

CHAPTER - FIVE

Urban-Rural Differences and Transformation

Human settlements are classified as rural or urban depending on the density of human-created structures and resident people in a particular area. Urban areas can include town and cities while rural areas include villages and hamlets. While rural areas may develop randomly on the basis of natural vegetation and fauna available in a region, urban settlements are proper, planned settlements build up according to a process called urbanization.

The key difference: Urban areas are defined by faster lifestyle, increased technology and high population density. Rural areas are defined by small-tight knit community, with lack of technology and resources.

Human settlement areas are classified depending on lot of things, countries, state, rural, urban, etc. In today's norms, where you live defines the type of person you are. The most common way to classify a residential area is according to urban and rural. If a place is considered as urban or rural that varies depending on country and nations. However, almost all countries agree that in order for a place to classify as urban, it requires having less space between structures and population level must be high.

Urban areas are characterized by having higher population density and vast human features compared to the surrounding areas. Cities, and towns are commonly referred to as urban areas. It must also have ongoing urbanization for further development. Metropolitan cities, which include satellite cities, are also considered as urban places

Rural areas are characterized with having small, tight-knit communities. Villages or small towns are considered to be rural areas. People know each other and are neighbors, friends, etc. Rural areas are classified according to their small population and having farming abilities. Many people in rural areas are considered to be farmers. Rural areas are more dependent on natural resources and organic materials. They have small stores and family run business, compared to the big supermarkets in urban areas. People of rural areas are more community based people and depend on social gatherings and other similar events.

This chapter presents the rural urban differences status of households of the Far western Terai Region of Nepal. The study of these differences is important in order to better understand the nature of urbanization in a country. Rural and urban communities may be distinguished from each other on the basis of several criteria like occupations; size and density of population,

environment, and socio-cultural urban rural differences with respect to various characteristics pertaining to demographic, social and economic in the study area are examined in the following:

- A) Demographic Difference
- B) Social Difference
- C) Economic Difference

5.1 Demographic Differences

The manner, in which the demographic characteristics of human population living in urban areas, differ from those of inhabitants in other localities indicates the importance of urbanization not only in the demographic sense, but in social and economic sense as well. The demographic traits of the total population of area/country may regard as urban and rural inhabitants. The structure of population shows the social aspect of any community or region or a nation, because it is closely related to the whole social and economic structure.

The rapid population growth makes the socio-economic activities ineffective. In this respect, the population of the country is increasing rapidly in urban area as well, because of social stagnation in rural areas. With the growth of population in rural and urban areas, the changes in its socio-economic, demographic and environmental characteristics are taking place over the period of time. Not only between urban and rural areas, but also among urban areas, the characteristics of urban population are varied from one to another.

In this respect, this section of present study seeks to examine to the rural urban demographic differences of households with specified subsections for rural urban population situation, household size, population distribution and density, sex ratio, age composition, dependent ratio of the sampled household are discussed.

5.1.1. Population Growth

Table 5.1: Population Growth Rates in Far-Western Terai

| Area | Census Period (in Per cent) | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1981-1991 | 1991-2001 | 2001-2011 |
| Urban | 4.06 | 5.60 | 11.23 |
| Rural | 4.69 | 3.50 | 1.72 |
| FWT | 4.59 | 3.86 | 2.09 |

Source: Censuses of Nepal 1981-2011

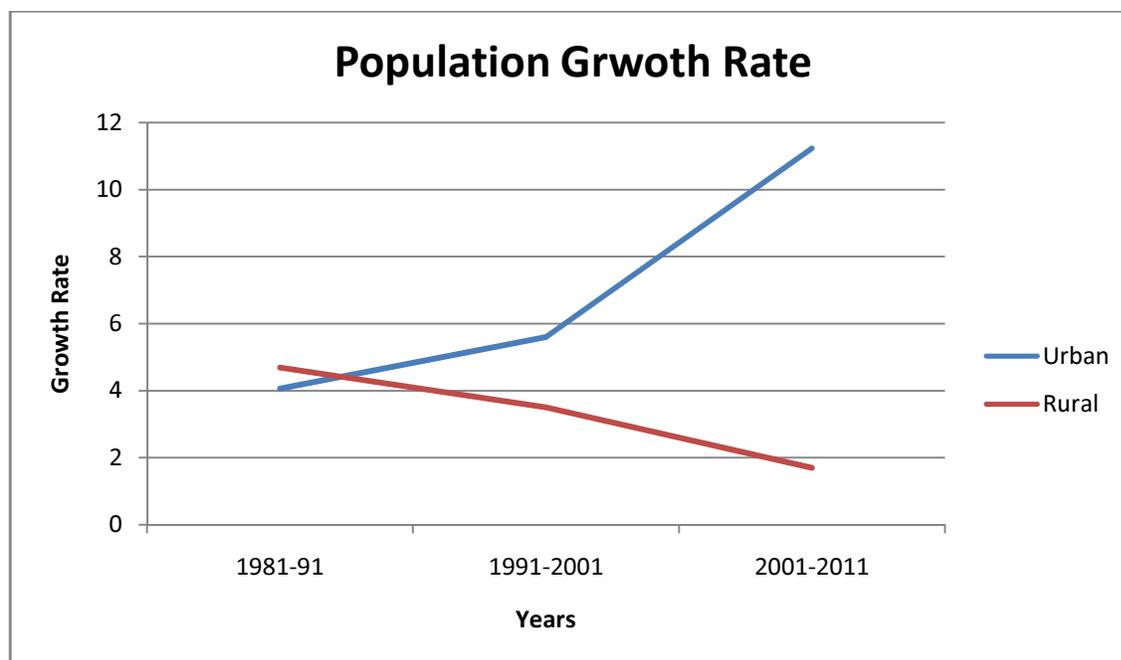


Figure 5.1

During the three decades, the annual growth of urban population and rural population was not uniform. The table shows that the rural population growth rate during the period 1981-1991 was surprisingly higher than urban and total population growth rate compared to the earlier period. During this period the annual growth rate of rural population was 4.69% and of urban was 4.50%. This was followed by a decline in the rural population growth rate and Far-Western Terai population growth. However, the urban population growth rate has rapidly increased compared to the rural one since 1991. The annual urban population growth rate of this area has grown from 4.06% in 1981-1991, 5.6% in 1991-2001 and 11.23% in the decade 2001-2011. It is noted that the average annual change in the percentage of urban population has dramatically increased from 5.6% in 1991-2001 to 11.23%. The trend of 2001-2011 indicates that the flow of people from rural to urban area is high in the last decades.

5. 1. 2. Household Size and Population

The total population of sampled households was 2998. Of them 1463 (48.78%) were male and the rest 1535 (51.21%) were females (see table5.2).

The average household size varied according to study area category. Among the six sampled places of study area Dhangadi, Bhimdattanagar and Tikapur are urban areas and Baliya, Geta and Daijee are rural areas. Among them Daijee had highest average household size of 4.83 person per family and Baliyahad lowest average household size which is 4.85 person per family. The overall household size of study area is 4.99 persons per households.

According to the data provided by table 5.2 the household size of rural and urban areas is also varied. The rural area has the large family size of 5.12 persons per household and urban area has slightly smaller size of family which is 4.94 persons that is also smaller than overall household size of family in FWT.

Table 5.2: Average Household Size of Sampled Areas

| Study Area | | Rural Area | | | | Urban Area | | | | Total |
|-----------------|---|------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | Baliya | Geta | Daijee | Total | DH | TK | BM | Total | |
| Number of HHs | | 62 | 53 | 50 | 165 | 134 | 95 | 206 | 435 | 600 |
| % of Total | | 37.5 | 32.12 | 30.30 | 100 | 30.8 | 21.8 | 47.3 | 100 | - |
| HH | F | 142 | 135 | 128 | 405 | 328 | 220 | 510 | 1058 | 1463 |
| Popn | M | 159 | 140 | 142 | 441 | 322 | 239 | 533 | 1094 | 1535 |
| Average HH size | | 4.85 | 5.18 | 5.4 | 5.12 | 4.85 | 4.83 | 5.06 | 4.94 | 4.99 |

Source: Field Survey.

HH=Households, M=Male, F=Female, T=Total, DH, Dhangadi, TK=Tikapur, BM=Bhimdatt

From the above mentioned analysis we conclude that the average household size of rural areas was higher than urban areas of the study area, because most of rural population lives in joint family.

1.1.3. Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is often used to compare the sex composition of the population in rural-urban categories. The two residence categories i.e. urban and rural in Nepal do not display the similar sex ratio. Generally speaking an urban area is characterized by a high proportion of males (Davis,1965). It is remarked that the sex ratio of any city's population is the function of its migration stream. The study area is not an exception to this general rule.

Table 5.3: Rural-Urban Sex Ratio

| Area | *Sex Ratio in Year | |
|----------|--------------------|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 |
| Rural | 949 | 967 |
| Urban | 977 | 918 |
| FW Terai | 972 | 953 |

Source: Census of Nepal 2001 and 2011.

