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SERIES - 12

MAHARASHTRA

PART X-C

SURVEY REPORT ON

RE-STUDY OF VILLAGE KUNKERI

Field Investigation & First Draft

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census has a long tradition of providing population figures separately for rural and urban areas. There has been a growing need for such a dichotomous data especially after independence to formulate different policies and programmes for planned development especially in regard to rural areas. There has been, however, a dearth for data relating to the way of life of the rural masses for making cross-cultural and cross regional comparisons to understand the imbalances in the level of socio-economic development achieved by the people living in Indian villages situated in different geographical areas. To bridge this gap a socio-economic survey of about 500 villages from different parts of the country was taken up for study by the Census Organisation in connection with the 1961 Census.

The villages thus studied were selected on purposive sampling basis in order to give representation in the sample to villages with diverse socio-economic characteristics. These included multi-ethnic villages, tribal villages, villages inhabited by potters, fishermen etc., villages situated near urban centres and those situated in remote areas where people had been living in a state of isolation and continued economic and educational backwardness. It was envisaged that this study would provide bench-mark data on the living conditions of the people inhabiting different geographical areas of the country under diverse socio-economic conditions.

After independence, the country pursued the path of planned development for improving the quality of life of her citizens and this transformation was sought to be achieved through the implementation of Five Year Plans. Economic emancipation, the main thrust of Five Year Plans was to be realised by increasing agricultural and industrial outputs as well as by generating more employment opportunities. While enhanced irrigation facilities and improved methods of farming were introduced to boost up agricultural production, generation of employment opportunities and increase in industrial output were to be realised largely through industrialisation. Besides, a number of other social welfare programmes were implemented to provide additional facilities in the area of education, health, transport and communication, drinking water and power supply. Of late, family welfare programme was also introduced to check population explosion which had all along been nullifying the results of planned development.

By the time of 1971 Census, it was envisaged that the socio-economic life of the people especially of villages would show perceptible changes under the impact of Five Year Plans. It was, therefore, decided to undertake a re-study of some of the villages which had been surveyed in connection with the 1961 Census to understand the manner and direction in which the Indian villages are changing under the influence of different developmental inputs. The main focus of this study, apart from probing deep into the patterns of change taking place in the life cycle events and economic persuits, was to question penetratingly into matters relating to availability of amenities and services in the villages covered under

these studies, attitude and opinion of the villagers in regard to education, health care activities and attitude, awareness and acceptance of family planning methods. In short, the study was aimed at to bring to relief the socio-economic processes taking place in the rural environment under the influence of planned development as well as industrialisation and urbanisation.

The villages selected for the study were those which are situated either near to an urban centre or away from any urban centre or those which are located in an already identified dry belt area or in areas covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme and served by minor irrigation projects and rural electrification programme. Some of these criteria for the selection of villages for the study were adopted at the instance of the Planning Commission.

Although 78 villages were initially identified for the restudy, due to certain constraints this project could not make much headway. Therefore, it was decided to continue these studies as an adjunct to the 1981 Census.

The research design, tools for data collection and formates for tabulation of data required for the conduct of the socio-economic survey of villages taken up in connection with the 1961 Census were framed by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, who was then heading the Social Studies Division, as Deputy Registrar General. His successor Dr. N.G. Nag, assisted by Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General, ex-tended technical guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for undertaking the re-study of the villages. I take this opportunity to congratulate all of them for organising these studies.

The work relating to the scrutiny of the draft reports received from the Directorates of Census Operations and communication of comments thereon was undertaken by Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer, Social Studies Division under the guidance of Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Shri Jain was assisted in this task by Sh. V.K. Jain Investigator. I am thankful to all of them.

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village Kunkeri by the Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra.

I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues in the Directorate for the efforts taken by them for bringing out this publication.

New Delhi,
Dated the
1st of June 1988

V S Verma
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Socio-economic Surveys were conducted for the first time in the history of Indian Census, in some selected villages as a part of the census programme of 1961.

