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HOUSEHOLD PATTERN IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT: REFLECTIONS FROM HOUSEHOLD CENSUS 2011

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INTRODUCTION—

House is an asset and owning a house is an economic status in the community. It ensures security of shelter a basic need for human existence only after water and food. As a possession of asset, it acts as collateral for economic exchanges in markets. Right to housing is a human right and houseless population is always a challenge to augment human



development. The decadal variations in possession of own houses indicate the Solapur district has put up better expansion as compared to the state averages. The proportion of house owners in the district rose by more than 3 per cent while the corresponding raise in the state is less than 1 per cent during this period. However, the population living in rented houses shows

marginal increase in (less than 1 per cent) at the state level while in the district there is a marginal decrease (less than 1 per cent) indicating better access to housing in the district.

KEY WORDS: economic status , human right and houseless population.

Table:1 Decadal Change in Ownership of House (All Population)

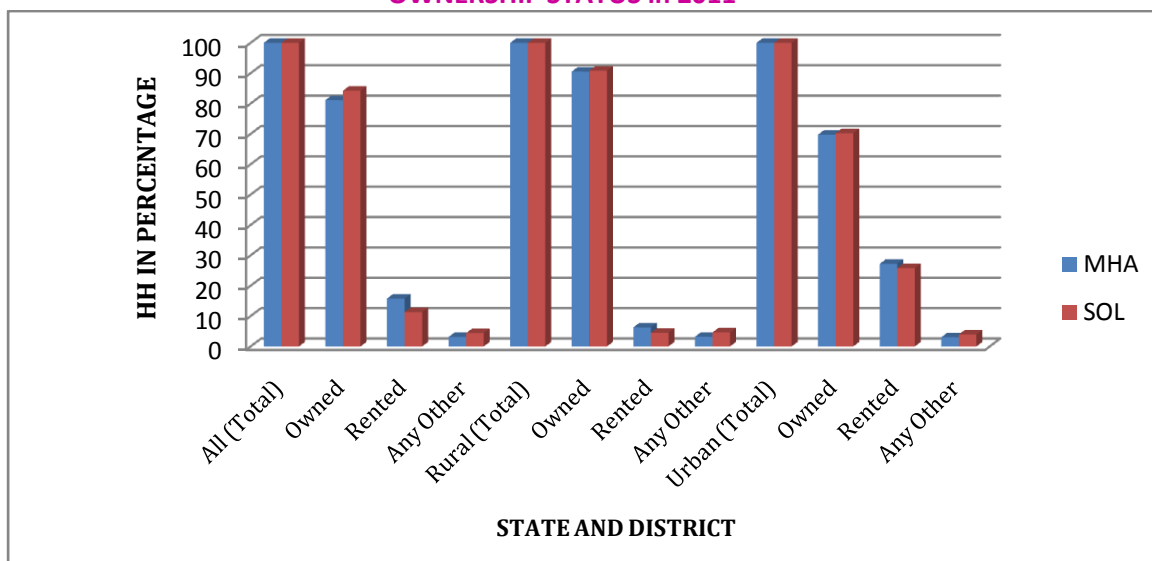
		2011		2001	
	Ownership status	Total number of households		Total number of households	
		Maharashtra	Solapur	Maharashtra	Solapur
Total	All Total	100	100	100	100
	Owned	81	84	80.32	80.77
	Rented	16	11	15.84	12.68
	Any Other	3	4	3.84	6.54
Rural	Rural (Total)	100	100	100	100
	Owned	91	91	89.97	88.52
	Rented	6	5	6.58	4.83

	Any Other	3	5	3.44	6.65
Urban	Urban(Total)	100	100	100	100
	Owned	70	70	67.16	63.80
	Rented	27	26	28.45	29.89
	Any Other	3	4	4.39	6.31

