

A Geographical Study of Household Amenities in Rural and Urban Areas of Nandurbar District (MS), India

Rajendra S. Pawar

Assistant Professor in Geography

Department of Geography, Padmashri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pravaranagar

A/P: Loni Kd, Tal: Rahata, Dist: Ahmednagar

Abstract

An attempt has been made in this paper to know the availability of household amenities in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra. The study is based on the secondary data obtained from census handbook (2011) of the district. The information obtained during the field visit was also taken into consideration. The study concludes that, there is a spatial variation in the availability of household amenities in the district.

Key Words: Nandurbar, Household, Amenities, Rural, Urban

Rationale of the Study

The term basic amenities refer to drinking water supply, sanitation, electricity and other basic amenities available to households provided by the government and nongovernmental bodies (K. seemrandeep and Meenakshi, 2015). Lack of these amenities refers to the poverty and low standard of living. Poverty is “pronounced deprivation in well-being.” The wellbeing primarily links to commodities, so the poor are those who do not have sufficient income or consumption above some adequate minimum threshold. This view sees poverty largely in monetary terms. Poverty may also be tied to a specific type of consumption, so we can, people could be house poor or food poor or health poor. The broadest approach to well-being (and poverty) generally focuses on the capacity of the individual. Poor people often lack capabilities; they may have inadequate income or education, or be in poor health, or feel powerless, or lack political freedoms or less access to basic amenities. The provision of basic services such as piped water, cooking fuel, sanitation systems and electricity has been an important goal of Indian development planning. Household’s assets and amenities reflected the quality of life. 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. Access to piped water and use of kerosene or Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking reduces the time women spend in water and fuel collection (Rana, S., K. 2018). Based on the census data of 2011, the present paper attempts to study the status of household amenities in rural and urban areas of Nandurbar district.

Objective of the Study

Present study is aimed at knowing the status of access to household amenities in the District of Nandurbar in Maharashtra.

Study Area

Extended from 21° 23' N to 22° 47' N latitude and 74° 19' E to 73° 50' E longitude, the Nandurbar District is located in the north western part of Maharashtra (Fig.1). The district occupies an area of 5,955 square kilometers and is divided into four physiographic division’s viz. Tapi valley, Satpuda region, the region of residual hills with dykes and the Western GhatS region.

