EUROPEAN ACADEMIC RESEARCH
Vol. IX, Issue 3/ June2021

Impact Factor: 3.4546 (UIF)
DRJI Value: 5.9 (B+)

ISSN 2286-4822
www.euacademic.org

Housing Condition of Slum Population in Hisar City

Dr. KIRAN BALA
Extension Lecturer
Department of Geography
Govt. College Bhuna (Fatehabad), Haryana

Abstract

The twenty-first century has undergone a tremendous phase where urbanization and industrialization have marked an important stance in the sustainability of population growth. Therefore, the formation of slums is also high in the urban areas. However, there is a deficiency in the quality of house and housing condition in these areas. In the present study, an attempt has been made to analysis the housing condition of slum area of Hisar city. The study is based on primary data collected from 21 slum clusters of Hisar city in 2013-14. A total number of 600 sample households have been selected through proportionate random sampling technique. The study results reveal that the proportion of pucca houses (59.83%) is high in the slum area of Hisar city. There are about one third population that has semi- pucca house and rest of the population have kutcha house. Moreover, the average room density in the study area is 2.91 persons per room that reflect the congestion level of the dwelling unit. More than half of the slum dwellers have separate kitchen facility. Majority of the slum dwellers have satisfactory ventilation condition in their house. Whereas near about 40 percent of the population has bad cleanliness level. Level of income, Level of education and Social group is significantly associated with the housing condition of slums in the city.

Keywords: Urbanization, industrialization, sustainability, deficiency, sampling**.**

INTRODUCTION

Rapid growth of urban population and low investment in urban development has created serious deficiencies in the availability or

infrastructure in town and cities of the country. Cities have been the central point of this growth; however, the migration of the villagers towards cities cannot be ignored. The employment opportunities and means of livelihood in cities have been noted larger as compared to other part of the universe. But the rural migrants are lacking the important aspects of life such as housing. The availability of all the mentioned human needs is not sufficient in the cities. The migrant rural people compromise to lead their lives in slums and other settlements (www.censusofIndia.com). A slum locality in a developed country may be a good living area as per the standards, but in the developing country the situation is very different. As we have seen in our Indian cities. In developing countries 'slums' simply refers to lower quality or informal hosing, urban housing, urban poverty and rural-urban migration (Dwyer, 1975; Payne, 1977; Souza, 1978). Haryana would experience a very high growth of urban population particularly in surrounding areas of national and state capitals and along national highways passing through the state. Therefore, the formation of slums is also high in the urban areas. However, there is a deficiency in the quality of house and household amenities in these areas. Moreover, the environment in which members of household live is very important aspect in maintaining their health and hygiene. The present study covered all the issues like, type of house, size of house and other basic needs of households.

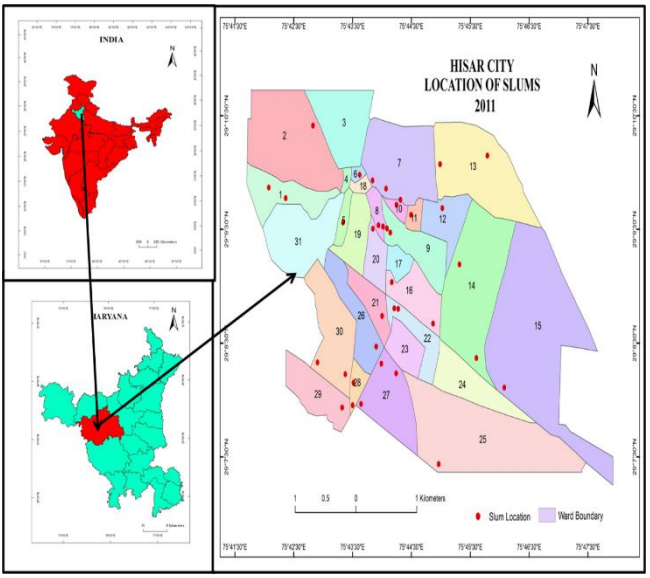
Objectives

The present study was conducted with the aim of analyzing the various socio demographic factors associated with the housing condition of slum population in Hisar city.

