

The State of India's Cities and Towns

**A Book of Charts on the NCT Delhi,
Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
and Mizoram**

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Introduction

India's future is urban. According to the latest numbers provided by the Census of India (COI), more than 380 million Indians live in nearly 8,000 urban settlements of different size. Yet these urbanites still only make up one third of the total population. However, given the current speed of urbanisation driven by rural-urban migration, natural growth of the urban population, reclassification of villages into towns and the incorporation of urban fringe villages into municipal boundaries, India's urban population segment can be expected to cross the 500 million mark by 2021, and by 2050 more than half of India will be residing in an urban area. In the last 20 years this massive process of urbanisation has taken place within the well-known context of liberalisation and high rates of economic growth, decentralisation and privatisation. Popular political mantras are repeated in numerous policy documents and speeches, ranging from "inclusive growth" at the national socio-economic level, "integrated sustainable development" at the urban level, down to the "inclusive" and "world-class city" at the individual city level. Yet, urban realities present a different picture: Lack, unequal access to and deficiencies in the provision of services and infrastructure, socio-economic polarisation of the urban society, socio-spatial marginalisation of the poor and minorities, fragmentation of urban space into areas included or excluded from overall development, the contestation of urban space by different actors, interests and stakeholders, and overall disparities between states, within states, and between and within cities and towns. Ultimately, these are all issues of governance.

It is election-time. Shortly before the upcoming elections to the *Lok Sabha* in the beginning of 2014, voters in five States, namely the NCT Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Mizoram, will have decided about the composition of their respective state assemblies for the next legislative period. With this *Book of Charts*, which is part of an ongoing project on the "State of India's Urbanization", we want to paint a numbers- and chart-based picture of the current *State of India's Cities and Towns* within these above mentioned states, and provide the public with a broad overview of selected urban topics, indicators and developments in the last decade. Thus, it is a story about the state and its people, the city and its citizens, and different sections of the population within the city as told by available data.

Naturally the framework of this *Book of Charts* is as well determined to a large extent by the availability of data specifically for urban areas. In this report we rely to a large extent on two data-sources: The Census of India 2001 and 2011, and the 55th (1999-2000), 61st (2004-5) and 68th (2011-12) round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) as provided by ORF India DataLabs. Within this framework we focus on selected indicators within specific core topics ranging from the economy and employment, consumption and assets, housing, infrastructure and services, education and health, of which most if not all can be attributed as important “election topics”.

As mentioned above, the urban scenario in India is to a large extent characterised by disparities and inequalities. The available data and indicators allow us to shed light on these issues and take a closer look at them at different levels of analysis which form as well the basic structure of this book. In **Section I** we take the state as the unit of analysis, asking how the selected states compare with each other and overall urban India (Interstate Disparities).

How and to what extent are disparities and inequalities manifested within the states, and how are they characterised in terms of different urban areas and sections of the society? How and to what extent have these changed during the last decade? These are the questions central to **Section II** (Intrastate Disparities), in which we look at the different topics as much as possible at different strata of the urban hierarchy (million+-cities and Census Towns) as well as different sections of the urban society, i.e. Scheduled Castes (SC) and Tribes (ST), Other Backward Castes (OBC), Muslims and female-headed households (FHH). Additionally, the traditional fault lines in Indian society along caste, religion, region or ethnicity are increasingly superimposed by economic or class divisions with the *aam aadmi* being put at the centre of political attention. Avoiding the traditional and extensive debates about poverty lines we chose to divide the state-specific urban population into two sections according to the distribution of monthly household expenditure, thus taking a closer look at the top 70% and esp. the bottom 30% of urban society.

As mentioned above, the selected core topics are to a large extent issues and results of urban policies, urban governance, urban planning and development programmes, where public and academic focus has usually been more on developments in Megacities and Metropolises than in smaller Urban Local Bodies (ULB). By using a panel-data set of selected indicators on infrastructure and services provision, we try in **Section III** (Intercity

Disparities) to shed some light on the performance of and, by using available data for all statutory towns and cities in 2011, the prevailing infrastructural disparities between different size-categories of Urban Local Bodies.

We are of course aware that apart from being constrained by the availability of urban-specific data this picture is far from complete, leaving aside among others such important issues as the urban environment, energy and transportation or matters of urban finance. And to state the obvious, of course each of the core topics certainly does demand in-depth study and research. However, we are confident that this *Book of Charts* can provide a useful background on current urban issues as well as a basis of analysis e.g. of urban election results in the respective states. And last but not least, the numbers behind and trends depicted in the following charts leave open large patches for debate and discussion.

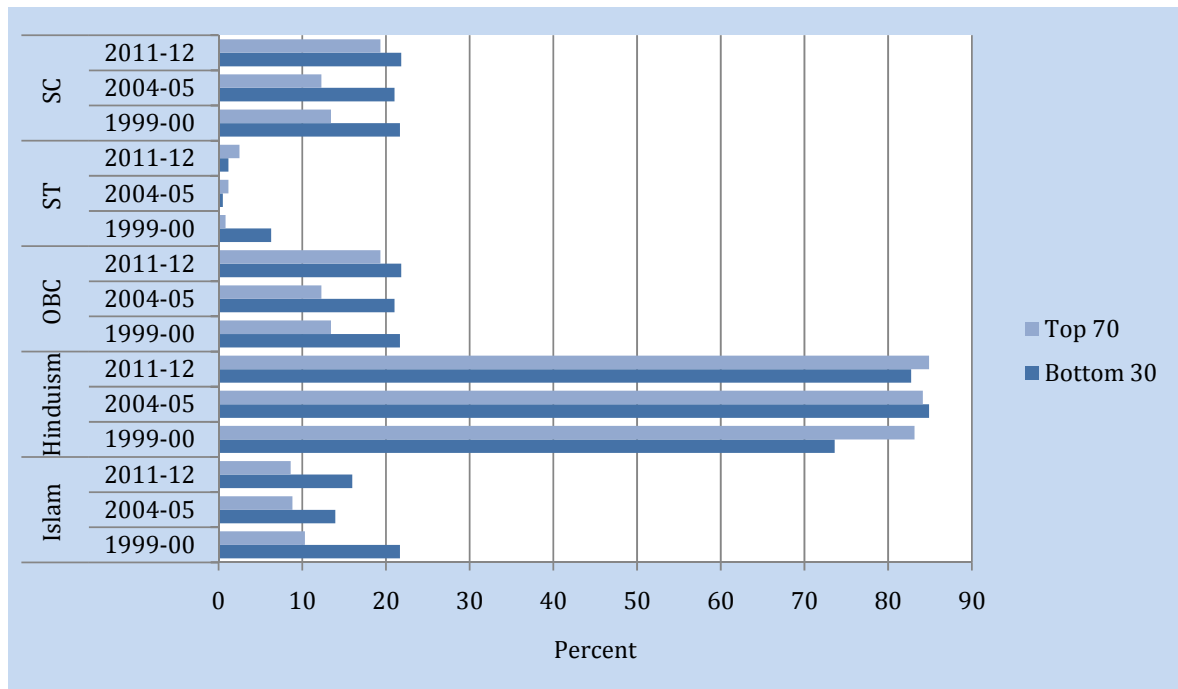
Section II: Intrastate Disparities

NCT DELHI

The Urban Population Picture

Social Composition of Economically Weaker Sections stable

FIGURE II.1.1.1: Social Structure of the “Bottom 30” and “Top 70” Percent of the Monthly Household Expenditure Distribution



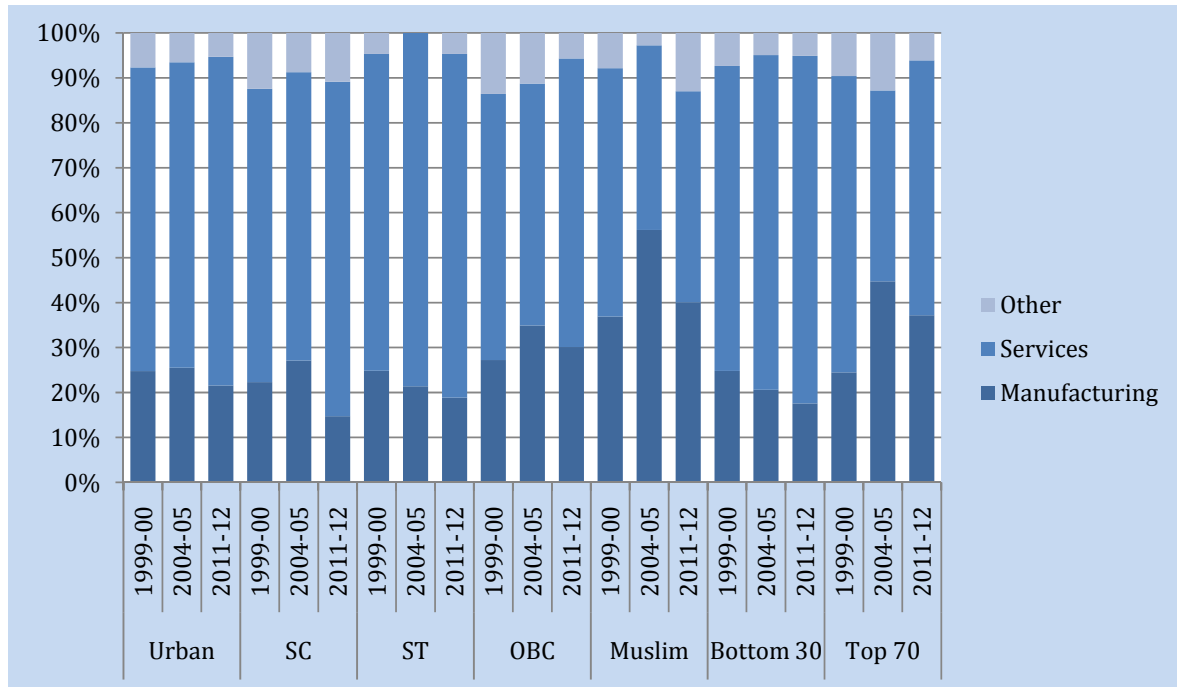
Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

Even though Delhi houses less than 5% of ST population, counter-intuitively, there proportionately are more STs in the Top 70 expenditure profile than in the Bottom 30. This is the only group which sees a switch from 1999-00 when a larger share was present in Bottom 30. With more than 20%, OBCs and SCs remain overrepresented in the Bottom 30 as was the case in 1999-00. The number of Muslims in the Bottom 30 (16%) in 2011-12 is significantly higher than their presence in the Top 70 (8.6%). Overall, the social structure of the Bottom 30 in terms of monthly household expenditure clearly reflects the well-known structure of the economically weaker sections of society, though the disproportionate share of minorities seems to be declining.

The Economy and Employment Picture

Decline of Manufacturing, Inclusive Growth?

FIGURE II.1.2.1: Structure of Employment by Type of Industry

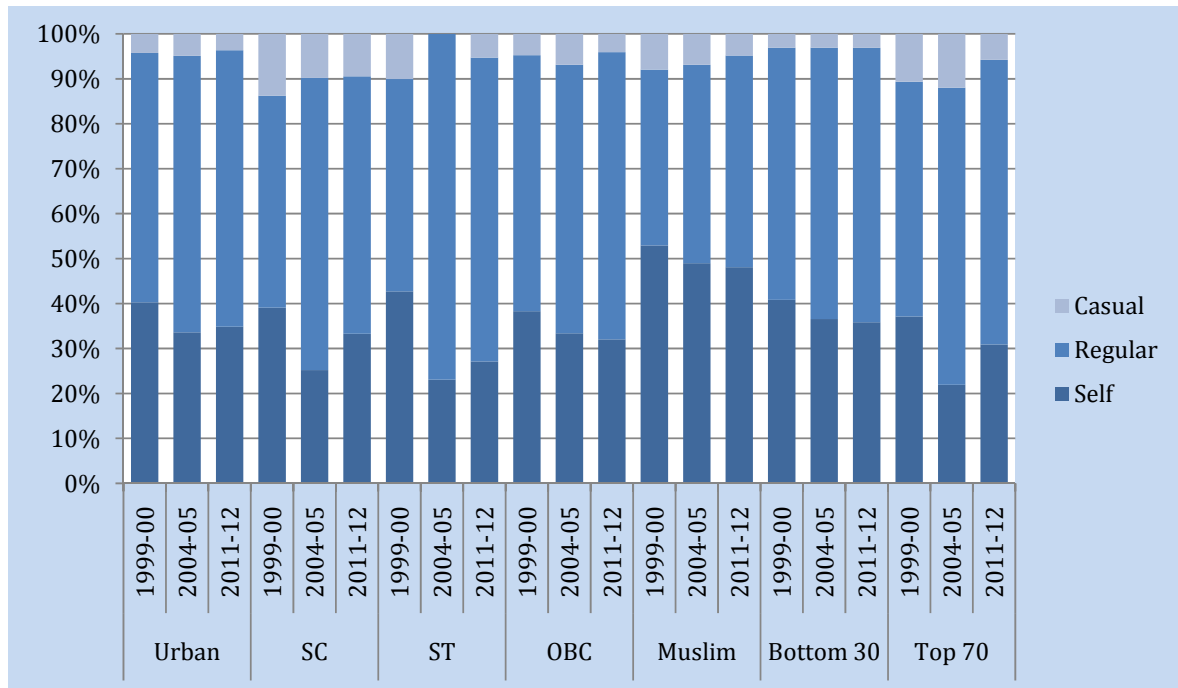


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

Manufacturing in Delhi has been kept alive by Muslims, OBCs and the Top 70. More and more members of these categories have joined the manufacturing workforce since 1990-00 to 2011-12. Muslims consistently record the highest proportion within the community being employed in manufacturing, more than within any other social or religious group in the city. However, an overall decline in manufacturing and shift towards services as experienced in other metropolitan areas can be witnessed in Delhi as well, which throws up the important question of where formal jobs requiring lower levels of skills will be created to support inclusive growth?

Regular Employment on the Rise in Delhi ...