In the last few decades the census has increasingly turned its efforts to the presentation of village statistics. It was decided to select a few villages in every state for Special Study, where personal observation would be brought to bear on the interpretation of Statistics to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where.

Accordingly for 1961 census three village studies viz. Shirvali in Thane district, Agarsure in Raigarh district and Kunkeri in Sindhudurg district were completed and the monographs were published. Out of these three monographs, Shirvali village in Thane district was again selected for re-study in 1971 and its monograph was also published. Remaining two villages viz. Agarsure in Raigarh district and Kunkeri in Sindhudurg district as well as one another village viz. Bondri in Nagpur district have been considered for re-study in 1981.

The Kunkeri re-study was done from 2 February 1987 to 31 November 1987. A stratified systematic random sample of 100 households was selected from among the total 260 households for this re-study. Due consideration was given to community-wise representation and economic status of the household.

Timely completion of field work and reliability of the data collected depend on the co-operation of local village officials and the residents on the one hand and the ability of the field staff and officers of the Census Organisation. S/Shri Shashikant Sawant, Sarpanch, Suryakant Sawant and Raghunandan Sawant, Social Workers gave us all help at all stages of the survey. We are grateful to them as also to the residents of Kunkeri without whose co-operation it might not have been possibly to complete the study.

Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General and Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer of the Social Studies division of the Registrar General's Office, New Delhi, provided guidance and suggestions from time to time. S/Shri V. S. Nagle, S. G. Gawali, R. B. Bhalerao and D. K. Zambre initiated the field work of the re-study. S/Shri Nagle, Gawali and Bhalerao took upon themselves the onerous task of collection and compilation of data, its analysis and preparation of initial draft monograph under the supervision of Shri K.K. Akolkar, Asstt. Director of Census Operations. The views expressed in this report and the conclusions drawn are those of the Authors and do not in any way reflects the views of the Government.

Maps and graphs included in the monograph were prepared in the Map Section under the supervision of Shri K.S. Thakur, R.O. (Map). The cover design was prepared by Shri A.L. Ranadive, Artist of this directorate. Photographs covered in this report were taken by

S/Shri V.S. Nagle and S.G. Gawali. Smt. Achamma Sam. Kum. Ann Menezes, Jr. Stenographers and Kum. K.M. Bhalerao, LDC typed the entire manuscript and the tables meticulously. My thanks are also due to all unnamed assistants in various grades who attended to the work of scrutiny, compilation, tabulation, checking etc.