Material and methods

The study is based on primary data collected from 21 slum clusters of Hisar city in 2013-14. There are 14,961 households in 21 slum clusters as notified by the Municipal Committee, Hisar city (Census, 2001). A total number of 600 sample households have been selected through proportionate random sampling technique. A pre-designed and pre-tested household schedule is used to elicit relevant information regarding housing conditions of the study area.

Figure 1: Hisar city slums: Location of slums



Source: Based on the outline ward map provided by Municipal Committee, Hisar, 2011.

Table 1: Hisar city slums: List of slum clusters, 2011.

Sr. No.	Name of clusters
1.	Maharshi Dyanand Colony and Devi Bhawan Colony
2.	Inder Prastha Colony
3.	Azad Colony
4.	Mohalla Valmiki and Tekra Chamaran
5.	Padav Gujran, Geeta Colony and Ram Nagar
6.	Dhani Kishan Datt and Dhani Shamlal
7.	Tibba Danaser
8.	Vinod Nagar
9.	Shiv Nagar
10.	Shiv Colony
11.	Surya Nagar
12.	Mahabir Colony
13.	Manphool Nagar, Dhani Badvali and Sant Nagar
14.	Mohalla Kuchian Nazdeek Sabji Mandi
15.	Sir Chottu Ram Colony and Indra Nagar
16.	Dhakka Busti Nazdeek Petrol Pump, Dabra Chowk, Durga Colony and Majdoor Busti
17.	Haridas Colony
18.	Harijan Busti Gandhi Nagar
19.	Mohalla Rajputtana
20.	Luxmi Vihar,Umed Vihar and Kisan Colony
21.	Surender Colony and Bishnoi Colony

Source: Municipal Committee, 2011.

Result and Discussion

Type of house

The houses in which all the three parts of the house such as wall, roof and floor are made of *pucca* materials are considered as *pucca* houses. The houses in which two out of three parts of the house are made of *pucca* materials are considered as semi *pucca* houses. The houses in which one or no part of house is made of *pucca* materials are considered as *kutcha* house (Census of India, 2001). There is no doubt that house is the essential part for every human being after bread (*roti*) and cloth (*kapda*). The (Table 2 & Figure 2) displays that a great majority of the population have *pucca* house, and one third population have semi-*pucca* house. Remaining 4.67 percent of the population have *kutcha* house. The present study are comparable with the summary report of national sample survey report, 65th round (49.9% *pucca*, 41.7% semi *pucca* and remaining 8.4% of slums were having *kutcha* houses). This shows that the proportion of *pucca* houses in our study is more than the finding of national survey report. The tendency of the *kutcha* house have been found more in SC (Scheduled caste) population followed by other caste (5.67%) as Compare to general caste. It may because these people are deprived part of the society and they have not economically strong to built a *pucca* house. So, they illegally squat on public land as temporary house for their survival. Level of income and level of education is positively associated with the quality of houses of the slums. Level of income shows that high and very high income group have a great majority of *pucca* houses as compare to low and very low income group. While, tendency of semi *pucca* and *katcha* houses are more in low and very low income group. The educational level indicates that the graduate and above categories have a large proportion of *pucca* houses than their counterparts. It is because high level of income group and highly educated people are engaged in good job due to the industrialization and well established public and private sector.

