

# A Changing Scenario of Living Condition in Rural Haryana: Special Reference to Jind District

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## ABSTRACT

Living conditions are taken to mean the conditions in which social human beings live their lives or conditions related to the living standard of the people. Many social, economic, and material conditions affect the living standard of the people in a society. According to the **Human Development Index (HDI)**, positive growth in **health, education and standard of living** are the important elements that reflect the development of any particular region. That is, these three elements affect the overall living condition and development of the area. Changed form of development is found according to time and place. This research study shows the changing nature of the living conditions of rural people in Jind district of Haryana State. This research work is mainly based on primary and secondary data. Information related to their living conditions has been obtained from the rural people of Jind district.

Under the living conditions of the rural people, the changed form of elements related to **sanitation, home floor, drinking water, annual income, education, health and consumer assets** etc., has been presented. Presently, there has been a positive increase in the availability of many modern facilities in the rural areas of the district. So it can be said that according to the time the present developed villages are following the urban areas. In this research study, it was found that the living conditions of people in rural areas have moved towards a development trend in the present time as compared to 20- 30 years ago. The main objective of this research study is to present the changing living conditions of people in rural areas of Haryana state. It is hoped that this research work will prove helpful in understanding the changing living conditions in rural areas of Jind district.

**Keywords:** Living condition, Dynamics, Development, Rural Areas, Understanding, Rural masses.

## INTRODUCTION

Jind district is situated in the centre of Haryana state and is famous as the heart of Haryana. At present, the development trend of the rural areas of the district is dynamic. Continuous development is also taking place in various districts of Haryana state. In terms of socio-economic development, Faridabad district of Haryana state has been given the first rank and Mewat district is at the last rank with less development (Singh Satbir, 2016). This research study displays important information related to the

changing living conditions of rural areas of Jind district over time. Along with the urban areas of the district, the availability of modern facilities is increasing in rural areas as well. In order to reflect the changed standard of living in the rural areas of the district, data related to **Education, Health, Annual Income, Sanitation, Home Floor, Drinking Water and Consumer Assets** were collected from the rural people. This research work makes a comparative study of the living condition of the rural areas of the district 20-30 years ago and the present time.

On the basis of this analytical research study, it can be said that the rural people of the district used more ancient water sources for water availability 20 years back. At present, along with the decrease in the use of these ancient water sources, the availability of new water sources has also increased. At present, about 60-70% of the population of the rural areas of the district receives water from the government water supply. During the previous years, the numbers of kachha houses were found more in the rural areas, while at present most of the pakka houses are being built, which are helpful in increasing the temperature. As a result of increasing awareness of cleanliness campaign in rural areas, the rural people have turned towards the elements related to sanitation. 20 years ago only 10% of the houses had toilet facilities, but at present about 95% of the houses have toilet facilities. At present, there has been a lot of improvement in the education and health facilities of the rural people. Several schemes run by the rural development department have also proved helpful in Haryana's rural development ([Raheja Kanu, 2015](#)).

It is said that where the economic condition is good, that is where development enters. Therefore, it is necessary to have high economic income for good living condition. At present, secondary and tertiary economic activities are increasing in comparison to primary economic activity in rural areas. According to the research results, the access to household facilities (Gas connection, Electricity, solar system, Refrigerator, washing machine, inverter system and other facilities) has increased tremendously as compared to 20 years ago in rural areas. Apart from this, the use of private transport means has also increased considerably.

In this way modern life style is being developed in the rural areas of Jind district. As a conclusion of this research, it can be said that compared to the previous years, many changes have taken place under the living standard in the rural areas of Jind district. The development done by excessive exploitation of natural resources proves harmful to nature. Modern human activities are influencing natural changes. Therefore, balanced human development and natural conservation are essential from the point of view of natural balance.

