

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES IN URBAN AND RURAL CHANDIGARH

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INTRODUCTION:

The Census of India is the most trustworthy source of information on demography, population and its characteristics, economic activities, language, religion, migration, literacy and education, housing and household amenities, urbanization, fertility and mortality, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, disability, occupation, civil conditions and many other social cultural and demographic data since 1872. This is the only source of first-hand information of village, town and ward level, as it provides reliable information for national and international agencies, scholars, industrialists, government (State and Centre) for formulation of policy making.

According to the Office of Registrar General and Census Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 'Population census can be viewed from two different angles. It provide an instantaneous photographic picture as it was of a community, which is valid not a particular moment of time. This is called "the static aspect of the census". Secondly, it provides the trends in population characteristic the "dynamic aspect" of the population'. Representation is based on population therefore census ensures that community get right number of participation in government. The census also helps the administration in policy making and formulation in planning, to utilize resources, business and industry, electoral roles and others, which helps government in equitable distribution of public funds for education, health, law enforcement, infrastructure development in country.

This paper focuses on the living condition of people of Chandigarh (U.T) on the basis of census data of 2001 and 2011 and also explores the difference in living condition between urban and rural area and discuss the factor responsible for the difference. The main objectives of this study are to provide a basic picture of living conditions of the households of the city. It also focuses on the availability of basic facilities in Chandigarh urban and rural areas. It also compares intra-state condition within UT. In this study, Census reports of 2001 and 2011 are used to critically examine and to find out the basic amenities provided to

household viz., dwelling size, drinking water, drainage, electricity, latrine and hygiene facilities.

CHANDIGARH:

Chandigarh is a city and Union Territory of India, which serves as the capital of the two neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana. The city is unique as it is not a part of either of two states but is governed directly by Union Government through its administrators. Its total area is 114 km square. The overall density of population of Chandigarh is 9,258 per square km in 2011, as compare to 7900 per square km in 2001. Thus, it is second most densely populated after (NCT) Delhi (11,320 per square km). Municipal Corporations came into existence in 12 August 1996. As per the population census of 2011, it has 12 villages and one Municipal Corporation with 26 wards.

Table 1: Population Census

Description	Census 2011	Census 2001	Rural 2011	Urban 2011
Actual Population	10,55,450	9,00,635	28,991	10,26,459
Male	5,80,663	5,06,938	17,150	5,63,513
Female	4,74,787	3,93,697	11,841	4,62,946
Population Growth	17.10%	40.28%	-68.5%	27%
Percentage of total population	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Sex ratio	818	717	690	822
Literacy rate	86.43%	81.94%	80.7%	86.2%
Male	90.54%	86.14%	85.8%	90.1%
Female	81.38%	76.47%	73.2%	81.4%

The following tables show the characteristics and basic amenities provided in the urban and rural areas of Chandigarh. On the basis of data extracted from census 2011, a comparison can be done on the basis of types of houses as given below:

Table 2: Dwelling size

No. of dwelling rooms	Total	Percentage	Rural	Percentage	Total	Percentage
No exclusive room	3,345	1.42%	77	1.13%	3,268	1.43%
One Room	92,315	39.27%	4,542	66.94%	87,773	38.45%
2 Room	59,808	25.45%	1,043	15.37%	58,765	25.74%
3 Room	43,876	18.67%	487	7.18%	43,389	19.007%
3+ Room	35,717	15.19%	636	9.38%	35,081	15.36%

Data source: Census of India 2011, HH- series Table on Houses, Household amenities and assets.

Results and interpretations:

Above table shows that, most of household in Chandigarh in urban and rural area have proper dwelling size. The development of infrastructure increases the living standard

of the people, and aims to empower families in need through shelter also fulfill the sustainable development goal 11 to make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Table 3: Sources of Drinking Water

Total/Rural/Urban	Total no. of household	Tap water from treated source	Tap water from untreated sources	Covered well	Uncovered well	Others
Total	2,35,061	2,20,255 (93.7%)	7,099 (3.02%)	123 (0.05%)	45 (0.02%)	7,539 (3.2%)
Rural	6,785	6,025 (88.8%)	437 (6.44%)	1 (0.01%)	1 (0.01%)	321 (4.73%)
Urban	2,28,276	2,14,230 (93.85%)	6,662 (2.92%)	122 (0.05%)	44 (.02%)	7,218 (3.16%)

Data source: Census of India 2011, HH- series Table on Houses, Household amenities and assets.

According to the report of United Nations Habitat (2008) 'lack of safe drinking water and poor sanitation can lead a range of diseases, while factors such as overcrowding and pollution can contribute to health problems.

Results and interpretations:

Above data shows that 93.7% of population get water from treated water source which is very much essential for better health of a person and also reduce problem of diarrhea. Both urban (88.8%) and rural (93.8%) area in Chandigarh get tap water from treated source.

Table 4: Electricity

Total/Rural/Urban	Electricity
Total	2,35,061 (98.36%)
Rural	6,785 (97.32%)
Urban	2,24,601 (98.39%)

Data source: Census of India 2011, HH- series Table on Houses, Household amenities and assets.

Results and interpretations:

Electricity is basic necessity of modern world when we talk of digital world the data shows that 98.36% of household are electrified, which a sign of infrastructural development.

Table 5: Latrine facilities

Total/Rural/Urban	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Others
Total	2,01,831 (82.86%)	2,270 (0.97%)	30,960 (13.17%)
Rural	5,629 (82.96%)	316 (4.66%)	838 (12.35%)
Urban	1,96,202 (85.95%)	1,954 (0.86%)	30,120 (13.20%)

Data source: Census of India 2011, HH- series Table on Houses, Household amenities and assets.

Results and interpretations:

Above table shows that (85.61%) of household have piped sewer system. Good sanitation give provision of facilities and services for safe disposal of human urine and faecal matter leading to hygienic condition and better standard of living.

Table 6: Drainage connectivity

Total/Rural/Urban	Total households	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage
Total	2,35,061	2,05,061 (87.24%)	20,486 (8.72%)	9,514 (4.05%)
Rural	6,785	5,671 (83.58%)	724 (10.67%)	390 (5.75%)
Urban	2,28,276	1,99,390 (87.30%)	19,762 (8.66%)	9,124 (4%)

Data source: Census of India 2011, HH- series Table on Houses, Household amenities and assets.

According to the report of WHO (2000) 'providing good excess to water and sanitation can reduce the amount of stagnant water and thus the risk of malaria and variety of water born diseases'.

Results and interpretations:

Above table shows that (87.24%) of Chandigarh have closed drainage system which avoid problems such as water accumulation, no mosquitoes issue, reduce soil erosion, remove toxic resources and diseases organisms.

CONCLUSION:

On the basis of the above discussions, we can conclude that good quality of infrastructure in the city impacts the quality of life of the citizens of city in rural as well as urban areas. This lead to better education, health, working productivity of residence, gender equality and breaks the cycle of poverty. Census data 2011 shows that drinking water, drainage connectivity, latrine facilities, electricity, and dwelling size are much better in the city of Chandigarh in urban as well in rural areas. Improving the quality of life for its citizen and environment friendly development is required for better living of it citizen.

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