

GOKHALE INSTITUTE MIMEOGRAPH SERIES NO. 49

**HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF
DEVELOPMENT IN MAHARASHTRA: DISTRICT LEVEL
ANALYSIS OF 1991 CENSUS**

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PUNE 411 004

JULY 1998

FOREWARD

For all the countries in the world today, improving the quality of life of their people - men, women and children, is the most explicit and important objective. This has led all the countries towards formulating policies and programmes with a view to ensuring provision of basic household amenities to all sections of the population. In the context of the Alma Ata Declaration of Health for All by the Year 2000 A.D. and the Agenda for the International Conference on Population and Development held at Cairo in 1994 on Reproductive Health, providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to all has become very crucial. It has been noted in a number of studies that women in developing countries spend a substantial amount of their daily time and energy in conducting routine household activities like collecting fuel, fetching water, etc. Therefore, in the absence of basic household amenities such as safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity, fuel etc., it does not make much sense to talk about the empowerment of women, which is itself necessary for bringing about favourable social changes.

It is well known that, in any population, provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities at the household level plays a significant role in reducing the incidence of infectious diseases, more so among children and women. For example, in the world approximately 2.2 million children die each year because of diarrhoea. In addition to this, sizeable proportions of the precious funds of the families and nations are spent in health care for diarrhoea. This prevents them from climbing the ladder of development. Furthermore, lack of adequate water has direct link with many of the common reproductive ailments which women generally suffer from.

In view of such importance and relevance of the provision of basic household amenities to the population, the present very timely study was taken up for the state of Maharashtra. The study clearly brings out the fact that despite having performed better in all the spheres (be it social, economic or demographic) in comparison with the national average, the state lags considerably behind in the areas of provision of basic household amenities to its people. Sanitation facilities seem to be the most neglected area as, irrespective of region, district, place of residence or caste, majority of the households in the state do not have them. The households residing in the districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha regions particularly have been far behind compared with those in the

districts in either Konkan or the Western regions of the state. The study emphasises the need to accelerate efforts in providing these basic minimum amenities to the households without any further delay. This would not only ensure better standards of quality of life to our people but would also go a long way towards achieving sustainable social, economic and demographic development.

It is hoped that the present study would be useful not only to help the planners and policy makers engaged in the related areas but will also create interest in carrying out further analytical and operational research in this important area.

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V. S. Chitre
Director

PREFACE

“Development of the basic amenities of the safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity, proper housing to the people are the pre-requisite not only for the sustained economic growth but they are the most important components of the primary health care” (UN 1995).

“Poor environmental sanitation- that include insufficient and unsafe water supply and lack of safe means of human disposal is a critical link in the chain of diarrhoeal diseases” (UN 1954, UNICEF 1989).

“No single condition in the lives of masses has such a damaging effect on the health or does harm in so many ways as bad housing” (Robertson 1919).

The above mentioned quotes lead us to believe that the role of basic household amenities such as safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity, proper and adequate housing etc. is very crucial in improving the morbidity and mortality status and sustained economic development in both rural and urban areas in any population. In urban areas, however, this problem become even more pertinent as the informal settlements remain largely unserved by the public utilities mainly because of the government's unwillingness to acknowledge their existence. This poses even greater environmental hazards and health risks to the people. Provision of these basic household amenities is fundamental to the development. It has long been recognised that the epidemics of communicable diseases cannot be checked without ensuring safe drinking water and proper sanitation and other public health measure to the people. The percent of people deprived of access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the developing countries has as a matter of fact increased in the 1990's as a result of decrease in the funds on one hand and increase in the population in these countries on the other hand.

The International Conference on Population and development held at Cairo in 1994 rightly endorsed a new strategy that emphasises the integral linkages between population and

development along with the focus on meeting the need of the individual woman and man rather than merely achieving the demographic targets. Under the new approach, for the future activities, recognition to empower women and ensuring their full involvement in policy and decision making at all levels are identified as an end in itself as well as in improving the quality of life of everyone.

In most of the traditional societies, rearing of children and household works are primarily carried out by the women. India is no exception to this. It is beyond argument that providing these basic household amenities will be the first and foremost step towards empowering women in its true sense as this will have direct impact on them and would make their daily life much easier.

With this background, it was thought prudent to examine the extent of the availability of selected household amenities at the district level in the state of Maharashtra. It is needless to mention that Maharashtra is one of the most developed states in the country, both socio-economically and demographically. The study further attempts to explore inter-district variations with respect to these selected household amenities by place of residence and also by social groups. This study attempts to identify the crucial areas and gaps, which would be useful for future planning.

During the course of present study a lot of people helped me in many different ways. At the outset, I would like to record my grateful thanks to Prof. V.S. Chitre, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune for his support in completing this work at all stages. His keen interest in the study helps me a great deal in completing the work. I would also like to thank Prof. D.C. Wadhwa, former director of the institute for his support during the initial stages of the work.

It is extremely difficult to find the right words to acknowledge to Prof. (Mrs.) Tara Kanitkar, Consultant, Institute of Health Management, Pachod for her painstaking review of earlier drafts of this report and also for her patience and unwavering encouragement. She provided insightful comments which were very helpful in improving the report. I owe my sincere thanks to her.

During the course of literature search for the present work, several officials in the various departments in Mantralaya, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai, helped me in many ways. It is

not possible for me to recall their names, I thank them all. However, I would also like to convey my thanks to Ms. Rinu Gera, Project Officer, UNICEF, Mumbai for providing me with necessary information.

Several of my colleagues at the Institute help me in various ways and provided very useful comments on the first draft of the report. I am particularly thankful to Prof. A.K. Mitra for his comments and suggestion on the previous draft. Prof. P.K. Aggarwal, Dr. S. Mukherjee, Dr. S. Mulay and Dr. L. A. Argade also provided useful comments on the earlier draft.

I thank Mr. K.Y. Dawade, Officiating Registrar for his help in arranging the logistics. I would like to appreciate the assistance by Mrs. Vidya Kher and Mrs. A.A. Chandrachud of the computer section. I profoundly express my sincere thanks to Mrs. K. V. Kulkarni of the publication section for her help in getting the final printing done. My thanks are also due to Mr. S. B. Ganjekar for making the copies..

Nevertheless, the usual disclaimers apply here also.

Usha Ram

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The relationship between population and development has been the subject of debate for a very long time now and it seems we are still far from reaching any consensus on the issue. There have been two different schools of thought on the issue; one with the view that the development (be it either social, economic or infrastructure for that matter) is pre-requisite to bring in any favourable change in demographic variables. In other words, to seek for a permanent solution of the population problem it is necessary to first ensure a certain level of socio-economic development. However there is another school of thought which believes that the low level of socio-economic development is the consequence of high population growth or poor demographic performance.

Nevertheless, there are increasing amount of evidence implying that the resolution of population problems of any area can be sought with the help of combination of various strategies aiming at different dimensions such as income distribution, gender equality, primary health care, provision of basic necessities of safe drinking water, sanitation, housing electricity etc. The World Population Plan of Action has rightly acknowledged the role that socio-economic infrastructure plays in solving the population problems. As a result of this the Plan of Action made several exclusive recommendations on various socio-economic issues such as development assistance, economic growth, food and agriculture, education, health etc. This was done with the understanding that the socio-economic transformations will modify demographic behaviour of the people by creating new conditions (UN 1995)

There cannot be two opinions on the fact that the development of minimum human needs in the form of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, proper housing etc. to the people living in both rural and urban areas are pre-requisite not only for sustained economic growth but also it is one of the most important component of primary health care. It has been realised by many that the economic growth alone may not be sufficient to improve the standard of living of the poorest in the country. It is further emphasised that the imbalances must be corrected, sooner the better. The Minimum Human Needs Approach to bring distributive component in economic growth has gained momentum probably due to the fact that it pays greater political dividend. An official approach to the basic needs was made for the first time in 1962 when Indian Planning Commission initiated the preparation of 15 years perspective plan to serve poorest of the poor. However, it was incorporated only in the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1973-78).

The concept of basic needs has been described variously as an approach, a strategy, a philosophical concept, an organising concept and stages in the thinking and responses presented by development planners over last three decades or so (Shah and Anwar, 1986). The literature search on the subject indicates that the researchers differ substantially not only in giving the importance to various components of the "Basket of goods" that constitutes the basic human needs, but also they have defined the basket differently. Nevertheless, the common stand is the removal of mass poverty and deprivation of basic services to the masses. Further, the items that are mentioned in almost all the discussions are food, clothing, sanitation, safe drinking water and health and

education. In the Fifth Five Year Plan of India, Basic Minimum Needs by definition included supply of safe drinking water, provision of house sites to the homeless, village access road, elementary education, rural health services, rural electrification, environment improvement of slums and nutrition of under nourished. The Sixth Plan added adult education to this list and redesigned it as revised Minimum Needs Program.

It may not be out of the context to mention that the provision of the social infrastructure are the areas in which private sector is least likely to play any major role as there are no monetary benefits for them. Therefore, it becomes the primary responsibility of the government (both at centre and state) to ensure that the necessary interventions are made in these areas. The pivotal role that government has so far played in this respect cannot be overlooked. However, as will be seen in the analysis to follow, they are not sufficient. It is the call of the time for governments (both at centre and state) to intensify their efforts vigorously in this area that would help us realise the dream of Health For All By 2000 AD as envisaged in the Alma Atta Declaration.

In view of this, it is essential to identify the minimum norms pertaining to the availability of such infrastructure and area of concern within the state to accelerate public investment for attaining these norms in a balanced and time bound manner. It is necessary to mention here that the increase in investment alone will not be sufficient to achieve favourable improvement in these social indicators. Greater efforts are required to bring about significant changes in the social attitudes and behaviour of the people by the way of social mobilisation and community participation (CMIE 1991).

According to the World Health Organisation, contaminated water is reported to be the main source for nearly 80 per cent of all sickness and diseases in the world. For achieving the goal of primary health care the availability of safe water supply, sanitary disposal of excreta and other wastes, sanitation and personal hygiene can play very crucial role. Thus in order to ensure primary health care to the masses, it is very important that they are first ensured with the supply of potable water and proper disposal of both human and animal wastage.

The Working Group on 'Health For All By 2000 AD' (GOI, 1981) stressed the need of the provision of potable water supply and good sanitation. The group made following recommendations on these issues:

1. Habitation in which there is no source of water supply within 1.6 Kms. or where the potable water is not available within a depth of 50 feet for the areas which are endemic to Cholera, Guinea-worm infestation or those suffering from excess of salinity, iron or fluorides or other toxic elements hazardous to health, etc. must be fully covered by 1985 with adequate source of water supply.
2. Villages where 100 per cent of population has already been achieved by providing tube wells but are not in operation due to the lack of energy, manpower or maintenance; this should be overcome latest by 1985.
3. Habitations where potable water has been provided but is insufficient to meet the need of the population should be taken care latest by 1991.
4. With regard to the provision of proper sanitation and disposal of human and animal wastage, the group recommended that by 1985 efforts should be made to achieve at least 10 per cent coverage in the rural areas and 60 per cent in urban areas. This should be stepped up to 50 and 80 per cents respectively by 1990 and 100 per cent by 2000 A.D.

Now that we are at the end of the present century and are looking forward to enter into the twenty first century with greater expectation, which is projected as the computer age, there are

large number of households in India who are still deprived of the minimum basic necessities of life; such as housing, safe water, sanitation, electricity etc. According to the 1991 census, more than one-fourth of the Indian households lives in Kutch houses. Further, a quarter of the Indian households did not have access to safe drinking water, toilet facilities and electricity. Only about 16 per cent of the households in India have all these three facilities (access to safe drinking water, toilet facilities and electricity). There exist a very wide range of variations with regard to the availability of these facilities across the states. These variations are even more prominent when it comes to rural-urban areas and the under-privileged community of the society.

As would be seen in the analysis that the state of Maharashtra though stands on better footing on these fronts as compared to the national level it is still far behind the requirement. In order to provide greater impetus to development of basic infrastructure and to understand the most vulnerable areas, there is need to examine the situation at the district level and also for the most under-privileged community, that is SC's and ST's. This may help planners to develop area specific and community based strategies for providing basic amenities. For sustainability of such program, social context and community participation is must.

1.2. Objectives and Hypothesis

In view of the above background, the main objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To assess the relative position of the state of Maharashtra in comparison to the nation as a whole.
2. To assess the relative position of the individual districts in the state on the basis of the level of social, economic and demographic parameters.
3. To examine the availability of the basic household amenities to the population.
4. To study the rural-urban differentials and inter district variations in the availability of selected household amenities.
5. To study the differentials by various social groups such as SC, ST and Non SC/ST with respect to the availability of basic household amenities in the context of development.

In the present work, we also attempt to test the following hypothesis:

1. Development of an area leads to greater differentials in the availability of basic household amenities between various social groups.
2. Availability of selected amenities like sanitation is associated relatively strongly with social development than the economic development of an area.
3. Provision of basic amenities has more direct impact on quality of life.

1.3. Data and Methodology

Most of the data for the present study have been taken from the 1991 census of Maharashtra. In addition to this, estimated CBR and TFR have been taken from Bhat (1996). The estimated IMR for the districts have been taken from Ram and Annamma (1997). It is generally believed that the reporting of births during last one-year in census suffers from large under-reporting and therefore cannot be used without adjustments. The indirect estimates provided by Bhat may also be suffering from many errors such as reporting of population in the age group 0-6 years, estimation of mortality by district required in Reverses Survival Method (RSM), use of Model Life Tables. It is however believed that the level of fertility may be affected but the differentials by district may not and therefore classification of districts may not be affected. The estimated CPR are taken from the publication by the Government of India (GOI 1994). The

decadal growth rates of the population for the districts for the period 1981-91 are taken from Bose (1991).

Following three criteria have guided us in selecting the variables for the present work:

1. The selected variables are easily available and that they are of good quality.
2. The selected variables have appeared in most of the literature related to the socio-economic and demographic analysis and their importance has been well documented in the academic research and is useful for policy intervention.
3. The selected variables fall within the framework and scope of the present study.

For the classification of the districts into three homogenous groups, following variables have been selected in the present analysis:

A: Demographic Variables:

1. Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) of the population during 1981-91.
2. Percent Urban Population (PCUP) to the total population of the district in 1991.
3. Sex Ratio (SR), female per 1000 male population in 1991.
4. Total Fertility Rate (TFR), number of children per woman during 1984-90.
5. Crude Birth Rate (CBR), number of births per 1000 population during 1984-90.
6. Couples Effectively Protected Rate (CPR) during 1991.
7. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) during 1991.

B: socio-economic Variables:

1. Female Work Participation Rate (FWPR) in 1991, per cent of female workers to total female population.
2. Percent of female workers in secondary and tertiary sector to total female workers in 1991 (FWSTS). Now on we would refer to it as female workers in 'modern sector'.
3. Ratio of female literacy rate in urban areas to the female literacy rate in rural areas in 1991 (RUFLR).
4. Male literacy rate in rural areas minus female literacy rate in rural areas in 1991 (MFLRR)
5. Population Density (POPDEN) in 1991, person per square kilometre of area.
6. Per cent of SC population to total population in 1991 (PCSC).
7. Per cent of ST population to total population in 1991 (PCST).

C: Basic Households Amenity Variables:

1. Per cent pucca houses to total houses in 1991 (PPUCH).
2. Per cent of households with more than 6 persons living in 1 and/or 2 rooms to the total households in 1991 (P6+12R).
3. Per cent of households having electricity to the total households in 1991 (PHHEL).
4. Per cent of households having toilet facility to the total households in 1991 (PHHTL).
5. Per cent of households having safe drinking water to the total households in 1991 (PHHSW), per cent households getting water from tap and hand pumps.
6. Per cent households not having access to safe drinking water, electricity and toilet facilities in 1991 (PHHNF).
7. Per cent households using gas and electricity for cooking in 1991 (PHHMC). Now on to be referred as households using modern means of cooking.

The classification of the districts has been carried out in the following steps:

1. The districts in the state are ranked on the scale of 1 to 30 based on the level of each of the selected variable.
2. After the districts have been ranked, a total score is obtained by aggregating the ranks for each of the districts by summing up the rank for the individual variables.
3. Once total score is obtained, the districts are grouped into three homogenous groups by the stages of development. In doing so it was ensured that the variation across the groups is maximum and is minimum within the group. For this we have used the method developed by Dr. K. S. Srikantan and is available at the Population Research Centre of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune-4.

These homogenous groups in the present study would be referred as follows:

Group-A: Better Developed Districts

Group-B: Moderately Developed Districts; and

Group-C: Backward Districts

Before we proceed our discussion, we would like to draw reader's attention on inclusion of the households under the category of 'having access to safe drinking water'. As per the census definition only those households receiving drinking water either from tap or hand-pump are included in the category of households having access to safe source of drinking water. However, there may be households receiving water from the 'well' which may be covered properly and may be maintained clean by all means but this has not been considered as safe source of drinking water on part of non-availability of the information concerning the status on whether these wells were covered or not.

In the district in Konkan region in Maharashtra 'well' is major source of drinking water for majority of the households. For example, as high as 78.28 per cent of the total households in Sindhurg have reportedly been receiving water from well in 1991. The proportion of such households is 58.38 in Ratnagiri, 46.46 in Raigarh and 24.59 in Thane. This fact has to be kept in mind whenever we discuss data on the availability of safe drinking water.

CHAPTER – II

Districts of Maharashtra: Where Do They Stand

Before we start our discussion on the levels of development across various districts of Maharashtra and see where do they stand individually it may be worthwhile to examine the relative position of the state of Maharashtra in the context of the nation as a whole with regards to various socio-economic and demographic parameters and the availability of selected basic household amenities.

2.1. Maharashtra vs. India: Overall Scenario

As per the 1991 census, Maharashtra is the third most populous state in India after UP and Bihar. It comprises of over 9 per cent of the country's total population. In the Statement-1 given on the next page we have compared such selected variables for Maharashtra with that of India for the period circa 1991.

At the outset, it may be stated from the Statement-1 that Maharashtra has done fairly better as against the nation as a whole in all the front, be it demographic or socio-economic development or provision of basic amenities. The decadal population growth rate for Maharashtra though was higher than that of India; the natural growth rate of population is lower than the national average (1.89 per cent as against of 1.93 per cent). Further substantially large proportion of the population in the state live in urban areas. The over all sex ratio of the total population is higher by 7 percentage points in Maharashtra as against the national average.

The level of fertility is lower than that for the country (both in terms of TFR and CBR). On the other hand, the Couple Protection Rate (CPR) is higher by 12 percentage points in the state as against the nation. At the same time Mortality levels are also lower. For example, the level of CDR and IMR, are significantly lower in Maharashtra than for India. Further, the expectation of life at birth, both for male and female, is higher by 4 to 5 years in Maharashtra. Though the age at effective marriage for female is more or less same for both India and state, there exist a wide gap in the levels of literacy rates of not only for female but also for male (the gap being favourable to Maharashtra).

Relatively large proportions of the females in the state are economically active as compared to those at the national level. The state has also done better than the country as a whole with respect to the provision of basic amenities to the households; be it electricity, safe drinking water or sanitation.

A brief comparison of the state with India has clearly brought out that the state on the whole is on the better footing. However, the same may not hold true down at the district level. In the following pages we attempt to depict the socio-economic and demographic scenario at the district level.

Statement 1: Comparison of Selected Variables between India and Maharashtra.

Variables	Period	India	Mahar.	Source
Population (in Million)	1991	846.30a	74.94	Census 1991
Decadal Growth Rate	'81-91	23.85a	25.73	-do-
Per cent Urban Population	1991	26.13b	38.69	-do-
Sex Ratio	1991	927b	934	-do-
Total Fertility Rate	1993	3.5	2.9	SRS 1993
Crude Birth Rate	1993	28.7	25.2	-do-
Crude Death Rate	1993	9.4	7.3	-do-
Infant Mortality Rate	1993	74	50	-do-
Expectation of Life at Birth(Male)	1990	58.6c	62.0	RGI 1995
Expectation of Life at Birth(Female)	1990	59.0c	64.7	-do-
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	1992	43.5	55.2	GOI 1993
Female Age at Effective Marriage	1993	19.6	18.8	SRS 1993
Male Literacy Rate (7+)	1991	64.20b	76.56	Census 1991
Female Literacy Rate (7+)	1991	39.19b	52.32	-do-
Female Work Participation Rate	1991	22.27b	33.11	-do-
Population Density	1991	273b	257	Census 1991
Per cent SC population	1991	16.73b	11.10	-do-
Per cent ST population	1991	7.95b	9.27	-do-
Per cent Pucca Houses	1991	41.61c	52.20	-do-
Per cent Households Electrified	1991	42.37	69.40	-do-
Per cent Households with Toilet	1991	23.70	29.56	-do-
Per cent Households with Safe Drinking Water	1991	62.30	68.49	-do-
Percent Households with No Facility	1991	24.54	13.42	-do-
Percent Households with All 3 Facilities	1991	16.07	25.82	-do-
Per cent House. using Elect. & Gas for Cook.	1991	8.25c	16.50	-do-

Notes:

a= including Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

b= excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

c= excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

Sources:

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2.2. District Scenario

2.2.1 Demographic

The relevant data on the selected demographic parameters are presented in Table-1 for all the thirty districts. It may be noted here that the mean and the standard deviations for groups A and B are presented inclusive and exclusive of the Mumbai and Thane respectively for obvious reasons.

Group- A: Better Developed Districts

There are nine districts, which may be called demographically better developed districts in Maharashtra as per our classification. Of these, two each are from Konkan and Vidarbha and five are from Western regions. It may be mentioned that in case of group-A we would restrict our discussion on mean and SD excluding G. Bombay. The mean decadal growth rate for group-A is about 18 per cent (SD=7.03) against 25.36 for state as a whole. On an average, about one-fourth of the population of the districts in this group live in urban areas. The mean sex ratio of the population in this group is higher by 88 percentage points than the state average (mainly due to the higher sex ratio in Ratnagiri, Sindhurg and Satara districts). With respect to the vital rates, it may be mentioned here that they are much lower for group-A than the state average. For example, the mean level of TFR and CBR for group-A district are 3.10 (SD=0.31) and 25.21 (SD=2.10) respectively. At the same time the mean CPR for group-A is higher by nearly 5 percentage points. The average IMR for group-A is about 46; lower by nearly 7 percentage points than the state average.

With regards to the variations across the districts within the group, it may be mentioned that Pune is the fastest growing district having decadal growth rate of 31.93 with nearly half of its population living in urban areas. Beside Mumbai, the imbalances in male-female population are significant in Pune, Amravati and Wardha. The fertility (both in terms of CBR and TFR) seem to be rather high for Amravati in view of the relatively high level of CPR of 69.0 and higher proportion of population living in urban areas (higher by both state and group average). Further, there are districts like Sindhurg, Ratnagiri, and Wardha, which are slow growing districts. The share of urban population is below 10 per cent in Ratnagiri and Sindhurg. Out of the nine districts in this group, in three namely Ratnagiri, Sindhurg and Satara, the sex ratio is in favour of female; the gap being largest in Ratnagiri. Fertility levels are lowest in Sindhurg (TFR= 2.5 and CBR= 20.3) whereas the CPR in Sindhurg is 51.7 per cent which is higher than the Ratnagiri (50.3) and G. Bombay (45.3). Except for Amravati and Wardha (IMR=70), IMR in rest of the districts in this group is below 38 infant deaths per 1000 live births.

Group- B: Moderately Developed Districts

There are 13 districts falling in group-B; of them Thane and Raigarh are from Konkan, five from Western and six from Vidarbha regions. It may be mentioned that in this group, we will discuss the mean and SD excluding Thane which has rather peculiar characteristics than rest of the districts in this group. At the outset, it may also be mentioned that if we do the classification excluding Decadal Growth Rate of the population then Nagpur move to group-A and hence even if it has come in group-B, it has very similar characteristics as that of the districts in group-A in terms of rest of the other variables.

The mean decadal growth rate for the districts in this group is lower by about 2 percentage points than the state average and is higher by group-A average by nearly 5 percentage points. However, these districts lag behind considerably (by almost 13 percentage points) than the state average with respect to the per cent urban population (25.28 with SD=13.32). The districts in group-B, on an average, seem to be better off when it comes to the sex ratio (having mean sex ratio of 955 with SD=23.98); higher by 21 percentage points against the state average. On the other hand, the mean TFR and CBR are marginally higher than the state average whereas the mean CPR is higher by almost 5 percentage points. The mean IMR for group-B is about 67, which is higher by about 14 percentage points than the state average.

Coming to the variation across the districts within the group, it may be noticed that Thane has the highest decadal growth rate of almost 56 per cent whereas it is lowest in Bhandara (close to 14 per cent). With the exception of Raigarh (where sex ratio is in favour of females) in rest of the other districts sex ratio is in favour of males. The male-female imbalances are widest in Thane (as many as 121 females short of every 1000 males); nevertheless it is better than the state average. It may be noted from the same table that Nagpur has lowest fertility in this group in terms of both TFR (3.2) and CBR (27.1). On the other hand, Nashik has the highest TFR (4.2) and CBR (32.2). The level of CPR varies from as low as 49.9 in Thane and 52.1 in Raigarh to as high as 71.2 in Gadchiroli and 68.5 in Solapur. In fact, the level of CPR in both Gadchiroli and Solapur seem to be unbelievably high in view of the level of TFR (well over 4.0) and CBR (well above 30). Thane has the lowest IMR of 39 in this group whereas IMR is highest in Gadchiroli (95) followed by Yavatmal (89).

