International Journal of Geography, Geology and Environment

P-ISSN: 2706-7483
E-ISSN: 2706-7491
www.geojournal.net
IJGGE 2024; 6(1): 162-166
Received: 13-10-2023
Accepted: 16-11-2023

Dr. Sandip S Bhavsar
Department of Geography, GT Patil Arts, Science & Commerce's Collage, Nandurbar, Nandurbar, Maharashtra, India

Dr. Uttam V Nile
Department of Geography, PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science & Commerce's Collage Shahada, Nandurbar, Maharashtra, India

Dr. Rupesh R Deore
Department of Geography, Shri. Vitthalrao Shankarrao Naik Arts, Commerce and Science College, Raver, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India

LM Valvi
Professor, Department of Geography, Shri. Vitthalrao Shankarrao Naik Arts, Commerce and Science College, Raver, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Sandip S Bhavsar
Department of Geography, GT Patil Arts, Science & Commerce's Collage, Nandurbar, Nandurbar, Maharashtra, India

Scenario of tribal household distribution and residential household size in Dhule district Maharashtra

Sandip S Bhavsar, Uttam V Nile, Rupesh R Deore and LM Valvi

DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.22271/27067483.2024.v6.i1c.215

Abstract
House is the basic need of the human being, it can be a hut or a multistory building, or a bungalow with number of amenities. Number of materials is used to build up a house. It depends on the economic condition of the people. Type of the construction material used in the house, built-up area, number of rooms, and persons living in houses are the main indicators used to measure the living conditions of the residential houses in the study region. Household structure plays an important role in the economic and social well-being of families and individuals. The number and characteristics of household members affect the types of relationships and the pool of economic resources available within the household. This research explores the trend and spatial pattern in the Residential household size in Dhule district using village-level data.

Keywords: Tribal household, distributional pattern, household size, household growth, enumeration, demographic pattern

Introduction
A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. In the important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

A household is usually defined as a group of persons (Or one person) who make common provision for food, shelter, and other essentials for living, but practices vary significantly among countries. As a consequence, measures of household size and composition obtained from censuses or other sources in different countries are sometimes not directly comparable.

Changes in household size are clear reflections of changes in living arrangements as well as in household composition. However, aggregate demographic statistics generally must substantial changes in the size and number of households. As in most indicators of demographic, economic, and social changes, household changes are neither uniform in their social and spatial content. The family and the household are the most fundamental socioeconomic institutions in human society.

The issue of changes of household size and composition in developing world is attracting scholarly attention only in recent years due largely to significant demographic changes of declining fertility, mortality, and urbanization in most countries and due to sociological changes towards smaller households. Such changes have been quite widespread in economically developed countries. The decline in fertility explains part of this change. The average household has fewer parents, fewer siblings, fewer grandchildren, and fewer other relatives of the household head. The social sciences, including sociology, economics and anthropology, have a long tradition of scholarly contribution on issues pertaining to families and households and there are extensive corresponding literatures.

Ringen (1991) [8] explained various aspects of standard of living and per capita income and the income also affects on household size. Aiyappan (1972) [1] analyzed households changes in family size from 1871 to 1961 in Kerala, particularly drawing interesting conclusions on the basis of data contained in the 1891 census report. Studies of developing countries have focused on several socio-cultural as well as socioeconomic factors associated with fertility and household size. Dreze and Srinivasan (1997) [4] observe on India's National Sample Survey data that poverty indices for different household types are quite sensitive to the level of economies of scale.

Objective

- To identify the decadal growth of tribal household.
- To find out the distributional pattern of tribal Residential household size.
- To study the factors affecting on Residential household size.

Study area

Dhule district is located in the north-western part of the Maharashtra State. It extends between $20^0$38' to $21^0$38' N latitude and $74^0$52' to $75^0$11' East longitude. Dhule district covers an area of 8063.11 sq. km. According to the 2011 census, Dhule district has a total of 678 inhibited villages and 20, 50, 862 people are residing within the district.

In Dhule district, there are 31.56% population is scheduled tribe. On the other hand at the tehsil level wide variation too are found in the Dhule region. Sakri tehsil ranks first with 53.34% tribal population followed by Shirpur, Shindkeda, and Dhule, tehsils, with 48.05, 24.55 and 13.94% respectively.

