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**VILLAGE RESTUDY  
MONOGRAPH ON PALE  
(Goa District)**

**Field Investigation  
and  
Tabulation  
D. V. NAGAPPANAVAR, B.A.  
Investigator**

**Editor  
S. RAJENDRAN, M.A.  
Dy. Director Of Census Operations  
Goa, Daman & Diu**

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NOTE :

- (i) Part V (Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) is not published for Goa, Daman and Diu as a separate publication.
- (ii) Part VI-A (Town Directory) is not published as a separate publication for Goa, Daman and Diu. The data are included in the District Census Handbook of Goa, Daman and Diu, Part A.
- (iii) Part VII (Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel) is a publication of the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi on an all India basis.

## FOREWORD

The Census of India has a long tradition of providing data on a variety of socio-economic aspects. After independence the Census has increasingly turned its attention to the presentation of such data—both at macro and micro levels as would meet the needs of planning and development. Accordingly, from 1951 onwards certain village statistics are being brought out to *inter alia* help in 'grass-root' planning and rural reconstruction by way of provision of basic amenities and infra-structure, etc.

2. As ancillary to the 1961 Census, a study of more than 500 villages was taken up. The main objective of this study, to put it in the words of Dr. Asok Mitra, the Census Commissioner for 1961, was "to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social change". The basis of selection of these villages was purposive to cover adequately geographical, occupational and ethnic diversity besides representing (a) villages of medium size with multi-ethnic population and having variegated occupations though primarily dependent on agriculture, (b) having one dominant community with one predominant occupation, like fishing, pottery, etc., and (c) primarily inhabited by a scheduled tribe. About 400 monographs based on socio-economic surveys all over the country have been published. As adjunct to the 1971 Census, at the initiative of my predecessor, Shri A. Chandrasekhar, it was decided to conduct a re-study of some of the above villages to note how fast and in what direction the winds of change were blowing. This involved not only recording change during the decade but a study of the process of change in the light of the following issues:—

- (i) To what extent and in what manner the village was a distinct unit during the earlier study and is still so;
- (ii) Whether the village is displaying increasing urban look, and if so, in what manner;
- (iii) What is the interplay of the various factors that have helped or impeded the full utilisation of the amenities and infra-structure available to the villages;
- (iv) Whether the village life is marked by increasingly more cohesion or conflict; and

(ii)

- (v) To what extent the demographic pattern of the village is related to eco-system, comprising environment, technology, social organisation and population by different attributes.

The foci of analysis was on the social process in the village society concomitant to industrialization, urbanisation and changes in the agrarian structure. The main criteria for selection of villages for re-study in the state was (a) a village near an effective urban centre with population of 50,000 and above and preferably in proximation of a city or town, (b) a village away from an effective urban centre which could, however, be near a small town at a distance of about 10 kilometers, and (c) a village at a distance of at least 25 kilometers from an urban centre. The suggestion of the Planning Commission to cover a few villages in (a) a dry belt, (b) I.A.D.P. areas, (c) areas having small irrigation facilities and rural electrification, and (d) where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operation had progressed well, was also taken into consideration as far as possible.

3. I must congratulate my colleagues in the Social Studies Division for organising these studies. I am grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, who was incharge of the division, for stimulating his colleagues in the census office to study in depth the specific problems of social change and for developing the necessary tools for the study by devising exhaustive schedules for collection of requisite data. I am thankful to Dr. N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General, who later took over the coordination of the programme. I also acknowledge the important role of Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Senior Research Officer, who undertook the scrutiny of the statistical data and drafts prepared in the census offices in the states with the able assistance of Sarvashri Sudesh Madan, R. K. Mehta and V. K. Jain.

4. The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu. The study was conducted by Shri D. V. Nagappanavar, Investigator under the supervision of Shri N. Y. Gore, the then Assistant Director of Census Operations, Shri S. Rajendran, Dy. Director of Census Operations, edited the report. I am indebted to my colleagues in the census office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph.

New Delhi.  
the 17 July, 1978

P. PADMANABHA  
*Registrar General, India.*

## PREFACE

As an ancillary to 1961 Census, Socio-economic Surveys of over 500 villages, all over the country, were taken up by the Census Organisation. In most of the states, these surveys had been conducted by the Directorates of Census Operations, with the technical advice of the Social Studies Division of the office of the Registrar General, India. In Goa, Daman & Diu, Socio-economic surveys of three villages viz. Pale, Verna and Taleigao and one small town, Ponda (all in Goa district) were undertaken by a team of officials of the Social Studies Division of the office of the Registrar General, India, under the direct supervision of Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, the then Dy. Registrar General (Social Studies). The first survey of village Pale was done by S/Shri A.S. Ramamurthy, and C.G. Jadhav during 1965 and a report was published thereafter.

Socio-economic surveys of selected towns and restudy of selected villages were continued in the inter censal period of 1971 Census. 70 villages in different parts of the country, taken up earlier for study were proposed for restudy. In the matter of selection of villages for restudy, it was suggested to adopt the following criteria;

- (a) One village near effective urban centre with population of 50,000 and above (proximity to industrial towns and cities preferred).
- (b) One village, away from an effective urban centre, which may, however be near a small town (within a distance of 5 to 10 Kms).
- (c) One village, at a distance of not less than 24 Kms. from any urban centre.

Pale village in Satari taluka of Goa district was selected under the second category. It is at a distance of 8.5 Kms. from Valpoi, a small town.

The details of schedules canvassed for the restudy are as follows:

### Village Schedules

Type A : Basic schedules (175 pages to cover aggregates of data on various institutions and aspects of the village).

(iv)

Type B : Miscellaneous special items (135 pages to cover data on aggregates and units mostly on economic aspects of village life).

#### Household Schedules

Type A (i): Composition and socio-cultural linkage.

Type A (ii): Life cycle and material equipment.

Type B : Economic Life.

Thirty five schedules each of types A (i) and A (ii) and 30 schedules of type B—in all 100 household schedules were canvassed in the selected households. In order to have uniformity and comparability, a comprehensive tabulation plan and chapter divisions evolved by the Social Studies Division of office of the Registrar General, India, were followed in presenting the resurvey report.

The restudy of Pale village was conducted by the Directorate of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The field investigation was conducted from 5-2-1973 to 5-4-1973 by Shri D.V. Nagappanavar, Investigator and Shri G.B. Sawant, Ex-Assistant Compiler under the guidance of Shri N.Y. Gore, the then Asstt. Director of Census Operations. The work of tabulation of data was also done by S/Shri Nagappanavar and Sawant.

The first draft of this report, one chapter each, was prepared by Shri S.P. Desai, Asstt. Director of Census Operations and Shri D.V. Nagappanavar, Smt. M.D. Kamat, and Shri L. Rodrigues, Investigators. Before finalizing the report, I just visited the village in April, 1978 to have a feel of the village. The report was finalised under the able guidance of Dr. S.K. Gandhe, Director of Census Operations and sent to the Registrar General, India, in 1979. The Social Studies Division made some valuable comments and returned the report in 1980. As this Directorate was very busy with the conduct of the 1981 Census and the publication of census reports, this report work could not be attended to till 1984. A revised report incorporating all the points raised by the S.S. Division and also updating the report with the 1981 Census data, wherever possible, was prepared and sent to the Social Studies Division in 1985. Shri V.S. Pereira, Draftsman, prepared the maps for the report. Shri S.R. Arlekar, Lower Division Clerk typed out the final manuscripts.

(v)

I thank Dr. N.G. Nag, Dy. Registrar General (SS) and Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Senior Research Officer, Social Studies Division of the Registrar General's office for their valuable comments. I also acknowledge with thanks the cooperation extended by the villagers in general and the officials of the Union Territory Government who provided official statistics for the report.

I am also thankful to the Manager and staff of the Govt. of India Press, Coimbatore, for printing this report.

Panaji,

March, 1986

S. Rajendran

Dy. Director of Census Operations

Goa, Daman & Diu





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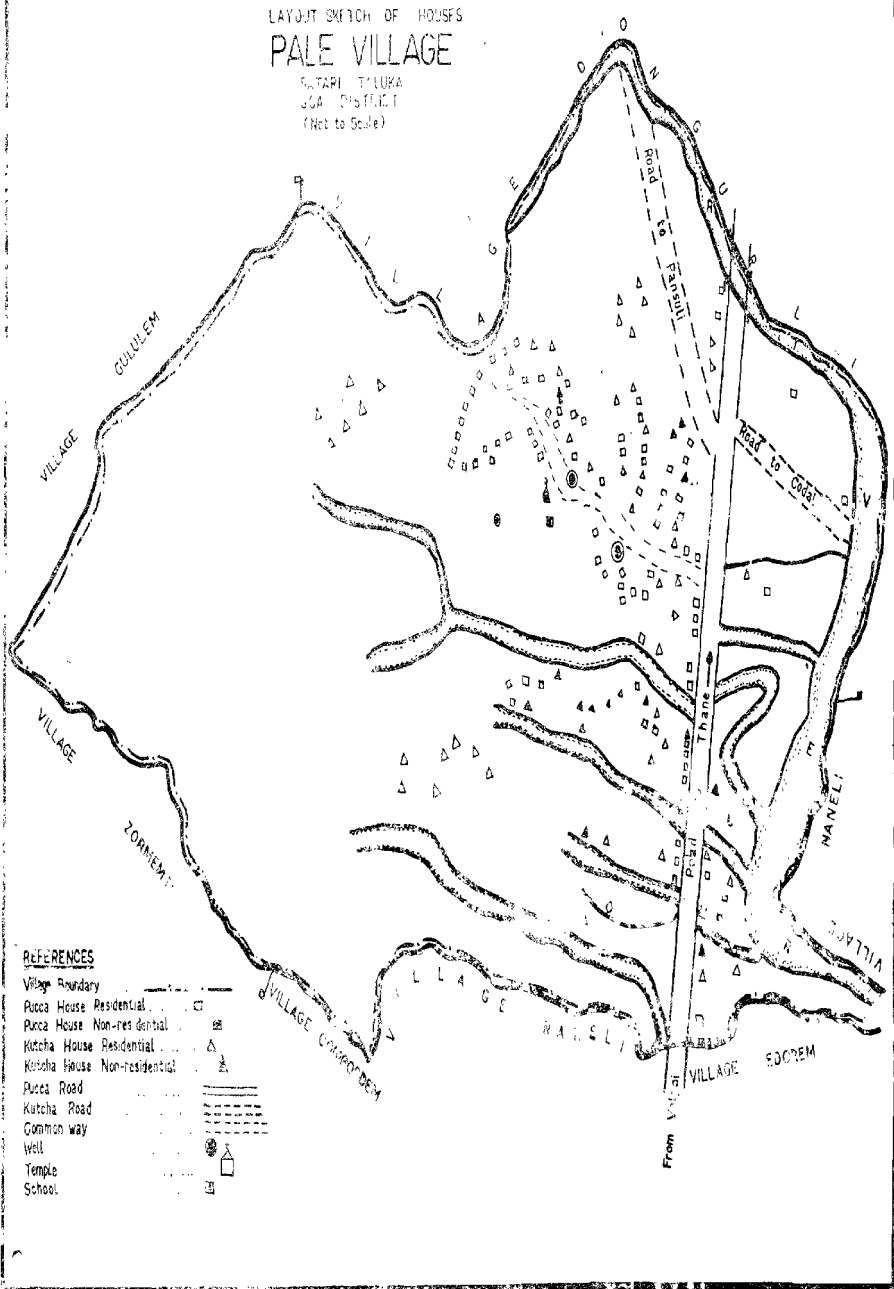
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LAYOUT SKETCH OF HOUSES  
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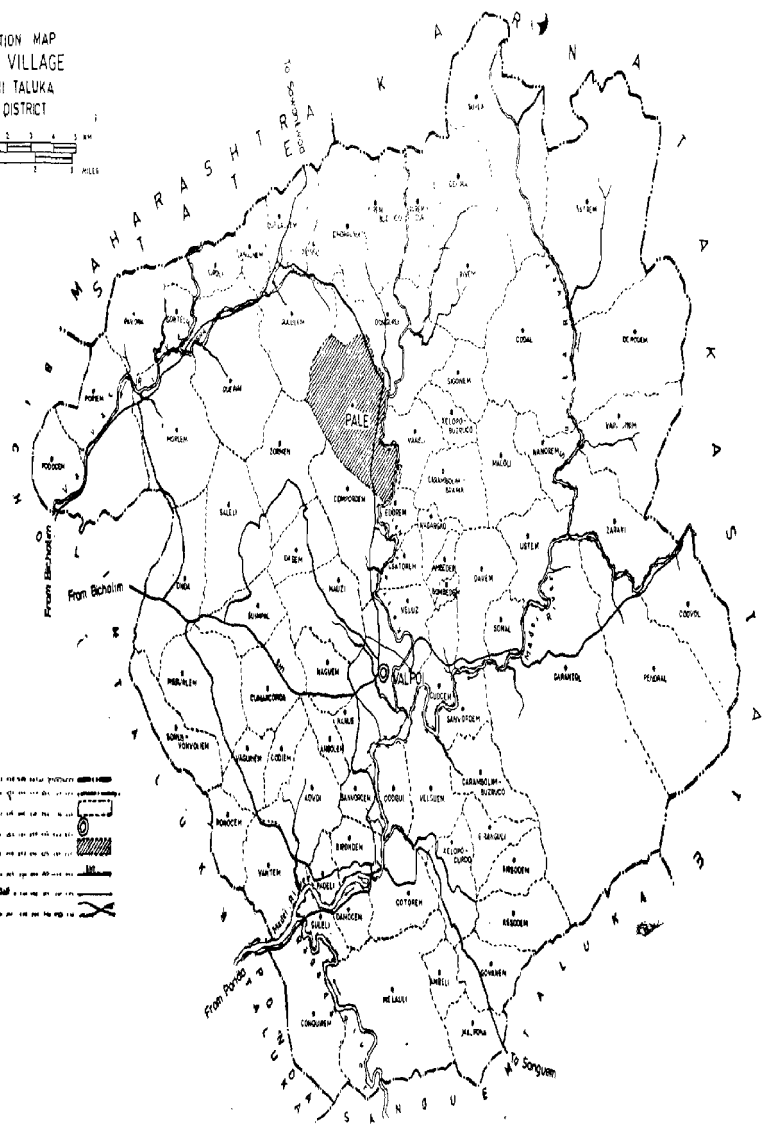
SUTARI TALUKA  
GOA DISTRICT  
(Not to Scale)



REFERENCES

- Village Boundary
- Pucca House Residential
- Pucca House Non-residential
- Kutcha House Residential
- Kutcha House Non-residential
- Pucca Road
- Kutcha Road
- Common way
- Well
- Temple
- School

LOCATION MAP  
PALE VILLAGE  
SATARI TALUKA  
GOA DISTRICT



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **Location:**

The village Pale (Pal) is situated at a distance of 8.5 kms. towards north from Valpoi town of Satari taluka in Goa district of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. Goa district has two administrative divisions, namely, North and South Goa divisions, with headquarters at Panaji and Margao respectively. The Satari taluka which situated in the midst of the southern end of the Sahyadri ranges of the western ghats, falls under the North Division. The important industries in the district are cashew factories, brass industries, textile industries, fertilizer factory, ship building and repairing and soft drink factories and various mining industries. The port town Mormugao situated in this district plays an important role in the economy of the territory. The Mormugao Harbour is one of the important ports of the country and is second only to Bombay in respect of the total volume of goods handled.

Goa is well known for its natural beauty with green country sides, thick forests in the western ghats and the Arabian sea washing the fine sands. The beaches of Calangute and Colva are most attractive places for tourists. On account of these beaches as well as churches and temples of historic importance, the tourists flow into this district is continuous almost all parts of the year. The temples and churches are famous for their antiquity and architectural splendour.

The important town of Goa district is Panaji, which is the capital of the Union Territory, as well as the headquarters of the district. The capital town provides facilities for higher education in Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Pharmacy, Law and Education.

#### **The terrain, climate and rainfall:**

Goa is surrounded on the east, north-east and south-east by the sub-mountainous region of the Sahyadri ranges, and by the Arabian sea on the west. The taluka of Satari is essentially a hilly area situated on the north-east boundry of Goa. The important hills in the taluka of Satari are Sonsogodo (1,022.50 m), Surla (815.95 m), Zormen or Vagueri (726.08 m), Saleli (616.61 m).

Caranzol (611.88 m), Morlem Gad (573.75 m), Siroli (405.23 m), Codal (402.21 m), Buimpal (391.42 m), and Choraundem (319.31 m). These hills and hillocks of the taluka are drained by a number of rivers, rivulets and streams. However, these water courses become dry during the spring and the summer seasons whereas during the rainy season they are swollen with rain water. The river Velus originates from Dongorli and passes through the villages of Pale, Naneli, Edorem, Compordem, Satorem. Velus and meets river Madei (or Mandovi) on the outskirts of the Valpoi town. The river Madei originates at Jamoli Ghats near village Surla of Satari and flows west-wards through the talukas of Bicholim, Bardez and Tiswadi before configurating with the Arabian sea near the town of Panaji. The other important rivers in the taluka are Valvota and Manorem, both of which are tributaries to the river Mandovi. In these surroundings of natural beauty is situated village Pale.

The climate of Goa is temperate almost throughout the year. But the taluka of Satari being situated in the hilly region has relatively a larger range of climatic conditions. The maximum and minimum temperatures recorded at the nearest station (Valpoi) were 31.2 C and 23.2 C during the last decade. The average rainfall during the last decade was 4265 mm.

### **Transport and Communications :**

During the last survey in 1965, it was reported that, since 1962 a bus plied between Valpoi- Thane (on which road Pale is situated) twice every day. At that time the village was connected by a non-metalled Kutcha road with the taluka headquarters Valpoi. It was only in 1973 that Valpoi-Thane road was repaired and black-topped and thus became an all-season road. Now there is regular bus service on this route. On an average three buses leave for Pale from Valpoi and return from there to the taluka headquarters daily.

There is no rail-line in Satari taluka. The nearest railway station to this taluka is Colem which is situated at a distance of about 40 kms. from the village Pale. Incidentally, railway is the least important means of transport in Goa, the total length of the rail-line (meter gauge) being only 79 kms.

During 1965 survey, Valpoi was the nearest Post and Telegraph office. In 1973 a sub-post office was established at Dongorli (Thane), at a distance of 2 kms. from Pale. The jurisdiction

of this post office covers the villages Dongurli (Thane), Ivrem-Buzruco, Ivrem-Curdo, Choraudem, Gululem, Surla, Rivem, Naneli and Pale. The nearest telegraphic office continued to be Valpoi. Reading of newspaper is not a common practice with the villagers. The village Group Panchayat situated at Dongurli is maintaining a small reading room and a public radio. Two individuals of village Pale own radio sets.

### **Demographic trend:**

As the village Pale was part of the Valpoi town at the 1961 Census, no separate data are available on this village as per that Census. Hence, the data collected at the time of Survey in 1965 is the bench-mark data for this village. As per this survey, the population of Pale village was 442 in 1965 which rose to 518 in 1971 Census. At the time of survey during 1973 (re-survey) the population of this village was 569 which again rose to 797 in 1981 Census. Thus, the village has registered a growth rate of 17.19 per cent during 1965-71, 9.84 per cent during 1971-73 and 40.07 per cent during 1973-81.

The growth recorded by the village between the two surveys i.e. 1965 and 1973 was 28.73 per cent with an annual growth of 3.59 per cent. Whereas the growth recorded between the two Censuses i.e. 1971 and 1981 was 53.86 per cent with an annual growth of 5.39 per cent. The growth of the village during the period 1965-1981 worked out to 80.32 per cent (5.02 per cent of annual growth). By any means, it is evident, that the village Pale has experienced a high growth rate especially during the decade 1971-81.

### **Historical events:**

The Ranes of Satari had left an indelible mark on the history of Goa by revolting a number of times against the Portuguese rule. Among whom Dipaji Rane and Dada Rane were the two important leaders who had revolted against the Portuguese and captured the fort of Nanus in 1852 and 1895 respectively and finally the Portuguese had to make truce with them. The Ranes made their last effort in 1912 to overthrow the Portuguese rule but could not succeed.

### **Reason for selection:**

The village Pale was selected for socio-economic study as an adjunct to the 1961 census because of its location in the interior Satari taluka. A synchronic study of 3 different types

of villages was taken up as an exploratory project for gaining insight into the social and economic life of the people in Goa. Pale was one among them and it was selected because of its backwardness and preponderance of the Kunbi a highly backward community, among its inhabitants.

As ancillary to the 1971 census, 10 per cent of the villages taken up earlier for study were proposed to be restudied. In the matter of selection of villages for study it was suggested to adopt the following criteria:

- (i) One village near effective urban centre, with a population of 50,000 and above (proximity to industrial towns and cities preferred).
- (ii) One village away from an effective urban centre, which may however be near a small town (within a distance of 5 to 10 kms.).
- (iii) One village at a distance of not less than 15 miles or 24 kms. from any urban centre.

The village Pale was selected as it fulfilled the second criterion. This village is located at a distance 8.5 kms. from the Valpoi town. The field work for the first survey was done in 1965 and it was restudied during 1973-74.

### **Micro-topography:**

The village Pale is situated at the feet of Wagheri hill. The surrounding area, particularly towards the north-west of the village is a thick forest. This village has 7 settlements of which 3 big and 3 small are situated within a distance of about 2 kms. A Dhangar settlement at the top of Wagheri hill is situated far away from others. This settlement is not easily accessible. The names of settlements in the village are as follows: (i) Rastyawailo wada, (ii) Devule wada, (iii) Kajryacho Temb. (iv) Dhangar wada, (v) Dholiche Bharad. (vi) Jamabaliche Temb and (vii) Wagheri wapedi.

### **Settlement pattern and ethnic composition:**

As already mentioned the village Pale has 7 hamlets or settlements. The following statement gives the settlement wise households and population according to the resurvey conducted in 1973.



## STATEMENT 1.1

*Households and population by settlements, 1973.*

Name of settlement	No. of households	Population
1	2	3
1. Rastyawailo wada . . . . .	40	188
2. Dhangar wada . . . . .	2	14
3. Kajryacho Temb . . . . .	27	160
4. Dholiche Bharad . . . . .	2	10
5. Devule wada . . . . .	30	138
6. Jamabaliche Temb . . . . .	7	37
7. Wagheri Wagpedi . . . . .	10	22
Total	118	569

The village has an area of 793.82 hectares as per cadastral survey done in 1973-74. The residential pattern of the village is haphazard and unplanned. The houses are built so closely to each other that lanes and bylanes are neither straight nor evenly wide. Most of the house are made of mud wall and roof with tiles or grass. There are 74 houses with tiles and 44 houses with grass roof.

