

# A Comparative Study of Living Conditions in Urban and Rural Area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli: Application of Census Data

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**Abstract**—The Indian Census is the most credible source of information on Demography (Population characteristics), Economic Activity, Literacy and Education, Housing & Household Amenities, Urbanisation, Fertility and Mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Language, Religion, Migration, Disability and many other socio-cultural and demographic data since 1872. Census 2011 is the 15th National Census of the Country. This is the only source of primary data in the village, town and ward level, it provides valuable information for planning and formulation policies for Central and the State Governments and is widely used by National and International Agencies, Scholars, business people, industrialists, and many more. In cities of India, There is around 50-60% of the population of the urban areas that lives in slums and basic facilities such as water, sanitation, health, electricity etc are poor. Disease morbidity and mortality is high due to poverty, poor nutrition and poor education and children living in slum are more exposed to drug abuse, child labour and sexual exploitation.

This paper attempts to discover the status of living conditions in a union territory of Dadra & Nagar haveli on the basis of Census data. And also investigates the differences in living conditions between urban and rural areas. The paper analyses the improvements in the living conditions of tribal people. It also discusses the factors responsible for the differences.

**JEL Classification:** C38, I00, R20

**Keywords:** Well being, Development indicators, census

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Population Census can be viewed from two different angles. It provides an instantaneous photographic picture as it was of a community, which is valid at a particular moment of time. This is called the "static aspect" of the census. Secondly, it provides the trends in population characteristics; the "dynamic aspect" of the population. The census ensures that each community gets the right number of representatives in government." Because representation is based on population, an up-to-date tally is essential. The census also helps with the equitable distribution of public funds, as federal and state funding for educational programs, health care, law enforcement and highways is allocated based on population, in

part. "Equitably distributing the billions of dollars of public money requires up-to-date population data. "Census data are useful to lawmakers; the same information may be of interest to marketing companies, political groups, and even nosy neighbours curious about the family next door.

## Dadra and Nagar Haveli

This study will be undertaken for selected households of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has an area of 491Sq.Km. as per the Surveyor General of India, and comprises of two enclaves, viz. (1) Dadra and (2) Nagar Haveli. Silvassa is the capital of this U.T. Silvassa Municipal Council came in existence in the year 2006 and is formed of two towns namely Silvassa and Aml. Another 5 villages viz. Dadra, Naroli, Samarvarni, Masat and Rakholi are treated as non-statutory Census town in population census 2011. Thus as per population Census-2011, the U.T. comprises of one Municipal Council, Five Census Towns and 65 villages.

**Table 1: Population Census**

Description	Census 2011	Census 2001	Rural 2011	Urban 2011
Actual Population	343,709	220490	183114	160595
Male	193760	121666	98305	95455
Female	149949	98824	84809	65140
Population Growth	55.88	59.20	7.70	218.24
% of total Population	.03 %	.025	53.28	47.72%
Sex ratio	774	812	863	682
Literacy	76.24	57.63	64.10	89.90
Male	85.17	71.18	76.40	94.00
Female	64.32	40.23	41.60	83.40

Source: census of India 2011

## 2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the paper are as follows:

- To provide a basic picture of the living conditions faced by the average household.
- To study the availability of basic civic facilities in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- To investigate some underlying relationships in the data which help to tell the story of these households more accurately.
- To compare the intrastate and conditions within UT

## 3. DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

In this study we have used the Secondary Data Sources provided by Census DCO Gujarat (Data 2001 and 2011). And comparison has been calculated by Percentage method.

## 4. RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The provision of basic infrastructure increase their standard of living but it creates more time for family members to engage in productive work and contribute to family earnings. Importantly, access to water. On the basis of the data extracted from census 2011, a comparison can be done on the basis of types of houses, as given below:

**Table 2: Condition of census houses**

Condition of census houses	Absolute number			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Stone	1,848	347	1,501	2.1	0.8	3.1
Cement	29,976	9,407	20,569	33.4	22.9	42.3
Mosaic/Floor tiles	25,983	4,544	21,439	29.0	11.1	44.1
Any other material	266	20	246	0.3	0.0	0.5

*Data Source:*-Census of India, 2011, HH- series Tables on Houses, Household amenities and assets

It is clear from the table that the urban people are living in better housing conditions comparing to rural people.

**Table 3: Dwelling size**

Ownership	Total number	percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Total number of households	73,063	100.0	100.0	100.0
No exclusive room	4,671	6.4	6.2	6.5

Two rooms	22,128	30.3	34.5	26.3
Three rooms	8,229	11.3	10.2	12.2
Four rooms	2,439	3.3	3.9	2.8
Five rooms	492	0.7	0.7	0.7
Six rooms and above	450	0.6	0.6	0.7

*Data Source:*-Census of India, 2011, HH- series Tables on Houses, Household amenities and assets

On the basis of above table, it can be said that Most of the households in urban and rural areas of Dadra and Nagar haveli have proper dwelling size.

**Table 4: Source of drinking water**

Total/Rural/Urban	Total Number of households	Tap water from treated source		Tap water from untreated source		Covered well		Un-covered well	
Total	73063	1901	26.02%	1499	20.52%	105	1.45%	417	5.71%
Rural	35408	5586	15.78%	9463	26.73%	772	2.18%	403	11.38%
Urban	37655	1342	35.65%	5527	14.68%	284	0.75%	140	0.37%

*Data Source:*-Census of India, 2011, HH- series Tables on Houses, Household amenities and assets

From the above table it is clear that only 26% urban population has sources of treated drinking water. And 15 % of urban population has facilities of treated drinking water.

**Table 5: Electricity**

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Electricity
Total	69,558 (95.2%)
Rural	32,452 (91.65%)
Urban	37,106 (98.54%)

*Data Source:*-Census of India, 2011, HH- series Tables on Houses, Household amenities and assets

Electricity facilities are in good conditions in both areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Improving living conditions can bring gains to the quality of life, health, and productivity of residents; it can help to break the cycle of poverty, ease the burden on women, and can also be a public good with positive spill-over effect. The positive impact of infrastructure improvement on the quality of life of residents is itself a valid reason for undertaking such an activity. Life in the absence of adequate access to basic services such as water and ablutions can be precarious; it is detrimental to the health, safety and the dignity of communities' effects on the wider economy and society. Lack of safe drinking water and poor sanitation can lead to a range of diseases, while factors such as overcrowding and pollution can also contribute to health problems (UN Habitat 2008).

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Providing good access to water and sanitation can reduce the amount of stagnant water and thus the risk of malaria and a variety of waterborne diseases (WHO 2000, UN-Habitat 2008).

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**Website:** <http://www.censusindia.gov.in>