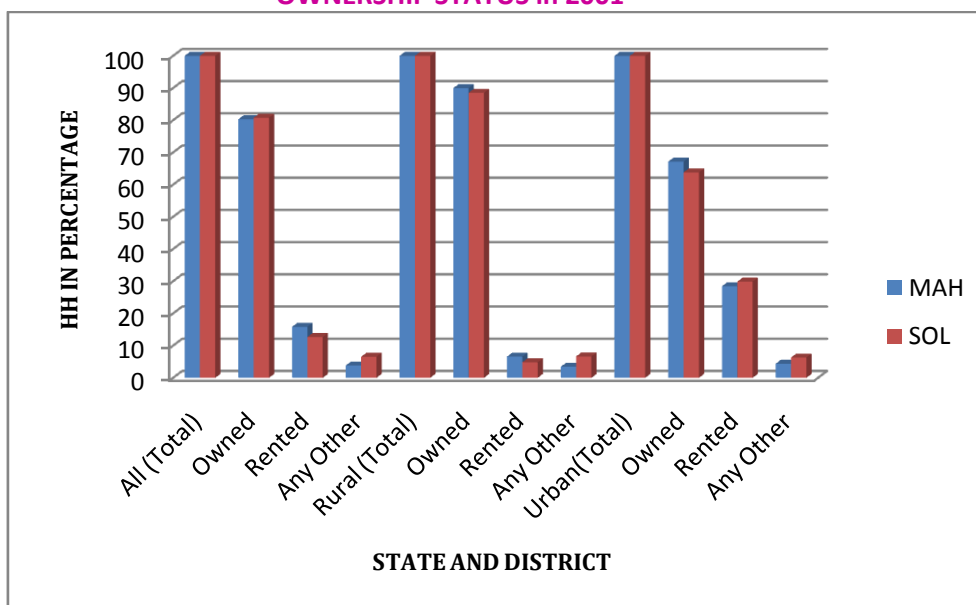
Source: Household Census 2001-11

Changes in ownership trends in the rural areas are of marginal nature both for the state and the district. However, in urban areas, the pace of expansion of housing is greater in the district (6.20 per cent) as compared to the state (2.84 per cent). The present scenario (2011) reflects the state and the district are at par in terms of house ownership both in rural and urban areas.

OWNERSHIP STATUS in 2011



OWNERSHIP STATUS in 2001



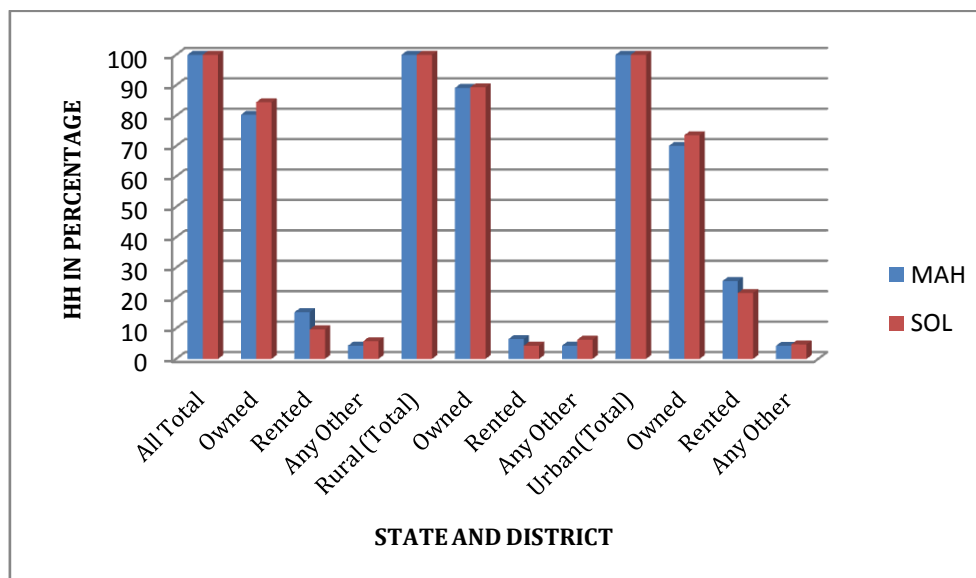
House ownership status of Scheduled Castes is slightly better in the district as compared to the state. SCs are better placed in rural areas than in the urban areas which hold good both at the state and district levels. In the urban areas, in comparison to the state, the district had lower proportion of SCs owning houses and in the present decade (2011) the district is much ahead of the state averages in terms of housing of SCs. Perhaps, this achievement may be attributable to the housing schemes that are operation in the district.

