

Basic Household Amenities with reference to Source of Drinking Water, Bathroom & Toilet Facility in Haryana

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Abstract— The basic household needs in any state plays an important role in the human development. In this paper the attempt has been made to study the changing scenario of the use of the basic household amenities in Haryana state. The study used secondary data from different published sources. The time period of study is 2001 to 2011. The study reveals that there is a drastic change in the use of basic household amenities. In 2001 only 48.15 percent people prefer to tap as a primary source of drinking water but in 2011 it increased as 68.79 percent people. Analysed data shows drastic change in the number of bathrooms developed in Haryana, i.e. 30.9 percent increased since last decade. In 2001 toilet facility in Haryana was in worse condition but in 2011 there are some improvements due to awareness among people. So, the data shows that there are so many improvements in basic household amenities in a decade in state.

Key words: Source of Drinking Water, Bathroom Facility, Toilet Facility, Changes in Basic Amenities

I. INTRODUCTION

Household Amenities directly related to our life style. Our life style is determined by our household amenities. Household amenity provides the information about basic living condition of population, their changing life style as well as the difference between rural and urban population. So, household amenities are the best opportunities to check the quality of life of the population. In area where the population have all their basic household amenities their lifestyle will be luxurious as compare to people whose household amenities is less. There are regional variations seen not only in the developed countries but also in developed countries.

Access adequate housing and basic amenities such as drinking water is essential for human development. In developing countries, like India the access is unequally distributed and poor remain deprived of adequate housing facilities. Millennium development goal for India aim improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities by 2015. India is progressing towards achieving these goals, however regional variations are observable (Government of India 2014).

Housing condition and access to basic amenities are closely linked to the health condition of family members. Based on data from Great Britain, points out that poor housing condition affect current as well as future health status (Marsh et al. 2000).

Apparently, the focus of house listing prior to the census 2001 was where and what kind of people lived. This focus underwent a major shift to find out as to how people lived. In other words, the attempt was assess the quality of living condition of the people on India (Analytical Report on Housing Amenities).

Since, the availability of household amenities is an indicator of a household's better living conditions and safe surrounding. The present research problem is taken to study

the existing as well as the previous condition of household amenities in the state of Haryana.

II. DATA & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study deals with Haryana state as study unit. The time period of research is from 2001 to 2011 for studying the housing amenities in Haryana. Study is entirely based on secondary data collected from different published sources. Apart from the demographic data obtained from the census of India, the relevant non-demographic data have been obtained from different published sources.

The Statistical data will be then computed, tabulated and analysed with the help of the following cartographic technique

- Various maps of the study area will be prepared.
- Certain diagram, bar graphs etc. will be use to analyse data.
- Other diagrammatically representation.
- Various choropleth maps will be prepared.

III. STUDY AREA

The present study covered Haryana state, it is landlocked state in Northern India and is the Nation's seventeenth most populous. It is between 27°39' to 30°35' North latitude and between 74°28' to 77°36' East longitude. The total geographical area of Haryana is 44,212 square kilometre. For administrative purposes, the state has been divided into 22 districts (Charkhi Dadri, 2017). The State is bound by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west Himachal Pradesh in the north and Rajasthan in the south. The river Yamuna defines its eastern border with Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Haryana also Surrounds Delhi on Three sides, forming the Northern, Western and southern border of Delhi. Consequently, a large area of Haryana is included in the National Capital Region. The name of Haryana is derived from Hari (The Hindu God Vishnu) and ayana (home), means "The Abode of God".

IV. DRINKING WATER

Drinking water is essential for human being for their survival. People get drinking water through many sources e.g. tap, hand pump, tube well, well, tank, pond and lake, river and canal, spring and many other sources. In Haryana state the present scenario of source of drinking water is different from past. In 2001 only 48.15 percentage population used tap as a source of drinking water but situation has been changed in 2011 it increases to 68.79 percentage. Hand pump used as a source of drinking water by 31.70 percentage population in 2001 but in 2011 hand pump used by only 12.03 percentage of population. In 2001 Tube well used as a source of drinking water by 6.21 percentage of population where as in 2011 it becomes double i.e. 12.93 percentage population. In 2001, 11.70 percentage people used Well as a source of drinking

water but in 2011 only 3.02 people used Well as a source of drinking water.