The location of the 7 settlements with reference to nearest residential hamlets and ethnic group by number of households in each hamlet is shown in the statement below:

## STATEMENT 1.2

*Location of the settlements with reference to the nearest residential hamlet and number of households by ethnic groups, 1973*

Name of settlement or wada	Distance of the referent residential hamlets from nearest hamlet within village	No. of households	Households by ethnic groups
1	2	3	4
1. Rastyawailo wada . . . . .	Devule wada (200 meters)	40	Kunbi (39) Vaishya (1)
2. Dhangar wada . . . . .	Kajryacho Temb (500 meters)	2	Dhangars (2)

1	2	3	4
3. Kajryacho Temb .	Rastyawailo wada (500 meters)	27	Kunbi (26) Vaishya (1)
4. Dholiche Bharad .	Rastyawailo wada (500 meters)	2	Kunbi (2)
5. Devule wada . . .	Rastyawailo wada (200 meters)	30	Kunbi (29) Brahman (1)
6. Jamabaliche Temb .	Rastyawailo wada (500 meters)	7	Dhangar (5) Kunbi (2)
7. Wagheri . . . . . Wagoedi	Jamabaliche Temb (4 kms)	10	All belong to Dhangar

It may be observed that Kunbis are settled in the main settlements whereas the majority of Dhangars (Shepherds & cowherds) are settled outside the village since their main occupation is rearing of livestock which required sufficient space for their cattle. The kunbis are scattered over five hamlets of the village viz. (i) Rastyawailowada (39 households) (ii) Devulewada (29 households) (iii) Karjryacho Temb (26 households) (iv) Dholiche Bharad (2 households) and (v) Jamabaliche Temb (2 households). Of the two Vaishya (Baniya) households one is residing in Rastyawailowada and the other in Kajryacho Temb. Of the 17 Dhangar households, 10 are residing in Wagheri Wagoedi, 5 in Jamabaliche Temb and 2 in Dhangar wada. There is only one household of Brahman residing in Devule wada.

#### Size and number of households:

There were 86 households with a total population of 442 in the village at the time of survey in 1965. The households were mainly of Kunbis with 78 households. The rest were Dhangars (5 households) Vaishyas (2 households) and Naik (one household). At the time of survey during 1973 there were in all 118 households in the village comprising 98 households of Kunbi, 2 of Vaishyas, one of Brahman and 17 of Dhangars with a total population of 569. During 1971 and 1981 censuses, there were 103 households and 518 persons and 158 households and 797 persons respectively in the village.

#### Electricity and drinking water:

The village was not electrified at the time of survey in 1973 but it was electrified later in 1974-75.

There are three wells for drinking water purposes in three wadas viz. Rastyawailo wada, Devulewada and Kajryacho Temb. All the remaining wadas use river water for drinking as well as for other purposes. However, the Dhangars at Whgheri Wagdpedi use the spring water for drinking and washing purposes. Two Vaishya households living at Rastyawailo wada and Kajryacho Temb use the same well water alongwith Kunbis in the respective wadas. One Brahman household living at Devulewada also use the same well water alongwith the Kunbis in the hamlet. In 1968, the Government had constructed a well near the Sateri temple at a cost of Rs. 2200 but it is not used by the villagers as the water is saline.

### **Public places:**

There is a primary school and a temple in the village. The temple is known as 'Sateri' temple. This temple is a Kutcha structure containing four 'Kalashas' revered as symbols of four goddesses where a festival in the month of 'May' is celebrated when about 200 persons assemble. The four 'Kalashas' are the copper pitchers each representing a different goddess. The main Kalasha which is bigger than the others is one representing Sateri Maya. The other three represent Kelmi Maya, Jogeshwari Maya and Brahmani Maya. Nothing is known about the origin of the temple. There is another well known temple in the taluka Satari, called 'Brahma-Karmali' temple situated at village Carambolim-Brahma. An annual festival known as Brahmostava is held in this temple in the month of May.

### **Flora and fauna:**

The forest of the village falls under the Valpoi forest range. The important trees found in the village and in the surrounding forests are sail (*Tectona grandis*), Sissao (*Dalbergia latifolia*), Marat (*Terminalia crenulata*), Kindol (*Terminalia paniculata*), Zamba (*Xylia zylocarpa*), Nano (*Legerstroemia lanceolata*), Hedo (*Adina cordifolia*), Siras (*Albizia lebbek*), Jambol (*Eugenia jambolana*), Panas (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), Ambo (*Mangifera indica*), Sanvor (*Bombax Ceiba*), Karo (*Strichnos nuxcomica*), Shivan (*Gmelina arborea*), Hirda (*Terminalia chebula*), Goting (*Terminalia bellerica*), Kusum (*Sclvliechera cleasa*), Bhirand (*Garcini a indica*), Dhaman (*Grewia litiaefolia*), Kavang (*Bridelia retusa*), Haran (*Terminalia chebula*), Behar (*Termnaclia belerica*) Kaju Zaad (*Anacardium occidentale*), Jamba (*Eugenia jambulana*), Rubber (*Hevea bragiliensis*), Madd (*Cocsonucifera*), Supari Zaad (*Arecacatechu*), Wadda Zaad (*Ficus bengalensis*), Sura (*Casuarina equiselifolia*), etc.

The important animals found in the forest are Makad (Bonnet monkey), Wagh (Leopard cat), Ranati Manjar (Tody cat), Mongoose (strip necked monogoose, common monogoose), Eul (striped Hyenas), Landga (wolf), Kollo (jackal, Indian fox), Hood (common otter), Pissoi (mouse deer), Gave (Gaur), Channi (Three striped palm squirrel), Sal (porcupine), Soso (Hare), Chital (spotted deer), Ran channi (Malabar squirrel), Bibto Wagh (Panther, Ant eater), Gora Makad (common Langur), Sambar, Har (Python), Dukkar (Wild boar).

The important birds seen in the village and the forests are Kudde bonkem (pond Horon), Natuka (Pariah Kite), Shidrae (Shikre), Rankombo (Grey jungle fowl), Mor (common peacock), Hartal (common green pigeon), Popat (Parrot), Kogul (Koel), Salori (Grow pheasant), Patringa (green bee eater), Sutar (wood packer), maiyna (common maina), Kawwal (house crow), Peelak (golden oriole), Bhangra (Racket tailed grongo), Dom Kavlo (Black drongo), Dhanesh (Horn bill), Maha-lat (tree pie), Balal (scarlet minivet), shoubeegi (common iova), Harewa (jerdon's chorolopsis), Bulbul (Red whiskred bulbul, Red vented bulbul), Nachin (white spotted Fantail Fly catcher), Doodhraj (Paradise fly catcher), Ghonghai (Jungle babbler), Phutki (Taile Bird), Daiya (Magpie Robin), Kalchuri (Indian Robin), Kastura (Malabar Whistling Thuresh), Ramgungra (grey tit), Phoolchuki (Tickell's Flower pecher), Shakarkhava (Purple sunbird, Purple rumped sunbird), Pillakh (Yellow wagtail), Mamula (Large pied wagtail), Hudhud (Hoopoe), Rugel (Indian pitta), etc.

### **A General feel of the village**

Although village Pale is typical of the region, it is forward looking and seething with life. It has a temple, a primary school and two tea stalls of which one also deals in grocery items. In the year 1979, the Wyeth Laboratories Ltd., Valpoi, has established a farm to grow medicinal plants in this village which has attracted a good number of labourers. It has thus experienced a high population growth of 5.4 per cent per annum during the decade 1971-81.

The work participation rate has increased from 40 per cent in 1971 to 45 per cent in 1981. The literacy rate has also increased from 13 per cent in 1971 to 24 per cent in 1981. The village has a pucca road and it has also been electrified. Drinking water facilities are available for all the settlements in the village. This village has a group Panchayat system and one of the members is elected from this village.

## CHAPTER II

### SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

#### Population growth

As per the 1981 Census, village Pale comprised of 158 houses and 158 households with a population of 797 persons (412 males and 385 females). At the 1971 Census the village had 89 houses and 103 households with a population of 518 persons (259 males and 259 females). In 1960 this village was a part of Valpoi Town (Taluka headquarters) and hence the exact population of the village in 1960 is not available. However, the growth of population of the taluka Satari since 1900 may be seen from the following statement.

#### STATEMENT II.1

*Variation of households and population in Satari taluka, 1900-1981.*

Year	Households		Population		Percent age decadal variation of population
	Number	Variation	Number	Variation	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1900	4,553	..	18,393	..	..
1910	4,146	-407	16,830	-1,563	-8.50
1921	4,090	-56	16,292	-538	-3.20
1931	3,995	-95	16,725	+433	+2.66
1940	4,511	+516	19,717	+2,992	+17.89
1950	4,728	+217	18,394	-1,323	-6.71
1960	5,421	+693	23,693	+5,299	+28.81
1971	6,380	+959	32,515	+8,822	+37.23
1981	7,700	+1,320	40,838	+8,323	+25.60

It may be seen that the growth of population of the taluka during the decades 1931-40, 1950-60, 1960-71 and 1971-81 shows a substantial increase with 17.89 per cent, 28.81 per cent, 37.23 per cent and 25.60 per cent respectively. There was, however, a negative growth during the decades 1900-10, 1910-21 and 1940-50.

The village Pale had a population of 442 in 1965 (at the time of first socio-economic survey), 518 in 1971 Census, 569 in 1973 (restudy) and 797 in 1981 Census. In other words the village had registered an increase of 17.19 per cent during 1965-71, 9.84 per cent during 1971-73, 28.73 per cent during 1965-73 and 40.07 per cent during 1973-81.

The taluka Satari consisted of 77 inhabited and 3 un-inhabited villages and a town in 1971. In statement II.2 below, the inhabited villages are grouped in five distance—ranges from Valpoi town, the taluka headquarters. The village Pale is at a distance of 8.5 Kms. from Valpoi, and is thus included in the second group. The number of villages, houses, households, population, number of households to every 100 houses and persons per occupied residential house of villages of Satari taluka (1971) by different distance ranges from Valpoi town may be seen from the following statement.

#### STATEMENT II.2

*Distribution of villages by distance ranges from Valpoi town and population, number of households per 100 houses and persons per occupied residential house 1973.*

Distance Ranges (in Kms.)	Number of			Popul- ation	No. of house- holds per 100 houses	Persons per occu- pied resi- dential house.
	Vil- lages	Houses	House- holds			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	11	683	853	4,389	125	6.4
6—10	35	2,359	2,914	14,616	124	6.2
11—15	22	1,554	1,817	8,872	117	5.7
16—25	8	223	291	1,524	130	6.8
26—30	1	32	36	192	113	6.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Villages	77	4,854	5,911	29,593	122	6.1
Pale	1971	89	103	518	116	5.8
..	1981	158	158	797	100	5.0

It may be seen from the statement that the largest number of villages are situated in the distance range 6-10 kms. from Valpoi town. Pale is one among the 35 villages in this range. The average number of households per 100 houses and that of the persons per occupied residential house in this range are 124 and 6.2. The corresponding proportions in respect of village Pale are 116 and 5.8. These ratios of Pale are low compared to the taluka ratios (122 and 6.1) also. This indicates that more households have independent houses and also there is less congestion per occupied residential house in Pale. The villages in distance range 16-25 kms. have the largest number of households per 100 houses (130) and more persons per occupied residential house (6.8). During 1981 Census the village Pale had recorded the lowest ratios of number of households and persons per occupied residential house with 100 and 5.0 respectively.

The distribution of villages according to their size class of population, number of houses, households and population and number of households to every 100 houses and persons per occupied residential house in Satari taluka (1971) may be seen in the following Statement.

## STATEMENT II.3

*Distribution of villages by size class of population and number of households per 100 houses and person per occupied residential house, 1971*

Size class of population	Number of		Popula- tion	No. of house- holds to ev- ery 100 houses	Pers- ons per occu- pied resid- ential house	
	Vill- ages	Houses House- holds				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 200	32	598	708	3,621	118	6.1
200-499	26	1,315	1,729	8,671	131	6.6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
500-999 . . . . .		14	1,656	1,945	9,948	117	6.0
1000-1999 . . . . .		4	806	992	4,889	123	6.1
2000 and above . . . . .		1	479	537	2,464	112	5.1
All Villages . . . . .		77	4,854	5,911	29,593	122	6.1
Pale 1971 . . . . .		..	89	103	518	116	5.8
Pale 1981 . . . . .		..	158	158	797	100	5.0

The statement reveals that the villages in the size class 200-499 have the largest number of households to every 100 houses and persons per occupied residential house. Village Pale falls under the size class 500-999 and the number of households to every 100 houses in this village and of the villages in the size class are 116 and 117 respectively. This means that about 16 per cent of households in village Pale, 17 per cent of households in the villages of the size class 500-999 and 22 per cent households in the villages of taluka Satari are sharing houses with other households. Satari is the second largest taluka in respect of number of rural households sharing houses with other households, Pernem taluka being the first one with 126 households to every 100 houses. Whereas in 1981 Census the number of houses and households are equal and persons per occupied residential house is 5 in Pale.

### Density

The following statement shows the density of households per kms<sup>2</sup>. in Union Territory, District, Taluka and Village Pale.

#### STATEMENT II.4

*Density of households per Km<sup>2</sup>, 1971*

Union Territory/District/Taluka/Village	No. of households per Km <sup>2</sup> .		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	43	34	308
Goa District . . . . .	42	33	309
Satari Taluka . . . . .	13	12	50
Pale Village 1971 . . . . .	13	13	..
Pale Village 1981 . . . . .	20	20	..



The density of households i.e. number of households per km<sup>2</sup>. for Village Pale and Taluka Satari are identical with 13 households per Km<sup>2</sup>. Area-wise Satari is the second biggest taluka of the Goa District with a large forests and this may be one of the reasons for the low rate of density of households. However, the taluka of Satari is in itself very thinly populated the density of population being only 66 as compared to the district density of 215. The thin density of population is reflected in the thin density of the households also. The village Pale in 1981 Census shows a higher density of households as 20 households per Km<sup>2</sup>.

### Sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) of Pale according to 1971 Census is 1000 and as per 1981 Census, it is 934. The following statement shows the sex ratios at various levels from Union Territory to Pale village.

#### STATEMENT II·5

##### *Sex ratio*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka/Village	Total Rural Urban	Sex ratio
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu 1971 . . . . .	Total	989
	Rural	1,030
	Urban	885
Goa District 1971 . . . . .	Total	981
	Rural	1,025
	Urban	864
Satari Taluka 1971 . . . . .	Total	983
	Rural	987
	Urban	944
Pale Village 1971 . . . . .	Rural	1,000
Pale Village 1981 . . . . .	Rural	934

A balanced sex ratio (i.e. exactly equal number of Males and females) is always an ideal situation which almost never exists. The case of village Pale is indeed unique in 1971. The sex ratios are in favour of females in the rural areas of Goa district as well as in the territory, whereas in Satari taluka it is not so. The urban sex ratio is adverse to females which is of course a usual feature. However, the sex ratio in village Pale has tilted in favour of males in 1981.

### Literacy:

A comparison of literacy rate of Pale with other neighbouring villages shows that the village has a low level of literacy at the 1971 Census. Even the taluka Satari (Rural) shows a poor performance in respect of literacy. However, the village Pale in 1981 Census has considerably improved its position to that of 23.84 per cent from 12.93 per cent in 1971. The following statement shows the literacy rates for the Union Territory, district, taluka and village Pale.

#### STATEMENT II.6

*Literacy rate by sex*

Union Territory District/Taluka/Village	Total Rural Urban	Literacy rates (in percentages)		
		Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu 1971 . . . . .	Total	44.75	54.31	35.09
	Rural	40.59	50.40	31.06
	Urban	56.32	64.39	47.21
Goa District 1971 . . . . .	Total	45.31	54.65	35.79
	Rural	41.37	50.96	32.01
	Urban	56.78	64.54	47.80
Satari Taluka 1971 . . . . .	Total	26.27	35.83	16.55
	Rural	22.96	32.55	13.23
	Urban	59.86	68.33	50.88
Pale Village 1971 . . . . .	Rural	12.93	21.24	4.63
Pale Village 1981 . . . . .	Rural	23.84	38.35	8.31

The position of literacy of village Pale in comparison with other villages of different size classes of population and by distance-ranges from Valpoi town is shown below:

## STATEMENT II.7

*Distribution of villages by size class of population and literacy rates 1971*

Size class of population	Number of villages	Number of literates			Literacy Rates		
		Persons	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 200.	32	821	584	237	22.67	31.79	13.28
200-499	26	1,586	1,292	394	19.44	29.89	9.06
500-999	14	2,403	1,722	681	24.16	34.19	13.86
1000-1999	4	1,305	854	451	26.69	34.84	18.50
2000 and above	1	579	397	182	23.50	31.76	14.99
Total	77	6,794	4,849	1,945	22.96	32.55	13.23
Pale 1971	..	67	55	12	12.93	21.24	4.63
Pale 1981	..	190	158	32	23.84	38.35	8.31

Village Pale falls under the size class 500-999 and the villages under this size class have accounted for 24.16 per cent of literacy with 34.19 per cent male and 13.86 per cent female literates, whereas village Pale has accounted for a very low rate of literacy with 12.93 per cent of literacy with 21.24 per cent male and 4.63 per cent female literates. But in 1981 Census the village Pale has improved its literacy with 23.84 per cent with 38.35 per cent male and 8.31 per cent female literates.

## STATEMENT II.8

*Distribution of literates and literacy by distance ranges from Valpoi town, 1971*

Distance from Valpoi Town	Number of villages	Literates			Literacy Rates		
		Persons	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-5 Kms.	11	1,196	863	333	27.25	30.01	15.30
6-10 Kms	35	3,218	2,287	931	22.02	31.22	12.77
11-15 Kms.	22	2,109	1,490	619	23.77	33.12	14.16

STATEMENT II.8—Contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16-25 Kms. . . . .		8	244	183	61	16.01	24.11	7.97
26-30 Kms. . . . .		1	27	26	1	14.06	25.49	1.00
Total . . . . .		77	6,794	4,849	1,945	22.96	32.55	13.23
Pale 1971 . . . . .			67	55	12	12.93	21.24	4.63
Pale 1981 . . . . .			190	158	32	23.84	38.35	8.31

The villages nearer to the town have registered higher rates of literacy than others with an exception that the villages in the distance range 11-15 Kms. to the town have registered a higher literacy than that of the villages at a distance of 6-10 Kms. The village Pale falls under the distance range of 6-10 Kms. and the literacy of Pale is far below the averages obtained in the distance range 6-10 Kms. But in 1981 Census this village has made good the loss.

### Workers

The proportion of workers by industrial categories in village Pale in comparison with that of Satari taluka (Rural) and that of villages in size class of population 500-999 and the villages in the distance range 6-10 Kms. from Valpoi town are shown in the statement II. 9.

It may be seen from the statement that the total working force of the rural area of Satari taluka at the 1971 Census is 33.9 per cent with male/female break ups of 50.2 and 17.3 per cents respectively. The corresponding proportions of Pale village are 40.2, 48.7 and 31.7 per cents. The total working force and the female working force of Pale are considerably higher than the taluka averages whereas the male working force is slightly lower. The taluka proportions of the workers show that three-fourths of the workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers and the rest are spread in the remaining categories. Whereas in Pale, 98 per cent of workers are absorbed in cultivation and agricultural labour leaving only 2 per cent in trade and commerce and other services. There is not even a single worker found engaged in categories III, IV, V, VI and VIII. It is true that there are no mining and quarrying or construction workers in the village, but it is surprising to note that there are no worker in categories III and V viz. livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and household industry categories.

STATEMENT II.9

*Proportion of workers by industrial categories by size class of population 500-999 and by distance range 6-10 Kms. from Valpoi town and Pale*

Categories	Percentage of workers by industrial categories and non-workers—1971									
	Sajari Taluka (Rural)		Villages in size class of population 500-999					Villages in distance range 6-10 Kms. from Valpoi Town		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total workers . . . . .	33.9	50.2	17.3	31.3	49.0	13.1	32.9	49.5	16.1	
I. Cultivator . . . . .	16.2	24.4	7.9	14.7	23.6	5.5	16.4	25.6	7.1	
II. Agricultural Labourer . . . . .	9.5	12.2	6.7	7.9	10.7	5.0	9.9	12.6	7.2	
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation orchards and allied activities . . . . .	1.8	3.0	0.5	1.3	2.5	0.2	2.1	3.6	0.5	
IV. Mining & Quarrying . . . . .	2.4	3.9	0.9	3.1	4.8	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.2	
V. (a) Household Industry . . . . .	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.3	
V. (b) Other than household industry . . . . .	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	..	0.3	0.6	0.1	
VI. Construction . . . . .	0.2	0.4	..	0.2	0.3	..	0.2	0.4	..	
VII. Trade & Commerce . . . . .	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.1	
VIII. Transport, storage & Communication . . . . .	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	..	
IX. In other services . . . . .	1.4	2.4	0.5	1.4	2.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.6	

STATEMENT II.9—Contd.

Proportion of workers by industrial categories by size class of population 530—999 and by distance range 6—10 Kms. from Valpoi town and Pale—Contd.

Categories	Pale Village							
	1971				1981			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females
I	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Total workers	40.2	48.7	31.7	45.0	54.6	34.8		
I. Cultivator	29.7	37.4	22.0	0.4*	0.3*	0.5*		
II. Agricultural Labourer	9.7	9.7	9.7	16.8	18.5	15.1		
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation orchards and allied activities	..	..	..	8.6	10.9	6.2		
IV. Mining & Quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	..		
V.(a) Household Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..		
V.(b) Other than household industry	..	..	..	..	..	..		
VI. Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..		
VII. Trade & Commerce	0.6	1.2	..	..	..	..		
VIII. Transport, storage & Communication	..	..	..	..	..	..		
IX. In other services	0.2	0.4	..	19.6@	25.2@	13.5@		

\*These relate to marginal workers.

@These relate to categories III, IV, Vb to IX.

The position obtained in the villages in the size class of population 500-999 and the villages within distance range 6-10 Kms. from Valpoi town, wherein the village Pale falls, is comparable more favourably with that of the talukas proportions rather than that of village Pale. This shows a unique position of village Pale, which is mainly dependent upon agriculture which appears to be the only source of income to the villagers of Pale. It is however, of interest to note that the female working force is significantly higher than that of the taluka proportion as well as that of the villages by size class of population and by distance range to the nearest town.

Whereas the position obtained in 1981 Census presents a different picture. The working force has not only increased from 40 per cent in 1971 to 45 per cent in 1981 but the proportion of workers in cultivation and agricultural labour has dropped down to 57 per cent in 1981 from 98 per cent in 1971. Consequently the proportion of other workers has shot up to 43 per cent in 1981 from 2 per cent in 1971. Most of these other workers are plantation workers engaged in growing of medicinal plants in and around the village Pale by a private firm.