Group- C: Backward Districts

In all, there are eight district in this group, which may be considered as demographically backward. Incidentally, all the districts from Marathwada and Buldana from Vidarbha regions fall in group-C. The mean decadal growth rate of these districts is higher by about 4 percentage points (mean=29.88 and SD=4.63) as against the state average. At the same time, the mean of per cent of the population living in urban areas in this group is only about 21 per cent with SD=5.03 (lower by 18 per cent percentage points compared to the state average). Though the mean sex ratio in this group is better as compared to the state level (944 against 934) it is lower than the group-B average by as many as 10 percentage points.

With regards to the fertility indicators, the data suggests prevalence of rather higher levels of fertility in these districts. For example, mean TFR for this group is 5.14 children per woman with SD=0.31 (higher by 1.5 children per woman compared to the state). Further, the mean CBR is higher by 7 percentage points compared to the state (35.46 against 28.8). At the same time the mean CPR is only 51.39 with SD=3.55; lower by over 5 percentage points against the state level. Though the mean IMR is higher by about only 5 percentage points than the state average, it is surprisingly lower than the group-B average.

With respect to the variations across districts within the group it may be noted that, on the whole, all these districts have performed very poorly in terms of TFR, CBR and CPR. The decadal growth rate is highest for Aurangabad (39.3 per cent) followed by Jalna and Nanded (over 32 per cent) and is lowest for Osmanabad (23.52 per cent). The share of urban population is highest for Aurangabad as nearly one-third of its population live in urban areas. On the other hand, only about 15 to 18 per cent of the population of Osmanabad, Jalna and Bid live in urban areas.

The sex ratio of the population in all these districts is again in favour of males; the gap being widest in case of Aurangabad (88 female less for every 1000 male). The gap between the

two sexes is least in Jalna and Parbhani. Except for Osmanabad and Buldana, TFR is well over 5 in all the districts including Aurangabad. The CBR is substantially high in all the districts in this Group. Infact, the CBR is well over 37 in Jalna, Parbhani and Nanded, between 35-36 in Aurangabad, Bid and Latur. Osmanabad has the lowest CBR of 32.6 in this group. The CPR varies from as low as just 44.6 in Nanded to a moderate level of 56.2 in Buldana and 55.4 in Osmanabad. The CPR is well over 50 in Aurangabad, Parbhani and Bid too. Bid has the lowest IMR of 45 in this group whereas it is highest in Buldana (69).

2.2.2 Socio-Economic Scenario

Table-2 gives the relevant data on the selected indicators of socio-economic development for the districts of Maharashtra for the period circa 1991. In addition to this, we have also given the simple mean along with the standard deviation for each of the group and for each selected variable separately. Like in case of Table-1, here too we have given simple mean and SD in-groups A and B; inclusive and exclusive of G. Bombay and Thane respectively.

Group- A: Better Developed Districts

There are seven district falling in this group; four from Western region and three from Konkan region. In the analysis here we will refer to the mean exclusive of Bombay. It may be seen from the Table-2 that the mean female work participation rate for group-A is close to 40 per cent (SD=3.42) which is higher by about 7 percentage points than the state average. The mean percentage share of female workers in the secondary and tertiary sector is just 11.33 per cent (SD=1.55) implying that the majority of the female workers are engaged in agricultural and allied activities.

With regards to the urban-rural differentials in terms of the female literacy rates it is very clear that there exist vast differentials in this respect in all the districts. The mean of the ratio of female literacy rates of urban areas to rural areas is 143.36 (SD=9.52); suggesting that the female literacy rates in urban areas is higher by nearly 43 per cent as compared to the rural areas. Further, the sex differentials in literacy rate in rural areas are substantial too. The mean difference between the male and female literacy rate in rural areas in group-A districts is by about 26 percentage points implying that in rural areas for every 100 literate females nearly 26 more males are literate. The mean of the population density of the group is 247 persons per square kilometre; lower by 10 percentage points as against the state average. On an average, the SC's and ST's together constitute nearly 20 per cent of the population of the districts in group-A.

As far as the differentials across districts within the group are concerned, it may be said that they do exist with respect to all the variables. Though, Bombay has the lowest participation of the women in economic activity (FWPR=11.02), their share in modern sector is well over 99 per cent. In case of the other districts, FWPR varies between 36-44 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of female working in organised sector ranges between about 9 per cent in Ratnagiri to nearly 13 per cent in Raigarh. Both the urban-rural differentials in FLR and the sex differentials in literacy rates in rural areas are lowest in Sindhurg. Further, the differentials in terms of per cent female literate by residence are largest in Ratnagiri followed by Raigarh and Kolhapur. On the other hand, the sex differentials in literacy are largest in Kolhapur followed by Satara and Sangli.

Group- B: Moderately Developed Districts

There are 13 districts, which may stated to be socio-economically moderately developed districts based on our analysis. Of these, Thane is from Konkan, 6 each are from Western and

Vidarbha regions. Here again we would refer to mean and SD excluding Thane. The mean FWPR for group-B districts excluding Thane is close to 36 per cent (SD=5.87); which is though higher than the state average but is lower than the group-A average. Further, the mean of percent females working in organised sector is very low (mean=12.80 and SD=8.17).

The differentials in literacy rates by residence and sex are relatively larger in these districts as compared to group-A. The mean of the ratio of FLR in urban areas to rural areas for group-B is 156.51 per cent whereas the gap in literacy rate by sex in rural areas is by nearly 27 percentage points. Nonetheless, these gaps are narrower than what has been observed for the state as a whole. The mean population density for group-B is lower than the state average (mean=232 and SD=57 against 257). Both the percent of SC and ST together constitute over one-fourth of the total population in this group; which is higher by about 5 percentage points in comparison to the state average.

The variation across the districts within group are very much there. The FWPR varies from a level of just about 23-24 per cent in Thane and Nagpur to close to 50 in Bhandara. The percentage of female workers in modern sector is negligible in Buldana (3.68), Akola (5.87), Wardha (7.92), and Amravati (8.21), all from Vidarbha region, and Jalgaon (6.51) and Dhule (7.45) from Western region. Infact, except for Thane, Pune and Nagpur (where over 28 per cent of female workers are working in modern sector), in the rest of the districts in this group their share is very low.

The range of variation across districts in terms of literacy indicators in these districts seems to be quite significant. As can be seen that the ratio of urban-rural FLR is well over 200 in Dhule and close to 200 in Thane. In other words it can be said that in these two districts only half of the rural female as compared to the urban female are literate. The gap in female literacy rates by residence is smallest in Amravati and Wardha. With respect to the sex differentials in literacy in rural areas it may be noted that they are lowest in Amravati and Wardha whereas highest in Buldana, Ahmadnagar, Bhandara and Jalgaon. Wardha has the lowest population density (161) in this group followed by Amravati (180). The population density is around 193-198 in Dhule, Buldana and Ahmadnagar. After Thane (population density of 549), Pune has higher population density (354) followed by Nagpur (332). Nearly 17 to 19 per cent of population belong to SC in Nagpur, Bhandara and Amravati. This figure is lowest in Thane and Dhule (about 5 per cent). Dhule, at the same time has highest proportion of population belonging to ST group (40.90) followed by Nashik (24.20). The corresponding figure is about 10 per cent in 6 districts in this group. Infact, it is only 1.5 per cent in Solapur and about 4 per cent in Pune.

Group- C: Backward Districts

Ten districts of Maharashtra fall in this group which include all the seven districts of Marathwada region and three from Vidarbha region. These districts, on the whole, can be characterised as having higher FWPR, larger differentials in terms of FLR by residence and sex. Similarly, few females are working in modern sector in these districts. The mean FWPR is about 41 per cent (SD=4.14) for these group whereas the mean per cent of female workers engaged in modern sector is less than 7 per cent (SD=1.96). The mean ratio of urban-rural FLR is well over 200 indicating prevalence of vast residential differences. At the same time, the mean gap between male-female literacy rates in rural areas is by about 33 percentage points which is higher than the state average. The mean of the population density for this group is only 175 persons per sq. km.; far below the state average. Approximately one-fourth of the population in group-C districts belongs to SC and ST.

With respect to the variations across districts within the group it may be observed that the FWPR is lowest in Aurangabad (35.28) and between 38-39 per cent in Osmanabad, Latur Chandrapur and Parbhani. On the other hand Gadchiroli has the highest level of FWPR (51.42 per cent). The per cent of female workers in modern sector ranges between 4 to 6 per cent in all the districts but Aurangabad and Chandrapur where it is a little over 10 per cent. The ratio of urban-rural FLR is well over 200 in as many as six districts. The corresponding figure varies between 162 to 173 in Osmanabad, Latur, Yavatmal and Chandrapur. Again the sex differentials in the literacy are substantial in Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Bid and Nanded (35-40 percentage points) and by 30-32 percentage points in Osmanabad and Latur. The differentials range between 26 to 27 percentage points in districts from Vidarbha region. Gadchiroli has the lowest population density of 55 persons per sq. km. whereas it is highest in Latur (234) followed by Nanded (221) and Aurangabad (219). The percent of SC population varies from as low as nearly 11 per cent in Yavatmal to 19 per cent in Latur. Gadchiroli has the highest per cent of its population belonging to ST (38.7 per cent) followed by 21.5 per cent in Yavatmal and 19.7 per cent in Chandrapur. The corresponding figure for Jalna, Bid, Osmanabad and Latur is between 1 to 2 per cent.

CHAPTER - III

Basic Household Amenities: District Scenario

In this section we have attempted to study the existing differentials in the availability of minimum basic amenities in the rural and urban areas in Maharashtra. The related data has been presented in Tables 3 through 9 for all the 30 districts for the total population.

3.1 Housing Adequacy

As mentioned earlier, in order to assess the adequacy of the housing space across districts and regions, out of the total households in the specific areas we have calculated the proportion of those households who have 6 or more persons and are living in 1 and/or 2 room houses from the 1991 census. The results so obtained for the total population are presented in Table-3 along with the mean and standard deviation for each of the four geographic regions. Before we start our discussion it may be worth to mention that according to the United Nations definition those households where number of persons per living room exceeds to such households are called over-crowded households. For the present work owing to the limitation of data for measuring the extent of over-crowded households we have computed percentage of those households with 6 or more persons living in one and/or two rooms.

At the outset, it may be seen from the table that a little less than one-third of the households in Maharashtra live in the inadequate houses. The proportion of such households is slightly higher in rural areas (33.77) compared to the urban areas (28.08). There are as many as 13 districts in which this proportion is higher than the state average. They are- Aurangabad, Nashik, Dhule, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, Solapur, Latur, Osmanabad, Akola, Satara, Amravati, Bid, and

Yavatmal. The share of such households is highest in Aurangabad (40.99) and Nashik (40.77) followed by Ahmadnagar (39.90) and is lowest in Ratnagiri (23.68), Sangli (24.16) and Sindhurg (24.87). Further, with respect to the regional variations it may be mentioned that the per cent of households living in inadequate houses is more or less same in Marathwada and Western regions (about 34) followed by Vidarbha (about 30) and is least in Konkan region (26.25).

The comparison of the data in Table-3 by rural urban areas reveals that the per cent of households living in inadequate houses in rural areas varies from a lowest of 23.68 in Ratnagiri to a highest of 45.93 in Aurangabad and 45.04 in Nashik. In case of urban areas it ranges between 16.52 in Gadchiroli and 17.48 in Sindhurg to 37.36 in Dhule and about 35 per cent in Jalgaon and Akola each. Further, except for four districts (Jalna, Parbhani, Nanded and Buldana) the per cent of households living in inadequate houses is higher in rural areas compared to the urban areas

DREAM HOUSE

In 1991, about one-third of the households in Maharashtra, irrespective of their place of residence, live in inadequate housing conditions. Further, contrary to what is generally believed the extent of housing inadequacy seem to be far more acute in rural areas as compared to the urban areas.

A substantially large proportion of the households (about 40-41 per cent) in Aurangabad, Nashik and Ahmadnagar in 1991 lived in inadequate houses. Again, the rural areas of these districts were worst affected. The implication of such crowded houses is poor living standard associated with generally high morbidity and low child survival.

whereas reverse is true in case of these four districts. This figure is almost same in both the areas in Ratnagiri. The differences by residence are highest in Aurangabad (by 15.39 percentage points). In Nashik, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, and Gadchiroli the rural-urban gaps are by over 10 percentage points. On the other hand, there are districts like Dhule, Jalgaon, Sangli, Bid, Latur, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha and Chandrapur where corresponding gap is by less than 5 percentage points.

3.2 Electricity

It may be observed from the Table-4 that close to 70 per cent of the households in Maharashtra are electrified. The per cent of such households vary from a lowest of 31 in Gadchiroli to as high as 90 per cent in Bombay. There are 12 districts in, which per cent of electrified households is higher than the state average. A very distinct feature emerging from this table is that all the seven districts of Marathwada region have lower percentage of electrified households. On the other hand, in all the four district of Konkan region this figure is well over 80. From the Vidarbha region, there are only three districts (Amravati, Wardha and Nagpur) having higher proportion of electrified households against the state average; reverse is true in case of the remaining six district. Except for Solapur, in all the remaining districts in Western region over two-third of the households are electrified. In Solapur, per cent of electrified households is just about 42 per cent (mainly due to the fact that in rural Solapur less than 30 per cent of the households are electrified which is far below when compared to the other districts in the same region),

If we look at the mean of the per cent electrified households by region it may be concluded that Konkan region has performed better in this respect as about 84 per cent (SD=2.94) of the households in this region are electrified. The corresponding figure goes down to about 70 per cent (SD=11.34) in Western region and further to only about 59 per cent (SD=13.81) in Vidarbha region. Marathwada has the lowest mean per cent of the electrified households (53.65 with SD=8.12).

It may further be noted from the Table-4 that on the whole, per cent of electrified households in urban areas is invariably larger than that in rural areas. This is true for all the districts in Maharashtra. Further, the per cent of electrified households in rural areas varies from a low of 26 per cent in Gadchiroli to well over 86 per cent in Sindhurg. The corresponding range for urban areas varies between 70 per cent in Osmanabad and 73 per cent each in Chandrapur, Bid and Solapur to around 98 per cent in Sindhurg. This indicates the fact that the range of variation across districts with respect to the per cent electrified households is very wide in rural areas whereas it is much narrow in the urban areas.

Coming to the differentials by place of residence the data reveal that they are indeed substantial in Gadchiroli where only 26 per cent of the rural households enjoy electricity as against of over 77 per cent in urban areas (the difference of over 51 percentage points). These differences are second largest in Solapur (by over 43 percentage points) followed by Jalna (38 percentage points) and Thane (above 35 percentage points). The gap between per cent electrified households across urban rural areas is by 31 to 33 percentage points in Chandrapur, Yavatmal and Parbhani. The corresponding gap varies by 20 to 30 percentage points in 12 districts (5 from Marathwada, 4 from Western and 3 from Vidarbha region). In Ratnagiri, Sindhurg, Amravati and Wardha the gap between the two is only by about 11 to 15 percentage points. Further, the urban-rural differentials are lowest in Raigarh and Kolhapur (by just about 8 percentage points only).

3.3 Sanitation

At the outset it may be observed from Table-5 that as was the case at state level, at district level too the sanitary conditions are not very encouraging and may particularly said to be indeed miserable in rural parts of Maharashtra in almost all the districts. As may be seen, only less than 30 per cent of the households in whole of the state have toilet facility. The corresponding figures are 6.64 and 64.45 per cent respectively for rural and urban areas. With respect to the variations across regions it may be seen from the same table that The extent of toilet facility is quite similar in Western (mean=24.84 and SD=19.58) and Konkan region (mean=24.09 and SD=13.08) and is least in Marathwada region (mean=12.29 and SD=5.06).

Coming to the variation across districts on this amenity it may be noticed that they are rather significant (wider than what has been observed in case of electricity availability). For example, on one side there are districts like Bid, Gadchiroli and Osmanabad where just about 6 to 10 per cent of the households are having toilet facility. On the other extreme, we have Bombay, which stands out in this respect with well above 78 per cent of the households having the facility.

With one exception of Aurangabad, the per cent of households having toilet facility is below 14 per cent in all the districts in Marathwada region. In case of Vidarbha region, in Nagpur and Amravati they constitute 42.81 and 26.87 of the total households respectively. In rest of the other districts in Vidarbha region this figure is below 20 per cent. In case of Konkan and Western regions, it may be seen that they are not very different. For example, only in Pune and Raigarh this figure appears in 40's. The per cent of these households is about 23 in Nashik and 20 in Kolhapur. In rest of the districts in this region it is below 20 per cent.

As mentioned earlier that the situation regarding the availability of this particular facility seem to be serious in all the rural areas of all regions in general. Infact, from the data it can safely be said that the toilet facility in rural areas of the state is virtually non-existent. Only in six districts; namely Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Thane, Sindhurg (all from Konkan region), Kolhapur (Western region) and Amravati (Vidarbha region)

SANITATION: WHOSE PROBLEM IS IT ANYWAY

The rural areas of the state are indeed in the miserable condition as far as the availability of this least preferred but most important life saving facility is concerned. A mere of less than 7 per cent of the rural households in Maharashtra in 1991 had toilet facility.

Except Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Thane and Sindhurg in Konkan region and Kolhapur in Western and Amravati in Vidarbha regions where per cent households having toilet facility ranges between 10-15 per cent in rural areas, in rest of the other districts it is in the single digit only.

It is rather difficult to believe that as late as in 1991, approximately for half of the urban households in 15 districts of Maharashtra, toilet facility was not available. Non-availability of sanitation in the context of high population density and scarcity of open space for defecation in urban areas poses greater threats from personal hygiene to environmental and health hazards to all the people in general and to women and children in particular.

For women everywhere in general and in rural areas in particular, privacy is a major consideration. In the absence of sanitation facility within home, they either have to go early in the morning before it is sunlight or have to wait until it is dark for urinating and defecating. This not only causes inconvenience to them but also leads to many health problems of Urinary Tract Infection (UNICEF, not dated).

roughly 10 to 15 per cent of the rural households have toilet facility. In rest of the other districts it has not even touched the two digits mark.

It is needless to mention that the extent of this facility is always larger in urban areas as compared to the rural areas irrespective of district and region. Konkan region stands out in this respect as, on an average, nearly 62 per cent of the households (SD=4.61) in that region have toilet facility in urban areas. The corresponding figure for the remaining regions is close to fifty per cent. Osmanabad from Marathwada region has the lowest per cent of these households in urban areas (31.67) whereas it is observed to be highest in Bombay (78.18 per cent) followed by Pune (70.44 per cent), both from Western region. It is worthwhile to mention here that there are as many as 15 districts in Maharashtra where per cent of the urban households having toilet facility is below 50. Though urban areas have performed fairly good in this respect we still have a long way to go.

The differences in the per cent households having toilet facility in rural and urban areas clearly reflect the existence of wide gap. For example, in Konkan region, on an average the difference between the two area is by over 50 percentage points (SD=4.41). The corresponding gap in Marathwada and Vidarbha region is by about 46 percentage points (SD=9.10). In Western and Vidarbha regions the urban-rural gaps are by nearly 43 percentage points each (SD= 9.04 and 7.30 respectively). Further, the gap is rather unusual in districts like Aurangabad (63.22 percentage points), Pune (62.73 percentage points) and Nagpur (58.52 percentage points); all three highly urbanised districts.

3.4 Safe Drinking Water

The data on the per cent households having access to safe drinking water bring out clearly that, on the whole, in Maharashtra over 68 per cent of the households have access to safe drinking water (Table-6). The per cent of such households in rural and urban Maharashtra is about 54 and 91 respectively.

It is evident from the data that approximately a quarter of the households in the Marathwada and Western regions and close to half of them in Vidarbha region has access to safe drinking water. The share of such households in Konkan region is only 40.12 per cent. As mentioned earlier, the low per cent of the households having access to safe water in Konkan region has to do with the definition. As a result of this the analysis on this issue in this section is restricted to the remaining 26 districts only. A rather low proportion of households having access to safe drinking water in Vidarbha region in general is a matter of immediate concern. It is interesting to note from the table that despite being backward in almost all respect, rural Marathwada seem to have done fairly good with respect to the availability of safe drinking water as compared to both Western and Vidarbha region.

WOMEN: IN SEARCH OF WATER

Though a around two-third of the households in whole of the Maharashtra in 1991 had access to safe drinking water, only about half of them in rural areas had it. Further, only about a third of the rural households in Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gadchiroli have access to safe drinking water.

Coming to the variations across districts, it may be noted from the table that among the districts other than those in Konkan region, the per cent of the households having access to safe water is largest in Bombay (96.39), Osmanabad (81.66), Jalgaon (80.55) and Latur (80.26). The

per cent share of such households is, on the other hand, lowest in Bhandara (36.51), Gadchiroli (38.67) and Chandrapur (43.35), all from Vidarbha region.

With respect to the availability of safe drinking water by place of residence it may be noticed that the mean of the per cent of households having access to safe drinking water in rural areas vary from a minimum of 42.29 (SD=10.42) in Vidarbha to 56.38 (SD=21.69) in Western and 69.60 (SD=7.79) in Marathwada region. The corresponding figures in case of urban areas are:

78.10 (SD=7.15) in Vidarbha, 89.39 (SD=3.02) in Marathwada and 90.40 (SD=3.85) in Western regions. The lower value of SD suggests that the variations across districts in urban areas are relatively lower as compared to the rural areas.

In rural areas, the per cent of the households having access to safe drinking water is highest in Osmanabad (81.38) followed by Latur (78.04) and Jalgaon (77.12) and is lowest in Chandrapur (30.12), Bhandara (31.43) and Gadchiroli (35.80). Except for Nashik, Ahmadnagar and Pune where it ranges between 46-49 per cent only) in rest of the other districts in Western region, the proportion of such households in rural areas is between 68 to 78 per cent.

In case of urban areas, it may be noted that Bombay has the highest proportion of the households having access to safe drinking water (96.39) followed by Solapur (95.21) and Pune (94.13). In Thane, Jalgaon, Sangli, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bid and Yavatmal, the proportion of such households in urban areas is well over 90 per cent. On the other hand, Gadchiroli has the lowest proportion of such households (66.23).

The urban-rural differences are quite substantial in this regard too as the gap between the two, on an average, is by about 36 percentage points (SD=13.33) in Vidarbha region, by nearly 27 percentage points (SD=11.99) Western region and by close to 20 percentage points (SD=10.20) in Marathwada region. The urban-rural gaps are least in Osmanabad (by less than 2 percentage points) and Amravati (by a little over 6 percentage points) whereas they are highest in Yavatmal (54.23 percentage points) followed by Chandrapur and Pune (by 48 to 49 percentage points). The urban-rural gaps are by about to 40 percentage points or so in Nashik, Ahmadnagar, Buldana, Akola and Bhandara.

WOMEN: IN SEARCH OF WATER

Regardless of their labour force participation, ironically, women in India have the prime responsibility of managing the household's needs for water. This includes bringing water for household use for cooking, drinking, bathing, washing etc. for all the members of households and also for animals. It has been observed that, on an average, Indian women walk about 3-4 kilometers daily to fetch water.

Fetching water and time spent on this activity poses enormous risks on women and causes many health problems that include: Physical strain; intense pain in different parts of the body, especially legs, waist, pin bones and shoulders; prolapse of the uterus; miscarriage etc. (Shramshakti, 1988).

WOMEN AND HAZARDOUS COOKING CONDITIONS

In whole of the Maharashtra, a mere of about one-sixth of the households had domestic gas and electricity for cooking in 1991. The share of households using these two modern and safe (from health point of view) means of cooking in rural Maharashtra was just 3 per cent. Except for Mumbai and Thane, per cent of households using these two sources of cooking was very low in all the districts irrespective of regions.

3.5 Modern Means of Cooking

The data on the use of modern means of cooking presented in Table-7 reveal that a rather large proportion of the households in Maharashtra seem to be depending on traditional sources of fuel such as cow dung cake, coal, wood, kerosene etc. for cooking. Only 16.50 per cent of the households in Maharashtra have reported using domestic gas and electricity for this purpose. The per cent of such households is virtually negligible in rural Maharashtra, as they constitute less than 3 per cent of the total households. The corresponding figure for urban areas is about 37 per cent.

The per cent of households using modern means of cooking is nearly 14 to 15 per cent in Konkan and Western regions whereas it is only about 9 and 4 per cent respectively in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. Except for Bombay (42.97 per cent) and Thane (28.59 per cent), the per cent of the households using modern means of cooking is extremely low in rest of the districts. It may further be noted that in rural areas the use of these two sources of fuel is very low in almost all the districts. However, there are few districts in which about 40 to 46 per cent of the urban households have reported using modern means of cooking; these are: Ratnagiri and Raigarh from Konkan region, Bombay, Pune, Satara and Kolhapur from Western region and Nagpur from Vidarbha region.