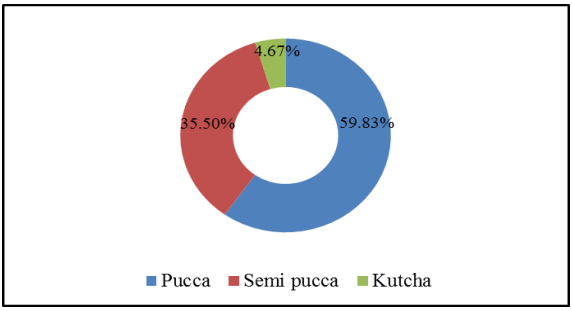
Table 2: Hisar city slums: Type of house
(Percent of H.H)

Social group	Pucca	Semi pucca	Kutcha
SC	52.43	40.83	6.94
OBC	65.96	31.91	2.13
General	81.69	15.71	1.41
Others	49.06	45.28	5.66

Total	**59.83**	**35.50**	**4.67**
Level of income			
<5000	37.14	41.43	21.43
5000-10000	55.93	40.98	3.09
10000-15000	77.14	21.43	1.43
>15000	86.11	13.89	0.00
Total	**59.83**	**35.50**	**4.67**
Level of education			
Illiterate or below primary	45.55	45.03	9.42
Primary	50.00	44.12	5.88
Middle	66.34	30.69	2.97
Matric	62.89	36.08	1.03
Senior Secondary	82.26	17.74	0.00
Graduate and above	89.36	10.64	0.00
Total	**59.83**	**35.50**	**4.67**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

Figure 2: Hisar city slums: Type of house



Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

Household Size

Household size refers to the number of persons residing in a house. The table 3 indicates that more than half of the households have 50-100 sq. meters size house whereas one fifth proportion of slum house size is less than 50 sq. mt. About fifteen percent of the household size has been found 100-150 sq. mt, while only about 2 percent of the slum households is more than 150 sq. mt. Majority of the general caste have their house size between 50-100 sq. mt. whereas, in case of other social group more than half of the population have their house size of less than 50 sq. mt. Likewise, about one third proportion of SC households have also their house size of less than 50 sq. mt. It may be because other caste includes Nepali migrants and they are very poor and cannot afford too much expensive house. So, their house size is small as compared to general

caste. About two third slum households have house size of less than 50 sq. mt. whose income level is less than Rs. 5000 per month. Majority of the households whose income level is Rs. 5000-10000 per month has house size of 50-100 sq. mt. While in case of higher level of income group, their household size is more than 150 sq. mt. It may because they are economically sound and can spend more money on their house as compared to low level income group. Size of houses increases with the income level of the family. Likewise, level of education determines the size of house. The size of house of well-educated people is large as compared to the low educated people. The major reason for this difference is that well educated people have got better jobs and hence better income than the low educated people.

Table 3: Hisar city slums: Size of house
(Percent of H.H.)

Social group	**<50**	**50-100**	**100-150**	**>150**
SC	31.83	58.13	9.00	1.04
OBC	16.49	61.17	20.74	1.60
General	5.71	52.86	31.43	10.00
Others	52.83	47.17	0.00	0.00
Total	**25.83**	**57.50**	**14.50**	**2.17**
Level of income				
<5000	68.57	30.00	1.43	0.00
5000-10000	26.03	66.49	7.22	0.26
10000-15000	5.71	60.00	31.43	2.86
>15000	2.78	33.33	50.00	13.89
Total	**25.83**	**57.50**	**14.50**	**2.17**
Level of education				
Illiterate or below primary	33.85	55.21	10.94	0.00
Primary	28.43	60.78	9.80	0.98
Middle	29.70	56.44	11.88	1.98
Matric	17.71	57.29	21.88	3.13
Senior Secondary	11.29	66.13	19.35	3.23
Graduate and above	14.89	51.06	23.40	10.64
Total	**25.83**	**57.50**	**14.50**	**2.17**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

Number of persons per room

Number of persons per room describes that how many persons are living in a room. The current study indicates the lack of rooms for the individuals to maintain their comfortable level of stay. Today this is a major problem of slum dwellers in all over India.

Table 4: Hisar city slums: No. of persons per room (Percent of H.H.)

