A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF RURAL HOUSING CONDITION IN NANDURBAR DISTRICT

U. V. Nile   S. S. Bhavsar

Abstract

The housing is one of the basic needs of every individual, the family and community in general. It reflects the cultural, social and economic value of a society, as it is the best physical and historical evidence of civilization in a country. The house is an individuals reflection of social prestige and status. A suitable house is one of those basic needs of human life without which one cannot perceive of a life worth living. It influences ones physical health and mental efficiency, therefore, future skill and productivity which ultimately determines individuals socio-economic status. Prior to independence or even up to two decades later, the houses of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes were in bad shape, and size. They were made of mud walls and thatched roof which they could not renovate annually due to lack of financial resources. They used to keep their pigs and other animals, in the corners of the same house. But as the process of development has brought economic prosperity, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people have started investing a lot of money in improving their housing size and condition. In general the villagers are gradually transforming their mud thatched houses into mud-tile, bricks-tile and ultimately into reinforced.

Keywords: Rural area, Housing condition, House Ownership, Residential Houses.

Introdution:-

The family and the household are the most fundamental socioeconomic institutions in human society. The most basic demographic characteristic of a household is the number of member's living together. Although the determination of membership is not always straightforward, in particular regarding visitors and members who   are temporarily absent, these considerations are of minor significance for our purposes. Members who usually reside in the household are included even if they are temporarily absent at the time of the survey, and temporary visitors are excluded.

Housing is defined as "the process of providing a large number of residential buildings on a permanent basis with adequate physical infrastructure and social services in planned, decent, safe, and sanitary neighbourhoods to meet the basic and special needs of the population" (Kuroshi and Bala, 2005).

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category of households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

Rural areas in Nandurbar as a settlement with population less than 20,000 where majority of the people are engaged in primary activities like farming, fishing, mining, lumbering etc. where the per capital income is significantly lower than the national average and where the population lacks basic social amenities like good drinking water, electricity etc. Rural housing is characterized by poor quality of building, poor construction methods and materials, poor planning and design principles.

Sharma (1996) analyzed the problems and perspectives of rural housing in India. According to him poverty, low income, population growth, land of modernization, changes in life style and environmental factors are the major reasons for houselessness and low quality houses in the rural

areas. Dhruvakumar and Choudhary (2008) analyzed the housing shortage in India and the limitations of IAY (Indira Aawas Yogna)scheme in solving the housing problem.

Objectives

   *To analyze the composition of rural housing condition.

   *To find out the distributional pattern of rural housing condition.

   *To study the factors affecting on housing condition.

Study Area:

   Astronomically Nandurbar district extends between 210 0' to 220 03' north latitude and 73047' to 74047' east longitude. Nandurbar district lies in the north western part of Maharashtra. Nandurbar district was created with bifurcation of Dhule district on 1st July, 1998. The region is bounded by Dhule district on east and south. While on the west by Surat district of Gujrat state and on the north by Badwani and Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh. The Nandurbar district with a geographical area of 5034.23 sq.km. has an amorphous shape. According to 2011 census Nandurbar district accommodates 16, 48,295 people with 69.28 percent of scheduled tribe population, which ranks first in the state with 39 tribal groups being accommodated in various tahasils of the region. According to census 2011 proportion of urban population is very low with 16.71 percent of total population in the district and 83.29 percent of the total is living in rural areas. Decadal population growth rate in the region has been 25.66 percent with annual growth rate of 2.21 percent.