*Sex Ratio=Female Population/Male Population*1000

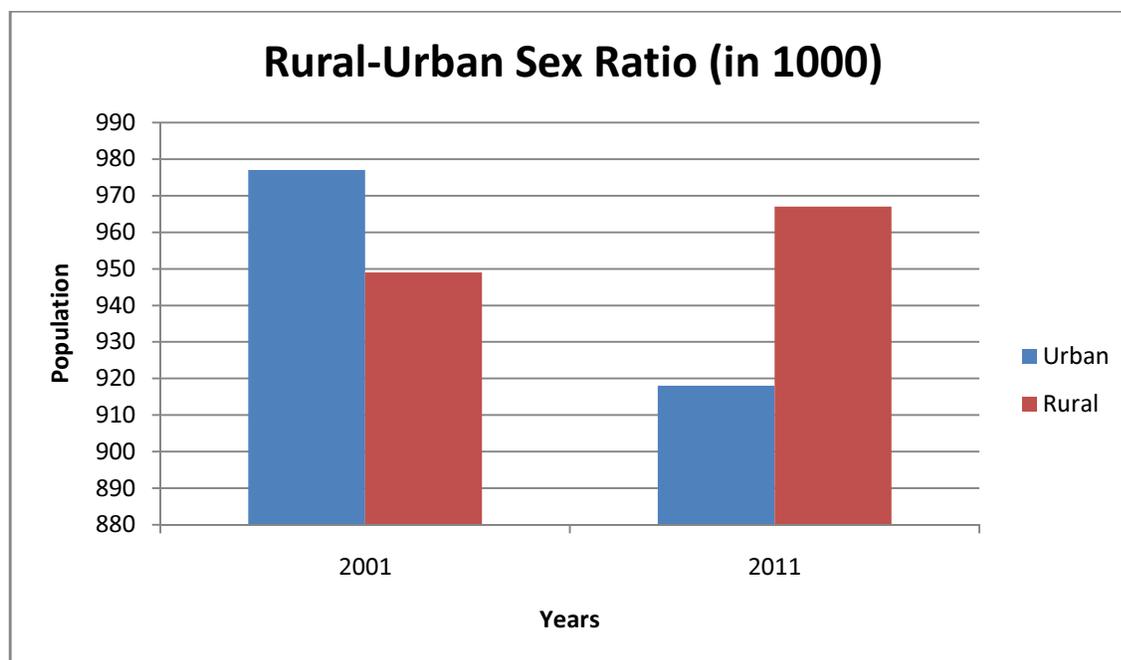


Figure 5.2

The sex ratio of urban and rural population of the study area are presented in the table 5.3. It shows that sex ratio of urban and rural population of this area was less than 1000 in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that in rural and urban population composition, females dominated.

The data of 2011 shows that sex ratio of rural population has declined compared to 2001. But the urban sex ratio has increased in the same period.

The table above shows, the proportion of female per thousand male populations in urban area was 950 in 2001 and it became 967 in 2011. Although the proportion of female per thousand male populations in rural area was 978 in 2001, it became 918 in 2011.

The comparison of rural and urban sex ratio reveals that the scenario of sex composition has changed with the passing of time. The sex ratio of urban area has increased and of rural one has been on decrease, but in both areas, the sex ratio is dominated by women. On the other hand, in urban area, there is slightly increased proportion of sex ratio. One of the reasons behind higher sex ratio in urban areas (male dominated) compared to rural areas is the higher proportion of males among migrants to urban areas.

5.1.4. Population Distribution and Density

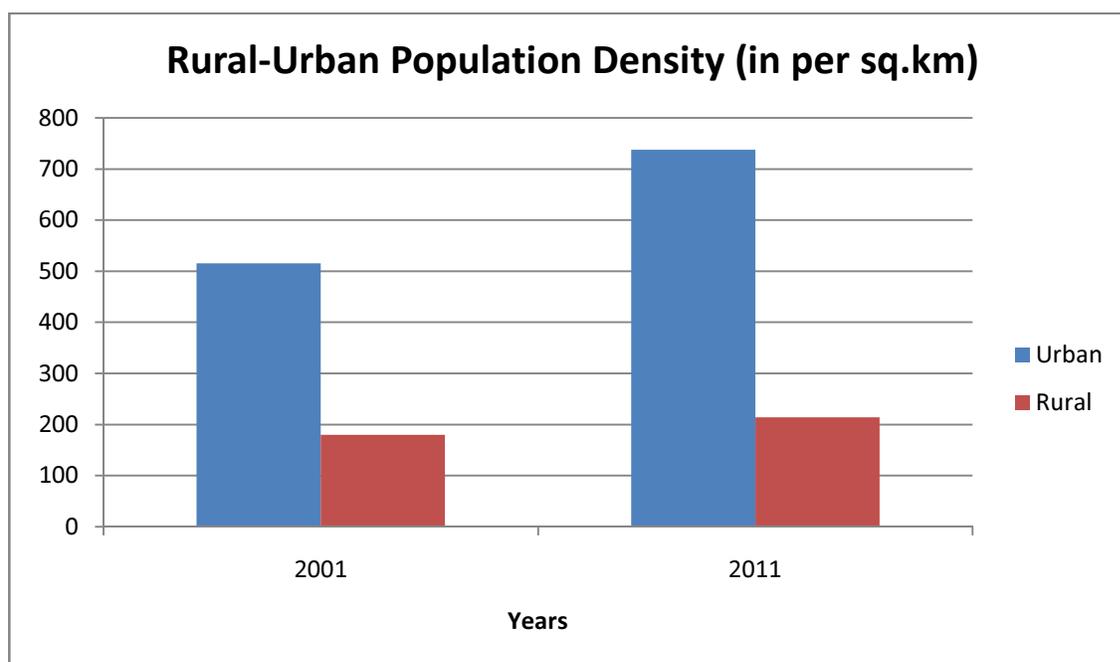
Population density is one of the indicators that shows population pressure in a given area. It refers to persons per unit of the area that is population per sq. Kilometer in the area. As population

grows the density will also increase due to limited total land area. Far-Western Terai is the most densely populated area of Far-Western Development Region.

Table 5.4: Rural-urban Population Distribution and Density

| Places | Area in sq.km. | Years | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2001 | | 2011 | |
| | | Popn. | Density | Popn. | Density |
| Urban | 362.74 | 187008 | 515.54 | 267696 | 737.9 |
| Rural | 4482.26 | 867588 | 180.17 | 959261 | 214.01 |
| Far-Western Terai | 4845 | 994596 | 205.28 | 1226957 | 253.2 |

Source: Census of Nepal 2001 and Population Monograph of Nepal 2014



Figure

5.3

The population size and population density of Far-Western Terai increased during 2001-2011. In 2001, the total population of this area was 994596. It rose to 1226957 in 2011. Likewise the population density was 205.28 person per sq.km. in 2001 and it became 253 person per sq.km. in 2011.

The above table shows that the rural and urban population size and population density of FWT have been increasing during that period but the distribution of population size and density are not uniform. The data shows that the population density of urban area increased faster than that of rural areas. In 2001 the population density of urban area was 515.54 person per sq.km. which

was quite high as compared to rural area. At the time, the density of rural area was 180.17 persons per sq.km.

Similarly, in 2011 the population density of urban area became 737.9 persons per sq.km. But in rural area it was only 214 persons per sq.km in 2011.

The population size of the urban and the rural areas was quite different. The rural population was 867588 in 2001 and rose to 959261 in 2011. In the urban area the population was 187008 in 2001 and it became 267696 in 2011. This shows that the size of population in rural area is higher than the urban area.

5.1.5: Age Composition of the Population

There are substantial differences in the age composition of the population in the between urban and rural areas of Far-Western Terai. Urban areas generally tend to have a lower proportion of child population and higher proportion of aged population (Sharma,2003).Age and sex composition of population shows the demographic and socio-economic condition of the study areas. Also the age and sex characteristics of population play a vital role in development process and there are the result and reasons for migration and urbanization.Hence, it seems essential to understand the characteristics of population by age and sex. The composition of sampled household population by age and sex is shown in the following table and figure.

The population percent by age and sex varies in different age groups in the total sampled urban and rural population. Further, the figure (population pyramid) can be understood as the differences in age and sex composition of rural and urban population situation.

Table 5.5: Rural-Urban Population by Age Group in Far-Western Terai

| Age group | Population in Per cent | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|
| | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| | TP | Male | Female | TP | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 7.2 | 7.48 | 6.97 | 10.2 | 10.84 | 9.61 |
| 5-9 | 9.5 | 9.87 | 9.18 | 12.6 | 13.35 | 11.96 |
| 10-14 | 11.2 | 11.57 | 10.86 | 13.5 | 14.21 | 12.86 |
| 15-19 | 11.5 | 11.86 | 11.14 | 10.9 | 11.09 | 10.87 |
| 20-24 | 11.5 | 11.30 | 11.72 | 8.3 | 7.43 | 9.22 |
| 25-29 | 10 | 9.55 | 10.46 | 7.3 | 6.61 | 8.14 |
| 30-34 | 8.2 | 7.87 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 5.59 | 6.74 |
| 35-39 | 7.1 | 7 | 7.38 | 5.8 | 5.49 | 6.13 |
| 40-44 | 5.8 | 5.92 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.97 | 5.25 |
| 45-49 | 4.5 | 4.62 | 4.47 | 4.4 | 4.44 | 4.36 |
| 50-54 | 3.6 | 3.75 | 3.57 | 3.8 | 3.98 | 3.68 |
| 55-59 | 2.7 | 2.77 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.31 | 3.02 |
| 60-64 | 2.3 | 2.27 | 2.42 | 2.9 | 3 | 2.93 |
| 65-69 | 1.6 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 2.1 | 2.28 | 2.08 |
| 70-74 | 1.2 | 1.14 | 1.29 | 1.5 | 1.64 | 1.46 |
| 70 above | 1.6 | 1.14/100 | 1.79/100 | 1.7 | 1.77/100 | 1.66/100 |

| Age group | Population in Per cent | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|
| | Urban | | | Rural | | |
| Total | 100 | 1058 | 1094 | 100 | 405 | 441 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

Urban Population Pyramid of Far-Western Terai.

