

The Housing Conditional Pattern of Marine and Non-Marine Fishing Communities in Some Coastel Villages of Sindhudurg District Of Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

Housing condition and household amenities refer to the quality and features of a residential dwelling, including its physical condition, structural integrity, and the presence of basic and luxury amenities that enhance the living experience. Housing condition typically includes factors such as the age of the building, the state of its interior and exterior maintenance, and the quality of its construction materials. A well-maintained and structurally sound home will typically have fewer issues with leaks, pests, or other problems that can affect residents' health and safety. The housing activity in rural areas differs significantly from that in urban areas in that it is significantly more reliant on access to resources and land rights than on the cash economy. It is necessary to give the poor home sites in rural areas so they can build houses on top of them.

Key Words-Household, Fisherman, Kutcha House, Semi Pucca House, Pucca House

1.Introduction

One of a person's most fundamental needs is a place to live, or a house. One of the key indicators of socio-economic development is housing quality, which has an impact on a variety of aspects of daily life, including hygienic conditions and living standards. The term "housing condition" refers to more than just the way a home is built; it also refers to the presence of various amenities inside and outside the home, such as electricity, sewer lines, and other necessities like running water and toilets. (A Report on Housing Condition of Maharashtra, 2008-09). Providing shelter and protection, housing is one of man's basic requirements along with food and clothes. Human settlements can be identified by the building and clustering of houses. It is significant for the geographic analysis of settlements and for understanding the intricate relationship between man and his environment (Ramotra, 2008).

According to Naik (1981), a house is a nice place to live with all the conveniences of modern life, and its surroundings should keep a modern man happy and healthy all year long. In addition to provide shelter and protection, it fosters manners and relationships with family members. One of the fundamental requirements for human survival, immediately behind clothing and food, is housing.

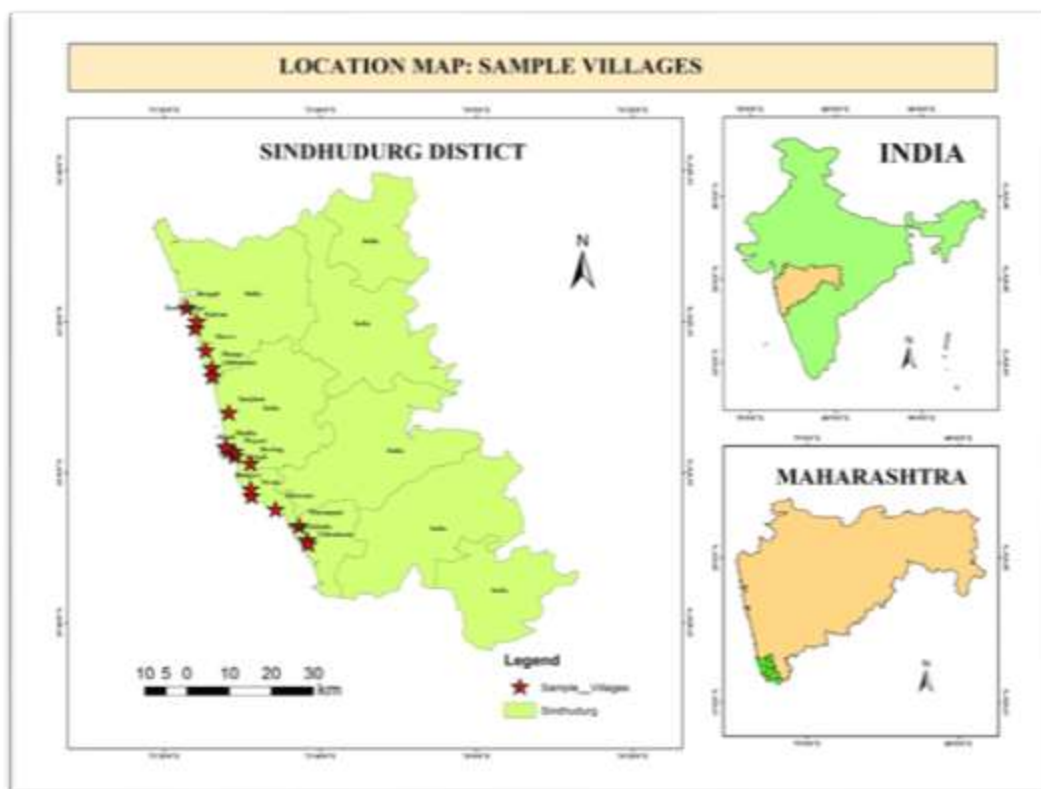
It gives a person great financial security and social respect.

