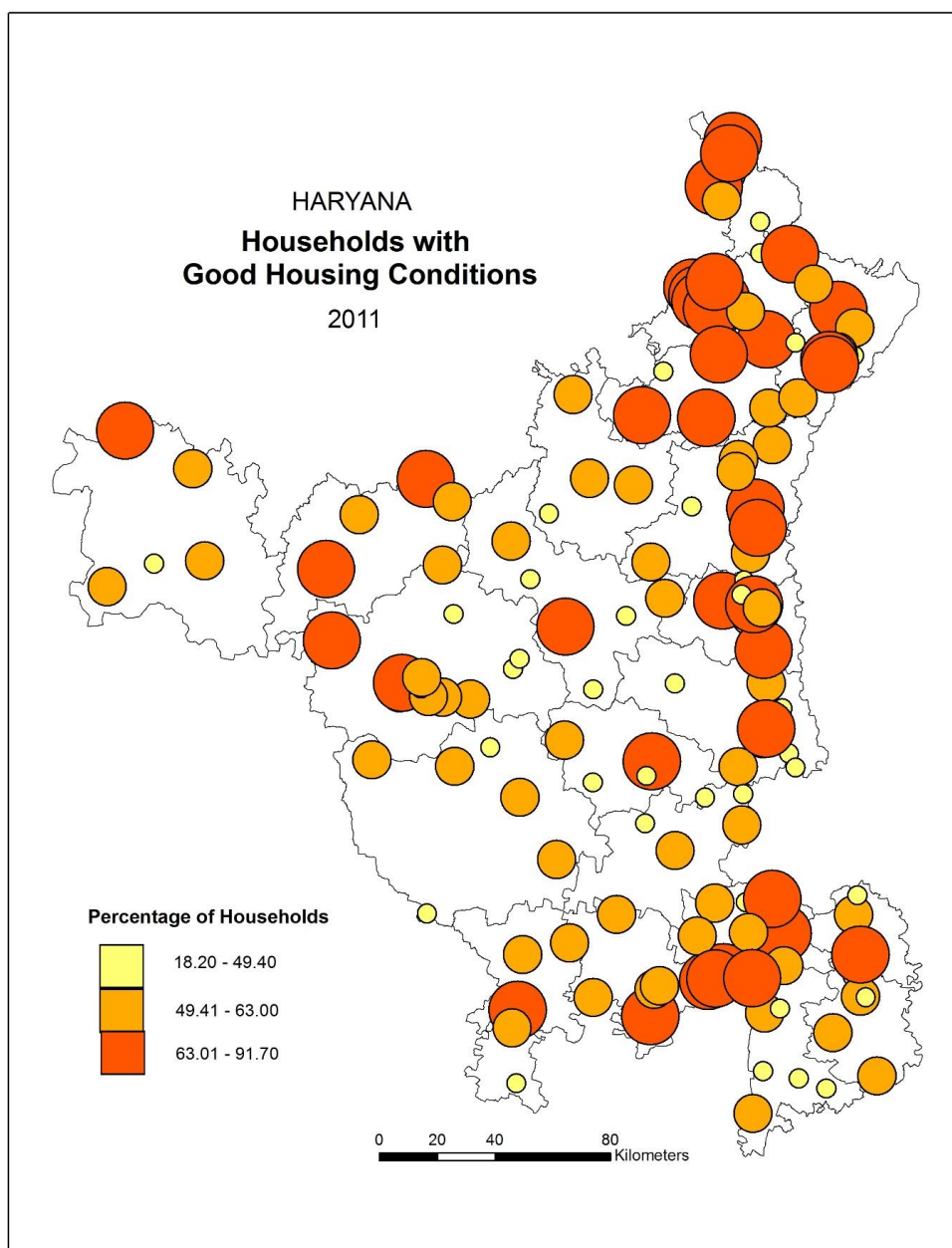


households have access to a toilet; while, in rural areas, just 20% of families have access to a toilet. The majority of rural residents believe that having and using a toilet is a luxury rather than a need. In many sections of the state, especially in rural areas, open defecation is still the norm. Open defecation remains a major source of concern. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in northern India. It is one of India's largest and poorest states, having a diversified population. Different sorts of inequality have afflicted Uttar Pradesh, one of which is regional disparity. The state is divided into four regions: the Eastern area, the Western region, the Central region, and in the Bundelkhand region. In terms of economic development, the Western area is the most developed, with higher levels of urbanisation, better infrastructure, higher agricultural output, higher per capita income levels (18,959 in 2006-07 at current prices), and lower poverty levels. Ghazipur, Ballia, Deoria, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Bahraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Rae Bareilly, Fatehpur, Sitapur, and Unnao are part of a huge contiguous territory that stretches from the state's eastern to central regions. In western Uttar Pradesh, the districts of Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshaher, JyotibaPhule Nagar, Badaun, and Farrukhabad form a tiny semicircular regional pattern; in the southern portion of the state, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Kanpur Dehat form a short linear region. Baghpat, Mathura, Firozabad, Pilibhit, and Mirzapur, on the other hand, do not comprise a region. In 26 districts, there is a low level of improved sanitation. Mahamaya Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Eta, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kannauj, and Auraiya form a long contiguous band in the south western part of the state. Lalitpur, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, and Pratapgarh are the districts that make up a linear strip in the state's south east corner. Shrawasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, Gonda, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, and Faizabad form an area that stretches from south west to south east. Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sonbhadra, and Mau are three other districts that are sparsely spread and do not form a cohesive territory. There are 20 districts that fall within the "high availability of unimproved sanitation" category. Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Badaun, and Aligarh are among the districts in western Uttar Pradesh where this group may be found. Five districts in Uttar Pradesh make up another visible region in this grade. Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, and Kanpur Nagar are the districts under question. Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Allahabad, and Sultanpur all have high levels of unimproved sanitation, forming an extended belt in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Agra is the only district in the country that is not part.

Haryana: Households with good housing conditions

Good housing condition facilitate the provision of all basic facilities, can be better maintained and provide better protection from rain, storm and other such weather phenomena. Fig. of Haryana shows that the percentage of good housing condition is better in Eastern Haryana rather than South western and middle Haryana.

Overall, the percentage of household living in good housing condition is found to be high in economically developed areas. The proportion of such households is less than 40 due to economic reason.



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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