The urban-rural gaps in the use of modern means of cooking are quite significant. This is particularly true for the districts in Konkan and Western regions. As may be seen from the table that the mean of the urban-rural gaps in terms of per cent of households using modern means of cooking is by 34 percentage points (SD= 4.97) in Konkan region followed by Western (mean=30.72 percentage points and SD=6.14) and Vidarbha regions (mean= 24.51 percentage points and SD=7.80) and are lowest in Marathwada region (mean=16.54 percentage points and SD= 4.49). At the district level the gaps are widest in Ratnagiri (41.85 percentage points) and are least in Osmanabad and Gadchiroli (by about 8-9 percentage points).

3.6 Extremities of Life

In the present context, the term 'Extremities of Life' is defined as the per cent share of households not having any of the three basic amenities of electricity, sanitation and safe drinking water versus per cent households having all these three basic amenities. Tables 8 and 9 contain information of the percentage of households having all the three basic amenities and those not having any of the three facilities respectively.

WOMEN AND HAZARDOUS COOKING CONDITIONS

In two districts, Gadchiroli and Osmanabad, share of such households is extremely low even in urban area (below 10 per cent). The situation in urban areas in this respect is better as compared to the rural areas; we still have a long way to go.

Since domestic gas and electricity is used by a limited number of the households for cooking, a very large proportion of them still continue to depend on traditional sources of cooking that include wood, coal, cow-dung etc. Various studies have shown that Indian women spend about 45 minutes to 5 hours daily to collect fuel for household use depending upon various factors like proximity to forests, type of farming system, region whether plain or desert (World Bank, 1991).

Traditionally, women carry out most of the life supportive activities in the households. This include a wide range of activities such as cooking, cleaning grains, collecting firewood or making cow dung cakes, fetching and bringing water, foraging, staying in line to get subsidized grains, kerosene from the public distribution system. They conduct these irrespective of their participation in the labour force (Jain 1985; Batlibala 1985; Shramshakti 1988).

It may be seen from the data in tables 8 and 9 that only about a quarter of the households in the whole of Maharashtra enjoy all the three basic amenities together whereas there are a little over 13 per cent of the households who do not have any of the three basic amenity. This situation is even worse in rural areas as only a nominal of 4.17 per cent of the households in rural Maharashtra have all the three basic amenities whereas a relatively larger proportion (20.64 per cent) of them are deprived of all the three basic needs. The per cent of households having all the three facilities in urban areas is 58.77 whereas only 2.43 per cent of the urban households do not have any of the facility.

The mean per cent of the households having all the three facilities is 22.32 in Western region followed by 17.07 in Konkan region. The corresponding figures for Vidarbha and Marathwada regions are 13.23 and 10.66 per cent respectively. On the other hand, about 12 per cent of households in Konkan and Western regions do not have any of the three facilities. In Marathwada and Vidarbha regions, they constitute around 15 and 23 per cent respectively. Similar observations may be made for rural and urban areas as well.

The variation across districts are largest among the districts in Western and Konkan regions (SD being 19.04 and 14.74 respectively) with respect to the households having all the three facilities whereas they are least in Marathwada (SD=4.73) and Vidarbha (SD=7.83) regions. In case of the per cent households not having any of the three facility the variations by districts are observed to be wider in Vidarbha region (SD=10.79) and are least in Konkan region (SD=0.98). In Western and Marathwada regions, these variations are moderate (SD=5.35 and 4.02 respectively).

When household activities which are conducted by the women are combined with home based economic work and labour outside home, it is found that the women work much longer hours than men, particularly within poor households (Jain 1985; Batlibala 1985). All this has greater impact on the social well being of women in the male dominated society where they are discriminated. This result into poor health (both physical and mental) of the women.

Bombay has the highest proportion of the households having all the three basic amenities (74.42) followed by Thane (41.80), Pune (37.77) and Nagpur (32.58). The per cent share of such households is about 21 in Aurangabad and Nashik. On the other hand, less than 5 per cent of the total households in Gadchiroli and Osmanabad and between 5 to 10 per cent in Bhandara, Yavatmal, Buldana, Latur, Bid, Jalna, Satara, Dhule, Raigarh and Sindhurg. At the same time the per cent of the households not having any of the three basic amenities is highest in Gadchiroli (44.54) followed by Chandrapur (32.77), Yavatmal (28.91) and Bhandara (24.38). Further, it ranges between 20-23 per cent in Buldana, Akola, Parbhani, Jalna and Solapur and is lowest in Bombay (1.35), Kolhapur (6.96), Jalgaon (7.8) and Amravati (8.10).

It has been found that fetching water poses enormous burden on women in terms of health and time (Desai and Jain 1994; Shiva 1991). Further, much of the cooking in rural areas is done in poorly ventilated and crowded houses with the help of traditional 'CHULHAS', which produces high concentration of air pollutants. High levels of biomass smoke adversely affect the health of the people in general and that of the women and children in particular (TERI 1995).

The per cent of households having all the three facilities in rural areas vary from a mere of 1 to 2 per cent in Bid, Osmanabad, Latur, Buldana and Gadchiroli to a high of nearly 12 per cent in Parbhani and around 9 per cent in Amravati and Kolhapur each. The corresponding range for

urban areas is between less than one-third in Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Dhule, and Sindhurg to over 74 per cent in Bombay. The per cent of households not having any of the three facilities in the rural areas is lowest in Kolhapur, Jalgaon and Amravati (around 9 to 10 per cent) and is highest in Gadchiroli (44.54) followed by Chandrapur (41.82), Thane and Yavatmal (close to 33 per cent). The situation seems to be somewhat better in urban areas as the per cent of households who do not have any of the three facility ranges between 1 to 2 per cent only in majority of the districts. Infact, Gadchiroli is the only districts in which per cent of urban households not having any of the three facility has touched two digits mark.

The differentials by place of residence are significant both in terms of the households having and not having any of the three basic facilities. For example, the differences between per cent households having all the three facilities in rural and urban is well over 25 percentage points for all the districts. Further, these gaps are unusually wide in Pune (by 59.78 percentage points), Aurangabad (by 58.49 percentage points) and Thane (52.07 percentage points); all highly urbanised districts. The urban-rural gaps in terms of per cent of households not having any of the three facility vary from a low by about 5 to 9 percentage points in Amravati, Osmanabad, Kolhapur, Jalgaon and Latur to as high as over 31 to 36 percentage points in Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Thane.

Considerable amount of carbon monoxide was detected in the blood streams of women with biomass in India. Study in Western India associated 50 per cent increase in the still births to the exposure suffered by the pregnant women in the region (Banerjee 1996). Further, there exist a direct link between fuel shortage and women's nutritional status. It has been noted that women and children spend respectively about 700 and 500 calories daily doing domestic work and life supportive activities like collecting fuel-wood fetching water, cooking etc. (Batlibala 1982).

Non-availability of electricity to the households causes constant strains on the eyes leading to weakening of eye sights due to poor lightening especially to the women who are engaged in home based occupations (Shramshakti 1988).

CHAPTER - IV

Basic Household Amenities: District Scenario for Various Social Groups

In this section we attempt to analyse prevailing levels and differentials in the availability of basic amenities to the households across various social groups. The analysis has been carried out for all the 30 districts of Maharashtra separately for rural and urban areas. The data on these parameters is presented in Tables 6 through 12. In addition to the simple percent, we have also given the difference between urban-rural and between various social groups separately. The later has been done in order to study the existing gaps across social groups controlling for place of residence. It should be mentioned here that for the present work we have classified all the households in the state in three broad social groups of SC, ST and Others. The category OTHERS here refers to the households other than those belonging to either SC or ST and has been obtained by subtracting SC and ST households from the total households in specified area whereas SC and ST households are taken as classified in the Census.

4.1 Housing Adequacy

Table-10 gives data on the per cent of households who have 6 or more persons and are living in 1 or 2 rooms. It may be observed from the data that almost a third of the SC households each in both rural and urban areas of Maharashtra live in inadequate houses. The per cent of such households in case of ST is about 36 and 32 respectively in rural and urban areas. The situation is slightly better for households in Others group; more so in urban areas (23.37 per cent as against of 33.51 in rural areas).

With respect to the variations across districts it may be noted that the per cent of households living in inadequate houses is lowest in Sangli in rural areas irrespective of caste of the households (ranging between 22 to 25 per cent for all the three groups). In urban areas it is lowest in Gadchiroli for SC (about 18 per cent) and Others (below 16 per cent) and in Sindhurg for ST households (just 9 per cent). On the other hand, Nashik and Aurangabad have rather larger proportion of the households in rural areas living in inadequate houses for all the three social groups (45 to 46 per cent). Dhule followed by Latur have maximum per cent of such households in urban areas amongst SC's (about 41 per cent) whereas amongst ST it is true for Solapur followed by Jalgaon, Nashik, Bid, Dhule and Ahmadnagar (37 to 38 per cent). In case of 'Others' as many as 37 per cent of households in urban Dhule live in inadequate houses.

The existence of rural-urban differentials pertaining to this variable is clearly evident from Table-11a at the district level though at the state level they are not so significant. It is interesting to note that in as many as 18 districts; the per cent of households living in inadequate houses is higher in rural areas as compared to the urban areas among SC households. The same is true for 17 districts for ST and in 25 districts for Others groups.

The urban-rural gaps in this regard are widest in Parbhani (over 10 percentage points) in case of SC and in Sindhurg in case of ST (above 26 percentage points) and in Aurangabad for Others (by 17 percentage points). Further, these gaps seem to be of greater degree in Others group as compared to those in either SC or ST groups. As can be seen, in Others group in as many as 7 districts the gaps by residence are to the extent of 10 percentage points or more. The

corresponding number of districts is only 4 and 1 in case of ST and SC groups respectively. On the other hand, the number of districts where urban-rural gaps are by less than a percentage point is 6 in SC and 8 in ST groups whereas it is only 2 in case of Others group.

In addition to the above, we have also examined the prevalence of differentials across various social groups by districts for the urban and rural areas separately (Table-11b). Following broad observation may be made from this:

Firstly in majority of the districts the differences are larger between Other and ST as compared to that between Others and SC in both rural and urban areas (ignoring for the sign). Further the differentials by social groups are wider in urban areas as compared to the rural areas. This is true for SC and ST groups as well.

Secondly in case of rural areas, in as many as 22 district the inadequacy of housing are observed more among households belonging to Others group as compared to those belonging to SC group. Whereas in case of urban areas except for 2 districts (Jalna and Buldana) the inadequacy of housing is more for SC group than the Others. Further, in urban areas the housing inadequacy is more for ST as compared to Others in 23 districts.

Thirdly when the comparison is made between SC and ST groups it is found that the housing inadequacy is more common in case of the later in rural areas as in as many as 19 districts the per cent of the households living in inadequate houses is more for ST group than that for SC. The number of such districts in urban areas is 14 only. The gap between the two social groups is noted to be highest in Sindhurg in both rural and urban areas (by 10 and 17 percentage points respectively) and Ratnagiri (by 9 to 10 percentage points), both from Konkan region. In rest of the other districts the gap is in single digit.

4.2 Electricity

Tables 12 and 13 give relevant data on this aspect. It may be observed from the data in Table-12 that only 43 per cent of ST households and a little over half of them among SC in rural Maharashtra have electricity whereas the per cent of such households in case of Others is well over 62 per cent. The situation in this regard is better in urban areas for all the three groups as the per cent of such households is about 74 and 70 for SC and ST respectively and is even higher for Others group (close to 88 per cent).

The range of variation is quite large across districts for all the groups in both rural and urban areas. In Solapur only 24 per cent of rural households in SC group have electricity whereas this figure is highest in Sindhurg (89.16) followed by Ratnagiri (80.36); both from Konkan region. In case of ST, Gadchiroli has the lowest per cent of rural households having electricity (17.03) and Ratnagiri tops the list with about 80 per cent of such households. The per cent of such households is again lowest in Solapur and Gadchiroli among Others group (between 31 to 32) and is highest in Raigarh and Sindhurg (about 87). Infact, on the whole, a rather lower proportion of the households in districts likes Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Osmanabad, Jalna and Solapur are electrified.

The pattern emerging for urban areas is slightly different from what is observed for rural areas. For example, Solapur has lowest proportion of electrified households in urban areas in SC and ST groups (about 52 and 54 respectively). In case of Others, 73 per cent of urban households in Osmanabad are electrified. On the other hand, Sindhurg and Ratnagiri from Konkan region

appear on the top of the list again with well over 92 per cent of households having electricity in all the three social groups.

Coming to the rural urban gaps it may be said that they are quite substantial (Table-13a). For example, an additional of about 23 per cent more households in SC group in urban areas has electricity as against the rural areas. This gap is slightly wider for ST and Others group (nearly 26 per cent percentage points each). With just one exception of Raigarh (in SC group only), the per cent of electrified households is invariably higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all the three social groups. Further, the rural-urban gaps are wider in terms of per cent percentage points among ST households as compared to those from SC group in all the districts but Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Latur and Amravati. The rural-urban gap is more or less same in Nanded and Osmanabad for both SC and ST groups. Further in as many as 18 districts the gaps by residence are noted to be wider among ST households than that observed for Others group. There are 14 districts in all where urban-rural gaps are wider than the state average in case of ST group. The number of such districts is 13 and 10 for SC and Others group respectively. Kolhapur, and to some extent Raigarh and Wardha also, are the district where rural-urban gaps seem to be least whereas they are widest in Gadchiroli irrespective of social group to which households belong. Further, these gaps are quite significant in Jalna, Parbhani, Yavatmal, Pune (ST only), Sindhurg (ST only) and Solapur (particularly for Others).

With respect to the differentials across social groups it may be noted from Table-13b that with very few exceptions the per cent of the households having electricity is invariably higher for the households belonging to Others group as compared to either SC or ST groups; more prominent in case of the later. Broadly this holds true for rural urban areas and individual district as well. The only exceptions are Sindhurg for SC in rural and urban and for ST in urban only and Ratnagiri for SC in urban areas.

It may further be seen that the gaps between the per cent electrified households in rural areas for SC and Others are lowest in Bhandara (just 1 percentage point), Sindhurg and Gadchiroli (nearly 3 percentage points). On the other hand they are largest in Dhule and Jalgaon (over 15 percentage points) and Satara (14 percentage points). There are six more districts where this gap is by well over 10 percentage points. In case of urban areas the gap between SC and Others is virtually non-existent. However, it is by about 1 to 2 percentage points in Ratnagiri and Gadchiroli and goes up to as high as by well over 25 percentage points in Solapur and by 21 percentage points in Satara.

Regarding the gaps between Others and ST, it could be observed that in rural areas they are lowest in Ratnagiri, Amravati, Solapur and Bhandara (by 3 to 8 percentage points). These gaps are unbelievably high in districts of Thane and Raigarh (by 40 to 43 percentage points) and Nashik (about 35 percentage points). Furthermore, these gaps are well in the range of 20 to 27 percentage points in 6 districts. The gap between Others and ST is of lesser degree in majority of the districts in urban areas. For example, the largest gap is observed by about 31 percentage points in Raigarh and by 26 percentage points in Thane. In another four districts - Nashik, Pune, Solapur and Kolhapur, this gap is by about 20 to 25 percentage points.

The comparison of the data on this variables between SC and ST groups reveal that they are quite significant, particularly in rural areas. In general, the share of electrified households is lower among ST than SC in majority of the districts in the rural areas. For example, the gap between the two is by about 32 percentage points in Thane followed by Raigarh, Sindhurg and Nashik (25 to 30 percentage points). The corresponding gap seems to be of lesser degree in the districts in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions as against to those in Western and Konkan regions.

In the case of urban areas, though the gaps are narrow, they are noticeable in Kolhapur (16.45 percentage points), Thane and Raigarh (13 to 14 percentage points), Gadchiroli and Bombay (by about 10 percentage points). In the remaining districts they are in single digit only.

4.3 Sanitation

The relevant data on this aspect is presented in Tables-14 and 15. It may be noticed from the Table-14 that in Maharashtra approximately two-third of the households in Others group in urban areas have toilet facility. The per cent of such households is just 39.12 and 43.62 respectively for ST and SC groups. The situation in the rural areas may be stated to be miserable irrespective of the caste of the households as a mere of 4.40 per cent of SC and 2.25 of ST households in rural Maharashtra have toilet facility. The per cent of such households in Others group too is very small (7.80).

Regarding the variations across district it may be noted from the same table that in case of rural areas with just three exceptions (Sindhurg for both ST and SC and Thane only for SC) the per cent of households having toilet facility is in single digit for both SC and ST groups. In fact, as many as in 17 and 24 districts respectively for SC and ST groups their share is by less than 5 per cent. However, the situation is relatively better off in case of Others group as the per cent of households having toilet facility varies between 10 to 11 per cent in 6 districts. Further, there are only 9 districts, in which less than 5 per cent of the Others households have toilet facility.

In urban areas, less than one-fourth of the households in 8 districts each in SC and ST categories have toilet facility whereas there is not a single district which falls in this category from Others group. The lowest per cent of the households having toilet facility is found in Osmanabad for SC group (14.82) and in Dhule (16.43), Raigarh, Ahmadnagar and Osmanabad (18 per cent) for ST group. On the other, it is found to be largest in Sindhurg (62.90 for SC and 54.55 for ST) followed by Bombay (62.44 for SC and 58.44 for ST). The share of such households in Others group varies from a low of about 43 per cent in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli to well over 79 and 74 in Bombay and Pune respectively. Close to two-third of the urban households from Others group in Aurangabad, Nagpur and Sindhurg have toilet facility.

The differentials by residence here are as significant as in case of any other facility (Table-15a). At the same time, they are more prominent amongst the households belonging to Others group in comparison to those belonging to either SC or ST group. This is true for Maharashtra as a whole as well as for all the districts individually. For example, it may be noted from the table that additional 60 per cent households in the state from Others group living in urban areas have toilet facility as compared to their counterpart in the rural areas. This difference is by nearly 37 to 39 percentage points in case of SC and ST groups.

At the district level, rural-urban gaps are larger for SC group compared to ST group for all the districts in Konkan region and for all but Pune and Satara in Western region. On the other hand, the rural-urban gaps are larger for households belonging to ST group in comparison to those in SC group in all the districts, but Nagpur and Nanded in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions. The corresponding gaps in the households belonging to SC group are least in Osmanabad (by 14 percentage points) followed by Chandrapur, Dhule, Satara, and Raigarh (by 18 percentage points) whereas it is highest in Sindhurg (51 percentage points) followed by Ratnagiri, Nagpur and Pune (by 47 to 49 percentage points). For the ST group, this range varies from a narrow of nearly 15-17 percentage points in Raigarh, Dhule, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur and Osmanabad to a high of about 55 percentage points in Aurangabad and between 46-48 percentage points in Nagpur and Pune.

The corresponding range for Other group vary around 34-35 percentage points in Kolhapur, Osmanabad and Chandrapur to around 66 percentage points in Aurangabad and Pune.

The comparison of data between social groups in Table-15b suggest that with two exception, the per cent households having toilet facility in both rural and urban areas is invariably higher for the households in Others group as compared to those in either SC or ST group. Nevertheless, in Pune and Sindhurg, the per cent share of the households having toilet facility is more or less same for SC and Others groups. The differentials by social groups are more prominent in urban areas than the rural areas owing to the fact that not many households in rural areas as such have toilet facility. However, in rural Amravati the gaps between SC and Others group is by nearly 12 percentage points whereas in the remaining districts, it is by less than 7 percentage points. Further, this gap is by about 10 to 17 percentage points in Raigarh, Amravati and Thane when ST and Others are compared. The corresponding gap is by less than 8 percentage points in case of the remaining districts.

As mentioned earlier the gaps by social groups are more visual in urban areas. For example, in 11 districts (mostly from Marathwada and Vidarbha regions), an additional 25 per cent of the households from Others group as compared to the SC group have toilet facility. The number of such district is only 8 when ST and Others are compared (majority of them are from Western and Konkan regions).

The differentials by social groups in urban areas between Others and SC households are least in Ratnagiri and Sindhurg (by 7.63 and 4.18 percentage points respectively) and are largest in Amravati (32.99 percentage points) followed by Latur (30.70 percentage points). The corresponding range between Others and ST is between a low of about 13 percentage points in Sindhurg, Satara and Aurangabad to well over by 37 to 40 percentage points in Raigarh and Ahmadnagar.

The comparison of percent households having toilet facility among SC and ST groups clearly brings out that they are insignificant, even in urban areas. For example, the largest gap between the two groups in this respect is by about 14-15 percentage points in Akola, Latur and Ahmadnagar followed by Ratnagiri, Thane, Satara, Aurangabad and Raigarh (10 to 13 percentage points). In the remaining cases it is in single digit only. As a matter fact in as many as 16 districts this gap is by less than 5 percentage points only.

4.4 Safe Drinking Water

Tables-16 and 17 give data on the per cent of the households having accessibility to safe drinking water by social groups and place of residence for the districts of Maharashtra. It may be clear from the Table-16 that in rural Maharashtra, close to 61 and 45 percent of the households belonging to SC and ST groups respectively have access to the safe drinking water (through taps and hand pumps) whereas they constitute of nearly 54 per cent in Others group. In case of urban Maharashtra, relatively large proportions of the households have access to safe drinking water. For example, the per cent of such households is close to 88 and 80 per cent in SC and ST groups respectively and well over 91 per cent in Others group.

Before starting the analysis pertaining to the gaps across the districts regarding the availability of safe drinking water to the households it may be mentioned here that we will restrict our discussion for the 26 districts excluding those from Konkan region owing to the definitional aspect mentioned elsewhere.

There exist larger variation across districts in both rural and urban areas as well as by social group on this aspect too. Table-16 indicates that of all SC households living in rural areas about 30 to 35 per cent in Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gadchiroli have access to safe drinking water. Infact, only less than half of the households in all districts except Amravati in Vidarbha region in rural areas have access to safe drinking water irrespective of their social groups. In Marathwada region, a lowest of 54-55 per cent of the households in Parbhani in SC, ST and Others groups have access to safe drinking water. On the other hand, Osmanabad (81-82 per cent in case of SC and Others and 78 in ST group) followed by Latur have highest proportion of such households in the region.

Ahmadnagar, Pune and Nashik in Western region have relatively lower per cent of the households having access to safe drinking water in all the three social groups (ranging between 54-57 in SC, 46-52 in Others and 27-41 in ST). It may be pointed out here that the per cent of such households in ST group in rural Pune and Ahmadnagar is indeed very low (27.18 and 35.47 per cent respectively). In the remaining districts, it is around 70 to 76 per cent in SC group and 62 to 72 in ST group. Dhule in Western region have highest proportion of households in SC (76.91) and Others (80.81) group having access to safe drinking water. In case of ST group, it is true for Jalgaon (73.72 per cent).

Relatively large proportions of urban households in all the three social groups have access to safe drinking water. Further, the variations across districts seem to have narrowed down in urban areas as compared to the rural areas. This is found true for all the three social groups as well. For example, lowest of nearly two-third of the total households from SC and ST groups and about three-fourth of them from Others group in Bhandara and Amravati have access to safe drinking water; this is far better than the coverage in rural areas. Further, the per cent of such households in urban areas is highest in Solapur followed by Bombay in SC group (95 to 96 per cent). On the other hand, in case of ST it is recorded in Bid, Kolhapur and Solapur (93-95 per cent). Bombay (96.58), Solapur (95.07) and Pune (94.33) have highest per cent of the urban households in Others group having this facility. However, the proportion of such households is well over 92 per cent in Kolhapur, Parbhani, Nanded and Yavatmal in case of Others group.

For Maharashtra as a whole the differential by residence on this aspect it may be noticed from Table-17a that they are more or less same in Others and ST group (by 36.57 and 35.50 percentage points respectively) whereas it is lower in case of SC group (by 27.65 percentage points). Further, with few exceptions, these variations are quite significant across districts for all the three social groups.

Although there are no systematic pattern observed regarding the differentials by residence on this issue across various region, it may safely be said that they are somewhat larger in districts belonging to Vidarbha and are least in Marathwada regions for all the three social groups. The urban-rural gaps in the proportion of the households having safe drinking water facility are minimal in Amravati and Osmanabad. In Vidarbha region they vary by about 26 percentage points in Nagpur to by 52 percentage points in Chandrapur in case of SC group. For ST group, this range vary from a low of 18 percentage points in Gadchiroli to 52 percentage points in Yavatmal in the same region. The corresponding range for Others group varies between 24.32 percentage points in Nagpur to 54.49 in Yavatmal.

In Marathwada region the urban-rural gaps are least in Latur (by about 9 to 13 percentage points) and are highest in Parbhani (by 35 to 37 percentage points) for all the three social groups. In case of SC group in Western region they are lowest in Dhule and Jalgaon (11 percentage points) whereas are highest in Pune (over 39 percentage points). In case of ST group these gaps are least in Sangli (by 9 percentage points) and are largest in Pune (63 percentage points). The

corresponding range for Others group vary between low of 3.73 percentage points in Dhule to 47.42 percentage points in Pune.

