

An Analysis of Housing Types and Condition in Jaipur District

***Dr. Pawan Aswal**

Abstract

Shelter is one of the basic need of humans. Since ages, shelter in the form of caves, bushes, huts have protected from adverse weather, wild animals and enemies. During its course of evolution man has used types of materials for his shelter which were available locally. In present era, where cheap and fastest means of transportation are available, along with advanced technologies of mining and construction. Today Housing types are not governed by locally available building material, but it is much controlled by the material available in the local market, and the means of transportation. Likewise, the type of building material is also controlled by the Global market.

In present study focus has been laid on analysing the housing types, their condition and the locally available building material in Jaipur district.

Keywords- Housing types, Grass house, Bamboo, Walls, Roofs, Brick, etc.

Introduction

Jaipur District is the developed part of the State. Located in Eastern part of the state, east of Aravali hills. Jaipur District is in close connection with the states of the north and the countries capital 'The Delhi'. Jaipur district has its roots in the medieval history during which it developed around Amer then in its south as 'Pink City'. Gradually after the independence the district developed on the surrounding agricultural land into 13 tehsils. Initially most of the district except the walled city was depended on the locally available building material like stones, wood, mud bricks etc. But with the rapid development of road and transportation the area had an access to the building materials of the farther area away from the state.

The walled city which has been converted into heritage city initially was built of stone, clay and lime. But today it has been affected by the changed use of building materials. Likewise, gradually the whole district witnessed the change of building material for houses in the form of use of tiles, glass, Concrete, etc. for roof, floor, and walls. Today the Spatial geography has been influenced by the Resources of the faraway places.

Hypothesis- House types are controlled by the per capita income of people and the easily available material.

Objective

1. To analyse the types of houses in Jaipur district.
2. To analyse the building material used in houses.
3. To analyse the shortage of houses in the district.

Methodology

Secondary data published by government has been used for analysing the house type and building material in the district.

An Analysis of Housing Types and Condition in Jaipur District

Dr. Pawan Aswal

Study area- Jaipur is known as one of the first planned cities of India. It's features of beautiful architecture, planned growth and cosmopolitan character have endowed it with uniqueness. Until the 18th century Amer served as the capital and was unable to meet the demands of growing population later. As a result, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh In 1727 decided to move this capital to the plains 11 kilometre south of Amer.

Post-independence, the planned development of the city was taken up as a capital of the state. Since then, the district has witnessed the fast growth in its physical and demographic expansion. Today Jaipur is 10th most Populus district in India. Divided into 13 tehsils the district had a population of 6626178, roughly equal to the nation of Libya or the US state of Washington. The district had a population density of 598 inhabitants per square kilometre. During the decade of 2001-2011 it had a growth rate of 26.91%. With the expansion of the city the surrounding regions received an impetus to expand in terms of population, as well as of various, economic activities. tourist. trade and commerce and handicraft industries, became the major economic activity.

Under such an environment of being a state's capital and of numerous other activities of trade, Commerce, Health, and education the district offers the perfect place for the development of residential and other type of buildings. However, the entire district does not provide same facilities of housing and the basic and infrastructural facilities of water, electricity, drainage, and road etc. As the type of houses and their condition are directly related to the per capita income so a marked variation is found in the type and size of houses available in the district.

Housing and role of government. As a basic. Human need. It has been one of the. Priorities of the government. To provide houses. And required. Basic facilities to the public For a Holistic development. Government Under takes the Responsibility of Providing houses Especially for the poor section and middle-class section of the society at proper locations. For this purpose, Government Has launched Various schemes such as Valmiki Ambedkar Avas Yojana (VAMBAY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) etc. Considering the need to create slum free India Rajeev Awas Yojana (RAY). was launched in 2011.

Analysis of House types and their Condition in Jaipur district-

Housing and housing amenities are major Indicators to gauge human wellbeing of a country any statistics on the living conditions' type of housing, average space available to each person in the house. The basic civic amenities available to the household etc. will depict the overall socio-economic progress of the society.

During 2011 out of the total census houses 66 % were in urban area and 34.0 % were in rural area. Of the total houses available for residential purpose 66.1 % were in urban area and 33.8 % were in rural area. Likewise houses which were used both for residential and other activities (shop/commercial) 73.0 % were in urban area and 26.9 % were in rural area. In this way urban area showed developed picture with regard to the number of houses and their diverse use.

Analysis of house material used in Jaipur district-

The vernacular materials used by the Rajasthani's and their design are the mud walls, often very thick to reduce heat and Keep interiors cool. At places Sandstone and limestone have been noted in various design. With the rapid development of construction industries and transportation facilities, there has been a drastic change in use of building material in the district. The walls and roofs are the main parts of a house in which diverse building materials are used. An analysis of these two has been done with regard to Jaipur district.