Table:2 Decadal Change in Ownership of House (Scheduled Caste)

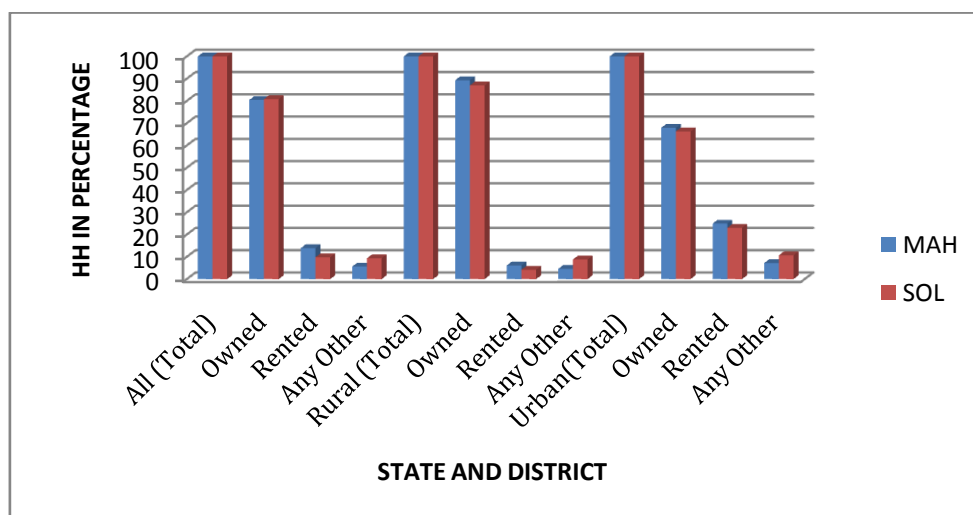
Ownership status	Household size	Total number of households (2011)		Total number of households (2001)	
		Maharashtra	Solapur	Maharashtra	Solapur
Total	All Total	100	100	100	100
	Owned	80	84	80	81
	Rented	15	10	14	10
	Any Other	4	6	6	9
Rural	Rural (Total)	100	100	100	100
	Owned	89	89	89	87
	Rented	7	4	6	4
	Any Other	4	6	5	9
Urban	Urban(Total)	100	100	100	100
	Owned	70	74	68	66
	Rented	26	22	25	23
	Any Other	4	5	7	11

Source: Household Census 2001-11

OWNERSHIP STATUS in 2011 (SCs)



OWNERSHIP STATUS in 2001(SCs)