## STUDY AREA

Jind district located in the North of Haryana between 29° 03' 00" and 29° 51' 00" North latitude and 75° 53' 00" and 76° 47' 00" East longitude. Jind district is also known as the **Heart of Haryana**. The geographical extent of Jind district is 2709 square kilometre. Its average elevation is 227 metres (744 feet) above sea level. According to a legend, the Pandavas built a temple in Jind city in honour of **Jayanti Devi** around which the jind city developed. Its ancient name was "**Jayanti Puri**" after the name of **Jayanti Devi**. It later came to be known as **Jind**. The district is a part of Hisar Division, which was separate in 1966. Sonipat, Panipat in the east of Jind district and Rohtak in the south are situated. The western border of the district is bounded by Hisar, Fatehabad and the northern boundary by Kaithal and

Karnal. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Jind district of Haryana is 13,34,152. The average low temperature of the district is 6°C in the month of January and the average high temperature in the month of June is 41°C. The average annual rainfall of Jind district is 515 mm (**Census of 2011**).

**OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH STUDY**

- To analyse the living condition of research area.
- To analyse the spatio-temporal changes in living conditions of study area.
- To suggest the appropriate solutions for improve the living standard of study region.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research work has been completed on the topic of changing living conditions of rural people in the Jind district of Haryana State. Primary and secondary data were used in this research work. Primary data was collected by a random sampling method from rural areas of the Jind district. The primary data has been obtained about 400 households from 6 villages (**Nandgarh, Ponkeri Kheri, Padana, Ikkas, Barsola and Pahlwa**) of Jind district. The primary data was collected through face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires at the respondent’s home. The secondary data is collected from various sources like published books, magazines, and research papers. The data obtained from these primary and secondary sources has been analysed. Therefore, using this research method, according to these analytical data, the results of this research work have been presented.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

The primary survey was conducted between October and November 2021 in the different blocks of Jind district. The purpose of this survey was to learn about people's perspectives on changing scenario of living standard in the surveyed area. Throughout this area, there have been intensive preliminary investigations conducted to select at least 6 inhabited villages in the entire study area. The research methods used in this study include quantitative and mapping techniques such as tabulation and diagram. The data can be used to draw different aspects of the living conditions. This study can provide background research for decision-makers and planners.