In 2001, 2.2 percent population used any other sources to fulfil their drinking water requirement e.g. pond, canal, spring etc. where as in 2011, 3.20 percent people used any other sources. The result indicate that tap is the main source of drinking water in the state, 20 percent of population increased to use tap in last one decade. After tap hand pump was the second main source of drinking water but from last one decade use of tube well increased and it, become the second main source of drinking water now. Use of hand pump as a drinking water source decreased by approximately 20 percent from last one decade and increase of using tube well by 6 percent. Situation of well is totally changed from last one decade well is used by only 3 percent of population in 2011.

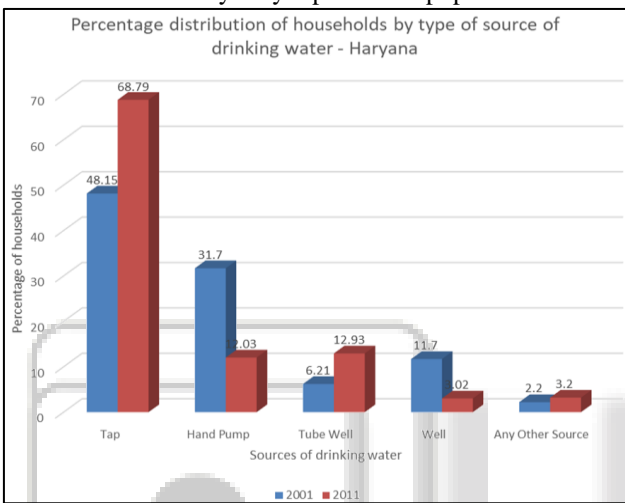


Fig. 1:

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

V. BATHROOM FACILITY

Bathroom is a room maintained within or outskirts of dwelling place. Bathroom facility is indeed as household amenity, it concern to the privacy first. It is mainly important for the female members in the house. Bathroom is necessary, it provides proper sanitation and save water too other than open bathing.

In the old time people were not aware of bathroom facilities with the change of time they got aware from its benefits. Analysed data shows drastic change in the number of bathrooms developed in Haryana, i.e. 30.9 % increase since last decade. In the year 2001 there were 6 districts had below 50% households having bathroom facility, whereas in 2011 there was no one left under this category. In the year 2001, there was not a single district having above 80% and it increased to 14 districts in the year 2011. It indicates too much improvement in the state. Gurgaon and kaithal districts got highest change i.e. 41.80% and 38.84% respectively. Panchkula and Sirsa districts are showing least change i.e. 20.26% and 23.96% respectively. Rest of all districts have similar change occurred i.e. approximately 30%.

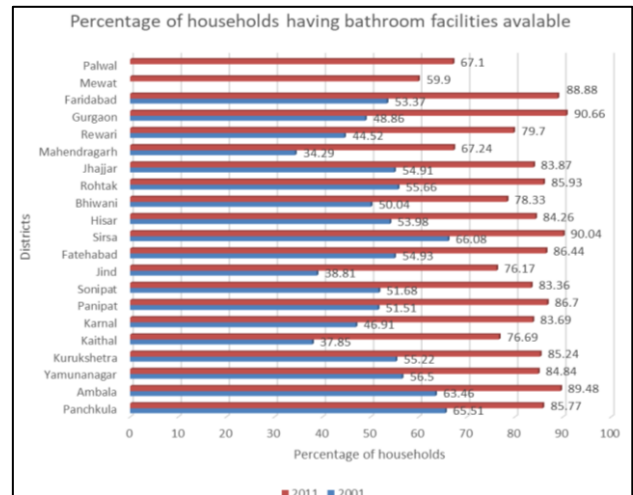


Fig. 2:

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

VI. TOILET FACILITY

Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside or in open. It leads to so many problems as soil pollution and serious health related issues. So it is mandatory for people having toilet facility in the households. Toilet facility in Haryana was in worse condition, there were 44.51% (2001) households having it, which is too low. With the passage of time this improved due to awareness among people and percentage reached to 68.63%, it was somewhere satisfactory as compare to last decade. 24.12% was the total increase in the percentage of toilets.