LOCATION OF NANDURBAR DISTRICT IN INDIA
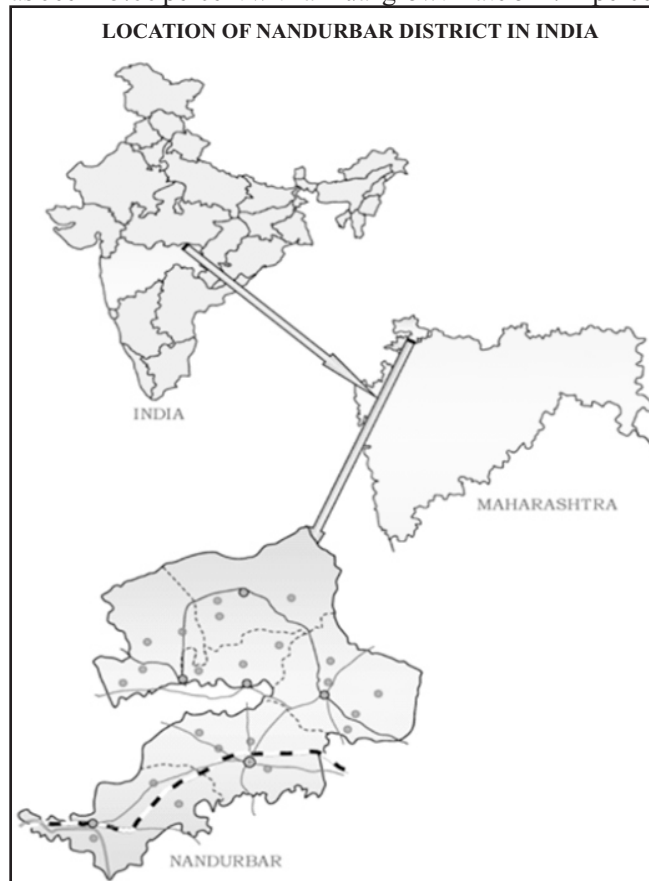
Data Base And Methodoogy:

The study is based upon the secondary data as well as the primary data through village and household questionnaire designed for the purpose. The geographical study for a specific 22 villages is selected as Sample villages have been selected by stratified area sampling method and for household respondent's random sampling methods. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique.

Table No. 1.1
Nandurbar District: Composition of House Types

S. No.	Sample Villages	House types (per cent)		
		Kuchha	Mixed	Pucca
1.	Amalpada	36.80	52.70	10.50
2.	Ambabari	55.50	37.00	7.50
3.	Chakle	27.00	47.00	26.00
4.	Dhanora	32.30	45.00	22.70
5.	Jugani	75.00	25.00	00.00
6.	Kataskhai	88.00	12.00	00.00
7.	Khuntagavan	87.00	13.00	00.00
8.	Khushgavan	85.00	15.00	00.00
9.	Kukawal	15.50	25.50	59.00
10.	Lakhapur	50.00	30.00	20.00
11.	Mahukhadi	56.00	35.50	8.50
12.	Maloni	16.00	42.00	42.00
13.	Manmodya	51.00	43.00	6.00
14.	Mhasawad	23.50	34.00	42.50
15.	Mundalwad	51.90	29.10	19.00
16.	Nimboni B.K.	37.50	50.50	12.00
17.	Patonda	23.50	28.00	48.50
18.	Payarvihir	69.00	31.00	00.00
19.	Pimpale	34.50	52.50	13.00
20.	Rozave plot	25.00	75.00	00.00
21.	Shehi	41.00	49.00	10.00
22.	Tembhe B.K.	25.00	50.00	25.00
Total Region		40.65	38.15	21.20

Source : Based on Household Questionnaire.

Table no. 1.1 clearly shows that the composition of the house types in the region. About 40.65 per cent houses are Kuchha followed by mixed houses and Pucca Houses with 38.15 and 21.2 per cent respectively. The proportion of house types varies from one village to the other village.

Among the sample villages maximum Kuchha houses existed in Kataskhai sample village with 88.0 per cent followed by Khuntagavan, Khushgavan, Jugani, Payarvihir, Mahukhadi, Ambabari, Mundalwad and Manmodya with 87.0, 85.0, 75.0, 69.0, 56.0, 55.0, 51.9 and 51.0 per cent respectively. These villages are well known for the dominant proportion of tribal people and are socially and economically backward. Kataskhai, Khuntagavan, Khushgavan and Jugani sample villages are located in Satpura mountain ranges and are surrounded by dense forest. In these villages vegetative material readily available has been widely used in the house construction. As a result the proportion of Kuchha houses in these villages is very high.