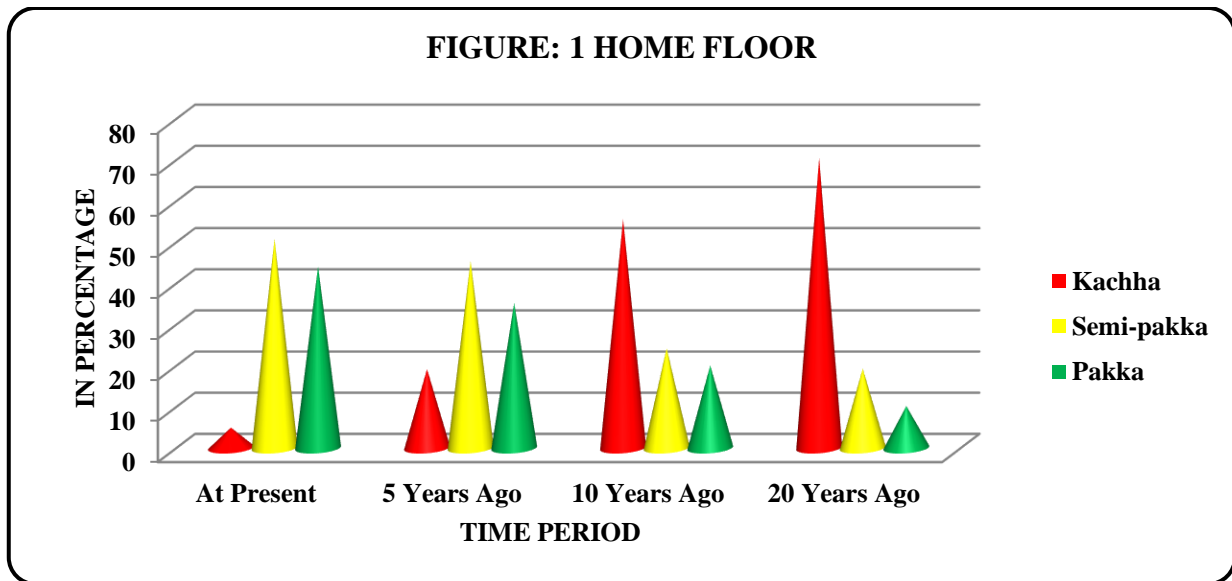
**TABLE: 1 HOME FLOOR**

Sr. No.	Facilities	At Present	5 Years Ago	10 Years Ago	20 Years Ago
1	Kachha	4.96	19.2	55.6	70.5
2	Semi-pakka	50.87	45.5	24.3	19.3
3	Pakka	44.17	35.3	20.1	10.2
4	Total	100	100	100	100

**Source: Personal Survey, 2021**

The new development trend of human has encouraged pakka houses for human residence. At present, only 4.96% of the houses in the rural areas of the district have kachha houses. The number of pakka houses in the rural areas of the district is 44.17%. 20 years ago, 70.5% of houses were found in kachha condition. Only 10.2% of houses were built in pakka condition before 20 years. It can be said that in the

rural areas of the Jind district, from 20 years ago to the present time, there have been a lot of changes in the building construction system (Table: 1).