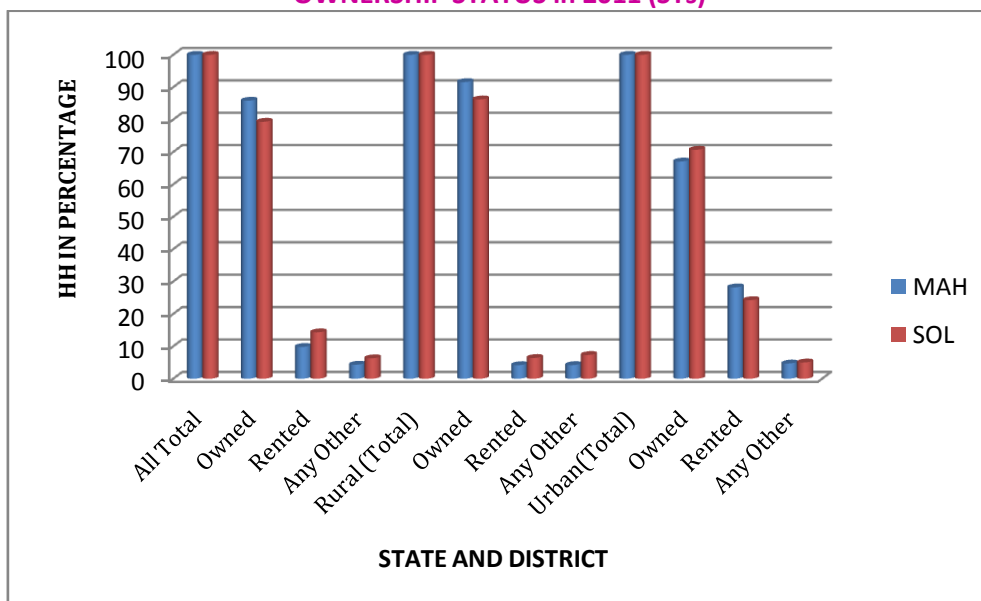
The expansion of housing for Scheduled Tribes is higher in urban areas of the district than in the rural. There is 7 per cent increase in the ownership in urban areas of the district as compared to 3 per cent in the rural areas. Comparing to the averages in the state, Scheduled Tribes have better housing security in rural areas of the rest of the state than in the district. In urban areas, the district has higher proportion of STs owning houses than the state averages.

Table:3 Decadal Change in Ownership of House (Scheduled Tribe)

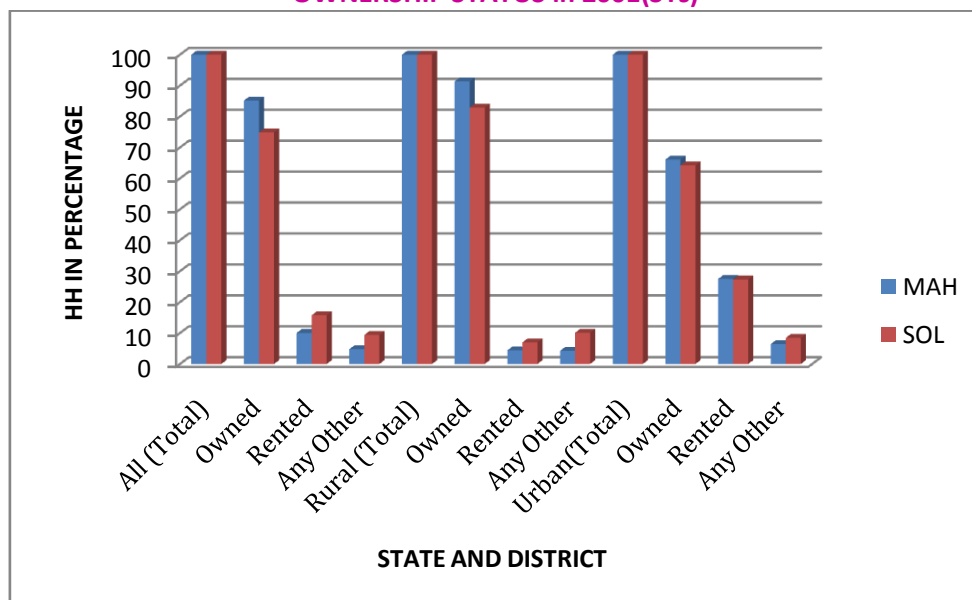
	Ownership status	2011		2001	
		Total number of households	Total number of households	Total number of households	Total number of households
		Maharashtra	Solapur	Maharashtra	Solapur
Total	All Total	100	100	100	100
	Owned	86	79	85	75
	Rented	10	14	10	16
	Any Other	4	6	5	9
Rural	Rural (Total)	100	100	100	100
	Owned	92	86	91	83
	Rented	4	6	4	7
	Any Other	4	7	4	10
Urban	Urban (Total)	100	100	100	100
	Owned	67	71	66	64
	Rented	28	24	27	27
	Any Other	5	5	6	8

