

## PRESENT STATUS OF RURAL HOUSING IN RAJASTHAN

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### ABSTRACT

*Housing is one of the basic needs of mankind in terms of safety, security, self esteem, social status, cultural identity, satisfaction and achievement. In fact housing can be approached from three angles, as a basic need, as a Welfare good and as an economic factor. If we regard housing as a basic human need, it has to be linked to the basic right of an individual to own a house and a process has to be established to make this available to him. As a welfare good, housing has an important role in improved health. From the economic point of view, housing is the largest segment in the construction sector. It has a direct impact on the economy in terms of demand for labour, materials and other inputs. Good housing can lead to better health, environment and quality of human capitals, which improves the earning power of the people.*

**KEYWORDS:** Security, Self Esteem, Social Status, Cultural Identity, Satisfaction, Achievement, Environment.

### Introduction

The condition of rural communities in Rajasthan is best configured through an analysis of data pertaining to quality of existing rural housing. The 2001 census indicates that about 37% of the total 71 lakh rural households remain in one room tenements, 30% in two room houses and rest in three rooms or more. Thus, it present that more than 2/3 rural households have one room or two rooms accommodation in their residential houses. In terms of roof type, the percentage of houses having grass, straw, thatch, slate, tiles, mud and unburnt bricks is about 44%. Apart from this, in terms of quality of walling, 38% of the total households have grass, straw and mud. The type of structure of rural residential houses also narrates the worse position of rural housing in the state. 57% rural houses were permanent houses with wall made of stone or concrete, bricks and roof can be made of tiles, slates, G.I. Matel, Asbestos sheets, bricks, stone or concrete and rest 43% houses were temporary or Kutcha or unserviceable kutcha in the State. The 2001 census revealed that nearly 40% of rural married couples were not having any independent sleeping rooms. It also indicates the worst position of rural housing in Rajasthan. The dimensions and problems of rural housing need to be viewed in the overall environment of human settlement. The physical dwelling unit is not the sole element of housing, equally important is the provision of basic services like electricity, toilet facility, potable water, sanitation etc. Keeping in mind the above description, this chapter includes the physical characteristics of rural housing as well as house amenities in rural areas of the state. The chapter includes the forth-coming sub chapters to present the actual status of rural housing in Rajasthan.

### Objectives of the Paper

The paper seeks to provide more information about:

- Present situation of rural housing in Rajasthan
- Ownership status of rural housing in Rajasthan
- District wise variations in number of houses and their uses
- Status of houses owned by married couples (district wise variations)

### Research Methodology

The present paper is based on secondary data. The results have been derived from average, percentage, time series and correlation methods. In 2011, there were 6.86 crore people living in the state of Rajasthan. Among them, 5.15 crore people (75.1%) lived in rural areas and near to 40% of them lived below the poverty line. There were 71,56,703 rural households out of 93,42,294 total number of households in Rajasthan and average rural household size was 6.13.

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## District-Wise Total/Rural Number of Census Houses and their uses in Rajasthan

Table 1: District wise Total/Rural Number of Census Houses and Their Uses in Rajasthan

