

Spatial Difference in Household Amenities between SC and Non SC Households in Rural and Urban Haryana

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ABSTRACT: *Housing and availability of household amenities are the basic needs of human life and important indicator of social welfare. The absence or inadequacy of these amenities in an area or in any section of society is the result of demand-supply gap, lack of financial resources, policy intervention and inefficiency of institutions. Present paper has made an attempt to analyse the status of the availability of selected household amenities among scheduled caste households in comparison to non scheduled caste households in rural and urban area in the 21 district in Haryana. Five selected basic amenities such as availability of drinking water (within premises), electricity, latrine (within premises), kitchen (inside house) and bathroom (within premises) have been taken for analysis. Study is based on secondary source of data obtained from Census of India, 2011. This study categorizes all 21 districts as low, medium and high. Mewat, Palwal and Mahendergarh are the districts where availability of amenities in scheduled caste and non scheduled households is low in both rural and urban area. In scheduled caste households, Sirsa have highest position in availability of amenities in rural and urban area. On the other hand, in non scheduled caste households, Ambala, Gurgaon and Sirsa have highest position in availability of amenities in rural area and Rohtak, Kurukshetra and Ambala in urban area.*

Key Words: *SC and Non SC Households, Rural and Urban Area, Household Amenities.*

Introduction

Household amenities reflect a quality of "House". The most basic physical requirements that a dwelling provides are shelter, adequate space for the occupants to live, eat and sleep. Household assets and amenities reflect a better life of people. Electric lights enable more reading and education; new fuels and improved stoves provide a cleaner environment and better health; clean water and sanitation reduce the prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases (Kaur and Meenakshi, 2015). The term 'basic amenities', refers to drinking water supply, sanitation, electricity and so on (Shaw, 2007).

Availability of modern household amenities has a great significance in the human life because it is conventionally believed that housing conditions, availability of drinking water, sanitation facilities, etc. might contribute to the health improvement of the people and determine the quality of life (Nayar, 1997). The absence or inadequate availability of these facilities in an area or section is not only the outcome of demand-supply gap but also it has been due to the lack of financial resources, political interests, inefficiency of institutions etc. It is also being realized that key dependencies exist between water supply and sanitation and improvement in the overall human development (Dreze and Murthi, 2001).

The factors which exert an impact on the health status of the population can possibly be delineated into three sets:

- (i) Health factors which include medical intervention,
- (ii) Health-promoting factors such as housing, water supply, sanitation and hygiene,
- (iii) Non-health factors which include social and economic factors.

The backbone of a successful public health system is considered by source of clean water, toilet facility, kitchen facility and bathroom facility etc. Poor supply of water has obvious health costs for all people. The state government is committed to give an adequate source of electricity for all section of society. Nevertheless, a significant number of rural households lack electricity and the quality of service. Many of the households mainly in the rural areas may have illegal connections which is quite common practice. These households may not report their illegal connection to the Census which is by default an official arm of government but the electrification rate may be under reported in the IHDS. It is the poor who suffer from the lack of access to electricity. Researchers on various health based projects have suggested that both the quality and quantity of water are important determinants of the prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases. This problem is further compounded by lack of access to sanitation. The household wealth is associated with sanitation. Poverty at an individual level as well as state level also reduces the access towards these facilities (Toppo, 2014).

Policies on Basic Amenities

There have been several initiatives, plans and programmes in India to improve access to basic amenities. Two important programmes launched by the Government of India in the year 2005 that have contributed to development in rural and urban areas. These are the Bharat Nirman and the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). There are also various other schemes functioning at the sub-national levels for the provision of various basic amenities (Kumar, 2015).

Under Bharat Nirman, various schemes (for improving the access to basic amenities in rural areas with special provisions for poor, excluded and marginalized groups), such as rural housing (Indira Awaas Yojana), rural drinking water supply (National Rural Drinking Water Programme under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission), Total Sanitation Campaign (which has been renamed Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in May 2012 by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation), rural electrification (Rajiv Gandhi GrameenVidyutikaranYojana) among others, are functioning. A landmark initiative was the launch of Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA) in 2004 (MoUD, 2005).