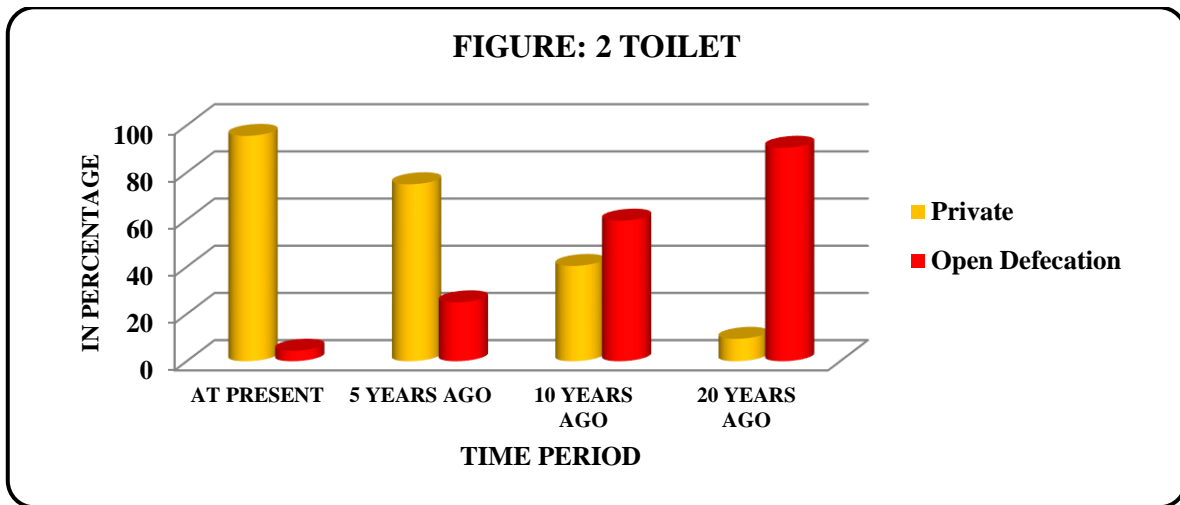


**TABLE: 2 SANITATION**

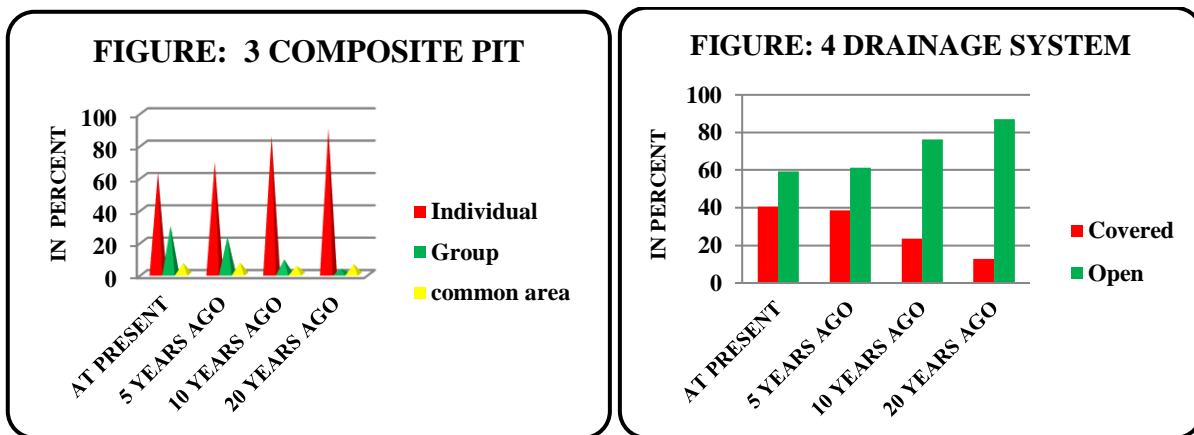
Sr. No.	Facilities	At Present	5 Years Ago	10 Years Ago	20 Years Ago
<b>1</b>	<b>Toilet</b>				
A	Private	95.53	75.02	40.4	9.5
B	Open Defecation	4.47	24.98	59.6	90.5
C	Total	100	100	100	100
<b>2</b>	<b>Composite Pit</b>				
A	Individual	63.03	69.5	85.6	90.3
B	Group	30.02	23.2	9.2	3.4
C	Common area	6.95	7.3	5.2	6.3
D	Total	100	100	100	100
<b>3</b>	<b>Drainage System</b>				
A	Covered	40.58	38.6	23.7	12.9
B	Open	59.42	61.4	76.3	87.1
C	Total	100	100	100	100
<b>4</b>	<b>Waste Collection System</b>				
A	Door step	1.74	1.5	0	0
B	Common point	94.79	94.3	97.3	98.5
C	No collection system	3.47	4.2	2.7	1.5
D	Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Personal Survey, 2021

In the rural areas of the study region information related to cleanliness was collected from the villagers. Under this, information related to toilet facility, composite pit, garbage collection and drainage system has been collected (**Table: 2**).



Cleanliness is an essential aspect of a good life. 20 years ago only 9.5% of the houses in the rural areas of the district had toilet facilities. At present, about 95.53% of the population is benefited from toilet facilities. Therefore, in the rural areas of Haryana, under the “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” by the central Government, “Har Ghar Sauchalay Yojana” is implemented (**Figure-2**).



According to the composite pit data presented in Table-2, currently 63.03% people collect compost in their individual pits, while 30.02% people collect compost in groups. 6.95% people in rural areas of the district use common area for garbage storage. Therefore, 20 years ago there were many changes in the use of pits related to manure collection (**Figure-3**).

In rural Haryana, two types of covered and open drains are made for drainage from individual houses. 20 years ago in the rural areas of the district, about 87% of the houses used to have open water drainage. At present, there is a decrease in the open water drainage system as well as an increase in the covered water drainage system (40%). Even at this time, about 60% of the drainage is done in the open form. It is

mandatory to cover the polluted water drainage system in rural areas from the point of view of cleanliness (**Figure-4**).

Polluted and unhygienic environment affects the health of all living beings. It is believed that rural areas have less sanitation than urban areas. According to research data, 94.79% of the rural population collects waste at a common point (**Table: 2**). A large section of the rural population still disposes of the waste materials in the open environment due to ignorance about sanitation. Therefore, for the success of **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**, it is very important to make the rural population familiar with the importance of cleanliness.