S.No.	Area Name	Total/Rural	Total Number of Census Houses	Total Number of Vacant Houses	Total Number of Occupied Houses	Occupied Census houses used as									
						Residence	Residence-cum-other use	Shop, Office	School, College etc	Hotel, Lodge, Guest House etc	Hospital, Dispensary etc	Factory Workshop	Place of Worship	Other non residential use	
1	Ganganagar	Total	394559	37959	356600	275382	10918	27735	2692	591	1115	3846	3582	30739	
		Rural	278644	26835	251809	202147	8004	8230	2243	262	678	1693	3096	25456	
2	Hanumangarh	Total	324701	28245	296456	231743	8685	18790	1854	507	799	3000	2294	28784	
		Rural	247301	19219	228082	184018	6789	6981	1530	276	519	1140	1890	24939	
3	Bikaner	Total	336854	46581	290273	234825	6983	22577	2023	1058	704	2586	3626	15891	
		Rural	207371	29184	178187	147714	3135	9104	1489	796	483	920	2688	11858	
4	Churu	Total	374340	29953	344387	281632	6311	23967	2318	1070	823	2310	4062	21894	
		Rural	257291	16697	240594	205541	3918	7763	1752	657	559	790	3040	16574	
5	Jhunjhunu	Total	452177	45835	406342	293000	6058	30911	3302	1447	1126	3936	4266	62296	
		Rural	353524	31365	322159	237152	4638	15265	2725	1092	886	2148	3331	54922	
6	Alwar	Total	714884	45479	669405	444487	9420	46214	4549	1406	1574	7411	8276	146068	
		Rural	596402	31088	565314	372328	8260	27043	3971	1124	1288	4719	7211	139370	
7	Bharatpur	Total	448484	18265	430219	300128	9997	27173	2856	787	936	2974	4378	80990	
		Rural	350335	9901	340434	238394	7409	10942	2392	544	697	1436	3395	75225	
8	Dholpur	Total	195434	9464	185970	136424	3704	11028	1319	224	401	1728	1942	29200	
		Rural	155964	5762	150202	110443	3268	5131	1134	146	278	1037	1579	27186	
9	Karauli	Total	249451	14157	235294	170149	9087	13643	1767	430	459	1475	3685	34599	
		Rural	211255	11030	200225	145792	8355	6927	1598	436	392	912	3251	32652	
10	Sawai Madhopur	Total	250806	16235	234571	169165	6392	14688	1621	351	467	1319	3992	36576	
		Rural	200068	10876	1891925	136510	4800	7473	1395	239	374	841	3492	34068	
11	Dausa	Total	285166	17993	267173	184500	5207	18516	2051	577	646	1865	4885	48926	
		Rural	248624	13480	235144	164661	4117	10832	1870	490	543	1319	4437	46875	
12	Jaipur	Total	1134479	105828	1028651	746885	26232	113772	6714	2331	2881	13655	15122	101059	
		Rural	532767	36222	496545	354545	9339	29361	4331	1113	1410	4262	10580	81604	
13	Sikar	Total	486121	45956	440165	321177	8528	38228	3425	1280	1159	4215	6258	55895	
		Rural	373245	29525	343720	257352	6814	17972	2804	962	887	2318	5137	49474	
14	Nagaur	Total	587039	54017	533022	416472	9972	34458	3573	1016	1088	4713	7300	54430	
		Rural	479113	41432	437681	350762	7558	17164	3125	763	915	2644	6202	48548	
15	Jodhpur	Total	622550	71762	550788	439978	9156	35478	3279	1084	1228	6379	7391	46815	
		Rural	407416	51707	355709	287643	4563	12027	2580	709	854	2744	5990	38599	
16	Jaisalmer	Total	134402	27849	106553	83586	1119	5431	946	790	227	705	1560	12189	
		Rural	109987	22386	87601	69614	805	2617	862	586	190	436	1301	11190	
17	Barmer	Total	402285	39902	362383	304700	4508	15698	3277	907	592	2676	4089	25936	
		Rural	363655	34690	328965	280884	3726	9957	3156	750	533	1371	3865	24723	
18	Jalore	Total	339896	49673	290223	238567	4706	12357	1643	652	499	2402	3398	25999	
		Rural	309184	44655	264529	220228	4065	8028	1514	471	453	1698	3127	24945	
19	Sirohi	Total	238739	36685	202054	158770	3487	10648	1091	777	440	2008	2858	21975	
		Rural	194694	29446	165248	131542	2405	6008	951	461	361	1346	2449	19725	
20	Pali	Total	516263	76564	439699	341444	10381	24421	23069	1228	875	4771	8261	46012	
		Rural	406747	59158	347589	274710	7373	12170	1961	820	699	1957	7286	40613	
21	Ajmer	Total	520638	43665	476973	363585	9896	42150	2882	1467	1144	6059	7520	42270	
		Rural	314124	25424	288700	225007	4864	13076	2159	737	667	2025	5724	34441	
22	Tonk	Total	292664	18414	274250	187368	6545	19741	1941	435	583	2406	5485	49746	
		Rural	233862	12554	221308	150925	5598	9988	1627	307	464	1471	4726	46202	
23	Bundi	Total	223548	16109	207439	159259	7524	12636	1374	317	622	1408	3518	20781	
		Rural	178450	11982	166468	129533	6310	6611	1176	208	498	744	2965	18423	
24	Bhilwara	Total	517401	31621	485780	368337	12378	29096	3260	1019	1067	3664	8562	58397	
		Rural	410384	22350	388034	295798	10197	14929	2844	721	873	2043	7586	53043	
25	Rajsamand	Total	282018	28526	253492	192354	5467	15251	1893	691	496	2704	7506	27130	
		Rural	244677	24276	220401	169169	4802	9692	1742	519	439	2195	6958	24885	
26	Udaipur	Total	695976	59584	636392	485548	19953	36731	4695	1321	1388	4163	11011	71582	
		Rural	561865	46494	515371	396627	16116	17624	4126	780	1094	2547	8992	66565	
27	Dungarpur	Total	263830	19290	244540	171181	31449	10293	2689	335	623	1261	2348	24361	
		Rural	239905	15638	224267	156192	30897	7385	2566	236	555	992	2138	23306	
28	Banswara	Total	313244	12359	300885	226725	33569	10221	3031	348	624	1086	2480	22801	
		Rural	284751	9867	274884	207564	32397	6379	2893	255	567	782	2251	21796	
29	Chittorgarh	Total	495420	32397	463023	331515	27036	24913	3252	915	861	2918	6696	64917	
		Rural	413934	24732	389202	277522	25140	14006	2941	640	721	1819	6004	60409	
30	Kota	Total	364708	29093	335615	257789	11683	27600	1928	443	853	2393	3981	28945	
		Rural	170433	11481	158952	118368	6254	6560	1151	128	414	678	2726	22673	
31	Baran	Total	222995	12108	210887	160560	8412	10872	1395	161	448	853	3001	25185	
		Rural	183494	9608	173886	133778	6845	4819	1240	100	364	449	2679	23612	
32	Jhalawar	Total	256661	13693	242968	188399	12657	10259	1643	274	502	1226	3433	24575	
		Rural	218078	10864	207214	161564	11017	5539	1479	158	392	684	3034	23347	
Rajasthan		Total	12937733	1135261	11802472	8865634	347420	795496	82589	26239	27250	104115	166766	1386963	
		Rural	9737544	779928	8957616	6794027	269778	347603	69327	17396	20047	52160	140030	1247248	