The comparison of data on the per cent of the households with this facility between Others and SC households presented in Table-17b reveals that in as many as 10 districts in rural areas and in 6 of them in urban areas the gap between the two groups is by less than a per cent percentage point only. In other words, it may be said that in these districts the extent of availability of safe drinking water to the households between these two groups is more or less same. In another 12 districts in rural areas and in 20 of them in urban areas, this gap is by less than 5 percentage points. Only in Solapur in rural areas this gap is in two digits (10.25 percentage points). However, the situation in urban areas is little different. It seems that the households belonging to Others group are marginally better off as compared to SC group.

The gaps between ST and Others group seem to be of greater degree in both rural and urban areas than what has been observed in case of SC and Others group. For example, only in 9 and 8 districts in rural and urban areas respectively the per cent of households having access to safe drinking water is higher in ST group than that in Others group, reverse is true in rest of the other districts. Further, the gaps are relatively wider in as many as 8 and 10 districts (varying in the range of anywhere between 10 to 20 percentage points) in rural and urban areas respectively.

The comparison of data on this facility between SC and ST clearly brings out that in the majority of the districts, in both rural and urban areas, rather larger proportion of the SC households have access to safe drinking water than the ST. It is further noted that in 20 districts in rural areas and in 22 of them in urban areas, gaps between the two groups are by less than 10 percentage points. These gaps between the two are particularly large in all districts in Konkan region; Pune, Dhule, Nashik and Ahmadnagar in Western region; Aurangabad in Marathwada region in both rural and urban areas and Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Buldana (urban areas only) in Vidarbha region.

4.5 Modern Means of Cooking

Tables-18 and 19 has the relevant data on this aspect for all 30 districts for urban-rural areas by social groups. It may be noted from the table that the use of modern means of cooking is literally absent in rural Maharashtra as a whole as well as at the district level irrespective of social groups. In other words, a substantially large proportion of the households in rural areas of Maharashtra continue to depend on traditional means of cooking which are hazardous to family's health in general and to the woman's and child's health in particular. Though the situation in urban areas is slightly better it is far from satisfaction as close to 40 per cent of households in Others group in urban Maharashtra are using modern means of cooking whereas remaining 60 per cent of them continue to depend on the traditional sources of fuel. The modern means of cooking among SC and ST households are 15.37 and 16.37 per cent respectively.

Coming to the district variations in urban areas, Nagpur has highest per cent of households using modern means of cooking in the SC group (28.35) followed by Ratnagiri (24.81) and Kolhapur (23.73). On the other hand, lowest is observed in Osmanabad, Latur and Parbhani (3 to 5 per cent), all three in Marathwada region. In case of ST, the per cent of such households is highest in Ratnagiri (38.46), Satara (31.17), Bombay (22.67) and Nagpur (21.23); see Table-18. On the other hand, the per cent ST households using modern means of cooking is unbelievably low in Sinhdurg, Dhule, Ahmadnagar, Solapur, Jalna, Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur and Gadchiroli (below 10 per cent). In case of Others, in majority of the districts their share is large; highest being in Pune (49.41) followed by Ratnagiri, Satara and Nagpur (close to 47 per cent).

The corresponding figure is well over 40 in Bombay, Raigarh, Nashik and Kolhapur as well. There are only 5 districts where this proportion is below 20 per cent (lowest being in Gadchiroli- 9.77 per cent).

It is needless to say here that the proportion of households using modern means of cooking is invariably larger in urban areas than that in rural areas irrespective of district and social groups (Table-19). In some cases these gaps are indeed very wide; particularly in Others group. For example, in as many as four districts, the urban rural gaps are by about 42 to 43 per cent percentage points. Furthermore, in 10 districts they range between 30 to 40 percentage points. Nagpur followed by Ratnagiri has highest gap by residence in this regard (26.31 and 22.74 per cent percentage points respectively) in SC group whereas the lowest is observed in Osmanabad (2.64 percentage points). There are 8 districts where these gaps are by fewer than 10 percentage points in SC group. In case of ST, the gap is rather large in Ratnagiri (by 36.56 percentage points) followed by Satara (29.68 percentage points) and Nagpur (20.09 percentage points) and by less than 10 percentage points in as many as 10 districts.

The data suggest that both the levels of use as well as rural urban gaps are more significant in the districts in Konkan and Western region as compared to Marathwada and Vidarbha regions for all the three social groups; more so for Others. Further, gaps by social groups across districts in this respect are more or less same in SC and ST households in rural areas (Table-19a). However, in urban areas, a relatively larger proportion of them in Others group has reported using modern means of cooking compared to their counterparts in either SC or ST groups.

It may further be noticed from the Table-19b that except for Thane and Raigarh (both from Konkan region) in rural areas of all districts, the gaps between Others and SC and Others and ST in this respect are by less than 6 percentage points. In rural Thane their share is larger by about 16 and 9 percentage points respectively in Others group compared to ST or SC group, corresponding figures for rural Ratnagiri are 7.13 and 3.32 percentage points respectively. In urban areas, they are even more wider than what has been observed in rural areas as their range vary between about 5 percentage points in Gadchiroli to approximately 33 percentage points in Pune when Other and SC are compared. Infact, in twelve districts (mainly from Konkan and Western region) these gaps vary by 20 to 30 percentage points. When comparison is made between Other and ST the gaps are found to be widest in Raigarh (33.67 percentage points) followed by Pune (32.07 percentage points) and Ahmadnagar (30.26 percentage points) whereas these gaps are narrow in Gadchiroli, Bid, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Ratnagiri (ranging between 6 to 10 percentage points).

The per cent of the households using modern means of cooking in rural areas is more or less same in almost all the districts in both SC and ST groups. In case of urban areas, in Thane an additional of 45 per cent of the ST households over SC households are using modern means of cooking. This gap is by about 14 percentage points in Ratnagiri and Satara and is more or less same in the remaining districts.

4.6 Extremities of Life

Availability of these three basic human needs in wholesome may be considered as a good indicator of Quality of Life. On the other hand, non-availability of these minimum human needs would indicate the extent of work required to be accomplished. Tables- 20 through 23 give data on per cent of households having and not having three basic household amenities together by social groups and rural urban residence for all the districts of Maharashtra for 1991 along with the differentials by social groups and residence.

It may be clear from the Table-20 that in rural areas of the state only 2.64 per cent of the SC and 1.13 per cent of the ST households have access to all the three facilities. In case of Others group, they constitute about 5 per cent of the total households. On the other hand, as many as 19.48, 34.50 and 18.44 per cent of the SC, ST and Others households in rural areas respectively do not have any of these amenity (Table-22).

The situation is better when it comes to urban areas as 62 per cent of the households in Others group in urban Maharashtra enjoy all the three amenities. The Corresponding figure for SC and ST groups is about 38 and 32 per cent respectively. At the same time, share of SC, ST and Others households not having any of the amenity is approximately only 4, 8 and 2 respectively.

It may further be mentioned that with the exception of four districts (namely Thane, Kolhapur, Parbhani and Amravati where the percent of the Others households in rural areas enjoying all the three basic amenities ranges between 10 to 14 per cent). In the remaining districts, it is in single digit only. It may further be concluded that the per cent households having all the three amenities in rural areas are negligible. This is also true for all the three social groups as well as all the districts individually. In view of this, it is meaningless to discuss the variations across districts with respect to this parameter.

The variations across districts are nonetheless, visible in urban areas in all the three social groups. For example, only 12 to 13 per cent of the SC households in Sindhurg and Osmanabad have all three amenities whereas in Bombay and Pune they constitute about 58 and 49 per cent of the total households respectively. The per cent of such households in ST group is observed to be lowest in Sindhurg (9.09) and Dhule (12.74) whereas it is highest in Bombay (51.41) followed by Aurangabad (45.31). In case of the households belonging to Others group in urban areas, 28.21 per cent of the households in Sindhurg and 30.50 of them in Osmanabad have access to all the three amenities; this figure goes up to 75.57 per cent in Bombay and 69.52 per cent in Pune (Table-20).

With regards to the proportion of households not having any of the amenity, it may be seen from the Table-22 that among the SC households in rural areas of Gadchiroli and Chandrapur they constitute of nearly 45 per cent of the total households. The corresponding figure is observed to be lowest in Kolhapur and Sindhurg (8 to 9 per cent only). On the other hand, Yavatmal followed by Thane have largest share of ST households in rural areas who are deprived of all three basic amenities (65.36 and 55.22 respectively). The corresponding figure for ST group is well over 50 per cent in Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Pune. On the other hand Amravati, Kolhapur, Latur, Sangli, Satara, Jalgaon and Ratnagiri have relatively fewer per cent of the ST households (ranging between 12 to 16) who do not have any of the three amenity. The proportion of such households is rather less in Others group in rural areas across the district.

As may further be seen from the Table-22 that except Chandrapur and Gadchiroli in rest of the districts the share of households deprived of all the three amenities is less than 30 per cent. In Chandrapur and Gadchiroli they constitute 38.22 and 45.24 per cent of the total households in SC/ST group respectively. Dhule (5.28) followed by Jalgaon, Kolhapur and Amravati (about 8 to 10 per cent) have the lowest per cent of the households in Others group who are deprived of all three amenities. Infact, the per cent of these households is below 20 for as many as 13 districts in Others group.

The situation in urban areas in this respect is little satisfactory as in all the districts the per cent of the households not having any of the facility is lesser than 10 per cent for all the three

groups of households with very few exceptions. Gadchiroli is the only district where per cent of the households in Others group not having any of the three facilities in urban areas is in two digits (10.74). Nonetheless, there are six districts (of which 4 are from Vidarbha and two from Konkan region) in ST group where this proportion is in two digits ranging between 12 to 22 per cent; these districts are Ratnagiri, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Buldana and Raigarh.

The differentials by residence are quite prominent in all the social groups in general and in Others group in particular with regard to the per cent of the households having all three facilities (Table-21a). For example, in Pune and Aurangabad, an additional 62 to 63 per cent of the households in urban areas have all the three amenities as compared to their counterpart living in rural areas. Again, in as many as 13 districts the gap between the two in Others group is by nearly 40 to 50 percentage points whereas in 12 districts it is by 33-38 percentage points. However the rural-urban gaps are least in Sindhurg (25.65 percentage points) and Osmanabad (29.25 percentage points). In case of the SC group, rural-urban gaps range from a minimum of about 11 percentage points in Osmanabad to a maximum of 42.75 percentage points in Pune followed by Aurangabad (36.69 percentage points) and Nagpur (38.14 percentage points). In the ST group, the corresponding gaps are in the range of 4.89 percentage points in Sindhurg to 41.95 percentage points in Pune followed by Akola (35.70 percentage points). It may be noted here that irrespective of social group, the urban-rural gaps in this respect appear to be quite significant in Pune and Aurangabad.

Pertaining to the differentials by residence in the proportion of the households not having any of these three facilities it may clearly be observed from Table-23a that the gaps are minimal in Others group in Dhule, Jalgaon, Raigarh, Kolhapur, Osmanabad, Latur and Amravati (by 3 to 9 percentage points). On the other hand, they are maximum in Gadchiroli (34.50 percentage points) followed by Chandrapur (30.61 percentage points). The rural-urban gaps in SC households are lowest in Amravati (1.80 percentage points), Osmanabad (3.84 percentage points), Kolhapur (5.12 percentage points) and Dhule and Jalgaon (nearly 7 percentage points) and are in the range of 8-9 percentage points in Sindhurg, Sangli and Latur. On the other hand, corresponding gaps in SC group are maximum in Gadchiroli and Chandrapur (about 36 to 39 percentage points). In case of ST group, the residential difference on this issue are least in Amravati (2.59 percentage points) followed by Sangli, Ratnagiri and Latur (varying between 7 to 10 percentage points) whereas they are important in Yavatmal (60.34 percentage points), Pune (46.24 percentage points) and Thane (42.80 percentage points). On the whole, the gaps by residence on this issue seem to be of lesser order in districts like Dhule, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Osmanabad, Latur and Amravati for all the social groups.

The existing gaps in the per cent households having all the three facilities across districts in rural areas in SC and ST group as against Others group are virtually not there as in majority of the cases these gaps are by less than 5 percentage points (see Table-23b). Nevertheless, in three instances (Thane for ST and Parbhani for both SC and ST) these differences are by about 11 to 13 percentage points.

In urban areas nonetheless, the gaps across social groups are quite obvious. For example, in 8 districts (3 from Marathwada, 2 each from Western and Vidarbha and one from Konkan regions) an additional of about 25 to 29 per cent of the households in Others group have access to all three amenities against their counterparts in SC group. The corresponding gap is minimum in Ratnagiri (by 10-11 percentage points), and is in the range of 15-20 percentage points in 13 districts. When ST and Others group are compared these gaps are found to be even larger, the highest being by about 34 percentage points in Thane, Raigarh and Ahmadnagar. On the other

hand, it is lowest in Satara (9.62 percentage points). Further, the gaps seem to be relatively narrow in districts of Vidarbha and Marathwada regions in general.

The comparison of Percent of the households having access to all the three facilities between SC and ST groups reveal that there are virtually no differentials in rural areas in this respect. However, in urban areas, in majority of the districts in Konkan and Western regions, SC households are marginally better off as compared to ST households. In contrast to this it is other way around in districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha regions (i.e. a relatively larger proportion of ST households in these regions have all three amenities, though the gaps are not so significant).

The differences by social groups, on the whole, do not appear to be of significance in either rural or urban areas when the per cent of households having none of the three basic amenities is taken into account (Table-23b). Nevertheless, there are few districts, particularly in rural areas, where these gaps appear to be significant between ST and Others groups. For example, gaps between ST and Others group in rural areas with respect to this parameter varies from 42 percentage points in Yavatmal and about 36 to 38 percentage points in Thane and Raigarh to close to 21 to 26 percentage points in Sindhurg, Nashik and Pune. In few districts it ranges between 10 to 17 percentage points (Yavatmal- rural SC; Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Buldana and Chandrapur- rural ST; Bhandara and Thane- urban ST). In addition to this, this gap is by about 21 percentage points in Raigarh for ST group in urban areas. Otherwise in majority of the cases, the gaps across social groups are by less than 5 percentage points (22 districts in rural SC; 8 districts in rural ST; all 30 districts in urban ST; and 20 districts in urban ST). On the whole, the percent of the households not having any of the three facility is larger in ST group in all the districts but Satara and Akola in rural areas and in 23 districts in urban areas than that for SC group.

Analysis of data on availability of household amenities to general population and by social groups clearly brings out following points:

1. A very large proportion of the households irrespective of social groups and residence in all the districts live in inadequate houses. The situation is far more serious in the districts of Western and Marathwada regions in general. Further, contrary to the general belief, inadequacy of housing space is more in the rural areas than urban areas in majority of the districts. The extent of housing inadequacy seems to be far more greater among SC and ST households than those in Others groups, particularly in urban areas in majority of the districts; the gaps being specifically wider in case of later. Between the under-privileged groups (i.e. SC and ST), SC households in this respect are slightly better off than the ST households.
2. In majority of the districts, a rather large per cent of the households seem to be living under poor conditions as most of them were deprived of the three basic household amenities of electricity, safe drinking water and sanitation whereas only handful of them enjoy all the three amenities. The situation is no better for various social groups. The comparison of rural-urban data in this respect reveals that the situation in rural areas is extremely poor as very few households there enjoy all the three amenities. At the same time, the share of households deprived of all the three basic needs is much larger in rural areas. This is true for all the 30 districts as well as in all three social groups.

The analysis also brings out that the differentials by social groups are not so important in rural areas when per cent households having all the three facilities are considered. Nonetheless, they do become significant in urban areas, as their share is invariably high for Others than that for either SC or ST, more often in case of later.

In Thane, Nashik, Gadchiroli and Dhule in case of ST in rural areas, the per cent of the households having all three facilities is very low and those not having any facility are very high. It needs to be stressed here that the ST households constitute a very large proportion of the total households in rural areas in these districts (Thane-45.69, Nashik-34.53, Dhule-49.37 and Gadchiroli- 40.98). In Osmanabad, Latur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli percent households having all the three facilities in SC group is very low as compared to the other districts in the same region; relatively higher proportion of the population in these districts belong to SC group (about 15-20 per cent). In the rural areas of Thane and Raigarh, relatively larger proportion of the households in SC group have all the three facilities as against those in ST group. However the percent of ST population in these two districts is rather larger as compared to that of the SC (45.69 against 2.63 in Thane and 14.22 against 2.38 in Raigarh).

3. The situation in general seem to be satisfactory when it comes to the availability of electricity to the households since fairly large proportion of them do have it; specially in urban areas and in the districts in Konkan and Western regions. Nevertheless more serious efforts are needed to improve the situation in rural parts of the Marathwada region.

In general, share of electrified households is lower for ST households than SC; the gap is unusually large in rural areas of Thane, Raigarh, Sindhurg, Nashik, Pune, Dhule and Jalgaon (all from Konkan and Western regions). Further households in Others group seem to be better off than those either in SC or ST groups.

4. Sanitation facilities in the rural areas are virtually absent. However, the situation in urban areas is not very encouraging, as until 1991 in as many as 15 districts, well over half of the households did not have toilet facility. The districts in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions have performed extremely poor. Further, toilet facility in urban areas seems to be more common to the households belonging to Others group as compared to those from either SC or ST.
5. The districts in Vidarbha region have low access to safe drinking water in general and in rural areas in particular. In addition to this, low availability of safe drinking water is noted in Nashik, Pune and Ahmadnagar as well. On the whole, relatively fewer proportion of SC and ST households than the Others in both rural and urban areas have access to safe drinking water. Among the under-privileged groups, the ST households are worst affected in this respect.
6. Majority of the households in urban areas and almost all of them in rural areas continue to depend on traditional sources of fuel for cooking; this is also true for all the three social groups separately as well. This becomes even more important in view of the earlier finding that a rather large proportion of the households lives in inadequate houses. There exist large gaps by social groups in urban areas in this respect. Except for Bombay (between ST and Others) rather larger proportions of the households in Others group are using modern means of cooking than either SC or ST in all districts, particularly in Konkan and Western regions.

On the whole it may be concluded from the situational analysis that the urban rural gaps in terms of availability of basic households amenities are larger in the districts which have grown faster and are more urbanised. Thane, Pune, Nashik, Nagpur and Aurangabad are the perfect example of this. Further the urban-rural gaps across various social groups are rather large in districts with higher level of urbanisation. These gaps become more noticeable when it comes to the facilities such as sanitation, safe drinking water and modern means of cooking.

CHAPTER - V

Discussion and Concluding Remarks

In order to establish link between availability of basic household amenities and level of Social, economic and demographic development it may be useful to first classify the districts into broad homogeneous groups according to the level of availability of selected basic household amenities such as housing, electricity, safe drinking water, sanitation etc. This would make our analysis more useful and clear instead of discussing each of these variables individually. The methodology adopted for the classification purpose is same as has been used in case of classification of the districts by the level of socio-economic and demographic development.

5.1 Districts by Level of Household Amenities

Table-24 gives relevant data on the availability of basic amenities to the households by district for selected variables for 1991 for the districts of Maharashtra along with the mean and standard deviation for each group.

Group-A: Districts Having Better Household Amenities

There are seven districts in Maharashtra in which household amenities are available to a relatively larger section of its population (four from Western, two from Konkan and one from Vidarbha regions). It may be seen from the Table-24 that of the total houses in 1991, on an average 61 per cent (SD=9.32) houses in this group are pucca; the rest are either kutcha or semi-pucca. Further, more than one-fourth of the households lives in inadequate houses.

On an average, a little over three-fourth of the households each in this group are electrified and have access to safe drinking water whereas only around 31 per cent of them have toilet facility. The per cent of the households using gas and electricity for cooking in this group is nearly 19 per cent. As many as 11 per cent of the households were deprived of all the three basic amenities.

Group-B: Districts Having Moderate Level of Household Amenities

Ten districts (2 each from Konkan and Vidarbha regions and 3 each from Western and Marathwada regions) fall in this group. The mean per cent of pucca houses for this group is just 38.62 (SD=16.69) which is lower by about 14 percentage points as compared to the state average. Further, one-third of the households live in inadequate houses, which is close to state average. On an average, about 72 and 60 per cent of households respectively in this group are electrified and have access to safe drinking water. The mean per cent of households having toilet facility in this group is just about 17 per cent; lower by 12 percentage points against the state average. Per cent households using electricity and gas for cooking is quite low (9.00) for this group. A little over 11 per cent of the households does not have access to any of the three facilities.

Group-C: Districts Having Poor Household Amenities

There are 13 districts, which can be treated as backward with regard to the availability of basic amenities to its population. Of these, three are from Western region, four from Marathwada and six from Vidarbha regions.

It may clearly be seen from Table-24 that only a little more than one-third of the houses in this group are pucca houses (mean=35.40 and SD=12.80); this is lower by about 17 percentage points as compared to the state average. About 32.12 per cent of the households (SD=4.84) in this group live in inadequate houses. Just about 52 per cent of the households (SD=10.55) are electrified in this group and about 58 per cent (SD=14.39) of them have access to safe drinking water. On an average, only about 12 per cent of the households (SD=3.76) in this group have toilet facility and less than a quarter of them (SD=8.52) in this group do not have any of the three basic amenities. The per cent of households using modern means of cooking is negligible in this group (mean=5.0 and SD=2.36).

5.2 Household Amenities and its Link with Socio-Economic and Demographic Development

In order to see if there is any association between the level of demographic development and socio-economic development at the district level we have obtained simple correlation on the composite rank index for all the 30 districts. Further, we have also done a simple cross-classification of the districts by the level of demographic development with the level of socio-economic developments and level of socio-economic development with provision of basic amenities can provide good correspondence between these variables. The results of cross-classification are given in Statement-2 and Statement-3 respectively. In case there is perfect association between levels of social and economic development and demographic parameters, one would expect all districts clustering along the diagonal line of the metric in statement 2 and 3. But due to extremities, there may be some districts which might do better (left of the diagonal) or worse (right of the diagonal). It may be mentioned here that in the present study we do not attempt to examine cause and effect among the three indices of development.

It may be noted from Statements 2 and 3 that districts, which have done better on demographic front, are the ones happen to be socio-economically better developed. Similarly, districts lagging behind demographically are socio-economically backward too. Further, some districts which despite having done better on socio-economic front lag behind considerably in provision of household amenities. For example, Dhule, Ahmadnagar and Solapur in Western region and Buldana, Akola and Bhandara in Vidarbha region fall in group-B in terms of socio-economic development whereas they come in group-C when it comes to the provision of household amenities. Similarly, Ratnagiri, Sindhurg and Satara lag behind in the areas of household amenities in view of their socio-economic development.

The simple correlation between composite rank index for socio-economic, demographic and household amenities reveals that they are indeed highly correlated to one another. For example, the correlation between level of demographic and socio-economic development is 0.7359 and that between level of socio-economic development and extent of provision of household services is 0.6218. This suggests the prevalence of high correlation among them.

It would be useful here to mention the findings of various studies which have very rightly emphasised the importance of provision of these basic household amenities not only in the context of reducing morbidity and mortality rates but also for raising the standard of living of the people and enhancing overall development of the nations, particularly of developing nations. Khan (1997)

Statement 2: Results of Cross-Classification of Districts by level of Demographic and Socio-Economic Development.

Level of Demographic Development

	Groups	Group- A	Group- B	Group- C	Number
Level	Group- A	G. Mumbai	Raigarh	-	7
Of		Ratnagiri			
		Sindhurg			
		Satara			
		Sangli			
		Kolhapur			
Socio	Group- B	Pune	Thane	Buldana	13
		Amravati	Nashik		
		Wardha	Dhule		
			Jalgaon		
			Ahmadnagar		
			Solapur		
			Akola		
			Nagpur		
Economic		Bhandara			
	Group- C	-	Yavatmal	Aurangabad	10
			Chandrapur	Jalna	
			Gadchiroli	Parbhani	
Develop-				Bid	
				Nanded	
			Osmanabad		
			Latur		
ment					
Number		9	13	8	30

Statement 3: Results of the Cross-Classification of the Districts According to the Level of Socio-Economic Development and Provision of the Basic Household Amenities.

Level of Socio-Economic Development

	Groups	Group- A	Group- B	Group- C	Number
Provision Of Basic Household Amenities	Group- A	G. Mumbai Raigarh Sangli Kolhapur	Thane Pune Nagpur	-	7
	Group- B	Ratnagiri Sindhurg Satara	Nashik Jalgaon Amravati Wardha	Aurangabad Nanded Latur	13
	Group- C	-	Dhule Ahmadnagar Solapur Buldana Akola Bhandara	Jalna Parbhani Bid Osmanabad Yavatmal Chandrapur Gadchiroli	10
	Number	7	13	10	30

very categorically stressed on the need of providing sanitation facilities to the masses in order to reduce diarrhoeal morbidity and mortality among children. To quote him " Adequate sanitation is the foundation of development- but a decent toilet is an unknown luxury to half of the people on earth. The percentage of those with access to sanitation facilities has declined slightly over 1990's, as the construction has fallen behind population growth. The main result can be summed up in one deadly word: DIARRHOEA. It kills about 2.2 million children a year and consumes precious funds in health care costs, preventing families and nations from climbing the ladder of development". He further states that 'to deny people basic sanitation is not just inhumane- it also kicks the first step out from the country's ladder of development'. Some of the studies (Stanton and Clemens 1987; Bertland and Walms 1983; Huttley et al 1987; Taylor et al. 1986) have also shown that living in over-crowded houses and unclean living conditions are associated with the increased risk of diarrhoeal morbidity and mortality. In India, tetanus, pneumonia, dysentery along with typhoid account for a very high proportion of deaths among children up to three years of age, which are also associated with sanitary conditions and availability of health care (Padmanabha 1982).