FIGURE II.1.2.2: Structure of Employment by Work Status

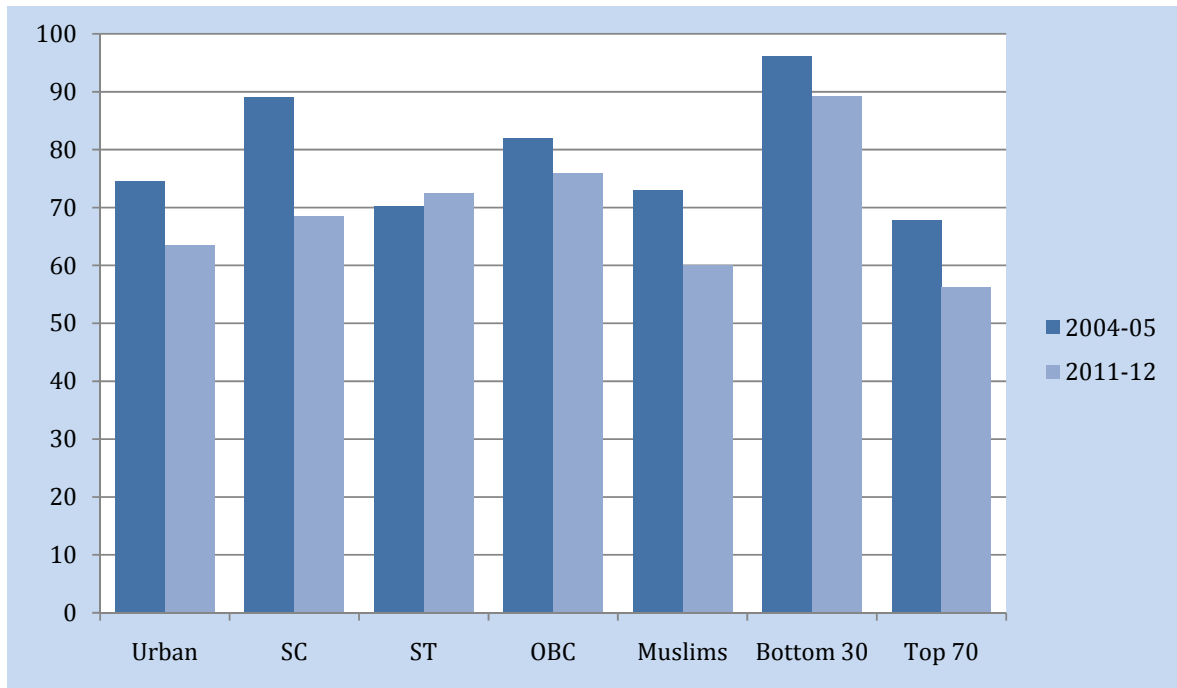


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

The urban labour force of Delhi is switching from self-employment and casual labour to regular employment. Over the years, regular employment, which was already as high as 55.5% in 1999-00 jumped to 61.5% by 2011-12. Self Employment fell from 40.3% to 34.8% in the same period and casual labour, which was quite small to begin with, continued to decline. Thus a trend of “casualisation of the labour force” does not occur in Delhi.

... but more than 50% of Urban Population without written Job Contracts

FIGURE II.1.2.3: Percentage of Workers without a written Job Contract

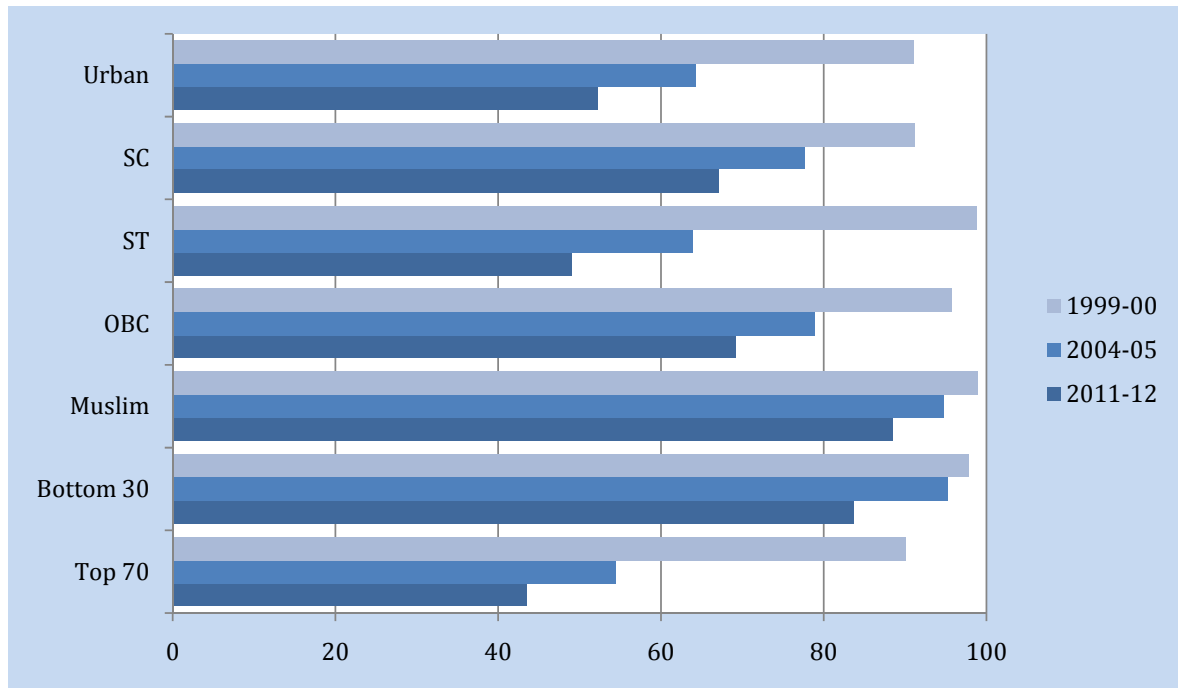


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

The majority of the working population in Delhi does not have written job contracts. Within all social and religious groups, the number of people without written job contracts outweighed those with written contracts. For example, among the Bottom 30% of the urban population of Delhi, 89% were without written job contracts. While the numbers have decreased for most groups except STs since 2004-05, the proportion without written contracts is still significantly high.

Muslims and Bottom 30% left behind

FIGURE II.1.2.4: Percentage of Workers not eligible for Social Security Benefits



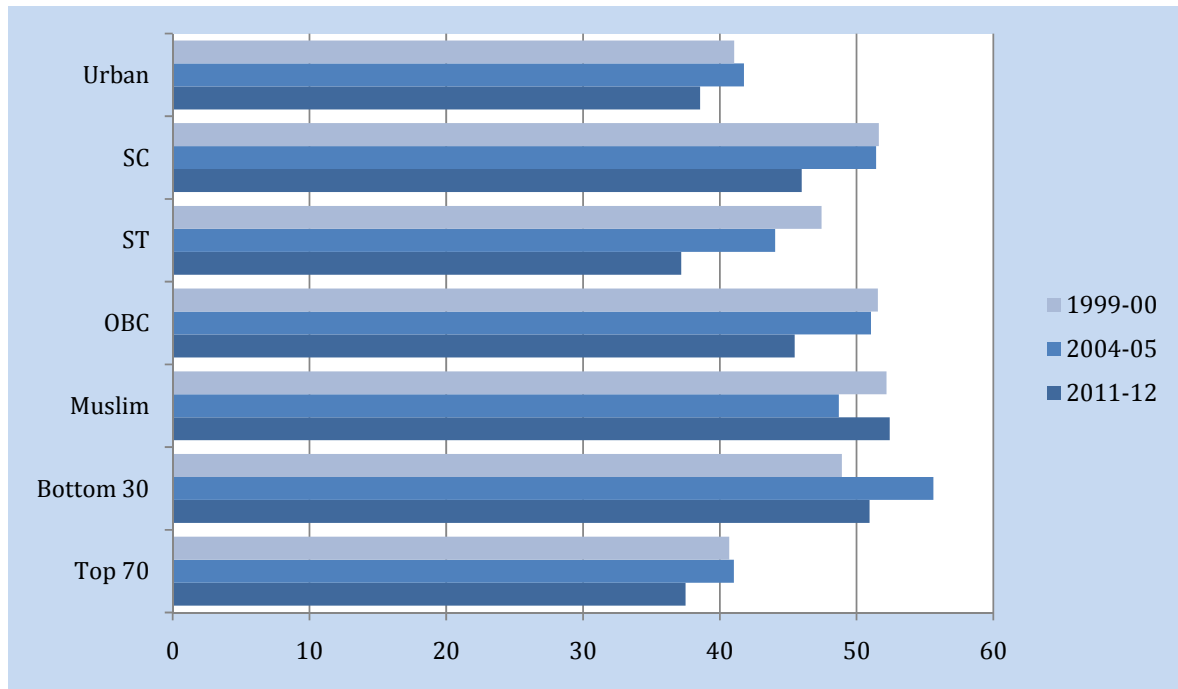
Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

A remarkable increase in those eligible for Social Security Benefits (SSBs) is seen in the ST community of Delhi. In 1999-00, only 2% of the community was eligible for SSBs, but in 2011-12 the figure stands closer to 55%. The increase in eligibility for SSBs can be observed in all social and religious groups in Delhi, though ineligibility for Muslims still remains very high. The expansion of SSBs for the Bottom 30 though is only about 16% while the coverage for the Top 70 shows an increase of 45 percentage points.

The Consumption and Assets Picture

Full Stomachs, Empty Wallets

FIGURE II.1.3.1: Percentage of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure on Food Items

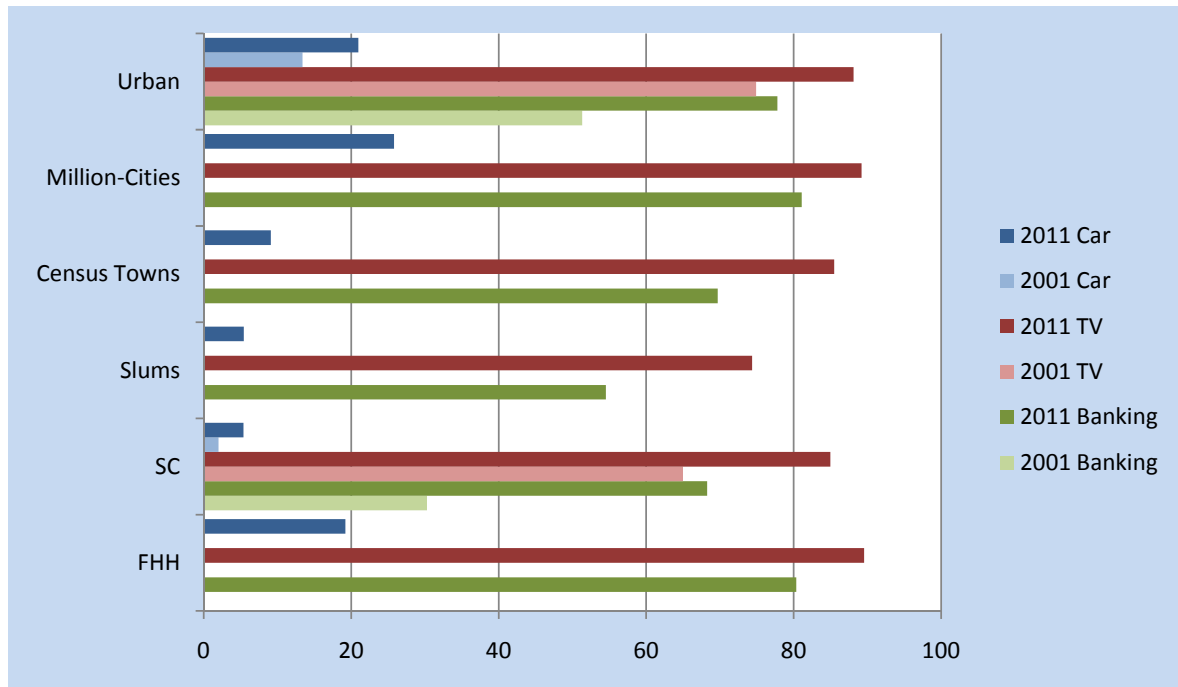


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

Households in Delhi spend close to 40% of monthly household expenditure on food. SCs, STs, OBCs and the Top 70 spent less in 2011-12 than they did in both 1999-00 and 2004-05. While the percentage of monthly household expenditure spent on food among the Bottom 30 has increased since 1999-00, it was highest in 2004-05. Muslims have the highest percentage of monthly expenditure spent on food among all groups of Delhi in 2011-12.

Rising Access to Information, formal Financial Services and Individual Mobility

FIGURE II.1.3.2: Percentage of Households availing Banking Services and owning a Car and TV 2001-2011



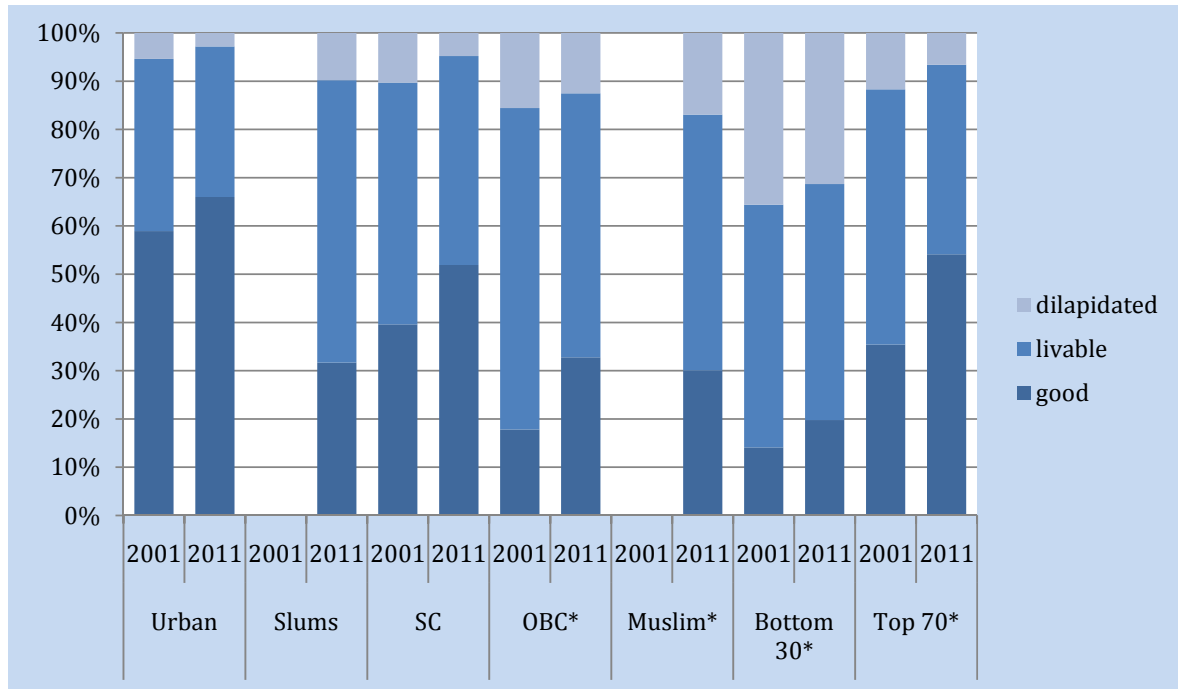
Source: COI 2001, 2011; FHH: Female-headed Household

According to the 2011 Census, more than 80% of urban households own a TV, more than 70% avail of banking services and 20% own a car. TV ownership is highest in all categories, even 74.4% of households in slums own a TV. Surprisingly female-headed households (FHH) constitute the highest number in TV ownership, showing 89.6% households with a TV. Female-headed households also are one of the highest in availing banking services (80%). The overall picture shows that access to information and access to formal financial services are on an upward trend. Considering the important issues of equality in access and integration into formal financial systems, this can be seen as a good sign esp. for the poorer sections of the urban society. On the other hand, steeply rising levels of individual mobility by car are already and will be an even greater concern for Delhi’s future traffic scenario.