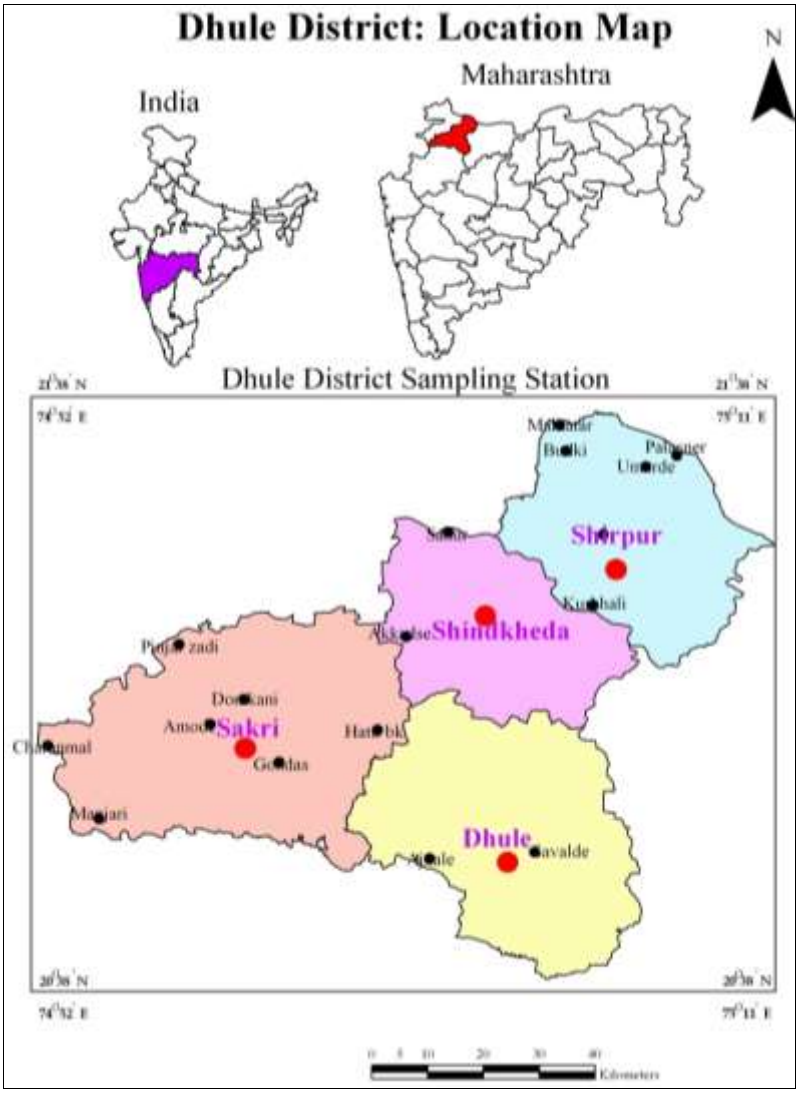

Fig 1: Dhule district: Location map

Data base and methodology

The study is based upon the secondary census data as well as the primary data through village and household questionnaire designed for the purpose. The geographical study of over 30 years i.e. from 1981 to 2011 has been analyzed for concentration of tribal household distribution. For detailed study of tribal Residential household size a specific 17 tribal villages are selected as sample villages by area sampling method. There are dominant tribal village. 324 household are selected as respondent. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique.

Discussions

Table 1 clearly reveals that, in last three decades the tribal Households have substantially increased. During 1981-2011

the region's changing tribal household growth was 100.07 percent. In Shirpur tehsil there was highest tribal household with 125.81 percent followed by Sakri, Dhule and Sindkheda tehsil with 105.83, 102.78 and 64.95% respectively.

Table 1: Dhule District, changing tribal households (1981 to 2011)

Sr. No	Sample Villages	1981 No. of Household	2011 No. of Household	% of Growth Rate in HH (1981-2011)
1.	Ajnale	136	274	101.47
2.	Akkadse	97	169	74.22
3.	Amode	93	186	100.00
4.	Budki	350	956	170.22
5.	Charanmal	187	494	164.17
6.	Domkani	156	381	144.23
7.	Godas	60	170	183.33
8.	HattiBk	44	119	170.45
9.	Kurkhadi	213	321	50.70
10.	Malkatar	171	482	181.87
11.	Manjari	294	717	143.87
12.	Palasner	510	822	61.17
13.	PinjarZadi	231	425	83.55
14.	Sahur	82	157	91.46
15.	Sevalde	85	162	90.58
16.	Umarda	216	539	149.53
17.	Varzadi	192	592	208.33
Dhule		81833	165945	102.78
Sakri		46129	94950	105.83
Sindkheda		40317	66504	64.95
Shirpur		36081	81475	125.81
Dhule District		204360	408874	100.07