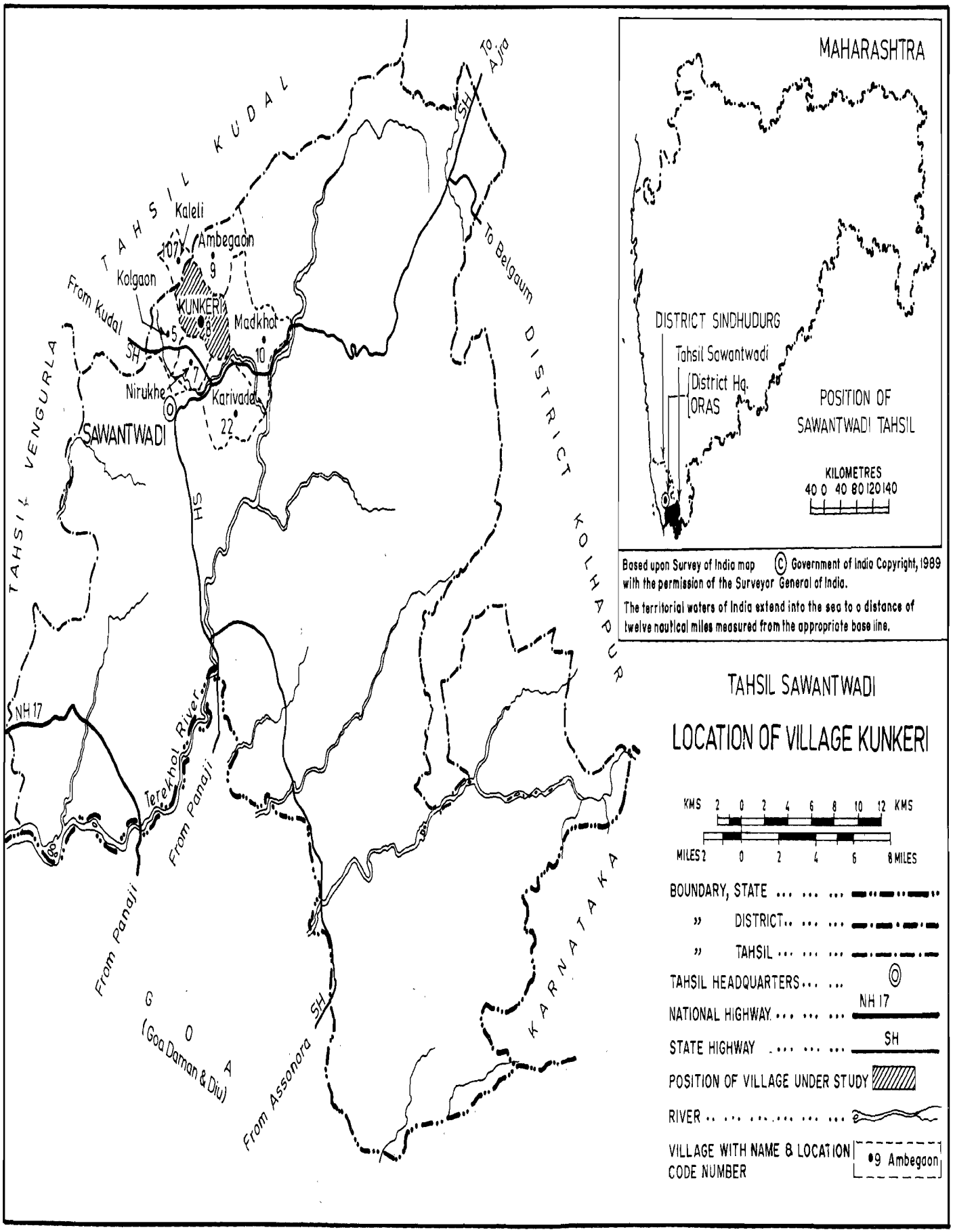
Bombay
Janmashtami -
2 September 1988

A S DANGE
Deputy Director

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2) The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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MAHARASHTRA
DISTRICT SINDHUDURG
Tahsil Sawantwadi
District Hq.
ORAS
POSITION OF
SAWANTWADI TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80 120 140
Based upon Survey of India map © Government of India Copyright, 1989
with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of
twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
TAHSIL SAWANTWADI
LOCATION OF VILLAGE KUNKERI
KMS 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 KMS
MILES 2 0 2 4 6 8 MILES
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 17
STATE HIGHWAY SH
POSITION OF VILLAGE UNDER STUDY
RIVER
VILLAGE WITH NAME & LOCATION CODE NUMBER
9 Ambegaon
TAHSIL KUDAL
TAHSIL VENGURLA
DISTRICT KOLHAPUR
KARNATAKA
GOA
(Goa Daman & Diu)
From Kudal
From Panaji
From Panaji
From Assonora
To Belgaum
To Ajra
Kaleli
Ambegaon
Kolgaon
KUNKERI
Madkhat
Nirukhe
Karivade
SAWANTWADI
Terekhol River
NH 17
SH
107
9
5
8
10
7
22