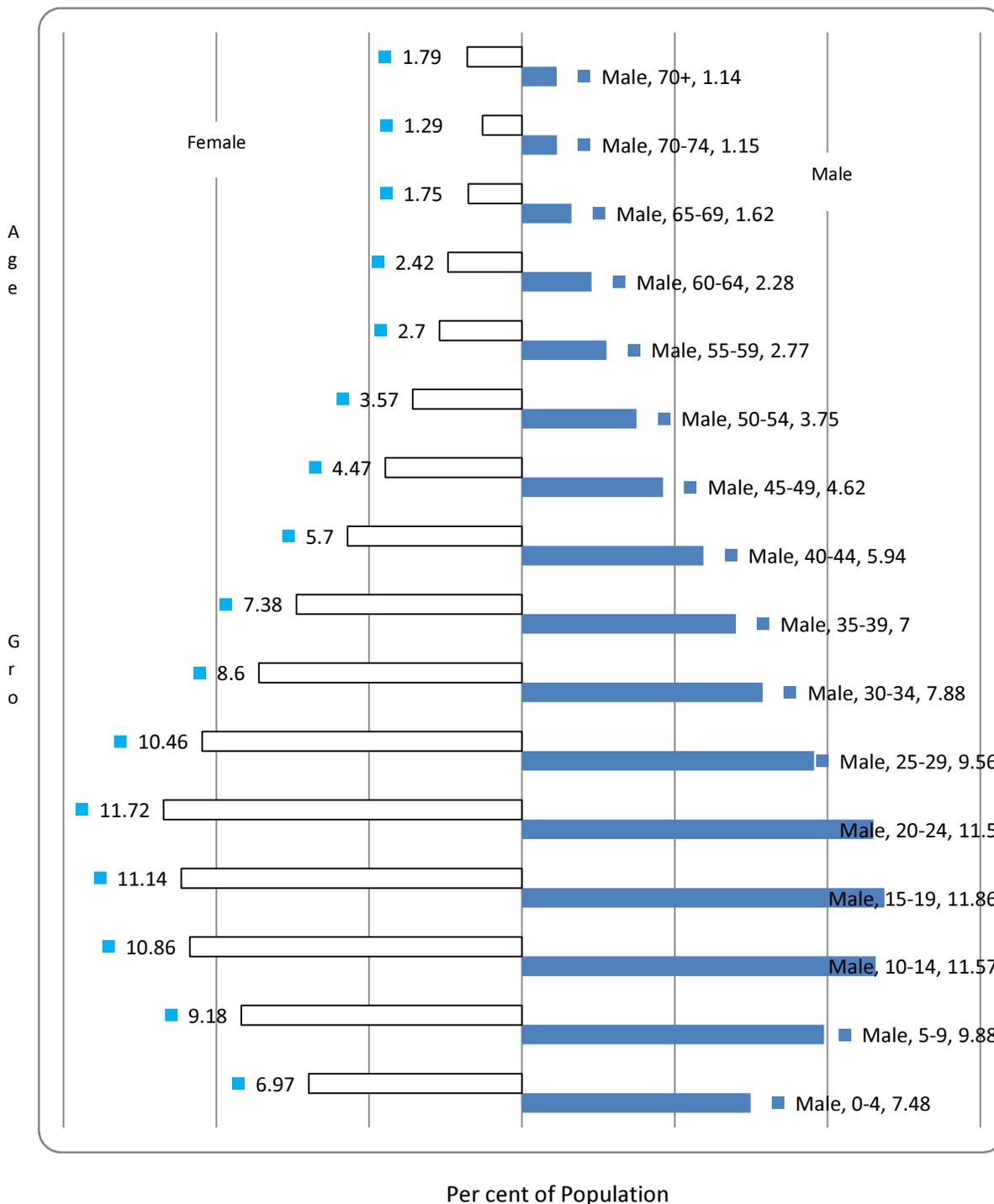


Figure 5.4

Rural Population Pyramid of Far-Western Terai.

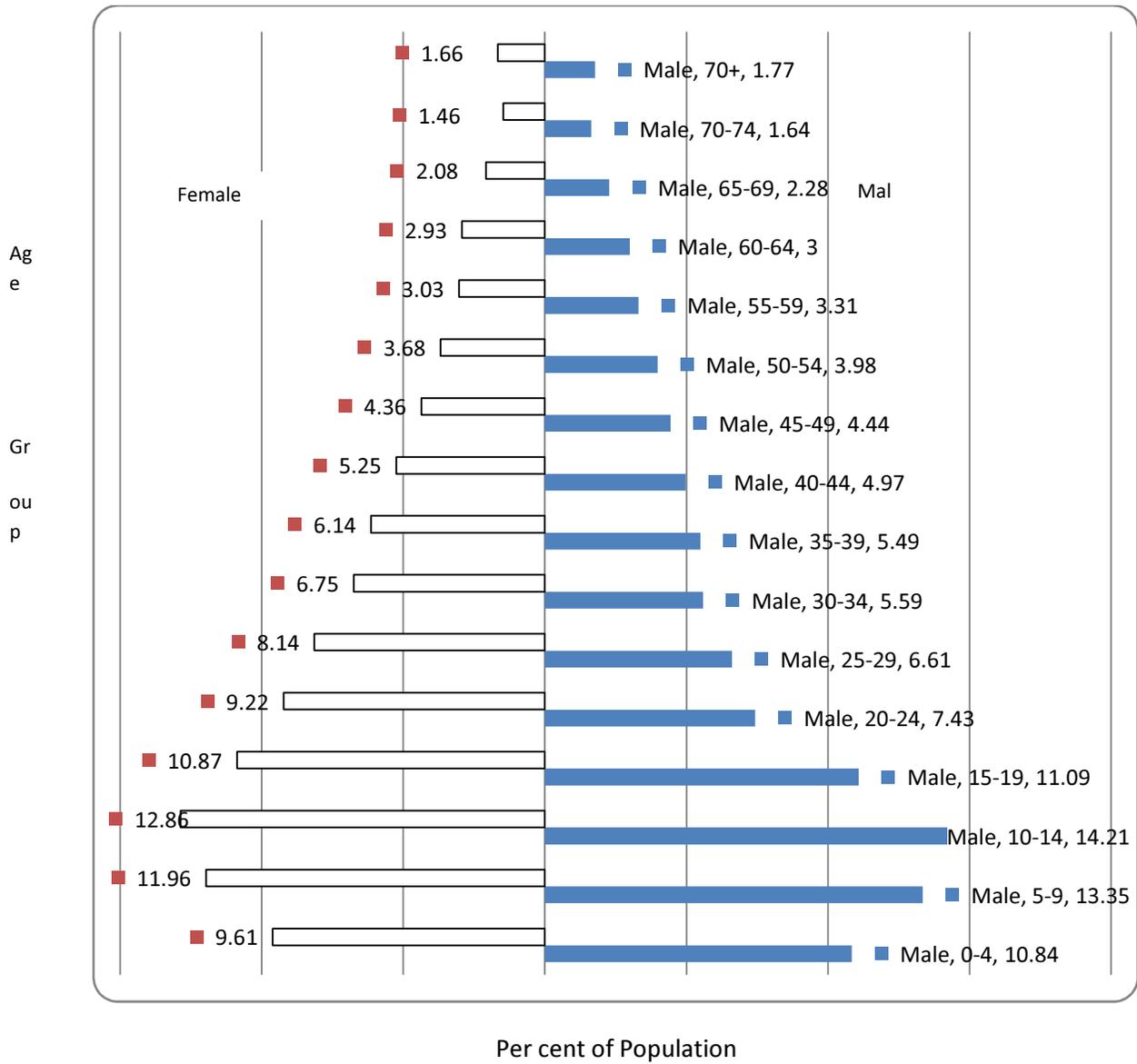


Figure 5.5

The data and figures show that in FWT the proportion of population aged 60 and over is very low. It was below 10 percent of the total population. The proportion of children under 15 years was below 40 percent. There are urban-rural differences in regard to the proportions of child population and age population. Urban areas, as compared to rural areas, are characterized by lower proportion of child population. According to the data above the proportion of population below 10 years in urban areas is lower (16.7%) than the population proportion in the rural area (22.8%). The proportion of working age population is higher in urban areas as compared to the rural area. Another feature is that the proportion of population of ages 15-74 years in rural and urban areas is slowly declining over the years.

On the other hand the proportion of population of the age group 0-15 years in rural and urban areas is increasing over the years. The data indicate that the highest percentage of population in urban areas seems to be in 15-19 and 20-24 age groups which is about 11.5% of each age groups. The lowest percentage of population to be in 70-74 age group in urban area which is about 1.2%. In the rural area the highest percentage of population seems to be 10-14 age group which is about 13.5%.

5.1.6. Dependency Ratio

The difference in urban and rural age structure can be visualized in the dependency ratio, and it also reflects certain of its other demographic characteristics.

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The population of 15-59 years age group is economically active. In other words work force, and the ratio of the numbers in this group to the number of persons under the age of 15 years and 60 and over which is the non-working segment of the population yields a rough estimates of the burden of dependency upon the potential work force (Hussain, 1994).

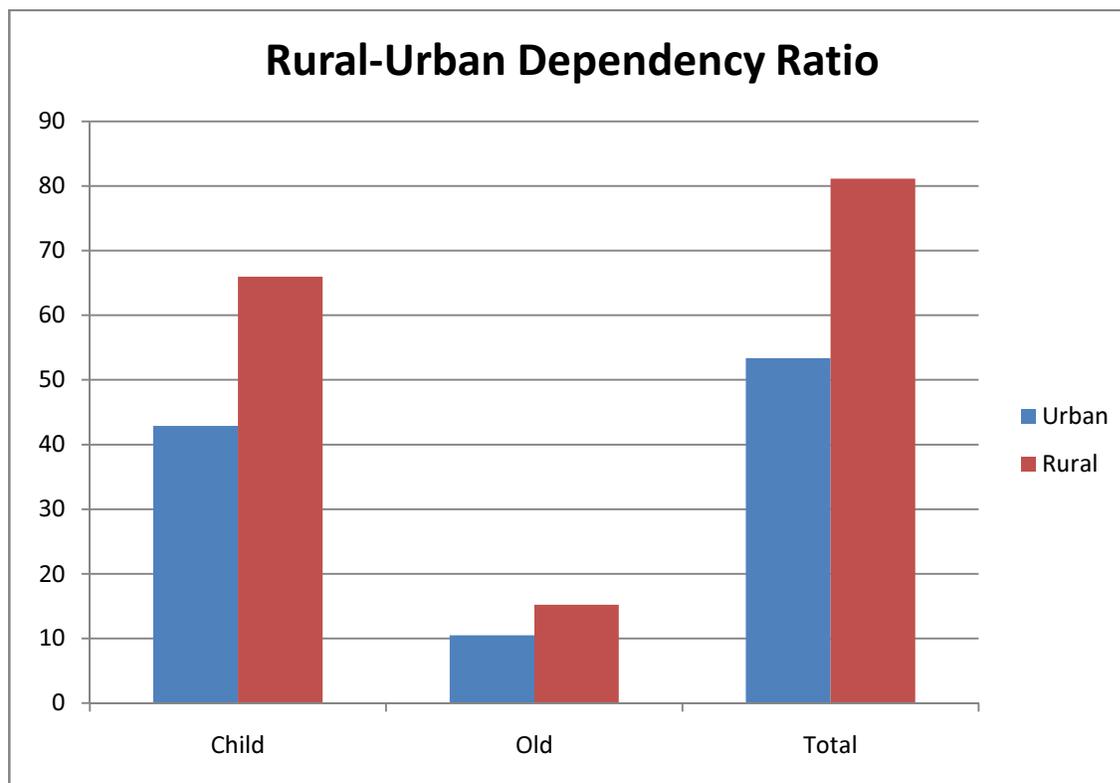
Analysis of number of dependents per 100 population of active ages (15-59 years) for urban and rural population in the study area. (table5.6) suggests that the total labour force bears a greater burden in rural area than in urban areas.