***Source*:** Based on Village questionnaire & District Census Handbooks, 1981-2011, Dhule (M.S.)

In 1981 to 2011 there is found a variations in the tribal household's growth in sample villages. Among the sample villages of the region, the highest tribal household growth was found in Varzadi village with 208.33 percent followed by Godas, Malkater, HattiBk, Budki, and Charanmal with 183.33, 181.87, 170.45, 170.22, and 164.17% respectively. In this period the lowest tribal household growth observed in Kurkhadi sample village with 50.70% followed by Palasner, Akkadse, PinjarZadi, Sevalde, and Sahur with 61.17, 74.22, 83.55, 90.58 and 91.46% respectively. While in five sample villages, the growth rate of tribal households was from 100.00% to 149.53%. The study region there is found a close relationship of high tribal concentration. While the mean size of households has decreased across regions, inter-regional variations in the average size are still staggering. The Hilly and mountainous regions continue with much higher household sizes on the study regions.

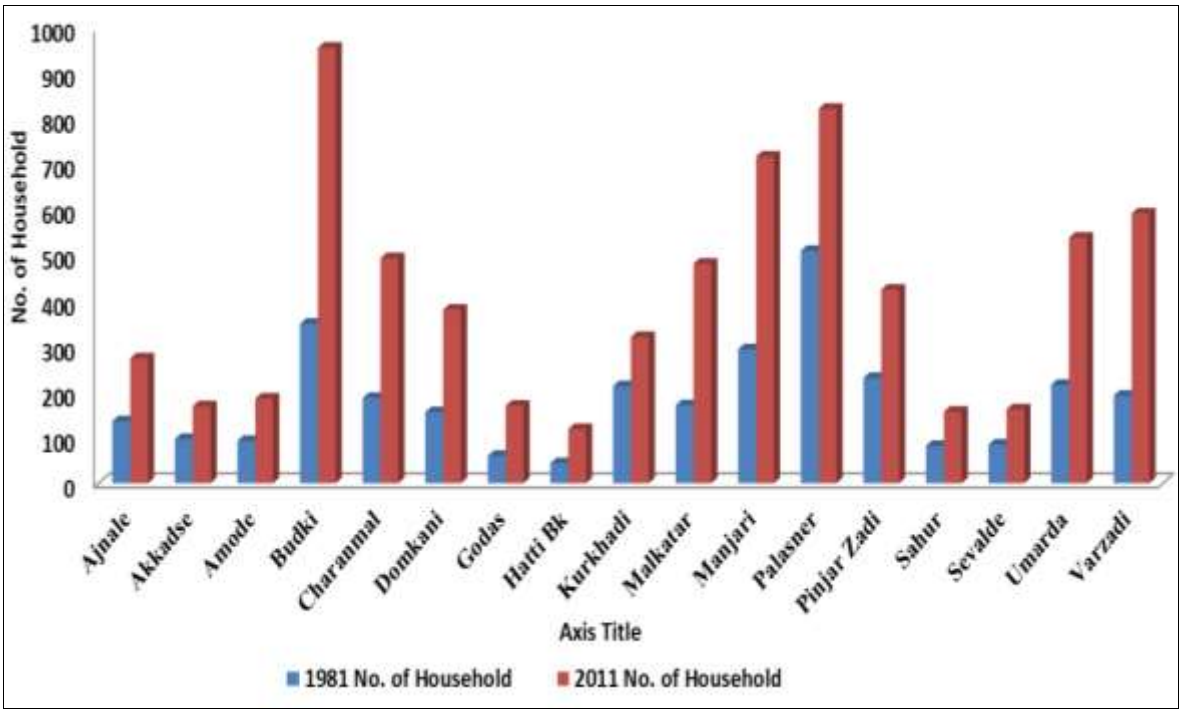

Fig 1: Dhule District, changing tribal households (1981 to 2011)

A suitable house is one of the 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. The process of development has brought economic prosperity; scheduled tribes people have started investing a lot of money in improving their housing size and condition.

Though almost 98.19% of the total households have their own house but variations in their built-up area has been recorded. Proportion of large houses has increased. It has found that people of the sample villages have start investing to improve their houses in size and facilities. Many respondents have converted their Kuccha house to Pucca as well as have constructed additional rooms. Facilities in the house like latrine, bathroom, electricity connection, and water has also increased over a period of time.