#### **Distribution of population by age and sex**

The village Pale has a population of 797 persons with 412 males and 385 females in 1981 Census. In 1971 Census it had a population of 518 persons with 259 males and 259 females. During the re-study of the village (in 1973) 100 households consisting of 523 persons (261 males and 262 females) were studied as against 40 households studied in the earlier survey in 1965. The distribution of population by age and sex covered during the earlier survey and that covered during the present survey is given in the following statement.

#### **STATEMENT II.10**

*Sex-wise distribution of population by age and sex in 1965 survey and in 1973 survey*

Age Group	In 1965 survey (40 households)			In 1973 survey (100 households)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0--4	18	19	37	49	42	91
5--9	15	26	41	41	44	85
10--14	14	9	23	38	24	62





While, broadly the distribution of population during 1965 and 1973 is more or less similar, slight variations are nevertheless noted. It may be seen that the proportions of population in age group 0-14 in 1965 and 1973 are 47.2 and 45.5 per cents. This gives an indication of a high birth rate in 1965 as compared to 1973.

The sexwise distribution of the population by broad age groups also explains a revealing picture. During the 1965 survey, the male population in the age groups 0-14 and 15-54 were 43.5 per cent and 46.3 per cents and corresponding proportions among females were 50.9 and 40.6 per cents. During the re-survey these proportions in the age groups 0-14 and 15-54 among males were 49.0 and 44.5 per cents and the corresponding proportions among females were 42.0 and 51.1 per cents respectively. A reduction in the proportion in the age groups 0-14 and 55+ and a corresponding increase in the age group 15-54 in 1973 as compared to 1965 is noteworthy.

### Size of household

The following statement shows the number of households selected by caste, sex-distribution and the average size of the household.

#### STATEMENT II.12

*Distribution of households by sex, caste and average size of household, 1973*

Caste	No. of households	Population			Average size of households
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kunbi . . . . .	90	467	233	234	5.2
Vaishya . . . . .	1	6	3	3	6.0
Dhangar . . . . .	9	50	25	25	5.6
Total . . . . .	100	523	261	262	5.2

The Kunbis are the predominant community inhabiting the Pale village. The statement shows that out of 100 selected households, 90 belonged to Kunbis. There are four divisions among kunbis viz. Satarikar, Bramanikar, Jogeshwarikar and Gaonkar. These kunbi households comprised of 467 persons, 233 males and 234 females. The next community in the village is that of Dhangar of whom 9 households were selected and they consisted of a total population of 50 with an equal distribution of males and females. The Dhangar are known by five divisions: Jore, Shelke, Kale, Pawana and Varak. One household of Vaishya or Vani was also selected which consisted of 3 males and 3 females. While the Kunbis are mostly cultivators and agricultural labourers, the occupation of Dhangar is maintenance of livestock such as cattle, goat and sheep. The average size of the household of all the selected households works out to 5.2 whereas the average size of the household among the three communities of Kunbis, Dhangars and Vaishya works out to 5.2, 5.6 and 6.0 respectively.

**Composition of households with reference to number of members:**

The following statement shows the distribution of household with reference to the number of members in the households.

STATEMENT II.13

*Distribution of households by number of members, 1973*

Size of family	Number of households	Percentage
1	2	3
1 . . . . .	4	4.0
2 . . . . .	8	8.0
3 . . . . .	7	7.0
4 . . . . .	16	16.0

1	2	3
5	23	23.0
6-7	24	24.0
8-9	16	16.0
10-12	1	1.0
13+	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The size of household varies widely in the village from single member household to more than 13 member households, the latter being the largest size recorded among the selected households. However, only 2 households are having a large size consisting of 10 or more members. But the households consisting 5 members and 6-7 members are relatively larger in number followed by 4 member and 8-9 member households. There are four single member households. 8 households have 2 members each and 7 households have 3 members each. However, an average household contains 5 members. The average size of the household in 1965 was also 5 members.

### **Family and Kin**

The distribution of population by relationship to the head of households shows that 86 heads of households are males and 14 heads of households are females. Statement II.14 shows the distribution of population by age, sex and relationship to the head of household where the head is a male.

It may be seen that there are 86 households (or 86 per cent) where the head of household is male. The relations in the households in the order of magnitude are sons (132), daughters (97), wives (77), mothers (17), Son's wives (17), son's sons (15), brothers (11), sisters (10), son's daughters (7), brothers wives (4), father's sister (1) and father's mother (1). Eightyone per cent of the head of the household belongs to the age groups 25-44 and 45-59 and 8 per cent, to the age group 15-24. The statement further reveals the concentration of members in categories wife, son, daughter which implies that most of the households are nuclear households. The absence of the category father in the statement confirms the convention that when the father is alive, he is invariably the head of the household.

STATEMENT II-14

*Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship to head of household where the head is a male, 1973*

Age	Head (Male)	Wife	Son	Dau- ghter	Son's wife	Son's son	Son's daug- ter	Mot- her	Bro- ther	Sis- ter	Bro- ther's wife	Fa- ther's sister	Fa- ther's mother	To- tal
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0-9	..	..	64	67	..	14	7	..	2	4	..	..	..	158
10-14	..	..	33	15	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	55
15-24	7	20	23	15	13	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	84
25-44	44	46	12	..	4	..	..	3	5	..	2	..	..	116
45-59	..	..	26	11	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	42
60+	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	1	20
Total	86	77	132	97	17	15	7	17	11	10	4	1	1	475

## STATEMENT II.15

*Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship to head of household where the head is a female, 1973*

Age	Head (Female)	Son	Daughter	Son's son	Son's daughter	Sister	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-9 . . .	..	7	8	3	..	..	18
10-14 . . .	..	3	3	..	1	..	7
15-24 . . .	..	4	2	..	..	..	6
25-44 . . .	10	..	2	..	..	..	2
45-49 . . .	3	..	..	..	..	1	4
60+ . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total . . .	14	14	15	3	1	1	48

Statement II.15 above shows the distribution of population by relationship to the head of the household where the head is female. There are 14 households with a female as head of the household. The other relationships to the head in the order of magnitude are daughters (15), sons (14), Son's sons (3), Son's daughter (1) and sister (1). The heads of the households are mostly from the age-groups 25-44 (10) followed by the age-groups 45-49 (3) and 60+ (1). The absence of the category 'husbands' in the statement shows that the females head their households only in the absence of their husbands on account of widowhood, divorce or separation etc.

A closer observation of the statement II-14 (Col. 9) and II.15 (Col. 3) reveals that as long as the sons are in younger age-groups (0.9 to 15-24), the mothers assume the responsibility of head of households in the absence of their husbands and thereafter they yield to their sons to become the head of households.

### Density:

According to the resurvey in 1973 the density of population of Pale is 71 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Whereas according to 1971 Census the density for the village was 65 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The density of Satari Taluka (rural and urban) was 66 and the density for the rural areas was 62 and that of the urban areas was 312 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, as per 1971 Census. The density of Pale has increased to 100 in 1981 Census.

**Sex ratio**

The following statement shows the caste wise distribution of population by sex and sex ratio.

## STATEMENT II.16

*Distribution of population by caste, sex and sex ratio, 1973*

Castes	Number of households	Population			Sex ratio
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dhangar . . . . .	9	50	25	25	1,000
2. Kunbi . . . . .	90	467	233	234	1,004
(i) Satarikar . . . . .	45	213	106	107	1,009
(ii) Bramanikar . . . . .	2	15	5	10	2,000
(iii) Jogeshwarikar . . . . .	24	137	73	64	877
(iv) Gaonkar . . . . .	19	102	49	53	1,082
3. Vaishya . . . . .	1	6	3	3	1,000
Total . . . . .	100	523	261	262	1,004

Dhangars and Vaishyas have a balanced sex ratio whereas Kunbis have a sex ratio favourable to females (1,004). The sex ratios among the different divisions of Kunbis show significant variations. The sex-ratio of the total (100) households is 1004 whereas that of 1965 survey of 40 households was 981. The sex ratio in 1971 was unity and that in 1981 Census is 934.

The sex ratio of the population by different age groups is as follows:

Age groups	Sex ratio
0—9 . . . . .	956
10—19 . . . . .	906
20—29 . . . . .	1,195
30—59 . . . . .	985
60+ . . . . .	1,333
Total . . . . .	1,004

It is clear that the sex ratio is quite high in the age groups 20-29 and 60+. This may be due to the fact that men in age group 20-29 might have migrated outside for employment. The high sex ratio in 60+ years shows the longevity of females than the males.

### **Literacy and education:**

During the re-survey of 100 Sample households there were 93 literates (17.78 per cent) in the village. According to 1971 census, 12.93 per cent of the village population was literate whereas the 1965 survey of 40 households revealed that 17.75 per cent of the population was literate. In 1981 Census, 23.84 per cent of the village population was literate.

The following statement gives the distribution of population by age group and educational level in 1973 survey as compared to 1965 survey.

It may be seen that in 1965 survey, there was none in the village who had obtained education above the primary level whereas in 1973 survey, an improvement is noticeable, but there is none above the middle level. However, it was noticed during the 1973 survey that one student was to appear at the S.S.C. Examination and was thus the highest educated person in the village. In 1965 survey (of 40 households) there were 38 literates of whom 2 were literates without educational level and 36 were of primary level of education whereas in 1973 survey (of 100 households) out of 93 literates 87 were of primary level and 6 were of middle level of education. A higher number of literates found in the age groups 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 in 1965 survey as well as in 1973 survey goes to prove that only the younger generation has caught up with education. As the age advances, the number of literates in higher age groups goes on decreasing. There were only 11 persons (9 males and 2 females) who were literates in the age group 20-24 and of whom 10 were having primary and one was of middle level of education in 1973 survey whereas in 1965 survey only 3 literates were in that age group and all were at primary level only. There were only 9 (6 males and 3 females) literates in the age group 25-34 in 1973 survey. Whereas in 1965 survey only 3 males were literates. There were 3 males who were literate in the age group 35-49 and there was only one male literate in the age group 50+ in 1973 survey. Whereas one male literate in each age group was found in these age groups in 1965 survey. It may thus be seen that though the position obtained in 1973 was





relatively better than 1965 when the absolute figures of literates were concerned, the general level of literacy in the village was very poor and that of female literacy was still worse.

### **Educational level and caste**

The following statement shows the distribution of population (excluding population in age group 0-4) by broad age groups, sex, caste and educational level.

The statement above shows the number of illiterates and literates with educational levels among the different divisions of Kunbis and Dhangars and Vaishyas. The effective literacy of males works out to 34.4 per cent and that of females is 9.1 per cent. The literacy is 100 per cent among the males and 66.7 per cent among the females of Vaishyas. The corresponding proportions among kunbis are 35.3 and 9 per cents and it is 20 per cent among Dhangar males. It is conspicuous that not even a single female is literate among Dhangars. The literacy is broadly in the range of 25 to 37 per cent among the males and below 25 per cent among the females of different divisions of kunbis.

### **Educational score**

The statement II. 19 shows the distribution of households by Caste and average educational score (Age 5+). The average educational score per head and per household was calculated by giving points as under to each individual with reference to their educational levels:

Illiterate = 0.

Literate without educational level = 1.

Primary or junior basis and middle = 2.

Matriculate = 3.

It may be seen that the average educational score per head is high among Vaishya (1.60) followed by Kunbi (0.44) and Dhangar (0.22) for persons. Both among males and females too vaishya leads the rest and the educational score among Dhangar females is nil. Among the divisions of Kunbis, Gaonkar Kunbi leads the rest among males while Brahmanikar Kunbi leads among females. The pattern of average educational score per household is almost similar to that of the educational score per head among the different castes excepting the division of Bramanikar kunbi whose score among females is higher than males.

STATEMENT II.18

*Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, caste and educational levels (Age 5+), 1973*

Caste or community	Broad age groups	Illiterate		Literate				Total	
		Males		Primary		Middle		Males	Females
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Kumbi	Total	123	182	62	18	5	..	190	200
	5-14	32	53	35	9	3	..	70	62
	15-59	83	117	26	9	2	..	111	126
	60 & above	8	12	1	..	..	..	9	12
(i) Satarikar	Total	55	85	28	7	2	..	85	92
	5-14	13	26	13	2	1	..	27	28
	15-59	38	56	14	5	1	..	53	61
	60 & above	4	3	1	..	..	..	5	3
(ii) Bramanikar	Total	3	6	1	2	..	..	4	8
	5-14	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	4
	15-59	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
	60 & above	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

(iii) Jogeshwarikar	Total	41	52	21	1	1	..	63	53
	5-14	11	13	13	..	..	..	24	13
	15-59	28	34	8	1	1	..	37	35
	60 & above	2	5	..	..	..	..	2	5
(iv) Gaonkar	Total	24	39	12	8	2	..	38	47
	5-14	8	12	8	5	2	..	18	17
	15-59	14	24	4	3	..	..	18	27
	60 & above	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3
2. Vaishya	Total	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	3
	5-14	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2
	15-59	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	60 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dhargar	Total	16	17	3	..	1	..	20	17
	5-14	7	4	1	..	..	..	8	4
	15-59	9	13	2	..	1	..	12	13
	60 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. All castes	Total	139	200	67	20	6	..	212	220
	5-14	39	58	37	10	3	..	79	68
	15-59	92	130	29	10	3	..	124	140
	60 & above	8	12	1	..	..	..	9	12

STATEMENT II.19

*Distribution of households by caste and average educational score (age 5+), 1973*

Castes	Number of house holds	Population				Average educational score						
		Persons		Females		Per head			Per household			
		2	3	4	5	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
<b>KUNBI</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(i) Satarikar	90	390	190	200	0.44	0.71	0.18	1.89	1.49	0.40		
(ii) Bramanikar	45	177	85	92	0.42	0.71	0.15	1.64	1.33	0.31		
(iii) Jogeshwarikar	2	12	4	8	0.50	0.50	0.50	3.00	1.00	2.00		
(iv) Gaonkar	24	116	63	53	0.40	0.70	0.04	1.92	1.84	0.08		
<b>VAISHYA</b>	19	85	38	47	0.52	0.74	0.34	2.32	1.48	0.84		
.	1	5	2	3	1.60	2.00	1.33	8.00	4.00	4.00		
<b>DHANGAR</b>	9	37	20	17	0.22	0.40	..	0.89	0.89	..		
Total	100	432	212	220	0.43	0.69	0.18	1.86	1.46	0.40		

### School statistics

The Primary School in Pale was first started in the Village temple in 1962. A new school building consisting of two rooms was constructed in 1966, at a cost of Rs. 11,572.00. A Government Primary School with a single teacher is functioning in this building. The school is situated in the Devulewada near the village temple. The total strength of pupils and the average attendance of pupils in classes I to IV is given below. It may be noticed that there was only one student in class IV at the time of the survey. The non-attendance is quite high in classes I and II.

#### STATEMENT II.20

*Average attendance of pupils by sex and educational standards, 1973*

Class	Total strength			Average attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	22	6	28	11	4	15
II	4	3	7	2	1	3
III	4	1	5	3	1	4
IV	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total	31	10	41	17	6	23

The medium of instruction is Marathi. The teacher at the time of survey was a Hindu Brahman by caste. He had studied up to S.S.C. and obtained a Primary Training Certificate of one year's course.

### Defaulting in school enrolment

The following statement shows the number of households enrolling the school going children as well as non-enrolling the school going children by caste.

## STATEMENT II.21

Households defaulting in enrolling school going children by caste of head of household, 1973

Caste of head of household	Number of households having children of school going age (5-14)		Number of households attending the school		Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households having both male & female children of school going age & failing to send them to school	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age & failing to send them to school	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age & failing to send them to school	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age & failing to send them to school	
	Male only	Female only	Male only	Female only							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	16	10	24	4	2	1	12	8	14	2	7
I, Kumbi	15	10	19	4	2	1	11	8	10	2	6
(i) Satarikar	7	5	9	3	..	1	4	5	5	..	3
(ii) Bramanikar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

(iii) Jogeshwarikar	6	1	3	1	..	..	5	1	1	..	2
(iv) Gaonkar	2	4	6	..	2	..	2	2	3	2	1
2. Vaishya	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Dhanger	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..

It may be seen from the statement that out of 70 households surveyed there are 50 households having children of school going age, of which 16 households are having only male school going children and 10 are having only female school going children. The remaining 24 are having both male and female school going children. It may be seen that as much as 43 households (86 per cent) have defaulted in sending their children to the school. Of these defaulting households 12 households are having only male and 8 are having only female and 23 households are having both male and female children of school going age. Thus, the incidence of defaulting in school enrolment is 75 per cent among the households having male school going children, 80 per cent among the households having female school going children and 96 per cent among the households having both male and female school going children. Out of 12 households having only male children of school going age who are defaulting in sending their children to school, 11 households belong to Kunbis and one belong to Dhangar. All the 8 households having only female children of school going age who are defaulting in school enrolment belong to Kunbis.

In respect of 23 households having both male and female children of school going age who are defaulting, it is observed that 14 households (or 60 per cent), 10 of Kunbis and 4 of Dhangars have defaulted in sending both male and female children to school. Two households (or 10 per cent) both of Kunbis have defaulted in sending male children and 7 households (or 30 per cent) 6 of Kunbis and one of Dhangar have defaulted in sending female children to school.

If both male and female children of school going age are not enrolled in school, it is termed as default consistency. If all male children of school going age are enrolled in school but not female children or if all female children of school going age are enrolled in school but not male children it is termed as default inconsistency. It is seen that the 14 households fall under the category of default consistency and the 9 households (2+7) fall under the category of default inconsistency. Detailed



enquiries were made in respect of these defaulting 23 households in order to study the socio-economic aspects of the heads of these households. The result is shown below:

## STATEMENT II-22

*Households default consistency by sex in enrolling children in school by educational level and caste of heads of households, 1973*

Caste of head of household	Number of defaulting households with both male & female children of school going age	Number of households having default consistency by sex where educational level of head of household is			
		Total	Illiterate	Primary	Middle
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total . . . . .	23	14	14	..	..
1. Kunbi . . . . .	18	10	10	..	..
(i) Satarikar . . . . .	8	5	5	..	..
(ii) Bramanikar . . . . .	1	1	1	..	..
(iii) Jogeshwarikar . . . . .	3	1	1	..	..
(iv) Gaonkar . . . . .	6	3	3	..	..
2. Vaishya . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..
3. Dhangar . . . . .	4	4	4	..	..

The above statement shows that there are 23 defaulting households with both male and female children of school going age of whom about 60 per cent households (14) are not sending both male and female children to school which is termed as default consistency. It also reveals that all the 14 households are spread among kunbis and Dhangars. Among the kunbis about 53 per cent of head of the households have defaulted in enrolling their children in the school. The incidence of default

consistency is found higher among the households of Satarikar and Gaonkar. Whereas in respect of only one Bramanikar households it is cent per cent. The default consistency among the Dhangar households is also cent per cent. Incidentally all the 14 heads of households are illiterate.

The following statement shows the default inconsistency by sex wherein 7 households have enrolled only the male children in the school.

## STATEMENT II.23

*Households default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school by educational level and caste of heads of households, 1973*

Caste of head of household	Number of defaulting households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where educational level of head of household is			
		Educational level			
		Total	Illiterate	Primary	Middle
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total . . . . .	23	7	5	2	..
1. Kunbi . . . . .	18	6	5	1	..
(i) Satarikar . . . . .	8	3	2	1	..
(ii) Bramanikar . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..
(iii) Jogeshwarikar . . . . .	3	2	2	..	..
(iv) Gaonkar . . . . .	6	1	1	..	..
2. Vaishya . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..
3. Dhangar . . . . .	4	..	..	..	..

It may be seen that of the 7 households which fall under the category of default inconsistency by sex, 6 households belong to Kunbis and one belongs to Vaishya. Only one household among the Kunbis has attained the primary level of education and the rest are illiterate. The single Vaishya household has attained the primary level of education.

The following statement shows the default inconsistency by sex wherein two households have enrolled only the female children in the school.

## STATEMENT II.24

*Households default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school by educational level and caste of heads of households, 1973*

Caste of head of household	Number of defaulting households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where educational level of head of household is			
		Educational level			
		Total	Illiterate	Primary	Middle
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	23	2	2	..	..
1. Kunbi	18	2	2	..	..
(i) Satarikar	8	..	..	..	..
(ii) Bramanikar	1	..	..	..	..
(iii) Jogeshwarikar	3	..	..	..	..
(iv) Gaonkar	6	2	2	..	..
2. Vaishya	1	..	..	..	..
3. Dhangar	4	..	..	..	..

It may be seen that the incidence of default inconsistency by sex is found among the Kunbi Gaonkars only. Incidentally, both the households are illiterate.

## STATEMENT II.25

*Households default consistency by sex in enrolling children in school by occupation and caste of heads of households, 1973*

Occupation heads of households (N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of defaulting households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default consistency by sex where the head of household is		
		Kunbi	Dhangar	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . . . .	23	10	4	14
Cultivators (61) . . . . .	14	9	..	9
Agriculture Labourers (63) . . . . .	2	..	..	..
Forestry-wood Cutter (66) . . . . .	1	1	..	1
Livestock-Rearing of Cattle (65) . . . . .	4	..	4	4
Trade & Commerce (50) . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Non worker . . . . .	1	..	..	..

The statement reveals that the maximum number of heads of households i.e. 9 are engaged as cultivators, 4 in rearing of cattle and one as wood cutter in forests. Further it may be of interest to note that all the head of households engaged in cultivation belong to Kunbis whereas all the head of households engaged in rearing of cattle belong to Dhangar.

## STATEMENT II.26

*Households default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school by occupation and caste, 1973*

Occupation of heads of households (N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of defaulting households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where head of household is		
		Total	Kunbi	Vaishya
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . . . .	23	7	6	1
Cultivator (61) . . . . .	14	5	5	..
Agricultural Labourer (63) . . . . .	2	1	1	..
Livestock-Rearing of Cattle (65) . . . . .	4	..	..	..
Forestry-wood Cutter (66) . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Trade & Commerce (50) . . . . .	1	1	..	1
Non worker . . . . .	1	..	..	..

There are 7 households 6 of Kunbis and one of Vaishya under the category of default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school. Of the 6 Kunbi households 5 households are engaged as cultivators and one as agricultural labourer. The head of the Vaishya household is engaged in trade and commerce.

## STATEMENT II.27

*Households default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school by occupation and caste of head of households, 1973*

Occupation of head of household (N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of defaulting households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where head of household is		
		Total	Kunbi	Others
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . . . .	23	2	2	..
Cultivator (61) . . . . .	14	1	1	..
Agricultural Labourer (63) . . . . .	2	1	1	..
Forestry wood Cutter (66) . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Livestock Rearing of Cattle (65) . . . . .	4	..	..	..
Trade & Commerce (50) . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Non worker . . . . .	1	..	..	..