The JnNURM aims at improving the economic and social infrastructure of 65 select cities as well as providing affordable housing and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) through planned development of the identified cities. The JnNURM caters to the non-mission towns and cities under the two components - the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme. The schemes of Affordable Housing in Partnership and Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing Urban Poor dovetailed into Rajiv Awas Yojana, which focuses on slum free India, in the 12th Plan (MoUD, 2005).

All these policies have formed special for the weaker and marginalized sections, but the efforts have lost momentum in some aspects, leading to the current disparities in access to basic services among rural and urban sector and different socio-economic sections of society (Kumar, 2015). The Twelfth Five Year Plan recognized the inclusive growth approach as the means to an end that would demand outcomes which yield benefits for all and particularly for the marginalized sections of society (Thorat and Dubey, 2012).

“Inclusive growth should result in lower incidence of poverty, improvement in health outcomes, universal access to school education, increased access to higher education, including skill and education, better opportunities for both wage employment and livelihoods and improvement in provision of basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing. Particular attention needs to be paid to the needs of the SC, ST and OBC population, women and children as also minorities and other excluded group” (Planning commission, 2011).

A large part of the population, particularly segments like scheduled castes (SCs), scheduled tribes (STs), and landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers continue to suffer social and economic exclusions. Accordingly, government policies are directed towards economic and social upliftment of these segments to enable everyone to reap the benefits of growth and bring marginalized sections of the society into the mainstream (Ministry of Finance 2012).

The health-promoting factors such as housing conditions, availability of drinking water, sanitary facilities, etc, are much more required for health improvement among the population sometimes even more significantly than health services. Therefore, in the present paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the status of the availability of selected household amenities among scheduled caste households in comparison to non scheduled caste households in rural and urban area in the 21 district in Haryana.

Objectives

1. To make a comparison of access of select amenities between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste households in rural area in Haryana.
2. To make a comparison of access of select amenities between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste households in urban area in Haryana
3. To find out regional variation in availability of these amenities at district level.

Data Source and Methodology

The present study is based on secondary source of data collected from Census of India publications, 2011. In present study, an attempt has been made to find out the access of scheduled caste households to five basic amenities like drinking water (within premises), electricity, latrine (within premises), kitchen (inside house) and bathroom (within premises) in comparison to non- scheduled caste households in rural and urban area. This pattern has been examined at district level in state of Haryana. In order to get spatial findings regarding the levels of access to drinking water, electricity, latrine, kitchen and bathroom, simple

percentage analysis is used. Arc GIS 9.3 software has been used to show the spatial patterns of these facilities for scheduled caste household and non scheduled caste household among the districts through maps.

Study Area

Area of the present study is state of Haryana. The state was established on 1st November 1966 and the capital of the state is Chandigarh. It is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north and Rajasthan in the south. It is located between the 27° 37' N to 30° 95' N latitude and from 74° 36' E to 77° 36' E longitude. It has an area of 44212 Km². Its population is 2,53,53,081 (Census of India, 2011).

Results and Discussion

Table: 1 District wise distribution of household amenities (%) in Scheduled Caste Household in Haryana (2011)*