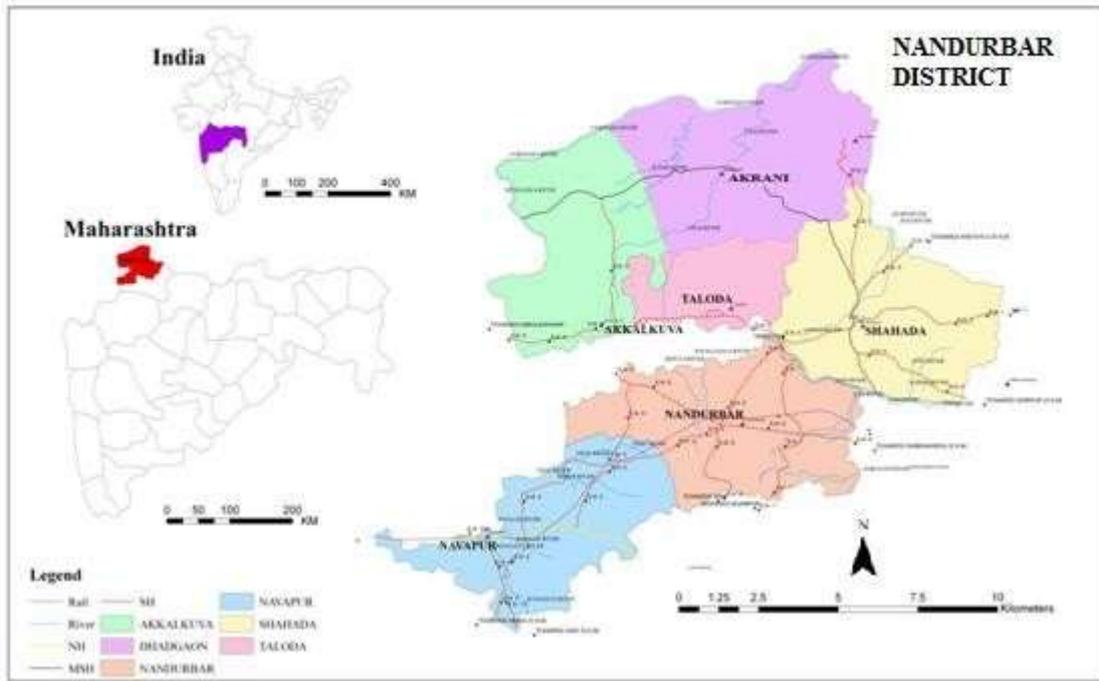


Fig 1: Location map of Nandurbar District

Generally, the Climate of the district is hot and dry with 823 mm annual rainfall. May is the hottest while December is the coldest month. Soils are deep, medium and shallow types. Deep black soils mainly found in Tapi basin, medium soils occur in the central and southern regions of the district while the hilly region of the district is occupied by shallow soils. Vegetation in the district is characterized by tropical deciduous type. Teak (*Tectona grandis L.*) is the predominant species of the plant. Administratively the district is divided into Akkalkuwa, Akrani, Taloda, Shahada, Nandurbar and Navapur sub districts. As per the census of 2011, the population of the district was 16, 48,295.

Methodology

The present study is based on the secondary data obtained from the census handbook of Nandurbar District (2011); which is supported by the empirical information collected during field visit. The data (Table 1) were compiled and interpreted.