Social group	1-2 persons	2-3 person	3-4 persons	5 and above persons
SC	5.88	42.91	27.68	23.53
OBC	9.57	47.87	27.66	14.89
General	17.14	55.71	21.43	5.71
Others	0.00	16.98	28.30	54.72
Total	**7.83**	**43.67**	**27.00**	**21.50**
Level of income				
<5000	0.00	21.43	40.00	38.57
5000-10000	5.15	42.53	28.35	23.97
10000-15000	14.29	61.43	15.71	8.57
>15000	23.61	54.17	18.06	4.17
Total	**7.83**	**43.67**	**27.00**	**21.50**
Level of education				
Illiterate or below primary	6.81	42.41	25.13	25.65
Primary	2.94	40.20	31.37	24.51
Middle	4.95	36.63	38.61	19.80
Matric	8.25	48.45	23.71	19.59
Senior Secondary	14.52	51.61	17.74	16.13
Graduate and above	19.15	51.06	19.15	10.64
Total	**7.83**	**43.67**	**27.00**	**21.50**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

The table 4 shows that near about half of the proportion of slum dwellers are living 2-3 persons in a room. While, in 27 percent households 3-4 persons are living in a room. About one fifth of the households have 5 and more persons living in a room. Only about 8 percent of the households have comfortable position wherein 1-2 persons are living in a single room. This shows the problem of congestion of slum dwellers. Due to the poverty and low level of income they have faced this major problem. The study explores that 5 and above persons of SC and other castes are living per room as compared to the general and OBC castes. Low level of income and education is hugely associated with this major problem. High level of income and highly educated people spend more money on their basic requirements of house. Hence, the problem of congestion rests more among the low educated poor slum dwellers; especially SC and other social group.

Number of rooms

Number of room is one of the indicators to find out whether the area under study is confronted with problem of congestion or not. The problem of congestion inside the houses is so acute that people of all the three generation are pushed inside the single room which have made them vulnerable to their health as well as hampered their privacy. The table 5 describes that the situation due to congestion has been so acute that near about half of the respondents have 1-2 rooms accommodation, about 40 percent have 2-3 rooms accommodation, and 12.17 percent have 3-4 rooms only about one percent of the responds have 5 and above rooms accommodations. Similar to this study, the single room accommodation was very common among the slum dwellers of Coimbatore of Tamilnadu (Sundari, 2003) and Aligarh city of Uttar Pradesh (Rahman, 2008). In another study performed by Ray (2002) in Calcutta, problems of congestion have been observed to be acute as near about 96 percent of slum dwellers have single room accommodation. On contrary, the slum dwellers of Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh have been enjoying the better standards of living as more than 90 percent of slum dwellers have 2-3 room accommodation, which has been attributed to considerable efforts by the concerned authorities there (Koshal, 2004). It is a versatile result that the problem of congestion is more prominent in SC and other social group than their counterparts. None of the slum dwellers those belong to SC and other social group possess 5 and above rooms. When the study is interlinked to the income level, it has been observed that whose income level is less than 5000, have a great majority of 1-2 rooms' accommodations. However, in very high income group only 4.17 have observed 5 and above rooms accommodations. As soon as the income level is higher, there is a decreasing trend in the problem of congestion. Likewise, it is found that illiterate and less educated families have a great proportion of 1-2 rooms' facility while, high level of education group households have more tendency of 5 and above rooms accommodation.

Table 5: Hisar city slums: No. of rooms in the house (Percent of H.H.)