The Housing, Infrastructure and Services Picture

Haves and Have-nots

FIGURE II.1.4.1: Subjective Housing Condition, 2001 & 2011

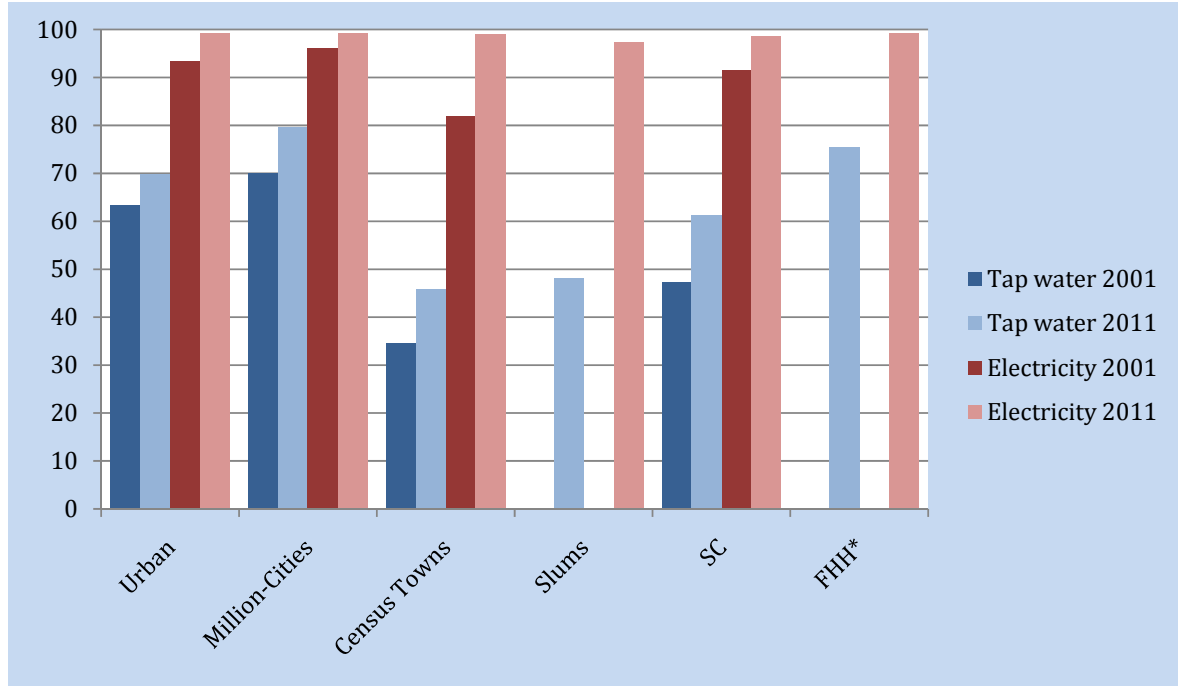


Source: COI; * based on NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS 58th (2002) & 65th round (2008-9)

It has to be emphasized that these numbers reflect a subjective evaluation of the housing condition. Certainly the category “livable” has completely different meanings for e.g. the Slum and Top 70 population. Requirements with reference to the living environment or the notion of amenities differ considerably between these two sections. But an overall trend of better housing conditions seems to be visible, esp. a shift towards the “good” category. Nonetheless, disparities between the haves (Top 70) and have-nots (Bottom 30) have been increasing.

FIGURE II.1.4.2: Percentage of Households with Access to Tap Water and Electricity within Premises

Powered Up but Parched

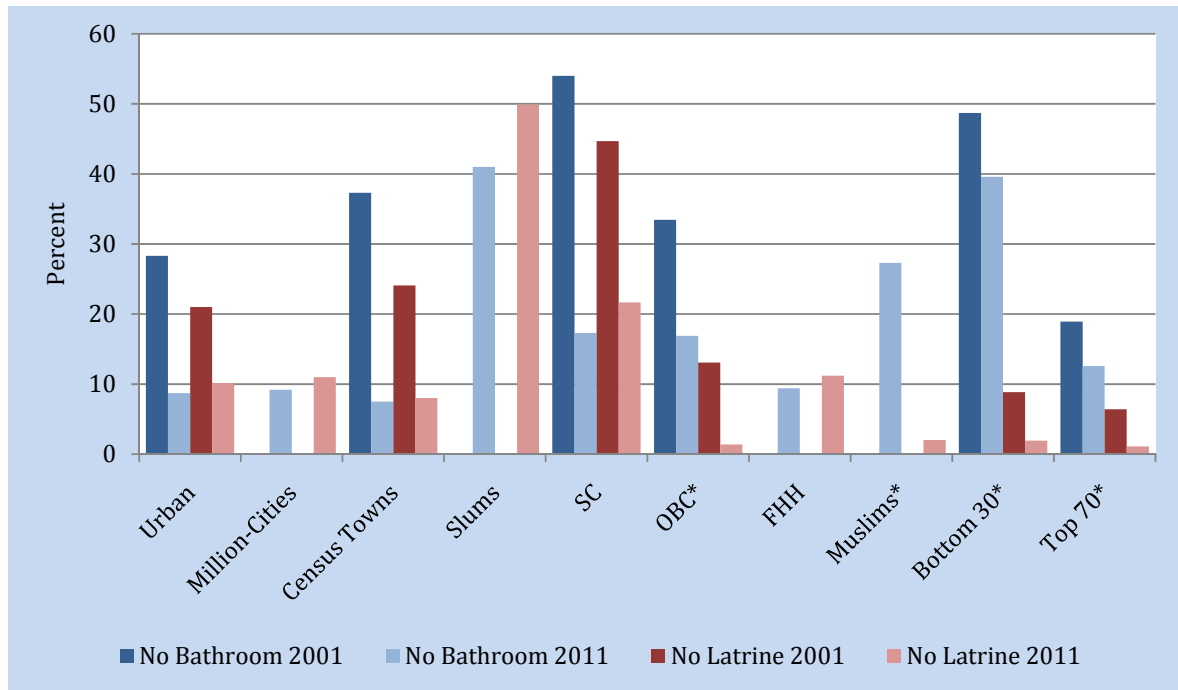


Source: COI; * Female-Headed-Households

99% of urban Delhi has access to electricity, up from 93% in 2001. Across the board, access to electricity has consistently been high. But access to tap water has remained considerably low, that too significantly lower than access to electricity. Census towns in 2001 reported less than 35% of households with access to tap water. That number increased to a paltry 46% after an entire decade, though of course a substantial number of new Census Towns has been added to the Delhi Urban Agglomeration. Less than half the people living in slums have access to tap water even today while 96% of them have access to electricity. But the surprising trend is for Female Headed Households (FHH). Not only do these households rank highest with respect to access to electricity, they are relatively highly ranked on access to water as well. Overall, electricity is now nearly comprehensively available, but even though some progress has occurred, there is still a huge backlog in the provision of safe drinking water esp. in Delhi’s peripheral areas. Of course it cannot go unmentioned that access to electricity and drinking water does not say anything about sufficient quality and quantity.

FIGURE II.1.4.3: Households without Bathroom and Latrine within Premises

Relief for Relievers



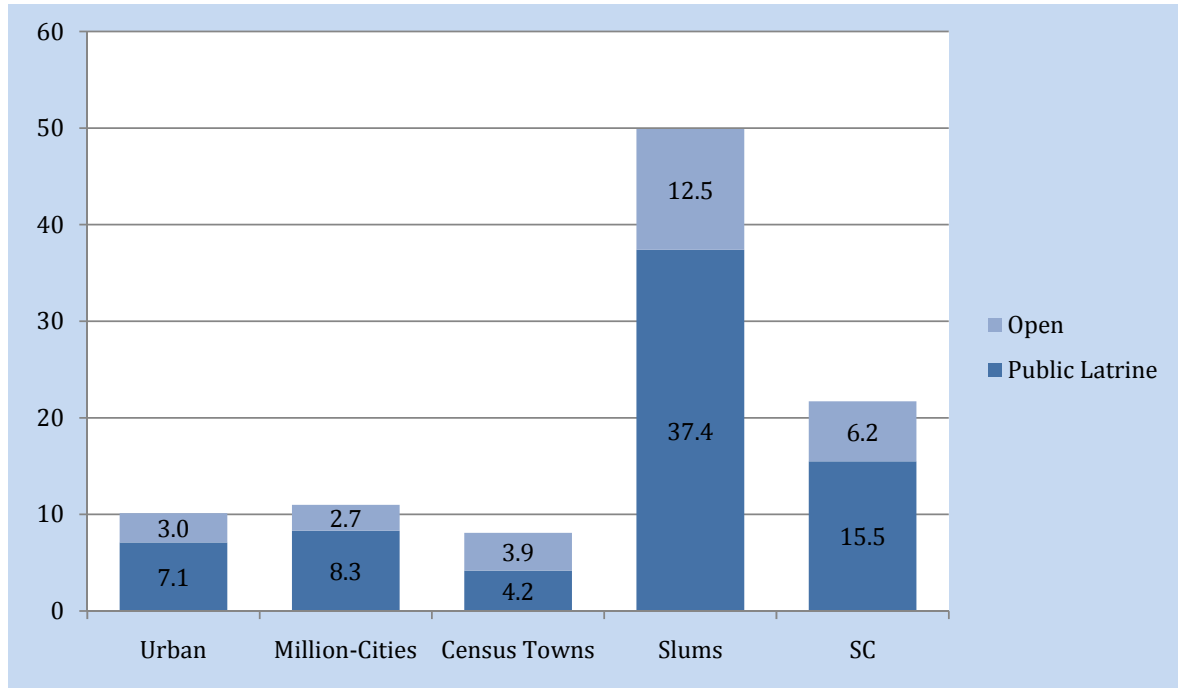
Source: COI; * based on NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS 58th (2002) & 65th round (2008-9); FHH: Female-headed household

A great example of both urbanization and the rise of the middle-class is the increase in numbers of attached bathrooms and latrines available to the household of any given city. Delhi is an example of such an upward movement showing a decrease in both households with no attached bathroom or no attached latrines within their respective premises. Muslims and the Bottom 30 show higher percentages of households still without bathrooms, while SC and Slum communities show higher percentages of households without latrines.

As is the case with provision of tap water (see before), some progress is detectable. Yet some numbers and social divisions remain alarmingly high. And one question might be asked: How much of the progress in these basic facilities and services topics did occur by resettling thousands of slum- or jhuggi-dwellers to the far outskirts of Delhi, thereby improving the overall statistics for more central areas of Delhi?

FIGURE II.1.4.4: Alternative Provision for Households without Latrine as Percentage of Total Urban Households in the respective Category, 2011

All Out in the Open

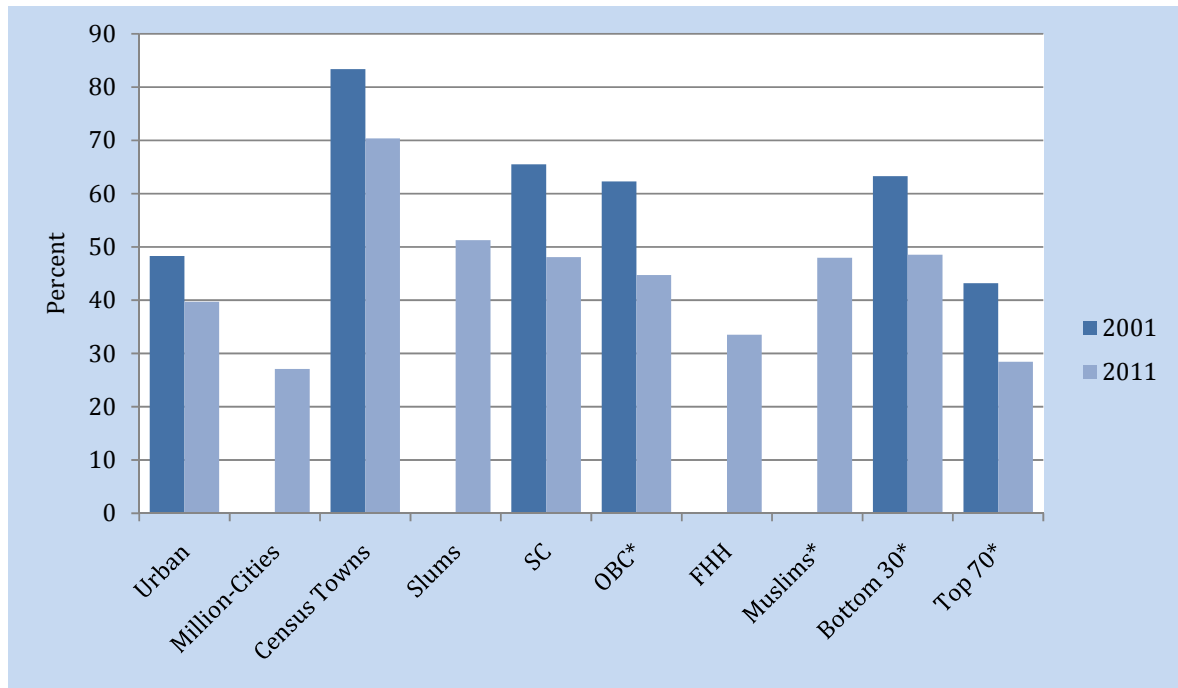


Source: COI 2011

Open defecation is still prevalent even in cities like Delhi. Three percent of all urban Households still use open areas as an alternative to proper latrines. This number might sound very small, but it still represents around 100,000 households. Given a conservative household size of four, this is equivalent to a medium-large dignity-deprived city! However, the provision of public alternatives seems to be functioning in Delhi: Nearly seven percent of all urban households, representing 70% of all households without a private latrine, use public provisions for their needs. Slum households, which in the previous graph showed a large percentage without access to either attached bathrooms or latrines, mostly use public facilities for their needs. 12.5% of the slum population also use open areas for their purposes, the highest among any category within the urban structure of Delhi. The gap between public and open alternatives to a private latrine seems small, but in terms of absolute numbers, a lot more needs to be done.