There are 2 households both of Kunbis fall under the category default inconsistency by sex, the head of one household is a cultivator and the other is an agricultural labourer.

### **Reasons for non-enrolment of children in school**

The following reasons in general may be attributed for non enrolment of children in school.

- (i) Parent's inclination to keep their children with them either for the field work or for household duties, such as looking after the cattle or rearing of the cattle and looking after the younger children in the home etc.
- (ii) General apathy to send the girl to school.
- (iii) General indifference and lack of community awareness in respect of education.

### **Marital status**

The following statement presents the distribution of population by age, sex and marital status.

## STATEMENT II.28

Distribution of village population by age, sex and marital status, 1973

Age group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ separated		Unspecified		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-9	90	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	86
10-14	38	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	24
15-19	15	17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	24
20-24	11	..	11	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	29
25-29	2	..	16	19	..	..	1	1	..	..	19	20
30-34	..	..	17	19	..	2	..	1	..	..	17	22
35-44	..	..	25	16	..	7	..	..	..	2	25	25
45-54	..	..	16	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	18	14
55-69	..	..	9	3	4	9	..	1	..	..	13	13
70+	..	..	3	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	4	5
Total	156	127	97	100	7	30	1	3	..	2	261	262
	(59.78)	(48.47)	(37.16)	(38.17)	(2.68)	(11.45)	(0.38)	(1.15)	(0.00)	(0.76)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Note:—Figures in brackets are percentages.

The distribution of the village population by marital status shows that out of 523 as many as 283 persons (54.12 per cent) were unmarried, 197 (37.67 per cent) were married, 37 (7.07 per cent) were widowed and 6 (1.14 per cent) were divorced/separated and unspecified. The sex distribution of the total population by marital status shows that the percentage of unmarried is higher among the males than among the females. The proportion of widowed among females is considerably higher than that of males.

The distribution of population by age groups and marital status shows that the population in the age groups 0-19 is all unmarried excepting seven females in the age group 15-19. The largest proportion of females married is observed under the age group 20-24 followed by 25-34 and 35-44. Whereas the largest proportion of males married is found in the age group 35-44 followed by 30-34 and 25-29 and 45-54. The widowed are found concentrated in the higher age groups viz. 45 and above. A few cases of divorced/separated are also found.

### Age at marriage

The following statement shows the average age at marriage by sex and duration of marriage. It is evident that the age at marriage is higher among males being 23 than among females being 15. It is particularly important to note that the age at marriage is higher both among males and females whose duration of marriage was within 15 years than those whose duration of marriage was 15-29 years and 30+ years.

STATEMENT II.29  
Average age at marriage, 1973

Duration of marriage	Average age at marriage	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
Total	23	15
Within 15 years	24	17
15—29 years	23	13
30+ years	23	13

The following statement shows the average age at marriage as related to sex, educational level and duration of marriage. As 90 per cent of married males and 96 per cent of married females are illiterate, the statement does not permit any valid inference.



STATEMENT II.30

*Average age at marriage by sex, educational level and duration of marriage, 1973*

Educational level	Number of married		Average age at marriage of married males who married at			Average age at marriage of females who married at		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1								
Illiterate . . . . .	38	48	23	23	24	13	13	17
Literate without educational level	3	1	..	..	25	..	..	14
Primary . . . . .	1	1	..	..	21	..	14	..
Middle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	42	50	23	23	24	13	13	17

The statement II.31 shows the average age at marriage by sex and distance of place of birth from the village. The concentration of males in the distance range 0-5 shows that most of the males place of birth may be the same village whereas the females are more or less evenly distributed over all the distance ranges. The average age at marriage of females however shows slight variations by distance of place of birth.

## STATEMENT II.31

*Average age at marriage by sex and distance of place of birth from the village, 1973*

Distance of place of birth (in Kms.)	Average age at marriage of married	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
0—5 . . . . .	23	16
6—10 . . . . .	..	17
11—20 . . . . .	..	14
21—50 . . . . .	..	14
51+ . . . . .	30	15
Total . . . . .	23	15

The following statement clearly indicates that not even a single male of the surveyed population was married before he attained the age of 20. Whereas it is not so among females. The average age at marriage of females by present age shows that the average age at marriage is higher among the younger generation than among the older generations. Whereas the average age at marriage of males by present age does not pronounce this trend.

## STATEMENT II.32

*Average age at marriage by sex and present age, 1973*

Present age of married persons	Average age at marriage of	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
Upto 19 . . . . .	..	16
20—24 . . . . .	22	16
25—29 . . . . .	23	17
30—34 . . . . .	22	14
35—44 . . . . .	23	13
45—59 . . . . .	24	13
60—64 . . . . .	25	17
65+ . . . . .	28	12
Tota . . . . .	23	15

The following statement shows the average age at marriage as related to caste and duration of marriage.

It may be seen that the average age at marriage of males among Kunbis does not show much variation by duration of marriage whereas among females, it shows a significant variation. The average age at marriage of females which was 13 in the duration of marriage of 30+ years and 15-29 years has increased to 17 in the duration of marriage within 15 years. There is a single male and single female among Vaishyas whose age at marriage was 27 and 14 respectively whose duration of marriage was within 15 years. The average age at marriage of males among Dhangars has increased from 24 to 28 from the duration of marriage of 15-29 years to within 15 years. Whereas among Dhangar females it remained at 20 in both the durations. It is of interest to note that the average age at marriage of both the males and females are higher among Dhangars than among Kunbis and Vaishyas.

STATEMENT II.33

*Average age at marriage by caste and duration of marriage, 1973*

Caste/Community	Number of married		Average age at marriage of married males who married at		Average age at marriage of married females who married at		Remarks		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	Within 15 years			
								1	2
1. Kunbi	38	46	23	22	23	13	17		
(i) Satarikar	18	21	22	20	24	13	18		
(ii) Bramanikar	1	1	..	24	..	..	..		
(iii) Jogeshwarikar	13	14	27	25	22	11	16		
(iv) Gaonkar	6	10	18	23	20	15	15		
2. Vaishya	1	1	..	..	27	..	14		
3. Dhangar	3	3	..	24	28	..	20		
Total	42	50	23	23	24	13	17		

### *Health and sanitation*

The houses and huts in the village are unevenly spread. The houses in Rastyawailo wada and those of Jamabaliche Temb are located apart from each other, with enough space in between them. But the huts at Devule wada are very close to each other and congested and untidy. The roof of the most of the houses are made of thatch bamboo and grass. The village settlement is rather on a table-land, and on a hilly tract.

The villagers are not much conscious of public health needs and do not take adequate care of personal hygiene also. The stream which flows north to south in the village is used by majority of the households both for drinking water purposes and other purposes like bathing, washing clothes, etc.

The residents of Devule wada and Rastyawailo wada use the wells for drinking water. However, during rainy season only stream water is used for both drinking and other purposes. The people of Kajryacho Temb and others use water of the well situated in the hamlet. Generally there is no bathroom or lavatory facilities inside the house.

The womenfolk, generally, clean the houses every day by sweeping and smearing the floor with a mixture of water and cowdung. The front view of the house with 'Tulsi' (*ocimum sanctum*) plants gives a good look but the house inside is hardly neat and tidy. In the absence of cross ventilation and natural light, the living rooms are mostly dark and dungeonlike. The villagers in general and the Kunbis of Devule wada in particular are unaware of hygienic needs. They do not take bath daily. Skin diseases are common among both the sexes. Tobacco & betel chewing and frequent spitting at any place is a common habit among the villagers.

### *Diseases and treatment*

Against the background of the unsatisfactory environmental sanitation and personal hygiene of the people coupled with the poor intake of nutrients in food, it is not surprising that the people of the village are generally poor in health. The common diseases among them are disorders and ailments of digestive systems, skin-infections, frequent fevers, diseases of respiratory and circulatory systems etc.

The nearest health centre situated in Thane village (2 Kms. away) consists of a Rural Medical Officer, a compounder and peon. This Rural Health Centre has its jurisdiction over nine

villages and Pale is one among them. The main activities of the health Centre are to carry out the vaccination programmes and look after the general health and sanitation.

The following statement gives the data on medical treatment given by the Rural Health Centre, Thane, during the year, 1973.

STATEMENT II.34

*Medical treatment by kinds of diseases, 1973*

Kinds of diseases	Number of persons who took treatment
1	2
1. Infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	71
2. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic & nutritional diseases . . . . .	10
3. Diseases of the blood & blood forming organs . . . . .	12
4. Diseases of nervous system & sense organs, mental psycho-neurotic & personality disorders . . . . .	59
5. Diseases of the circulatory system . . . . .	165
6. Diseases of the respiratory system . . . . .	225
7. Diseases of the digestive system . . . . .	170
8. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and child birth . . . . .	5
9. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue . . . . .	32
10. Diseases of the bones and organs of movements . . . . .	104
11. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions . . . . .	44
Total . . . . .	897

It may be seen from the statement that a larger number of people who took treatment from the Rural Health Centre, Thane, were suffering from the diseases of respiratory system, diseases of digestive system and of circulatory system.

*Family planning*

The nearest family planning centre is attached to the Rural Health Centre at Thane. Heads of 35 households were interviewed about their aspiration for children and the information collected is tabulated below:

STATEMENT II.35

*Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of persons with spouse alive classified by caste, 1973*

Caste	Number who are illiterate who aspire to have sons and daughters																Number who are literate who aspire to have sons & daughters	Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1. Kumbi	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	Widow
(i) Satarikar	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Never married.
(ii) Bramanikar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No information.
(iii) Jogeshwarikar	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Vasectomy
																		2 Agcd
																		1 Separated.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(iv) Gaonkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2 Vasectomy.
2. Vaishya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Vasectomy.
3. Dhangar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	



It may be seen that among the 20 heads of Kunbi households who are illiterate that one household is not interested in children, two households aspire for only one son, one household each for only one daughter and only two sons and two households for one son and one daughter. The remaining 14 households aspire for more than two children in different combinations. The three Dhangar households aspire for three and more children. Among the two literate Kunbi households one aspires for one son and one daughter and the other for two sons and two daughters.

The head of Vaishya household who is 37 years old has undergone vasectomy operation. He is literate and running a tea-shop in the village. Heads of 3 Kunbi households viz. two Gaonkar, both of them are cultivators and aged 44 years and one Jogeshwarikar who is an agricultural labourer aged 35 years have undergone vasectomy operation. Incidentally, all of them are illiterate.

### **Migrati<sup>o</sup>n by place of birth**

The study of the 70 households in Pale village reveals that 55 heads of households were born in the same village, 13 heads of the households were born outside the village but within the taluka, one was born in another taluka of the same district while one was born in another state. Of the 13 heads of households who were born outside the village, 3 were born at a distance of 3 Kms. 5 at a distance 5-9 Kms, and 5 at a distance of 10 Kms. from the village Pale. One head of household was born at a distance of more than 10 Kms. in another taluka of Goa district and one person was born in another state (Maharashtra), at a distance of 50 Kms. from the village. The following statement shows the distribution of households by number of members and migration status and by place of birth of the head of household.

## STATEMENT II.35

*Distribution of households by number of members and migration status and place of birth of head of households, 1973*

Migration Status	Number of households having members				Total
	Single	2—5	6—10	11 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village)	..	29	25	1	55
B. Migrant					
I. Born outside the village in the same taluka—Rural,	1	4	8	..	13
II. Born in the same district in other taluka viz. Sanguem—Rural	..	1	..	..	1
III. Born in other state viz. Maharashtra—Rural	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	34	34	1	70

The statement shows that 55 households are non-migrants and only 15 are migrant households. Half of the total number of households have a size of 5 or less persons and another half have a size of 6 or more persons per household.

### Migration by place of last residence

Migration by place of last residence means that a person had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated.

The following statement shows the migration by place of last residence of the heads of households.

## STATEMENT 11.37

*Distribution of households by number of members and by migration status and last residence of heads of households, 1973*

Migration status and last residence of head of household	No. of household having members:				Total	
	Single	2-5	6-10	11 & above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
A. Non-migrant (born in the village including those who do not have place of last residence).	..	18	22	1	41	
B. Migrant						
I. Last residence out side the village but in the same taluka.	T	1	7	8	..	16
	R	1	6	8	..	15
	U	..	1	..	..	1
II. Other talukas of the District.	T	..	8	4	..	12
	R	..	7	2	..	9
	U	..	1	2	..	3
III. Other State (Maharashtra).	T	..	1	..	..	1
	R	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..
Total	T	1	34	34	1	70
	R	1	32	32	1	66
	U	..	2	2	..	4

It may be seen that out of 70 households studied, 41 are non-migrants by place of last residence i.e. they were staying in the village continuously. Of the remaining 29 migrant households 16 of them had the last residence outside the village but within the same taluka, 12 of them had the last residence in other talukas of the same district and one of them had the last

residence in the neighbouring Maharashtra State. It may also be seen that most of the migrants came from rural areas i.e. 25 migrant households had the last residence in rural areas and only 4 of them had the last residence in urban areas.

### ***Duration of residence at the present village***

Among the 25 migrant households who had the last residence in rural areas, it was found that 2 households were staying in the village for one year, 2 households for more than one year but less than 5 years, 4 households between 6 to 10 years, 7 households between 11 to 20 years and 10 households for more than 20 years. Of the 4 households which had the last residence in urban areas one each had been staying in the town between 1-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-20 years and more than 20 years respectively.

## CHAPTER III THE ECONOMY

### Economic resources

The geographical structure of the village reveals that it is situated amidst forest and the land available for agricultural activities is very limited. The cadastral survey of this village along with other villages of Satari, has been completed by the Land Survey Department and the settlement is nearing completion. The data collected in respect of this village although not yet finalised, throw a light on the land use pattern in the village Pale.

This is as under:

Food Crops	Area in ha.	Percent- age to total area
1	2	3
Paddy . . . . .	46.99	12.39
Bharad . . . . .	51.35	
	98.34	
<i>Horticultural crops</i>		
Coconut . . . . .	4.46	24.31
Cashew . . . . .	157.40	
Other fruits . . . . .	28.76	
	190.62	
<i>Cash Crop</i>		
Sugarcane . . . . .	2.34	Negligible

1	2	3
<i>Land not available for cultivation</i>		
Houses, huts and buildings	0.54	2.46
Roadways, footpaths	3.73	
Wells, lakes, nallas, rivers & streams	15.05	
Compound courtyard	0.25	
	19.57	
Forest	482.95	60.84
Total	793.82	100.00

If these provisional figures are compared with that of the land use data of 1942 a change in the land use pattern may be noticed. During the 1942 survey, only 7.31 per cent of the area (58.40 ha.) was under foodcrops whereas it has now gone upto 12.39 per cent. Area under horticultural crops was 4.24 per cent (33.76 ha.) which has gone upto 24.31 per cent. Area under forest was about 85 per cent (676.87 ha.) which has however come down to 60.84 per cent. A tremendous increase in the area under cashew crop is noticeable which was only 18.41 ha. in 1942 survey. This shows that the area under forest has been gradually brought under horticultural crop as well as food crops, by clearing parts of the jungle and levelling of lands. There is a slight variation in the total area of the village which was 798.21 ha. in 1942 due to the revised computation.

#### **Ownership of economic resources including land: Legislative and executive measures relating to land.**

A sound legislation governing land matters, a healthy system of tenures, systematic, accurate and upto date land records are the basic factors which contribute for rapid and allround development of agricultural economy. The important aspects covered under land legislation are tenancy legislation, succession law, ceiling law, revenue legislation etc. During the Portuguese rule, there was no comprehensive legislation in this territory to deal with the matters connected with the land. Small pieces of legislative in the form of "Decrees and Legislative Diploma" were formulated from time to time. In the erstwhile regime the land in the territory was held primarily by three agencies viz. the Government, the Village comunidades and private individual and institutions like temples and churches. The land laws existing then gave the Government direct control over its own lands, indirect control over comunidade lands, (village community lands) and very little control over the private lands.

After the liberation of the territory, the Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu appointed three commissions, one in 1963 and the second in 1966 and the third in 1969. The commission appointed in 1963 was to make a general survey of the entire land problems and to make recommendations designed to bring about a rapid improvement in the economic conditions of the tenants and a high level of efficiency in agricultural production. The second commission appointed was to examine the problem in a broad perspective. The third commission was appointed with detailed terms of reference for making definite recommendations on important aspects on land reforms including abolition of intermediary tenures, payment of compensation, ceiling on land holdings, etc. These commissions made several recommendations on the land problems.

The following are the important legislative and executive measures undertaken by the Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu, since liberation, recommended by the commissions mentioned above.

1. *Agricultural Tenancy Act*:—The Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act of 1964 was the first major step taken by the Govt. towards protecting the tenants in Goa. Under the Act, all the tenants of the paddy fields were declared protected tenants. Earlier, the lease of paddy fields used to be for a period of six years only. The Act conferred heritable permanent tenancy rights on the tenants. Further, under the Act, the rent payable by the tenants was reduced to one-sixth of the output and simultaneously with this the owners were divested of their responsibility towards maintenance of bounds and development of agriculture. In fact, repairs and maintenance of bounds were even earlier undertaken largely under Government auspices. What the legislation has in fact meant is that while earlier the owners were required to pay for the cost of maintenance of bounds, now the responsibility was shifted to tenants.

The Agricultural Tenancy Rules framed under this Act, came into force from 11-3-1965. During 1969-70, these rules were amended to provide for the procedure for the tenants rights of purchase of lands cultivated by them.

The Act prescribes also that a person lawfully cultivating any land belonging to another person on or after 1st July, 1968, but before the commencement of this Act is deemed to be a tenant. The Sub-tenants of comunidades have also been given the status of deemed tenants.

2. *Daman abolition of Proprietorship of villages Regulations 1962*.—For the Daman area, Government has enacted the Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of villages) Regulation 1962, under which the proprietary rights of lands in this area have been abolished and vested in the Government, Land Revenue is to be charged in the District of Daman under Section 6 of this regulation.

3. *Goa, Daman & Diu (Abolition of Proprietorship of Lands in Diu) Act, 1970*.—This Act framed on the lines of Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of villages) Regulation has been brought into force with effect from 20th March, 1971.

4. *Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968*.—In order to bring the land revenue administration in this territory on par with that prevailing in other States, the Goa Legislative Assembly passed the Land Revenue Code Bill in 1968. The Code attempts to regularise the relationship between the state and the landlords without disturbing the ownership rights. It provides for the survey of lands, introduction of settlement of land revenue and records of rights. This code known as Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968, has been brought into effect from 1-3-1971.

5. *Mamlatdar's Court Act, 1966*.—This act has been enforced in all the three districts of the territory from 6th April, 1966. Under this Act, speedy remedy is available to agriculturists or Mundkars in disputes relating to agricultural lands, assessment etc.

6. *The Goa, Daman & Diu Protection of Rights of Tenants (cashewnuts and Arecanuts) Act, 1971*.—To provide protection from eviction to tenants of cashewnuts and arecanut gardens and for dealing with related matters, this Act has been passed by the Legislative Assembly during the year 1971 and has come into force with effect from 21-10-1971.

### **Economic activity and nature of changes**

Natural resources available in any region largely play a vital role in the economic activities of the population residing in that region. As a matter of fact the whole taluka of Satari is treated as backward socially and economically. Agriculture is the primary means of livelihood of the people. Industrialisation and trade and commerce are not developed in the taluka. The following statement shows the 1960 and 1971 Census classification of workers according to their livelihood classes in respect of this taluka.



## STATEMENT III.1

*Working population of the taluka Satari according to their livelihood classes  
1960 and 1971 Census*

Livelihood classes	1960 Census		1971 Census	
	Number	Percent- age to total workers	Number	Percent- age to total workers
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cultivator . . . . .	9,654	72.94	4,855	45.14
2. Agricultural Labourers . . . . .	1,568	11.85	2,845	26.45
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation etc. . . . .	1,077	8.14	540	5.02
4. Mining & Quarrying . . . . .			712	6.62
5. Household Industry . . . . .	274	2.07	302	2.81
6. Non Household Industry . . . . .			134	1.25
7. Construction . . . . .	46	0.35	89	0.83
8. Trade & Commerce . . . . .	133	1.00	339	3.15
9. Transport, Storage and Com- munication . . . . .	150	1.13	196	1.82
10. Other Services . . . . .	333	2.52	743	6.91
Total . . . . .	13,235	100.00	10,755	100.00

It may be seen that agriculture continued to remain the primary means of livelihood wherein more than 70 per cent of the total workers are engaged as per the 1971 Census. A spectacular change which has taken place during the decade 1960-71 is the reduction of workers among cultivators (from 72.94 per cent to 45.14 per cent) and an increase in agricultural labourers (from 11.85 per cent to 26.45 per cent). The fall in the category cultivators is not because the people have given up the cultivation as their main occupation and are engaged in other activities, this seems to have happened because of the conceptual change in definition of the term worker adopted at the Censuses of 1960 and 1971.

However, a fall in the work participation rate in the agricultural sector may be noticed. The proportion of workers engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour in 1960 Census was 84.79 per cent, which fell to 71.59 per cent in 1971 Census. This shows that the proportion engaged in non-agricultural sector has increased correspondingly. The increase in the work

participation in the non-agricultural sector may be observed in all the categories. The increase in the household and non-household industries, trade and commerce and other services is considerable.

Turning to the economic activities of the village Pale, the data for 1971 and 1981 Censuses are presented in the following statement. The relevant data for 1960 Census is not available, as Pale was included under urban area of Valpoi town in 1960 Census.

#### STATEMENT III.2

*Working population of the village Pale according to their economic activities as in 1971 and 1981 Censuses*

Economic activities	1971 Census		1981 Census	
	No. of persons	Percentage to total workers	No. of persons	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cultivator . . . . .	154	74.04	134	37.33
2. Agricultural Labourers . . . . .	50	24.04	69	19.22
3. Trade & commerce . . . . .	3	1.44	*	*
4. Other Services . . . . .	1	0.48	156	43.45
Total workers . . . . .	208	100.00	359	100.00

\*Trade and commerce is included in other services.

It may be observed from the statement that almost the entire population of village Pale in 1971 Census was depending upon agriculture with 98 per cent of the total workers being engaged in the agricultural activities. Absence of workers in livestock and forestry as main occupation is rather surprising. However, it seems forest labour and cattle rearing are considered as subsidiary activities next to agricultural worker only. But in 1981 Census, the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers has been reduced to 56.55 per cent of the total workers from 98 per cent in 1971 Census. Other services include categories III, IV, V(b), VI to IX in 1981 Census and this is 43.45 per cent of the total workers, which clearly shows the changing pattern.

The data based on the re-study done in 1973 in respect of the economic activities are presented in the following statement.