A person's health and character development are greatly impacted by their home situation (Singh, 2009).

The availability and quality of housing condition and household amenities can have a significant impact on the quality of life for residents, including their physical and mental health, sense of safety and security, and overall well-being. Inadequate housing conditions or the absence of basic amenities can lead to health problems, reduced productivity, and other negative outcomes, while the presence of luxury amenities can contribute to improved mental health, social status, and overall satisfaction with life. One of the fundamental requirements for human survival, right after food and clothing, is housing.

2.Study Area

The Sindhudurg District is located between latitudes North 15° 37' to 16° 40' and longitudes East 73° 19' to 74° 13'. On the west, the Arabian Sea, Kolhapur district, the Sahyadri hill ranges, Ratnagiri district, Goa state, and the Belgaum district of Karnataka state border it. The district distances 5087 square kilometres of land. The district's topography follows the Konkan pattern, which consists of a portion of land 25 km from the coast that can be divided into three Sub-regions. Khalati is the name for the 20 to 20 km wide western coastal strip traversed by creaking hills. The Sahyadri range and its outgrowths, known as the Sahyadri strip, cover the eastern portion. Between these two features is a strip of small plateaus and flat land known as the Valati region. The Sahyadri hill range extends 15 to 25 km, while the intermediate portion of the land spans 25 km.



3. Objective

To find out the housing pattern and condition of fisherman communities in Sindhudurg district with special reference to coastal tehsils.

Methodology

The study mainly uses primary and secondary data sources to accomplish these Objectives. Primary information was gathered by carrying out intensive fieldwork in the chosen 18 villages in the Maharashtra district of Sindhudurg. A total of 720 houses were surveyed in those 360 households from marine fishing population and 360 households from non-marine fishing population in sample villages. It has helped us understand the marine fishing population Housing condition in the coastal tehsils compared to the non- marine fishing population. We acquired secondary data from many different kinds of sources. And we set the hypothesis. Every third house considered using a systematic sampling technique for primary sources when collecting data.

Table 1

4.Housing Condition Of Marine Fishing Communities In Sample Villages (Percentage Of Houses To The Total Surveyed House), 2021-22

SR.NO	Village	Tehsil	Kutchu Houses	Semi Pucca Houses	Pucca Houses	RCC Houses	Total per cent
1	Nivati	Vengurla	0	100	0	0	100
2	Bhogave	Vengurla	45	45	10	0	100
3	Waigani	Vengurla	25	55	20	0	100
4	Vengurla	Vengurla	5	70	10	10	100
5	Khawane	Vengurla	5	85	10	0	100
6	Ubhadanda	Vengurla	0	65	30	5	100
7	Katvan	Devgad	25	50	15	10	100
8	Munge	Devgad	5	85	10	0	100

9	Morve	Devgad	10	70	20	0	100
10	Adhbandar	Devgad	40	50	10	0	100
11	Devgad	Devgad	15	60	10	15	100
12	Kunkeshwar	Devgad	20	50	20	10	100
13	Tarkarli	Malvan	30	45	20	5	100
14	Devbag	Malvan	0	80	20	0	100
15	Wayari	Malvan	0	65	35	0	100
16	Sarjekot	Malvan	10	75	10	5	100
17	Dandi	Malvan	25	60	15	0	100
18	Medha	Malvan	15	65	15	5	100
	Mean		15.28	65.28	15.56	3.61	-
	SD		13.98	15.38	8.20	4.79	-
	CV		91.52	23.57	52.75	132.68	-

Source Field work 2021-22

Housing Condition Of Marine Fishing Communities In Sample Villages (Percentage Of Houses To The Total Surveyed House), 2021-22

Based on the material used for the construction of walls, roofs and floor, a house is defined as *kutchha*, *semi-pucca* and *pucca*.