FIGURE II.1.4.5: Households with Open or No Drainage Connection

No Drain, Just Pain

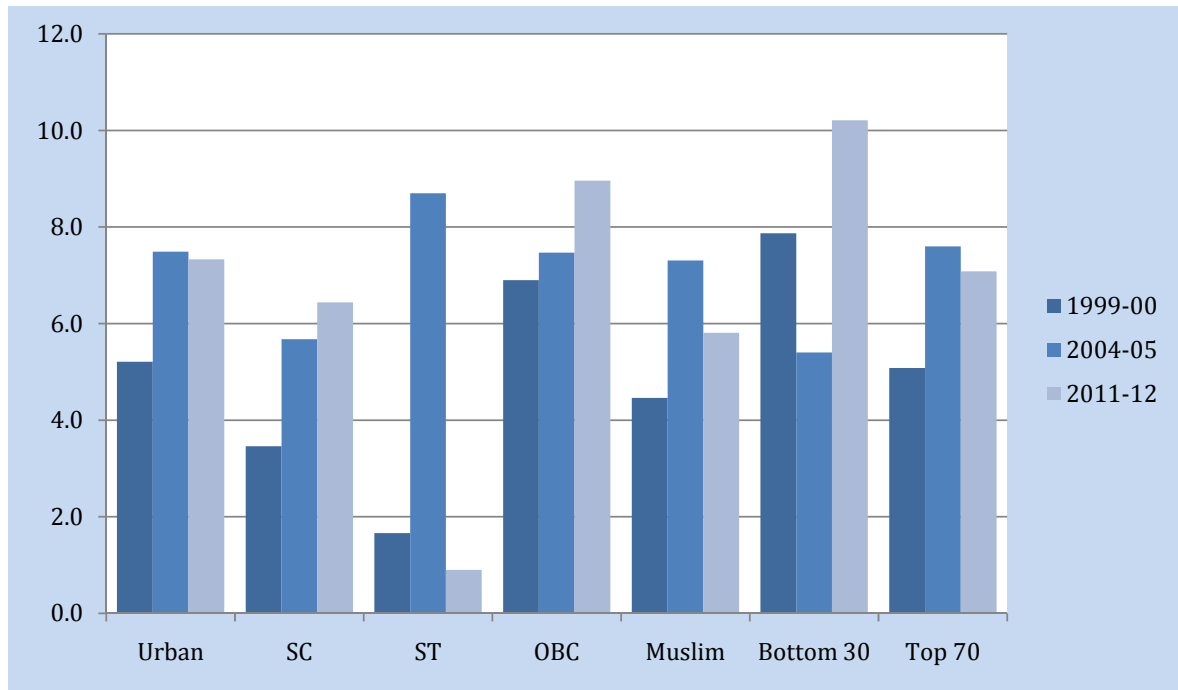


Source: COI; * based on NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS 58th (2002) & 65th round (2008-9); FHH: Female-headed household

Drainage systems are an important indicator of urban development as it determines the overall sanitary condition of the city to a large extent and thereby is highly positively correlated with public health. Looking at the numbers, yearly outbreaks of Dengue and other water-borne diseases do not come as a surprise. 40% of all urban households still lack a proper and covered drainage connection, the number standing at 70% for the inhabitants of Delhi’s more than one hundred Census Towns not governed by a municipal administration. Important progress has been achieved showing a decrease in every segment of the society, but the pain of having no or open drains still hurts the Delhi urban population.

FIGURE II.1.4.6: Percentage of Household Expenditure on Rent

More Spent on Rent



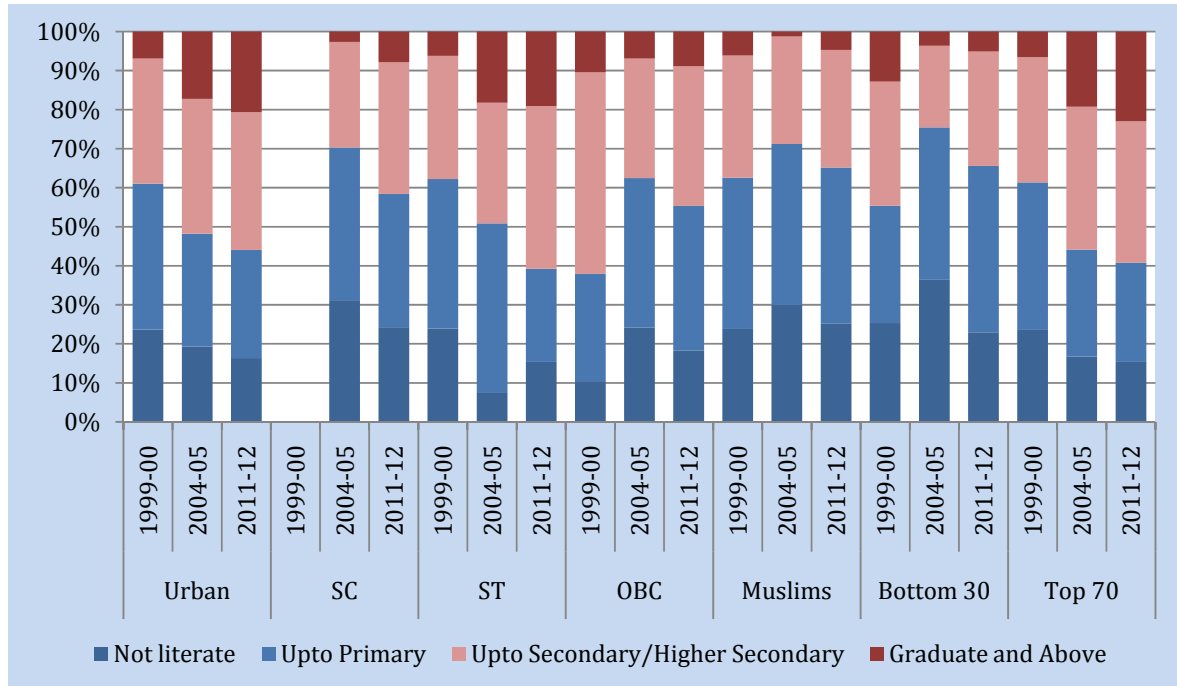
Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

The percentage of monthly expenditure on rent has increased from 1999-00 to 2011-12 for all urban segments except for the ST community which now spends less than one percent of their monthly expenditure on rent as compared to closer to two percent in 1999-00. The steep rise and a level of monthly expenditure on rent of more than ten percent of total monthly expenditure (together with food more than 60%) for the Bottom 30 of the urban population does raise the question as to what extent the fruits of economic, let alone inclusive growth in the form of more disposable income for the consumption of goods and services have trickled down to the lower income groups.

The Education Picture

Delhi's Getting Smarter

FIGURE II.1.5.1: General Educational Level

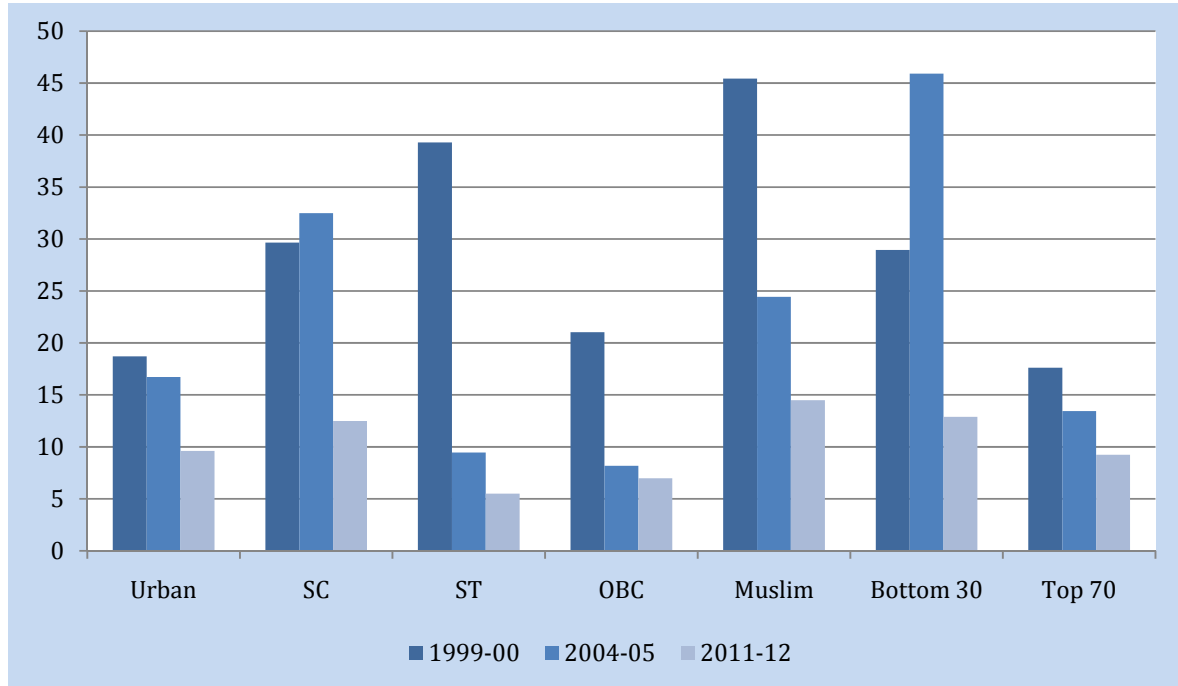


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

The Delhi urban population is getting smarter. Since 1999-00, the percentage of illiterates has decreased dramatically and at the same time, the proportion of graduates and above has increased tremendously, most visible within the ST and Top 70 sections. The percentage of graduates and above within the ST category has nearly tripled in the last ten years, from 6.2% in 1999-00 to 19.1% by 2011-12. The Top 70 population has seen a similar rise going from 6.5% to 22.9%. However, OBCs in Delhi show a drop in the proportion of people with an education level up to secondary/higher secondary from 51% in 1999-00 to a mere 35.8% by 2011-12. The same worrisome trend of increasing proportions with no or only basic education in the last decade is seen among Muslims and more broadly among the Bottom 30. Are these sections of the urban society left behind? Does this reflect inequalities in access-opportunities to education, or does a different socio-regional structure of immigration distort the overall picture?

Delhi is Cool, Stays in School

FIGURE II.1.5.2: Percentage in Age-Group 5-18 currently not attending an Educational Institution

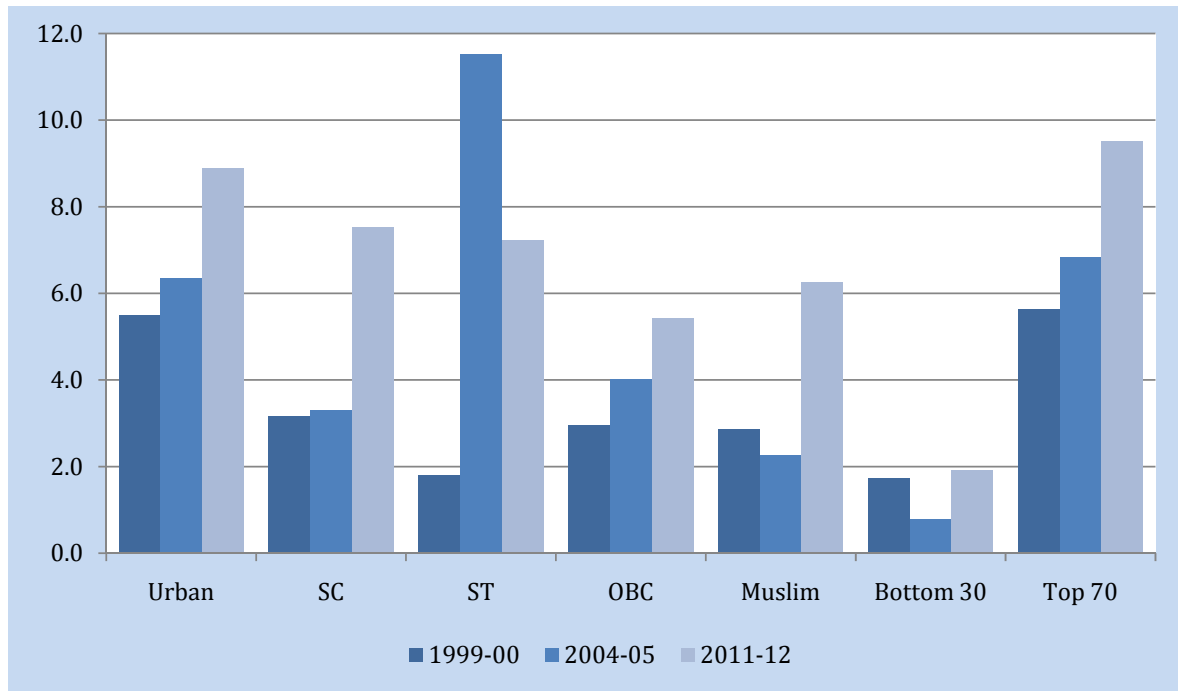


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

The urban category presents an overview of the school attendance trends for individuals falling in the age group of 5 to 18 years. In the last decade, Urban Delhi has experienced a welcome plummet in the proportion of individuals currently not attending any educational institution (19% to 10%). Similar trends can be observed across all vulnerable groups in terms of social groups (SCs, STs, OBCs), in terms of religion (Muslims) and in terms of expenditure (the Bottom 30 expenditure group). While SCs witnessed a slight hike in the non-attendance rate in 2004-05, the fall in 2011-12 has more than compensated for it. This is true for individuals in the Bottom 30 category as well. An interesting point is the dramatic decline of non-attendance rate in the case of STs from 1999-00 to 2004-05 (39% to 9%). Ironically, the non-attendance proportion for the Bottom-30 and Top-70 expenditure groups are almost at par (13% and 9% respectively). This demonstrates that school attendance is an issue affecting all sections of the society. However, one may take heart in the fact that the situation is indeed moving in a favourable direction.