Table 5.6: Rural-Urban Dependency Ratio

| Dependency | Urban | Rural | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Younger (child) | 42.9 | 65.95 | 48.66 |
| Old | 10.47 | 15.20 | 11.65 |
| Total | 53.38 | 81.15 | 60.32 |

Source: Field Survey 2011



Figure

5.6

The table above and figures show that young child dependency ratio is higher than old dependency in the rural and urban study area. The young dependency ratio, old aged dependency ratio and the total dependency ratio of urban area are 42.9, 10.47 and 53.38 percent respectively. On the other hand, the rural areas dependency ratio is higher than urban areas that are 65.95, 15.20 and 81.15 percent of child, old and total dependency ratio respectively.

According to data above the ratio of dependency among the urban area, rural area and total areas are uneven. The ratio of dependency in rural area is higher than urban areas.

5.2 Socio-Cultural Differences

Not only demographical differences but also there are socio-cultural difference between urban and rural areas. In this section, the study to examine to the rural and urban socio-cultural

differences with specified subsections for religion, caste and ethnicity, family size and type, literacy, drinking water situation, lighting, cooking fuel, toilet facilities and other facilities.

5.2.1 Religions

Historically, Nepal is a multi-ethnic nation with diverse language, religions and cultural traditions (Dahal 2003).

Table 5.7: Rural-Urban Households by Religions

| Religion | Urban | | Rural | | Far-Western Terai | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|------|
| | HHs | % | HHs | % | HHs | % |
| Hindu | 424 | 97.47 | 161 | 97.58 | 585 | 97.5 |
| Buddhism | 6 | 1.37 | 1 | 0.6 | 7 | 1.16 |
| Islamic | 1 | 0.22 | 2 | 1.21 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Christian | 4 | 0.91 | 1 | 0.6 | 5 | 0.8 |
| Total | 435 | | 165 | 100 | 600 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

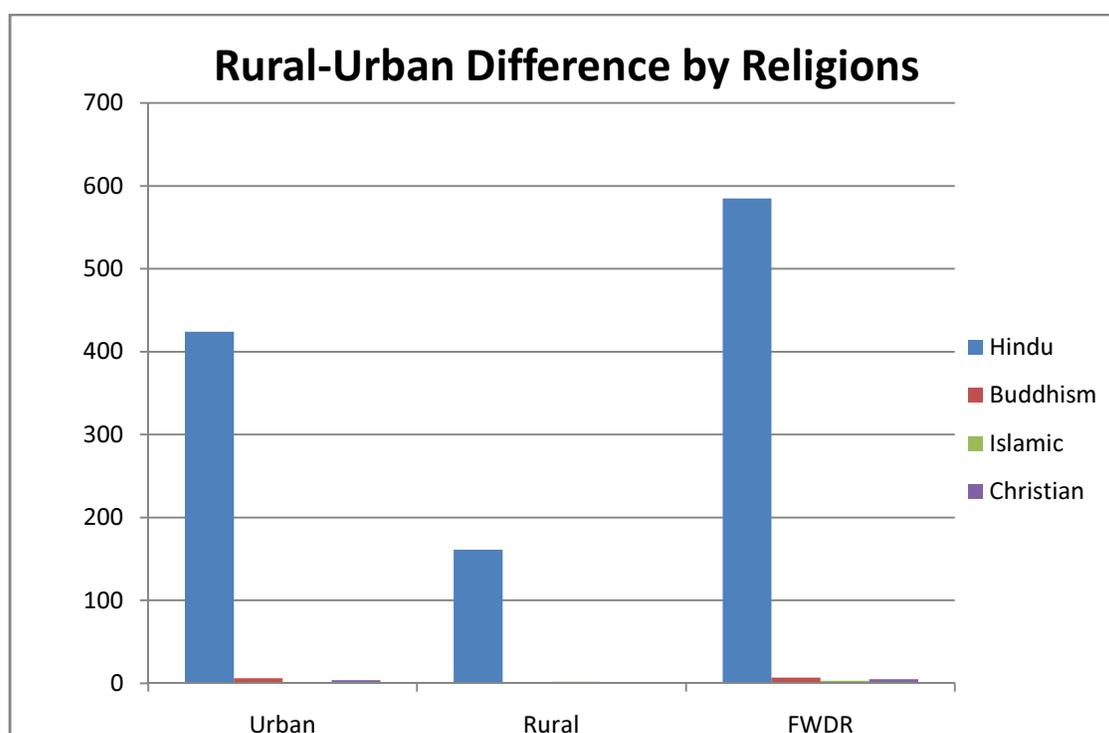


Figure 5.7

In the study area out of 600 sampled households, 97.5% of the households are the Hindu, 1.16% the Buddhist, 0.5% the Islamic and 0.8% the Christian. Likewise, in both the rural and urban areas, more than 97% of households are the Hindu. But there is slight difference between rural and urban area.

The percentage of the Hindu households is comparatively equal in the rural and urban areas of the study area. However, the percentage of Buddhist households is higher in urban area than in rural area. But in the rural area there are slightly high percentages of Islamic households than in urban area.

5.2.2. Caste and Ethnicity

Nepal is a multi-ethnic nation. The total number of castes identified in the census of Nepal in 2011 was 125 (CBS - 2011)

Table 5.8: Rural-Urban Households by Caste and Ethnicity

| Caste | Urban | | Rural | | FWT | |
|---------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | HHs | % | HHs | % | HHs | % |
| Chhetri | 139 | 31.9 | 56 | 33.93 | 185 | 32.5 |
| Brahman | 130 | 29.8 | 51 | 30.9 | 181 | 30.16 |
| Tharu | 78 | 17.9 | 36 | 21.8 | 114 | 19 |
| Dalit | 77 | 17.7 | 18 | 10.9 | 95 | 15.83 |
| Magar | 3 | 0.68 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Gurung | 2 | 0.45 | 0 | 0 | 2 | .33 |
| Newar | 1 | 0.22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Tamang | 1 | 0.22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Rai | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Shrepa | 2 | 0.45 | 1 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Marwadi | 1 | 0.22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.16 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| Musalman | 1 | 0.22 | 2 | 1.21 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Total | 435 | 100 | 165 | 100 | 600 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

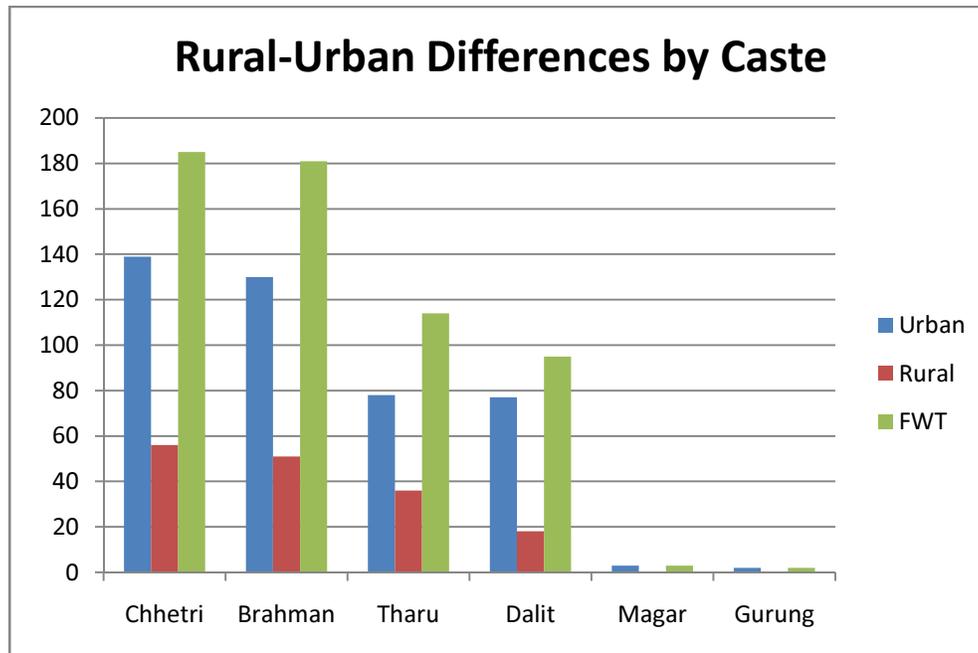


Figure 5.8

Caste and ethnic situation show the diversity of population in terms of social and cultural aspects. Caste and ethnic groups in Nepal can broadly be divided into five groups. They are (i) the caste origin Hindu group, (ii) the Newar, (iii) the Janajati, (iv) the Muslim and (v) the others. In the Far-Western Terai, there are 12 caste/ethnic groups of sampled households. In the study area of all together 12 categories of various caste/ethnic groups have been observed in rural and urban areas.

The table above shows there is the domination of the Chhetri in rural and urban area. The percentage of total households of FWT the Chhetri, the Brahman, the Tharu and the Dalit are 32.5%, 30.16%, 19% and 15.83% respectively. These are the largest ethnic groups of households. Other ethnic group households are lesser in number.

The difference between rural and urban by ethnicity are comparatively homogenous but the percentage of HHs of urban and Rural are slightly varied (see table 5.8). In the study area of all together 12 categories of caste groups have been observed with the domination of the Chhetri

and the Brahman. As a percentage of the total households more than 60% are the Chhetri and the Brahman in the FWT of rural and urban area.

5.2.3. Family Types

Generally, the patterns of family type of the rural and the urban areas are different (varied). In the urban area, most of the households have single and in rural area, the low percentage of households have joint family.

