

Household Size of Scheduled Caste Population in Haryana, 2011

Ashok Kumar*

Research Scholar, Department of Geography, M.D. University, Rohtak

Abstract – This paper utilizes district-level data on the rural and urban household size in Haryana for 2011. There are two main objectives of this present paper to study the trend of household size and, and differences between rural-urban household. This work is based on secondary data and collected from a census of India, 2011. The data is tabulated and calculated the differences between households size in 2011. According to Census of India, the average size of the household is i.e. 5.7 persons per household in 2011.

Keywords: Household size, Urban, Rural, Differences

-----X-----

1. INTRODUCTION

Household size is defined as “a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented them from doing so. A household may comprise of persons related with blood or of unrelated persons or have a mix of both (Census of India, 1991)”.

“The studies on household size contribute a significant in the area of experiencing declining population growth which influences through significant changes in living arrangements” (Singh, 2018). The pace of declining household size of in rural areas is directly related to emigration because of backward effect of economic growth like as industrial, urban infrastructure and emerging of new metro cities.

Levy (1985) analyzed that fertility and household size are associated with socio-cultural and socio-economic aspects in developing countries. The cultural expectation of social security by old age people from their children is determinant as household size (Rani, 1986).

The education level, psychological status, and individual perception towards society are determinants of fertility rate and household size. Geographers have analysed the extent of fertility and household size depends on individual's family backgrounds, social, psychological characteristics and economic status (Chandana, 2006).

Blake (1986) has established an inverse interconnection between social class and household size. Wagner et al., (1985) have referred that some

variables are associated with the small size of the family these are higher education level, late marriage, a longer gap between marriage and the birth of the first child and employment condition.

Household size directly affects quality of living space as well as in household composition. Several numbers of indicators of demographic, socio-economic changes, and household changes are neither uniform in their social and spatial content (Nayak, 2014). It may be notable to examine district-level variation in the size of the household change that is unfolding in Haryana in last decade.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To examine the household size of Scheduled Caste Population in Haryana.
- To find out spatial differences in household size of rural and urban in Haryana.

3. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present work is based on secondary sources of data. All secondary data are collected from a census of Haryana in 2011. The data like the district-level household size has been collected from the HH01 table.

To achieve the expected results, the index of the average size of household is calculated by i.e.

$$\text{Index of the mean size of household} = \frac{\text{Total number of Population}}{\text{Number of Households}}$$

ArcGIS is also used as a tool to make maps of the variation in the size of household in Haryana.

Population, Household Growth, and Household Size in 2011

According to (2011) Census, Haryana has population of 254 million. In 2011, 65.57 per cent couples in Haryana lived in single family. Out of total population of Haryana, 34.88 per cent population lives in urban places and 65.12 per cent lives in the villages.

In 2011, sex ratio in Haryana was 877 females per 1000 males. Total population of villages of Haryana state is 165 million. In Haryana, literacy rate for males and female stood at 81.55 per cent and 51.96 per cent in rural areas while 83.14 per cent in urban places. In urban places, literacy rate for males is 88.63 per cent literate female literacy rate at 65.98 per cent. Haryana has total households 48 million in 2011. In 2011, total household growth was 31 per cent but population was 20 per cent.

Table 1.1 shows the growth rate of population has been 20 per cent. The growth rate of Panipat (35 per cent), Mahendragarh (32 per cent) and Kurukshetra (32 per cent) are witnessed the highest population growth in Haryana (Census of India, 2011).

Table 1.1: District-wise Distribution of Population, Households & Household Size: 2011

Districts	Households	Population	Household Size
Panchkula	116195	550022	4.7
Ambala	222514	1114858	5.2
Yamunanagar	234926	1209440	5.1
Kurukshetra	186849	952125	5.1
Kaithal	203515	1069296	5.3
Karnal	290964	1497359	5.2
Panipat	233814	1195988	5.1
Sonapat	276409	1440264	5.1
Jind	249141	1330884	5.3
Fatehabad	180067	938805	5.2
Sirsa	245504	1285800	5.3
Hisar	333516	1724305	5.2
Bhiwani	310258	1627928	5.3
Rohtak	206526	1056101	5.1
Jhajjar	184455	953337	5.2
Mahendragarh	170824	916758	5.2
Rewari	177753	897972	5.1
Faridabad	356820	1797493	5.0
Gurgaon	325239	1501460	4.8
Mewat	159858	1086711	6.7
Palwal	170618	1039880	6.5
HARYANA	4835765	25186786	5.3

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Household Size in Haryana

According to census, the average household size in Haryana represents 5.7 persons per household in 2011. The rural household size is about 5.9 and 5.4 persons per household and 5.2 and 4.9 persons per household in urban areas. In 2011, a comparison of the means household size with last decade depicted

that the mean household size is gradually decreasing over time (table 1.2).