District	Drinking Water (within premises)		Electricity		Latrine (within premises)		Bathroom (within premises)		Kitchen (inside house)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Panchkula	60.82	57.64	85.96	90.02	34.59	65.87	68.58	76.25	84.92	86.93
Ambala	75.98	79.99	92.41	93.60	30.57	74.12	78.34	88.39	85.62	95.86
Yamunanagar	75.85	87.35	92.18	95.51	27.15	77.64	69.00	87.00	84.16	92.22
Kurukshetra	72.17	86.94	91.61	92.76	54.84	79.83	73.87	85.57	78.74	95.81
Kaithal	40.57	74.12	88.80	89.64	43.78	62.95	60.72	78.96	78.07	89.62
Karnal	69.00	83.93	87.69	93.27	57.01	78.50	70.26	84.27	80.38	93.82
Panipat	45.30	75.45	88.23	94.09	56.92	89.46	69.81	89.89	82.48	93.88
Sonipat	40.63	75.99	85.53	92.27	40.57	82.38	65.83	87.57	85.16	94.59
Jind	32.52	70.08	80.39	87.65	43.56	73.23	60.10	80.35	83.69	93.64
Fatehabad	66.61	77.58	76.95	89.66	62.91	77.49	75.86	86.63	84.46	93.14
Sirsa	77.42	84.39	79.01	92.36	79.64	89.91	80.72	91.46	83.34	95.37
Hisar	47.79	65.04	73.09	87.97	51.85	76.27	68.71	84.17	89.97	94.04
Bhiwani	42.58	61.01	71.86	81.65	30.63	70.57	59.50	81.45	91.13	94.77
Rohtak	44.44	74.42	85.51	92.05	43.10	76.60	67.87	81.53	89.17	91.90
Jhajjar	45.66	76.42	79.63	93.43	40.43	86.47	67.35	90.34	88.70	93.93
Mahendragarh	42.65	62.28	60.29	85.12	25.69	59.59	51.15	69.00	86.47	95.16
Rewari	57.47	78.77	76.84	93.70	34.19	75.42	62.65	83.23	92.94	96.41
Gurgaon	60.41	79.24	81.69	93.26	47.01	85.07	71.06	88.83	90.76	94.08
Mewat	22.68	63.59	52.46	85.59	19.44	47.88	50.99	73.73	70.30	86.72
Faridabad	54.57	54.90	82.71	90.02	49.12	73.24	68.30	79.20	84.24	92.05
Palwal	44.07	78.93	65.58	88.96	21.26	67.42	48.70	71.10	81.45	93.39

Source: Table- H series: Haryana, Census of India, 2011

Table: 2 District wise distribution of household amenities (%) in Non Scheduled Caste in Haryana (2011)*

District	Drinking Water (within premises)		Electricity		Latrine (within premises)		Bathroom (within premises)		Kitchen (inside house)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Panchkula	60.54	89.16	91.57	97.50	46.99	92.44	80.10	94.43	91.70	98.07
Ambala	81.82	92.20	95.98	98.46	62.17	93.50	88.57	96.49	91.23	97.97
Yamunanagar	78.38	92.17	94.30	98.26	55.68	95.02	83.10	95.48	86.90	96.25
Kurukshetra	76.06	94.32	96.39	98.56	74.34	95.02	84.15	96.27	86.23	97.91
Kaithal	52.45	85.69	94.43	97.14	62.38	88.20	77.10	92.28	86.74	96.10
Karnal	74.93	93.18	94.02	98.18	72.68	94.74	82.40	95.43	86.29	97.99

Panipat	56.87	83.51	95.10	97.81	69.45	96.20	81.74	96.17	88.17	96.37
Sonipat	54.74	89.67	94.12	98.02	60.39	94.44	81.18	95.85	91.05	97.78
Jind	40.65	85.86	92.82	96.74	53.89	91.38	75.19	94.37	90.00	97.60
Fatehabad	64.36	92.57	88.84	97.85	77.78	95.41	88.78	96.87	90.76	98.50
Sirsa	79.30	93.39	91.60	98.21	91.57	97.96	91.63	97.89	89.32	97.86
Hisar	51.16	84.55	88.13	97.33	66.40	93.04	84.27	95.62	93.48	97.38
Bhiwani	47.06	86.83	88.04	95.97	54.37	91.43	79.24	94.39	93.07	98.37
Rohtak	52.08	93.69	95.79	98.79	63.09	95.74	83.65	96.71	91.80	98.24
Jhajjar	57.21	83.85	93.11	96.77	63.01	93.17	83.47	94.87	92.10	97.07
Mahendragarh	44.24	72.72	82.20	95.73	41.96	80.58	68.00	84.21	90.41	96.82
Rewari	62.28	89.53	91.07	97.72	53.99	91.19	78.83	95.05	93.62	97.50
Gurgaon	65.28	87.26	93.39	97.53	70.42	92.67	85.59	94.39	92.94	95.97
Mewat	16.80	66.72	58.07	87.32	17.67	65.24	56.27	81.24	64.07	89.39
Faridabad	66.15	77.30	91.01	96.52	61.27	92.38	80.35	93.60	86.65	97.47
Palwal	48.28	89.20	76.52	95.49	34.95	87.81	64.70	89.40	81.44	96.05