Priceless Education

FIGURE II.1.5.3: Percentage of Monthly Household Expenditure on Education



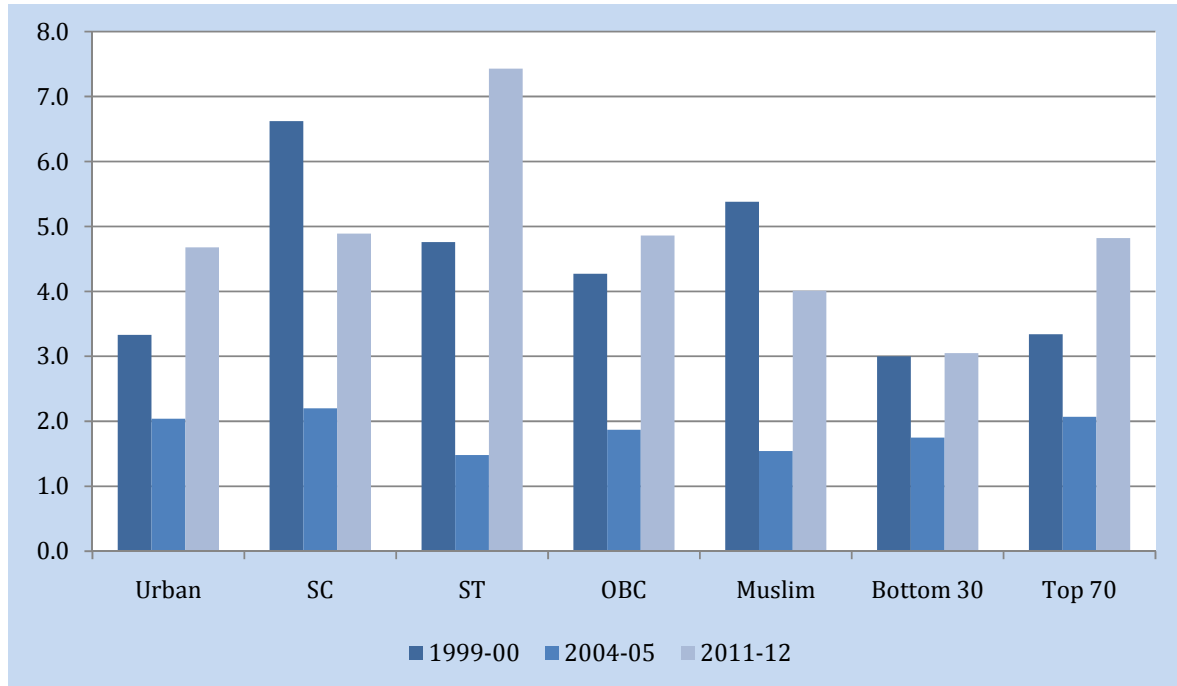
Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

Though education itself may be priceless, there certainly remains a price for receiving education. The price of education in Delhi is increasing, where households are spending larger percentages of their monthly expenditure on education. According to the NSS, every category across Delhi shows an increased percentage of monthly expenditure on education since 1999-00. On the whole, urban residents of Delhi spend four percentage points more in 2011-12 than they did in 1999-00. Among the various social groups, the ST population has experienced a sharp rise in the proportion of total expenditure allocated to education from 2% in 1999-00 to 7% in 2011-12. In terms of division as per expenditure, those in the Top 70 segment pay a large proportion of their income on education (10%). However, the proportion of expenditure allocated to education in the Bottom-30 expenditure category has been stable in the past decade (2%).

The Health Picture

An Apple a Day...

FIGURE II.1.6.1: Percentage of Monthly Household Expenditure on Health



Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

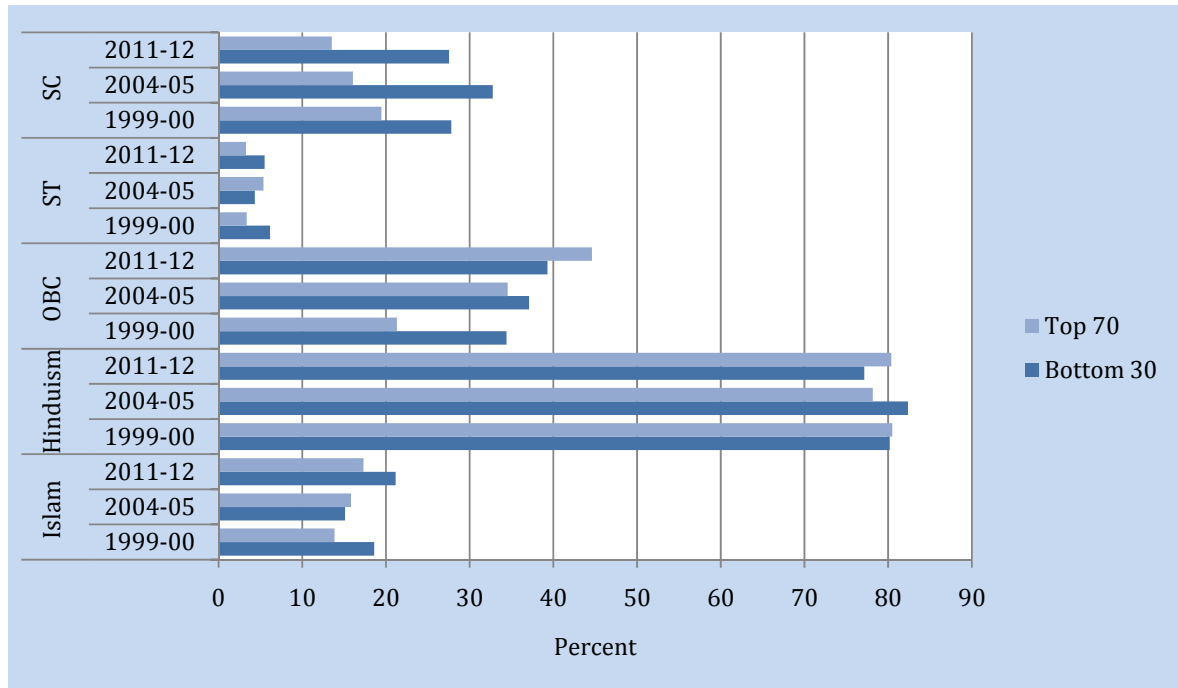
... appears to be working for the residents of urban Delhi. As the urban category shows, the expenditure on health as a percentage of the total monthly expenditure has increased by a minimal 1% (from 3.3% to 4.7%). SCs have experienced a slight decline of 1%. In the case of OBCs, the percentage has remained almost the same. The experience of STs seems to be interesting. Their proportion of expenditure on health has increased by two percentage points from 1999-00 to 2011-12. Muslims have been allocating more or less the same amount on health. In case of the Bottom-30, proportion of expenditure has remained the same (3%). The top-70 expenditure group have allocated 2% more on health. Overall, health care in Delhi is either quite cheap or very less valued across all sections of the society.

RAJASTHAN

The Urban Population Picture

The Changing Minority

FIGURE II.2.1.1: Social Structure of the “Bottom 30” and “Top 70” Percent of the Monthly Household Expenditure Distribution



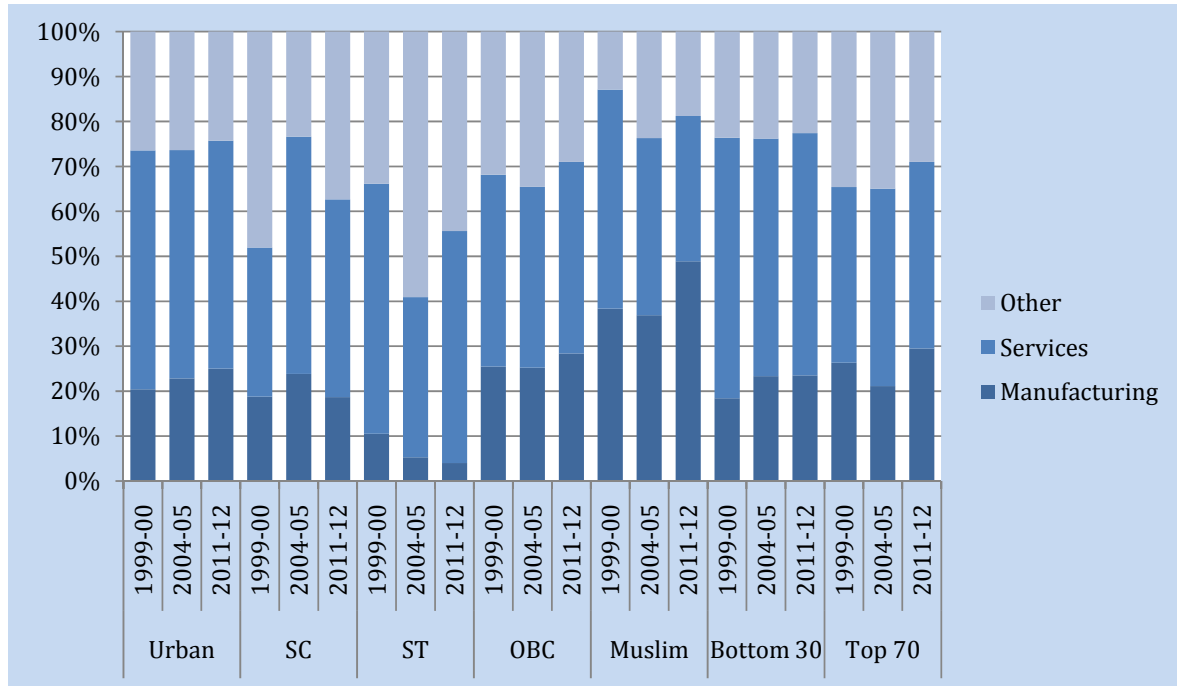
Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

While the traditional socio-structural composition of the economically weaker sections holds true in the case of Rajasthan with a disproportionate share of SCs, STs and Muslims making up the Bottom 30, a distinctive feature of Rajasthan is that OBCs in 2011-12 showed a higher percentage in the Top 70 bracket than in the Bottom 30, completing a reverse shift from being disproportionately overrepresented in the Bottom 30-category in 1999-00. This most likely reflects the recent additions and changes in the State’s OBC-list and reservation policy.

The Economy and Employment Picture

Rajasthani Hospitality

FIGURE II.2.2.1: Structure of Employment by Type of Industry

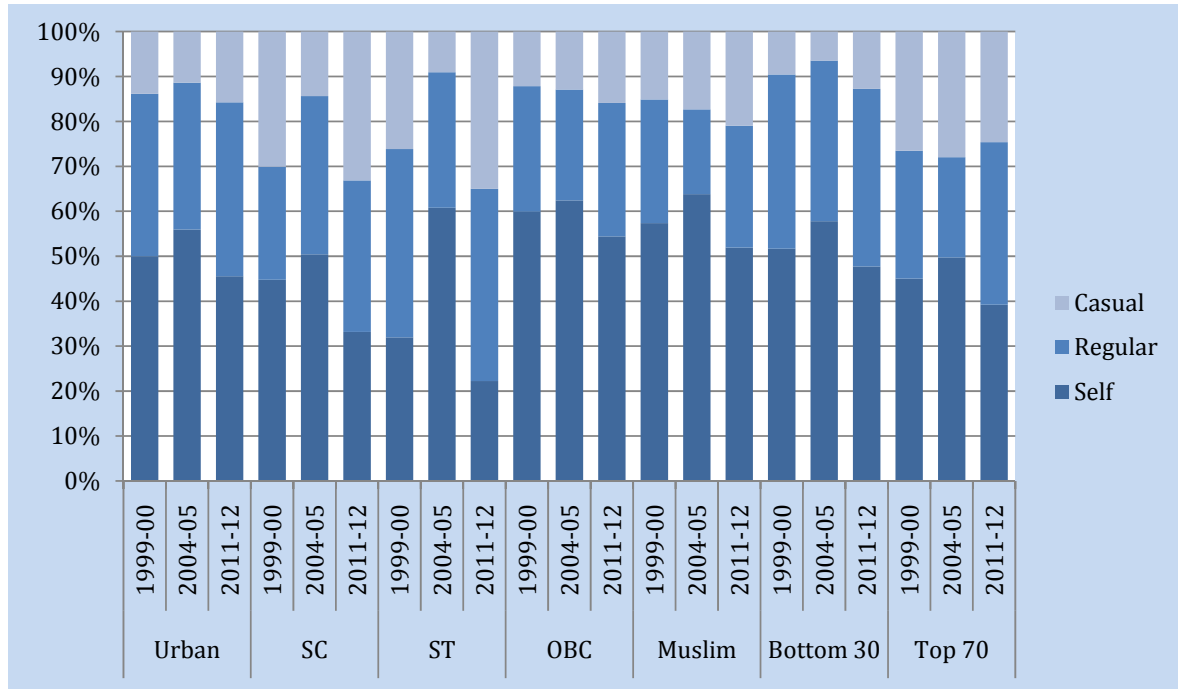


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

Muslims in Rajasthan have consistently been the one segment with the highest proportion of workers in manufacturing. In 2011-12 nearly 50% of the entire urban Muslim community was employed in this sector. The state though, known for its tourism across the country and in most parts of the world, is a service oriented state. The proportion of people employed in the services sector has been staggeringly higher than that in both manufacturing and other sectors for all social and expenditure groups. At an average, nearly 50% of urban Rajasthan is employed in services. However, manufacturing seems to be gaining momentum in urban Rajasthan. This is evident from the rise in the total urban proportion employed in the manufacturing industry.

Self-Service

FIGURE II.2.2.2: Structure of Employment by Work Status

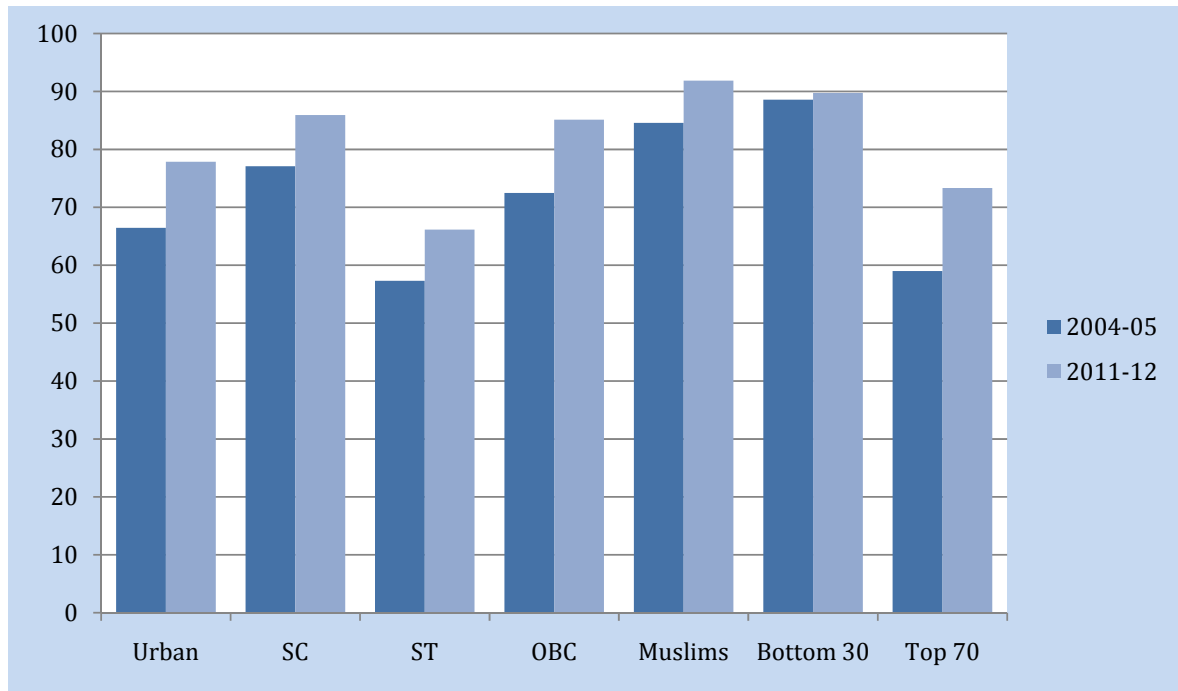


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

Self-employment in urban Rajasthan currently stands at 46%, which is higher than both regular and casual. As can be seen in the graph, this is a feature that has been consistent for the past decade, both at an aggregate level and across the various divisions. An interesting thing to be noted is the change in the employment structure of STs. While the proportion of self-employed remains high, there is a trend of expansion in casual employment. Notwithstanding the large share of self-employed, the declining trend of being self-employed is mirrored in all socio-economic groups. However, the shift from self-employment towards regular employment is overshadowed by a “casualisation of labour” in all categories but the Top 70.