STATEMENT III.3

*Working population of the selected households according to their economic activities by caste, 1973*

Economic Activities	Total Workers	Caste							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Satarikar	Bramani- kar	Kunbi	Jogeshw- atkar	Gaonkar	Vaishya	Dhangar
Cultivators	152 (63.1)		75	6	48	23			
Agricultural Labourers	33 (13.7)		12		11	10			
Forestry	32 (13.3)		17	2	6	6			1
Rearing of Cattle	21 (8.7)								21
Trade & Commerce	1 (0.4)							1	
Construction	2 (0.8)		1		1				
Total	241 (100.0)		105	8	66	39	1		22

Of the total population of 523 as many as 241 have returned themselves as engaged in different economic activities. This gives a work participation rate of 46 per cent. Of the total workers, 152 (63.1 per cent) were returned as cultivators, 33 (13.7 per cent) persons were engaged as agricultural labourers. 32 (13.3 per cent) were engaged in forestry 21 (8.7 per cent) were engaged in rearing of cattle and 2 (0.8 per cent) in construction activities. When these data are compared with that of 1971 Census a fall in the participation of workers in agricultural activities may be noticed. Further, participation of workers in forestry and rearing of cattle reveals the shift of workers from agricultural activity to other sectors of the economy. The statement further reveals that the economic activities of agriculture and forestry are mostly attended to by the Kunbis whereas rearing of cattle is attended to by the Dhangars. Among Kunbis higher proportion of Satarikar and Jogeshwarikar is noticeable, in the major three economic activities viz. cultivation, agricultural labour and forestry. Rearing of cattle is done by the Dhangar community which is known as traditional cattle-herds. There is only one person in trade and commerce who belongs to Vaishya community. Two Kunbis (one Satarikar and one Jogeshwarikar) are found engaged in construction activity.

### **Work force at Village Pale**

The 1971 Census data has revealed that out of the total population 518 of the village, 208 persons or 40.2 per cent (126 males and 82 females) were workers and 310 or 59.8 per cent (133 males and 177 females) were non-workers. This shows that 40.0 per cent of the total population was engaged in gainful economic activity. Whereas the total labour force in the village i.e. population in the age group 15-59 was 273 or 52.7 per cent. Among the non-workers, 23 persons returned as students, 96 as engaged in household duties, 191 as dependents, infants and others.

The position obtained in the resurvey is shown in the following statement.

## STATEMENT III.4

*Distribution of workers and non-workers by broad age-groups and caste, 1973*

Caste	Total population	Workers in Age-groups			Non-workers in Age-groups		
		0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kunbi	467	13	199	6	196	38	15
Satarikar	213	4	97	4	87	17	4
Bramanikar	15	2	6	..	6	..	1
Jogeshwarikar	137	5	60	1	53	12	6
Gaonkar	102	2	36	1	50	9	4
Vaishya	6	..	1	..	4	1	..
Dhangar	50	2	20	..	23	5	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>

Of the total population of 523 in the re-survey, 241 or 46.1 per cent were workers and 282 or 53.9 per cent were non-workers. Among the different communities, the highest work participation rate may be seen among Kunbis being 46.7 per cent, followed by Dhangar with 44.0 per cent and Vaishya with 16.7 per cent. Among the divisions of Kunbis the highest work participation rate was recorded by Bramanikar with 53.3 per cent followed by Satarikar (49.3 per cent) Jogeshwarikar (48.2 per cent) and Gaonkar (38.2 per cent). Obviously, a higher concentration of workers in the age-group 15-59 may be observed almost in all the castes. In the younger age-group (0-14) there were 238 persons of whom only 15 were engaged in one or the other economic activities and the remaining 223 were non-workers.

Whereas during the survey in 1965, out of 214 persons, 102 (48 per cent) were workers and 112 (52 per cent) were non-workers. The distribution of workers by broad age groups reveals that the age-group 15-59 had the largest number of workers being 94, and only 3 were found in the age-group 0-14 while 5 were in the age-group 60+. The concentration of non-workers was found in the age-group 0-14 being 98 and the remaining 14 were in the age-group 15-59 (4) and 60+ (10).

The distribution of workers by caste during the 1965 survey reveals that 88 per cent of the workers was found among Kunbis followed by Dhangars (9 per cent) Naiks (2 per cent) and Vaishya (1 per cent). The distribution of workers among the divisions of Kunbis was 32 per cent among Jogeshwarikar, 27 per cent among Gaonkar, 25 per cent among Satarikar and 5 per cent among Bramanikar. The distribution of workers by caste in the resurvey 1973 shows a similar trend that 90.5 per cent of the workers is found among Kunbis followed by Dhangars (9 per cent) and Vaishya (0.5 per cent). The distribution of workers among the divisions of Kunbis is 44 per cent among Satarikar 27.5 per cent among Jogeshwarikar, 16 per cent among Gaonkar and 3 per cent among Bramanikar.

### Occupational diversity

#### *Main occupational diversity*

Of the 100 households surveyed, 97 households have reported main occupations and no occupation has been reported by 3 households. There has been no occupational diversity among 75 households and the main occupational diversity reported by 22 households are shown in the following statement. It may be seen that the main occupational diversity broadly covers agriculture, forestry, road construction and rearing of cattle. The occupational diversities are three among 4 households and two among the remaining 18 households.

#### STATEMENT III.5

*Distribution of households by number of workers and by main occupational diversity, 1973*

Description of occupational diversity	No. of households	No. of workers
1	2	3
1. Cultivation—Forestry—Agricultural Labour . . . . .	3	14
2. Agricultural Labour—Forestry—Road Construction . . . . .	1	3
3. Cultivation—Agricultural Labour . . . . .	2	5
4. Cultivation—Forestry . . . . .	12	45
5. Cultivation—Road Construction . . . . .	1	3
6. Agricultural Labour—Forestry . . . . .	2	6
7. Forestry—Rearing of Cattle . . . . .	1	3
TOTAL . . . . .	22	79

*Subsidiary occupational diversity*

The following statement shows the distribution of households by number of workers by subsidiary occupational diversity. 75 households have subsidiary occupations of whom only 22 households have subsidiary occupational diversity. It may be seen from the statement that in one household there are four subsidiary occupational diversities viz. cultivation, agricultural labour, selling of milk and road construction. The remaining 21 households have only two subsidiary occupational diversities. The subsidiary occupational diversities are mostly agriculture, forestry and road and building constructions.

## STATEMENT III.6

*Distribution of households by number of workers and by subsidiary occupational diversity, 1973*

Description of occupational (Subsidiary) diversity	No. of households	No. of workers
1	2	3
1. Cultivation—Agricultural Labour selling of milk— Road Construction . . . . .	1	4
2. Cultivation—Forestry . . . . .	4	11
3. Cultivation—Agricultural Labour . . . . .	1	3
4. Agricultural Labour—Forestry . . . . .	9	22
5. Agricultural Labour—Road Construction . . . . .	2	4
6. Forestry—Road Construction . . . . .	2	4
7. House Construction—Road Construction . . . . .	1	2
8. Carpentry—Building Constructions . . . . .	1	2
9. Rearing of cattle—Employment in milk dairy . . . . .	1	2
TOTAL	22	54

**Workers by nature of occupation and age-group**

Statement III.7 shows the number of workers by nature of occupation and by age-groups of 30 households selected for the economic aspect of study. It may be seen that there are in all, 66 workers of whom 34 are males and 32 are females. The distribution of workers by occupation reveals that 61 out of 66 workers (or 92 per cent) are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers, 3 persons (or 5 per cent) are forestry workers and 2 persons (or 3 per cent) are engaged in livestock-rearing of cattle.

The distribution of workers by age-groups shows that there are three workers in the age-group 0-14 who are engaged in agricultural labour and forestry, 58 out of 66 workers (88 per cent) belong to the age-groups 15-24 to 35-49 who are mostly cultivators and agricultural labourers. The proportion of male workers is only a little above 50 per cent.

It may also be mentioned here that there are 5 workers who seek other work and only one non-worker who is seeking work.

## STATEMENT III.7

*Number of workers by nature of occupation and by age-group, 1973*

Age-Group	P M F	All workers	Occupation category (N.C.O. 2 digits)			Live- stock rearing of cattle (65)	Remarks
			Culti- vator (61)	Agricul- tural labour- er (63)	Forestry wood cutter (66)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	P	66	49	12	3	2	
	M	34	27	4	2	1	
	F	32	22	8	1	1	
0-14	P	3	..	2	1	..	
	M	2	..	1	1	..	
	F	1	..	1	..	..	
15-24	P	22	15	3	2	2	
	M	10	6	2	1	1	
	F	12	9	1	1	1	
25-34	P	20	16	4	..	..	
	M	9	9	..	..	..	
	F	11	7	4	..	..	
35-49	P	16	13	3	..	..	
	M	9	8	1	..	..	
	F	7	5	2	..	..	
50+	P	5	5	..	..	..	
	M	4	4	..	..	..	
	F	1	1	..	..	..	



### Occupation, distance and mode of transport to place of work

Occupation and distance from place of work and occupation and mode of transport to place of work and time taken are analysed in the following paragraphs.

Statement III.8 shows the occupation and distance from place of work. It may be seen that 41 out of 66 workers have their place of work at a distance of 1-2 Kms. and 19 persons have their place of work within one Km. distance. Only 3 persons have their place of work at the longest distance of 6-10 Kms. followed by another 3 persons whose place of work is at a distance of 3-5 Kms. The largest number of workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers whose place of work is within two Kms. distance.

#### STATEMENT III.8

*Occupation and distance from place of work, 1973*

Occupation (N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of workers whose place of work is at a distance of							Total
	Less than 1 km.	1-2 kms.	3-5 kms.	6-10 kms.	11-15 kms.	16-25 kms.	26+ kms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator (61)	15	31	3	..	..	..	..	49
Agricultural Labourer (63)	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	12
Forestry Wood Cutter. (66)	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Livestock-Rearing of Cattle (65)	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	19	41	3	3	..	..	..	66

Statement III.9 shows the occupation and mode of transport to place of work and time taken. It may be seen that the mode of transport to place of work is by walk only. 61 out of 66 workers had to walk only 30 minutes or less to reach their place of work. Only 3 persons had to walk for one hour to one and a half hours and 2 persons for only less than an hour but more than 30 minutes. It may be noticed that two persons who

are engaged in livestock-rearing of cattle and one person engaged in forestry wood cutting had to walk for the maximum time of one hour to one and a half hours.

## STATEMENT III.9

*Occupation and mode of transport to place of work and time taken, 1973*

Occupation (NCO 2 digits)	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach				Total	Remarks
	Mode by walk					
	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	more than 1½ hours		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cultivator (61)	49	..	..	..	49	
2. Agricultural Labourer (63)	10	2	..	..	12	
3. Forestry Wood Cutter (66)	2	..	1	..	3	
4. Livestock Rearing of Cattle (65)	..	..	2	..	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>66</b>	

### Employment depth and unemployment depth

The employment depth and unemployment depth in village Pale could be studied on the basis of number of workers/non-workers from among the total number of adults of the 100 households grouped by size class of population.

### Employment depth

Statement III.10 shows the distribution of households by number of workers in the households. It may be seen that only in 3 households there was not a single worker among the total 100 households surveyed. In the remaining 97 households, there were 282 adults of whom 226 were workers which gives an employment depth of 80.14 per cent. The study of distribution of households by number of workers in each of them reveals that as many as 47 households having two workers in

each of them have recorded the employment depth of 82.46 per cent. However, the highest employment depth of 90.32 per cent was observed among the 7 households having as many as 28 workers out of 31 adults.

Further the highest employment depth among the households by different class of population was observed among 19 households in the population size class of 1-3 being 85.29 per cent. The maximum number of 58 households grouped under the size class of population 4-6 have revealed the employment depth of 80.39 per cent. In the size class of population 7-10, there were 22 households where the extent of employment depth works out to 75.28 per cent. There is one household which had size class of population 10+ with employment depth 77.77 per cent.

## STATEMENT II.10

*Distribution of households by employment depth (i.e. number of workers in the household), 1973*

Number of workers	All households	Households by size class of population and number of adults				Remarks
		1-3	4-6	7-10	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	3	2 (2)	1 (1)	..	..	Figures in brackets are number of adult members
1	21	7 (10)	11 (21)	3 (6)	..	
2	47	8 (16)	32 (75)	7 (23)	..	
3	15	2 (6)	9 (33)	4 (15)	..	
4	7	..	4 (17)	3 (14)	..	
5	5	..	1 (6)	4 (23)	..	
6	1	..	..	1 (8)	..	
7	1	..	..	..	1 (9)	

### Unemployment depth

The following statement reveals that only 59 out of the total of 285 adults among the 100 sample households were recorded as non-workers. The depth of unemployment therefore works out to 20.70 per cent. In fact, there are 51 per cent households where the depth of unemployment was nil, in other words, all the adult members of these households were recorded as workers, whereas, it was 33.06 per cent in respect of 40 households, 37.21 per cent in respect of 8 households and it was 60 per cent in respect of one household. Further, the study of unemployment depth among the households grouped under the different size class of population reveals a low percentage of unemployment depth i.e. 14.71 per cent among the households in the size class of population 1-3 and it is 19.61 per cent in the size class of population 4-6 and 24.72 per cent in the size class of population 7-10 and 22.22 per cent in the size class of population 10+.

#### STATEMENT III.11

*Distribution of households by unemployment depth (Number of unemployed in the households), 1973*

No. of non-workers in the household	All households	Households by size class of population and number of adults				Remarks
		1-3	4-6	7-10	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0.	51	14 (26)	31 (71)	6 (19)	..	The figures in brackets are number of adult members.
1.	40	5 (8)	24 (69)	11 (44)	..	
2.	8	..	3 (13)	4 (21)	1 (9)	
3.	1	..	..	1 (5)	..	

## Agriculture

Agriculture is the primary means of livelihood of the people of village Pale and hence this traditional occupation continued to be the backbone of the economy of this village. As seen earlier, of the total 793.82 ha. of land in the village 98.34 ha. of land was under food crops and 190.62 ha. land was under horticultural crops as against 58.40 and 33.76 ha. respectively, as reported during the 1965 survey. Under food crops paddy is grown in 46.99 ha. and ragi is grown in 51.35 ha. of land. Under the horticultural crops cashew, coconuts, banana and jackfruits are grown in 190.62 ha. of land. A large area of uncultivable waste has been brought under cashew plantation and thereby increased the area under cashew from 18.41 ha. (as per 1942 data) to 157.40 ha. Besides the food and garden crops, cultivation of sugarcane has also been done in 2.34 ha. of land.

The practice of shifting cultivation which was observed during 1965 survey is no longer in existence.

## Soil type

Scientific classification of soil is not available. However, there are three types of locally classified lands, viz. (1) Red soil, (2) Loamy soil or bharad and (3) dongri jamin. Red soil is a flat type of land with small stones and red in colour. This type of land is used for 'Sarad' (Kharif) crops. Loamy soil is flat or mildly slopy land which is used for growing hill millet. The hill-slopes are used for growing poor quality paddy or other inferior millet and they are known as 'dongri jamin' or hilly areas.

The following statement shows the distribution of land (cultivation holding) by nature of terrain and by size group of holdings.

The statement reveals that as much as 26 ha. (or 53 per cent) out of 49.2 ha. of total land is classified as slopy land, 10.9 ha. (or 22 per cent) as flat land, 1.3 ha. (or 3 per cent) as upland and the remaining 11.0 ha. (22 per cent) as flat & slopy land. The statement also reveals that as many as 21 households are in possession of slopy land, 15 households are in possession of flat land, 5 households possess both flat and slopy land and only one household is in possession of upland.

STATEMENT III.12

*Distribution of land (cultivation holding) by nature of terrain and by size group of holdings, 1973*

Size group of holdings	Total No. of households	Land by nature of terrain and by size group of holdings					Remarks
		Upland	Slope	Flat	Flat & Slope		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Less than 0.4000 ha. . . . .	3	..	2 (.5000)	1 (.2000)	..	(1) 25 households possess lands and 5 households have no land.	
0.4000 to 0.9999 ha. . . . .	19	..	6 (3.7000)	12 (7.1000)	1 (0.3000)		
1.0000 to 1.9999 ha. . . . .	12	1 (1.3000)	6 (7.8000)	3 (3.6000)	2 (2.8000)	(2) Households are repeated in Col.2.	
2.0000 to 3.9999 ha. . . . .	8	..	7 (14.0000)	..	1 (2.4000)	(3) Figures in brackets in cols. 3 to 6 are total land covered by size group.	
4.0000 to 5.9999 ha. . . . .	1	..	..	..	1 (5.0000)		
6.0000 to 9.9999 ha. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..		
10.0000 + ha. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..		

### **Cropping pattern**

Paddy and ragi being the staple foodgrains of the area are grown by almost all the cultivators in the village. Two crops of paddy and one crop of ragi are normally taken in a year. The size of individual plots under the food-crops and particularly under paddy, however, is very small. In the absence of any irrigation facilities, the crops are mainly taken in the monsoon.

Paddy is grown on red soil whereas ragi is grown in Bhrad land. A part of paddy land, however, happens to be the shallow bank of the river and is often inundated during the rainy season affecting the crop and the yield. However, the cultivators store the river water in monsoon by constructing small bunds and use it for the winter crop after the river water recedes.

Besides the horticultural crops which are mostly cashew crops, the cash crop viz. Sugarcane has also been cultivated. An in-migrant household from Salcete (Margao), cultivated the sugarcane in an area of 2.34 ha. of land, in 1973 and after the death of the head of this household the family outmigrated and no further sugarcane cultivation was reported in the village.

### **Farming practices**

Development of the agricultural land, desired increase in the agricultural produces etc. much depend upon the type of farming practices adopted by the cultivators. So far as village of Pale is concerned no major change has been observed in the farming practices that was reported during the first survey of this village. The traditional pattern of farming is continued in respect of paddy cultivation. Small holdings and the poor economic conditions are the main problems of the cultivators of this village. However, 3 cultivators of the village have adopted the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and also made use of tractor for levelling and ploughing of land.

### **Tools and implements**

The main tools and implements used in the agricultural operations are the plough (locally called Nangar), leveller (Guto), spade (Phawada), pick axe (Pikas), sickle (Koyati), axe (Kurad) etc. All the cultivators do not possess all the tools and implements mentioned above. But they get from other cultivators on hire or exchange basis. Many facilities are provided by the Community Development Block such as supply of improved

agricultural implements at a subsidised rate, loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of work animals, construction of irrigation wells, purchase of pumpsets, etc. The case study of progressive farmers reveals that three cultivators from the village have made use of tractors, for levelling and ploughing the lands in 1965, by hiring them from the Community Development Block at the rate of Rs. 12.50 per hour and of 'Bulldozer' in 1968, maintained by the Zonal Agricultural Office by hiring it at the rate of Rs. 65 per hour. Excepting the use of Tractor and Bulldozer by 3 cultivators no change in the agricultural tools was observed during the re-study.

The two statements III. 13 and III. 14 show the important tools and equipments used by the households by caste and educational level of heads of households for cultivation purposes.

Out of 30 households surveyed 29 households belonging to Kunbis were possessing the tools and equipments which were mainly used for cultivation and cutting of woods. Whereas, one household of Dhangar which was mainly engaged in rearing of cattle was in possession of tools like, Koyati, Pal, Kurad and Koyata. More than 50 per cent of the total number of 29 households of Kunbis were in possession of tools and equipments like Pal, Koyati, Phawada, Guto, Nangar and Jue mostly used for cultivation. Among the Kunbis, the households belonging to Jogeshwarikar were found better equipped with the tools used for cultivation. The one household of Bramanikar was also possessing the tools required for agricultural activities.

There were only 5 heads of households who were literate and whose educational level was upto primary and the tools and equipments possessed by them are evident from the statement.

The statement III. 15 shows the important tools and equipments used for cultivation as related to occupation of heads of households.

It can be observed from the statement that out of 30 households surveyed 21 were engaged in cultivation. The tools and equipments most commonly used by them were Koyati, Pal, Guto, Phawada, Nangar and Jue. The tool like Pikas used for digging the soil was used by only one household. Four households engaged in agricultural labour were in possession of the tools Koyati, Pal, Koyata, etc. The heads of the four households whose activities were returned as 'household duties' were also in possession of tools used in cultivation and agricultural labour.





STATEMENT III.14

*Important tools and equipments used for agriculture/horticulture as related to educational level of households, 1973*

Education level of head of households	Num-ber of house-holds	Number of households using														Remarks
		Nan-gar	Guto	Phawa-da	Kudal	Koy-ati	Pal	Ku-rad	Dato	Juc	Koy-ata	Pikas				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Illiterate	. . . . . 25	14	14	16	14	18	19	5	12	14	7	1				
Primary	. . . . . 5	2	2	3	4	4	3	..	..	2	1	..				

STATEMENT III.15

Important tools and equipments for agriculture/horticulture as related to occupation of head of household, 1973

Occupation of head of household (N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total number of households	Number of households using														Remarks
		Nan-gar	Guto	Phaw-ada	Kudal	Koy-ati	Pal	Ku-rad	Dato	Juc	Koy-ata	Pikas	12	13	14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Cultivation (61)	21	15	16	16	15	18	18	3	11	15	5	1				
Agriculture Labourers (63)	4	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	2	..				
Forest wood Curting (66)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Rearing of cattle (65)	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..				
Trade & Commerce (50)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Household Duties	4	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..				
Total	30	16	16	19	18	22	22	5	12	16	8	1				

### **Operations by season**

The agricultural operations are seasonal and cultivation of paddy is carried out by the traditional methods. The agricultural season starts in the second fortnight of May with the levelling and ploughing of land. Sowing is done by broadcasting method after the first shower of rain which generally comes in the second fortnight of June. Seeds used for growing paddy are of ordinary type. During the course of study it was observed that only a couple of cultivators had used the high yielding variety seeds of paddy such as 'Taichung Native'. Chemical fertilisers were not used by the cultivators in general, though a few progressive cultivators had used them. In the months of July and August, weeding is done, if necessary. Otherwise the main activity is to protect the standing crops from stray cattle and wild-boars. Harvesting is done in the month of September. The preparation of the field for the second crop starts generally on the eve of the 'Ganesh Chaturthi' a religious festival i.e., in the month of September. Sowing is done in the month of November and harvesting is done by the end of February or in the beginning of March. The method of cultivation of ragi is also age old. No improved techniques are followed and no change was noticed during the resurvey.

Though a couple of cultivators have used improved variety of paddy seeds as mentioned earlier modern techniques and scientific methods of cultivation have not yet been adopted by the village cultivators and as such no significant increase in the produce is recorded. The produce is hardly enough to sustain the family.