Table 1: Amenities available to the households

Sr. No.	Sub-District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of Households	Tap water from treated source	Electricity as a main source of lighting	Latrine with piped sewer system	Has kitchen, Cooking inside house	Has LPG/ PNG	banking Services	Television	Compuer/ Laptop With internet	Mobile telephone	Scooter/ Motor Cycle/ Moped	Car/Jeep /Van
1	Akkalkua	Total	45,360	4,540 (10.01%)	15,692 (34.59%)	607 (1.34%)	16,533 (36.45%)	2,212 (4.88%)	11,117 (24.51%)	3,943 (8.69%)	170 (0.37%)	5,625 (12.4%)	1,776 (3.92%)	441 (0.97%)
		Rural	41,213	2,371 (5.75%)	12,393 (30.07%)	216 (0.52%)	14,317 (34.74%)	567 (1.38%)	9,461 (22.96%)	2,358 (5.72%)	106 (0.26%)	3,844 (9.33%)	1,069 (2.59%)	293 (0.71%)
		Urban	4,147	2,169 (52.3%)	3,299 (79.55%)	391 (9.43%)	2,216 (53.44%)	1,645 (39.67%)	1,656 (39.93%)	1,585 (38.22%)	64 (1.54%)	1,781 (42.95%)	707 (17.05%)	148 (3.57%)
2	Akrani	Total	32,386	759 (2.34%)	8,368 (25.84%)	136 (0.42%)	11,430 (35.29%)	826 (2.55%)	7,707 (23.79%)	1,485 (4.59%)	56 (0.17%)	2,920 (9.02%)	582 (1.8%)	178 (0.55%)
		Rural	31,336	212 (0.68%)	7,451 (23.78%)	96 (0.31%)	10,642 (33.96%)	366 (1.17%)	7,182 (22.92%)	916 (2.92%)	41 (0.13%)	2,331 (7.44%)	431 (1.38%)	160 (0.51%)
		Urban	1,050	547 (52.1%)	917 (87.33%)	40 (3.81%)	788 (75.05%)	460 (43.81%)	522 (49.71%)	569 (54.19%)	15 (1.43%)	589 (56.1%)	151 (14.38%)	18 (1.71%)
3	Taloda	Total	31,070	8,382 (26.98%)	19,844 (63.87%)	573 (1.84%)	14,586 (46.95%)	4,492 (14.46%)	8,770 (28.23%)	8,545 (27.5%)	223 (0.72%)	7,830 (25.2%)	3,473 (11.18%)	633 (2.04%)
		Rural	26,039	6,579 (25.27%)	15,512 (59.57%)	317 (1.22%)	11,477 (44.08%)	1,978 (7.6%)	6,587 (25.3%)	5,614 (21.56%)	110 (0.42%)	5,249 (20.16%)	2,341 (8.99%)	392 (1.51%)
		Urban	5,031	1,803 (35.84%)	4,332 (86.11%)	256 (5.09%)	3,109 (61.8%)	2,514 (49.97%)	2,183 (43.39%)	2,931 (58.26%)	113 (2.25%)	2,581 (51.3%)	1,132 (22.5%)	241 (4.79%)
4	Shahada	Total	79,884	28,939 (36.23%)	51,982 (65.07%)	1,726 (2.16%)	37,896 (47.44%)	19,073 (23.88%)	27,857 (34.87%)	27,165 (34.01%)	811 (1.02%)	25,955 (32.49%)	13,050 (16.34%)	2,067 (2.59%)
		Rural	68,746	26,001 (37.82%)	42,166 (61.34%)	1,072 (1.56%)	29,559 (43%)	11,800 (17.16%)	21,870 (31.81%)	19,670 (28.61%)	441 (0.64%)	19,074 (27.75%)	9,111 (13.25%)	1,361 (1.98%)
		Urban	11,138	2,938 (26.38%)	9,816 (88.13%)	654 (5.87%)	8,337 (74.85%)	7,273 (65.3%)	5,987 (53.75%)	7,495 (67.29%)	370 (3.32%)	6,881 (61.78%)	3,939 (35.37%)	706 (6.34%)
5	Nandurbar	Total	71,792	38,948 (54.25%)	53,729 (74.84%)	2,204 (3.07%)	40,659 (56.63%)	21,618 (30.11%)	30,350 (42.27%)	31,243 (43.52%)	1,027 (1.43%)	29,090 (40.52%)	15,006 (20.9%)	1,931 (2.69%)
		Rural	51,619	21,538 (41.72%)	34,852 (67.52%)	750 (1.45%)	24,194 (46.87%)	6,220 (12.05%)	17,199 (33.32%)	15,697 (30.41%)	214 (0.41%)	15,746 (30.5%)	6,465 (12.52%)	743 (1.44%)
		Urban	20,173	17,410 (86.3%)	18,877 (93.58%)	1,454 (7.21%)	16,465 (81.62%)	15,398 (76.33%)	13,151 (65.19%)	15,546 (77.06%)	813 (4.03%)	13,344 (66.15%)	8,541 (42.34%)	1,188 (5.89%)
6	Navapur	Total	59,131	11,851 (20.04%)	36,587 (61.87%)	1,048 (1.77%)	28,043 (47.43%)	6,114 (10.34%)	21,965 (37.15%)	10,763 (18.2%)	292 (0.49%)	14,031 (23.73%)	5,463 (9.24%)	885 (1.5%)
		Rural	51,580	8,624 (16.72%)	30,330 (58.8%)	315 (0.61%)	21,918 (42.49%)	1,844 (3.58%)	17,759 (34.43%)	6,338 (12.29%)	93 (0.18%)	9,825 (19.05%)	3,307 (6.41%)	510 (0.99%)
		Urban	7,551	3,227 (42.74%)	6,257 (82.86%)	733 (9.71%)	6,125 (81.12%)	4,270 (56.55%)	4,206 (55.7%)	4,425 (58.6%)	199 (2.64%)	4,206 (55.7%)	2,156 (28.55%)	375 (4.97%)

Source: Government of India, District Census Hand Book 2011, Nandurbar, Maharashtra, Series 28, Part XII-B

Results and Discussion

Tap water from treated source

Tap water from treated source was available to the households was lowest in Akrani (2.34 %) while it was highest in Nandurbar (54.25 %) sub district. In rural area Akrani had lowest (0.68 %) percentage and Nandurbar with 41.72% having the highest number of households with tap water from treated source. In urban area, Shahada with 26.38% recorded the lowest and Nandurbar with 86.3% recorded the highest percentage of households with tap water from treated sources in urban area. In urban area, the situation was better as compared to the rural area.