According to 65th round of National Sample Survey which was conducted in the year July, 2008 to June 2009 there were 2.13 crore estimated no. of households in the state in 2009, out of which 1.2 crore were in rural and 90 lakh were in urban areas with an average household size of 4.79 and 4.37 in rural and urban area respectively. In rural region 64 per cent households having pucca houses, 28 per cent semi-pucca and remaining 8 per cent households lives in kutchha houses and the other hand in urban region 903 per cent households lives in pucca houses, 6 per cent in semi-pucca and only 1per cent households of the urban region lives in kutchha houses.

Kutchha House

The kucha house is one with tiled roofs and mud walls (Ramotra2008). Since the quality of the home, whether it be a kucha or a pucca, is one of the key markers of the social and economic standing of the household, it can be extrapolated that the housing conditions of tribal people generally indicate their extreme poverty (S.K.Pawar,2012). A kutchha house is one that has tiled roofs and mud walls. According to our sample study, the marine fishing community's homes in coastal tehsil consists average 15.28 per cent kutchha homes. Such houses made of kutchha materials and Mud for walls and tiles for roofs are the most frequently used building materials. During the survey, the thatched roofs were also seen in some cases. In village Bhogave of Vengurla tehsil having highest kutchha houses 45 per cent observed, old types of buildings, huts, and kutchha houses mostly found in this village. After that Adhbandar 40 per cent, Tarkarli 30 per cent, Katvan 25 per cent, Dandi 25 per cent, and Waigani 25 per cent marine fishing communities' houses are kutchha type of houses.

Semi Pucca House

Semi-pucca houses are those that either have kutchha for the roof or pucca for the walls, or vice versa. It has been determined that more than 80 per cent of sample families of the Fisherman community could afford semi-pucca house in coastal tehsil 2021-22. Highest semi-pucca houses are observed in village Nivati of Vengurla tehsil which was 100 per cent followed that, Khanave & Mugane 85 per cent, Sarjekot 75 per cent, Vengurla 70 per cent, but lowest semi-pucca houses are observed in Tarkarli & Bhogave village 45 per cent, Kunkeshwar & Mugane 50 per cent because in this village most of the marine fishing families are living in kutchha houses.

Pucca House

One of the best indicators that shows the socio-economic status of households immediately and at a glance is the pucca house. The members of the households benefit from protection and security in addition to status reflection. Average pucca houses in sample village Marine fishing communities' houses are 15.56 per cent it is quite low. In Wayari village 35.0 per cent marine fishing families living in pucca houses behind that in tehsil Malvan, followed Ubhadanda 30 per cent, Waigani & Morve & Kukeshawar

&Tarkarli 20 per cent but lowest pucca houses are observed in the village Nivati 0 per cent ,Bhogave & Khanave & Mugane, Ubhadanda All village 10 per cent 0 per cent because here not a single household comes in pucca house category.

Rcc House

In the construction field, reinforced cement concrete, or RCC, is what is meant when we refer to concrete. The special RCC house has a roof, walls, and floor that are all made of the material pucca, and the entire load is supported by columns. RCC is concrete that contains steel bars. A RCC house is a rare occurrence among Marine fishing communities due to their severe poverty. Hardly Average 3.61 per cent of the 360 Fisherman sample houses, in that highest Devgad 15 per cent followed Kunkeshwar, Katvan, Vengurla all about 10 per cent fisherman families living in RCC houses is the Lowest one and Six villages Nivati, Bhogave, Mugane, Morve, Devgad & Wayari About 0 per cent having no RCC house are observed.