Source: Tables on Housing and Household Amenities - Census of India - Rajasthan, 2001 &amp; 2011

The State of Rajasthan had total number of census houses 1,29,37,733 in 2001. Out of them 97,37,544 were rural houses and 32,00,189 urban houses. 11,35,261 houses were vacant houses while 1,18,02,472 occupied houses in the State. There were 79,928 vacant houses and 89,57,616 occupied houses out of 97,37,544 rural census houses in the State. The district wise total/rural number of census houses may be seen through the above table 1, which presents that the highest 86% house occupied in rural areas of Churu and Barmer districts used for residential purpose where as Alwar district has the lowest 66% occupancy for residential purpose. It is also observed from the table that 20 districts out of 32 districts of the State have the above than average of 75% occupancy of houses for residential purpose where as 12 districts have the lower occupancy of houses than that of the State average.

#### **Ownership Status of Occupied Houses and Number of Dwelling Rooms**

According to sources of the tables on Housing and Household Amenities – Census of India – Rajasthan 2001, the following with regard conclusions with regard district-wise owned and rented accommodation in the State and especially in rural areas of Rajasthan are as follows:

- **Status of Owned and Rented Accommodation in Rajasthan**
  - There are 93,42,294 households in the state. Out of them 71,56,703 rural households and 21,85,591 urban households. Thus, 76.6% households live in rural areas whereas 23.4% households in urban areas of the state.
  - 1.98 lakh households do not have any owned exclusive room and 7.07 lakh households are living in rented accommodation. Thus, near about 9 lakh (10%) households do not have owned occupied accommodation in the State. So, it may be say that 10% households or 60 lakh population of the State is houseless in present time.
  - It would be observed from this table that 97% of rural households live in their owned occupied houses whereas only 3% rural households live in rented accommodation.
  - 78% of urban households have owned occupied accommodation whereas 22% people in urban areas reside in rented accommodation.
  - 1/3 households of the State have more than three rooms accommodation whereas 2/3 households do not have any exclusive room or one room or two rooms accommodation.
  - There are 2.1% households do not have any owned exclusive room, 33% households have only one room accommodation and only 30% households have two rooms accommodation in the State. This picture shows that most of the people of the State are living in very small houses.
  - It is also clear from tenure status of the State that 1.5 persons do not have any exclusive room and 49% tenants have only one room rented accommodation.
  - Kota district has 80% owned occupied houses and 20% rented accommodation, Ganganagar 86% and 14%, Jaisalmer 87% and 13%, Ajmer 88% and 12%, Jaipur and Sirohi about 89% and 11% accommodation as owned and rented respectively. Other districts of the State have more than 90% owned and less than 10% rented accommodation.
- **Status of Owned and Rented Accommodation in Rural Areas of the State**
  - These are 76.6% rural households out of 93,42,294 total households in the State.
  - 3% rural households out of total number 71.57 lakh rural households live in rented accommodation whereas 97% people reside in owned occupied accommodation.
  - 1.69 lakh rural households do not have any owned exclusive room and 2.37 lakh rural households live in rented accommodation. Thus, near about 4 lakh (6%) rural households do not have any owned occupied accommodation in the State.
  - It would be observed from this table that there are 2.5% rural households do not have any owned exclusive room, 34% rural households have only one room accommodation and only 30% rural households have two rooms accommodation in rural a areas of the State. This picture shows that rural people are living in very small house in the State.
  - The size of the houses in rural areas is very small. Only less than 1/3 people of total rural population are living in three or more than three rooms accommodation.