Source: Table- H series: Haryana, Census of India, 2011

Table: 3 District wise distribution of Average Percentage of household amenities in SC and Non SC Household in Haryana (2011)*

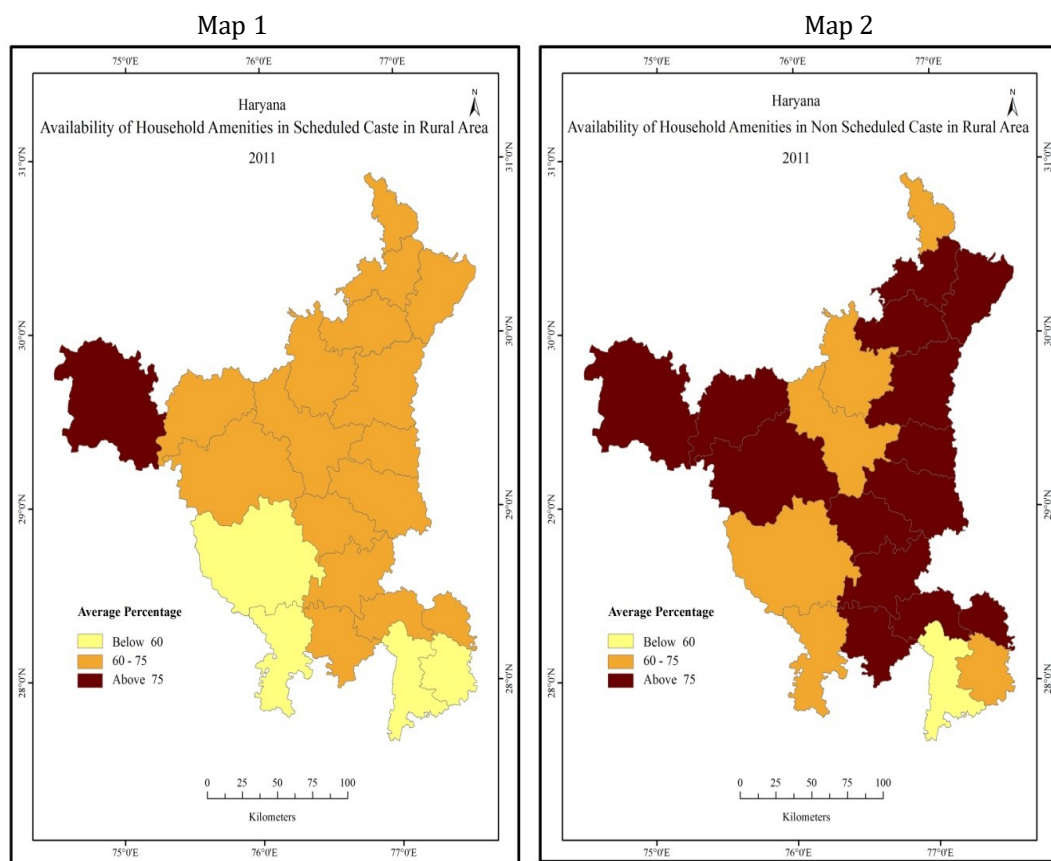
Districts	SC Rural	SC Urban	NON SC Rural	NON SC Urban
Panchkula	66.98	75.34	74.18	94.32
Ambala	72.58	86.39	83.95	95.72
Yamunanagar	69.67	87.94	79.67	95.44
Kurukshetra	74.25	88.18	83.43	96.42
Kaithal	62.39	79.06	74.62	91.88
Karnal	72.87	86.76	82.06	95.91
Panipat	68.55	88.55	78.27	94.01
Sonipat	63.55	86.56	76.30	95.15
Jind	60.05	80.99	70.51	93.19
Fatehabad	73.36	84.90	82.10	96.24
Sirsa	80.03	90.70	88.68	97.06
Hisar	66.28	81.50	76.69	93.58
Bhiwani	59.14	77.89	72.36	93.40
Rohtak	66.02	83.30	77.28	96.63
Jhajjar	64.36	88.12	77.78	93.15
Mahendragarh	53.25	74.23	65.36	86.01
Rewari	64.82	85.51	75.96	94.20
Gurgaon	70.19	88.10	81.52	93.56
Mewat	43.18	71.50	42.58	77.98
Faridabad	67.79	77.88	77.08	91.45
Palwal	52.21	79.96	61.18	91.59