Esrey et al. (1985) in their work showed that the improvement in water and sanitation facilities result in a reduction of about 21-30 per cent in diarrhoeal morbidity and mortality. According to the World Development Report of 1992 (WB 1992) approximately 2 million deaths among children each year world over could be prevented if adequate sanitation and clean water supply were made available to all those who lack it. This clearly emphasises the crucial role that these basic amenities play in the reduction of morbidity and mortality rates.

Beside provision of these basic household amenities, it is also important to note that the behavioural aspects of the population play crucial role in determining the level of the facilities such as toilet, drinking water; particularly in the countryside. The prevalence of low level of toilet

facility in the rural areas may partly be attributed to the following reasons. In addition to the lack of government efforts: firstly, as a outcome of long tradition people in rural areas find it more convenient to go out in the open fields to defecate and do not opt for toilet facility within households even when they can afford it. Secondly, even when the facility is there within the house, people still prefer to defecate in the open fields as a matter of practice, which they have developed over time.

Similarly, in case of availability of safe drinking water it may be a very common scene in the rural areas to observe that the tap water is used for the animals in the households, for bathing and washing purposes. For the drinking purposes they still prefer to use well water over tap water. Thus in addition to the emphasis on the expansion of these basic amenities more and more efforts are needed in the direction in bringing about the behavioural changes in the population. The later probably need more attention. There are not many studies conducted so far on the behavioural aspects of the population in this context. Thus more research is required to be undertaken in assessing the reasons for not availing these facilities and to identify the ways in which people can be motivated to make use of these facilities.

In Vidarbha region very low access to safe drinking water in general and in rural areas in particular is matter of immediate concern. Apart from this, the availability of safe drinking water is very poor in Nashik, Pune and Ahmadnagar in Western region. The provision of safe drinking water along with the toilet facility should be treated as the top priority area as they have greater health consequences for all the population in general and children in particular. Thus vigorous efforts are required to make situation better.

At the end it may be stated that the pursuance of demographic goals in isolation may not fetch fruitful results unless they are accompanied by the socio-economic development of the area. Further, the level of socio-economic development of any area will heavily depend on the extension of the household amenities to its population.

Table 1: Selected Demographic Indicators for the Districts of Maharashtra, Circa 1991

STAT/DIST/ REGION	DGR 81-91	PCUP1991	SR '91	TFR '84-90	CBR'84-90	CPR'91	IMR'91
Maharashtra	25.36	38.7	934	3.7	28.8	56.2	53
Group- A (N=9)							
G. Bombay W	20.20	100.0	818	2.3	21.8	45.3	32
Ratnagiri K	11.58	8.9	1205	3.0	24.4	50.3	38
Sindhurg K	6.38	7.6	1137	2.5	20.3	51.7	38
Pune W	31.93	50.7	933	3.1	27.2	61.6	37
Satara W	19.92	12.9	1029	3.1	26.4	61.6	38
Sangli W	19.83	22.7	958	3.2	25.7	63.6	37
Kolhapur W	21.05	26.3	961	3.0	24.9	67.2	38
Amravati V	18.54	32.6	936	3.7	27.4	69.0	70
Wardha V	15.00	26.6	939	3.2	25.4	65.2	70
Mean	18.27	32.03	991	3.01	24.83	59.50	44.22
SD	6.67	27.11	110.3	0.38	2.25	7.85	13.89
Mean Ex. Mumbai	18.03	23.54	1012	3.10	25.21	61.28	45.75
SD Ex. Mumbai	7.03	13.32	97.48	0.31	2.10	6.40	14.01

K: KONKAN W: WESTERN V: VIDARBHA M: MARATHWADA

Table 1 Contd.

STAT/DIST/REG.	DGR 81-91	PCUP91	SR '91	TFR '84-90	CBR'84-90	CPR'91	IMR'91
Group- B (N=13)							
Thane K	55.89	64.6	879	3.4	30.0	49.9	39
Raigarh K	22.31	18.0	1010	3.4	28.2	52.1	52
Nashik W	28.27	35.5	940	4.2	32.2	55.4	60
Dhule W	23.37	20.5	958	3.8	30.8	58.8	67
Jalgaon W	21.63	27.4	940	3.8	29.3	60.0	61
Ahmadna. W	23.96	15.8	949	3.9	30.4	60.5	45
Solapur W	24.57	28.8	934	4.0	30.2	68.5	46
Akola V	21.02	28.6	939	4.1	30.8	63.8	64
Yavatmal V	19.36	17.2	951	4.1	30.8	63.5	89
Nagpur V	26.50	61.8	922	3.3	27.1	63.8	59
Bhandara V	14.42	13.1	988	3.4	27.4	53.8	81
Chandrap. V	24.72	28.0	948	3.6	29.1	57.9	81
Gadchiroli V	23.27	8.7	976	4.0	31.6	71.3	95
Mean	25.33	28.31	949	3.77	29.84	59.95	64.54
SD	9.41	16.54	30.60	0.30	1.49	6.02	16.81
M. Ex. Thane	22.78	25.28	955	3.80	29.83	60.78	66.67
SD Ex. Thane	3.41	13.32	23.98	0.29	1.55	5.49	15.72
Group- C (N=8)							
Aurangaba M	39.30	32.8	922	5.2	35.9	51.5	57
Jalna M	32.47	16.9	958	5.4	37.3	49.9	58
Parbhani M	28.65	22.5	953	5.4	37.0	50.1	65
Bid M	28.70	17.9	944	5.4	35.7	54.1	45
Nanded M	32.32	21.7	945	5.4	37.1	44.6	61
Osmanabad M	23.52	15.2	937	4.6	32.6	55.4	57
Latur M	29.36	20.4	942	5.0	35.0	49.3	52
Buldana V	24.70	20.6	953	4.7	33.1	56.2	69
Mean	29.88	21.00	944	5.14	35.46	51.39	58.00
SD	4.63	5.03	10.58	0.31	1.68	3.55	6.95

K: KONKAN

W: WESTERN

V: VIDARBHA

M: MARATHWADA

Table 2: Selected Socio-Economic Indicators for the Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STATE/DIST	REG	FWPR	FWSTS	RUFLR	MFLRR	POPDEN	PCSC	PCST
Maharashtra		33.11	16.39	173.0	28.78	257	11.10	9.30
Group- A (N=7)								
G. Bombay	W	11.02	99.14	NA	NA	16461	6.50	1.00
Raigarh	K	36.25	13.19	147.94	25.14	255	2.80	12.80
Ratnagiri	K	42.74	8.51	156.60	25.71	188	1.80	1.00
Sindhurg	K	44.25	11.46	125.54	19.93	160	5.10	0.03
Satara	W	39.63	10.54	140.95	28.52	234	9.50	0.70
Sangli	W	34.67	12.88	141.32	26.64	258	12.60	0.50
Kolhapur	W	37.51	11.42	147.81	30.22	389	12.70	0.50
Mean		35.15	23.88	143.36	26.03	2564	7.29	2.36
SD		10.35	30.76	9.52	3.22	5674	4.11	4.27
Mean Ex. Bom.		39.18	11.33	143.36	26.03	247	7.42	2.59
SD Ex. Bom		3.42	1.55	9.52	3.22	73	4.42	4.58

K: KONKAN W: WESTERN V: VIDARBHA M: MARATHWADA

Table 2 Contd....

STATE/DIST	REG	FWPR	FWSTS	RUFLR	MFLRR	POPDEN	PCSC	PCST
Group- B (N=13)								
Thane	K	22.73	38.02	194.43	24.39	549	5.20	18.10
Nashik	W	35.75	11.40	179.33	28.01	248	8.50	24.20
Dhule	W	39.14	7.45	206.24	25.38	193	5.30	40.90
Jalgaon	W	35.02	6.51	147.32	29.61	271	9.30	9.80
Ahmadnagar	W	40.50	10.15	159.43	30.88	198	12.40	7.10
Pune	W	28.55	28.05	157.78	28.48	354	11.40	3.90
Solapur	W	34.29	18.84	158.10	29.97	217	15.40	1.50
Buldana	V	42.92	3.68	154.62	32.76	195	11.50	5.10
Akola	V	35.63	5.87	147.40	28.00	209	11.90	7.00
Amravati	V	34.07	8.21	134.36	19.50	180	17.50	14.40
Wardha	V	35.65	7.92	136.17	18.95	161	14.10	15.60
Nagpur	V	24.12	29.11	145.96	21.76	332	18.80	13.90
Bhandara	V	47.45	16.44	151.40	29.65	226	16.90	14.70
Mean		35.06	14.74	159.43	26.72	256	12.17	13.55
SD		6.67	10.34	20.66	4.22	101	4.18	9.99
M. Ex. Thane		36.09	12.80	156.51	26.91	232	12.75	13.18
SD Ex. Thane		5.87	8.17	18.75	4.34	57	3.82	10.31
Group- C (N=10)								
Aurangabad	M	35.28	10.17	222.30	37.69	219	13.80	3.80
Jalna	M	42.84	4.67	247.67	39.60	177	12.90	2.10
Parbhani	M	39.45	5.26	229.52	38.09	192	11.00	5.30
Bid	M	43.08	5.54	212.26	35.52	170	13.40	1.10
Nanded	M	39.07	6.56	225.88	35.53	221	18.10	11.80
Osmanabad	M	38.98	5.38	162.77	29.98	169	16.30	1.80
Latur	M	38.10	5.64	162.49	31.83	234	19.10	2.20
Yavatmal	V	42.08	5.48	173.36	27.32	153	10.90	21.50
Chandrapur	V	39.26	10.36	167.18	26.49	155	16.90	19.70
Gadchiroli	V	51.42	5.33	225.95	27.97	55	12.10	38.70
Mean		40.96	6.44	202.94	33.00	175	14.45	10.80
SD		4.14	1.96	31.03	4.63	48	2.80	11.73

K: KONKAN W: WESTERN V: VIDARBHA M: MARATHWADA

Table 3: Percent Households With Six and More Persons and are Living in One and/or Two Rooms for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991.

STATE/DIST.	COMBINED	RURAL	URBAN	URBN-RURAL
Maharashtra	31.52	33.77	28.08	- 5.69
Konkan Region				
Thane	27.69	34.21	24.54	- 9.67
Raigarh	28.77	30.06	22.92	- 7.14
Ratnagiri	23.68	23.68	23.62	- 0.07
Sindhurg	24.87	25.49	17.48	- 8.01
Mean	26.25	28.36	22.14	- 6.22
SD	2.06	4.10	2.75	3.67
Western Region				
Gr. Bombay	28.84	NA	28.84	NA
Nashik	40.97	45.04	33.98	-11.06
Dhule	38.66	38.96	37.36	- 1.60
Jalgaon	37.51	38.40	34.99	- 3.41
Ahmadnagar	39.90	41.71	30.54	-11.17
Pune	30.33	36.85	24.53	-12.32
Satara	33.99	35.49	25.01	-10.48
Sangli	24.16	24.99	21.47	- 3.52
Solapur	37.33	39.18	32.71	- 6.47
Kolhapur	27.31	28.64	23.51	- 5.13
Mean	33.90	36.59	29.29	- 7.24
SD	5.57	5.89	5.18	3.83
Marathwada Region				
Aurangabad	40.99	45.93	30.54	-15.39
Jalna	27.73	27.12	31.10	3.99
Parbhani	29.30	28.14	33.80	5.66
Bid	32.27	33.04	28.25	- 4.79
Nanded	29.65	28.90	32.73	3.83
Osmanabad	36.08	37.03	30.30	- 6.73
Latur	37.41	38.23	34.31	- 3.93
Mean	33.35	34.06	31.58	- 2.48
SD	4.55	6.30	1.99	6.97
Vidarbha Region				
Buldana	29.76	28.87	33.53	4.65
Akola	35.75	36.11	34.73	- 1.39
Amravati	33.40	33.86	32.33	- 1.52
Yavatmal	32.82	33.49	29.22	- 4.27
Wardha	28.63	29.00	27.52	- 1.47
Nagpur	27.22	32.23	23.88	- 8.35
Bhandara	26.57	27.42	20.44	- 6.98
Chandrapur	25.90	27.10	22.64	- 4.46
Gadchiroli	25.92	26.90	16.52	-10.38
Mean	29.55	30.55	26.76	- 3.80
SD	3.42	3.22	5.94	4.25

Table 4: Percent Households Electrified by Place of Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991.

STATE/DIST.	COMBINED	RURAL	URBAN	URBN-RURAL
Maharashtra	69.40	58.45	86.07	27.62
Konkan Region				
Thane	79.11	55.19	90.68	35.49
Raigarh	83.32	81.81	90.16	8.35
Ratnagiri	83.83	82.90	94.27	11.37
Sindhurg	87.41	86.56	97.50	10.94
Mean	83.42	76.62	93.15	16.54
SD	2.94	12.50	2.97	11.00
Western Region				
Gr. Bombay	89.61	NA	89.61	NA
Nashik	72.37	64.79	85.36	20.57
Dhule	70.23	66.25	87.29	21.04
Jalgaon	68.76	63.67	83.15	19.48
Ahmadnagar	68.61	64.76	88.57	23.81
Pune	74.77	60.94	87.06	26.12
Satara	65.80	63.29	80.79	17.50
Sangli	68.58	64.24	84.14	19.89
Solapur	41.87	29.48	72.80	43.32
Kolhapur	77.68	75.53	83.83	8.29
Mean	69.83	55.30	84.26	22.22
SD	11.34	21.63	4.58	8.79
Marathwada Region				
Aurangabad	66.17	56.89	85.82	28.93
Jalna	42.04	36.12	74.32	38.20
Parbhani	50.27	43.43	76.69	33.26
Bid	49.95	45.47	73.15	27.68
Nanded	59.13	54.34	78.79	24.45
Osmanabad	46.45	42.52	70.23	27.71
Latur	61.55	55.92	84.82	28.90
Mean	53.65	47.81	77.69	29.88
SD	8.12	7.37	5.44	4.17
Vidarbha Region				
Buldana	57.95	52.73	79.91	27.18
Akola	54.40	47.20	74.44	27.24
Amravati	74.56	70.05	85.11	15.05
Yayatmal	51.98	46.82	79.50	32.68
Wardha	75.82	72.77	85.17	12.41
Nagpur	74.65	64.16	81.63	17.47
Bhandara	62.64	60.05	81.47	21.43
Chandrapur	50.22	41.93	72.45	30.81
Gadchiroli	31.00	26.17	77.48	51.31
Mean	59.25	53.54	79.72	26.18
SD	13.81	14.01	4.04	11.10

Table 5: Percent Households Having Toilet Facility by Place of Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991.

STATE/DIST.	COMBINED	RURAL	URBAN	URBN-RURAL
Maharashtra	29.56	6.64	64.45	57.81
Konkan Region				
Thane	46.60	11.86	63.40	51.54
Raigarh	18.90	11.09	54.33	43.24
Ratnagiri	14.77	10.47	62.97	52.51
Sindhurg	16.11	11.87	66.83	54.96
Mean	24.09	11.32	61.88	50.56
SD	13.08	0.59	4.61	4.41
Western Region				
Gr. Bombay	78.18	NA	78.18	NA
Nashik	23.32	4.21	56.10	51.89
Dhule	10.88	4.02	40.19	36.16
Jalgaon	16.60	7.16	43.29	36.13
Ahmadnagar	13.49	6.53	49.53	43.00
Pune	40.93	7.71	70.44	62.73
Satara	11.44	5.79	45.10	39.32
Sangli	16.25	7.48	45.34	37.86
Solapur	16.95	3.37	50.88	47.51
Kolhapur	20.37	11.99	44.38	32.39
Mean	24.84	5.83	52.34	43.00
SD	19.58	3.04	11.89	9.04
Marathwada Region				
Aurangabad	23.40	3.12	66.33	63.22
Jalna	10.74	4.05	47.27	43.22
Parbhani	11.69	2.21	48.28	46.07
Bid	9.90	2.54	47.96	45.42
Nanded	13.71	3.85	54.16	50.31
Osmanabad	5.74	1.45	31.67	30.22
Latur	10.86	2.46	45.62	43.16
Mean	12.29	2.81	48.76	45.95
SD	5.06	0.85	9.59	9.10
Vidarbha Region				
Buldana	12.16	7.84	42.97	38.13
Akola	20.44	7.82	55.56	47.74
Amravati	26.87	14.87	54.95	40.08
Yavatmal	11.64	5.06	46.67	41.61
Wardha	17.75	6.91	50.95	44.04
Nagpur	42.81	7.68	66.20	58.52
Bhandara	13.84	8.31	53.95	45.64
Chandrapur	15.49	6.86	38.95	32.09
Gadchiroli	7.05	3.71	39.17	35.46
Mean	18.67	7.34	49.93	42.59
SD	10.08	3.04	8.39	7.30

Table 6: Percent Households Having Access to Safe Drinking Water by Place of Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991.

STATE/DIST.	COMBINED	RURAL	URBAN	URBAN-RURAL
Maharashtra	68.49	54.02	90.50	36.47
Konkan Region				
Thane	72.35	34.69	90.57	55.88
Raigarh	47.39	39.34	83.92	44.58
Ratnagiri	26.08	22.14	70.26	48.12
Sindhurg	14.64	13.00	34.34	21.35
Mean	40.12	27.29	69.77	42.48
SD	22.01	10.38	21.73	12.87
Western Region				
Gr. Bombay	96.39	NA	96.39	NA
Nashik	63.54	47.77	88.88	40.10
Dhule	73.99	71.43	84.91	13.48
Jalgaon	80.55	77.12	90.24	13.13
Ahmadnagar	52.55	46.22	85.35	39.13
Pune	71.76	46.57	94.13	47.56
Satara	71.02	68.44	86.42	17.99
Sangli	73.76	68.53	90.90	22.38
Solapur	73.25	64.46	95.21	30.74
Kolhapur	77.26	72.28	91.52	19.24
Mean	73.41	56.38	90.40	27.08
SD	10.65	21.69	3.85	11.99
Marathwada Region				
Aurangabad	75.25	67.86	90.90	23.04
Jalna	71.07	68.16	86.99	18.83
Parbhani	62.94	55.25	92.62	37.36
Bid	71.26	67.63	90.04	22.41
Nanded	73.48	68.88	92.36	23.47
Osmanabad	81.66	81.38	83.37	1.99
Latur	80.26	78.04	89.46	11.42
Mean	73.70	69.60	89.39	19.79
SD	5.82	7.79	3.02	10.20
Vidarbha Region				
Buldana	51.26	43.68	83.17	39.49
Akola	55.34	44.80	84.68	39.88
Amravati	68.08	66.19	72.51	6.32
Yavatmal	46.06	37.49	91.72	54.23
Wardha	49.59	40.79	76.55	35.76
Nagpur	65.34	50.27	75.37	25.09
Bhandara	36.51	31.43	73.37	41.94
Chandrapur	43.35	30.12	79.31	49.19
Gadchiroli	38.67	35.80	66.23	30.43
Mean	50.47	42.29	78.10	35.82
SD	10.33	10.42	7.15	13.33

Table 7: Percent of Households Having Modern Means of Cooking by Place of Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991.

STATE/DIST.	COMBINED	RURAL	URBAN	URBAN-RURAL
Maharashtra	16.50	2.99	37.07	34.08
Konkan Region				
Thane	28.59	9.04	38.04	29.00
Raigarh	12.79	6.41	41.71	35.30
Ratnagiri	7.61	4.18	46.03	41.85
Sindhurg	5.32	2.95	33.70	30.75
Mean	13.57	5.64	39.87	34.23
SD	9.08	2.32	4.55	4.97
Western Region				
Gr. Bombay	42.97	NA	42.97	NA
Nashik	16.16	4.41	36.37	31.96
Dhule	6.26	1.87	25.06	23.19
Jalgaon	13.36	5.45	35.69	30.24
Ahmadnagar	8.84	4.08	33.48	29.40
Pune	25.76	5.81	43.47	37.65
Satara	9.44	3.87	42.61	38.74
Sangli	10.23	3.49	32.54	29.04
Solapur	6.96	1.40	20.84	19.43
Kolhapur	13.13	3.61	40.38	36.77
Mean	15.31	3.40	35.34	30.72
SD	10.66	1.72	7.29	6.14
Marathwada Region				
Aurangabad	8.94	1.08	25.58	24.50
Jalna	3.30	0.46	18.81	18.35
Parbhani	3.06	0.44	13.19	12.72
Bid	3.40	0.65	17.62	16.97
Nanded	4.28	0.73	18.82	18.08
Osmanabad	1.60	0.33	9.30	8.97
Latur	3.87	0.72	16.90	16.18
Mean	4.06	0.63	17.17	16.54
SD	2.14	0.23	4.70	4.49
Vidarbha Region				
Buldana	5.35	1.16	22.99	21.83
Akola	8.31	1.61	26.96	25.35
Amravati	10.61	2.02	30.72	28.70
Yavatmal	4.97	1.56	23.17	21.61
Wardha	10.42	2.85	33.61	30.76
Nagpur	26.35	3.60	41.50	37.90
Bhandara	5.03	1.82	28.31	26.50
Chandrapur	7.53	2.19	22.05	19.86
Gadchiroli	1.25	0.49	8.58	8.09
Mean	8.87	1.92	26.43	24.51
SD	6.78	0.86	8.57	7.80

Table 8: Percent Households Having All The Three Facilities of Electricity, Toilet and Safe Drinking Water by Place of Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991.

STATE/DIST.	COMBINED	RURAL	URBAN	URBAN-RURAL
Maharashtra	25.82	4.17	58.77	54.60
Konkan Region				
Thane	41.80	6.71	58.77	52.07
Raigarh	14.54	7.24	47.69	40.46
Ratnagiri	7.44	3.86	47.57	43.71
Sindhurg	4.49	2.58	27.41	24.83
Mean	17.07	5.09	45.36	40.26
SD	14.74	1.94	11.32	9.87
Western Region				
Gr. Bombay	74.42	NA	74.42	NA
Nashik	20.50	2.65	51.11	48.45
Dhule	8.71	3.14	32.51	29.38
Jalgaon	14.39	5.53	39.45	33.93
Ahmadnagar	11.77	5.36	44.94	39.58
Pune	37.77	5.91	65.69	59.78
Satara	9.85	4.76	40.21	35.45
Sangli	14.02	5.65	41.74	36.09
Solapur	14.56	2.25	45.33	43.08
Kolhapur	17.26	9.17	40.40	31.23
Mean	22.32	4.44	47.58	39.66
SD	19.04	2.40	12.27	9.03
Marathwada Region				
Aurangabad	21.13	2.37	60.85	58.49
Jalna	8.67	2.76	40.90	38.14
Parbhani	10.31	11.61	44.32	32.72
Bid	8.32	1.73	42.42	40.69
Nanded	11.89	2.71	49.55	46.84
Osmanabad	4.79	1.09	27.12	26.03
Latur	9.53	1.82	41.44	39.62
Mean	10.66	3.44	43.80	40.36
SD	4.73	3.38	9.40	9.56
Vidarbha Region				
Buldana	8.01	1.69	34.62	32.94
Akola	14.84	3.54	46.28	42.74
Amravati	18.19	8.63	40.56	31.93
Yavatmal	9.29	3.05	42.59	39.55
Wardha	11.98	3.58	37.72	34.14
Nagpur	32.58	5.09	50.89	45.80
Bhandara	8.11	3.41	42.21	38.79
Chandrapur	11.64	4.08	32.21	28.13
Gadchiroli	4.41	1.74	30.14	28.41
Mean	13.23	3.87	39.69	35.83
SD	7.83	1.96	6.33	5.87

Table 9: Percent Households Not Having Any Of the Three Facility by Place of Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991.