In the study region Table no.1.2 and fig. no.1.2 show that the composition or Residential houses considering the size and built-up area, houses are classified into nine categories i.e. categories Ist (Less Than 300), categories IInd (301-400), categories IIIrd (401-500), categories IVth (501-600), categories Vth (601-700), categories VIth (701-800). Categories VIIth (801-900), categories VIIIth (901-1000) and categories IXth (over 1001 sq. feet) and their proportion are Varies with 48.16, 11.04, 14.42, 07.36, 01.53, 04.91, 03.99, 01.23 and 07.36% respectively. The proportion of categories Ist built-up area house is 48.16 percent in the study region. In this group highest proportion has been recorded in HattiBk sample village with 90.90 percent followed by Sevalde, Domkani, Ajnale, Godas, Palasner and Malkatar with 78.95, 75.00, 72.73, 71.43, 63.64, and 61.12% respectively.

Table 2: Dhule District, the composition of residential houses

S. No.	Sample Villages	Residential Houses (Built-up in sq. feet) Categories								
		1st (00-300)	2nd (301-400)	3^{ed} (401-500)	4th (501-600)	5th (601-700)	6th (701-800)	7th (801-900)	8th (901-1000)	9th (1001-Above)
1.	Ajnale	72.73	18.18	09.09	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
2.	Akkadse	33.34	16.67	11.11	16.67	00.00	05.55	11.11	00.00	05.55
3.	Amode	33.33	05.56	44.44	16.60	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
4.	Budki	35.49	12.90	09.68	12.97	00.00	12.90	06.45	00.00	09.68
5.	Charanmal	00.00	00.00	22.22	00.00	00.00	22.22	11.00	00.00	44.45
6.	Domkani	75.00	06.25	12.50	00.00	06.25	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
7.	Godas	71.43	07.14	21.43	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
8.	HattiBk	90.90	09.10	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
9.	Kurkhadi	37.50	12.50	06.25	12.50	12.50	00.00	12.61	00.00	06.25
10.	Malkatar	61.12	00.00	22.23	05.55	05.50	00.00	05.55	00.00	00.00
11.	Manjari	30.77	07.69	23.08	15.38	00.00	11.54	03.85	00.00	07.69
12.	Palasner	63.64	12.12	06.26	03.03	00.00	03.03	03.10	00.00	09.10
13.	PinjarZadi	55.56	05.56	05.56	11.09	05.60	00.00	00.00	05.55	11.10
14.	Sahur	27.78	33.33	27.78	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	11.11	00.00
15.	Sevalde	78.95	15.79	05.26	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
16.	Umarda	34.89	17.39	13.04	08.70	00.00	13.04	00.00	04.35	08.70
17.	Varzadi	55.55	05.56	05.56	11.13	00.00	00.00	11.04	00.00	11.11
Total region		48.16	11.04	14.42	07.36	01.53	04.91	03.99	01.23	07.36

***Source*:** Based on Household Questionnaire.

.