A high level of trust?

FIGURE II.2.2.3: Percentage of Workers without a written Job Contract

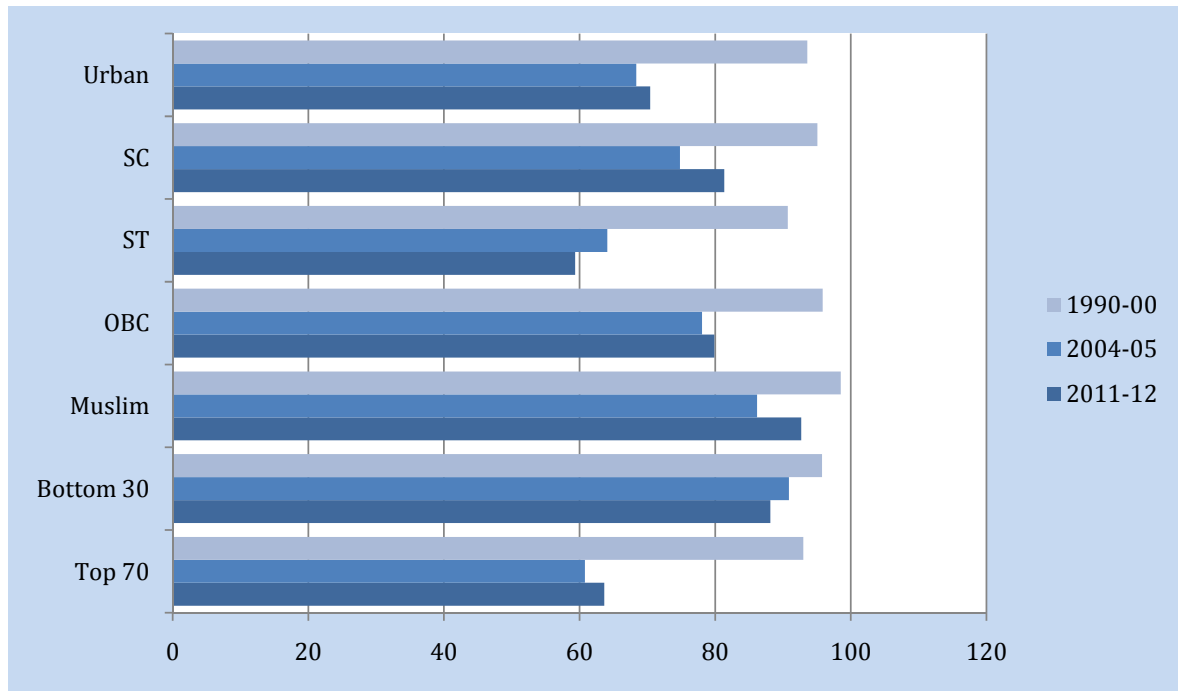


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

As seen before, the service-sector dominated economy of Rajasthan is characterised by a slight increase in manufacturing jobs as well as a shift from self- towards regular and casual employment. Even when taking the ongoing process of “casualisation of labour” into account, the steep increase in the proportion of workers without a written job contract has to come as a surprise. More so as all socio-economic categories follow this trend, particularly the Top 70. Is this a sign of an increasing “informalisation” of the economy? Or would the unavailable data for 1999-00 have shown a different trend?

Secured

FIGURE II.2.2.4: Percentage of Workers not eligible for Social Security Benefits



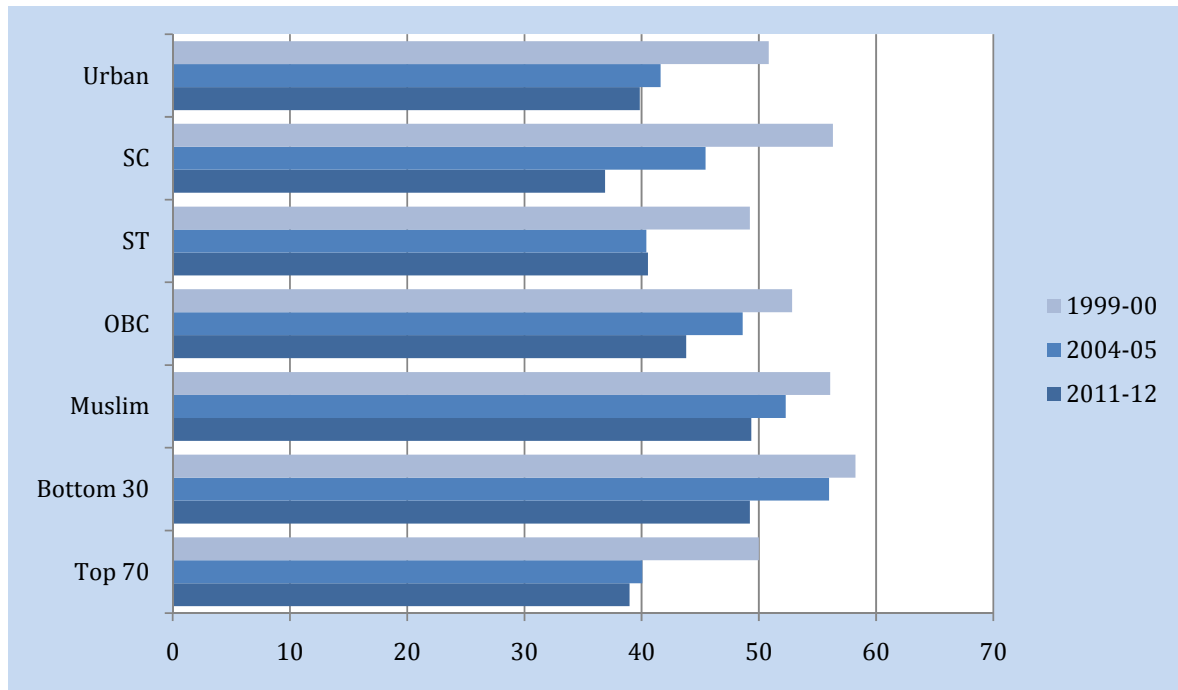
Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

While no written job contracts may be on the rise, a correlating indicator for the trend of shifting towards regular contractual employment is the increasing percentage of workers eligible for social security benefits. In 1999-00, on average 85% of urban workers in Rajasthan, regardless of social, religious or expenditure brackets, were ineligible for social security benefits. By 2011-12 this proportion has decreased significantly, e.g. as low as 59% for STs. But minorities such as Muslims, SCs and more broadly the Bottom 30 expenditure bracket still have figures above 80% in ineligibility. Declines in other categories like OBCs, STs and Top 70 have brought the urban average down from a whopping 93% to 70%. Still a lot of ground to be covered.

The Consumption and Assets Picture

Eating into their wallets

FIGURE II.2.3.1: Percentage of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure on Food Items

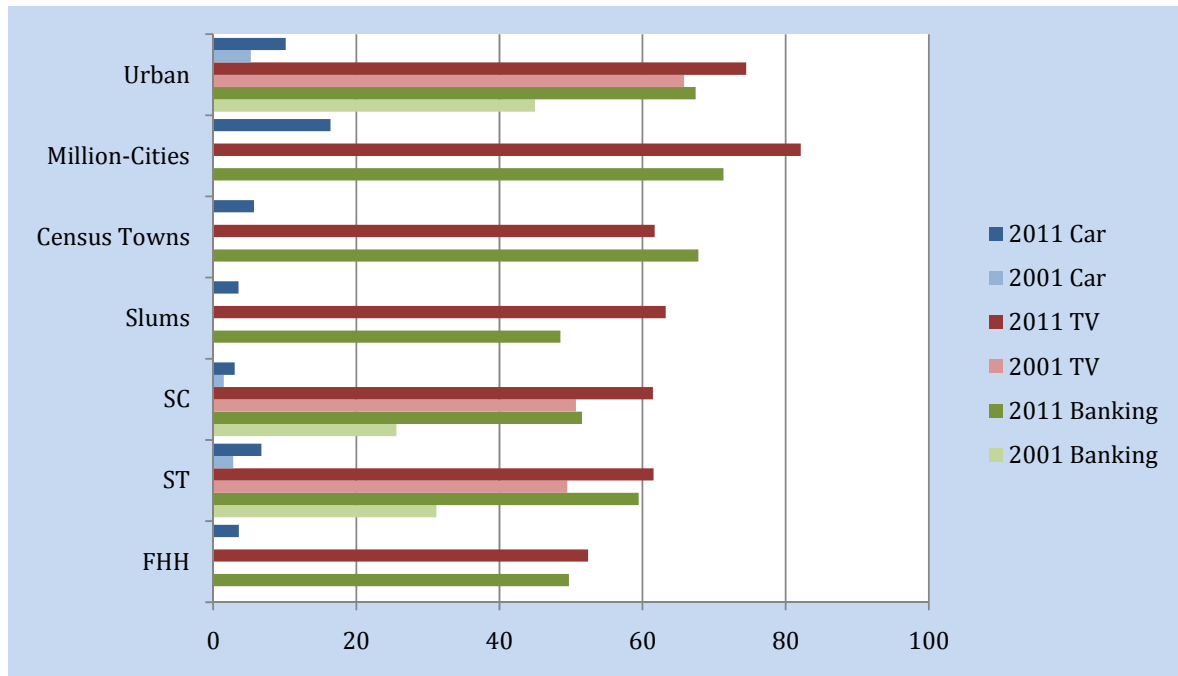


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

The percentage of monthly household expenditure on food items has decreased significantly in Rajasthan. This trend can be witnessed across all socio-economic categories, with SCs experiencing the steepest decline from more than 50% down to below 40%. However, Muslims still spend proportionally more on food than other social groups. The gap between the lower- and higher expenditure-sections, though seemingly narrowing down, stands at nearly ten percentage points.

Keeping up with the Jones'

FIGURE II.2.3.2: Percentage of Households availing Banking Services and owning a Car and TV 2001-2011



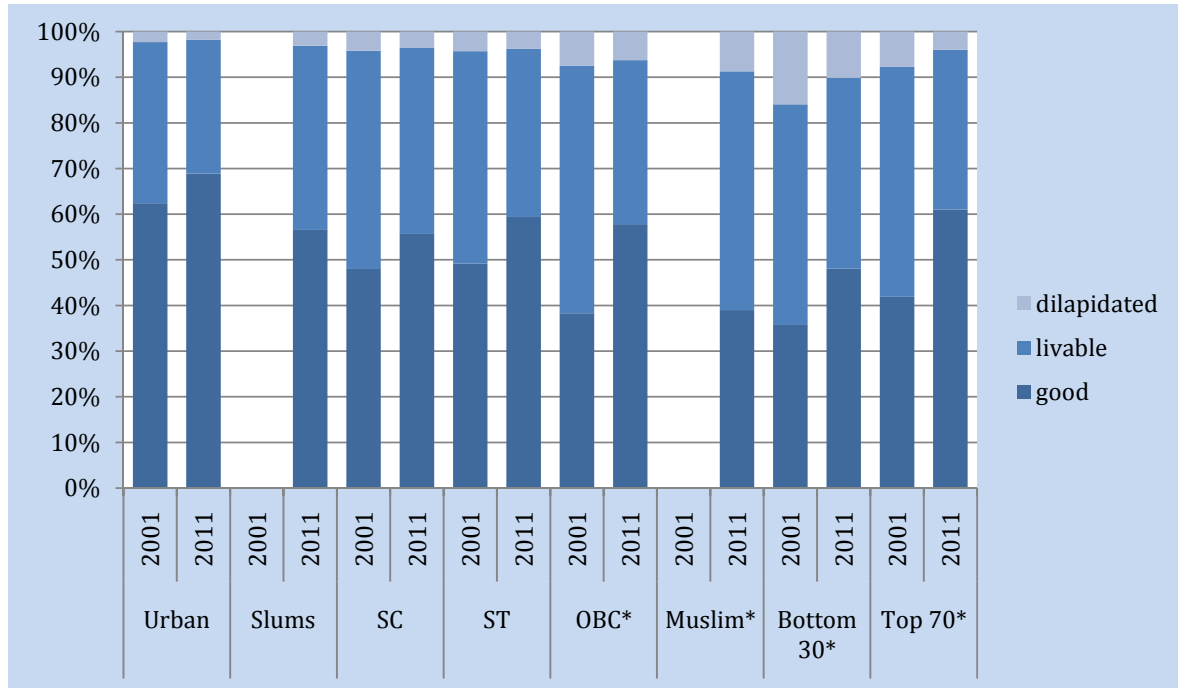
Source: COI 2001, 2011; FHH: Female-Headed-Households

TV and car ownership for households in urban Rajasthan are on the rise. Access to information and mobility of the urban population is booming in the state with an average of 75% of urban households owning a TV, and 10% having a car. But the more important indicator to gather is the increase in the use of banking services that has shot up tremendously for various social segments. For example, whereas in 2001 only three out of ten ST households had access to formal banking services, the proportion has risen to nearly 60% in 2011. Similarly households in the SC segment, of which only 25% used banking services in 2001, showed a decadal increase of 26 percentage points in the use of banking services, underscoring the important developmental progress in the form of financial inclusion of large segments of the urban society.