Out of 21 districts, only two districts have more than 6 persons per household. There is no change in rural and urban household in Mahendragarh district. So, it has largest household size (6.9 persons per household) in Haryana. The districts which have large number of household size in both years are Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Kaithal, Jind, and Bhiwani. The trend is positive from the census year 2011, where it has been decreased from 5.7 to 5.2 persons per household (Fig. 1.3 & 1.4).

Table 1.2: District-wise Household Size trends by Residence in Haryana in 2011

Districts	Mean Households Size		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Panchkula	4.7	5.3	4.4
Ambala	5.0	5.3	4.7
Yamunanagar	5.1	5.4	4.8
Kurukshetra	5.1	5.2	4.8
Kaithal	5.3	5.3	5.1
Karnal	5.1	5.3	4.9
Panipat	5.1	5.3	4.9
Sonapat	5.2	5.3	5.0
Jind	5.3	5.4	5.2
Fatehabad	5.2	5.3	5.1
Sirsa	5.2	5.3	5.0
Hisar	5.2	5.3	5.0
Bhiwani	5.2	5.3	5.1
Rohtak	5.1	5.2	5.0
Jhajjar	5.2	5.2	5.0
Mahendragarh	5.4	5.4	5.4
Rewari	5.1	5.1	4.9
Faridabad	5.0	5.8	4.9
Gurgaon	4.6	5.3	4.4
Mewat	6.8	6.9	6.1
Palwal	6.1	6.2	5.7
HARYANA	5.2	5.4	4.9

Source: Census of India, 2011.

The Rural-Urban Differences in Household size

The overall picture shows that mean household size revealing the status of equilibrium around the 5.2 persons per household in 2011. It has been noticed that in the last decade the joint family in the urban places was almost as high as in the rural areas. The small joint family is a most typical form of family life amongst the middle and upper middle urban economic classes in India.

The rural-urban differential has not been consistent, but it varying from decade to decade (table-1.3). The increased differential is because of the household size in rural constantly increase than the size of urban household. The urban counterpart also shows stable status during this tenure. The overall difference in rural-urban household size revealed that increase and decrease of household **difference** rely on the trend of household in rural and urban household growth (Fig.1.2 & 1.4).

Table 1.3: Rural-Urban Difference in Households Size: 2011

Districts	Households Size & Differences by Residences		
	Rural	Urban	Differences
Panchkula	5.3	4.4	0.9
Ambala	5.3	4.7	0.6
Yamunanagar	5.4	4.8	0.6
Kurukshetra	5.2	4.8	0.4
Kaithal	5.3	5.1	0.2
Karnal	5.3	4.9	0.4
Panipat	5.3	4.9	0.4
Sonapat	5.3	5	0.3
Jind	5.4	5.2	0.2
Fatehabad	5.3	5.1	0.2
Sirsa	5.3	5	0.3
Hisar	5.3	5	0.3
Bhiwani	5.3	5.1	0.2
Rohtak	5.2	5	0.2
Jhajjar	5.2	5	0.2
Mahendragarh	5.4	5.4	0
Rewari	5.1	4.9	0.2
Faridabad	5.8	4.9	0.9
Gurgaon	5.3	4.4	0.9
Mewat	6.9	6.1	0.8
Palwal	6.2	5.7	0.5
HARYANA	5.4	4.9	0.5

Source: Census of India, 2011.