Source: Table 1 and 2

Table 4: Average Availability of Amenities for SC and Non SC Household in Rural Area in Haryana

Category	Average Percentage	Districts (SC)	Districts (Non SC)
High	Above 75	Sirsa,	Sirsa, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Fatehabad, Karnal, Gurugram Yamunanagar, Panipat, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Faridabad, Hisar, Sonipat, Rewari,
Medium	60-75	Kurukshetra, Fatehabad, Karnal, Ambala, Gurugram, Yamunanagar, Panipat, Faridabad, Panchkula, Hisar, Rohtak, Rewari, Jhajjar, Sonipat, Jind	Kaithal, Panchkula, Bhiwani, Jind, Mahendrararh, Palwal
Low	Below 60	Bhiwani, Mahendrararh, Palwal, Mewat	Mewat

Source: Table 3



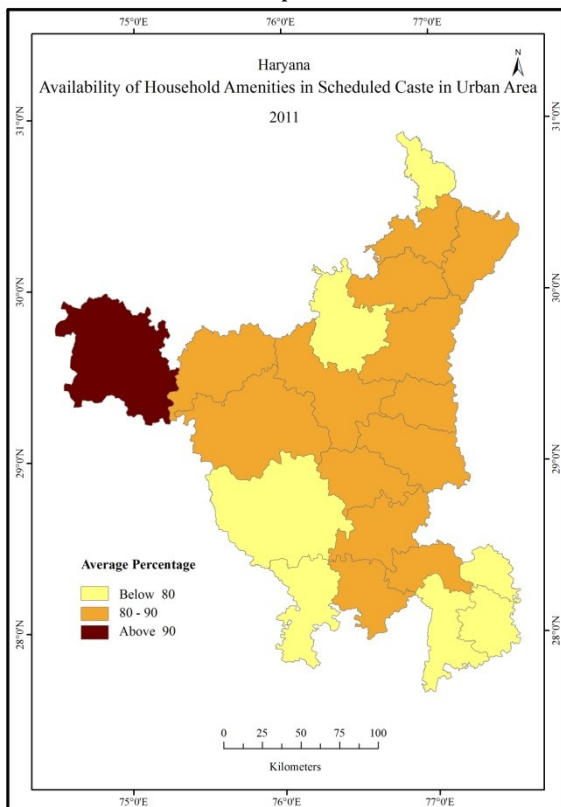
In rural area, availability of amenities in scheduled caste household finds high only in Sirsa district. South-West and South-East part fall in low category and all other districts have medium position. On the other side, in non- scheduled caste households, Western, North-East and central-East part fall in high category. South-West and Central-North region, Panchkula and Palwal districts fall in medium category. Only Mewat exists in low category (Map 1 and 2).