The Housing, Infrastructure and Services Picture

Home sweet Home

FIGURE II.2.4.1: Subjective Housing Condition, 2001 & 2011

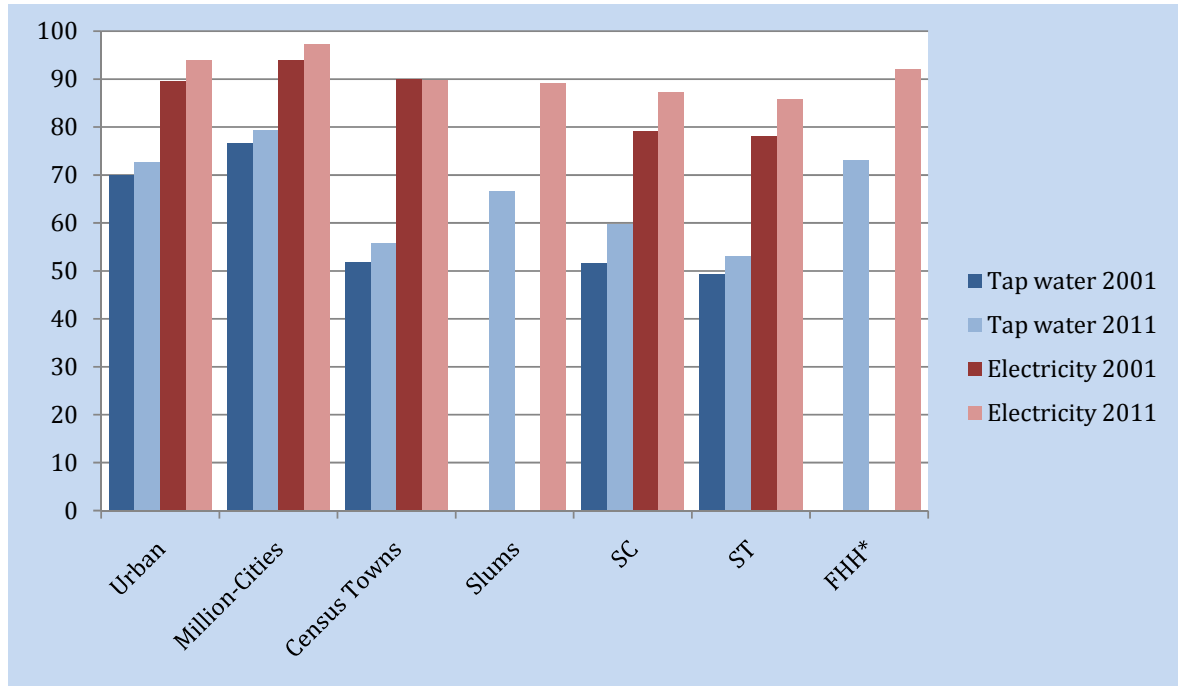


Source: COI; * based on NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS 58th (2002) & 65th round (2008-9)

Overall housing conditions in Rajasthan seem to be improving. A rising percentage of the “good”-category is visible across all social and economic groups for which two data points are available. However, the surprisingly good assessment of housing conditions in urban slums does put the data quality in question. Overall, Muslims seem to experience the least favorable housing environment.

The Lit Up Urban Desert

FIGURE II.2.4.2: Percentage of Households with Access to Tap Water and Electricity within Premises

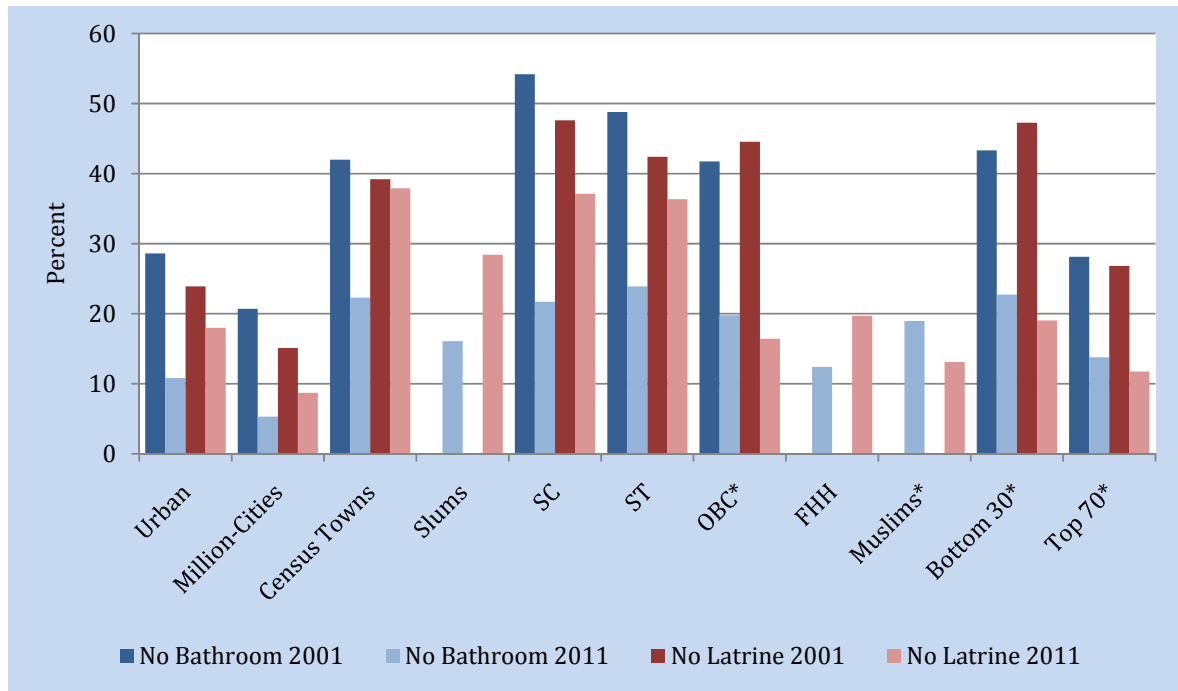


Source: COI; * Female-Headed-Households

Households with access to electricity are on the rise in the state of Rajasthan. With 93.9% of the urban population having an electricity connection, the state of Rajasthan is surely electrified. Yet the same cannot be said about urban households' access to tap water. More than a quarter of the total urban population does not have tap water within their premises. While some progress has been achieved, considerable disparities prevail between the metropolises and the smaller Census Towns, and SCs and STs in urban areas though improving still have a score far below the urban average in terms of access to safe drinking water. While the urban population may be lit up, the lack of access to tap water is keeping the desert pretty dry.

Please Find Attached

FIGURE II.2.4.3: Households without Bathroom and Latrine within Premises

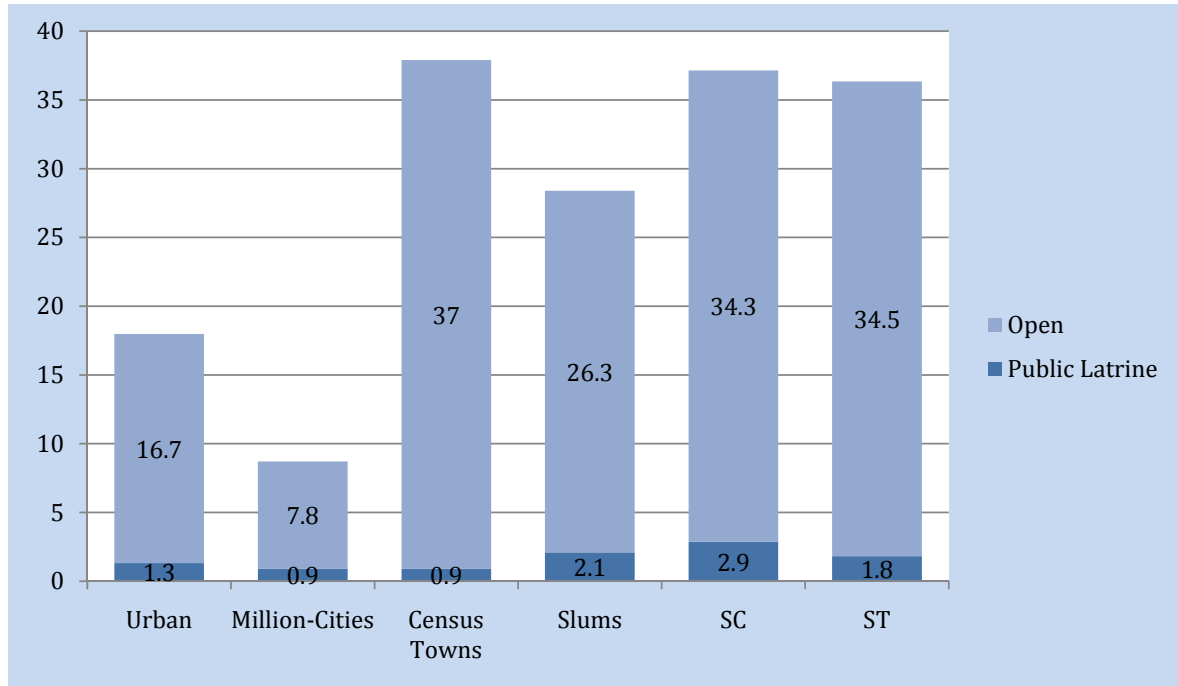


Source: COI; * based on NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS 58th (2002) & 65th round (2008-9); FHH: Female-headed Household

An attached bathroom or latrine within one’s own premises may be something that most people take for granted but in 2001, in some social segments of Rajasthan’s urban society, this was a simple luxury. The percentage of households with no bathroom or no latrine within premises in 2001 reached levels as high as 54% and 47% for households in social segments like STs, SCs and OBCs but have since come down considerably by 2011. However, progress has been uneven: While disparities between social and economic groups have been nearly closed in terms of private bathrooms, having a latrine within premises is still a distant future for nearly four out of ten SC and ST households in urban areas. The staggering difference between the million-cities and Census Towns provides an indication of the enormous tasks ahead in terms of urban housing conditions.

Nature's Call in Nature

FIGURE II.2.4.4: Alternative Provision for Households without Latrine as Percentage of Total Households in the respective Category, 2011

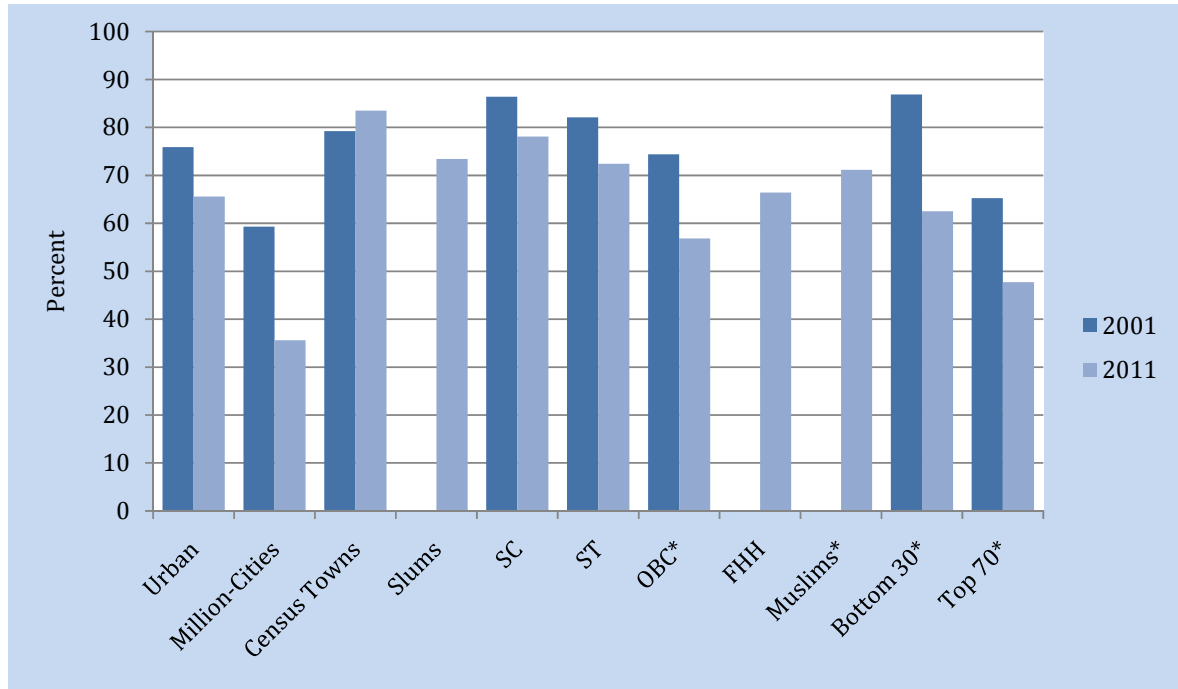


Source: COI 2011

The most commonly used alternate provision for urban households without latrines in Rajasthan is open area. In Census Towns, 37% of all households living in these quasi-towns use open areas for their daily needs. The high percentages for SC, ST and Slum-households in general display a dismal urban picture, and the lack of usage of public latrines points to a general failure of urban administrations in this respect. Overall, more than 500,000 urban households in Rajasthan live with inadequate sanitary conditions and are deprived of their dignity.

What's the need of a Drain where there is no Rain?