Electricity as a main source of light

Akrani with 25.84 % households having electricity as a main source of light records the lowest while Nandurbar with 74.84% households having electricity as a main source of light records the highest percentage. In rural area Akrani had lowest (23.78%) percent and Nandurbar with highest (67.52 %) percentage of households having electricity as a main source of light. With its 79.55% household Akkalkua records lowest while Nandurbar with 93.58% of its households with electricity as a main source of light records the highest percentage in urban area.

Latrine with piped sewer system

All the sub-districts in the study area have less than 4% households with latrine with piped sewer system. In rural area the percentage of households with latrine with piped sewer system ranges between 0.31% (Akrani) and 1.56% (Shahada) whereas in

urban area the percentage of this amenity ranges between 3.81 % (Akrani) and 9.71% (Navapur).

Kitchen inside house

More than 35% households in all the sub-districts of the study area have their Kitchen, cooking inside. In rural area these percentages range between 33.96% (Akrani) and 46.87% (Nandurbar) whereas, in urban area, the range of percentages was from 53.44% (Akkalkua) to 81.62

% (Nandurbar).

LPG/PNG Connection

The study reveals that, the percentage of households with LPG/PNG connections were less than 35 % in all the sub-districts. The lowest number of households with LPG/ PNG connection in rural area was found 1.17% (Akrani) while the highest percentage 17.16 % was found in Shahada. In Urban area this range was from 39.67% (Akkalkua) to 76.33% (Nandurbar).

Banking Services

During the period considered for the present study, the percentage of households having banking services in all the sub-districts were less than 45%. In rural area the percentage for this amenity ranges between 22.92% (Akrani) and 34.43% (Navapur). On the other hand, in urban area, it ranges from 39.93% (Akkalkua) to 65.19 (Nandurbar).

Television

Akrani has recorded the lowest percentage (4.59%) of households with television sets, while Nandurbar had highest (43.52%) percentage of households with television sets. In rural area also Akrani records the lowest (2.92%) percentage of households with television sets while Nandurbar had the highest (30.41%) percentage of households with television sets. In urban area Akkalkua has recorded the lowest (38.22%) percentage and Nandurbar recorded the highest (77.06%) percentage of households with television.

Computer/Laptop with Internet

As per the Census of 2011, the percentage of household with availability of computer/laptop with internet was lowest i.e. 0.17% in Akrani while, it was highest in Nandurbar (1.43%) percent. In rural area the percentages ranged between 0.13% (Akrani) and 0.64% (Shahada) whereas in urban area it was ranged between 1.43% (Akrani) and 4.03% (Nandurbar).

Mobile Telephone

The percentage of households with mobile telephone was found less than 50% in all the sub-districts. The lowest percentage of households with mobile telephone in rural area was found in Akrani (7.44 %) while Nandurbar have recorded the highest percent (30.5%). The situation was better in urban area showing the range of percentage from 42.95% (Akkalkua) to Nandurbar (66.15%).

Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped

It was observed that, the percentage of scooter/motorcycle/moped were lowest (1.8%) in Akrani sub-district, while it was highest (20.9%) in Nandurbar sub-district. In rural area the values were found ranging between 1.38% (Akrani) and 12.52% (Nandurbar) whereas in urban area the range of percentages of households with scooter /motorcycle/moped was between 14.38% (Akrani) and 42.34% (Nandurbar).

Car/Jeep/Van

The percentage of Car/Jeep/Van available to the households was lowest in Akrani (0.55%) while it was highest (2.69%) in Nandurbar sub district. In rural area Akrani had lowest (0.51%) percentage and Shahada with 1.98% having the highest number of households with Car/Jeep/Van. In urban area, Akrani with 1.71% recorded the lowest and Shahada with 6.34 % recorded the highest percentage of households with car / jeep / van.

Conclusion

The study concludes that, there is a considerable spatial variation in the household amenities in the district. As the sub districts of Akkalkua and Akrani located in hilly area, as compare to other

Tahsil's these sub districts are lacking in household amenities. Nandurbar being a district headquarter while Shahada and Taloda sub districts located in Tapi river valley shows better condition of household amenities. The availability of household amenities in urban area is better as compared to the house hold amenities in rural area.

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