Table 5.9: Rural-Urban Households by Family Types

| Family | Urban | | Rural | | FWT | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | HHs | % | HHs | % | HHs | % |
| Single | 369 | 84.82 | 134 | 81.21 | 503 | 88.83 |
| Joint | 66 | 15.17 | 31 | 18.78 | 97 | 16.17 |
| Total | 435 | 100 | 165 | 100 | 600 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

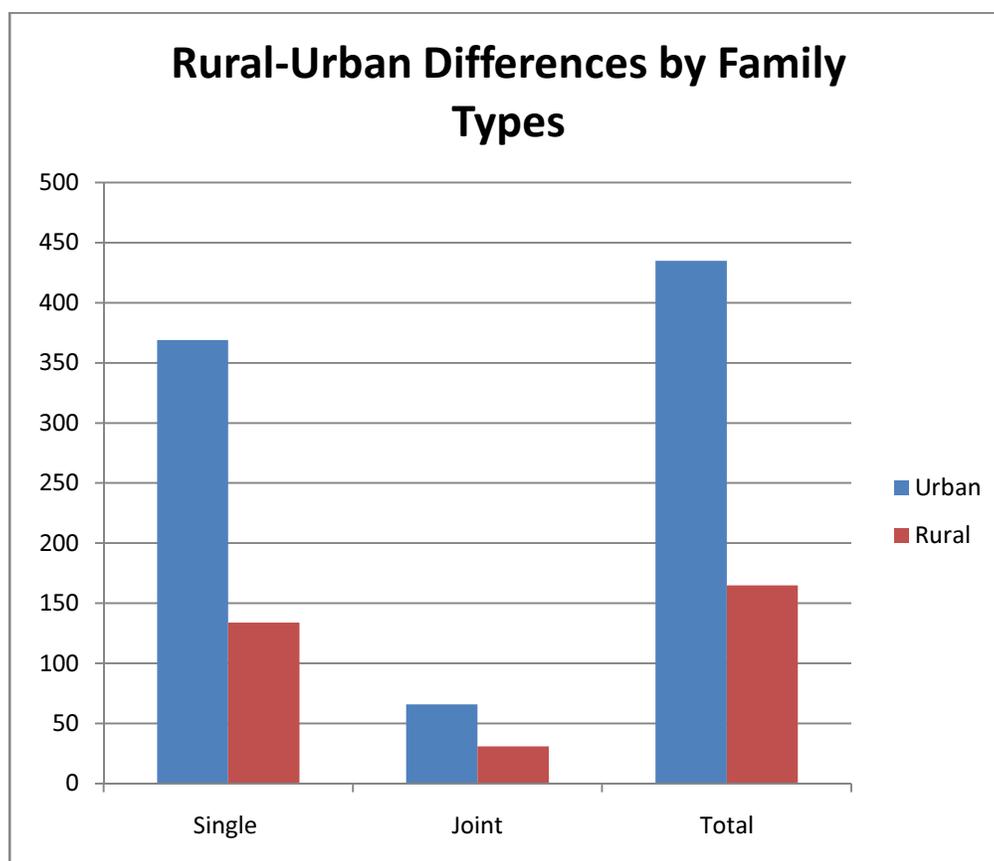


Figure 5.9

From table 5.9 and figure 5.9.it can be seen that there are slight family type differences between the urban and rural households of the study area. Out of the total sampled households of urban area, 84.82% of family are single and 15.17% of family are joint while out of the sampled households of rural area, 81.21% of family are single and the rest 18.78% of family are joint. On the basis of data above most of households of the study areas are joint and percentage of joint family are single family are varied in urban and rural area.

5.2.4. Family Size

Changes in household size over the period of 2001 to 2011 are significantly recorded in both urban and rural areas.

Table 5.10: Rural and Urban Family Size

| Area | Year | |
|----------|-------|------|
| | 2001* | 2011 |
| Rural | 6.57 | 5.12 |
| Urban | 5.88 | 4.94 |
| FW Terai | 6.22 | 4.99 |

*Source: Field Survey 2011, *Census of Nepal 2001.*

Table 5.10 indicates that the family size of both urban and rural areas has declined. This index went down to about 5.12 person per family in 2011 from 6.57 person per family in rural areas, 4.94 persons per family in 2011 from 5.88 person per family in 2001 and also 4.99 persons per family in 2011 from 6.22 person per family in Far-Western Terai.

The comparison of rural, urban differences in average family size, reveals declining ratio in rural and urban areas of FWT. But comparatively the average size of family in rural areas is higher than urban areas.

5.2.5. Literacy

The most important characteristic of people is literacy which is a prerequisite for the over all development of the country, both socially and economically.

Nepal's population is largely illiterate, so one can expect dramatic differences in urban and rural literacy levels. The availability of greatest educational opportunities in the urban areas, the migration of rural people to urban areas. (Sharma,1989)

Literacy rate, in general is higher in the urban areas compared to the rural areas (Bastola,1995). The higher level of literacy in urban areas compared to the rural areas is due to the availability of educational opportunities, migration of educational people from rural to urban places and greater awareness among people in urban areas than in rural people.

The concept of literacy in Nepal has been defined as ability to read and write with understanding (CBS,2001). The literacy rate of the study area is represented in the following tables and figures.

Table 5.11: Rural Urban Literacy Rates in %

| Area | 2001 | 2011 | Difference |
|------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Rural | 44.79 | 65.49 | +20.67 |
| Urban | 60.05 | 74.52 | +14.47 |
| Rural-Urban Variations | 15.26 | 9.03 | |

Source: Field Survey 2011

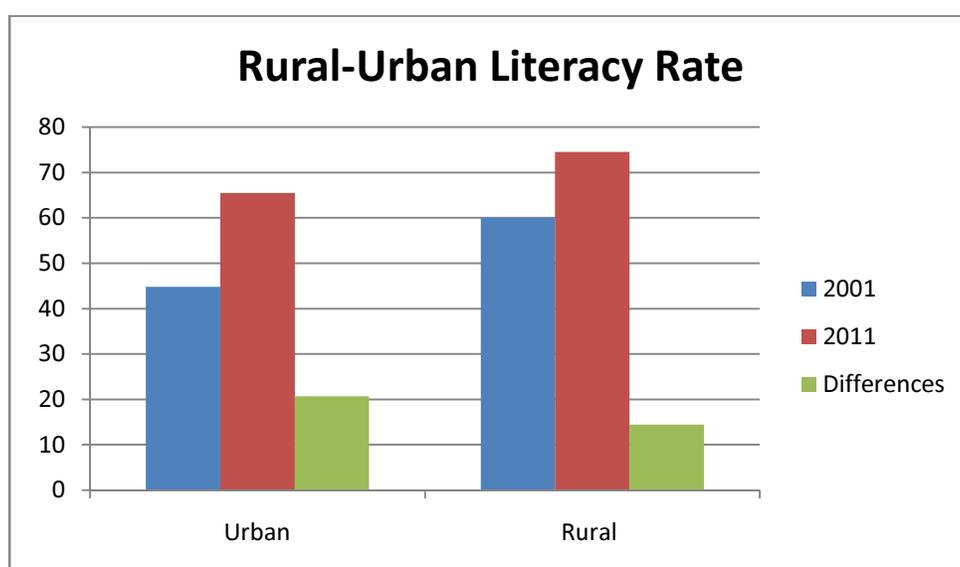


Figure 5.10

Table 6.11 and figure 5.10 presents data on the literacy rate in urban and rural areas during the period of 2001 to 2011. The literacy rate among the rural and urban areas is varied. In 2001, the level of literacy was 60.05 percent in urban area, while the level of literacy was 44.79 percent in rural area. In 2011, it became 74.52 percent in urban area and 65.45 percent in rural areas.

The data above reveals that the literacy level/rate is higher in urban area as compared to the rural area of Far-Western terai. But rural urban differences in the literacy rates has reduced. In 2001, the rural urban variation of literacy rate was 15.26 percent while it declined in 2011 to 9.03 percent.

Table 5.12: Sex-wise Rural and Urban Literacy Rates in Per cent

| Area | Sex | 2001 | 2011 |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Rural | Male | 55.41 | 75.40 |
| | Female | 33.73 | 56.63 |
| Urban | Male | 71.52 | 83.82 |
| | Female | 48.08 | 65.70 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

It shows that the significant change in rural literacy was recorded during the 2001 to 2011. About 20.67 percentage points increase in rural literacy was experienced in this period compared to 14.47 percentage points increase in urban literacy during the same period. On the other hand in the rural area the highest change of literacy rate is found during the same period. The gap/variation of literacy rate between urban and rural area is still high but it is slightly decreased.

Table 5.12 shows that the literacy rate by sex in rural and urban areas. It shows the variation of literacy rate between male and female in the rural and urban areas during the 2001 and 2011. In 2001, there was 71.52 percentage of male literacy in urban area, but about 48.08 percentage of female was literate in the same time whereas in rural areas, the literacy rate was farther below than urban for both males and females some 55.41 percentage among males and only 33.73% among females were literate in 2001 in rural area (see table 5.12) The changes in literacy rate is significantly marked in rural female population. Some 33.73% of rural female were literate in 2001, which went upto 56.63% in 2011 which slightly changed.

On the basis of above analysis it is pointed that the literacy rates among both males and females were higher in urban areas than rural areas and the rural and urban variation of literacy rate has reduced for both males and female over the year.

5.3.6. Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water is a fundamental human need and therefore, a basic right. From the health perspective, access to safe water and sanitation services is a preventive intervention to reduce the prevalence of water borne diseases and reduction in the number of deaths.

The source of water supply is varied between urban and rural area of the study region (see table 5.13).