VILLAGE AT A GLANCE *

1.	Population	Persons	1378
		Males	642
		Females	736
	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)		1146
	Scheduled Castes	Males	36
		Females	40
	Per cent Literacy	Males	65.1
		Females	39.4
	Per cent workers to total population	Males	54.7
		Females	32.6
2.	No. of Wadis		12
3.	No. of Households		253
		Hindu	252
		Muslim	1
4.	Decennial Growth Rate 1971-81		3.9 per cent
5.	Language mainly spoken in the Household		Marathi
6.	Area (Km^2)		12.5
7.	Distance of taluka Hqs. (in Kms.)		Sawantwadi (9)
8.	Distance of district Hqs. (in Kms.)		Oras (37)
9.	Nearest town with distance (in Kms.)		Sawantwadi (9)
10.	Nearest Railway Station with distance (in kms.)		Belgaum (112)
11.	Nearest sea-port with distance (in kms.)		Vengurla (25)
12.	Educational facility		
		i) No. of middle schools	2
		ii) No. of High schools	- (Available at Sawantwadi 9 kms. away)
13.	Medical		
		i) Sub-Centre	1
		ii) Primary health centre	- (Available at Sangeli 10 kms. away)

VILLAGE AT A GLANCE * (Conld.)

14.	Means of transport		S.T. Bus
15.	Road		3 kms approach road from Kolgaon.
16.	Religious Institutions (Temples)		15
17.	Gram Panchayat Office		1
18.	Post Office		1
19.	Electricity (no. of connections)		185
20.	Source of water supply		
		i) Dam	1
		ii) Well	30
		iii) Streames etc.	1
21.	Library		1
22.	Major Crops		i) Paddy ii) Nachani
23.	Credit Co-operative Society		1
24.	Fair Price shop		1

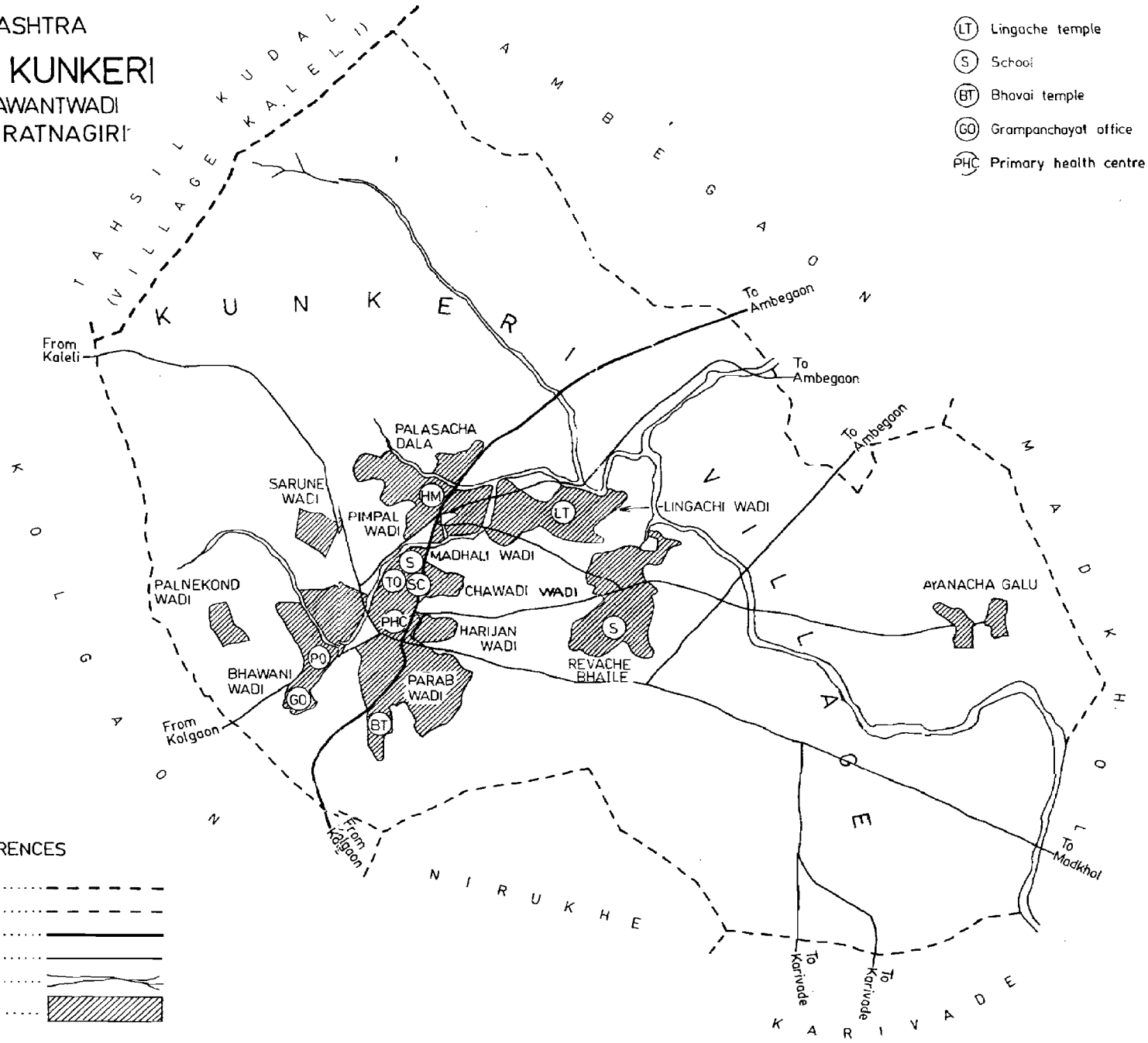
*Figures on area, population and its distribution are reported from the 1981 Census.