FIGURE II.2.4.5: Households with Open or No Drainage Connection

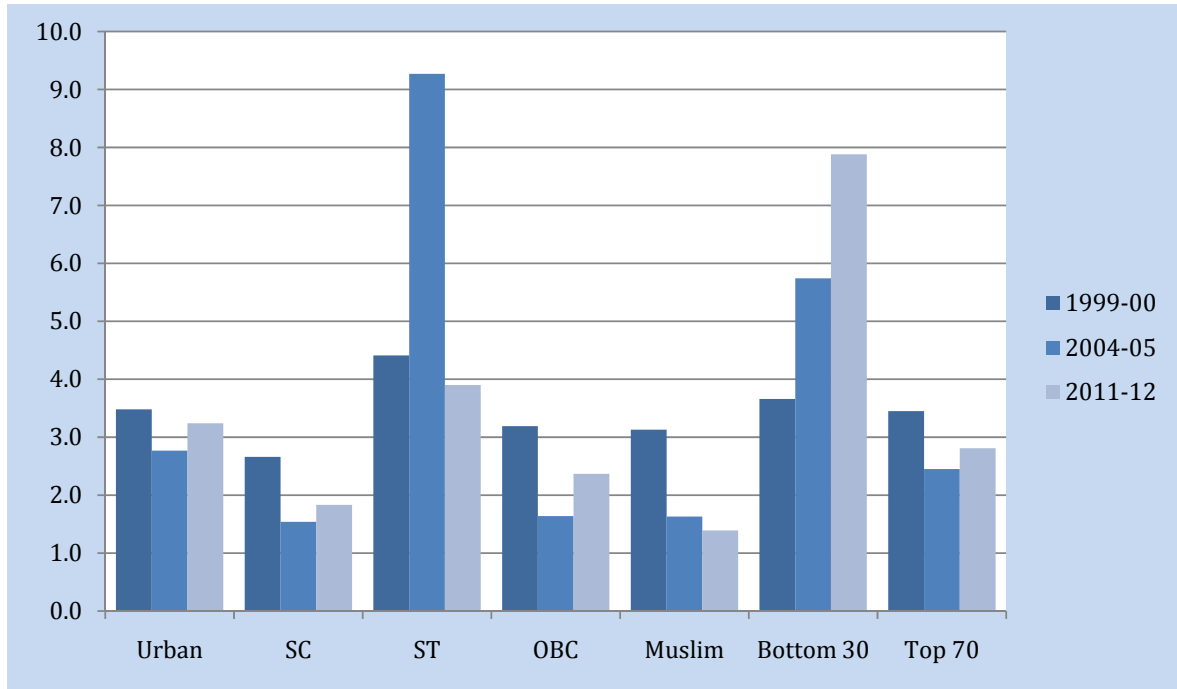


Source: COI; * based on NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS 58th (2002) & 65th round (2008-9)

Since 2001, households with open or no drainage connection has certainly reduced in Rajasthan but with numbers still as high as 82% in Census Towns, the conditions are far from ideal. Other than million-cities and the Top 70 bracket which depict numbers below 50%, households in all other socio-economic segments of society showed more than 50% with open or no drainage connection. Despite considerable developmental progress, significant disparities remain between and within urban areas. Rajasthan may not be a monsoon-prevalent state, but that cannot be an excuse for the high numbers of open or no drainage connected households.

High on Monthly Expenditure (Home)

FIGURE II.2.4.6: Percentage of Household Expenditure on Rent



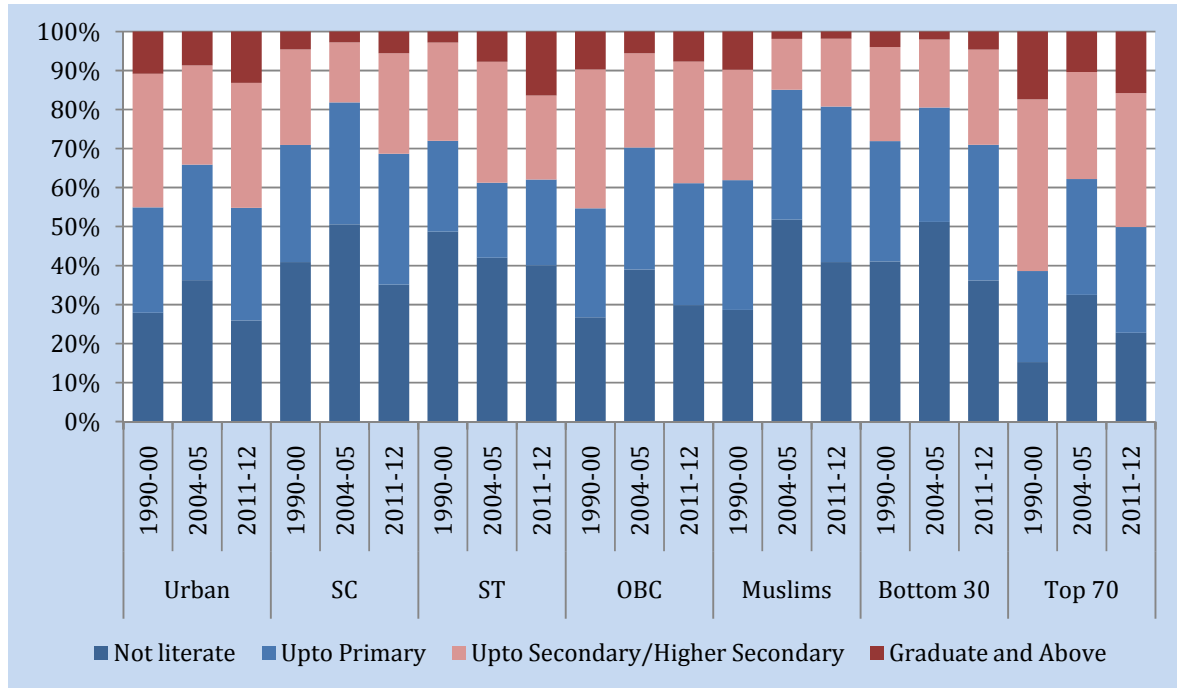
Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

Monthly expenditure on rent seems to be decreasing in Rajasthan, except for those who need it most. The Bottom 30 expenditure bracket has to spend dramatically more on rent per month than it had to in the previous years. At nearly 8% of total monthly expenditure, these households are paying a large chunk of their monthly income just to have a place to live. The disparity in expenditure level and opposite trend between the Bottom 30 and Top 70 is striking.

The Education Picture

Thumb Print Please (*Angutha Chaap*)

FIGURE II.2.5.1: General Educational Level

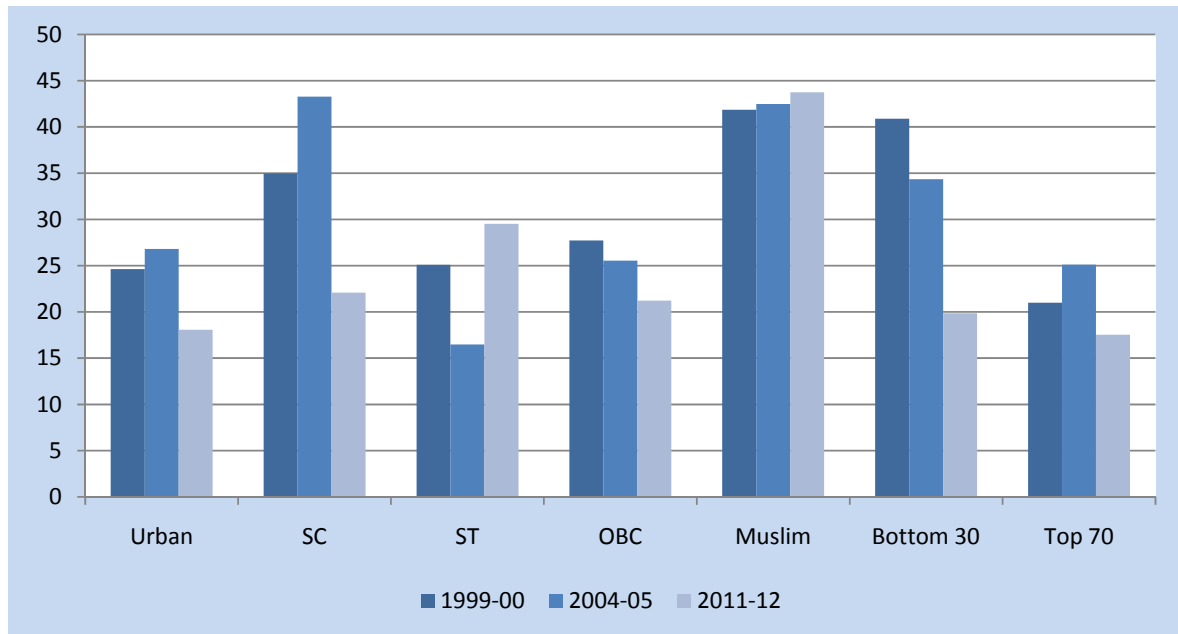


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

Large numbers of illiterates are a characteristic of most of the socio-economic segments chosen for this study. The overall urban educational structure remained largely stable during the last decade, displaying only a slight increase in graduates and above. Slow progress and prevailing low educational qualifications in the urban areas of Rajasthan and esp. among SCs and Muslims have to be seen as a cause for concern.

Present!

FIGURE II.2.5.2: Percentage in Age-Group 5-18 currently not attending an Educational Institution

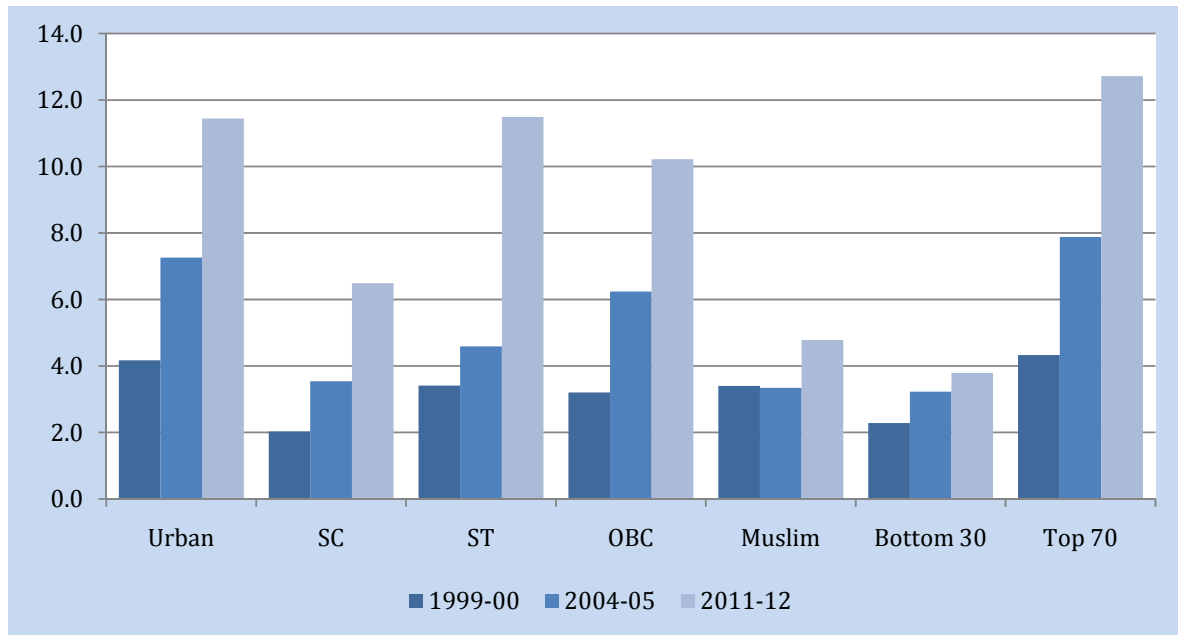


Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

The percentage of children in the age group 5-18 not attending any educational institution has been steadily decreasing in urban Rajasthan. Other than STs and Muslims who have witnessed an increase in absence-rates, the proportion of children in other socio-economic communities not attending any institution has been steadily declining, most notably in the general low-income category and specifically among SCs, thus narrowing disparities between different social groups and income segments.

RTE: Rajasthan's Taxing Education

FIGURE II.2.5.3: Percentage of Monthly Household Expenditure on Education



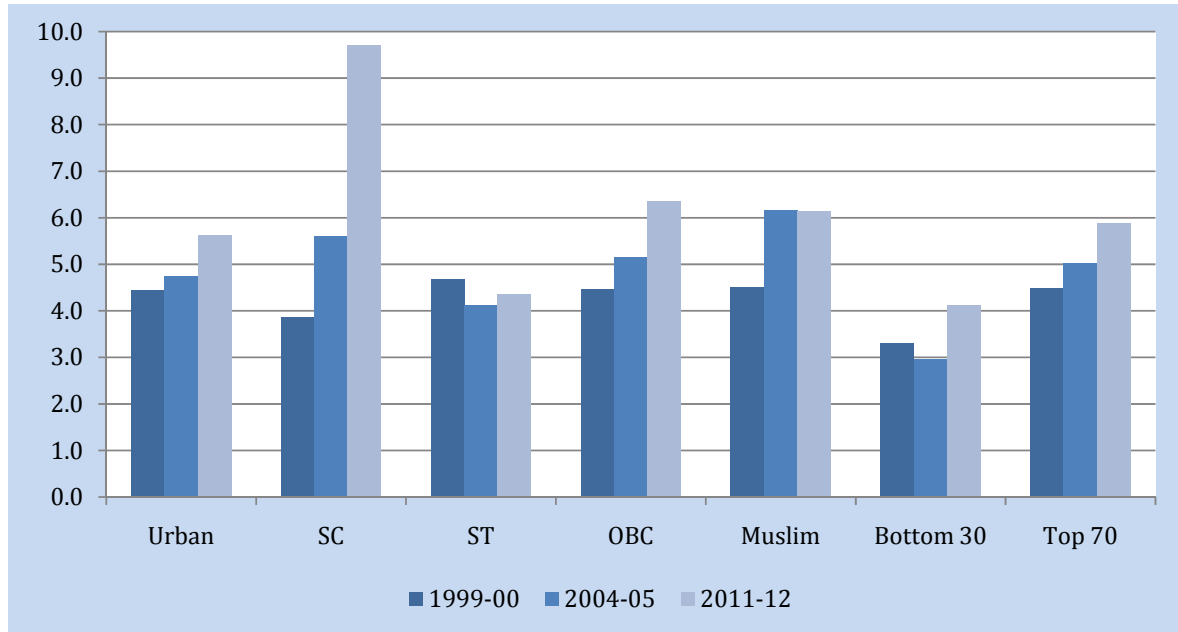
Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

The percentage of monthly expenditure on education for urban households in Rajasthan is close to 12%. Expenditure on education has steadily risen for all socio-economic communities. With an urban average of 11.4%, education seems to be eating out of the urbanites' wallets. While the increase in educational expenditure has been lower for segments like Muslims and more generally the Bottom 30, other communities have seen surges in expenses since 1999-00. Monthly expenditure of ST households in 1999-00 was 3.4% and has risen to 11.5% by 2011-12. The same trend is visible for OBCs, SCs and broadly the Top 70, the latter spending the highest at 12.7% of monthly expenditure on education. On the lower scale, the proportion of monthly expenditure on education for Bottom 30 households has risen from 2.3% in 1999-00 to 3.8% in 2011-12.

The Health Picture

The Ailment of Being Ill

FIGURE II.2.6.1: Percentage of Monthly Household Expenditure on Health



Source: NSS @ORF INDIA DATALABS

It is expensive to fall ill in Rajasthan. The urban scenario shows rising expenditure on health for households in the state. For instance, SC households spend close to 9.6% of their monthly expenditure only on healthcare. Across most socio-economic segments, urban Rajasthan has witnessed an increase in monthly expenditure on health over the last decade. ST households are the only segment which has experienced a decrease since 1999-00, falling from 4.6% to 4.3%.