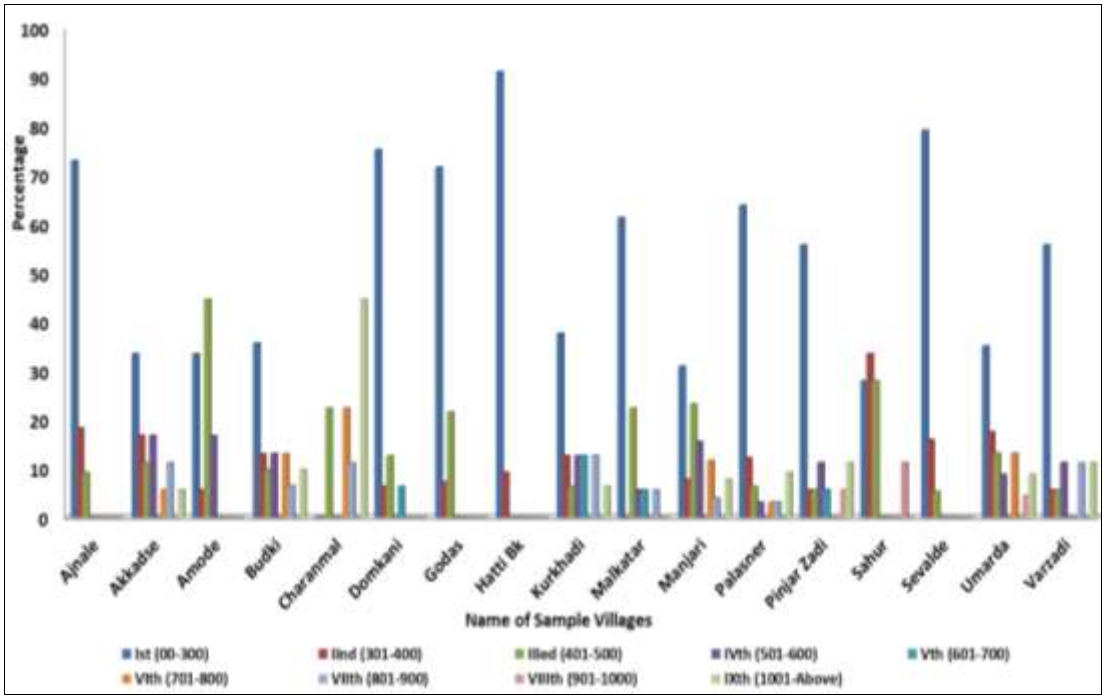

Fig 2: Dhule District, composition of residential houses

Charanmal sample villages recorded zero percent in houses group with 300 sq. feet built-up area, while in 09 villages the proportion of categories 1st built-up area varies from 27.78 to 55.56 percent categories IInd built-up area is found almost the highest proportion has been recorded by Sahur with 33.33 percent followed by Ajnale, Umarda, Akkadse, and Sevalde with 18.18, 17.39, 16.67 and 15.79% respectively. In remaining 10 sample villages the proportion is ranging from 05.56 to 12.90%. Charnmal and Malkatar sample villages recorded zero percent in houses with categories IInd built-up area.

Categories IIIrd built-up area is a standard size of middle class people. The highest proportion of this size has been recorded in Amode with 44.44% followed by Sahur, Manjari, Malkatar, Charanmal, and Godas with 27.78, 23.08, 22.23, 22.22 and 21.43% respectively. In remaining 10 sample villages the proportion is ranging from 05.26 to 13.04%.

About 07.36 percent respondents have categories IVth built-up area is preferred by upper middle class people. The highest proportion of this category is found in Akkadse with 16.67 percent followed by Amode, Manjari, Budki, Kurkhadi, and varzadi sample villages with 16.60, 15.38, 12.97, 12.50 and 11.13% respectively. In remaining 04 villages built-up area is found 03.03 to 11.09% respectively. Seven sample villages recorded zero percent in houses with categories IVth built-up area.

According to available data and field observations most of the small farmers have built-up their houses up to categories Vth. In this group are only Kurkhadi (12.50%), Domkani (06.25%), PinjarZadi (05.60%) and Malkatar (05.50%) sample village's household size.

Categories VIth this category is six sample villages available built-up area. Categories VIIth this category is eight sample villages and category VIIIth is only three villages are available of built-up area.

In the study region categories IXth built-up area is largest size among the residential houses in sample villages. In this category highest proportion has been recorded in Charanmal sample village with 44.45 percent. In this category Varzadi sample village ranks second and Pinjar Zadi Sample Village has ranks third with 11.11 and 11.10% respectively. Eight sample villages recorded zero percent in houses with above 1001 sq. feet built-up area. While 6 sample villages proportion ranges from 05.55 to 09.68%.

Due to the availability of land, improving economic status, and expanding needs with increasing number of family members, people now have started purchasing houses with large built-up area.

Conclusion

The discussion suggests that socio-economic conditions play vital role which is best expressed in the size, shape and structures of the houses found in the study region. This is clearly reflected in empirical study conducted by the researcher in the Dhule region of Maharashtra. Within the study area, considerable diversity in the morphology of traditional peasant's dwellings has been found. The basic form and type of houses in the area is influenced by the availability of building materials and its use in response to physical and human elements. Any change in the household size or lack of it is a reflection of complex economic, social, and demographic process. Likewise, any change in household size has serious social, economic, and demographic implications. The study underscores this fact as the study region is surely moving towards smaller household size. Only the pace and magnitude of this decline in household size varies from village to village and Tahasil to Tehsil.

References

1. Ajyappan A. Household size, extended families and changes in family structures in Kerala. In: Indian Census Centenary Seminar. New Delhi, Registrar General, India; c1972.
2. Blake J. Number of siblings, family background and the process of educational attainment. Society of Biology. 1986;33(1-2):5-21.
3. Burch TK. Household and family demography: A bibliographic essay. Popul Index. 1979;45(2):173-195.
4. Dreze J, Srinivasan PV. Widowhood and poverty in rural India: Some inferences from household survey data. Journal of Development Economics. 1997;54(2):217-234.
5. Nayak DK, Behera RN. Changing household size in India: An inter-state comparison. Transactions of the Institute of Indian Geographers. 2014;36(1):1-18.
6. Nile UV, Bhavsar SS. Changing tribal population growth in Dhule District, Maharashtra. Bhugol Shastra Sanshodhan Patrika. 2013;30:30-36.
7. Nile UV. Dimensions of rural transformation in Nandurbar District: A geographical appraisal. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, Sagar M.P.; c2009.
8. Ringen S. Households, standard of living and inequality. Rev Income Wealth. 1991;37(1):1-13.