MAHARASHTRA

VILLAGE KUNKERI

TAHSIL SAWANTWADI

DISTRICT RATNAGIRI



LT Lingache temple
S School
BT Bhavai temple
GO Grampanchayat office
PHC Primary health centre
PO Post office
TO Talathi office
SC Society office
HM Hanuman mandir

REFERENCES

BOUNDARY, TAHSIL.....
'' VILLAGE .....
CART ROAD .....
VILLAGE STREET.....
RIVER.....
SETTLEMENTS.....



Village boys enjoying the fresh air

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Location

Village Kunkeri is situated in Sawantwadi Tahsil of Sindhudurg (coastal) district which was a part of Ratnagiri district. Subsequently two districts were formed viz., Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. The former district (HQ), Ratnagiri was 198 kms from Kunkeri village and now the present district HQ, viz, Oras is only at a distance of 37 kms. The village is connected by Vengurla-Belgaum State highway through a Kachcha approach road from Kolgaon. It is at a distance of 9 kms. from Sawantwadi.

The exact location of the village can be seen in the map which shows portion of the Sindhudurg district and location of the village Kunkeri alongwith the surrounding villages and town. Sawantwadi was once upon a princely State located on Bombay-Goa national highway. Earlier it was a famous handicraft centre for wooden toys, but due to mechanization and plastic age this craft is vanishing. However, few craftsmen are still preparing wooden toys, Ganjifa etc. Sawantwadi palace is an eye catching monument situated on a small lake. The Palnekond dam (a small dam for irrigation and drinking water with depth of 19 metres of water) is towards west side on the border of Kunkeri village and Kolgaon village.

Village Kunkeri is bounded on the north by village Ambegaon, on the east by village Madkhol, and on the south by villages Karivade and Nirukhe. On the west the village is bounded by Kolgaon and Kaleli village of Kudal Tahsil