Source: Household Census 2001-11

OWNERSHIP STATUS in 2011 (STs)



OWNERSHIP STATUS in 2001(STs)



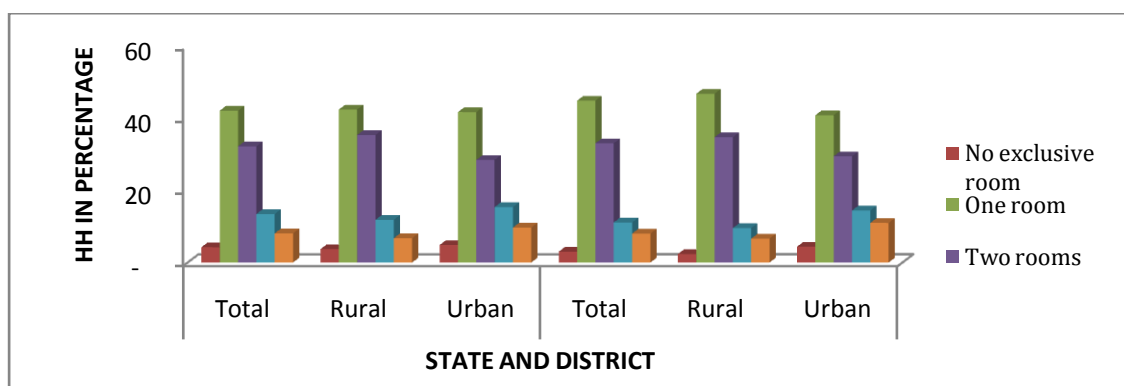
Living space and adequate space for living do constitute the determinants of status and development of a household. Larger the space and number of rooms greater are the possibilities of comforts, quality of life and consequently promote human development. Disparities in terms of number of rooms over the decade, between the state and the district; and rural and urban are presented in the table 4. The proportion of those having no exclusive rooms over the decade changed marginally. Those who had no exclusive rooms were of course lower classes, could not register a significant change over the decade. However, in one room and two rooms segments, there is a significant change over the decade. These changes are more pronounced in the district as compared to the state. Within the district, changes are more in the rural than in the urban parts. This trend is a clear reflection of growing middle and upper middle classes, more in rural than in the urban.

Table 4: Households by number of Dwelling Rooms (General Population)

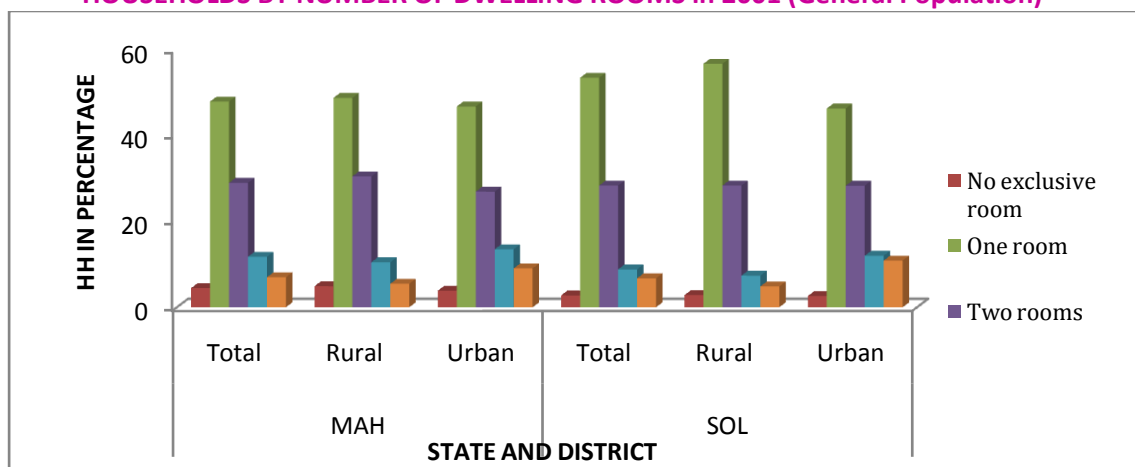
Total/ Rural/ Urban		2011						2001					
		MAH			SOL			MAH			SOL		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
No. of Dwelling Rooms	No exclusive room	4	4	5	3	2	4	4	5	4	3	3	3
	One room	42	42	42	45	47	41	48	49	47	53	57	46
	Two rooms	32	35	28	33	35	29	29	30	27	28	28	28
	Three rooms	13	12	15	11	10	14	12	10	13	9	7	12
	*Four & Above Six Rooms	8	7	10	8	7	11	7	5	9	7	5	11