Social group	**1-2 rooms**	**2-3 rooms**	**3-4 rooms**	**5 and above rooms**
SC	48.79	39.79	11.42	0.00
OBC	40.43	47.34	11.17	1.06
General	24.29	42.86	27.14	5.71
Others	92.45	7.55	0.00	0.00
Total	**47.17**	**39.67**	**12.17**	**1.00**

Level of income				
<5000	97.14	2.86	0.00	0.00
5000-10000	51.80	42.01	5.41	0.77
10000-15000	12.86	64.29	22.86	0.00
>15000	6.94	38.89	50.00	4.17
Total	**47.17**	**39.67**	**12.17**	**1.00**
Level of education				
Illiterate or below primary	45.83	41.67	11.98	0.52
Primary	52.94	39.22	7.84	0.00
Middle	64.36	25.74	8.91	0.99
Matric	43.75	42.71	12.50	1.04
Senior Secondary	37.10	45.16	14.52	3.23
Graduate and above	23.40	48.94	25.53	2.13
Total	**47.17**	**39.67**	**12.17**	**1.00**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

Room density

Room density means that the average number of persons living in a room. It is evident from the above table (6) that average room density in the study area is 2.91 persons per room. SC and other caste showed a great proportion of room density as compare to their counterparts because they are the people who migrated from nearby rural area and some other are migrated from across the national boundaries in search of employment and job opportunities. Moreover, they lived in the very small houses and unhealthy situation. Low level of income shows very high room density since 4 and more persons are living in a single room. On the other hand, in case of high income group, the average room density has been found 2.29 persons per room. It may be because they are working on good jobs comparatively, in private or public sectors. Therefore, the income level is higher in this group. On the other hand, average room density is higher in illiterate and less educated category as compared to highly educated category because these people are educated and financially stronger as compared to lower income group. Hence, the average room density is low in this regard.

Table 6: Hisar city slums: Room density
(Percent of H.H.)

Social group	**No. of persons**	**No. of rooms**	**Average room density Persons/Room**
SC	1424	474	3.00
OBC	880	325	2.71
General	352	146	2.41
Other	260	57	4.56
Total	**2916**	**1002**	**2.91**
Level of income			
<5000	309	72	4.29
5000-10000	1830	602	3.04
10000-15000	363	147	2.47
>15000	414	181	2.29
Total	**2916**	**1002**	**2.91**
Level of education			
Illiterate or below primary	1004	321	3.13
Primary	495	157	3.15
Middle	461	148	3.11
Matric	454	165	2.75
Senior Secondary	291	114	2.55
Graduate and above	211	97	2.18
Total	**2916**	**1002**	**2.91**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

Kitchen facility

A kitchen is a room or part of a room used for cooking and food preparation in dwellings or in household. The house has the wealthy environment if there exist a separate kitchen facility. The study of table 7 indicates the availability of kitchen facility in the house. It is evident from the above table that more than half of the slum dwellers have separate kitchen facility. Similar, results are reported by Shukla et al. (2016) in the study of urban slums in Lucknow and it is observed that about 53 percent of the household have separate kitchen facility which is less than the present study. About one fourth of the households are preparing their meals inside their rooms. Only about one fifth of the households are doing it in open courtyard. It has come out that the general social group possesses the highest percentage (85.71%) of separate kitchen facilities as compared to other counterparts. The tendency of inside room and open courtyard is more prevalent in SC and other caste as compared to general and OBC castes. Similarly, the low level of income households has less no. of separate kitchen facility because they are not economically strong to spend their money on separate kitchen facility. On the other hand, high level of income has a

large majority of separate kitchen facility. Illiterate and less educated family has the lowest proportion of separate kitchen facility. While, in highly educated families, there has been observed a great trend of separate kitchen facility.

Table 7: Hisar city slums: Household by kitchen facility (Percent of H.H.)