Table 5.13: Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water

| Sources of Drinking Water | Rural Area | | Urban Area | |
|---------------------------|------------|---|------------|----|
| | HHs | % | HHs | % |
| Public Taps | 0 | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Private Taps | 0 | 0 | 52 | 12 |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| Handpump | 134 | 81.21 | 331 | 76 |
| Kuwa | 1 | 0.60 | 1 | 0.33 |
| Others | 30 | 18.18 | 38 | 8.7 |
| Total | 165 | 100 | 435 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

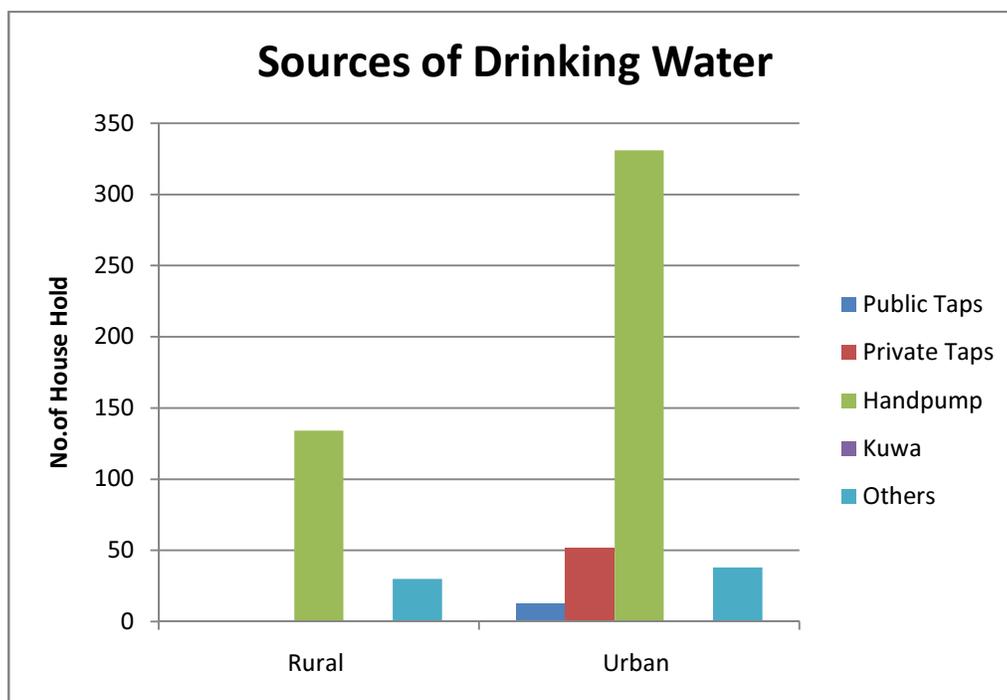


Figure 5.11

The table 5.13 & Figure 5.11 shows that 81.21% of rural households had access to hand pump as their sources for drinking water whereas in urban area 76% of household had similar access. The data indicate that the large proportion of rural and urban households are found depend on handpump and other sources for drinking water. Most of the households are using hand pump and other sources for drinking water which may be unhygienic and probably the source for a number of diseases.

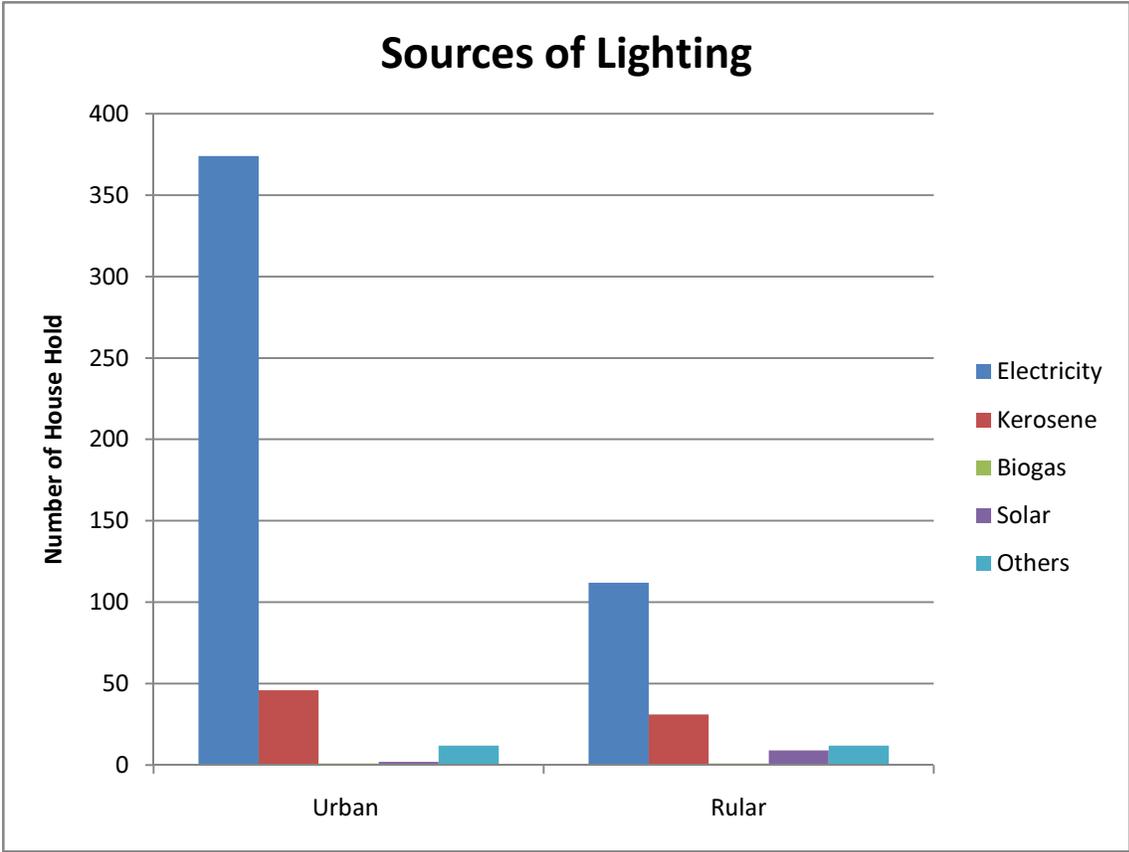
5.2.7. Source of Lighting

Table 5.14: Households by Source of Lighting

| Area HHs | Using source of Lighting |
|----------|--------------------------|
|----------|--------------------------|

| | | Electricity | Kerosene | Biogas | Solar | Other source |
|-------|-----|-------------|----------|--------|-------|--------------|
| Urban | 435 | 374 | 46 | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| | % | 85.9 | 10.57 | 0.22 | 0.45 | 2.75 |
| Rural | 165 | 112 | 31 | 1 | 9 | 12 |
| | % | 67.87 | 18.78 | 0.60 | 5.45 | 7.27 |
| Total | 600 | 486 | 77 | 2 | 11 | 24 |
| | % | 81 | 12.83 | 0.33 | 1.83 | 4 |

Source: Field Survey 2011



Figure

5.12

In the study area, out of 453 sampled households urban area, 85.9% households use electricity for lighting purpose and remaining households are using kerosene, biogas, solar, which are 10.57%, 0.22% and 0.45% respectively.

On the other hand, out of 165 sampled households in rural part of the study area, there are 67.87% household use electricity, 18.78% kerosene, 0.60% biogas and 5.45% solar are sources of lighting. (table 5.14)

Four major resource of lighting in study areas households are electricity kerosene, biogas and solar. Electricity is the main source of lighting. Where almost 81% of households are used likewise, kerosene 12.83%, biogas 0.33, solar 1.83% and other source 4% of households.

The data and figure above show that the resources of lighting in urban and rural household are not uniform. The fact that most of the rural and the urban households have electricity is due to the dominant role of source of lighting but the slidly % of rural households are less than urban households.

The use of kerosene, solar, biogas and other sources of lighting are comparatively higher in rural households than urban households in the study area.

5.2.8. Use of Cooking Fuel

Table 5.15: Households by Usual Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

| Types of Fuel | Urban Area | | Rural Area | | FWT | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------|------------|------|------|-------|
| | No. of households | % | NHHs | % | NHHs | % |
| Wood | 228 | 52.41 | 149 | 90.3 | 377 | 62.83 |
| Kerosene | 3 | 0.68 | 1 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.6 |
| LP gas | 161 | 37.01 | 3 | 1.8 | 107 | 17.8 |
| Cowdung | 1 | 0.229 | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.33 |
| Biogas | 36 | 8.27 | 10 | 6.06 | 46 | 7.6 |
| Electricity | 1 | 0.22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Others | 5 | 1.14 | 1 | 0.6 | 6 | 1 |
| | 435 | 100 | 165 | 100 | 600 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

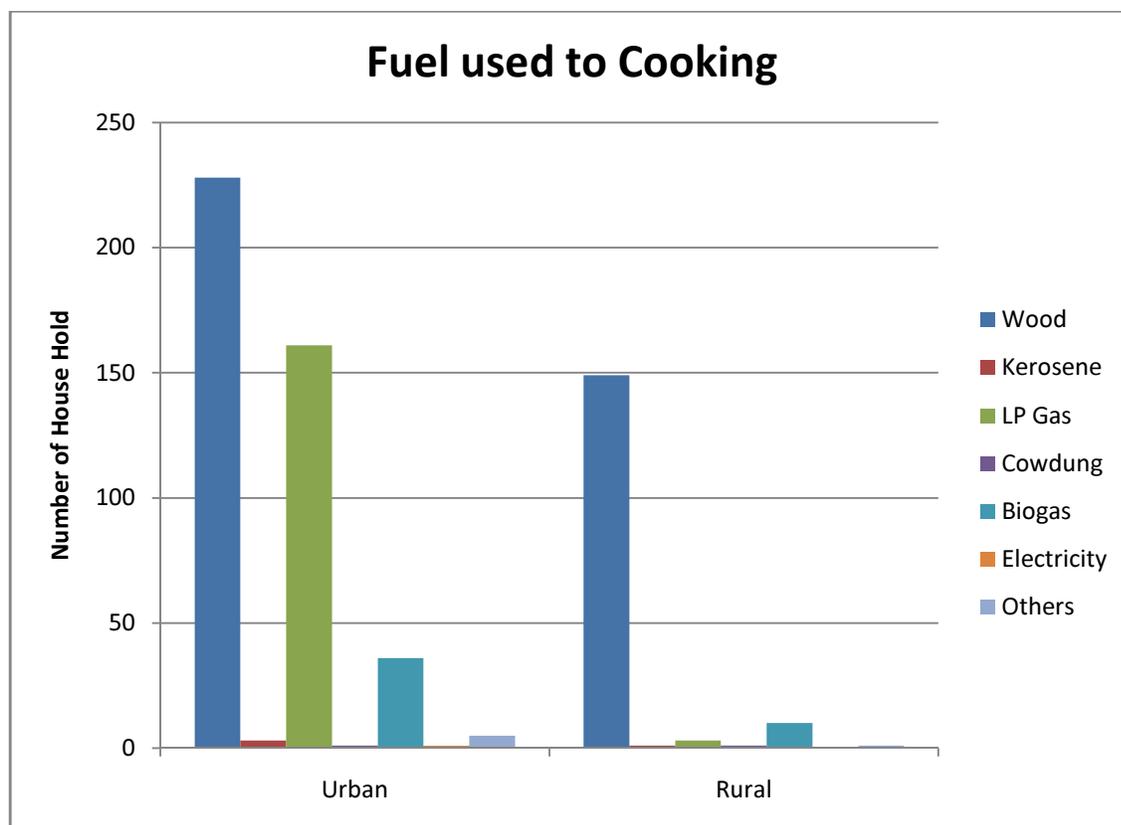


Figure 5.13

Table 5.15 & Figure 5.12 shows, the distribution of households of urban and rural by usual types of fuel used for cooking in the Far-Western Terai. Firewood/wood is the main source of fuel used for cooking in Far-Western Terai, where 62.83% households used. LP gas which is the second ranked source for 17.8% of households while bio-gas is the third ranked source for 7.6% of households.