Till 1981 Census Kunkeri village was in Ratnagiri district. Former Ratnagiri district HQ. was at a distance of 198 kms. and was not convenient to the public and for district administration. Hence, it was decided by the Govt. of Maharashtra to bifurcate this district into two districts. Viz. Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg on 1st May 1981. The new Ratnagiri district has 9 tahsils viz. Mandangad, Dapoli, Khed, Guhagar, Chiplun, Devrukh, Ratnagiri, Lanja and Rajapur. Sindhudurg district comprises of seven tahsils viz. Devgad, Malvan, Vengurla, Sawantwadi, Kudal, Kankavali and Vaibhavwadi. Present Sindhudurg district was also earlier known as *Tal-Konkan* . The district headquarters of new Sindhudurg district is at Oras which is 37 kms. away from Kunkeri village. The new set up is still to be properly established. Some of the district level offices are still at different places such as District Health Office at Kankavali, District Fisheries Office at Malwan, District Forest Office at Sawantwadi etc. Even the district revenue records are still at Kudal. The grampanchayat office is located in the village itself. Sindhudurg district itself is at the southern tip of Maharashtra and Sawantwadi as well as Kunkeri are in the southern part of the Sindhudurg district.

2. Nature of terrain - cropping pattern and climate

Nature of Terrain: It is an interior village and is surrounded on all sides by hills and forests. The 12.5 sq. km. area of the village is com-

prised of ups and downs, a hillock or a mound here and there, interspersed with low-lying cultivable land in-between and crossed by nullahs.

Soil: The soil of the village is chiefly a light and sandy gravel and full of stones. The soil of the village can be categorised as of ordinary type.

The total area of the village is 1249.67 hectares. The distribution of land according to nature of soil is sandy (रेलाड) (26.0%), Loamy (चिकणी) (17.6%), Gravel (मुरमाड) or Bardi (बरडी) (44.1%) and Warkas (कुरणी) Grass land (12.3%). As mentioned earlier village Kunkeri is situated on the hilly slope of the forest hence there is no flat land so to say but up-land is 14 per cent and slope land is 86 per cent. The village land is mostly used for growing rice and vegetables.

Cropping Pattern: As mentioned above, soil of the village mainly consists of sandy gravel and village being in the coastal belt receives heavy rains. Therefore, paddy cultivation is suitable and practised by the people since generations. About 465 hectares of land out of the total 579 hectares cultivable area is under paddy cultivation. Earlier Kolam, Patani, Panvel and Bela varieties of rice were produced but now-a-days Ratnagiri-24, Masura, Jyoti, IR-8, Pankaj refined varieties are grown. In addition to paddy, other crops grown are Nagli (Nachani) (in 7 hectares), Chillies (in 0.2 hectare), Coconut (in 5 hectares), Mango (in 2.2 hectares) and vegetables such as Chavali, Red Math, Brinjal, Naval Cole etc. (in 69 hectares).

Climate: The climate is equable, moist and fairly healthy. The village is surrounded by the verdant hills and not having sea near by, winter is much cooler. In summer, it is rather hot and dry. During the rainy season weather is damp and chilly. The temperature as reported at Vengurla (meteorological station about 25 kms away) does not go below 27°C in the winter season and above 37°C in the summer season. Vengurla is close to the western sea coast.

The village experiences four seasons as indicated below:-

Summer:	March to May
Monsoon:	i) South west Monsoon- June to September
	ii) Post Monsoon - October to November
Winter:	December to February