Social group	**Open courtyard**	**Inside room**	**Separate kitchen**
SC	23.53	25.61	50.87
OBC	10.64	25.53	63.83
General	2.86	11.43	85.71
Others	39.62	37.74	22.64
Total	**18.50**	**25.00**	**56.50**
Level of income			
<5000	58.57	30.00	11.43
5000-10000	17.78	29.64	52.58
10000-15000	1.43	17.14	81.43
>15000	0.00	2.78	97.22
Total	**18.50**	**25.00**	**56.50**
Level of education			
Illiterate or below primary	32.81	22.92	44.27
Primary	20.59	37.25	42.16
Middle	17.82	25.74	56.44
Matric	5.21	23.96	70.83
Senior Secondary	3.23	17.74	79.03
Graduate and above	4.26	17.02	78.72
Total	**18.50**	**25.00**	**56.50**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

Ventilation condition

Ventilation condition is one of the most important parts of a house. There must be adequate and proper ventilation facilities in the house as fresh and pure air is necessary for the better health of the individuals. Moreover, cross ventilation keeps away the diseases and it aerates our lungs with fresh oxygen and it results in healthy and sound body.

Table 8: Hisar city slums: Ventilation condition of slum households (Percent of H.H.)

	Level of ventilation condition		
Social group	**Good**	**Satisfactory**	**Bad**
SC	14.19	41.87	43.94
OBC	29.26	44.15	26.60
General	51.43	44.29	4.29
Others	1.89	20.75	77.36
Total	**22.17**	**41.00**	**36.83**
Level of income			
<5000	0.00	11.43	88.57
5000-10000	12.37	48.97	38.66
10000-15000	51.43	38.57	10.00
>15000	68.06	29.17	2.78
Total	**22.17**	**41.00**	**36.83**
Level of education			
Illiterate or below primary	10.94	33.33	55.73
Primary	18.63	39.22	42.16
Middle	13.86	46.53	39.60
Matric	25.00	52.08	22.92
Senior Secondary	40.32	50.00	9.68
Graduate and above	63.83	29.79	6.38
Total	**22.17**	**41.00**	**36.83**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

The table 8 depicts the ventilation condition in the house. Majority of the slum dwellers have satisfactory ventilation condition in their house but one third of them have bad ventilation condition which is unsuitable for human health. Usually most of the houses in slums are very small and are located close to other buildings, that they often lack proper ventilation. Only about one fourth of the households have good ventilation condition. It is observed that 26.3 percent and 47.1 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively had dwelling units with good ventilation (NSS 69th Round Survey July 2012-December 2012) which is higher than our study. The percentage of households with a window in the house is particularly low for poor households in every city, ranging from only 26 percent in Delhi to 56 percent in Hyderabad. Hyderabad, Chennai, and Nagpur are the only cities where more than half of poor households have a window in their house (NFHS-3, 2005-06). SC and other castes houses have poor ventilation condition as compared to general caste. On the other hand, majority of general social group have maintained a good ventilation

condition. But in case of satisfactory situation both families have showed approximately equal situation. Majority of the low level of income group have showed the poor ventilation condition because they are financial weak and cannot provide the better facilities in the house. While, two third of the household belongs to high level of income has good ventilation house. Likewise, the graduate and above category have developed a better ventilation condition whereas Illiterate and less educated families have been failed to obtain healthy ventilation condition in their house.

Cleanliness condition

Cleanliness means that there is no dirt, no dust, no stains and no bad smells. The goals of cleanliness are sound health, genuine beauty, absence of offensive odor and to avoid the spreading of dirt and contaminants to oneself and others.

Table 9: Hisar city slums: Cleanliness condition of slum households (Percent of H.H.)

	Level of cleanliness condition		
Social group	**Good**	**Satisfactory**	**Bad**
SC	19.03	35.29	45.67
OBC	33.51	37.77	28.72
General	57.14	37.14	5.71
Others	1.89	13.21	84.91
Total	**26.50**	**34.33**	**39.17**
Level of income			
<5000	0.00	11.43	88.57
5000-10000	17.01	40.98	42.01
10000-15000	60.00	28.57	11.43
>15000	70.83	26.39	2.78
Total	**26.50**	**34.33**	**39.17**
Level of education			
Illiterate or below primary	10.42	28.65	60.94
Primary	17.65	36.27	46.08
Middle	25.74	37.62	36.63
Matric	31.25	38.54	30.21
Senior Secondary	53.23	40.32	6.45
Graduate and above	68.09	29.79	2.13
Total	**26.50**	**34.33**	**39.17**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