Source: Household Census 2001-11

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER DWELLING ROOMS in 2011 (general Population)



HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS in 2001 (General Population)



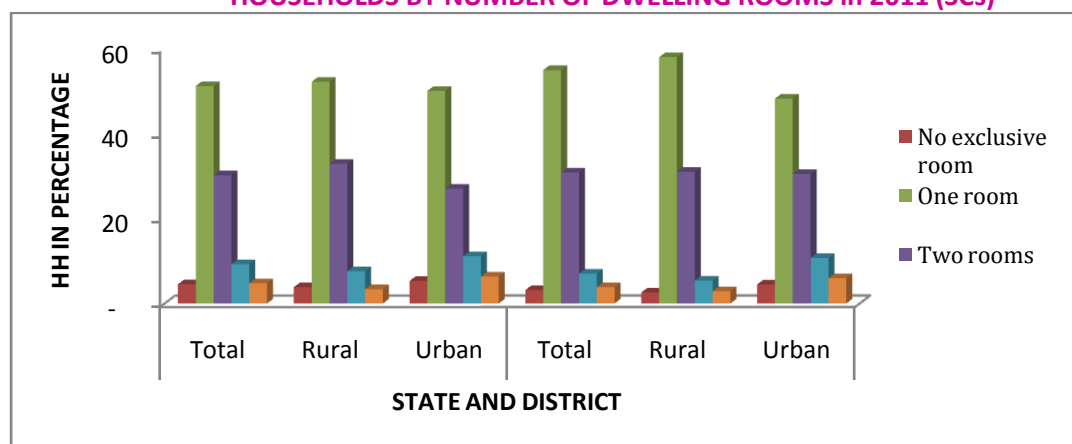
Among SCs the trends are quite similar to that of general population. There is a slight decline in the one room dwelling units over the decade and there is a movement towards two room dwelling units at the state level. As per the 2011 situation, still more than 50 per cent households are concentrated in one room dwelling units. There are urban-rural disparities more conspicuous in two room and three room category. Even though the broad trends are similar to the district, between the state and the district, the position of housing facility is better in the district than the state averages. Urban SCs in 2001 were better-off than the rural in the category of two and three room dwellings while by 2011, the equal proportion of SCs in rural and urban areas had two room dwelling units.