STATE/DIST.	COMBINED	RURAL	URBAN	URBAN-RURAL
Maharashtra	13.42	20.64	2.43	-18.21
Konkan Region				
Thane	12.16	33.30	1.94	-31.37
Raigarh	10.93	12.80	2.45	-10.35
Ratnagiri	13.25	14.13	3.37	-10.75
Sindhurg	10.85	11.64	1.48	-10.16
Mean	11.80	17.97	2.31	-15.66
SD	0.98	8.90	0.70	9.07
Western Region				
Gr. Bombay	1.35	NA	1.35	NA
Nashik	14.54	21.45	2.68	-18.76
Dhule	11.94	14.12	2.61	-11.51
Jalgaon	7.80	9.60	2.72	-6.88
Ahmadnagar	18.99	22.22	2.26	-19.96
Pune	12.74	25.57	1.40	-24.17
Satara	13.09	14.58	4.19	-10.39
Sangli	12.17	15.27	2.23	-13.05
Solapur	20.54	28.09	1.66	-26.43
Kolhapur	6.96	8.69	2.01	-6.68
Mean	12.01	15.96	2.31	-15.31
SD	5.35	8.14	0.79	6.87
Marathwada Region				
Aurangabad	11.35	15.49	2.57	-12.92
Jalna	19.97	22.89	4.01	-18.88
Parbhani	20.58	25.30	2.39	-22.91
Bid	16.19	18.83	2.55	-16.27
Nanded	12.95	15.52	2.44	-13.07
Osmanabad	11.09	11.79	6.86	-4.93
Latur	10.08	11.81	2.93	-8.87
Mean	14.60	17.38	3.39	-13.98
SD	4.02	4.85	1.51	5.59
Vidarbha Region				
Buldana	22.18	26.52	3.92	-22.60
Akola	22.78	29.14	5.09	-24.05
Amravati	8.10	9.70	4.33	-5.37
Yavatmal	28.91	33.97	1.96	-32.01
Wardha	13.37	16.46	3.89	-12.56
Nagpur	11.31	19.18	6.07	-13.12
Bhandara	24.38	26.77	7.05	-19.72
Chandrapur	32.77	41.82	8.17	-33.65
Gadchiroli	44.54	47.98	11.52	-36.46
Mean	23.15	27.95	5.78	-22.17
SD	10.79	11.43	2.68	9.99

Table 10: Percent Households Having Six and More Persons and are Living in One or Two Rooms by Social Groups and Place of Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	SC	ST	OTHERS	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	33.19	35.84	33.51	33.70	31.95	27.37
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	37.44	30.54	28.37
Thane	31.75	38.14	31.39	28.88	27.58	24.18
Raigarh	30.99	26.48	30.49	26.12	29.47	22.42
Ratnagiri	25.90	35.00	23.45	29.32	34.62	23.41
Sindhurg	25.23	35.29	25.46	25.81	9.09	17.10
Nashik	44.90	44.84	45.19	39.51	36.71	32.86
Dhule	41.22	37.89	39.85	41.15	36.94	37.03
Jalgaon	37.76	41.05	38.11	40.76	37.37	34.23
Ahmadnagar	40.70	43.79	41.65	37.26	37.50	28.99
Pune	35.00	41.00	36.80	34.65	29.71	22.44
Satara	33.86	36.22	35.70	32.62	32.47	23.88
Sangli	23.52	21.94	25.29	26.06	28.19	20.55
Solapur	39.48	43.61	38.96	36.48	38.34	31.84
Kolhapur	28.76	32.50	28.52	27.40	33.86	22.71
Aurangabad	44.29	45.58	46.25	36.77	33.26	29.57
Jalna	24.51	23.90	28.03	29.79	23.03	31.64
Parbhani	27.20	25.92	28.42	37.42	31.39	33.56
Bid	32.34	36.68	33.13	30.76	37.18	27.55
Nanded	28.59	27.82	29.14	35.13	33.22	32.36
Osmanabad	36.37	43.71	36.94	35.07	36.29	29.13
Latur	40.70	40.56	37.35	40.46	33.86	32.92
Buldana	26.37	28.60	29.28	32.42	33.14	33.65
Akola	35.88	33.93	36.32	36.76	34.32	34.60
Amravati	31.57	38.85	33.23	33.62	30.61	32.24
Yavatmal	32.56	30.66	34.54	29.16	31.42	29.06
Wardha	28.46	29.72	28.90	30.28	35.38	26.48
Nagpur	31.71	32.15	32.34	27.12	32.50	22.25
Bhandara	25.31	26.83	28.12	22.02	27.37	19.43
Chandrapur	26.47	27.43	27.12	26.36	25.75	21.69
Gadchiroli	25.20	27.30	26.98	18.11	20.31	15.68

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 11a: Difference in Per Cent Households Living in inadequate Houses By Residence for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DISTRICT	URBAN-RURAL		
	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	0.51	- 3.89	- 6.14
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA
Thane	- 2.87	-10.56	- 7.21
Raigarh	- 4.88	2.98	- 8.06
Ratnagiri	3.42	- 0.38	- 0.04
Sindhurg	0.58	-26.20	- 8.36
Nashik	- 5.38	- 8.13	-12.33
Dhule	- 0.07	- 0.95	- 2.82
Jalgaon	3.00	- 3.68	- 3.88
Ahmadnagar	- 3.43	- 6.29	-12.66
Pune	- 0.35	-11.29	-14.35
Satara	- 1.25	- 3.75	-11.82
Sangli	2.54	6.24	- 4.74
Solapur	- 3.00	- 5.27	- 7.12
Kolhapur	- 1.36	1.36	- 5.82
Aurangabad	- 7.51	-12.32	-16.68
Jalna	5.29	- 0.87	3.61
Parbhani	10.22	5.47	5.14
Bid	- 1.58	0.50	- 5.57
Nanded	6.54	5.40	3.22
Osmanabad	- 1.30	- 7.42	- 7.81
Latur	- 0.24	- 6.71	- 4.44
Buldana	6.05	4.54	4.37
Akola	0.88	0.39	- 1.72
Amravati	2.04	- 8.24	- 0.99
Yavatmal	- 3.40	0.76	- 5.48
Wardha	1.82	5.66	- 2.42
Nagpur	- 4.60	0.35	-10.09
Bhandara	- 3.28	0.54	- 8.69
Chandrapur	- 0.11	- 1.68	- 5.42
Gadchiroli	- 7.09	- 6.99	-11.30

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 11b: Difference in Per Cent Households Living in inadequate Houses By Social Groups for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST
Maharashtra	0.32	- 2.33	- 2.65	- 6.33	- 4.58	1.76
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	- 9.07	- 2.18	6.90
Thane	-0.36	- 6.75	- 6.39	- 4.70	- 3.40	1.30
Raigarh	-0.51	4.00	4.51	- 3.69	- 7.04	- 3.35
Ratnagiri	-2.45	-11.55	- 9.10	- 5.91	-11.21	- 5.29
Sindhurg	0.23	- 9.83	-10.06	- 8.71	8.01	16.72
Nashik	0.29	0.35	0.06	- 6.65	- 3.85	2.80
Dhule	-1.37	1.96	3.33	- 4.12	0.09	4.21
Jalgaon	0.35	- 2.94	- 3.29	- 6.53	- 3.14	3.40
Ahmadnagar	0.95	- 2.14	- 3.09	- 8.27	- 8.51	- 0.24
Pune	1.79	- 4.20	- 5.99	-12.21	- 7.27	4.94
Satara	1.83	- 0.52	- 2.35	- 8.74	- 8.59	0.15
Sangli	1.78	3.35	1.57	- 5.51	- 7.64	- 2.13
Solapur	-0.52	- 4.66	- 4.13	- 4.64	- 6.51	- 1.86
Kolhapur	-0.24	- 3.98	- 3.75	- 4.69	-11.16	- 6.46
Aurangabad	1.96	0.67	- 1.29	- 7.21	- 3.69	3.51
Jalna	3.52	4.13	0.61	1.84	8.61	6.77
Parbhani	1.22	2.49	1.27	- 3.86	2.17	6.03
Bid	0.78	- 3.55	- 4.33	- 3.21	- 9.63	- 6.42
Nanded	0.55	1.32	0.77	- 2.77	- 0.86	1.91
Osmanabad	0.57	- 6.77	- 7.34	- 5.94	- 7.16	- 1.22
Latur	-3.35	- 3.21	0.13	- 7.55	- 0.94	6.60
Buldana	2.92	0.68	- 2.24	1.23	0.51	- 0.72
Akola	0.44	2.39	1.95	- 2.16	0.28	2.43
Amravati	1.66	- 5.62	- 7.28	- 1.37	1.63	3.01
Yavatmal	1.98	3.88	1.90	- 0.10	- 2.36	- 2.26
Wardha	0.44	- 0.82	- 1.26	- 3.81	- 8.91	- 5.10
Nagpur	0.63	0.19	- 0.43	- 4.87	-10.25	- 5.38
Bhandara	2.81	1.29	- 1.52	- 2.60	- 7.94	- 5.35
Chandrapur	0.65	- 0.31	- 0.96	- 4.66	- 4.05	0.61
Gadchiroli	1.78	- 0.32	- 2.10	- 2.43	- 4.63	- 2.20

OT= OTHERS SC= SCHEDULE CASTES ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 12: Percent Households Having Electricity by Social Groups and Place of Residence for the Districts of Maharashtra, 1991.

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	SC	ST	OTHERS	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	51.53	43.21	62.32	74.13	69.62	87.86
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	83.29	73.91	90.12
Thane	62.10	30.42	73.80	79.59	65.66	92.05
Raigarh	76.73	46.92	87.40	74.41	61.41	92.44
Ratnagiri	80.36	79.83	73.06	95.49	92.31	94.25
Sindhurg	89.16	63.03	86.51	97.58	100.00	97.48
Nashik	67.62	43.08	77.75	74.22	66.11	88.73
Dhule	64.32	54.93	80.19	81.28	74.08	89.31
Jalgaon	53.53	41.95	68.91	66.87	67.97	85.64
Ahmadnagar	59.13	55.18	67.14	78.33	79.17	90.87
Pune	55.56	37.78	63.61	72.18	70.61	90.41
Satara	51.38	52.03	65.00	62.28	64.94	83.53
Sangli	58.77	53.61	65.37	71.98	70.27	86.51
Solapur	23.83	25.91	31.01	51.75	54.34	77.31
Kolhapur	71.02	59.08	76.89	76.84	60.40	85.38
Aurangabad	53.22	45.90	58.30	78.35	74.11	87.16
Jalna	29.67	21.43	38.67	64.11	65.13	77.09
Parbhani	36.74	26.35	45.49	69.95	70.85	77.29
Bid	40.15	35.82	47.00	57.22	65.38	76.72
Nanded	46.75	46.37	57.53	65.52	64.66	81.59
Osmanabad	34.59	32.13	44.66	57.52	54.44	73.34
Latur	47.31	42.64	59.21	79.77	73.23	86.14
Buldana	47.45	40.22	54.22	74.28	68.02	80.70
Akola	40.06	38.57	48.65	61.44	67.73	75.45
Amravati	62.94	66.96	72.06	76.10	70.92	86.90
Yavatmal	42.33	34.29	51.50	71.09	72.40	80.98
Wardha	68.99	60.53	75.95	76.07	75.68	87.08
Nagpur	62.15	48.85	68.31	75.44	73.13	83.75
Bhandara	60.60	53.20	61.67	73.92	69.62	84.42
Chandrapur	37.81	30.67	46.35	65.38	61.04	75.17
Gadchiroli	28.86	17.03	31.96	77.36	67.10	79.27

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 13a: Difference in Per Cent Households Having Electricity By Residence for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DISTRICT	URBAN-RURAL		
	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	22.60	26.41	25.55
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA
Thane	17.48	35.24	18.25
Raigarh	-2.32	14.49	5.03
Ratnagiri	15.13	12.48	11.19
Sindhurg	8.42	36.97	10.97
Nashik	6.60	23.03	10.98
Dhule	16.65	19.15	9.12
Jalgaon	13.35	26.02	16.73
Ahmadnagar	19.20	23.98	23.73
Pune	16.62	32.83	26.80
Satara	10.90	12.91	18.53
Sangli	13.21	16.66	21.14
Solapur	27.93	28.43	46.30
Kolhapur	5.82	1.31	8.49
Aurangabad	25.14	28.21	28.87
Jalna	34.44	43.70	38.41
Parbhani	33.21	44.50	31.81
Bid	17.08	29.57	29.73
Nanded	18.78	18.29	24.06
Osmanabad	22.93	22.31	28.68
Latur	32.46	30.58	26.93
Buldana	26.83	27.80	26.49
Akola	21.38	29.17	26.80
Amravati	13.17	3.95	14.84
Yavatmal	28.77	38.12	29.47
Wardha	7.08	15.14	11.13
Nagpur	13.28	24.28	15.44
Bhandara	13.32	16.43	22.75
Chandrapur	27.57	30.38	28.82
Gadchiroli	48.50	50.06	47.31

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 13b: Difference in Per. Cent Households Having Electricity By Social Groups for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991.

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST
Maharashtra	10.79	19.11	8.32	13.74	18.24	4.50
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	6.83	16.21	9.38
Thane	11.70	43.38	31.69	12.47	26.39	13.93
Raigarh	10.67	40.39	29.32	18.03	31.03	13.00
Ratnagiri	2.70	3.23	0.53	-1.24	1.94	3.18
Sindhudurg	-2.65	23.49	26.14	-0.10	-2.52	-2.42
Nashik	10.12	34.66	24.54	14.50	22.61	8.11
Dhule	15.86	25.26	9.40	8.03	15.23	7.20
Jalgaon	15.38	26.96	11.57	18.77	17.67	-1.10
Ahmadnagar	8.01	11.96	3.95	12.54	11.70	-0.83
Pune	8.05	25.83	17.77	18.23	19.80	1.56
Satara	13.62	12.97	-0.65	21.26	18.60	-2.66
Sangli	6.60	11.76	5.16	14.54	16.24	1.70
Solapur	7.19	5.10	-2.09	25.56	22.97	-2.59
Kolhapur	5.87	17.81	11.94	8.53	24.98	16.45
Aurangabad	5.08	12.40	7.32	8.81	13.06	4.24
Jalna	9.01	17.24	8.23	12.98	11.95	-1.02
Parbhani	8.74	19.14	10.40	7.34	6.44	-0.90
Bid	6.85	11.18	4.33	19.50	11.34	-8.16
Nanded	10.78	11.17	0.38	16.06	16.93	0.87
Osmanabad	10.07	12.53	2.46	15.83	18.91	3.08
Latur	11.90	16.56	4.66	6.37	12.91	6.54
Buldana	6.77	13.99	7.23	6.43	12.68	6.25
Akola	8.59	10.08	1.49	14.01	7.72	-6.29
Amravati	9.12	5.09	-4.03	10.79	15.98	5.19
Yavatmal	9.18	17.22	8.04	9.89	8.57	-1.31
Wardha	6.96	15.42	8.46	11.02	11.41	0.39
Nagpur	6.16	19.46	13.30	8.31	10.62	2.31
Bhandara	1.07	8.48	7.40	10.50	14.80	4.30
Chandrapur	8.54	15.68	7.15	9.78	14.13	4.34
Gadchiroli	3.09	14.93	11.83	1.91	12.17	10.26

OT= OTHERS SC= SCHEDULE CASTES ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 14: Percent Households Having Toilet Facility by Social Groups and Place of Residence for the Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	SC	ST	OTHERS	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	4.40	2.25	7.80	43.62	39.12	67.46
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	62.44	58.44	79.24
Thane	12.32	2.21	19.34	44.16	30.83	65.49
Raigarh	9.66	2.19	12.53	28.22	17.68	57.61
Ratnagiri	6.76	8.45	10.68	55.64	42.31	63.27
Sindhudurg	11.88	11.76	11.87	62.90	54.55	67.08
Nashik	4.13	1.47	5.93	44.14	39.34	59.40
Dhule	3.66	1.31	7.35	22.02	16.43	44.55
Jalgaon	4.97	2.77	8.25	26.21	22.69	46.11
Ahmadnagar	5.25	2.56	7.30	31.33	17.15	54.26
Pune	8.29	2.84	8.01	55.19	51.13	73.94
Satara	3.56	4.05	6.10	22.34	35.06	48.42
Sangli	3.60	5.15	8.21	30.43	27.41	48.27
Solapur	2.73	2.86	3.55	33.47	29.10	54.79
Kolhapur	6.27	5.35	13.37	29.17	20.20	47.19
Aurangabad	2.46	1.70	3.33	45.15	56.70	69.64
Jalna	3.27	2.61	4.34	28.77	29.61	52.31
Parbhani	1.54	0.79	2.39	22.49	31.39	50.50
Bid	1.70	2.01	2.76	27.60	32.05	52.63
Nanded	2.78	1.77	4.44	30.56	26.71	59.29
Osmanabad	0.79	0.72	1.62	14.82	17.74	35.45
Latur	1.47	0.74	2.84	20.73	35.43	51.43
Buldana	2.06	1.43	5.45	22.83	29.65	45.38
Akola	2.59	2.12	8.84	28.06	43.02	57.67
Amravati	6.74	5.21	18.45	26.80	27.78	59.79
Yavatmal	2.86	1.36	6.55	25.02	26.52	50.61
Wardha	5.98	2.54	8.00	26.74	25.31	56.06
Nagpur	4.34	4.19	9.14	52.11	50.58	70.53
Bhandara	7.25	4.17	9.65	33.56	40.45	60.28
Chandrapur	5.38	2.66	8.50	23.08	24.80	43.10
Gadchiroli	4.01	1.32	5.31	24.91	23.65	43.49

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

**Table 15a: Difference in Per Cent Households Having Toilet Facility By
Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991**

STAT/DIST.	URBAN-RURAL		
	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	39.22	36.88	59.66
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA
Thane	31.85	28.62	46.14
Raigarh	18.56	15.49	45.08
Ratnagiri	48.88	33.86	52.59
Sindhurg	51.02	42.78	55.21
Nashik	40.02	37.87	53.47
Dhule	18.35	15.12	37.20
Jalgaon	21.24	19.91	37.86
Ahmadnagar	26.08	14.59	46.96
Pune	46.90	48.29	65.93
Satara	18.78	31.01	42.32
Sangli	26.83	22.26	40.06
Solapur	30.74	26.24	51.25
Kolhapur	22.89	14.84	33.82
Aurangabad	42.69	54.99	66.30
Jalna	25.50	26.99	47.97
Parbhani	20.94	30.60	48.11
Bid	25.90	30.05	49.87
Nanded	27.78	24.95	54.85
Osmanabad	14.03	17.02	33.83
Latur	19.26	34.69	48.59
Buldana	20.77	28.22	39.93
Akola	25.47	40.90	48.83
Amravati	20.07	22.57	41.34
Yavatmal	22.17	25.16	44.06
Wardha	20.76	22.77	48.06
Nagpur	47.77	46.39	61.39
Bhandara	26.31	36.28	50.63
Chandrapur	17.70	22.14	34.61
Gadchiroli	20.89	22.34	38.18

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 15b: Difference in Per Cent Households Having Toilet Facility By Social Groups for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST
Maharashtra	3.40	5.55	2.15	23.84	28.34	4.49
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	16.81	20.80	4.00
Thane	7.03	17.13	10.10	21.32	34.65	13.33
Raigarh	2.87	10.34	7.47	29.40	39.93	10.53
Ratnagiri	3.92	2.23	-1.69	7.63	20.97	13.33
Sindhudurg	-0.01	0.11	0.12	4.18	12.53	8.36
Nashik	1.80	4.46	2.65	15.26	20.06	4.80
Dhule	3.69	6.04	2.35	22.54	28.12	5.58
Jalgaon	3.28	5.47	2.20	19.90	23.42	3.52
Ahmadnagar	2.05	4.74	2.70	22.92	37.11	14.19
Pune	-0.28	5.17	5.45	18.75	22.82	4.06
Satara	2.54	2.05	-0.49	26.08	13.36	-12.73
Sangli	4.61	3.05	-1.56	17.84	20.86	3.02
Solapur	0.82	0.69	-0.13	21.32	25.69	4.37
Kolhapur	7.10	8.02	0.92	18.03	27.00	8.97
Aurangabad	0.87	1.63	0.75	24.49	12.94	-11.55
Jalna	1.07	1.73	0.66	23.54	22.70	-0.84
Parbhani	0.85	1.60	0.75	28.02	19.11	-8.90
Bid	1.06	0.76	-0.31	25.03	20.58	-4.45
Nanded	1.66	2.68	1.02	28.73	32.58	3.85
Osmanabad	0.84	0.90	0.07	20.63	17.71	-2.92
Latur	1.37	2.10	0.73	30.70	16.00	-14.70
Buldana	3.39	4.02	0.63	22.55	15.73	-6.82
Akola	6.24	6.71	0.47	29.61	14.65	-14.96
Amravati	11.71	13.25	1.53	32.99	32.01	-0.97
Yavatmal	3.69	5.19	1.49	25.59	24.09	-1.50
Wardha	2.02	5.46	3.44	29.32	30.75	1.44
Nagpur	4.80	4.95	0.15	18.42	19.95	1.53
Bhandara	2.40	5.48	3.07	26.72	19.83	-6.89
Chandrapur	3.12	5.84	2.72	20.03	18.31	-1.72
Gadchiroli	1.30	3.99	2.70	18.58	19.84	1.26

OT=OTHERS SC=SCHEDULE CASTES ST=SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 16: Percent Households Having Safe Drinking Water by Social Groups - and Place of Residence for the Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	SC	ST	OTHERS	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	60.78	44.49	54.49	88.44	79.98	91.06
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	94.97	85.84	96.58
Thane	39.53	22.21	43.93	86.55	73.21	91.29
Raigarh	38.58	24.40	41.59	85.56	66.54	84.58
Ratnagiri	22.25	49.66	21.85	60.15	76.92	70.49
Sindhurg	13.90	16.81	12.93	27.42	9.09	34.80
Nashik	57.45	40.68	52.21	87.43	79.66	89.86
Dhule	76.91	62.79	80.81	87.52	85.92	84.55
Jalgaon	76.45	73.72	77.77	87.11	88.52	90.67
Ahmadnagar	54.43	35.47	45.92	86.36	80.93	85.34
Pune	54.60	27.18	46.90	93.75	90.17	94.33
Satara	69.42	70.54	68.28	83.63	92.21	86.78
Sangli	74.55	71.58	67.40	90.27	80.31	91.19
Solapur	72.52	70.26	62.27	96.22	93.10	95.07
Kolhapur	74.44	68.58	71.90	87.99	93.27	92.02
Aurangabad	69.24	55.95	68.41	88.67	78.57	91.48
Jalna	69.13	65.72	67.98	89.18	84.87	86.50
Parbhani	54.48	54.42	55.41	91.06	89.24	92.79
Bid	70.22	64.28	67.07	92.18	94.87	89.49
Nanded	70.30	61.42	69.63	92.82	88.18	92.56
Osmanabad	82.09	77.74	81.35	81.52	87.50	83.51
Latur	77.16	72.07	78.56	89.88	81.10	89.49
Buldana	46.40	41.33	43.38	83.87	72.09	83.26
Akola	44.87	50.44	44.31	87.10	80.55	84.61
Amravati	70.79	65.64	65.44	69.44	69.17	73.05
Yavatmal	40.74	35.72	37.70	90.53	87.34	92.19
Wardha	41.20	37.47	41.18	80.02	82.68	75.59
Nagpur	50.85	47.76	50.79	77.07	75.19	75.11
Bhandara	35.52	35.92	29.22	67.07	65.41	75.66
Chandrapur	30.39	25.68	31.51	82.32	70.39	79.65
Gadchiroli	35.33	36.82	35.20	75.47	55.27	67.03

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 17a: Difference in Per Cent Households Having Access to Safe Drinking Water By Residence for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	URBAN-RURAL		
	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	27.65	35.50	36.57
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA
Thane	47.02	51.00	47.35
Raigarh	46.98	42.14	42.99
Ratnagiri	37.90	27.27	48.64
Sindhurg	13.52	-7.72	21.87
Nashik	29.98	38.97	37.65
Dhule	10.60	23.13	3.73
Jalgaon	10.66	14.80	12.91
Ahmadnagar	31.93	45.46	39.43
Pune	39.15	62.99	47.42
Satara	14.21	21.67	18.50
Sangli	15.72	8.73	23.79
Solapur	23.70	22.84	32.80
Kolhapur	13.55	24.69	20.12
Aurangabad	19.43	22.63	23.07
Jalna	20.05	19.15	18.52
Parbhani	36.58	34.82	37.38
Bid	21.96	30.59	22.42
Nanded	22.52	26.76	22.94
Osmanabad	-0.56	9.76	2.19
Latur	12.72	9.04	10.93
Buldana	37.47	30.77	39.88
Akola	42.22	30.11	40.30
Amravati	-1.35	3.54	7.62
Yavatmal	49.79	51.61	54.49
Wardha	38.82	45.20	34.11
Nagpur	26.22	27.43	24.32
Bhandara	31.55	29.49	46.44
Chandrapur	51.93	44.72	48.15
Gadchiroli	40.14	18.45	31.84