<b>TABLE: 3 DRINKING WATER</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>At Present</b>	<b>5 Years Ago</b>	<b>10 Years Ago</b>	<b>20 Years Ago</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Water Connection</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98.89</b>	<b>91.45</b>	<b>86.35</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>R.O.</b>	<b>25.20</b>	<b>15.14</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Campers</b>	<b>15.38</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Govt. Supply</b>	<b>65.01</b>	<b>64.02</b>	<b>56.58</b>	<b>34.30</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Bore Well</b>	<b>46.27</b>	<b>44.03</b>	<b>35.04</b>	<b>15.34</b>
<b>Source: Personal Survey, 2021</b>					

Water is available on 70% of the Earth's surface, due to which the Earth is called the “Blue Planet” (**Mark R., 2009**). If this amount of water available on the earth is considered as 100%, then 97.5% of this water is found in the oceans. 1.5% water is received in the form of polar ice and 1% in the form of rivers, lakes and underground water. Only 3% of the surface of the earth is available in the form of fresh water (Yadav D.S. and Saini Neeru, 2023). In the present time, the use of new water sources is increasing more for getting water. About 65% of the population of the rural areas of the district receives potable water from the government water supply. 20 years ago, only 2% of the households in the rural areas of the study area had R.O. facilities, whereas at present, about 25-30% of the population in rural areas use filtered water through R.O. (**Table: 3**).

<b>TABLE: 4 ANNUAL INCOME STRUCTURE</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Household Annual Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Below 1,00000</b>	<b>20.32</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>1,00000-2,00000</b>	<b>33.20</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>2,00000-3,00000</b>	<b>38.30</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>3,00000 Above</b>	<b>8.18</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Source: Personal Survey, 2021</b>		

Human beings can fulfil their basic needs (food, clothes and house) in modern times only through economic activities. In this way the economic income of a man affects his social life style. In modern these times, the number of people engaged in primary activities is decreasing. Apart from this, the tendency of people for higher economic activities (secondary, tertiary and quaternary economic

activities) has increased for more economic income. About 38.30% people in rural areas of the study area get annual income between two lakhs to three lakhs. Apart from this, there are only 8.18% families with an income of more than three lakh (**Table: 4**).

<b>TABLE: 5 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION</b>				
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>18.08</b>	<b>18.07</b>	<b>18.08</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>14.14</b>	<b>15.01</b>	<b>13.16</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>16.16</b>	<b>20.15</b>	<b>11.69</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Senior Secondary</b>	<b>18.13</b>	<b>21.69</b>	<b>14.15</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Graduation</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Post-Graduation</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.58</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Professional</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.85</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>78.10</b>	<b>85.77</b>	<b>69.55</b>

**Source: Personal Survey, 2021**

As per 2011 census the literacy rate of entire Jind district is 71.44%. The male literacy rate is 80.81% and the female literacy rate is 60.76%. In addition to this, according to the presently personal survey conducted in the rural areas of Jind district in 2021, the literacy rate of the rural areas of the district is 78.10%. In which male literacy rate is 85.77% and female literacy rate is 69.55% (**Table: 5**).

<b>TABLE: 6 NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN HARYANA 2000-2020</b>							
<b>Year</b>	<b>Hospitals</b>	<b>CHCs</b>	<b>PHCs</b>	<b>Dispensaries</b>	<b>Sub-Centers</b>	<b>District T.B Centers/Clinics</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2299</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3072</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>2465</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3242</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2636</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3385</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2636</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3416</b>
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2655</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3470</b>

**Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2020-21**

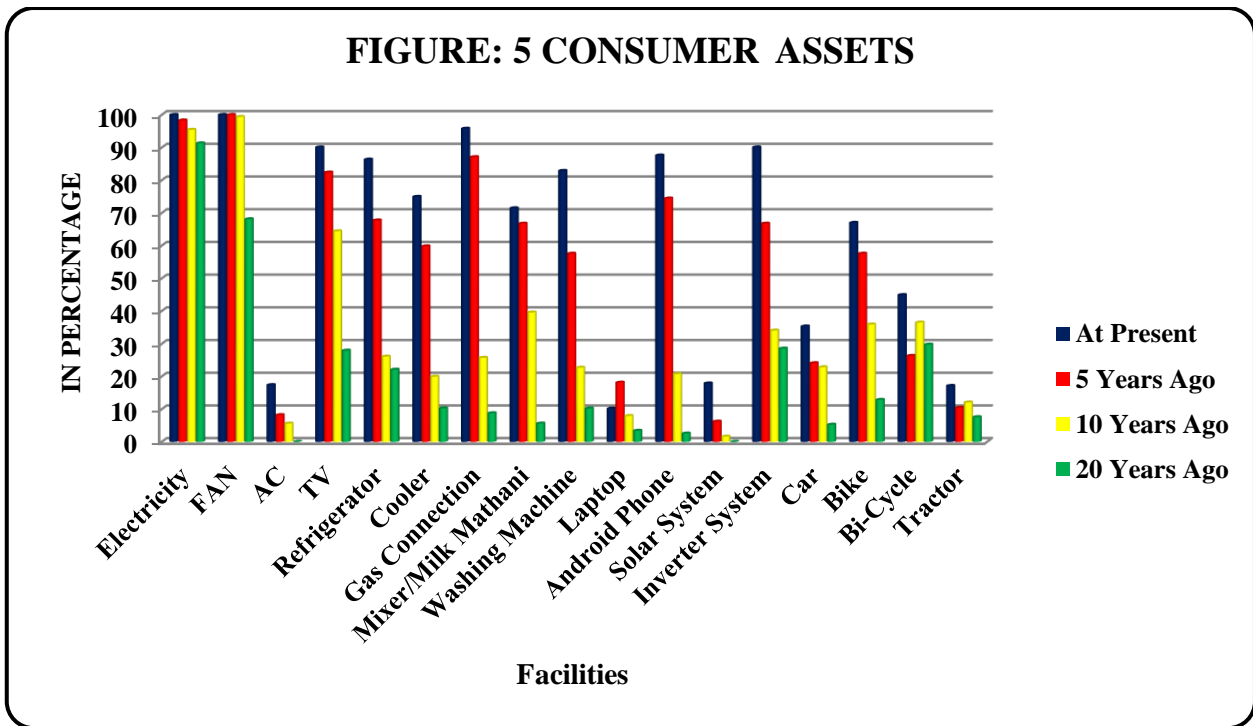
Health is the first happiness of human life. The health of the residents of any particular area affects the development of that area. The Government of Haryana is determined to provide quality healthcare facilities to its citizens. Under this, the Haryana government has established several health centres in different areas of the state. Apart from this, many schemes have been implemented by the Haryana government to provide health facilities in its state. **AYUSH, ESI (Employees State insurance), Mental health program, Janani Suraksha Yojana and Surgery package program** etc. are prominent in these

schemes (Goal Suman and Geetika, 2014). During 2019-20, Haryana residents are getting health facilities from 3470 medical institutions of the state (Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2020-21). The number of CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centres has been increased according to the data related to Haryana Health Institutions from 2000-2020 (Table: 6).