Table 2 5.Housing Condition of Non-Marine Fishing Communities In Sample Villages (Percentage Of Houses To The Total Surveyed House), 2021-22

SR.NO	Village	Tehsil	Kutchu Houses	Semi Pucca Houses	Pucca Houses	RCC Houses
1	Nivati	Vengurla	10	35	50	5
2	Bhogave	Vengurla	15	50	25	10
3	Waigani	Vengurla	0	20	60	20
4	Vengurla	Vengurla	0	15	35	50
5	Khawane	Vengurla	0	15	40	45
6	Ubhadanda	Vengurla	0	25	35	40
7	Katvan	Devgad	5	45	35	15
8	Munge	Devgad	5	25	45	25
9	Morve	Devgad	0	30	35	35
10	Adhbandar	Devgad	0	35	50	15
11	Devgad	Devgad	0	50	25	25
12	Kunkeshwar	Devgad	5	25	45	25
13	Tarkarli	Malvan	15	65	15	5
14	Devbag	Malvan	10	25	35	30
15	Wayari	Malvan	15	35	20	30
16	Sarjekot	Malvan	10	25	55	10
17	Dandi	Malvan	0	70	30	0
18	Medha	Malvan	15	20	35	30
		Mean	5.83	33.89	37.22	23.06
		SD	6.24	16.14	12.03	14.26
		CV	107.02	47.62	32.33	61.85

Source Field work 2021-22

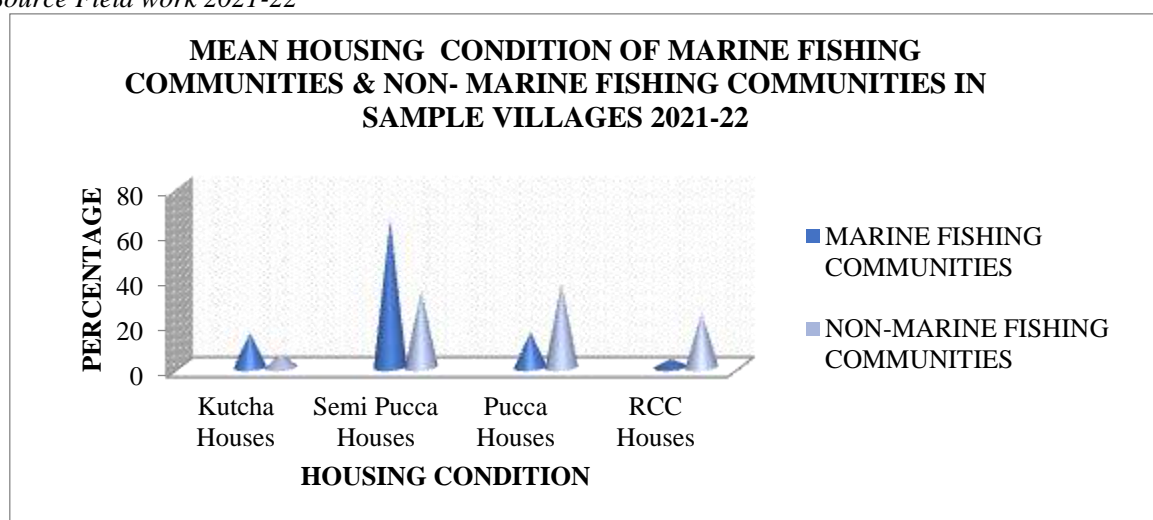


Fig.1

Housing Condition Of Non-Marine Fishing Communities In Sample Villages (Percentage Of Houses To The Total Surveyed House), 2021-22

Kutch House

In a village Bhogave, Tarkarli, Wayari, Medha all about 15 per cent of Vengurla tehsil having highest kutch houses observed, after that the lowest for Waigani, Vengurla, Morve, Adhbandar, Dandi 0 per cent non-Marine fishing communities' houses are kutch type of houses Bhogave, Tarkarli, Wayari, Medha village not a single house is come in kutch type of houses category. Compare to the Marine fishing communities to non-Marine fishing communities 5.83 per cent Marine fishing communities living in kutch houses and only 15.27 per cent non-Fisherman lives in kutch house, it clearly shows the wide gap between Marine fishing communities and non-Marine fishing communities housing condition of sample villages.