An Analysis of Housing Types and Condition in Jaipur District

Dr. Pawan Aswal

Houses by predominant material of wall-

Throughout the district diverse material ranging from grass, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks, stone, metal and asbestos sheets etc. were used. Of these unburnt bricks, wood, stone were mostly found to be used in rural areas. On the other hand, materials such as metal and asbestos sheets, burnt bricks and concrete was common material used for walls in urban areas. Use of particular material for walls in rural and urban area is mainly because of the variation in per capita income and the design of houses (single storied or multi storied).

Houses by predominant material of wall (2011)

| Type of material used in wall | Rural area | Urban area |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Grass/Thatch, Bamboo etc. | 88.8 % | 11.1 % |
| Plastic/Polythene | 44.1 % | 55.8 % |
| Mud/Unburnt brick | 82.0 % | 18 % |
| Wood | 56.8 % | 43.2 % |
| Stone not packed with mortar | 63.5 % | 36.4 % |
| Stone packed with mortar | 63.3 % | 36.7 % |
| G.I/Metal Asbestos Sheets | 30.4 % | 69.5 % |
| Burnt brick | 24.0 % | 76 % |
| Concrete | 15.2 % | 84.8 % |
| Any other material | 25 % | 75 % |

Source: Census 2011

House by predominant material of roof (2011)-

Diverse materials ranging from grass, bamboo, wood, plastic, hand made tiles, burnt bricks, stone, G.I metal sheets and asbestos sheets, and concrete was commonly used in for constructing roofs in houses of Jaipur district during 2011.

House by predominant material of roof (2011)

| Type of material used in wall | Rural Area | Urban Area |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Grass/thatch, Bamboo, wood/Mud | 92.2 % | 7.8 % |
| Plastic/Polythene | 34.5 % | 65.5 % |
| Handmade tiles | 44.2 % | 55.8 % |
| Machine made tiles | 32.8 % | 67.1 % |
| Burnt brick | 38.1 % | 61.8 % |
| Stone/Slate | 61.1 % | 38.8 % |
| G.I/Metal Asbestos Sheets | 46.7 % | 53.2 % |
| Concrete | 19.2 % | 80.7 % |
| Any other | 43.3 % | 56.7 % |

Source: Census 2011

An Analysis of Housing Types and Condition in Jaipur District

Dr. Pawan Aswal

In rural areas roofs were mostly made of grass, Bamboo, stone/slate, and handmade tiles. While in urban area roofs were made of hand made and machine-made tiles, G>I metal sheets and asbestos sheets, and of concrete. Again the per capita income availability of building material in local market and the house design were major factors behind the use of different types of roof material in rural and urban areas.

Analysis of condition of residence (2011)-

Of the total houses available for residence those houses which were in good condition, their number was maximum (63.3 %) in urban areas while in rural areas it was just (36.7 %). Similarly, out of the total residential houses 55.5 % were in liveable condition in rural areas, but not in very good condition. While the percentage of liveable condition of houses was 44.5 % in urban areas. At the same time there were house which were in dilapidated condition were maximum in rural area (73.6 %).

Condition of Residence 2011

| Condition | Rural | Urban |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Good | 36.7 % | 63.3 % |
| Liveable | 55.5 % | 44.5 % |
| Dilapidated | 73.6 % | 26.4 % |

Source: Census 2011

Conclusion: Houses in rural areas were mostly made of locally and cheaply available material. Besides the low disposable income in their hand restricts their choice of using better building material of far away places. At the same time readily available material in local market of the urban area allows them to use better material for their houses. Lastly the regular income of urban dwellers allows them to maintain good houses using good material.

Suggestions:

1. Government can lend cheap house loans at low interest rates to rural people for constructing good houses with better building material.
2. Like in urban areas government agencies (housing board/municipalities/cooperative housing/social welfare department) can supply better houses to the poor class in rural areas.

***Lecturer**

**Department of Geography
B.N.D Govt. Arts P.G. College
Chimanpura, Shahpura. Jaipur (Raj)**

Reference:

1. Building Jaipur, the making of an Indian City (Vibhuti Sachdev and Giles Tillotson) published in 2002.
2. Annual report Jaipur Nagar Nigam (2011).
3. Census report 2011: series H: tables on Houses, Household amenities and assets.
4. Census 2011.co.in
5. Government of India Publication: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation National Buildings Organisation (2013).

An Analysis of Housing Types and Condition in Jaipur District

Dr. Pawan Aswal