The table 9 highlights the cleanliness condition of slums in the study area. It has been observed that near about 40 percent of the population has bad cleanliness level because they are poor people and they couldn't maintain their environment due to lack of poverty whereas one third of them has satisfactory level. Only about one fifth have good cleanliness condition. Majority of SC and other caste have showed the poor cleanliness level as compared to their counterparts. But in general caste more than fifty percent of the households have shown the good cleanliness level because they are economically stronger according to the social status of the society. A great majority of low level of income household have showed the bad cleanliness. The proportion of good cleanliness level is much higher in high level of income household. Illiterate and low level of education has showed the bad cleanliness level. But in graduate and above graduate category have showed the good cleanliness level followed by satisfactory and bad cleanliness level. Hence, it has been observed that the more educated families have more awareness about cleanliness level.

Mode of light

Mode of light is one of the basic requirements of every human being. There are basically three types of mode of light i.e. kerosene lamp, electricity and others. But electricity is one of the major sources of lightening. Electrification can raise the quality of life in slums, as well as serve as a gateway for further development. Electricity is vital, not only for its direct benefits on health and welfare, but also because it can serve as a gateway for other kinds of development by means of increased access to information, facilitation of education, and reduced workload for certain mechanical tasks. A study by the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank set out to study the link between electrification (among other infrastructural projects) and standard of living, and found that while electrification is not correlated with income growth, it does allow better access to information, education, and increases quality of life (Chatterjee, et al., 2004). The table 10 reveals that the main source of light is electricity connection. It is examined that great majority of all the households have electric connections either illegal or metered connections. Only about 3 percent have used other source of lightening i.e. candle, *diya* and solar light. The proportion of kerosene lamp has showed the negligible use in this regard. The researcher has observed that hundred percent of general

and other caste households have used the electricity connection. But SC and OBC social group has used the electricity and some other source of light. Only 4 percent of the household have used kerosene lamp that is belong to the low level of income. Majority of the household of medium and higher level of income have used electricity connections because they are financially sound and they can bit easily take the electricity connections. Some of the illiterate and less educated people still use kerosene lamp while, highly educated people use electricity.

Table 10: Hisar city slums: Households by mode of light in the house (Percent of H.H.)

Social group	**Kerosene lamp**	**Electricity**	**Others**
SC	1.04	95.50	3.46
OBC	0.53	95.21	4.26
General	0.00	100.00	0.00
Others	0.00	100.00	0.00
Total	**0.67**	**96.33**	**3.00**
Level of income			
<5000	4.29	85.71	10.00
5000-10000	0.26	98.45	1.29
10000-15000	0.00	92.86	7.14
>15000	0.00	95.83	4.17
Total	**0.67**	**96.33**	**3.00**
Level of education			
Illiterate or below primary	1.04	96.88	2.08
Primary	1.96	96.08	1.96
Middle	0.00	99.01	0.99
Matric	0.00	95.83	4.17
Senior Secondary	0.00	96.77	3.23
Graduate and above	0.00	89.36	10.64
Total	**0.67**	**96.33**	**3.00**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

Street light

Street lights are a light illuminating a road, typically mounted on a tall post. It is evident from table 11 that three fourth of the slum dwellers have street light facility in their slum clusters. Only about one fourth of the households do not have this facility in their colony. A large majority of the households have got benefitted from this facility because this is one of the free civic amenities provided by the government. Consequently, the cluster no. 1, 2,3,10, 11, 17, 18 and 21 have hundred

percent street light facilities than their counterparts. More than half of the slums are satisfied by the street light facility. However, one fifth of the households do not satisfied by this type of civic amenities. To sum up, we can say that the street light facility is good in the present slum area.