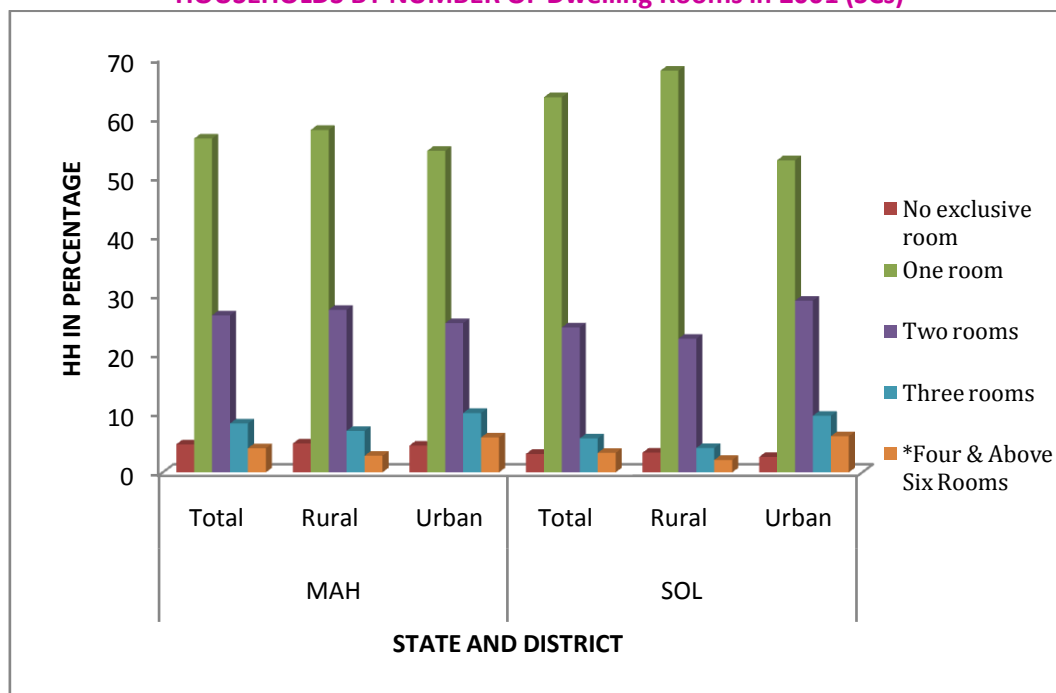
Table-5: Households by number of Dwelling Rooms (Scheduled Caste)

Total/ Rural/ Urban		2011						2001					
		MAH			SOL			MAH			SOL		
Number of married couples in a household		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total number of households													
Number of Dwelling Rooms	No exclusive room	5	4	5	3	3	4	5	5	5	3	3	3
	One room	51	52	50	55	58	48	56	58	54	63	68	53
	Two rooms	30	33	27	31	31	31	27	27	25	24	23	29
	Three rooms	9	8	11	7	5	11	8	7	10	6	4	10
	*Four & Above Six Rooms	5	3	6	4	3	6	4	3	6	3	2	6

Source: Household Census 2001-11

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS in 2011 (SCs)



HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF Dwelling Rooms in 2001 (SCs)

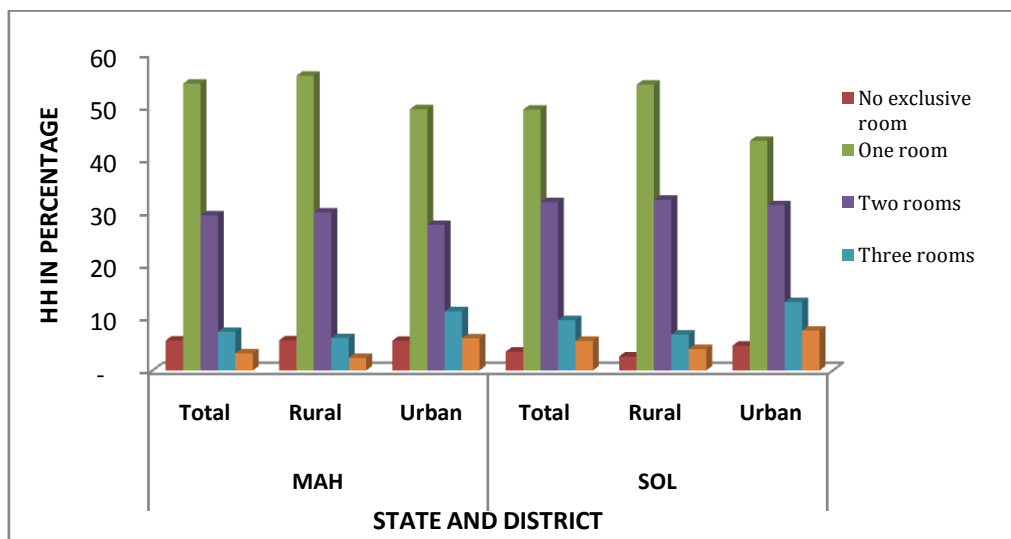
Living space in terms of number of dwelling room is better in case of STs than the SCs in the state. In this case also, there is a larger concentration of households in one room dwelling units during the decades 2001 and 2011. The decadal change has positive effect on those who had one room dwelling which is declining and the two room dwellers are increasing during the same period. As in case of SCS, among the STs, the district has better housing condition in terms of space as compared to the state.