### **Sex wise division of labour**

Cultivation of paddy is the only activity requiring considerable amount of labour, since it passes through three to four operations. Both male and female workers are engaged in almost all the operations. Most of the agricultural operations are done by the family members. Sowing and weeding are done by both the sexes without any distinction of age. Harvesting is carried out by the adult males and females. In this operation help of outside workers is taken depending upon the volume of work. The last operation is the dehusking of paddy, which is done by treading i.e., the corn is constantly treaded by the labourers until the grains are separated from the husk. This operation too is done by both male and female labourers. The agricultural holdings and the size of the land are very small and hence hired labourers are generally not employed. This may be observed from the following statement.

## STATEMENT III.16

*Manpower engaged in agricultural operations by Caste and size of holding, 1973*

Caste	Size of holding	No. of households owning land	No. of households where agricultural operations are carried on by		
			Family worker	Family worker & Hired worker	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kunbi	A	..	..	..	..
	B	1	1	..	..
	C	13	8	5	..
	D	9	7	1	1
	E	1	..	1	..
(i) Satarikar	A	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..
	C	4	4	..	..
	D	6	5	1	..
	E	..	..	..	..
(ii) Bramanikar	A	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..
	C	1	1	..	..
	D	..	..	..	..
	E	..	..	..	..
(iii) Jogeshwarikar	A	..	..	..	..
	B	1	1	..	..
	C	4	3	1	..
	D	2	1	..	1
	E	1	..	1	..
(iv) Gaonkar	A	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..
	C	4	..	4	..
	D	1	1	..	..
	E	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Dhangar	A	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..
	D	1	..	1	..
	E	..	..	..	..
Total		25	16	8	1

Note.—(i) Size: of holding A : Upto 0.4 ha.

B : Upto 0.4 to 1.9 ha.

C : 1.0 to 2.0 ha.

D : 2.0 to 4.0 ha.

E : More than 4.0 ha.

(ii) 5 Households have no land.

It may be seen that of the 25 households, 16 (or 64 per cent) engaged only family workers in their agricultural operations. In 8 households (or 32 per cent) it was carried on by family workers as well as hired workers both and only in one household it was carried on entirely by the hired workers.

Of the 10 households of Kunbi-Satarikar among 4 households, agricultural operations were carried on by family workers who were having the land in the size of 1.0 to 2.0 ha. In the remaining 6 households having holdings in the size of 2.0 ha. to 4.0 ha. the family workers do the agricultural operations in 5 households and the family workers and hired workers do the operations in one household. In the case of one Kunbi-Bramanikar having his holding in the size-class 1.0 to 2.0 ha. only family workers were engaged. In the case of Kunbi-Jogeshwarikar, out of the 8 households, 5 were depending on family workers only, 2 on family workers as well as hired workers and one on hired workers only. Kunbi Gaonkar and Dhangar were depending upon family workers as well as hired labourers.

The following statement shows the distribution of households by caste and size group of cultivation holdings.

STATEMENT III.17

*Distribution of households by caste and size group of cultivation holdings, 1973*

Size group of holdings	Total No. of Households	Distribution of households by caste					Remarks
		Satarikar	Bramanikar	Jogshwarikar	Gaonkar	Dhangar	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 0.4000 ha.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 households have no land.
0.4000 to 0.9999 ha.	1	..	..	1	..	..	
1.0000 to 1.9999 ha.	8	4	1	3	..	..	
2.0000 to 3.9999 ha.	15	6	..	3	5	1	
4.0000 to 5.9999 ha.	1	..	..	1	..	..	
6.0000 to 9.9999 ha.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.0000+ ha.	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Of the 25 households as many as 14 households of Kunbi were having holdings in the size class 2.0000 to 3.9999 ha, followed by 8 households of Kunbi in the size class of 1.0000 to 1.9999 ha. Among Kunbi-Jogeshwarikar one household was having a holding in the largest size class of 4.0000 to 5.9999 and another one in the smallest size class of 0.4000 to 0.9999. The only household of Dhangar was having a holding in the size class of 2.0000 to 3.9999 ha. Among the other divisions of Kunbis, 4 households of Satarikar, one of Bramanikar and 3 of Jogeshwarikar were having holding in the size class 1.0000 to 1.9999 and 6 households of Satarikar, 3 households of Jogeshwarikar and 5 households of Gaonkar were having holdings in the size class of 2.0000 to 3.9999 ha.

#### **Sources of finance for agricultural purpose**

It was observed during the survey that the people get loans from the traders in Valpoi or Thane to whom they sell their produces or from whom they purchase their daily necessities. As the agricultural lands in the village were so small in size that the people generally do not need any heavy finance for agriculture. Agricultural operations were generally carried out by the family workers and tools are got prepared from the local carpenters to whom they give some portion of their produce. They do not use improved seeds or chemical fertilisers. They store some quantity of paddy for the purpose of seeds. The Community Development Block also gave loans for many agricultural purposes but very few people had so far taken advantage of this facility. From the 25 households, it was revealed that only one household had taken a loan of Rs. 700.00 from the Block Development Office. Even the cooperative society functioning at Thane provided crop loans, improved variety of seeds and chemical fertilisers but no one from Pale had taken advantage of such facilities.

#### **Production of food crops**

In the absence of improved method of cultivation a good produce is hardly expected. However, the data available in respect of this village about the total production of food crops for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are given in the following statement.



## STATEMENT III-18

*Production of food crops, 1968-69 to 1972-73*

Year	Out-turn of food crops	
	Paddy (Kgs.)	Ragi/Nachani (Kgs.)
1	2	3
1968-69 . . . . .	37,200	1,200
1969-70 . . . . .	40,200	..
1970-71 . . . . .	43,200	1,800
1971-72 . . . . .	43,200	1,800
1972-73 . . . . .	55,200	1,800

A considerable rise in the production of paddy in the year 1972-73 is noticeable. Further the data reveals that between 1968-69 to 1971-72 i.e., in three years the rise in the paddy crops was only of 6000 Kgs. No increase in ragi production since 1970-71 is noticeable.

In this connection, the result from the study of 30 households is given below:

It may be seen from the statement (III 19) that there are 24 Kunbi households who were cultivating land had produced 3718 Kgs. of paddy, 929 Kgs. of nachani and 121 Kgs. of cashew. Among the divisions of Kunbis, the Jogeshwarikar had comparatively produced more paddy and nachani being 1476 Kgs. and 608 Kgs. respectively. The Satarikar households produced 1230 Kgs. paddy and 158 kgs. of nachani. The lone Dhangar household cultivated only nachani and produced 470 Kgs.

**Utilisation of produce**

The produce is utilised mostly for home-consumption. In fact, the produce is so low that it is not sufficient even for home-consumption throughout the year. A part of the produce is used for the services of 'Mahar', Carpenter, Barber, Gosavi, etc. The above statement gives an idea as to how the produce was utilised. Among Kunbis, out of 3718 Kgs. of Paddy, 2980 Kgs. were used for home consumption i.e., 80 per cent produce. Only 34 Kgs of paddy were sold. Another 247 Kgs. or 7 per cent paddy used



(iii) Jogeshwarikar	9	8	Paddy	8	1476	1230	..	5	20	5	..	34	182
			Nachani	7	608	540	..	..	..	..	..	41	27
			Cashew	2	40	12	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Gaonkar	6	5	Paddy	5	812	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
			Nachani	3	163	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
			Cashew	1	22	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Dhangra	1	1	Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Nachani	1	470	430	..	10	..	..	10	10	..
			Cashew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

for the services rendered for agricultural operations. For seeding 457 Kgs. or 12 per cent were kept in reserve. Similarly, a major part of nachani was consumed i.e., out of 929 Kgs. of nachani 760 Kgs. or 82 per cent were used for households consumption. The remaining part i.e., 10 per cent was used for distribution of services rendered by the Mahar, Carpenter, Barber, Gosavi etc. and 78 Kgs. or 8 per cent were kept for seeding and other use. Excepting Kunbi-Goankar households, all other households were distributing some portion of their produce, for the services rendered to them during the year by Mahars, Barbers, Carpenters etc. In case of Kunbi-Bramanikar and Dhangar they had not stored any produce for seeds.

### **Nature of right over land**

The re-study reveals that the villagers of Pale were having two kinds of rights over the land, viz. owned and leased in. The statement II. 20 shows the details of the right over the land by caste.

It may be seen that out of 25 households who were owning lands, 4 have only owned lands, 10 have only leased in lands and 11 have both owned and leased in lands. The total land in possession of 25 households was 52.2 ha. It may be noted that all the 24 Kumbis have owned lands as well as leased in lands, whereas the single household of Dhangar has leased in land only.

It was observed during the re-survey that there were two kinds of leased in lands viz the lands leased in from the Government and the other leased in from the private landlords. The terms and conditions in respect of the Government leased in lands are : (a) two personal securities; (b) no cutting of trees, no quarrying and no leasing out to third person and (c) payment to be made yearly. The conditions in respect of privately leased in lands are that the lease is to be renewed annually and an annual rent of 5 Kudav of pady (1 Kudav=5 kgs.) for an area of 0.4 ha. (one acre).

### **Horticulture**

Horticultural development from commercial point of view as such has not yet taken place in the village. However, it is observed that fruit trees such as coconut, cashewnut, jackfruit, mango, banana etc. are grown here and there. Mostly the fruits (except cashew) are used for domestic consumption only. Only

STATEMENT III.20

*Distribution of households by nature of right over land by caste, 1973*

Caste	Households having lands		Households having owned land only		Households having leased in land only		Households having both owned and leased in land		
	No. of households	Land in ha.	No. of households	Land in ha.	No. of households	Land in ha.	No. of households	Land in ha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kunbi	24	50.2	4	7.0	9	16.9	11	11.4	14.9
(i) Satarikar	10	20.0	1	1.2	3	6.7	6	4.8	7.3
(ii) Bramanikar	1	1.2	..	..	..	..	1	0.8	0.4
(iii) Jogeshwarikar	8	18.2	2	3.4	3	3.8	3	4.8	6.2
(iv) Gaonkar	5	10.8	1	2.4	3	6.4	1	1.0	1.0
Dhangar	1	2.0	..	..	1	2.0	..	..	..
Total	25	52.2	4	7.0	10	18.9	11	11.4	14.9

recently cashew cultivation has been started in the village methodically. According to the available data 157.40 ha. of land has been brought under cashew cultivation. The Community Development Block has supplied 4000 cashew seedlings to the cultivators and the additional area brought under cashew cultivation was 25 ha. in the year of survey i.e. 1973. The cashew nut is sold to the cashew factories while the cashew apples are used for preparation of 'Urak' a mild cashew liquor and also cashew 'Fenny'. It may be seen from Statement III.19 that 7 Kunbi households are engaged in growing cashew crops and they produced 121 kgs. of cashew of which 46 kgs. were consumed by the households and 75 kgs. were marketed. 4 Satarikar Kunbi, 2 Jogeshwarikar Kunbi and one Gaonkar Kunbi are engaged in this cultivation.

### **Forestry**

Before liberation, Goa's forest did not receive proper attention. There was no regular exploitation of the forest produce and fellings were done very haphazardly. Before liberation, the forests attained a very poor condition due to factors like shifting cultivation, the abuse of user's rights, illegal and uncontrolled fellings, non-accessibility, lack of regular management, unrestricted fires and absence of Government department responsible for maintenance and promotion of forest areas.

Under the Portuguese regulation, forests were classified basically under the following three categories.

(1) Class A— This category covered those forests the conservation of which was felt essential from the point of view of climate, regularisation of water courses and conservation of soil. Such forests were located mainly in Bicholim, Sanguem and Canacona talukas.

(2) Class B- This category included forests of commercial character earmarked for exploitation by state administration with a view to obtaining maximum profit for the present and future reproductions. These forests were located in the talukas of Sanguem, Satari and Canacona.

(3) Class C—This category included forests of secondary nature reserved to meet agricultural requirements such as supply of wood reserves for shifting cultivation, cutting of branches and leaves for manuring, construction of bunds for minor irrigation, etc.

The territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has now a full-fledged Forest Department and attempts are made towards the classification of territory's forest from the point of view of systematic development and exploitation.

The following statement shows the forest area and geographical area of the Union Territory, Satari taluka and village Pale.

## STATEMENT III.21

*Forest area as proportion of the total geographical area (in ha.), 1973*

Description	Geographical area in ha.	Forest area in ha.	Percentage of forest area to total geog. area	Per capita forest area
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	379,673	105,295	27.73	0.12
Satari Taluka	51,284	24,252	47.29	0.75
Pale Village	800	483	60.84	0.93

It may be seen from the above statement that the area under forests in the territory as a whole is 105,295 ha. (27.73 per cent) of which a little less than one fourth is in taluka Satari alone. The forest area in taluka Satari is 24,252 ha. (47.29 per cent) and that of village Pale is 483 ha. (60.84 per cent). The per capita forest area also shows that the taluka Satari and village Pale have a larger concentration of forests.

The forest work in village Pale generally consists of clearing of forest, cutting of trees for firewood and timber-cutting, planting of cashew seedlings and eucalyptus trees. Besides this, bidi leaves and grass are also collected. The daily wages for the male worker in the forest varies from Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 5.00. The average daily wage for the female is Rs. 2.50. The forest products are timber, firewood, bamboo, cane, bidi leaves, hay, honey etc. The following statement shows the collection of forest products by the selected households by caste and sex. It would be seen that in all, about 30 households are engaged in the collection of firewood of which in 4 households only males, in 8 households only females and in 17 households both males and females are engaged. The number of households engaged in collection of bidi leaves and grass is 23 and 17 respectively.

## STATEMENT III.22

*Collection of forest produce, hunting and collection of fuel wood by caste of member of household undertaking the activities, 1973*

Description of activity	Caste	Number of households where the activity is undertaken by				Total No. of households
		Male only	Female only	Male & Female both	Male & Female children	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Firewood	Kunbi	4	8	13	4	29
	Dhangar	..	..	1	..	1
	Total	4	8	14	4	30
Bidi leaves	Kunbi	7	11	3	2	23
	Dhangar	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7	11	3	2	23
Grass	Kunbi	1	10	3	2	16
	Dhangar	..	1	..	..	1
	Total	1	11	3	2	17

### **Animal husbandry and poultry keeping**

*Animal Husbandry* : The number of livestock as per the livestock Census, 1972, in the Satari Taluka was 10,285 cattle (bullocks and cows), 3405 buffaloes and 559 goats. The number of livestock in Pale village was 171 cattle and 97 buffaloes.

During the re-survey it was noticed that 14 households possessed cows, bullocks and buffaloes. While the buffaloes and bullocks were used for agricultural operations, cows and she-buffaloes were used for milk production. The maintenance expenditure incurred by these households on the cattle was very low. The feeding of the cattle was mainly done by stray grazing, supported by paddy and ragi leaves and stubs.

In case of diseases, the animals were treated by one stockman appointed by the Government for this village and other adjoining villages. Sometimes animals were also taken to the veterinary hospital at Valpoi.



*Poultry:* According to the 1972 livestock census the number of poultry birds was 14,344 in the taluka of Satari of which 177 were recorded in village Pale. The resurvey of selected households showed that 23 households possessed cocks and hens but in a small number. The poultry products were used by the household members and selling of eggs or chicks was rarity. Some households reported that poultry keeping was very difficult because of the menace of wild animals, notably wolves and jackals.

*Fishing:* Though there is a small pond in the village and a river also flows by the side of the village fishing is hardly developed as an economic activity mainly because both go dry after February. Although fish is an essential item of the food of the people, they have to depend upon the fish sold in the Valpoi market. During monsoon some elderly persons do go for fishing as a leisure time activity. In short, fishing is not an important activity of the village population.

*Village industry:* No small scale or village industry existed in the village. However, during the resurvey six households were reported to have engaged in household industries such as cashew juice making, bidi rolling, carpentry etc.

Extraction of cashew juice is a seasonal activity (February-May) and is carried on by one household of Kunbi-Satarikar. He owns a small cashew plantation. It may be seen from the statement III. 23) that during the cashew season about 300 litres of cashew juice was extracted by this household. The extraction is done mainly by the family members occasionally with hired workers. The process involves only manual labour and no mechanical device is used. The juice is sold at Dhave village which is about 8 Kms. away.

Bidi rolling is reported to be another seasonal occupation undertaken by four households, two of Kunbi Jogeshwarikar and two of Kunbi-Gaonkar. All these households own agricultural land. The raw materials required for bidi rolling are bidi leaves, tobacco and thread. The bidi leaves are obtained from the local forest out of a tree locally called 'Kudo' (कुडो). Tobacco and thread are purchased from the Valpoi market. Bidi rolling is done manually and the only tool required is a pair of scissors for cutting the leaves. Of the 4 households undertaking this activity, 2 (of Kunbi Jogeshwarikar) reported their yearly output in this activity to be about 28,000 bidies and the income obtained therefrom to be only about Rs. 100/-. Two male members of each of the two households attended to this

STATEMENT III.23

*Household and small-scale industry by type of product and caste of heads of households, 1973*

Type of Products	Number of household is engaged in manufacture								Remarks				
	Kunbi-Satarikar				Kunbi-Jageshwarikar					Kunbi-Gaonkar			
	Household engaged	Number manufactured	Household engaged	Number manufactured	Household engaged	Number manufactured	Household engaged	Number manufactured					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
Preparation of cashew juice	1	16 tins (Tin of 18 litres as valued Rs. 50/-).	..	..	..	..	..	Preparation of cashew juice is seasonal.					
Preparation of bidies	..	..	2	28,000 bidies (Rs. 98/-).	2	70,000 bidies per annum (Rs. 210/-)	..	Preparation of bidies is a subsidiary occupation.					
Carpentry	..	..	1	4 doors (valued Rs. 40/-).	..	..	..	..					

work with an individual output of 18,000 and 10,000 bidies. The other two households (of Gaonkar) rolled 70,000 bidies per annum which fetched them an income of about Rs. 225. In one household one male member attended to this job and rolled 20,000 bidies while in the other household one female member attended to this activity and rolled 50,000 bidies. For marketing of bidies, the households need not have to go out since there is locally a good demand for this product as bidi smoking is very common among the villagers.

One person has undertaken carpentry as casual occupation. His main activity is agriculture. He prepares small agricultural implements, doors, windowframes, etc. He generally works as daily waged artisan, earning a wage of Rs. 10.00 per day on an average. The timber required for the purpose is supplied by the individuals who requisition his services. It was reported during the resurvey that he worked for only about 4 days as carpenter. The tools used by him are all locally made.

The following statement shows that all the six households engaged in household industry own agricultural land. The household engaged in manufacture of cashew juice and bidies are owning the size of holdings of one to 2 ha. of land. The two households who manufacture bidies and one household engaged in carpentry own the size of holdings of 2+ hectares.

#### STATEMENT III.24

*Household and small scale industry by ownership of agricultural land in and around the village, 1973*

Household owning agricultural land		Number of households engaged in household and small scale industries by type of production		
Size of holding	Number	Preparation of cashew juice	Preparation of bidies	Carpentry
1	2	3	4	5
Upto 1,0000 ha.	..	..	..	..
1,0001 to 2,0000 ha.	3	1	2	..
2,0001+ ha.	3	..	2	1

## **Trade and commerce**

It was observed during the resurvey that not a single grocery shop existed in the village Pale. The villagers visits the weekly market at Thane or Valpoi and purchase their daily requirements. There are two tea stalls in the village of which one also deals in consumer goods like groceries, coconut, kerosene, etc. The shops are run by two Vaishya Households.

Collection and selling of bidi leaves and firewood, selling of milk and a few other commercial activities were reported during the resurvey. These activities were carried on as subsidiary occupations. One Kunbi Satarikar household was engaged in selling of bidi leaves, two Kunbi Jogeshwarikar households and one of Kunbi Gaonkar household were engaged in selling of firewood. Only one household of Kunbi Jogeshwarikar was engaged in selling of milk though 4 Kunbi and one Dhangar households were possessing cows. It was reported that selling of bidi leaves is generally attended to by males whereas collection and selling of firewood is attended to by female folk and children. Milk selling is done by both the sexes.

## **Family budget**

### *Income*

Agriculture is the backbone of the village economy and as such agriculture and its ancillary activities are the main sources of income of the village. In order to find out the different sources of income of the people of village Pale, all the selected 30 households were asked to disclose their source of income. The data obtained through such inquiry are presented in the following statement.

The distribution of the households by average income by source shows that the average income is the lowest of Rs. 713 among 5 households getting income from two sources of cultivation and agricultural labour whereas it is the highest of Rs. 2219 among four households who get the income from three sources of cultivation, agricultural labour and livestock closely followed by one household which gets the income from cultivation, agricultural labour and trade and commerce (Rs. 2140). It may also be seen that the largest number of households (12) fall in the lowest income range of Rs. 500—1000 and 6 households are in the highest income range of Rs. 2001--2500.

STATEMENT III.25

*Distribution of households by income range and by source, 1973 (income in Rs. per annum)*

Income Range (in Rs.)	No. of household	Sources of income											
		Cultivation	Agricultural Labour	Cultivation & Agricultural Labour	Cultivation & Forestry	Cultivation, Agricultural Labour & Forestry	No. of household	Average income	No. of household	Average income	No. of household	Average income	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Rs. 500—1000	12	3	767	1	725	5	713	1	877	2	817		
Rs. 1001—1500	3	..	..	..	..	2	1086	..	..	..	..		
Rs. 1501—2000	9	..	..	1	1557	4	1654	1	1563	..	..		
Rs. 2001—2500	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2062		

STATEMENT III.25—*Contd.*

		Sources of income									
		Cultivation Agricultural Labour & service		Cultivation livestock & Forestry		Cultivation & service		Cultivation Agricultural Labour & Livestock		Cultivation, Agricultural Labour & Trade and commerce.	
		No. of house-holds	Average income	No. of house-holds	Average income	No. of house-holds	Average income	No. of house-holds	Average income	No. of house-holds	Average income
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. 500—1000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rs. 1001—1500	.	1	1364	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rs. 1501—2000	.	1	1758	1	1644	1	1940	.	.	.	.
Rs. 2001—2500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2219	1	2140

### *Expenditure*

An analysis of income and expenditure reveals the economic position of the households, whereas expenditure, in particular, reveals the pattern of living of the households. An inquiry to know how and for which purpose the income was utilised by the selected households was made during the resurvey. The data collected is presented in the Statement III.26.

The statement shows that the major part of the income is spent on food alone (ranging between 70 per cent to 88 per cent). Expenditure on clothing, fuel and lighting and travel follows next. It may be noted that almost all the households, spend some portion of their income for drinks and recreation. Less than one per cent of the total income is spent on education. Medical treatment seems to be a luxury item for the households falling under the lower income groups. Only 6 households which are in the income range of Rs. 2,001 to 2,500 could afford for medical treatment.