Table 11: Hisar city slums: Households having street light facility and their level of satisfaction
(Percent of H.H)

Cluster no.	H.H. with street light facility	Level of satisfaction		
		Good	Satisfactory	Bad
1	100.00	7.69	84.62	7.69
2	100.00	28.57	57.14	14.29
3	100.00	55.00	40.00	5.00
4	97.30	27.78	50.00	22.22
5	83.87	23.08	50.00	26.92
6	77.33	36.21	44.83	18.97
7	13.33	16.67	83.33	0.00
8	64.71	36.36	54.55	9.09
9	10.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
10	100.00	10.00	60.00	30.00
11	100.00	17.39	43.48	39.13
12	94.59	31.43	51.43	17.14
13	28.57	16.67	83.33	0.00
14	66.67	21.43	50.00	28.57
15	73.91	23.53	29.41	47.06
16	46.67	7.14	71.43	21.43
17	100.00	33.33	41.67	25.00
18	100.00	30.43	56.52	13.04
19	54.55	16.67	50.00	33.33
20	89.36	23.81	59.52	16.67
21	100.00	30.56	52.78	16.67
Total	**75.50**	**26.93**	**52.32**	**20.75**

Source: Field survey, 2013-14.

Conclusion

In this paper an attempt has been made to analysis the housing condition of slum population in Hisar city. Proportion of pucca houses (59.83%) is high in the slum area of Hisar city. There are about one third population that has semi- pucca house and rest of the population have kutcha house. More than half of the households have their household size 50 to 100 sq. mt. Moreover, the average room density in the study area is 2.91 persons per room that reflect the congestion level of the dwelling unit. The basic amenities in the slum areas are at a

satisfactory level; especially, in case of kitchen facility, ventilation condition, cleanliness condition, street light facility and electricity connection. It is evident from the study that more than half of the slum dwellers have separate kitchen facility.

However, all the slum clusters have miserable housing condition except four clusters (Padav Gujran, Geeta Colony & Ram Nagar, Dhani Kishan Datt & Dhani Shamlal, Surendra Colony & Bishnoi Colony). These slums have more developed facilities than the other slum clusters. It may because the people living in these areas have economically strong. Therefore, it is implied that income is positively related to the development of the city.

REFERENCES

Census of India (2001). *Haryana: Provisional Population Totals,* Paper 2 of 2011. Chandigarh: Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana.

Chatterjee, S. et al. (2004). Scaling up poverty reduction potential of infrastructure projects- lessons from the Asia Pacific Region Regional and sustainable development. Poverty and social development paper no. 10, Asia Development Bank, Manila, Philippines.

Dwyer, DJ. (1975). *People and Housing in Third World Cities*: Perspective on the Problem of Spontaneous Settlements, Longman: London

Koushal, R. (2004). Housing and socio-environmental pollution- case study of Sagar District, Social, Environment for Sustainable Development, 18, 217-225.

National sample survey (69th Round Survey July 2012- December 2012).Directorate of economics & statistics Government of India.

NFHS (2005-2006). National Family Health Survey Report India, Health and living conditions in eight Indian cities, International Institute for Population Sciences Deonar, Mumbai. 36.

Payne; & Geoffrey, K. (1977). *Urban housing in the third world.* Leonard Hill: London.

Rahman, A. (2008). Assessing income-wise household environmental conditions and disease profile in urban areas: study of an Indian city, *Geo Journal,* 65, 211-227.

Ray, S. (2002). Living conditions and health of two social groups inhabiting a squatter in settlement Calcutta, India, *International Journal of Anthropology,* 17, 209-224.

Shukla et al (2016). Housing and sanitary conditions in slums of Luck now, capital of Uttar Pradesh, *International journal of medical science and public health,* 5(6), 1153-1157.

Souza, A.D. (1978). The Indian city-poverty, ecology and urban development. Manohar Publications: New Delhi.

Sundari, S. (2003). *Quality of life of migrant households in urban slums*. Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Environment and Health, Chennai, India, 15-17 December: 537-552.