The pattern of rural and urban households by usual type of fuel used for cooking is same but the percentages of households are slightly different.

5.2.9. Toilet Facilities

In recent years, the toilet facilities have become symbolic with socio-economic status and environmental aspect in urban area. Toilet facilities in a household are one of the indicators of a health sanitary situation and it is a must for all households. Nepal is poor in their household coverage of toilet facilities and the sanitary situation again is far from satisfactory (Subedi,2014)

Table 5.16: Households by Usually Toilet Facilities

| Description | Area | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|---|-------|---|-------|---|
| | Urban | | Rural | | FWT | |
| | No. of | % | No of | % | No.of | % |
| | | | | | | |

| | HHs | | HHs | | HHs | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| HHs with toilet facilities | 309 | 71.03 | 73 | 44.24 | 382 | 63.6 |
| HHs without toilet facilities | 126 | 28.9 | 92 | 55.75 | 218 | 36.3 |
| Total HHs | 435 | 100 | 165 | 100 | 600 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

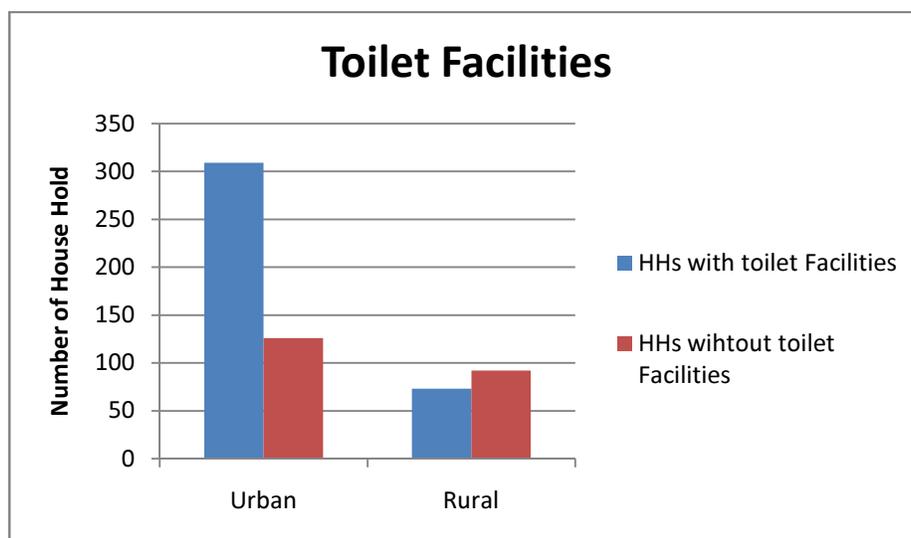


Figure 5.14

From table 5.16 & figure 5.13, it can be seen that there are different situations in urban and rural areas in their household coverage of toilet facilities. Of the 435 sampled households in urban area, 71.03% have a toilet facility and the remaining 28.9% have no toilet facilities (without toilet facilities). On the other hand, out of 165 sampled households of rural areas of Far-Western Terai, only 44.24% of households have toilet facilities and more than 55% of the households have no toilet facilities.

5.2.10. Other Facilities

Having various kinds of facilities are indicative of development. Generally, the following types of facilities are more common in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 5.17: Households by Using Other Facilities

| Description | HHs by Using Facilities | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|
| | Urban | | Rural | | FWT | |
| | HHs | % | HHs | % | HHs | % |
| Radio | 209 | 48.04 | 75 | 45.45 | 284 | 47.3 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-------|----|-------|-----|------|
| TV | 227 | 52.18 | 50 | 30.3 | 277 | 46.1 |
| Cable line | 131 | 30.11 | 9 | 5.45 | 140 | 23.3 |
| Computer | 42 | 9.6 | 2 | 1.4 | 44 | 7.3 |
| Internet | 15 | 3.4 | 1. | 0.4 | 16 | 2.6 |
| Telephone | 73 | 16.8 | 5 | 2.7 | 78 | 13 |
| HHs without facilities | 31 | 7.1 | 87 | 52.72 | 118 | 19.6 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

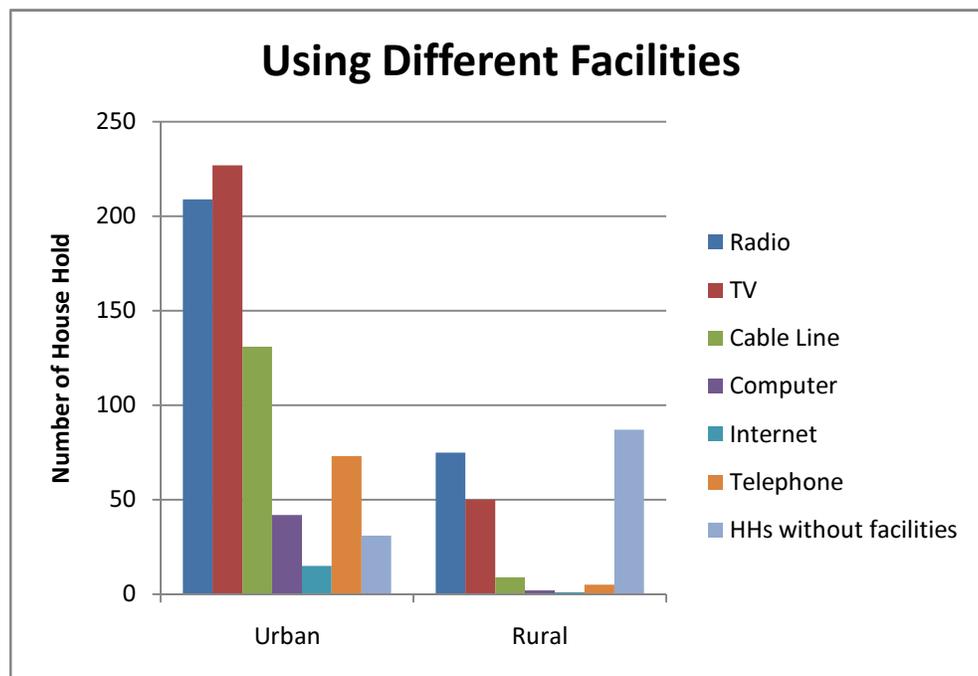


Figure 5.14

Table 5.17 & figure 5.14 shows, data of urban and rural households by available facilities in the household. Five facilities are listed and one point is reported to be without any of these facilities. The households in the study area can be seen to have access to different household facilities. 43.3% of them have access to the facility of Radio, 46.1% to Television, 23.3% to Cable line, 7.3% to Computer, 2.6% to Internet and 13% to Telephone.

There are slight differences between rural and urban areas by the availability of above mentioned facilities at the households. The percentage of Radio, T.V., Cable line, Computer, Internet and Telephone user households is higher in the urban area than in rural areas but the differences are not huge.

5.3. Economic Differences

5.3.1. Source of Income

Generally the economic activities in the urban area are higher than in the rural area. Also the active age group of the population is higher in the urban areas.

Table 5.18: Number of Households and Their Main Sources of Incomes

| Sources of incomes | Urban | | Rural | | FWT | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|
| | HHs | % | HHs | % | HHs | % |
| Agricultural and related | 293 | 67.35 | 134 | 81.2 | 427 | 71.2 |
| Non-agricultural and services | 142 | 32.65 | 31 | 18.76 | 173 | 28.8 |
| Total | 435 | 100 | 165 | 100 | 600 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

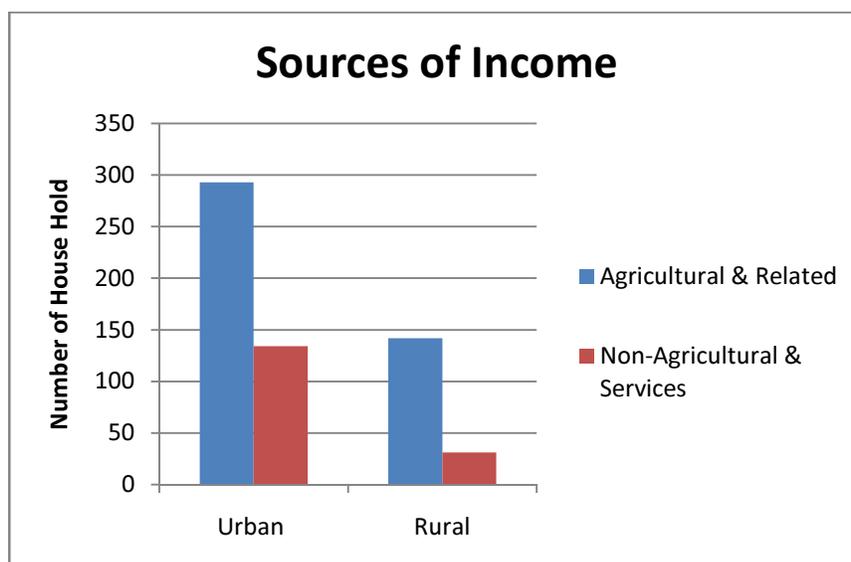


Figure 5.16

In the study area, 71.2 percent households can be seen to have adopted agricultural and related sources, while 28.8% have non-agricultural sources.