- It is also observed that more than 52% rural tenants have only one room rented accommodation or no exclusive room accommodation in the State.
- It is also observed that the rural households in SC/ST populated or economically backward districts have very small size of houses. 50 to 60 per cent rural households do not have any owned exclusive room or one room accommodation and ¾ of total rural households have two or less than two rooms accommodation. It shows very poor position with regard house size in rural areas of such districts.

#### **Status of Number of Married Couples in A Household And Number of Dwelling Rooms**

To see the size of the houses and per married couple availability of rooms in the State, it is necessary to know the number of married couples in a household and the number of dwelling rooms occupied by married couples in the State as well as in rural areas of the State. The main facts are as under:

- There are 93,42,294 households and 1,24,51,003 married couples in Rajasthan. Out of them 71,56,703 households and 97,23,104 married couples in rural areas of Rajasthan as well. It is also observed that 7.5% of total households in the State do not have any married couples whereas it is 7 percentage points in rural areas of the State.
- 65% households of the State have single married couple, 18% households have double married couples, 6% households have triple married couples, 2% households have four married couples and remaining 1% households have five or more than five married couples. The same positions have been found in rural areas of the State.
- 49% single married couples in a household out of the total number 1,24,51,003 married couples in the State. Out of them 2% married couples do not have any exclusive room, 39% married couples have only one room accommodation, 32% have two rooms, 14% have three rooms, 7% have four rooms and 6% have five or more than five rooms accommodation.
- 1% out of 27% of total two married couples in a household do not have any exclusive room, 14% have only one room accommodation, 32% have two rooms, 22% have three rooms, 15% have four rooms and remaining 16% have five or more than five rooms accommodations.
- 30% out of 14% of total married couples with three married couples in a household have five or more than five rooms, 20% have four rooms, 24% have three rooms, 17% have two rooms, 8% have one room and remaining 1% do not have any exclusive room accommodation. Further it is also observed that large size of married couples in a household have large number of rooms accommodations. For example, 46% four married couples in a household have more than five or five room accommodation and 65% five married couples in a household have more than five or five rooms accommodation in the state.
- It is concluded that just half households of the state have only one married couple where as 27% households have two married couples and remaining 24% households have three or more than three married couples. 50% single married couples have only one room accommodation. Thus, it shows that the size of the houses is very small in the State.
- There are 71,56,703 rural households and 97,23,104 rural married couples in the State. 47% of rural married couples in a household are single married couples, 28% are two married couples, 15% are three married couples and remaining 10% rural married couples in a household are four or more than four married couples. 7% rural households do not have any married couple. 42% single married couple households have only one room accommodation and 31% have two rooms accommodation. It is also an indication of very small size of houses in the State.
- It is also found that SC/ST populated and economically backward districts have the smallest size of houses in the State.

#### **Number of Married Couples having Independent Sleeping Rooms**

According to sources of the tables on Housing and Household Amenities –Census of India – Rajasthan 2001, the following facts are found that 81,67,390 married couples out of the total number 1,24,51,003 married couples have independent sleeping room in the state. Thus, it is clear that 1/3 married couples in the State do not have any independent sleeping room. The position in rural areas is worse than that of State average. Only 63% rural married couples have independent sleeping rooms.

It is also observed that there are near about 80% married couples having independent sleeping room in Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner and Hanumangarh districts of the state where as only 50% and less than 50% married couples have independent sleeping room in Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jalore, Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh districts in the State. It is a notable observation that the highly tribal populated district Banswara has only 37% independent sleeping room for married couples of the district. The position of rural areas is worse than that of State or total district average. For example, only 34% of total rural married couples have independent sleeping room in Banswara district. So, it is clear that 66% rural married couples in Banswara district do not have any independent sleeping room. Thus, these indicators present a worse position of rural housing in the State.

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