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 17b: Difference in Per Cent Households Having Access to Safe Drinking Water By Social Groups for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST
Maharashtra	-6.29	10.00	16.29	2.63	11.08	8.45
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	1.62	10.74	9.13
Thane	4.40	21.73	17.32	4.74	18.08	13.34
Raigarh	3.01	17.19	14.18	-0.98	18.04	19.02
Ratnagiri	-0.41	-27.81	-27.40	10.34	-6.43	-16.77
Sindhudurg	-0.97	-3.88	-2.91	7.38	25.71	18.33
Nashik	-5.24	11.53	16.77	2.43	10.20	7.77
Dhule	3.90	18.02	14.12	-2.97	-1.38	1.59
Jalgaon	1.32	4.05	2.73	3.57	2.15	-1.41
Ahmadnagar	-8.51	10.45	18.96	-1.02	4.41	5.43
Pune	-7.70	19.73	27.43	0.58	4.16	3.58
Satara	-1.14	-2.26	-1.12	3.15	-5.43	-8.58
Sangli	-7.15	-4.18	2.97	0.92	10.88	9.96
Solapur	-10.3	-8.00	2.26	-1.15	1.97	3.12
Kolhapur	-2.54	3.32	5.86	4.03	-1.25	-5.28
Aurangabad	-0.83	12.46	13.29	2.81	12.91	10.10
Jalna	-1.15	2.26	3.41	-2.68	1.63	4.31
Parbhani	0.94	0.99	0.06	1.73	3.55	1.82
Bid	-3.14	2.79	5.94	-2.69	-5.38	-2.69
Nanded	-0.68	8.21	8.89	-0.26	4.38	4.64
Osmanabad	-0.74	3.61	4.35	1.99	-3.99	-5.98
Latur	1.40	6.50	5.10	-0.40	8.39	8.78
Buldana	-3.02	2.05	5.07	-0.61	11.16	11.77
Akola	-0.56	-6.13	-5.56	-2.49	4.06	6.55
Amravati	-5.35	-0.20	5.16	3.61	3.88	0.27
Yavatmal	-3.04	1.97	5.02	1.65	4.85	3.20
Wardha	0.28	4.01	3.73	-4.43	-7.09	-2.66
Nagpur	-0.06	3.03	3.08	-1.96	-0.09	1.87
Bhandara	-6.29	-6.70	-0.40	8.59	10.25	1.66
Chandrapur	1.12	5.83	4.71	-2.66	9.26	11.92
Gadchiroli	-0.13	-1.62	-1.49	-8.44	11.79	20.20

OT= OTHERS SC= SCHEDULE CASTES ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 18: Percent Households Using Modern Means of Cooking by Social Groups and Place of Residence for the Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	SC	ST	OTHERS	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	1.44	0.45	3.70	16.37	15.37	39.95
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	18.18	22.67	44.52
Thane	6.94	0.41	15.99	18.34	12.98	39.95
Raigarh	4.20	0.39	7.51	19.29	10.84	44.51
Ratnagiri	2.08	1.90	4.31	24.81	38.46	46.63
Sindhurg	1.10	2.52	3.05	13.71	9.09	34.80
Nashik	2.57	0.42	7.21	17.66	12.04	41.37
Dhule	1.08	0.16	4.06	11.52	5.35	28.52
Jalgaon	2.59	0.83	6.70	16.48	13.70	38.81
Ahmadnagar	1.84	0.65	4.98	15.21	7.69	37.95
Pune	4.78	1.02	6.35	16.53	17.34	49.41
Satara	1.36	1.49	4.23	17.54	31.17	46.27
Sangli	1.06	1.91	3.95	15.20	15.83	35.88
Solapur	0.56	0.65	1.64	6.79	9.66	23.82
Kolhapur	1.80	1.98	4.04	23.73	17.03	43.40
Aurangabad	0.45	0.21	1.26	9.90	15.85	28.08
Jalna	0.42	0.07	0.49	12.95	9.87	20.49
Parbhani	0.27	0.03	0.49	8.07	6.73	13.88
Bid	0.28	0.10	0.75	11.50	10.90	19.06
Nanded	0.37	0.25	0.90	9.79	4.96	21.00
Osmanabad	0.18	0.27	0.36	2.82	1.21	10.88
Latur	0.30	0.07	0.87	4.76	8.66	19.78
Buldana	0.44	0.25	1.32	10.50	12.21	24.52
Akola	0.48	0.37	1.83	10.88	14.42	28.31
Amravati	0.69	0.45	2.60	12.78	14.49	33.76
Yavatmal	0.66	0.19	2.12	10.74	10.39	25.53
Wardha	2.05	0.72	3.42	16.23	14.25	37.37
Nagpur	2.04	1.14	4.49	28.35	21.23	46.28
Bhandara	1.39	0.71	2.21	15.17	12.33	33.03
Chandrapur	1.54	0.53	2.85	10.03	12.74	25.05
Gadchiroli	0.25	0.10	0.81	5.28	3.86	9.77

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 19a: Difference in Per Cent Households Having Access to Modern Means of Cooking By Residence for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	URBAN-RURAL		
	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	14.94	14.92	36.25
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA
Thane	11.41	12.58	23.97
Raigarh	15.09	10.45	36.99
Ratnagiri	22.74	36.56	42.32
Sindhurg	12.61	6.57	31.75
Nashik	15.09	11.62	34.16
Dhule	10.44	5.19	24.47
Jalgaon	13.90	12.87	32.11
Ahmadnagar	13.37	7.04	32.97
Pune	11.75	16.32	43.06
Satara	16.18	29.68	42.04
Sangli	14.13	13.92	31.92
Solapur	6.23	9.01	22.18
Kolhapur	21.93	15.05	39.36
Aurangabad	9.45	15.64	26.82
Jalna	12.53	9.79	20.00
Parbhani	4.80	6.70	13.39
Bid	11.22	10.80	18.31
Nanded	9.42	4.71	20.10
Osmanabad	2.64	0.94	10.52
Latur	4.45	8.59	18.91
Buldana	10.07	11.96	23.21
Akola	10.39	14.05	26.48
Amravati	12.08	14.04	31.16
Yavatmal	10.07	10.21	23.41
Wardha	14.18	13.54	33.95
Nagpur	26.31	20.09	41.79
Bhandara	13.78	11.63	30.82
Chandrapur	8.49	12.20	22.21
Gadchiroli	5.03	3.76	8.96

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 19b: Difference in Per Cent Households Having Access to Modern Means of Cooking By Social Groups for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST
Maharashtra	2.26	3.25	0.99	23.58	24.58	1.00
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	26.34	-22.67	-44.52
Thane	9.05	15.58	6.53	21.61	26.97	5.36
Raigarh	3.32	7.13	3.81	25.21	33.67	8.45
Ratnagiri	2.23	2.41	0.18	21.82	8.17	-13.65
Sindhurg	1.95	0.53	-1.42	21.09	25.71	4.62
Nashik	4.65	6.80	2.15	23.71	29.33	5.62
Dhule	2.98	3.90	0.92	17.00	23.17	6.17
Jalgaon	4.11	5.86	1.75	22.33	25.11	2.78
Ahmadnagar	3.14	4.33	1.19	22.74	30.26	7.52
Pune	1.57	5.33	3.76	32.88	32.07	-0.81
Satara	2.87	2.75	-0.12	28.73	15.10	-13.63
Sangli	2.89	2.04	-0.85	20.68	20.05	-0.63
Solapur	1.08	0.99	-0.09	17.03	14.16	-2.87
Kolhapur	2.24	2.06	-0.17	19.67	26.37	6.70
Aurangabad	0.81	1.04	0.24	18.18	12.23	-5.95
Jalna	0.07	0.41	0.35	7.54	10.62	3.08
Parbhani	0.23	0.46	0.24	8.81	7.15	-1.66
Bid	0.47	0.66	0.19	7.56	8.16	0.60
Nanded	0.54	0.65	0.12	11.21	16.03	4.82
Osmanabad	0.19	0.09	-0.10	8.07	9.67	1.61
Latur	0.57	0.80	0.23	15.02	11.12	-3.60
Buldana	0.88	1.07	0.19	14.02	12.31	-1.71
Akola	1.34	1.46	0.11	17.43	13.89	-3.54
Amravati	1.91	2.15	0.24	20.99	19.27	-1.71
Yavatmal	1.46	1.93	0.48	14.79	15.13	0.34
Wardha	1.37	2.70	1.34	21.14	23.12	1.98
Nagpur	2.45	3.35	0.89	17.93	25.05	7.12
Bhandara	0.82	1.51	0.69	17.86	20.70	2.84
Chandrapur	1.31	2.32	1.01	15.02	12.32	-2.71
Gadchiroli	0.56	0.72	0.16	4.49	5.92	1.43

OT= OTHERS SC= SCHEDULE CASTES ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 20: Percent Households Having All Three Facilities by Social Groups and Place of Residence for the Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	SC	ST	OTHERS	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	2.64	1.13	4.97	37.91	32.17	61.83
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	57.56	51.41	75.57
Thane	6.07	0.71	11.45	39.51	27.07	60.84
Raigarh	5.46	0.89	8.34	23.10	16.16	50.65
Ratnagiri	2.11	2.76	3.96	36.84	30.77	47.93
Sindhurg	2.82	4.20	2.56	12.90	9.09	28.21
Nashik	2.36	0.64	3.95	38.45	31.91	54.71
Dhule	2.41	0.79	6.09	17.97	12.74	36.09
Jalgaon	3.16	1.66	6.56	23.27	19.84	42.13
Ahmadnagar	4.11	1.83	6.07	27.18	16.03	49.44
Pune	6.40	1.99	6.15	49.15	43.94	69.52
Satara	2.66	2.43	5.06	18.28	33.77	43.38
Sangli	2.48	3.39	6.26	27.00	23.94	44.64
Solapur	1.32	1.61	2.50	24.79	24.97	49.80
Kolhapur	4.49	3.70	10.31	24.57	18.22	43.27
Aurangabad	1.79	1.03	2.56	41.48	45.31	64.01
Jalna	1.98	1.72	3.04	25.41	25.66	45.13
Parbhani	0.67	0.40	13.79	20.09	29.15	46.40
Bid	1.11	0.96	1.90	24.29	29.49	46.56
Nanded	1.62	0.99	3.25	27.35	24.59	54.32
Osmanabad	0.48	0.63	1.25	11.90	15.32	30.50
Latur	0.78	0.52	2.21	18.08	26.77	46.97
Buldana	1.09	0.61	1.84	19.18	23.26	36.49
Akola	1.08	0.78	4.02	24.83	35.93	47.94
Amravati	3.49	3.15	10.76	18.78	21.46	44.22
Yavatmal	1.84	0.52	4.02	22.06	23.78	46.31
Wardha	1.95	1.24	4.30	18.94	21.13	41.38
Nagpur	2.81	2.23	6.21	40.95	37.93	54.19
Bhandara	3.30	1.86	3.84	21.92	31.28	48.28
Chandrapur	3.02	1.16	5.22	18.89	17.62	35.95
Gadchiroli	1.34	0.58	2.63	18.87	19.54	33.27

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 21a: Difference in Per Cent Households Having All Three Facilities By Residence for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	URBAN-RURAL		
	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	35.27	31.04	56.86
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA
Thane	33.45	26.36	49.39
Raigarh	17.64	15.27	42.31
Ratnagiri	34.73	28.01	43.97
Sindhurg	10.09	4.89	25.65
Nashik	36.09	31.27	50.76
Dhule	15.56	11.95	30.00
Jalgaon	20.11	18.18	35.57
Ahmadnagar	23.07	14.20	43.37
Pune	42.75	41.95	63.36
Satara	15.62	31.33	38.32
Sangli	24.53	20.55	38.38
Solapur	23.48	23.35	47.30
Kolhapur	20.09	14.52	32.96
Aurangabad	39.69	44.28	61.45
Jalna	23.43	23.94	42.09
Parbhani	19.42	28.75	32.61
Bid	23.18	28.53	44.65
Nanded	25.73	23.60	51.07
Osmanabad	11.42	14.69	29.25
Latur	17.30	26.25	44.76
Buldana	18.09	22.65	34.65
Akola	23.75	35.15	43.92
Amravati	15.29	18.31	33.46
Yavatmal	20.22	23.26	42.29
Wardha	16.99	29.89	37.08
Nagpur	38.14	35.70	47.98
Bhandara	18.62	29.42	44.44
Chandrapur	15.87	16.46	30.73
Gadchiroli	17.53	18.96	30.64

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 21b: Difference in Per Cent Households Having All Three Facilities By Social Groups for Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST
Maharashtra	2.33	3.84	1.51	23.91	29.66	5.74
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	18.01	24.17	6.15
Thane	5.38	10.74	5.36	21.33	33.77	12.44
Raigarh	2.89	7.45	4.57	27.56	34.49	6.94
Ratnagiri	1.85	1.20	-0.65	11.09	17.17	6.07
Sindhurg	-0.26	-1.64	-1.38	15.30	19.12	3.81
Nashik	1.59	3.31	1.71	16.27	22.80	6.53
Dhule	3.68	5.30	1.62	18.12	23.35	5.23
Jalgaon	3.40	4.90	1.51	18.86	22.29	3.43
Ahmadnagar	1.96	4.24	2.28	22.26	33.42	11.16
Pune	-0.25	4.17	4.42	20.36	25.58	5.21
Satara	2.40	2.63	0.23	25.10	9.62	-15.49
Sangli	3.78	2.87	-0.91	17.64	20.70	3.07
Solapur	1.18	0.89	-0.30	25.01	24.83	-0.17
Kolhapur	5.82	6.61	0.79	18.69	25.05	6.35
Aurangabad	0.76	1.53	0.76	22.53	18.70	-3.83
Jalna	1.06	1.32	0.26	19.72	19.47	-0.25
Parbhani	13.12	13.40	0.28	26.31	17.26	-9.06
Bid	0.79	0.95	0.15	22.27	17.07	-5.20
Nanded	1.63	2.26	0.63	26.97	29.73	2.76
Osmanabad	0.77	0.62	-0.15	18.60	15.18	-3.42
Latur	1.43	1.69	0.26	28.89	20.20	-8.69
Buldana	0.75	1.23	0.48	17.31	13.23	-4.08
Akola	2.94	3.24	0.30	23.11	12.01	-11.10
Amravati	7.27	7.61	0.34	25.44	22.76	-2.68
Yavatmal	2.18	3.50	1.32	24.25	22.53	-1.72
Wardha	2.35	3.06	0.71	22.44	20.25	-2.19
Nagpur	3.40	3.98	0.58	13.24	16.26	3.02
Bhandara	0.54	1.98	1.44	26.36	17.00	-9.36
Chandrapur	2.20	4.06	1.86	17.06	18.33	1.27
Gadchiroli	1.29	2.05	0.76	14.40	13.73	-0.67

OT= OTHERS SC= SCHEDULE CASTES ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 22: Percent Households Not Having Any of the Three Facility by Social Groups and Place of Residence for the Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	SC	ST	OTHERS	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	19.48	34.50	18.44	3.98	8.39	2.07
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	2.18	8.72	1.23
Thane	25.40	55.22	17.02	3.15	12.42	1.58
Raigarh	14.85	44.16	8.04	3.81	22.24	1.49
Ratnagiri	15.17	15.86	14.06	3.01	7.69	3.36
Sindhurg	9.12	32.77	11.69	1.61	0.00	1.48
Nashik	15.03	37.05	12.94	4.68	8.84	1.86
Dhule	10.64	22.01	5.28	4.05	4.08	2.31
Jalgaon	12.60	16.37	8.00	5.81	4.98	2.28
Ahmadnagar	20.49	31.70	21.36	3.21	4.65	1.99
Pune	24.23	49.57	23.85	2.50	3.32	1.13
Satara	16.29	16.22	14.33	5.72	1.30	3.99
Sangli	12.23	15.61	15.82	3.39	8.88	1.91
Solapur	22.20	23.97	29.69	1.81	3.59	1.58
Kolhapur	8.47	16.51	8.55	3.34	3.17	1.78
Aurangabad	15.32	25.49	14.85	3.67	6.03	2.33
Jalna	23.58	28.53	22.44	4.86	5.92	3.75
Parbhani	27.89	31.97	24.50	3.32	7.17	2.24
Bid	17.24	23.69	19.10	2.12	0.64	2.68
Nanded	16.17	21.84	14.40	3.53	3.78	2.20
Osmanabad	12.71	19.73	11.30	8.87	4.84	6.59
Latur	13.36	15.38	11.17	3.96	5.51	2.66
Buldana	28.69	38.71	25.54	5.02	13.37	3.66
Akola	33.64	31.90	28.45	7.58	9.38	4.83
Amravati	10.13	12.18	9.10	8.32	9.59	3.58
Yavatmal	34.03	65.36	23.53	3.47	5.02	1.56
Wardha	17.77	24.43	14.52	6.14	5.77	3.46
Nagpur	19.53	27.60	17.04	7.41	8.73	5.51
Bhandara	24.88	29.45	26.57	9.59	17.59	5.48
Chandrapur	44.16	51.59	38.22	8.41	13.48	7.61
Gadchiroli	45.78	52.58	45.24	7.92	18.51	10.74

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 23a: Difference in Per Cent Households Not Having Any of the Three Facility By Residence for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	URBAN-RURAL		
	SC	ST	OTHERS
Maharashtra	-15.50	-26.11	-16.37
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA
Thane	-22.25	-42.80	-15.44
Raigarh	-11.04	-21.91	-6.55
Ratnagiri	-12.16	-8.17	-10.70
Sindhurg	-7.51	-32.77	-10.21
Nashik	-10.35	-28.21	-11.08
Dhule	-6.59	-17.93	-2.97
Jalgaon	-6.79	-11.39	-5.72
Ahmadnagar	-17.28	-27.05	-19.37
Pune	-21.72	-46.24	-22.72
Satara	-10.57	-14.92	-10.34
Sangli	-8.84	-6.73	-13.91
Solapur	-20.39	-20.39	-28.11
Kolhapur	-5.12	-13.34	-6.77
Aurangabad	-11.65	-19.46	-12.52
Jalna	-18.71	-22.61	-18.70
Parbhani	-24.57	-24.79	-22.25
Bid	-15.12	-23.05	-16.42
Nanded	-12.64	-18.06	-12.19
Osmanabad	-3.84	-14.89	-4.71
Latur	-9.41	-9.87	-8.50
Buldana	-23.66	-25.33	-21.88
Akola	-26.06	-22.52	-23.62
Amravati	-1.80	-2.59	-5.52
Yavatmal	-30.57	-60.34	-21.97
Wardha	-11.63	-18.66	-11.05
Nagpur	-12.12	-18.87	-11.53
Bhandara	-15.29	-11.85	-21.09
Chandrapur	-35.75	-38.11	-30.61
Gadchiroli	-37.85	-34.07	-34.50

SC= SCHEDULE CASTES

ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 23b: Difference in Per Cent Households Not Having Any of the Three Facility By Social Groups for Districts Of Maharashtra, 1991

STAT/DIST.	RURAL			URBAN		
	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST	OT-SC	OT-ST	SC-ST
Maharashtra	-1.04	-16.06	-15.02	-1.91	-6.32	-4.41
Gr. Bombay	NA	NA	NA	-0.96	-7.49	-6.54
Thane	-8.38	-38.20	-29.82	-1.56	-10.8	-9.27
Raigarh	-6.81	-36.12	-29.31	-2.31	-20.8	-18.44
Ratnagiri	-1.11	-1.81	-0.69	0.35	-4.33	-4.68
Sindhurg	2.57	-21.08	-23.65	-0.13	1.48	1.61
Nashik	-2.09	-24.11	-22.02	-2.82	-6.98	-4.16
Dhule	-5.36	-16.73	-11.37	-1.74	-1.77	-0.03
Jalgaon	-4.60	-8.37	-3.77	-3.53	-2.71	0.83
Ahmadnagar	0.87	-10.34	-11.21	-1.22	-2.66	-1.44
Pune	-0.38	-25.72	-25.34	-1.37	-2.19	-0.82
Satara	-1.96	-1.88	0.08	-1.73	2.70	4.42
Sangli	3.59	0.21	-3.39	-1.48	-6.97	-5.49
Solapur	7.50	5.72	-1.78	-0.23	-2.00	-1.78
Kolhapur	0.08	-7.96	-8.04	-1.56	-1.39	-0.17
Aurangabad	-0.47	-10.64	-10.17	-1.33	-3.69	-2.36
Jalna	-1.13	-6.08	-4.95	-1.11	-2.17	-1.06
Parbhani	-3.39	-7.47	-4.08	-1.08	-4.93	-3.86
Bid	1.86	-4.58	-6.45	0.56	2.04	1.48
Nanded	-1.78	-7.45	-5.67	-1.33	-1.58	-0.25
Osmanabad	-1.41	-8.43	-7.02	-2.28	1.75	4.03
Latur	-2.20	-4.21	-2.01	-1.29	-2.85	-1.56
Buldana	-3.15	-13.17	-10.02	-1.36	-9.71	-8.35
Akola	-5.19	-3.45	1.73	-2.75	-4.55	-1.81
Amravati	-1.03	-3.08	-2.05	-4.74	-6.00	-1.26
Yavatmal	-10.5	-41.82	-31.32	-1.91	-3.46	-1.55
Wardha	-3.25	-9.91	-6.66	-2.68	-2.31	0.37
Nagpur	-2.49	-10.57	-8.08	-1.90	-3.22	-1.32
Bhandara	1.69	-2.88	-4.57	-4.11	-12.11	-8.00
Chandrapur	-5.94	-13.37	-7.43	-0.80	-5.87	-5.07
Gadchiroli	-0.54	-7.34	-6.80	2.81	-7.77	-10.58

OT= OTHERS SC= SCHEDULE CASTES ST= SCHEDULE TRIBES

Table 24: Selected Indicators of Availability of Basic Amenities in the Districts of Maharashtra, 1991

STATE/DIST./REGION	PPUCH	P6+12R	PHHEL	PHHTL	PHHSW	PHHNF	PHHMC
Maharashtra	52.20	31.52	69.40	29.56	68.49	13.42	16.50
Group- A (N=7)							
G. Bombay W	91.61	28.84	89.61	78.18	96.39	1.35	42.97
Thane K	66.24	27.69	79.11	46.60	72.35	12.16	28.59
Raigarh K	58.21	28.77	83.32	18.90	47.39	10.93	12.79
Pune W	73.20	30.33	74.77	40.93	71.76	12.74	25.76
Sangli W	62.33	24.16	68.58	16.25	73.76	12.17	10.23
Kolhapur W	63.33	27.31	77.68	20.37	77.26	6.96	13.13
Nagpur V	42.85	27.22	74.65	42.81	65.34	11.31	26.35
Mean	65.40	27.76	78.25	37.72	72.04	9.66	22.83
SD	13.74	1.78	6.26	20.24	13.50	3.83	10.78
Mean Excl. G Bombay	61.03	27.58	76.35	30.98	67.98	11.05	19.47
SD Excl. G. Bombay	9.32	1.87	4.54	12.64	9.86	1.92	7.53

K= KONKAN W= WESTERN M= MARATHWADA V=VIDARBHA

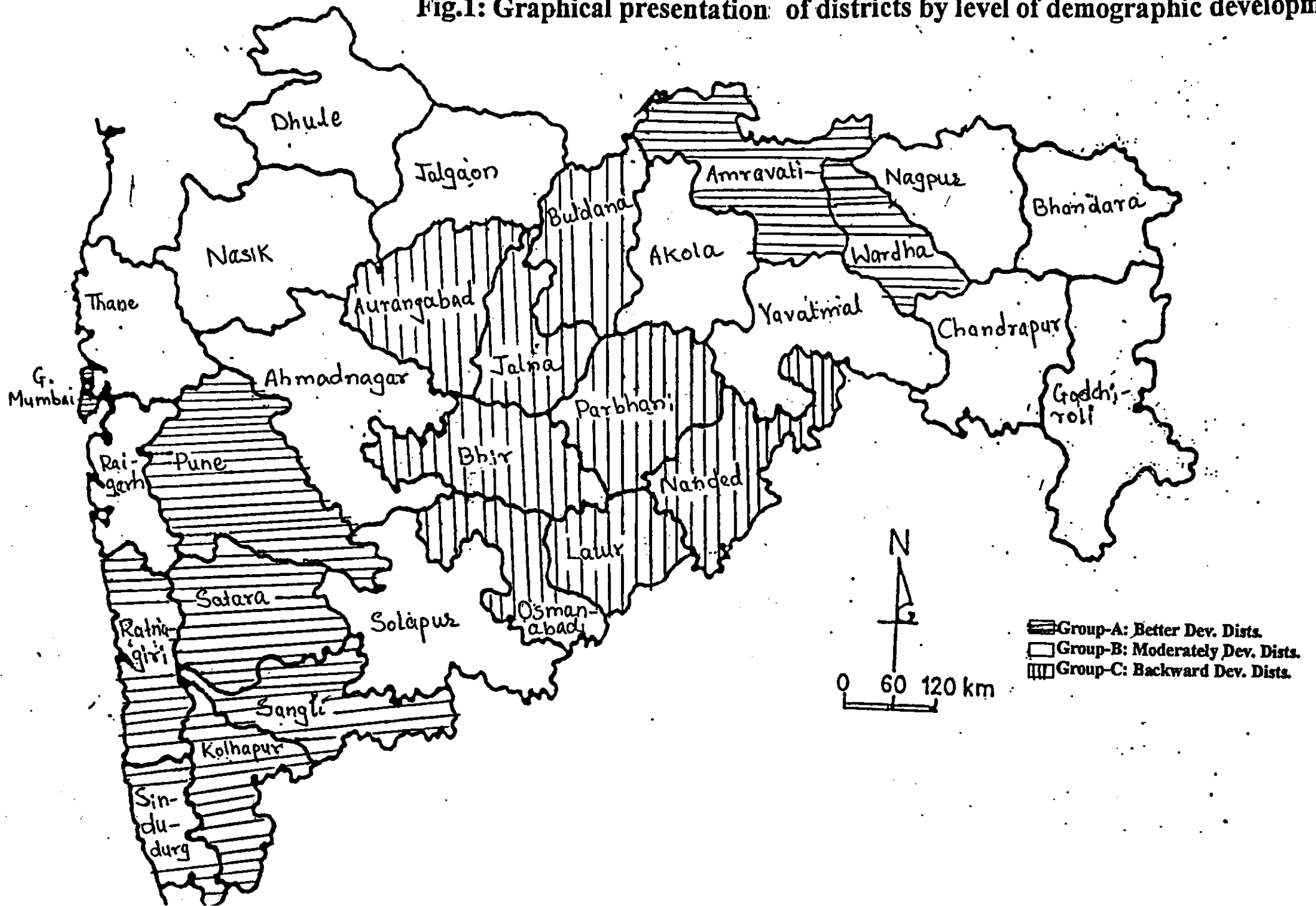
Table 24 Contd.....