In the region 38.15 per cent houses are of mixed type and most of these are concentrated in Rozave plot 75.00 per cent. Followed by Amalpada, Pimpale, Nimboni, B.K. Tembhe B.K., Shehi, Chakle and Dhanora with 52.70, 52.50, 50.50, 50.00, 49.00, 47.00 and 45.00 per cent respectively.

Only 21.2 per cent houses are Pucca house in the region. Table no 1.1 clearly shows the wide variations in Pucca houses among the sample villages. Kukawal sample village ranks first in reference to Pucca houses with 59.0 per cent, followed by patonda, Mhasawad, Maloni, Chakle, Tembhe, B.K. and Dhanora with 48.5, 42.5, 42.0, 26.0, 25.0 and 22.7 per cent respectively. Kukalwal, Patonda, Mhasawad and Maloni are the well connected with metalled road and are also known for agricultural prosperity as has been observed during the field work. Beside that all these villages are economically developed.

Size Of The Residential House

Table no. 1.2 clearly shows that there is a wide variation in built-up area. In the field investigation there is not even a single respondent having below 200 sq. feet built up area. In the study region the proportion of built up area 201-300, 301-400, 401-500, 501-600, 601-700 and above 700 sq. feet varies with 3.56, 11.32, 22.85, 25.57, 20.54 and 16.14 per cent respectively.

201-300 sq. feet built-up area is of small size. Its highest proportion has been recorded in Patonda sample village with 14.76 per cent followed by Payarvihir Ambabari, Mahukhadi, Mundalwad and Chakle with 7.69, 7.4, 6.25, 5.88 and 5.26 per cent respectively. While 6 sample villages have the minimum proportion of 201 to 300 sq. feet built up area ranging from 2.77 to 5.00 per cent and remaining 8 sample villages the proportion is 0.0 per cent. Deenheen and Atyadhik Nirdhan income groups houses are very small in size as much like 201-300 sq. feet.

301 to 400 sq. feet built up area is found almost in all villages except Khuntagavan. The highest proportion has been recorded by Jugani with 30.0 per cent followed by Payarvihir, Kataskhai, Mahukhadi, Mundalwad, Lakhapur and Shehi with 23.07, 22.22, 18.75, 19.64, 15.0 and 14.28 per cent respectively. In remaining 14 sample villages the proportion is ranging from 4.76 to 12.50 per cent.

Table No. 1.2
Nandurbar District : Composition of Residential Houses

S. No.	Sample Villages	Residential Houses (Built -up in sq. feet)						
		00 - 200	201 - 300	301 - 400	401 - 500	501 - 600	601 - 700	Above 700
1.	Amalpada	0.0	0.0	10.52	36.85	26.31	15.80	10.52
2.	Ambabari	0.0	7.40	7.40	29.60	22.22	18.57	14.8
3.	Chakle	0.0	5.26	5.26	36.80	26.35	10.52	15.81
4.	Dhanora	0.0	3.92	5.88	29.41	29.41	15.68	15.50
5.	Jugani	0.0	5.0	30.0	25.00	10.0	20.0	10.0
6.	Kataskhai	0.0	0.0	22.22	22.22	33.33	11.44	11.11
7.	Khuntagavan	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.33	33.55	22.00	11.12
8.	Khushgavan	0.0	0.0	11.11	22.22	33.33	22.22	11.12
9.	Kukawal	0.0	0.0	5.28	21.05	21.05	26.31	26.31
10.	Lakhapur	0.0	5.0	15.0	25.00	15.0	20.0	20.0
11.	Mahukhadi	0.0	6.25	18.75	31.25	18.75	12.50	12.75
12.	Maloni	0.0	0.0	10.53	10.53	21.15	31.57	26.21
13.	Manmodya	0.0	4.76	14.28	28.57	28.57	14.28	9.52
14.	Mhasawad	0.0	2.77	8.33	15.27	27.27	24.99	20.83
15.	Mundalwad	0.0	5.88	17.64	23.52	23.52	17.64	11.76
16.	Nimboni B.K.	0.0	6.25	12.50	25.00	25.0	18.75	12.50
17.	Patonda	0.0	14.76	4.76	9.52	23.80	28.57	18.59
18.	Payarvihir	0.0	7.72	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	0.00
19.	Pimpale	0.0	4.34	12.5	17.39	30.43	21.73	13.04
20.	Rozave plot	0.0	0.0	14.28	18.75	31.25	25.00	12.5
21.	Shehi	0.0	0.0	13.04	19.04	28.57	23.80	14.31
22.	Tembhe B.K.	0.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	30.00	20.00	20.0
	Total region	0.0	3.56	11.32	22.85	25.57	20.54	16.16