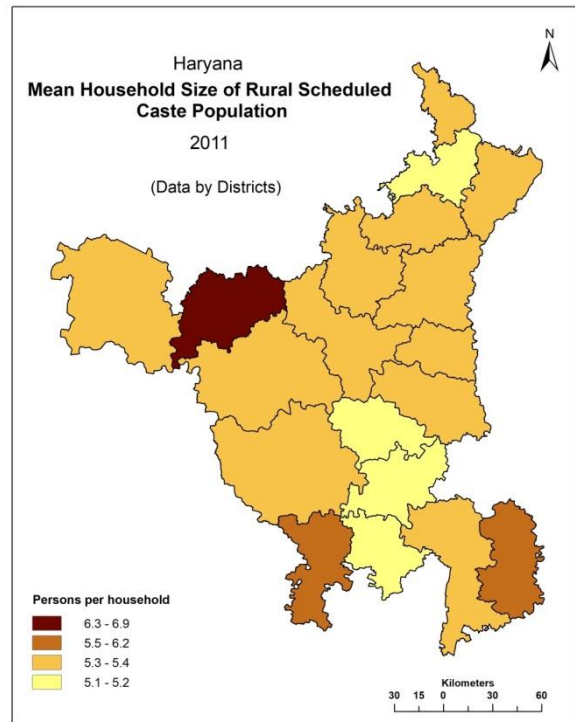


Figure 1.2

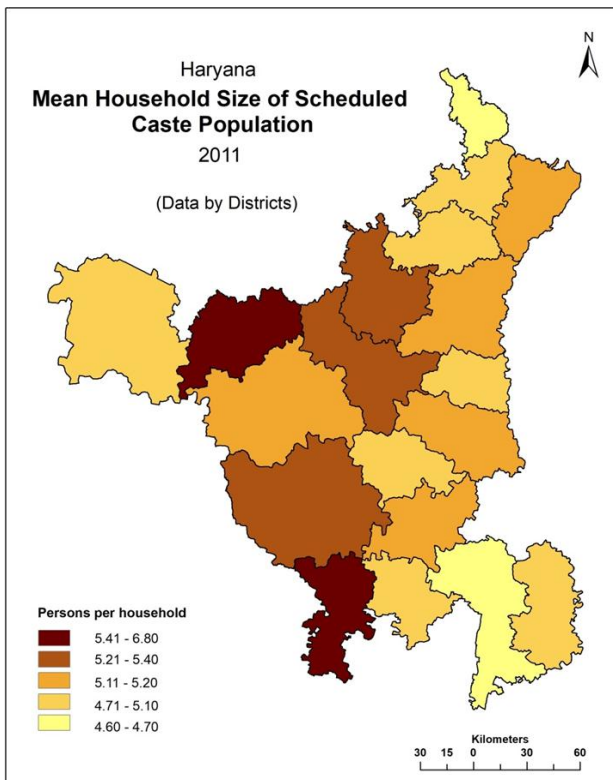


Figure 1.1

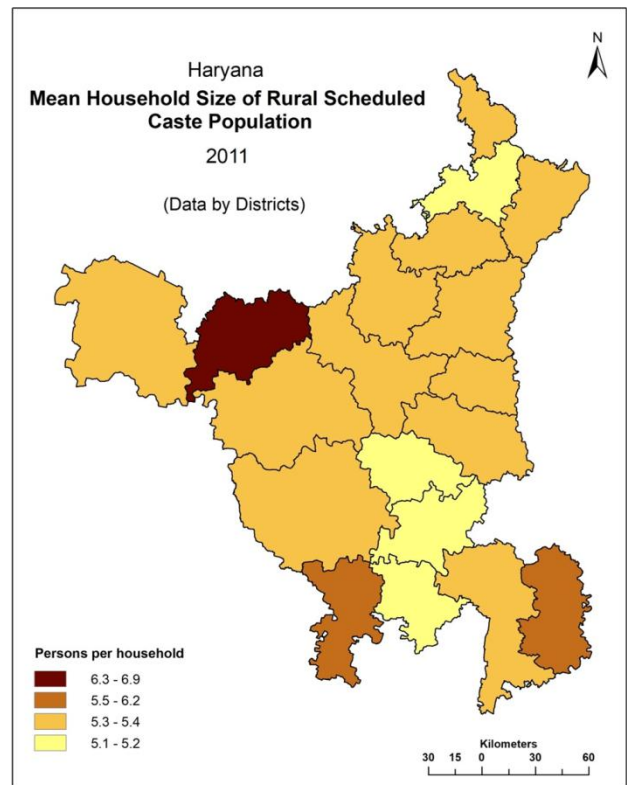


Figure 1.3

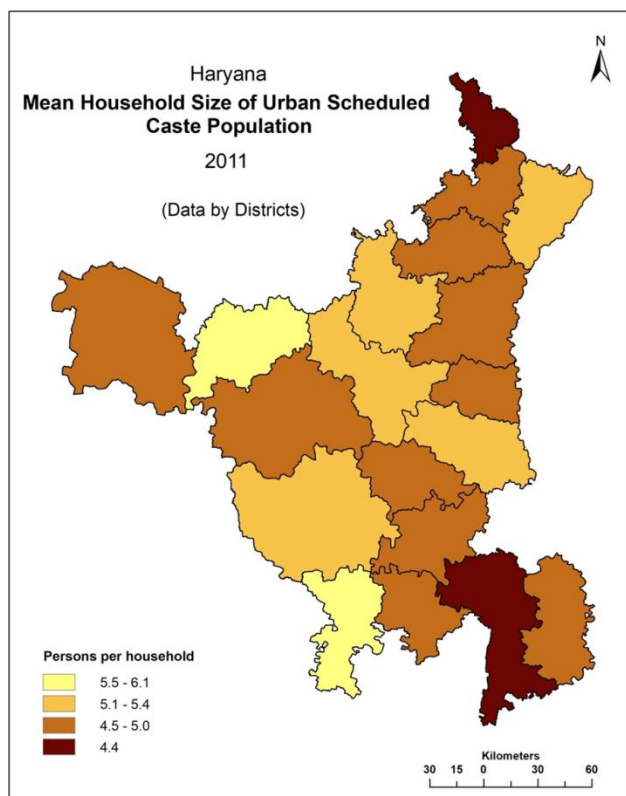


Figure 1.4

Table 1.4: District-wise Household size, Household Growth, Population Growth

Districts	Average Size of Household	Growth Rate in Households (%)	Growth Rate in Population (%)
	2011	2011	2011
Panchkula	4.7	27	21
Ambala	5	21	12
Yamunanagar	5.1	29	17
Kurukshetra	5.1	32	17
Kaithal	5.3	24	13
Karnal	5.1	30	19
Panipat	5.1	35	24
Sonapat	5.2	25	14
Jind	5.3	22	12
Fatehabad	5.2	28	17
Sirsa	5.2	27	16
Hisar	5.2	23	13
Bhiwani	5.2	26	15
Rohtak	5.1	24	13
Jhajjar	5.2	17	9
Mahendragarh	5.4	27	14
Rewari	5.1	32	18
Faridabad	5	31	9
Gurgaon	4.6	-17	-31
Mewat	6.8	100	100
Palwal	6.1	100	100
HARYANA	5.2	31	20

Source: Census of India, 2011

4. CONCLUSION

The research has found that the rural household of scheduled caste would be distinctly larger than the urban. The scheduled caste population urban household in Haryana is only marginally smaller than the rural household. In the urban as well as rural the joint family is very common shows a slight difference in the size of household. The rural-urban difference and household size did not show any continuous interconnection. The regional differences in

scheduled caste of urban household size are more similar in comparison to the rural household size.

5. REFERENCES

- Chandana, R. C. (2006). Geography of Population Concepts, Determinants, and Patterns, New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- Conklin, G. H. (1976). The household in Urban India. *Journal of marriage and the Family*, 38 (4), pp. 771-779.
- Primary Census Abstract, 2011.
- Primary Census Abstract, 1991.
- Rani, Usha D. (1986). Old Age Security Value of Children and Fertility in Relation to Social Policy. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Sociological Association.
- Robinson, W. C. (1986). High fertility as Risk insurance. *Population Studies*, 40, pp. 289-298.
- Wagner, Mazie E, Herman J. P. Schubert, and Daniel S. P. Schubert (1985). Family Size Effects: A Review. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 146, pp. 65-78.

Corresponding Author

Ashok Kumar*

Research Scholar, Department of Geography, M.D. University, Rohtak

ashokmdugeo@gmail.com