Semi Pucca House

It is found that near about 50 per cent of sample families of the non- Marine fishing communities' category. Highest semi-pucca houses are observed in Dandi village of Malvan tehsil which is 70 per cent followed that Tarkarli 65 per cent, Devgad & Bhogave About 50 per cent but lowest semi-pucca houses are observed in Vengurla & Khanave village of Vengurla tehsil 15 per cent. Compare to the Marine fishing communities' households 65.27 per cent per cent and non-marine fishing communities average is 33.88 per cent near about 10 per cent behind to Marine fishing communities' households.

Pucca House

Average pucca houses in sample village non-Marine fishing community's category houses are 37.22 per cent it is comparatively higher than Marine fishing communities which is 15.55 per cent. In Waigani village 60 per cent Sarjekot 50 per cent non-marine fishing community's families living in pucca houses behind that Kunkeshwar 45 per cent but lowest pucca houses are observed in the village of Tarkarli 15 per cent, Wayari 20 per cent & Devbag, Bhogave About 25 per cent only because of in this village 55 per cent households are living in RCC houses, and 40 per cent in semi-pucca houses.

Rcc House

Urban areas had limited space after the industrial revolution due to the significant growth in urban population and population density, and this encouraged the development of multistory apartment-style homes in metropolitan areas.(S.K.Pawar 2012).Having RCC house is a common phenomenon among the non-marine fishing Communities because of their healthy wealth. Non-marine fishing communities is living in RCC houses it is good in condition on Average about 24.16 per cent community were having RCC houses. Highest RCC houses are observed in the village(town) of Vengurla 50 per cent, Khanave 45 per cent, Ubhadanda 40 per cent, Morve 35 per cent and lowest are observed in Dandi village of Malvan tehsil which is 0 per cent followed that Nivati & Tarkarli 5 per cent as well as Bhogave, Sarjekot 10 per cent only.

Table 5.3 6.Association Between Community Types (Marine Fishing Communities & Non- Marine Fishing Communities) And Housing Condition Status

Shows the cross tabulation of Community type (marine fishing & non- marine fishing) and housing condition status.

Housing condition Communities	Kutch Houses	Semi Pucca Houses	Pucca Houses	RCC Houses	Total
marine fishing communities	55 (15.27%)	235 (65.27%)	56 (15.55%)	14 (03.61%)	360 (100%)
non- marine fishing communities	21 (05.83%)	122 (33.88%)	134 (37.22%)	83 (23.16%)	360 (100%)
total	76 (10.56%)	357 (49.58%)	190 (26.39%)	97 (13.47%)	720 (100%)

Association between Community Types (Marine Fishing Communities & Non- Marine Fishing Communities) and Housing Condition Status

We set the following hypothesis,

Ho: Community (marine fishing & non- marine fishing) and housing condition status is independent.

H1: Community (marine fishing & non- marine fishing) and housing condition status is dependent.

Chi square test for independence is used to test the above hypothesis. The P-value of the test is 0.0000. As P-value is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis at 5% level of significance and conclude that Community (marine fishing & non- marine fishing) and housing condition is dependent.

Conclusion

Based on available data, it can be concluded that housing condition and household amenities play a crucial role in determining the quality of life and well-being of individuals and families. Adequate housing condition, which includes factors such as safety, structural soundness, and cleanliness, is important for promoting good health and reducing the risk of accidents and injuries.

Our sample study of 18 villages in 2021-22 in Sindhudurg district concluded marine fishing communities' households are living in very poor economic condition and therefore more than 12.27 per cent of marine fishing population households are living kutcha and semi-pucca houses about 65.27 per cent. And remaining 15.55 per cent of marine fishing population households are living in pucca and RCC houses is 3.61 per cent. In the non- marine fishing population households were having near about 5.83 per cent lives in kutcha and semi-pucca house category it means 33.88 per cent households of marine fishing population compare to non-marine fishing population is more living in kutcha and semi-pucca houses. It is also observed that their marine fishing population houses are located away from the main settlement of the caste-Hindu village. It finds the segregation from the main village is mainly to maintain the caste hierarchy and socio-spatial distance between high and low caste people.

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