Table 5: Average Availability of Amenities for SC and Non SC Household in Urban Area in Haryana

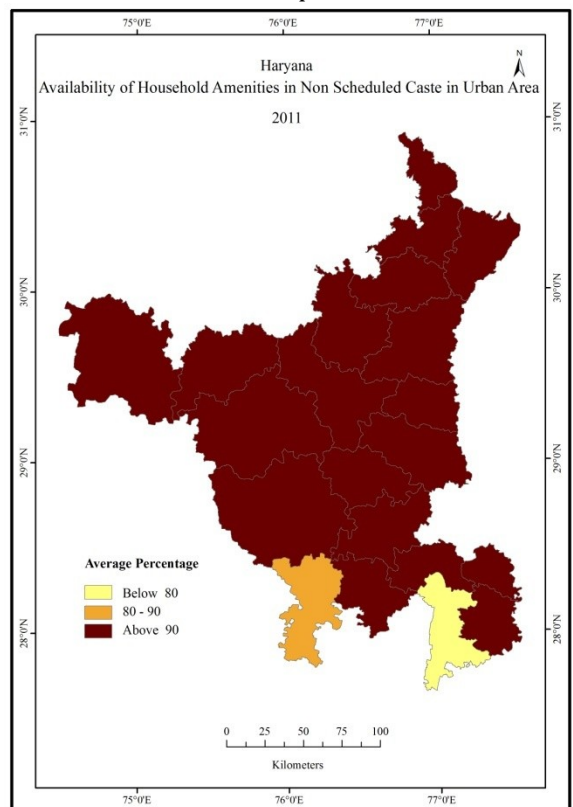
Category	Average Percentage	Districts (SC)	Districts (Non SC)
High	Above 90	Sirsa,	Sirsa, Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Fatehabad, Karnal, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Sonipat, Panchkula, Rewari, Panipat, Hisar, Gurugram, Bhiwani, Jind, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Palwal, Faridabad,
Medium	80-90	Panipat, Kurukshetra, Jhajjar, Gurugram, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Sonipat, Ambala, Rewari, Fatehabad, Rohtak, Hisar, Jind	Mahendragarh,
Low	Below 80	Palwal, Kaithal, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Panchkula, Mahendragarh, Mewat	Mewat

Source: Table 3

Map 3



Map 4



In the case of urban area, availability of amenities in scheduled caste households finds high only in Sirsa district. Central, North-East except Panchkula, Kaithal districts and Central-East region exist in medium category. South-East and South-West region fall in low category. On the other side, in non-scheduled caste households, almost all districts have the availability of these amenities. Mahendragarh falls in medium category and Mewat falls in low category (Map 3 and 4).

Conclusion

The result shows that there is significant difference between scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes households in the availability of selected household amenities in both rural and urban area in Haryana. The inadequate availability of these certain household amenities in scheduled castes in an area is not only the

outcome of illiteracy, poor economic condition, lack of awareness, demand-supply gap but also it has been due to the lack of financial resources, political interests, inefficiency of institution. The differences are found in the availability of amenities in scheduled caste household across the districts also. Today this part of the society is not fully developed. After six decades of independence, scheduled caste population do not have equal access to basic household amenities. It has happened even after a number of schemes specifically designed for the welfare of scheduled castes. Results highlight the need to take immediate action towards providing basic amenities and bringing in inclusive policy measures (to reduce the increasing disparities in access to basic amenities) taking care of weaker sections (socio-economic) of society to raise the overall standard of life and well-being of them. This fact needs urgent attention of state and other welfare agencies because without attaining equality, equitable and inclusive development would remain a distant dream. The government should aware these peoples about the policies and plan which are beneficiary for them. The scheduled caste population should take benefit from the policies, plans and facilities provided by the government.

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