Table 6: HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS (STs)

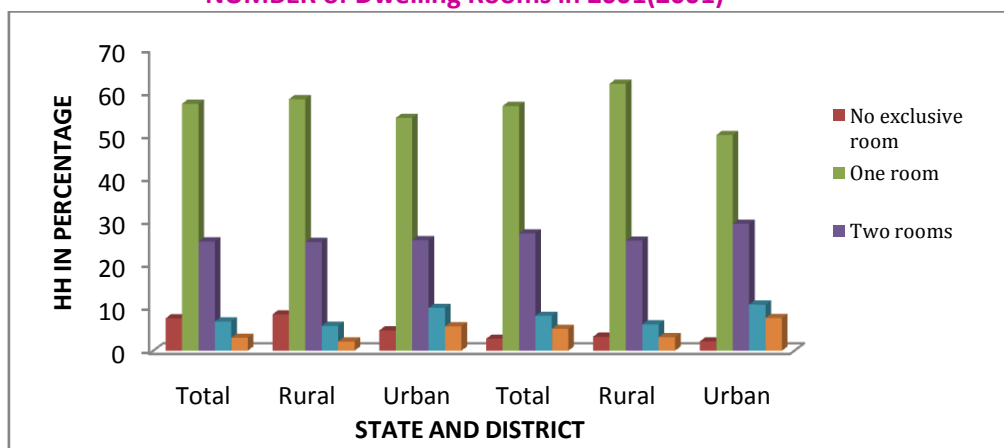
Total/ Rural/ Urban	2011						2001						
	MAH			SOL			MAH			SOL			
Number of married couples in a household	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
Total number of households													
Number of Dwelling Rooms	No exclusive room	6	6	6	4	3	5	8	8	5	3	3	2
	One room	54	56	49	49	54	44	57	58	54	57	62	50
	Two rooms	29	30	28	32	32	31	25	25	26	27	26	29
	Three rooms	7	6	11	10	7	13	7	6	10	8	6	11
	*Four & Above Six Rooms	3	2	6	6	4	8	3	2	6	5	3	8

Source: Household Census 2001-11

NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS in 2011 (STs)



NUMBER of Dwelling Rooms in 2001(2001)



Housing conditions is an important antecedent and consequence of development. The quality of living depends on how much space a family does have in the house in relation to the number of members especially couples in the households. It is expected that each couple should have a separate room and the number of rooms should commensurate with the number of couples in the household. With this assumption, data related to the number of couples in a household and the number of rooms available in the household is analyzed.

The data indicates that there is an improvement in the availability of rooms per couple over the decade. The proportion of couples in 1-3 segment having two rooms and above have increased over the decade while those having only one room has declined. There is some consistency in increase in number of rooms available for couples over the decade.

Within the each time period, there are rural and urban differences. Living space for the married couples was always better in the urban areas than the rural. This holds good for both 2001 and 2011 periods. Again, within each segment the proportions of single room couples have declined while more than one room has increased over the decade. This indicates increase in the living space for the families over the decade.

REFERENCES

Household Census 2001

Household Census 2011