District-wise categorised data shows change, that are occurred in Haryana, 9 districts were below 45% households having toilets facility and there was left 3 districts under category below 45% households in 2011 compare to 2001. Second category is 45-60% there are 9 districts in the year 2001, it reduced to only 3 districts in 2011. Third category is 60-75% under this only 1 district and in the year 2011 districts number changed to 8 districts, shows too much improvement from last decade. Above 75% not a single district was there in it and in the year 2011 it improvised by 7 districts comes under the category. Sirsa is the district that is on the top of list in both census i.e. 2001 and 2011 for having highest percentage of household latrine facility. On the other hand Mahendragarh (24.60%) and Mewat (23.43%) in the year 2001 and 2011 respectively are in worst condition.

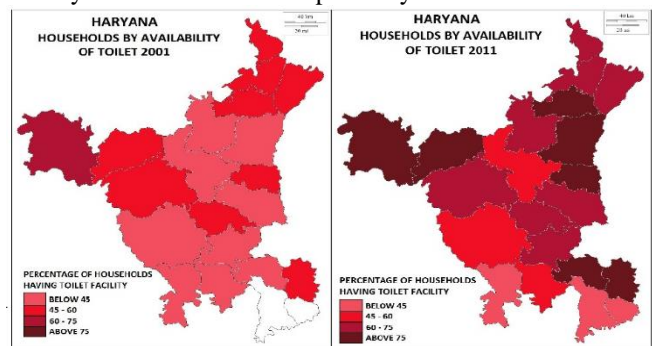


Fig. 3:

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

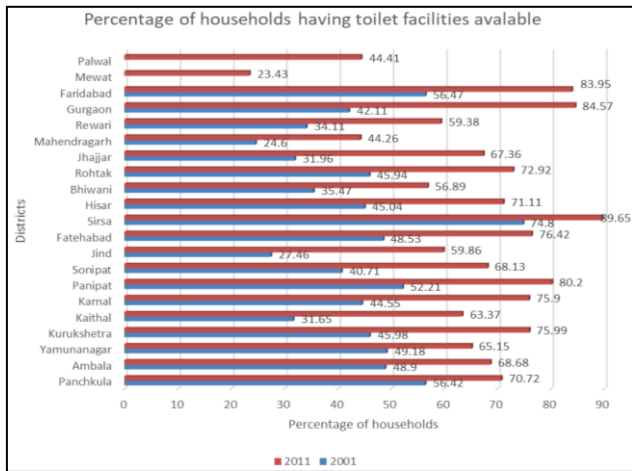


Fig. 4:

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

VII. CONCLUSION

The present study is concerned with the basic household amenity in the state Haryana, which attempt to find out spatial variations in use of basic facilities such as drinking water, sanitation facility etc. In the present we see the changing scenario of the use of different source of drinking water in the state. As we see in 2001 only 48.15 percent of population use tap as a source of drinking water but the percentage is increased in 2011 and become 68.79 percent. Same as in the case with the use of tube well as a source in 2001 it is 6.2 percent where as it becomes double in 2011 i.e. 12.93 percent. But in the case of use of hand pumps and well as a source of drinking water the percentage decrease in 2001 the use of hand pump as a source is 31.70 percent where as it decrease in 2011 and become 12.03 percent. The use of well as a source in 2001 is 11.70 percent and in 2011 it decreases drastically and now it is 3.02 percent of people those use well as a source of drinking water from the figures we see that tap become the main source of drinking water in the state. Next we see the availability of bathroom facility in the state. It is most important household amenity. In 2001 there are only 6 district which had below 50 percent of the households those having bathroom facility? But with the increasing awareness among people related to their health scenario changed. In 2011, there was no one left in this category. According to the census of 2001 and 2011 Sirsa district is on the top list for having highest percentage of household latrine facility.

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