Source : Based on Household Questionnaire.

401 to 500 sq. feet built up area is a standard size of middle class people. The highest proportion of this size has been recorded in Amalpada with 36.85 per cent followed by Chakle, Khuntagavan, Mahukhadi, Ambabari, Dhanora and Manmodya with 36.8, 33.33, 31.25, 29.60, 29.41 and 28.57 per cent respectively. 501 to 600 sq. feet built up area is preferred by upper middle class people. About 25.57 per cent respondents have residential built up area of 501 to 600 sq feet. The highest proportion of this category is found in Khuntagavan with 33.55 per cent followed by Khushgavan, Kataskhai Rozave Plot. Pimpale, Tembhe B.K., Dhanora Shehi, Mhasawad and Chakle sample villages with 33.33, 33.0, 31.25, 30.43, 30.0, 29.41, 28.57, 27.27 and 26.35 per cent respectively. In remaining 10 villages built up area is found 10.0 to 23.8 per cent respectively.

According to available data and field observations most of the small farmers have built up their houses up to 601-700 sq feet. The highest proportion of this category is found in Maloni with 31.57 per cent followed by Patonda, Kukawal, Rozave plot, Mhasawad, Shehi, Payarvihir and Khushgavan with

28.57, 26.31, 25.0, 24.99, 23.8, 23.07, and 22.22 per cent respectively. In remaining 13 villages this proportion varies from 12.5 to 22.0 per cent. The lowest proportion has been recorded in Dhanora with 10.52 per cent.

Due to the availability of land, economic status and need of the growing family, people built large size houses. In the study region above 700 sq feet is the large scale built up area. The highest proportion of this type of houses is found in Kukawal sample village 26.31 per cent, followed by Maloni, Mhasawad, Tembhe B.K., Patonda, Chakle, Amalpada and Dhanora sample villages with 26.21, 20.83, 20.00, 18.59, 15.8, 15.42 and 15.5 per cent respectively.

Conclusion

This study revealed that housing conditions play a vital role in healthy living and life sustainability. Among the notable findings of this study is the fact that there is a relationship between housing condition and the health of the residents, Due to the increasing facilities easy availability and Increasing awareness about the health and sufficient production of food grains the tribal household size is big in concerned villages in Nandurbar district. Therefore it is clear and evident from the discussion that household size, socio-economy and quality of life are significantly related, higher household size has hampered the social and economic development of the study area which have ultimately affected the quality of life of an individual. Eradication of poverty and provision of the basic minimum services are integral to the strategy directed at improving the quality of life.

The study underscores this fact as study region is surely moving towards smaller household size. Understandably, this change is not spatially uniform with different village with their varied social and economic institutions responding differently to this process which however appears to be unfolding irrespective of geographical differences. Only the pace and magnitude of this decline in household size varies from village to village and tahesil to tahesil.

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*Dr. Uttam V. Nile   **** Bhavsar Sandip S.**
Department of Geography   Department of Geography
P.S.G.V.P. Mandal's A.S.C. College Shahada   P.S.G.V.P. Mandal's A.S.C. College Shahada