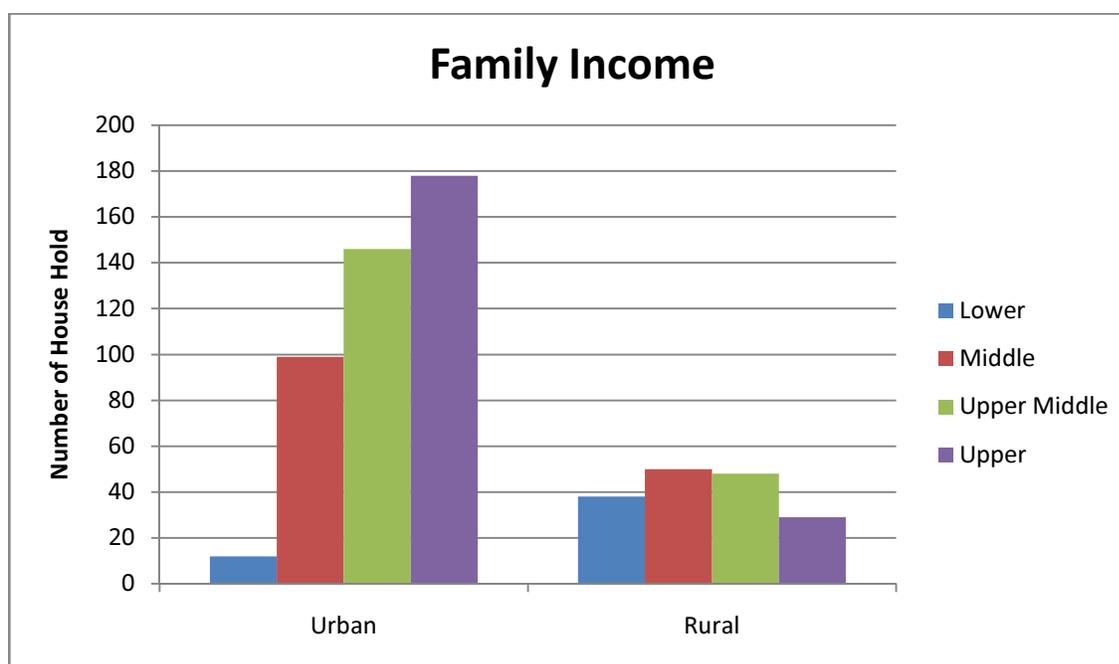
Agriculture is the main occupation of the local people in this area. The income sources of households in urban area are different from the rural areas (see table 5.18). In rural areas 81.2% of households have adopted agriculture and remaining 32.65% of households engaged in non-agricultural sectors. In rural areas, 81.2% of household engaged in agricultural and 18.76% of household in non-agriculture.

5.3.2. Family Income

Table 5.19: Family Income(per month in Nepalese Rupees)

| Income in Rupees | Urban | | Rural | | FWT | | Class |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------------|
| | HHs | % | HHs | % | HHs | % | |
| <5000 | 12 | 2.7 | 38 | 23.03 | 50 | 8.3 | Lower |
| 5001-10000 | 99 | 22.8 | 50 | 30.3 | 149 | 24.8 | Middle |
| 10001-20000 | 146 | 33.56 | 48 | 29.01 | 194 | 32.3 | Upper middle |
| >20000 | 178 | 40.9 | 29 | 17.57 | 207 | 34.5 | Upper |
| Total | 435 | 100 | 165 | 100 | 600 | 100 | |

Source: Field Survey 2011



Figure

5.17

From the above table it seems that urban households in the Far-Western Terai seem to be better off than the rural households. As may be seen from table... On the basis of monthly income distribution of the households they can be classified into four categories: below 5000 to above 20000 Nepalese rupees per month.

The household monthly income up to NC Rs. 5000 are put under lower income category, between Rs. 5001 to 10000 as middle, Rs. 10001 to 20000 as upper middle and Rs. 5001 and more as upper income households categories.

The above data presents a picture that more than 40% of households in upper class, 33.56% in upper middle class, 22.8% in middle class and remaining 2.7% in lower class in urban area.

In rural areas that situation is quite different from the urban areas. There are 30.3% of households in middle class, 29.01% in upper middle class, 23.03% in lower class and 17.57% in upper class in the rural areas.

The above data points to the fact that income of rural household is lower than that of urban households.

5.3.3. Economically Active Population

Urban and rural active population shows difference. The majority of children of the age group below 15 years attends schools, it seems economically inactive population. On the other hand, population of above 60 years of age have also been considered unproductive. So generally the children and aged population (0-14 years of age and 60 years and above) are not economically active.

According to the sampled household population, the economic activity rate is different between rural and urban areas. (see table 5.20)

Table 5.20: Economic Activity Rate by Urban and Rural Population

| | Total | | | Economically Active Population | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total Popn | Male Popn | Female Popn | Total Popn | Male Popn | Female Popn |
| FWT % | 2998 | 1535 | 1463 | 1870 62.37 | 972 63.32 | 898 61.38 |
| Urban % | 2152 | 1094 | 1058 | 1403 65.19 | 719 65.72 | 684 64 |
| Rural % | 846 | 441 | 405 | 467 55.20 | 253 57.3 | 214 52.8 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

* *Economically active population = 15 to 59 year age group population.*

The table shows that the economic activity rate in urban areas is higher than in the rural areas for males as well as females. The total economic activity rate for urban areas is 65.19% compared to 55.20% for rural areas. The total economic activity rate of the study area is 62.37% which is less than urban areas and greater than rural areas.

5.4. Rural Transformation and Emerging Urban Centre

Now-a-days the rural areas of Far-Western region especially Terai, Kailali and Kanchanpur are moving towards urban. Due to the high migration from Himalayan and hilly region to Terai

region, the most of the places in Terai are forming small or big towns. Mostly people are in-migrating towards the sides of east-west highway for the business purposes. Along with the sides of highways suburbs are also changing into urban. Formation of towns basically depends on, distribution of population, facility of transportation and geographical condition.

The development of city centres or towns are determined on the basis of demands of objects and services. As population increases, so their demands and supply of stocks and services increases due to which the particular area moves towards urbanization. The main functions of city centre or towns are to provide necessary materials and services to the people dwelling around the area. For various purposes like business, employment and selling or buying things people come to the town and which increase the economic activities in the city.

Transportation facility is the crucial factor for the development of towns due to that facility, people come to the town and involve in any kinds of economic activity which develops the status of the city. The main area of Kailali and Kanchanpur, which are moving towards urbanization are listed in the following table.

Among all these places Attriya, Malakhieti, Chumala, Masuriya, Lamki, Suda, Daijee and Gulariya are linked with highway or 90 percent places are linked with highway. Joshipur, Sadapani, Phualbari, Balawri and Dodhara are on the south of highway which are linked with roads/sub-roads. Slowly gradually population is increasing in those areas. Along with population growth, physical infrastructure and other facilities are also increasing for the same reason these places are turning to urban.

The context of Nepal to form a Municipality 20 thousand people should reside in that area but in these areas of Terai approximately 12 V.D.Cs have more than 20 thousands population and other VDCs are also meeting those criteria, which can be shown in the following table.

**Table 5.21. Rural Transformation and Emerging Urban Centres
in Far-Western Terai**

| S.No. | Places | VDC | VDC Population 2011 | Road linkage | Telephone | Electricity | Banks |
|-------|---------|------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | Attriya | Gata | 19329 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2 | Malakheti | Malakheti | 23814 | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| 3 | Chaumala | Chaumala | 27586 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 4 | Joshiपुर | Joshiपुर | 22560 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 5 | Masuriya | Masuriya | 22017 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 6 | Lamki | Baliya | 41461 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 7 | Phulbari | Bhajani | 20508 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 8 | Sadapani | Sadapani | 24892 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 9 | Suda | Suda | 21998 | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| 10 | Balawri | Sreepur | 21387 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 11 | Daijee | Daijee | 27481 | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| 12 | Jhalari | Jhalari | 24347 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 13 | Gulariya | Krishnapur | 36706 | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| 14 | Dododhara | Dododhara | 19829 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Source: CBS, 2011 and Field Observation 2012.

Some Emerging Urban Areas of Far-Western Terai

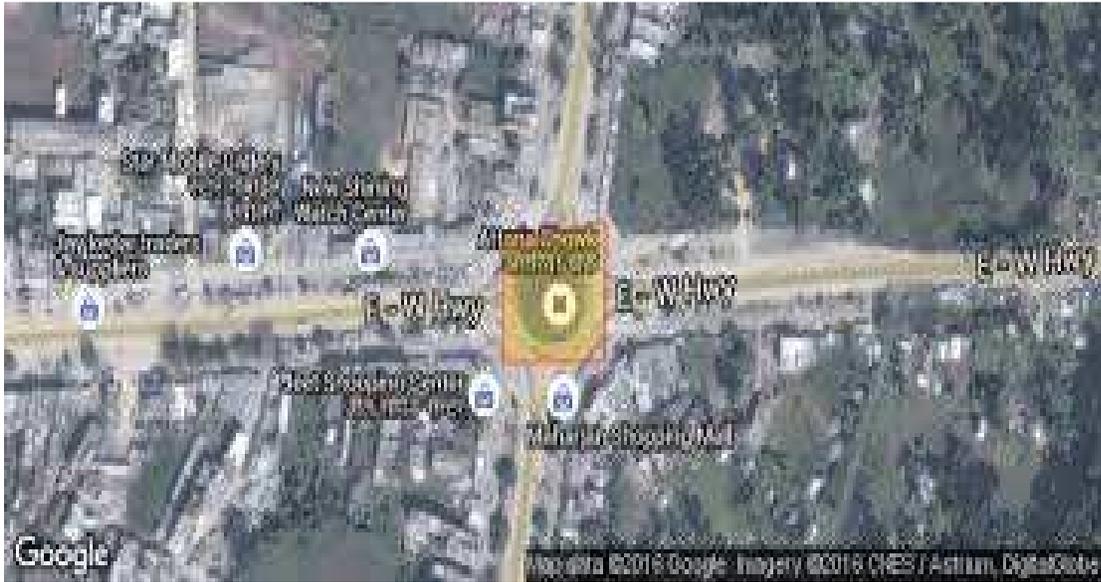


Photo: Laxman Bohara

Belauri Market (Photo Plate No. 5.1)



Attariya Market (Photo Plate No. 5.2)



Attarai Market (Google Map) (Photo Plate No. 5.3)



Lamki Market (Photo Plate No. 5.4)