<b>TABLE: 7 CONSUMER ASSETS</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>At Present</b>	<b>5 Years Ago</b>	<b>10 Years Ago</b>	<b>20 Years Ago</b>
1	Electricity	100	98.32	95.45	91.3
2	FAN	100	100	99.39	68.1
3	AC	17.37	8.19	5.6	Nil
4	TV	90.07	82.38	64.42	27.91
5	Refrigerator	86.35	67.74	26.07	22.09
6	Cooler	74.94	59.8	19.94	10.25
7	Gas Connection	95.78	87.1	25.71	8.76
8	Mixer/Milk Mathani	71.46	66.75	39.57	5.61
9	Washing Machine	82.88	57.57	22.7	10.2
10	Laptop	10.17	18.11	7.92	3.4
11	Android Phone	87.59	74.44	20.72	2.55
12	Solar System	17.87	6.2	1.61	Nil
13	Inverter System	90.07	66.75	34.05	28.53
14	Car	35.3	24.07	22.84	5.25
15	Bike	67	57.57	35.91	12.85
16	Bi-Cycle	44.91	26.3	36.5	29.75
17	Tractor	17.12	10.42	12.06	7.58
<b>Source: Personal Survey, 2021</b>					

It is believed that the access of more facilities to the human being makes the human lifestyle easier. 50 to 60 years back, lack of basic facilities was found in rural Haryana. In this revolutionary era, the availability of basic facilities is being promoted in urban areas as well as in rural areas. A clear glimpse of this pattern is also visible in the rural areas of Jind district. Compared to 20 years ago, the rural families of the study area have more access to household facilities (Electricity, A.C., Refrigerator, Gas Connection, Solar System and Inverter System etc.). 20 years ago, only 8.76% households had access to gas cylinders, but at present 95.78% families in rural areas are using it. “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana” has proved more helpful in reaching LPG to rural areas.





20 years ago, A.C. was not accessible in the rural areas of Jind district, but at present, A.C. is being used in 17% of the houses during the summer season. Due to technical technology, the use of Android phones and laptops has increased in rural areas. Apart from this, the use of individual means of transport (Bike and Car) has also been promoted in the rural families as compared to the previous years (**Table: 7**). In this way, on the basis of analysis of the data collected related to consumer assets from rural people during this research study, it can be said that there is a positive increase in the level of availability of modern facilities in rural areas of Haryana state.

### CONCLUSION

A large part of the population resides in rural areas. About 70% of India's population is connected to rural areas. Without rural development, no nation and state can do its complete development. It is necessary for Indian development that first of all the living standard of the rural people should be improved. About 65% of the population in Haryana state is rural. Along with urban areas, rural development is also essential. Based on the analysis of research data, it can be said that compared to the previous years, increasing modern facilities among the rural people of the study area are promoting rural development.

Under three important elements of development, Standard of Living, Health and Education, the trend of rural development is continuously increasing. Although still many rural families of the study area lack basic amenities due to low economic income and low awareness, that is, still some section of the rural population is in a state of backwardness. The standard of living of these people can be improved with the help of public welfare schemes by Haryana government. Thus as a conclusion of this research study, it can be said that the rural living standard is changing according to time to time in research region. It is hoped that this research study on rural areas of Jind district will provide important information to understand the changed form of living standard.

## SUGGESTIONS

- Information related to the life quality of rural people should be made available.
- Medical centres should be opened in rural areas and good medical facilities should be provided in them.
- Along with better education system, skill development courses should also be conducted in rural areas.
- Higher education institutions should be established in rural areas to encourage women's education.
- Availability of clean water system in rural areas.
- Rural people should be given information related to domestic and external cleanliness.
- Best education system should be implemented in the villages.
- At present, about 5% of the households in the rural areas of Jind district do not have a toilet system, to maintain cleanliness all households in the rural areas should have a toilet system.
- In rural areas of the district, all drains under the drainage system should be covered.
- Financial assistance should be given by the government to the poor for the construction of pakka buildings.
- In the rural areas of study region even at present, about 5% of the households do not have LPG available, gas availability should be made available to all households.
- Currently, just 6.2% of the population in Jind district's rural regions uses solar systems. Rural residents should be educated on the advantages of solar systems by providing them with information on environmentally friendly renewable energy and power savings.
- Cleanliness in the village areas should be promoted by the Gram Panchayat.
- The rural areas should be connected to the various surrounding areas by good transport system.
- The development of rural people should be promoted by the government.

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