### **Indebtedness**

As said earlier, the primary source of income of village Pale is agriculture and only a small part of the total income is derived from subsidiary occupations like cattle-rearing and selling of milk, forestry work such as selling of wood, collection of bidi leaves, bidi rolling etc. Although agriculture is the main occupation, the agricultural production is not adequate for the subsistence of the villagers. In these circumstances, the Kunbis and Dhangars with their meagre income are invariably indebted. The Statement III.27 shows the number of households indebted by occupation of head of households and purpose for which they were in indebtedness.

During the resurvey it was noticed that 21 heads of households were in debts. Fifteen of the indebted households were mainly cultivators, two were agricultural labourers and 4 were non-workers. The purposes for which the loan was taken were household consumption, purchase of buffaloes, marriage, medical treatment and agricultural development. During the 1965 survey, 11 out of 40 households studied were in debts. The amounts of loans taken were ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per annum.

The Statement III.28 shows the rate of interest charged and terms and conditions etc. laid for the repayment of loan.

## STATEMENT III.26

*Distribution of households and income group by nature of expenditure (in Rs. per annum), 1973*

Income groups (in. Rs.)	No. of households	No. of households where expenditure on (in per cent)									
		Total	Food	Drinks	Fuel & light	Clothing	Travelling	Recreation	Education	Medical	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. 500-1000 . . .	12	100.00	87.54	0.77	2.15	3.60	1.95	0.50	0.48	..	3.01
Rs. 1001-1500 . . .	3	100.00	82.35	1.47	1.81	7.63	1.84	0.57	0.28	..	4.04
Rs. 1501-2000 . . .	9	100.00	85.45	1.61	1.55	5.86	1.55	1.07	0.05	..	2.86
Rs. 2001-2500 . . .	6	100.00	69.90	2.09	1.42	4.52	2.18	1.74	0.12	3.95	14.08



STATEMENT III.27

Number of households indebted by occupation of head of households and purpose, 1973

Occupation of head of Households	No. of households indebted					No. of households indebted for							
	Upto 100 (in Rs.)	101 to 200	201 to 500	500+	Household consumption of bullocks	Purchase of bullocks	Festivals & household consumption	Marriage	Medical treatment	Agri-culture development	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Cultivation . . .	15	5	4	4	2	6	4	1	2	2	..		
Agricultural Labourer . . .	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
Non-Workers . . .	4	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1		
Total . . .	24	10	4	4	3	10	4	1	3	2	1		

STATEMENT III.28

*Household indebted by source, terms and conditions etc., 1973*

Source	No. of households taken loan (in Rs.)					No. of households who have taken loan at the interest of						No inte- rest
	Upto 100	101— 200	201— 500	500+	Percentage							
					9%	12%	25%	120%	144%	144%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	
From Government	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Money lenders	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	
Businessmen	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Near Relatives	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	
Co-operative Societies	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Villagers & Friends	9	2	1	1	1	..	3	..	2	8	8	

STATEMENT III.28---Contd.

Source	No. of households who have taken loan on terms and conditions				No. of households who have taken loan on			R marks	
	Cash	Kind	Service	One persons security	One persons security	Two persons security	No persons security	17	18
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
From Government	4	..	..	1	3	..	..		
Money lenders	2	1	1	..	..	4	4		
Businessmen	..	2	..	..	..	2	2		
Near Relatives	3	..	1	..	..	4	4		
Co-operative Societies	..	1	..	..	1	..	..		
Villagers & Friends	11	1	1	1	..	12	12		

The statement shows the interest charged on the loans which ranged between 9 per cent and 144 per cent per annum. While the rate of interest charged by the Govt. (Block Development Office) and Cooperative Societies was 9 per cent and 12 per cent per annum respectively, the interest charged by private individuals was quite high ranging from 25 per cent to 144 per cent per annum. There were certain loans without any interest too. During the 1965 survey, the interest paid was ranging from 7.5 per cent to 50 per cent per annum.

The terms and conditions for the repayment of the loans were repayment in cash, kind and physical service. Repayment against the Govt. loan was in cash only. In the case of others including the Co-operative societies the loans were repaid either in cash, kind or service. Personal security was also obtained in the case of few households while advancing loans. There were also time limits ranging from one to 5 years for repayment, and the loans could be repaid in instalments also.

## CHAPTER IV

### SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

For the purposes of knowing the social and cultural life of the village, 35 households were studied. The selection of households was purposive so as to cover different ethnic groups, occupation, economic status and residential dispersal.

#### **House types**

All the 35 houses were found to be 'Kutchra', the predominant material used for construction being mud, bamboo, thatch, wood and grass. The houses generally consisted one to two rooms with an open varandah. Statement IV.1 gives the details of the predominant construction materials used for the houses selected.

It may be seen that all the houses have invariably mud flooring and about 88 per cent of the houses have walls made of mud and the remaining of bamboo and thatches. The roofs of 54 per cent of houses were covered with tiles and the rest with grass. The material used for ceiling was wood and bamboo in respect of 49 per cent and 37 per cent of the houses respectively. 83 per cent of houses are provided with wooden doors, while the remaining 17 per cent have no doors at all. About 63 per cent of the houses did not keep windows at all whereas 23 per cent of houses were having windows fixed with wooden plates and 14 per cent were without any wooden plates. The use of predominant materials of floor, wall, roof, etc. does not show significant variations between the houses of Kunbis and Dhangars whereas the one Vaishya household has used better materials than others. About 35 per cent of the houses have compounds either in front or on the sides. The compounds were generally used for drying the cereals etc. Separate kitchen was provided in respect of 60 per cent of houses and in the remaining 40 per cent of houses, cooking was done in rooms used for other purposes also. All the houses were provided with separate bathroom generally built outside the house. No lavatories were attached to the houses. The main source of drinking water for the households in the village was well. All the households of the Konbis, Vaishyas and Dhangars use water from common wells.

STATEMENT IV. 1

*Distribution of houses by use of predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling, doors and windows by caste, 1973*

Caste	No. of houses	Predominant material of											Without any windows				
		Floor	Wall	Roof	Ceiling	Doors	Windows	Without any windows	Doors	Windows	Without any windows						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kunbi	31	31	27	2	2	13	13	17	13	1	13	1	28	3	7	5	19
Vaisya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dhangar	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	35	35	31	2	2	19	16	17	13	5	13	5	33	6	8	5	22

About 18 (or 51 per cent) households with 96 members occupied a per capita floor-space of 4 to 9 m<sup>2</sup>. 13 households (or 37 per cent) with 80 members occupied 2 to 3 m<sup>2</sup>. 3 households (or 9 per cent) with 27 members had 10 to 15 m<sup>2</sup>. Only in the case of one household with 5 members, the per capita floor-space was less than one m<sup>2</sup>.

Statement No. IV.2 gives distribution of households by the number of rooms in their houses.

All the 35 households surveyed (Comprising of 208 members) have in all 65 rooms. Only one household of a Kunbi with 13 persons has more than 5 rooms in his house. Another household, again of Kunbi with 6 members, has four rooms in his house. Four households with 33 persons of Kunbis have 3 rooms each. 15 households with 83 members, 14 of Kunbis and one of Vaishya have two rooms and 14 households with 73 members, 11 of Kunbis and 3 of Dhangar have single room houses. Of the 31 households of Kunbis, 11 households with 56 members have only single room houses which are highly congested. All the three Dhangar households with 17 members have only one room each which too are highly congested. One household of Vaishya with six members has a two room house which is relatively better.

All the houses were owned by the household studied and not a single rented.

Statement IV.3 shows the relation of houses of the selected households with the adjoining houses in space by caste and the problems faced by the households.

There are 12 houses with compounds and 23 houses without compounds. Of the separate houses with compounds, 10 belong to Kunbi and two belong to Dhangar. 6 households of Kunbi faced the problems, such as 'no neighbours are staying nearby', 'away from village settlement', 'congested area', 'leaking during monsoon' etc. The remaining four households of Kunbis have no problem. Dhangars who stay outside the village, of the 3 households 2 were with compounds. The households of Dhangar faced the problem that their houses were away from the village settlement.

Of the 23 houses without compounds 21 belong to Kunbi and one each belongs to Vaishya and Dhangar. 16 Kunbi households faced problems such as 'only one room for all purposes', 'house is away from the drinking water' well, 'small

## STATEMENT IV.2

*Households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied by caste of head of households, 1973*

Caste	House holds studied	Total No. of members	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Remarks
1																	
Kunbi	31	185	60	11	56	14	77	4	33	1	6	1	13				
Vaishya	1	6	2	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhangar	3	17	3	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	35	208	65	14	73	15	83	4	33	1	6	1	13				



STATEMENT IV.3

*Relation of houses of selected households with adjoining houses in space by caste, 1973*

Caste	No. of separate houses with compounds								
	No. of households	No. of houses	No neighbours are staying nearby	House is away from village settlement	It is situated in congested area	House is leaking during monsoon	There is no entrance to the house	There is no direct entrance to the house	No problem
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kuubi	31	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
Vaishya	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhangar	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	35	12	2	3	1	1	1	1	4

## STATEMENT IV.3—(Contd.)

Caste	No. of separate houses without compounds												
	Problem faced												
	No. of houses one room for all purposes	Only one room for all purposes	Source of water is far away from house	Very small hut	It is on extensive of hill	It is far away from hill	River is far away	Surrounding is away from road	House is away from main road	House is not with sufficient space	It is small hut very little space	It is far away from main village	No. of remarks
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kunbi	.	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	5	..
Vaisya	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dhangar	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	23	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	6	..

huts, 'houses are away from river' etc. Five households of Kunbis have no problem. The only Vaishya household was without compound and reported no problem. The problem of one Dhangar household without compound was that it was situated away from the village.

### **Furniture and household goods**

The statement IV. 4 shows the duration of present residence and existence of furniture by caste. It may be seen that 33 out of 35 households have the duration of present residence of 5+ years and 2 households have 1-4 years duration. The latter 2 households do not possess any furniture while out of the former 33 households 9 households have no furniture at all and 24 households possess certain furniture i.e. four households possess tables and chairs with other items such as stools, benches, mats etc. and 20 households possess only the other items.

Among 31 households of Kunbis, one household with the duration of 1-4 years do not possess any furniture. Of the remaining 30 households of Kunbis whose duration of present residence was 5+ years, 7 have no furniture, 3 households possess tables and chairs and 23 households possess other items of furniture. Among the divisions of Kunbis, 3 households of Jogeshwarikar possess chairs and tables and the household of Satarikar possesses chairs only. The Vaishya household with 5+ years of duration of present residence possesses chairs, tables and other items of furniture. All the three Dhangar Households do not possess any furniture.

Some costlier things like wrist-watch, radio sets etc. were noticed in the case of 3 per cent of households belonging to Kunbis and Vaishya.

### **Dress and ornaments**

Not much distinction is observed in the dress of Kunbis and Dhangars. The adult males wear half-pants and shirts or bush-shirts with vests (baniyan) and underwears locally called 'Kasti'. 'Langoti' (loin-cloth) is another item of dress similar to 'Kasti'. On festive occasions the elderly persons mostly wear 'Dhoti' and fullshirt and 'Pagote' or turban. The youngsters mostly wear half-pants and shirts or bush-shirts. Very few use full pants. 'Langoti' or 'Kasti' is a common item of dress used at the time of work. The adult females wear saree and blouse or 'choli'. The girls wear frocks, 'puncha' (a piece of

## STATEMENT IV.4

Existence of furniture by caste and duration of present residence, 1973

Caste of Head of household	Duration of Present residence	Total number of households	Households with no furniture	Number of households having			Remarks
				Chair	Table	Other Furniture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Kunbi</b>	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-4 years	1	1	..	..	..	..
	5+ years	30	7	4	3	23	..
(i) Satarikar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5+ years	15	3	1	..	12	..
(ii) Bramanikar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5+ years	1	..	..	..	1	..
(iii) Jogeshwarikar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5+ years	8	2	3	3	3	6



cloth wrapped round the waist) and blouse. But this type of dress is more common among the Dhangar children. The school going children wear skirt and blouse. A few children below 5 years of either sex some times do not use any garment at all. The changes observed during the resurvey was that younger generation wear half pants or full pants and shirts which was not observed during earlier survey. Not much change has been observed in the dress of the womenfolk between the two surveys.

The ornaments used by the females are made of brass, silver and gold. Mangalsutra (a black-bead necklace) is an important ornament of the married females. It is made of brass or gold with black beads and is worn round the neck. 'Yedi' another ornament made either of brass or gold, is used as ear-rings. 'Kadi' and 'Karafola' or 'Karabam' are the ornaments made of gold and are worn at the upper and middle portions of the ears, respectively. 'Saleli' is a sort of silver ring used on the finger next to toe of the right leg. 'Pili' and 'Moti' are rings with or without a pearl (mostly imitation) made of brass or gold are used as nose-rings. Golden rings are worn on any of the fingers of the right and left hand except the thumb. Glass bangles in general are used by all the females. The bride wears green bangle. Dhangar women wear a silver belt around the waist. No caste variation in wearing ornaments was observed except that only Dhangar women wear a silver belt around the waist. Dhangar males wear ear rings of small size made of brass or silver while Kunbi males do not wear these.

### Food and drinks

The basic food of the villagers is rice and ragi known as 'nachani'. The usual breakfast is bread made of ragi flour with or without tea. Sometimes, a 'ambil' which is made by mixing the flour of ragi with butter milk is used for breakfast. Some people use rice cooked semi-liquid for breakfast (Kanji). The lunch and dinner consist of boiled rice, vegetable curry and dry fish. Mutton is a special dish on festive occasions. Some Dhangars are non-vegetarians. The men and women take betel leaves and arecanuts as and when they like. The male members chew tobacco and smoke bidies. Drinking of liquor (mostly cashew fenny and coconut fenny) is common among the Kunbis, Dhangars and Vaishyas.

### Fuel and lighting

The main fuel used for cooking is the firewood with coconut husks and shells. Since the village was not electrified at the time of re-survey (1973) the households restored to kerosene lamp known as 'chimani' for lighting purposes. Petromax which is costly lighting device, is used by one household of Vaishya and three households of Kunbi (Jogeshwarikar). The use of lantern is made by five households of Kunbis (one household of Gaonkar and four households of Jogeshwarikar). The change observed during the resurvey is the use of petromax by the Vaishya and Kunbi households.

### Utensils

The different cooking utensils used by the households are made of brass, copper, aluminium, iron and earth. However, earthen, aluminium and brass utensils are more common. The utensils for serving food are made of copper, brass, aluminium, glass, china clay and stainless steel, but the use of aluminium, brass and china clay utensils is more common. The use of glass and stainless steel utensils is the change observed during the re-survey.

### Type of Households

Based on the nature of relationship all the households are classified into 12 types. Statement IV.5 below shows the distribution of households by caste of the heads of households.

#### STATEMENT IV.5

*Distribution of households by caste of heads of households and type of households, 1973*

Type of household	Kunbi	Vaishya	Dhangar	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nuclear . . . . .	42	1	7	50
2. Supplemented Nuclear . . . . .	17	..	1	18
3. Sub-Nuclear . . . . .	13	..	..	13
4. Single person . . . . .	4	..	..	4
5. Supplemented Sub-Nuclear . . . . .	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5
6. Collateral joint . . . . .		1	..	..	1
7. Supplemented collateral joint . . . . .		2	..	..	2
8. Lineal . . . . .		5	..	1	6
9. Supplemental lineal joint . . . . .		..	..	..	..
10. Lineal collateral joint . . . . .		4	..	..	4
11. Supplemented lineal collateral . . . . .		..	..	..	..
12. Others (married women with minor sons/daughters and husband not a member of household) . . . . .		2	..	..	2
Total . . . . .		90	1	9	100

The statement reveals that of the 100 households, 50 are nuclear households of whom 42 belong to Kunbi, seven to Dhangar and one to Vaishya. 18 households are classified as supplemented nuclear. Of these 17 belong to Kunbi and one to Dhangar. 13 households are sub-nuclear families, all belonging to Kunbi. 6 are lineal of whom 5 belong to Kunbi and one to Dhangar. In single person family and lineal collateral joint family, there are 4 households in each all of whom belong to Kunbi. Only one household is classified as collateral joint which too belongs to Kunbi. The remaining two Kunbi households which could not be properly classified are included in 'others' category.

The following statement shows the distribution of households by type and educational level of heads of households. It may be seen that 87 heads of households out of 100 are illiterate and only 13 are literate of whom 12 heads of households are up to primary level and one is upto middle level of education. Of the 87 illiterate heads of households 44 belong to nuclear families 15 belong to supplemented nuclear and 11 belong to sub nuclear families. The remaining heads of households belong to other types of families.

The 12 heads of households who are upto primary level of education, 5 belong to nuclear families, 3 belong to supplemented nuclear, 2 belong to sub-nuclear and one each belongs to single and others. The single head of household whose educational level is upto middle level belongs to nuclear family.



STATEMENT IV.6

*Distribution of households by type and educational level of heads of households, 1973*

Type of Households	Number of households where educational level of head of households is						
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Nuclear	44	..	..	5	1	50	
2. Supplemented Nuclear	15	..	..	3	..	18	
3. Sub Nuclear	11	..	..	2	..	13	
4. Single person	3	..	..	1	..	4	
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Collateral joint	1	..	..	..	..	1	
7. Supplemented collateral joint	2	..	..	..	..	2	
8. Lineal	6	..	..	..	..	6	
9. Supplemented lineal joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Lineal—Collateral joint	4	..	..	..	..	4	
11. Supplemented lineal collateral	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Others (Married women with minor sons/daughters and husband not a member of the household)	1	..	..	1	..	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	

Statement IV.7 shows the distribution of households by type and occupation of heads of the households. Of the 50 nuclear households, 33 heads of households are cultivators, 6 are agricultural labourers 7 are engaged in rearing of cattle or Livestock. 2 are working as forest wokers, one is engaged in trade and commerce and one is a non-worker. Among the 18 supplemented nuclear families, 14 heads of households are cultivators, 2 are agricultural labourers one is in rearing of cattle or livestock and one is a non-worker. Of the 13 sub-nuclear families 7 heads of households are cultivators, 3 are agricultural labourers and 3 are non-workers. Among 6 lineal joint families, 3 heads of households are cultivators one is in rearing of cattle and 2 are non-workers. In four single person households, one head of households is a cultivator, 2 are agricultural labourers and one is a non-worker. In lineal collateral joint types, there are 4 households all of whose occupation is cultivation. The 2 supplemented collateral joint households are cultivators. In collateral joint family there is only one household and the head of the household is working as cultivator. In the category 'others' there are two heads of households who are non-workers.

### **Birth, marriage and death**

The interaction and participation by various kin and functionaries etc. during the life cycle such as birth, marriage and death in the village are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### **Birth**

On the first pregnancy of a woman, when she completed 5th or 7th or 9th month of pregnancy, a ceremony locally called 'Fullam' (फुल्लम) is performed. This ceremony takes place at the husband's or her parent's house. The relatives and friends are invited for the ceremony. The woman wears new dress. Five currently married women in turn apply 'Ha'adi-Kumkum' and puts flowers in her hair and she is offered "Otee" which means a packet consisting of a saree and a blouse piece or only a blouse-piece, a coconut, an arecanut and a handful of grains of rice. The choice of saree and a blouse-piece or blouse-piece alone depends upon the financial position of the woman offering the "Otee". After the ceremony of 'Fullam', according to the customs, she is advised not to put flowers in her hair till the delivery.

STATEMENT IV.7

*Distribution of households by type and occupation of heads of the households, 1973*

Occupation of heads of households (N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of households where type of household is														
	Nuc- lear	Supp- nuc- lear	Sub- nuc- lear	Sing- le per- son	Supp- leas- ed sub- nuc- lear	Coll- ateral joint	Supp- nuc- lear total	Lin- ear total	Lin- ear total	Lin- ear total	Lin- ear total	Lin- ear total	Lin- ear total	Lin- ear total	Lin- ear total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
I. Cultivator (51)	33	14	7	1	..	1	2	3	..	4	..	..	68		
II. Agricultural labourer (63)	6	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13		
III. Rearing of cattle or livestock (65)	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9		
IV. Forest work (including plan- tation) (66)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
VII. Trade and commerce (50)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Non-Workers	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	10	
Total	50	18	13	4	..	1	2	6	..	4	..	..	2, 100		

There are certain restrictions that a pregnant woman has to observe. After completing 7th month, she is not allowed to go out during night time. She should not pass through or by the crematorium as they believe that bad spirits or ghosts could easily haunt a pregnant woman. She is not supposed to do odd works like bringing water, carrying heavy load on her head etc. There are certain dietary restrictions too like avoiding eating 'Papai' of jack-fruit which may result in a miscarriage. Generally no medical check up is done for pregnancy nor any tonics taken.

The delivery takes place in the house and is attended to by an elderly lady acting as midwife, locally called as 'Vaijin'. It was found during the resurvey that there were two Kunbi ladies in the village who helped during the labour of pregnant women. As soon as the birth takes place, the midwife cuts the umbilical cord locally called 'Naal' (नाल) with a sharp knife. This cord with the placenta is placed in an earthen pot and buried at the right side corner of the house. The new born baby is placed in a winnowing fan. The mother and the child are massaged with coconut oil and turmeric powder and are given hot water bath. This type of bath continues for 11 days. A separate bathroom, locally called 'Nhanee', (नहणी) is temporarily set up for this purpose. Children below 6 years are not allowed to pass or approach this bathroom especially from the 4th to the 8th day of delivery. They believe that the Goddess Satavi haunts the small children. This Goddess Satavi locally called 'Satti' (सती) is worshipped on the 6th day of the birth of the child in a special ceremony. The 'Puja' (worshipping) is performed in the same room where delivery took place. It consists of one smooth stone applied with 'Gandh' and garlanded. A Samai (Diuli) is lighted near it. The child is kept near the 'Satavi' placed in a winnowing fan. Round about mid-night the child is removed from the 'Satavi'. On this day the relatives and friends are invited and a dinner is served depending on the financial position of the family. The rituals connected with 'Satavi' are done by Vaijin (midwife) or an elderly woman and no brahmin or priest is required for this purpose.

An eleven-day pollution is observed after the delivery. The mother is prohibited to move freely in the house. After giving bath on the 11th day she is given holy water brought from a Brahmin. Some water is also sprinkled in the house and with this the pollution ends. The woman is not allowed to cook for one month. In these days diet served to her is 'ginger Chatani' Kanji (a sort

of porridge) prepared out of 'Methi' and rice, gram-soup and on the 4th, 6th and 11th day of the delivery she is given chicken soup.

### **Naming Ceremony**

The name giving ceremony takes place on the 12th day of the birth of the child. This ceremony is locally called 'Barso' (बारसो). On this day a Brahmin is called. He suggested the name according to the position of stars. This ceremony is done for both male and female babies.