STA/DIST/REG	PPUCH	P6+12R	PHHEL	PHHTL	PHHSW	PHHNF	PHHMC
Group- B (N=10)							
Ratnagiri K	19.70	23.68	83.83	14.77	26.08	13.25	7.61
Sindhurg K	15.56	24.87	87.40	16.11	14.64	10.85	5.32
Nashik W	43.03	40.97	72.37	23.32	63.54	14.54	16.18
Jalgaon W	29.25	37.51	68.76	16.60	80.55	7.80	13.36
Satara W	66.65	33.99	65.80	11.44	71.02	13.09	9.44
Aurangabad M	48.28	40.99	66.17	23.40	75.25	11.35	8.94
Nanded M	46.55	29.65	59.13	13.71	73.48	12.95	4.28
Latur M	62.67	37.41	61.55	10.86	80.26	10.08	3.87
Amravati V	25.08	33.40	74.56	26.87	68.08	8.10	10.61
Wardha V	29.45	28.63	75.82	17.75	49.59	13.37	10.42
Mean	38.62	33.11	71.54	17.48	60.25	11.54	9.00
SD	16.69	5.93	8.68	5.12	21.82	2.19	3.73
Group- C (N=13)							
Dhule W	18.36	38.66	70.23	10.88	73.99	11.94	6.26
Ahmadnagar W	45.95	39.90	68.61	13.49	52.55	18.99	8.84
Solapur W	53.80	37.33	41.87	16.95	73.25	20.54	6.96
Jalna M	34.06	27.33	42.04	10.74	71.07	19.97	3.30
Parbhani M	45.54	29.30	50.27	11.69	62.94	20.58	3.06
Bid M	45.27	32.27	49.95	9.90	71.26	16.19	3.40
Osmanabad M	57.51	36.08	46.45	5.74	81.66	11.09	1.60
Buldana V	31.80	29.76	57.95	12.16	51.26	22.18	5.35
Akola V	33.54	35.75	54.40	20.44	55.34	22.78	8.31
Yavatmal V	24.26	32.82	51.98	11.64	46.06	28.91	4.97
Bhandara V	18.94	26.57	62.64	13.84	36.51	24.38	5.03
Chandrapur V	32.41	25.90	50.22	15.49	43.35	32.77	7.53
Gadchiroli V	18.70	25.92	31.00	7.05	38.67	44.54	1.25
Mean	35.40	32.12	52.12	12.31	58.30	22.68	5.07
SD	12.80	4.84	10.55	3.76	14.39	8.52	2.36

K= KONKAN W= WESTERN

M= MARATHWADA V= VIDARBHA

Fig.1: Graphical presentation of districts by level of demographic development



-  Group-A: Better Dev. Dists.
-  Group-B: Moderately Dev. Dists.
-  Group-C: Backward Dev. Dists.

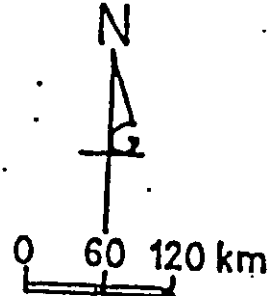


Fig.2: Graphical presentation, of districts by level of socio-economic development

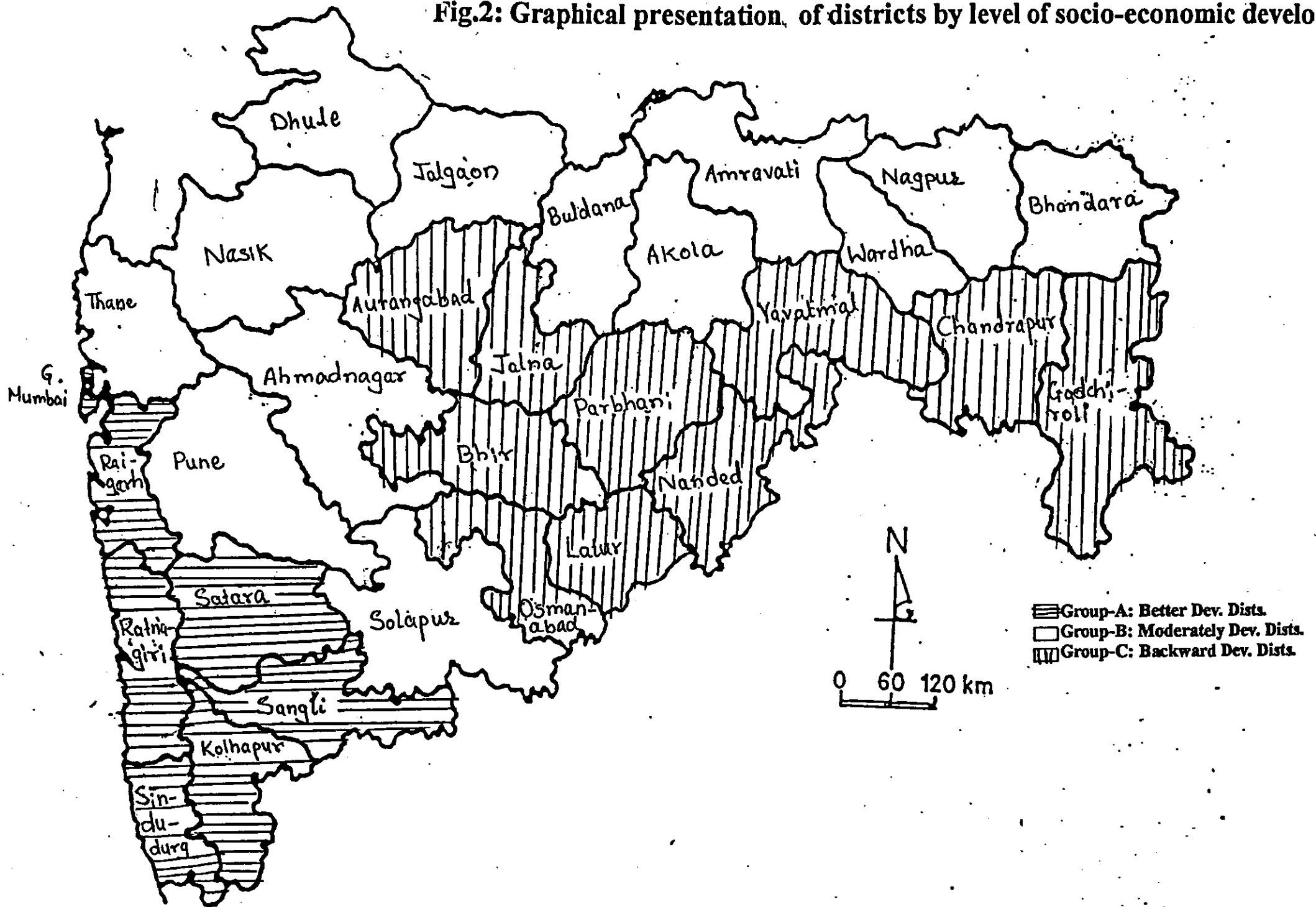
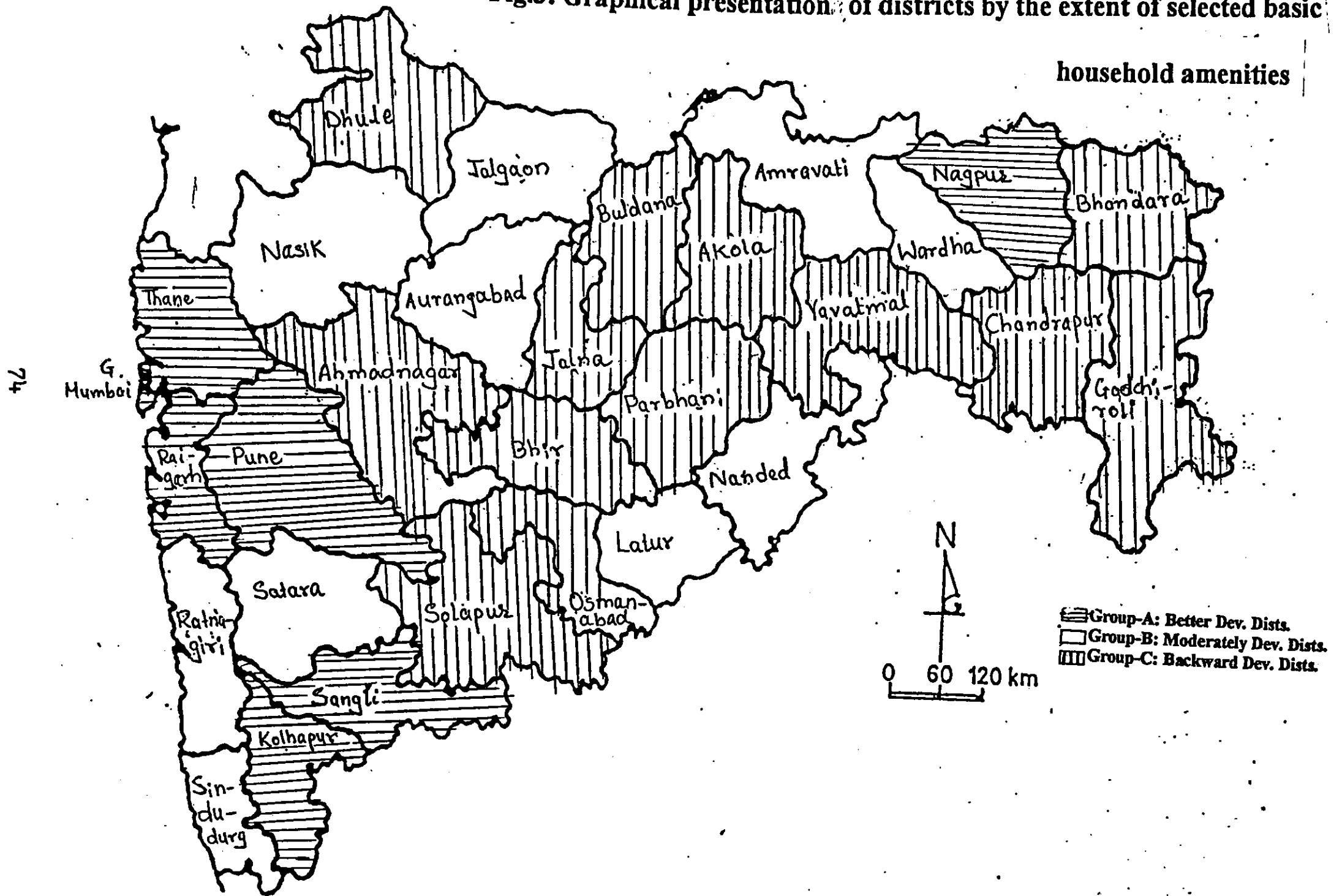


Fig.3: Graphical presentation of districts by the extent of selected basic household amenities



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APPENDIX-I

A Brief Note on the Policy and Programmes of the Government on Sanitation and Safe Drinking Water

Arising from the Common Minimum Programme of the Coalition Government and the Chief Ministers' Conference on Basic Minimum Services, the Ninth Five Year Plan of the government once again emphasised on providing the Sanitation and Safe Drinking Water facilities to the masses in addition to the provision of Primary Health Care facilities, Shelter and Universal Primary Education. Hence, eradication of poverty and making basic minimum services accessible to the masses form integral part of the government policy and programmes in order to ensure better quality of life for its people. On the housing front, there is not only the shortage of housing but also the quality of housing is much below the desired level. The National Building Organisation has estimated housing shortage in 1997 at 7.57 million. The housing shortage is expected to reach at 6.64 million marks by the year 2001 (Govt. of India 1997, p.88). The Government of India has adopted the National Housing Policy with the aim of not only to reduce houselessness but also to improve the existing housing (by upgrading the present kutcha units into the semi-pucca or pucca units) and to provide a minimum level of basic services and amenities to all.

The Govt. Of India has made an investment of around Rs. 30,000 crores at current prices over successive Five Year Plans which has resulted into some improvement in the Water Supply and Sanitation conditions in the country. Nevertheless, as has been seen in the present analysis for Maharashtra, particularly in rural areas, sanitation facilities were very poor as late as in 1991. Under the rural development, the Govt. of India has identified seven specific areas relating to the basic minimum needs for priority with an all out efforts for their complete coverage in a time bound manner. These areas are:

1. Safe drinking water
2. Primary health care
3. Universal primary education
4. Provision of public housing to all poor families without shelter
5. Nutritional support to the children
6. Connectivity of all villages and habitants by roads; and
7. Public distribution system targeted at poor.

As can be seen from the above, there is no mention of sanitation in rural areas which is must if health for all by 2000 AD is to be achieved.

Sanitation is a wider concept and encompasses full range of life style that has link with behaviour as well. It appears from the review of the government policies on the aspect that whatever efforts in this direction have so far been made, have been confined to the construction of sanitary latrines. Some efforts to improve the condition in rural areas were initiated as part of the national movement. Bardoli and Wardha Latrines were the first of its kind to improve the sanitary conditions. In the year 1954, the rural sanitation programme was introduced as a part of the health sector plan of Govt. of India. The simple sanitary facility with slab and pan trap, mostly made locally and distributed through the CD Block was the largest efforts made with little success.

In the year 1977, UN Water Conference held in Mar Del Plata recommended that the decade 1981-90 be designated as International Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. In the beginning of the decade 1981-90, Govt. of India aimed at provide safe drinking water to all by the year 1990 and 25 per cent of rural habitations with sanitation by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). However, mid course review forced government to scale down the targets to 85 per cent for drinking water and only 5 per cent for sanitation. During the seventh Five Year Plan, in addition to the construction of sanitary latrines at the village level, institutions such as Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Schools, Mass Media, NGO's, ICDS, Educational Films and other audio-visual Aids were used to promote use of sanitary latrines. A National Programme, known as the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was introduced in October 1986 with resources being shared by the Central and State Governments together and target groups being households below poverty line. Rural Sanitation was also included in the new 20-Point Programme in November 1986 and in the Minimum Needs Programme from the year 1987-88. In seven years (5 years of Seventh Five Year Plan and 2 Annual Plan), a financial outlay of about Rs. 318 crores was incurred. In the Process of development of sanitation many success models all over India by various organisations came into the scene. Some of them are:

1. Medinipore (West Bengal); was also replicated in Kamrup District in Assam.
2. Sulabh Sauchalay Model.
3. Environment Sanitation Institute (Safai Vidyalay), Ahmedabad.
4. Periyar District Model, Tamil Nadu.
5. Institute of Engineering and rural Technology, Allahabad (model implemented in UP with the help of NGOs and Panchayati Raj, Alwar, Rajasthan Model initiated in 1987.
6. Various projects launched by UNICEF in different states.

Beside simple technology and local materials used, the most common elements in all these success stories are Community Participation, particularly by women, need based planning and education and motivation.

In July 1995, the Govt. Of Maharashtra published its official WHITE PAPER on Drinking Water Supply Programme (GOM, 1997). In its document, the Govt. of Maharashtra envisages the supply of water in rural areas at the rate of 40 litre per day for the public standpost through dug-well, bore-well or piped water supply schemes. In the existing programme, there is no provision of supply of water for other than drinking. However, the scheme under Externally Aided Project have a provision of 30 per cent private connections, supplying water at the rate of 70 litres per capita per day. Beside this, water at the rate of 6 litre per capita per day is reserved for livestock. In urban areas, depending upon the population, it is designed at the rate of 70 to 150 litres per capita per day.

According to the Govt. of India norms for treating a village as problem village was fixed as the villages with no public water supply within the radius of 1.6 Kms. However, the Govt of Maharashtra has revised this norm to the villages not having public water supply within the radius of 0.5 Kms. For the villages with a population of over 2000, Piped water schemes are undertaken. Further, it was aimed to provide one borewell for every 250 persons whereas in case of habitants and hamlets was fixed for every 80 persons.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, all villages/hamlets in the state were surveyed

under Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission for the first time during 1991-92. The results of the survey are given in Table-1A. Uptill now, 15856 piped water supply scheme, 63901 wells and 118000 successful borewell have been undertaken in rural areas. The responsibility of maintaining water supply schemes in rural areas is entrusted to Panchayat Raj Institutions. According to the recent district-wise plan prepared for drinking water supply programme, the requirement of funds is about Rs. 4000 crores for rural areas and Rs. 2700 crores for urban areas (excluding G. Mumbai). The Govt. is committed to provide drinking water to all and the funds will be raised from all sources. Assets created (only completed) until 1995 under rural water supply programme is given in Table-2A.

In sanitation sector Govt. of Maharashtra has initiated many programmes on its own and with the help of NGOs. Under Gram Safai Programme, upto 1990-91, the Zilla Parishad was provided grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 for installation of one latrine seat and construction of structure was the responsibility of the individual households. In addition to this, SC/ST households were eligible for Rs. 250 from Zilla Parishad resources

This scheme however was not very attractive in view of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The state government therefore, revised the scheme with effect from 1991-92 and brought it at par with the CRSP. Under the state sponsored rural sanitation programme, grants are permissible for private toilet at the rate of Rs. 1200 from state govt. and Rs 400 from Zilla Parishad per toilet per family for all communities. Under CRSP, grants are available to all families below poverty line at the rate of Rs. 1000 from central govt., Rs. 500 from state govt. and Rs. 500 from zilla parishad per toilet. Further, the scheme also includes programme of community toilets for women only by utilising 10 per cent grants of the programme. Since 1985-86, the number of private toilets constructed is 25000 under the state sponsored and 35000 under centrally sponsored programme. The progress made in this respect since 1992-93 is given in Table-3A.

Table- 1A: Village Distribution According to the Water Supply Position, 1991-92.

Category	No. of Villages
1. Total No. of villages in the state	43020
2. Total no. of villages/hamlets without public water source	2768/8390
3. No. of villages/hamlets with polluted water source	696/108
4. No. of villages/hamlets with inadequate water supply	9362/8253
5. No. of villages/hamlets with seasonal water supply	3964/1675
6. Total No. of problem villages/hamlets	16790/18426

Source: Govt. of Maharashtra. 1995. Drinking Water Supply Programme (WHITE PAPER), Rural Development and Water Conservation Department and Urban Development Department, Mantralay, Mumbai, p.6.

Table- 2A: Assets Created Under Rural Water Supply Programme, April 1995.

DISTRICTS	Piped Water Scheme		Bore wells	Community Well
	State	Centre		
1. Thane	139	261	3688	3188
2. Raigarh	153	324	1282	2949
3. Ratnagiri	358	480	2067	3038
4. Sindhurg	103	109	2167	2708
5. Nashik	422	138	7652	3279
6. Dhule	245	350	4283	298
7. Jalgaon	501	621	4117	2501
8. Ahmadnagar	410	239	5491	253
9. Pune	378	688	5823	3576
10. Satara	437	1131	1800	404
11. Sangli	255	164	5794	1208
12. Solapur	388	135	4462	2182
13. Kolhapur	379	454	3211	946
14. Aurangabad	350	311	5967	4884
15. Jalna	211	374	4848	1298
16. Parbhani	240	275	6163	35
17. Beed	274	148	2973	81
18. Nanded	594	427	3285	598
19. Osmanabad	203	82	2996	6
20. Latur	298	83	6487	200
21. Buldana	239	189	2581	1060
22. Akola	208	78	2640	4561
23. Amravati	221	166	6085	5687
24. Yavatmal	272	121	3008	4708
25. Wardha	141	44	1566	33
26. Nagpur	213	467	3589	3780
27. Bhandara	139	39	6916	4636
28. Chandrapur	126	22	4285	3462
29. Gadchiroli	39	-	3202	2342
TOTAL	7936	7920	118429	63901

Source: Same as Table-1A, p.138.

Table 3A: Amount Sanctioned (In Rs. Lakhs) by the Govt. for the Maintenance and Repair Funds of Zilla Parishad.

Financial Year	Grants Sanctioned for Maintenance and Repairs		
	State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Plan	Total
1986-87	400.00	...	400.00
1987-88	470.39	...	470.39
1988-89	500.00	273.00	773.00
1989-90	392.00	228.63	620.63
1990-91	608.71	331.00	939.71
1991-92	564.00	298.00	862.00
1992-93	478.00	285.54	763.54
1993-94	478.00	549.00	1027.00
1994-95	660.00	618.00	1278.00
1995-96	1021.00	802.00	1823.00
Total	5572.10	3385.17	8957.27

Source: Same as Table-1A, p.140.

Table 4A: Existing and Proposed Water Rates

Sr. No./Type of Water Supply	Existing Water rates	Proposed Water rates
1. General annual water rate per family	Minimum Rs. 18 Maximum Rs. 150 Hutment Rs. 6	Minimum Rs. 75 Maximum Rs. 250
2. Without Aquameter		
a) Domestic connection of 12 mm diameter annually	Minimum Rs. 101 Maximum Rs. 200	Minimum Rs. 360 Maximum Rs. 450
b) Domestic connection of 20 mm diameter annually	Minimum Rs. 201 Maximum Rs. 300	Minimum Rs. 750 Maximum Rs. 1000
c) Non-domestic connection	Double the rates against a & b above	Double the rates against a & b above
3. Pipe-water connections with Aquameters		
a) Domestic use per thousand litres	Minimum Rs. 0.60 Maximum Rs. 1.20	Minimum Rs. 1.25 Maximum Actual expenses of water supply plus 10 paise
b) Non-domestic uses	Double the rates against 'a' above	Double the rates against 'a' above
4. Pipe Water connections of 20 mm diameter		Admissible for public and commercial institutions only
5. Fees & Deposits for private connections		
a) 12 mm diameter pipe		Fee Rs. 75
b) 20 mm diameter pipe		Fee Rs. 120
c) Deposits for private connections		
i) For domestic uses		Deposit Rs. 300-500
ii) For non-domestic uses		Double the amount against 'i' above

Source: Same as Table-1A, p.142-3.

Table 5A: Progress in Sanitation since 1992-93 under various Schemes (Expenditure in Rs. Lakhs).

Year	Centrally Sponsored		State Sponsored	
	Expenditure	No. of Toilets	Expenditure	No. of Toilets
1992-93	029.67	02472	031.60	02321
1993-94	186.24	14000	011.70	01093
1994-95	200.09	17380	049.25	03836
1995-96	424.00	29000	236.40	19000

Source: Same as Table-1A, p.141.

APPENDIX – II

Selected Definitions

Census House: A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. The unit may be occupied or vacant and may be used for residential or non-residential or both purposes.

Household: A group of persons who commonly live together and take their meal from a common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevented them from doing so. They may be or may not be related by blood.

Living Room: A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e. length of not less than 2 meters, breadth of atleast 1 ½ meters and 2 meters in height.

An unclosed veranda, kitchen, store garage, cattleshed and latrine and room in which household industry such as handloom is located, which are not normally usable for living or sleeping are excluded from living room. The tents or conical hut etc. have been considered to be a room.

Urban area: All places with a municipality, corporation, contonment board or notified town with area committee etc. An area with a minimum population of 5000 and with at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and with a density of population of atleast 400 persons per sq. km. is considered an urban area.

Pucca house: May be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials:

Wall material : Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber etc.

Roof material : Tiles, GCI(galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RCC (Reinforced Cement Concrete) and timber etc.

Drinking water supply: Six sources of drinking water supply have been identified. They are well, tap, hand-pump/tube-well, river/canal, tank and others. If a household is getting drinking water from two or more sources then the source availed during the major part of the year is recorded.

Electricity: Availability of at least one connection to the household irrespective of its use.

Toilet: Availability of any type of Toilet facility to the household irrespective of its use.

Type of fuel used for cooking: If more than one fuel is used for cooking then predominant fuel is to be recorded.

Secondary sector: Includes following categories

V(a) Household industry

V(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing in other than household industry.

Tertiary sector: Includes following categories

VI Construction

VII Trade and Commerce

VIII Transport, storage and communication

IX Other services.