When a girl attains puberty, the family offers coconut to the village God. A five-day pollution is observed for the girl, during which time she is kept aloof and is prohibited to be touched by others. She is given separate bed, utensils, clothes and a corner in the house to sleep. She is not allowed to enter the kitchen or draw water from the well. She cannot go to temple or attend a marriage ceremony or any other religious function. She is also not allowed to take bath for three days. On the fourth and fifth day she is given hair-bath and thereafter she is allowed to mix with other members of the family. The segregation of sex is observed especially after puberty. Pre-martial free mixing and pre-martial sex relation is strictly prohibited by convention.

### **Marriage**

In the olden days, the Kunbis used to get their girls married off before attaining puberty, generally between the ages 8 and 10, and the boys were married between the ages of 12 and 14. As the time moved, this custom also went on changing. Nowadays the girls are married at the age of 16 to 20 and the boys after 20 years of age.

When a girl or a boy is to be married, it is the parents or the elderly persons of the family who take initiative in searching a suitable match and the boy or the girl has to agree to the selection of the parents or the elders. As soon as the boy's father gets information of a marriageable girl suitable for his son, he sends a proposal to the girl's family. If the proposal is accepted, some elderly members from the boy's side go to see the girl. For this occasion the girl is dressed in new clothes and is shown to them. She first pays her respects to the Tulasi (*Oscimum Sanctum*) by bowing down and then to the persons who have come to see her. They put some questions to her to assure that she is free from any defects. Once the girl is approved, they go to the village temple to seek the God's consent for the proposal. God's consent is acquired

through a traditional ritual called 'prasad' or 'Kaul'. There are some signs by which the God's approval or disapproval is ascertained by the temple priest. In case a negative sign is observed the proposal is dropped. In the case of a positive sign, the boy's father invites the girl's father to see the boy and to settle the marriage formalities. The system of dowry is quite different among Kunbis. Generally in the Hindu community, the girl's father gives dowry to the boy's family but among the Kunbis it is the boy's father who gives a dowry (cash or kind) to the girl's father. The amount of dowry ranges from Rs. 40 to 400, depending upon the financial position of the boy's family. An auspicious time and date is fixed for the marriage in consultation with a Brahmin priest. This is locally called 'Muhurta'. The marriage season starts after the Diwali. The marriages usually take place in the months of November and December and from March to May. Marriages are generally not held in the rainy season.

Child marriage is no longer prevalent among Kunbis and Vaishyas, but among Dhangars the practice still exists. The marriage proposals are generally made by the parents of the boy among Kunbis and Dhangars whereas among Vaishyas, the girl's father initiates the proposal with the groom's father. Widow remarriage and divorce are prevalent among Kunbis and Dhangars but are not permissible among Vaishyas. Polygamy is forbidden among all the three castes.

## **Death .**

### **Manner of mourning**

The Kunbis and Vaishyas burn their dead while Dhangars bury their dead. Children upto the age of 4-6 years, pregnant women and persons having no relation are generally buried among the Kunbis also.

In the case of children below 14 years there is no mourning period. 11 days pollution and mourning is observed in the case persons aged 15-60 years. In the case of old person above 60 years, 2 days pollution and mourning is observed by the community and 11 days by the family. On the 11th day of mourning the Brahmin is invited to perform the last ceremony.

During the resurvey (1973), certain details such as cause of death, treatment taken etc. were collected which may be seen in the following statements presented separately for males and females by caste.

## STATEMENT IV.8

*Cause of death (as locally believed) particulars of diagnosis and treatment & time of death (Male) by caste of the head of household, 1973*

Caste	Number of death during less than 10 years where the deceased was male who died of					Number of deaths during 10 years + where the deceased was male who died of					
	Heart disease	Stomach disease	Aged	Indebtedness shock	Accident during driving	Not known	Aged	Died in prison	Lung's trouble	Treated by doctor	Treated by doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kunbi	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Vaishya	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dhangar	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IV.9

*Cause of death (as locally believed) particulars of diagnosis and treatment and time of death (female) by caste of the head of the household, 1973*

Caste	Number of death during less than 10 years where the disease was female who died of		Number of deaths during 10 years + where the diseased was female who died of		Chronic stomach disease		Fever		Lungs trouble		Weakness	
	Fever		Child disease		Not known		Fever		Lungs trouble		Chronic stomach disease	
	Treated by doctor	No treatment	Treated by doctor	No treatment	Treated by doctor	No treatment	Treated by doctor	No treatment	Treated by doctor	No treatment	Treated by doctor	No treatment
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Kunbi	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Vaishya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhangar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



It may be seen from the statement relating to death of males that occurred during less than 10 years period, the causes of death were heart trouble, stomach disease, agedness, indebtedness shock, accident during driving and not known. Whereas the causes of death observed in 10 years and above were agedness, death in prison and lung trouble. The treatment of about 50 per cent of the cases was taken from allopathic doctors. Of the total 12 deaths of males reported 9 cases were of Kunbis. 2 cases were of Dhangars and one related to Vaishya.

In the case of death of females that occurred in less than 10 years, the causes of death were fever, agedness, cold, child disease and not known. Whereas the causes of deaths observed in 10 years and above, were lungs trouble, fever, chronic stomach disease and weakness. Most of these cases were not attended to by the doctor. 11 out of 12 deaths were of Kunbis and the remaining one related to Dhangar. It may be noted that 7 out of 12 cases of males and 4 out of 12 cases of females were attended to by the doctor.

### **Religion, fairs and festivals**

The village Pale is inhabited by two predominant communities Kunbis and Dhangars and amongst them Kunbis are the largest populated community. They are all Hindus. The various religious and other celebrations held in the village by caste are listed in the following statement.

It is seen from the above statement that Holi is the only festival jointly celebrated by Kunbis, Vaishyas and Dhangars. All the 31 households of Kunbis one household of Vaishya and 3 households of Dhangars have jointly performed this festival. In this festival, 7 days programme of Romat is observed. Romat is somewhat a noisy and motley procession which starts from temples and end up in a public meeting place. Romat is all in all male affair with the men dressed in traditional dresses and carrying colourful banners and umbrellas and dancing to the music of drums, its main body formed by files of boys dancing and waving green twigs, supposed to mark the arrival of spring.

New year begins with the festival of Gudi Padva or locally called 'Saunsar Padva'. In this festival one night programme of Ranbala i.e. dancing by male members in the village temple is celebrated. While all the 31 households of Kunbis and one household of Vaishya have reported this performance, only 17 households of Kunbis and one household of Vaishya have

STATEMENT IV. 10

Joint performance of religious celebration by caste of head of household, 1973

Name of religious and other celebrations	Caste	No. of households participating in the performance along with other households which are in							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Total No. of households reporting the performance	One night programme of Ramba-la, many male persons dance in village temple	Progr- amme of Bha- jan by male per- sons dar- sons only	Chaupai in their house- i.e. group dance in the house	Celebration in temple with a night show of drama	7 days pro- gramme of Rorat in village at the time of Holi	for male person	
Gudi Padva	Kunbi Vaishya	31 1	17 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganesli Chaturthi	Kunbi Vaishya	17 1	..	17 1	..	..	..	..	..
Dussehra	Dhangar	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Jatra (Kala)	Kunbi Vaishya	31 1	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
Holi (Shigma)	Kunbi Vaishya Dhangar	31 1 3	..	..	..	..	..	31 1 3	..

participated in the performance. The Ganesh Chaturthi falls in August or September (fourth day of Bhadrapada). This festival is being jointly celebrated by Kunbis and Vaishya households. The Bhajan is being done by all the male members who visit house to house for this purpose. In all 17 Kunbis and one Vaishya households performed this joint Bhajans. On the first and last day the puja is performed by a Brahmin to Lord Ganesh. The idols of Ganesh are brought from Valpoi and its cost varies from Rs. 5 to 35 per piece of idol. The average household expenditure for this festival ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150. Another important festival observed by Dhangars is Dussehra. This festival generally falls in the month of October. During this festival 'Puja' of all types of tools/weapons such as axe, knife, sickle, wooden paddy husker (musall) adoli, firegun is performed. A group dance in the house is performed which is known as Chaupai. Two of the three Dhangar households have participated in this performance.

The Jatra (Kala) is a fair held on behalf of the Goddess Satari Devi. It is held in the surrounding areas of the temple. The Jatra starts around 4 a.m. with the beating of drums by the Mahars for 7 times. When the sound of the drums is heard in the neighbouring villages the people of the villages come to know that there is 'Jatra' or 'Kala'. Puja of 4 Kalasa is performed in the temple. At night one "Dashavtari" (दशवतारी) Drama of Mochemadkar is held. The drama continues till dawn. Thereafter an earthen pot containing curd is hung to one post near the temple. The headman of the village breaks it and the function ends. All the 31 households of Kunbi and one Vaishya household have jointly participated in this fair.

### **Leisure and recreation**

As in the previous survey (1965) the leisure time activities especially of recreational type are practically none excepting one male person in the age-group 20-24 who has reported reading of books. He belongs to Kunbi caste and his occupation is cultivation. However, the local fairs and festivals and other social functions provide some leisure and recreation to the villagers.

### **Social linkage**

The village is in the midst of Sahyadri hill but not far away from the urban centre. The social linkage may be seen from the following statement which shows the number of households whose close family members are staying outside the village.

## STATEMENT IV.11

*Households whose close family members are staying outside by caste and age of head of household, 1973*

Caste	Total No. of households	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where age of head of household is					
		below 25 years	25—29	30—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Castes .	15	1	4	1	5	3	1
Kunbi .	12	..	3	1	5	2	1
Dhangar .	3	1	1	..	..	1	..

It may be seen from the statement that 12 out of 31 Kunbi households and all the three Dhangar households have the social linkage while the Vaishya households has no social linkage. The statement further shows that out of 15 households whose close family members are staying outside, 12 heads of households are Kunbis and 3 are Dhangar households. If the age of head of household is considered the heads of households of 3 Kunbis and 2 Dhangars are below 30 years and the remaining 9 Kunbis and one Dhangar households are above 30 years.

The statement IV.12 gives the occupation of the heads of households and the relationship of the family members staying outside.

Out of 15 heads of households whose close family members are staying outside, it has been reported that 10 households are engaged in agriculture (cultivation 6 and agricultural labourers 4), 3 households are engaged in rearing of cattle, one household is engaged in forest wood cutting and one head of household is a non-worker. The relationship of members staying outside with the heads of households shows that 10 persons are 'mothers' 7 are 'brothers' and 3 are 'fathers', 2 are 'sons' and one is an 'un-married sister' and another a 'husband'.

The statement IV.13 shows the occupation of the family members staying outside and their relationship with the heads of households.

STATEMENT IV.12

*Family members staying outside by occupation of heads of households and nature of relation with head of household, 1973*

Occupation of head of household	Total No. of households	Number of family members staying outside who are related to head of household as								Total members
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Father	Mother	Son	Brother	Un married sister	Husband			
Total	15	3	10	2	7	1	1	1	1	24
Cultivation	6	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	7
Agriculture Labourers	4	1	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	10
Forest Woodcutting	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rearing of cattle	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Non-Worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1

STATEMENT IV-13

*Family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship with head of household, 1973*

Occupation, workers digits, Non-Workers	N.C.O. 2	Total	Number of family members staying outside who are related to head of household as							
			Father	Mother	Husband	Son	Brother	Unmar- ried sister		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Workers		13	2	2	1	2	6	..	..	
Cultivator (61)		2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Forest Labourer (66)		5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	
Rearing of cattle (65)		3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Peon in land survey (35)		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Police Department (57)		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Non-Worker		11	1	8	..	..	1	1	1	
Household duties		7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
Dependent		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Disabled		2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Unemployed		1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	

The statement shows that out of 24 family members who are staying outside, 13 are workers and 11 are non-workers. Of 13 workers, 2 are cultivators of whom one is father and another is brother, 5 are forest workers who are brothers. 3 are engaged in rearing of cattle of whom one is father and two are mothers. Two sons are working as peons in land survey department and one is husband working in the Police Department.

Among the 11 non-workers, 8 are mothers, 7 of whom are engaged in household duties and one is disabled. One is brother who is unemployed. One is sister who is a dependent and one is father who is disabled.

## STATEMENT IV.14

*Number of family members staying outside by marital status and relation to head of household 1973*

Relation to head of household	Number staying outside whose marital status is			
	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . . . .	24	10	4	10
Father . . . . .	3	..	2	1
Mother . . . . .	10	..	1	9
Husband . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Son . . . . .	2	2	..	..
Brother . . . . .	7	7	..	..
Sister . . . . .	1	1	..	..

The statement shows the marital status of family members staying outside. 10 are never married, of these 7 are brothers 2 are sons and one is sister. There are 4 married of whom 2 are fathers, one is mother and another is husband. Of the 10 widowed, 9 are mothers and one is father.

### **Reasons for staying outside**

The reasons for family members staying outside are reported as under. In the case of 3 fathers who are staying outside, one case is due to business prospects and the other two cases are due to separation from the heads of households. As regards 10 mothers, who are staying outside the reasons for six cases are desertion by the heads of households (3) and separation after the son's marriage (3). Two cases are due to death of their husbands and two cases are due to non-co-operation in the households. In the case of 7 brothers, 3 are staying outside with their mothers, two cases are due to partition after the death of their fathers and the remaining two are due to the marriage of the other brother. In the case of two sons and a husband, employment is the reason and in the case of one sister, marriage of her brother is the reason for staying outside.

### **Remittances**

The point regarding remittances sent or received by the household was examined. It has revealed that of the 24 absentee members only 10 members of 10 households sent remittances, or brought remittances personally to the household. The remittances were received in the form of cash, cash and kind or only in kind. The survey data further reveals that the remittances received by the households were ranging between Rs. 10 to Rs. 1.50 annually. However, in respect of one household, where the husband of the head of household had sent remittance of Rs. 600/-.

The data in respect of remittances further reveals that 7 households have sent remittance either in cash or in kind or both to the absentee members. The amount of remittances ranges between Rs. 10 to Rs. 160 per year. It is interesting to note that absentee member has sent Rs. 150/- to the household and had received Rs. 160 from the household.

### **Travel index**

The range of contacts with the outside world is discussed below. Unlike the previous survey (1965), many persons have gone out of Valpoi Municipal limits. As many as 263 persons (134 males and 129 females) have visited places outside their village for various purposes such as, in search of job, for seeing relatives, for business, for medical treatment, on official



duty etc. 13 persons have visited places outside Goa of whom 8 are Kunbis, 4 are Dhangars and one is Vaishya. Only 5 males had visited places outside Goa during 1965 survey. The places visited outside Goa are Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Pandharpur (Maharashtra). Khanpur, Hubli, Belgaum, Alnavar, Londa and Dandeli (all in Karnataka). The purposes of visit are: Jafra (2 persons) to see the relatives (3 persons) to see the town (3 persons) in connection with a job (3 persons) official duty (1 person) and business (1 person).

The following statement shows the travel index by sex and caste.

## STATEMENT IV.15

*Travel index of persons, males and females of age 5 and above by caste, 1973*

Caste	Travel Index		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total . . . . .	44	60	28
1. Kunbis . . . . .	43	59	27
(i) Satarikar . . . . .	30	37	22
(ii) Bramanikar . . . . .	21	16	26
(iii) Jogeshwarikar . . . . .	57	80	33
(iv) Gaonkar . . . . .	51	78	27
2. Vaishya . . . . .	42	87	13
3. Dhangar . . . . .	56	63	46

The travel index is the highest among the Vaishya males followed by Dhangar and Kunbi males. Whereas the index is the lowest among the Vaishya females. It may be noticed that the travel indices among the females are generally lower than among the males excepting Kunbi Bramanikar.

The following statement shows the travel index by sex and by occupation. It may be seen that the travel index is the highest among the males who are in the occupation of trade and commerce and lowest among the males who are in construction activities.

## STATEMENT IV.16

*Travel index of persons, males and females by occupation, 1973*

Occupation	Travel Index		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total . . . . .	44	60	28
Cultivation . . . . .	60	75	32
Agricultural Labourers . . . . .	61	85	44
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation . . . . .	42	58	29
Construction . . . . .	8	8	..
Trade and commerce . . . . .	165	165	.
Non-workers . . . . .	25	29	22

**Influential and prestigious persons in the village, sources of their power and prestige**

During the re-survey it is found that there were about 15 influential and prestigious persons in the village. About 13 of them are known as good agriculturists and reputed farmers in the village. One of them is popularly called "Fauzdar", meaning a leader. (Literally the word means a police official). One influential person is a member of the committee which decides about festivals etc. and in his custody the key of the old temple is kept.

## **Administrative and developmental organizations**

### **Primary school**

The Government Primary School was established in the village in 1962. It is a single teacher school. A Govt. Middle School was set up in 1962 at Thane (3 Kms. away) with a head master and an assistant master. The students, on completing their primary education in the village seek admission to the middle school at Thane for education upto standard VII.

### **Animal Husbandry**

A veterinary centre was established at Pale in 1966-67. The centre consists of one Veterinary Assistant and one bull attendant. This centre has jurisdiction over the following villages viz. Pale, Thane, choraudem Ivrem-Buzruco, Ivrem-Curdo, Golauli, Rivem, Dongurli, Xelopo, Naneli, Vaguriem and Compordem.

### **Health centre**

A Rural Health Centre was established in Thane village in 1965 with jurisdiction over Pale village besides Ivrem-Buzruco, Ivrem-Curdo, Choraudem, Golauli, Surla, Rivem, Naneli and Thane villages. The staff working in this centre consist of one Rural Medical Officer and one Compounder. The family planning programme is also looked after by this Centre. The consultations as well as the medicines are provided free of charge. It is seen that during the year preceding to this survey 2,819 outdoor patients were treated of whom 257 were from Pale.

### **Post office**

The village does not have a Post Office. However, a sub-Post Office is located in Thane village which was established on 20th February, 1973. There is one post-master and one post-man in this office. The village Pale as well as Ivrem-Buzruco, Ivrem-Curdo, Choraudem, Golauli, Surla, Rivem, Dongurli and Naneli fall under its jurisdiction, besides Thane village.

### **Traditional and Official Panchayat Offices**

When there are temples in the village it is customary to have a committee to discuss the various religious arrangements. Since the village Pale has two temples a committee of 3 members has been formed to deal with the religious affairs and

other festivals in the village. The following persons were the members of the committee at the time of the resurvey.

1. Shri Dattu Tolio Gaonkar
2. Shri Fotto Hirgo Sawant
3. Shri Rama Ladko Gaonkar

This village does not have an independent panchayat, but it comes under the jurisdiction of Thane Village Panchayat. One of the members of this Village Panchayat is from Pale village. The Thane Village Panchayat consists of 6 members and one of them is a woman member. The functions of the Panchayat are varied and manifold such as sanitation and public health, public works, planning and development, social welfare etc. The maintenance of village roads, drains, bridges, lighting of village and planting of trees, supply of water for domestic use are some of the responsibilities vested with the Panchayat. The village Panchayat has provided only street lights to the village Pale in the year 1974-75.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

The village Pale is spread over an area of 793.82 ha. and is constituted of as many as seven settlements or hamlets. The population of this village as per the resurvey is 569 (289 males and 280 females). The village is multi-ethnic in character with four divisions among Kunbis, and of Dhangars and Vaishyas, all belonging to the Hindu religion. Kunbis constitute a single dominant community and as such the social, economic and political powers are concentrated in this community in the village.

The population of the village was 442 in 1965, 518 in 1971, 569 in 1973 and 797 in 1981 and the growth of population recorded thereby is 17.19 per cent during 1965-71, 9.84 per cent during 1971-73, 28.73 per cent during 1965-73 and 40.07 per cent during 1973-81. The growth rate is pretty high for a rural locality.

The source of drinking water is wells/streams. The village has been electrified in 1974-75. It is a matter of satisfaction that a primary school started in the village temple in 1962 is housed in a pucca two-roomed building constructed by government in 1966.

The literacy rate observed during the restudy is 17.78 per cent and the breakups among males and females are 27.97 and 7.63 per cent respectively. The literacy during 1965 survey was 17.75 per cent. However, in 1981 Census, the village has registered a higher literacy rate of 23.84 per cent as against 12.93 per cent observed in 1971 Census. As far as the level of education is concerned, there was not even a single person who had attained middle level in 1965 whereas in 1973, 6 persons had attained the middle level education and one student was to appear at the S.S.C. Examination. This, however, shows that a change is taking place in the field of education, though at a slow pace.

Agriculture continued to be the backbone of the village economy as was observed in 1965. The main source of income for the Kunbis, the largest community of the village, is agriculture and forestry whereas for Dhangars and Vaishyas it is cattle rearing and trade and commerce respectively. The 1971

Census reveals that 98 per cent of the total working population of the village has returned cultivation and agricultural labour as the main activity. However, the restudy reveals that a process of change from the occupation of cultivation to other occupations has been initiated. In 1981 Census, the proportion of workers in Agriculture has dropped down to 57 per cent.

Majority of the households possess some piece of land, whether owned or leased in, or both. But the size of the holdings is very small. Of the total area of 793.82 ha. of the village, as much as 482.95 ha. or about 61 per cent of land is covered under forests. Dhangars whose traditional occupation is cattle-rearing are found engaged in this activity in the village. The occupational diversity observed in the village shows that the villagers could only revolve around the primary sector economy excepting building and road construction activities and a tea shop business. However, three persons have gone over to urban oriented service sector too.

No industry as such exists in the village. However, cashew juice making, bidi-rolling and carpentry are undertaken by few households as seasonal occupation. Excepting two tea-shops of which one was dealing in grocery also no other commercial activities exist in the village.

The sources of income of the villagers are mainly cultivation, agricultural labour, forestry and livestock. The households get their income mostly from the combined sources mentioned above rather than a single source. A major part of the income of the households is spent on food which accounts for 70 to 90 per cent. Consumption of alcoholic drinks is found to be common in almost all the households. Most of the households are found to be indebted. This shows the standard of living and economic condition of the people in the village which have not changed much between the two surveys.

The general housing pattern in the village has not undergone much change. Improvement in cooking and eating utensils is observed. Earthen utensils are being gradually replaced by aluminium and brass utensils.

In the event of birth, marriage and death no differences in beliefs and practices are observed among the different castes excepting that Kunbis and Vaishyas burn their dead while Dhangars bury them. Child marriage is no longer prevalent

among Kunbis and Vaishays, though it still exists in one form or other among Dhangars. The menial services are attended to by the Mahars of the neighbouring village Thane, as there are none in this village.

To sum up the overall impression one would get from the restudy is that the social and economic progress so far made in the village is not very impressive. The social, economic and political life in the village is somewhat in dormancy due to the backwardness of the area and poor economic conditions of the people. The socio cultural life is found to be more influenced by Kunbis being the dominant community. A scientific development of agriculture and horticulture with proper irrigation facilities and starting of forest-based cottage and small industries may enable the villagers to bring about a faster economic growth.