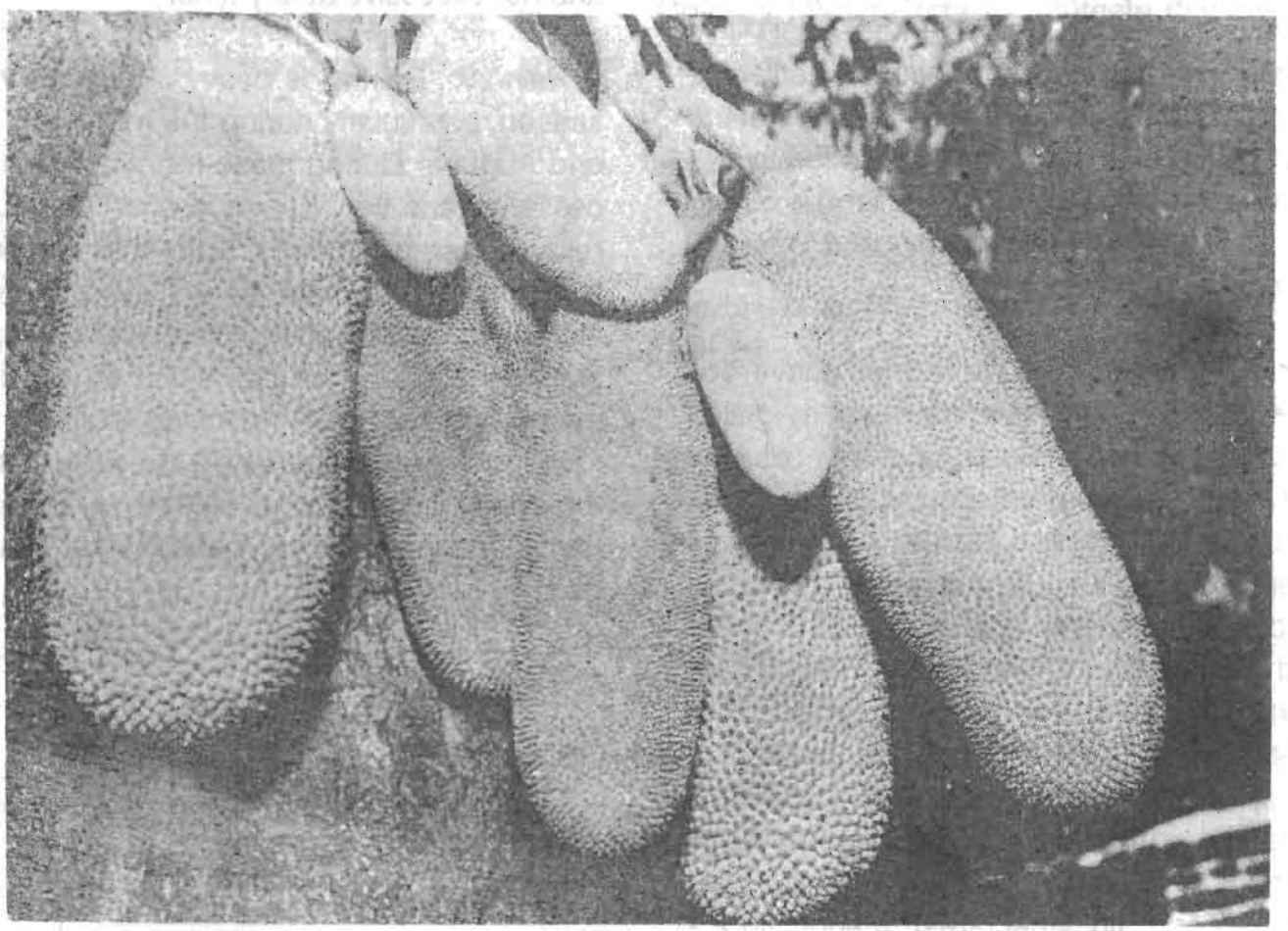
Winter and Summer seasons are moderate and not excessive at any time.

Rainfall: Rainfall is heavy during the rainy season, particularly during the months of July and August. During these months it rains incessantly and very heavily too. At times, the rainy season prolongs upto the middle of November. The heat during the months of October and November proves useful for ripening of the paddy crops. Rainfall is usually heavy and regular. However, during 1984, 1986 and 1987 it was below average. As per the nearest rain-gauge station at Vengurla, rainfall-recorded during the last eight years is given in Statement I.1

STATEMENT I. 1

Rainfall, 1980 - 87

Year	Rainfall in millimetres
1980	4594.6
1981	4875.2
1982	4614.5
1983	4959.3
1984	2914.8
1985	4384.2
1986	1069.9
1987	2708.7



Jack fruit-ample production

Forest: In Kunkeri 517 hectares of land (out of the total 1249.67 hectares of village area i.e. 41.4%) is covered under unclassified forest. This comes under Sawantwadi forest range, comprising survey numbers 47, 80, 81, 115, 137, 138, 139, 140, 205 and 232. The forest is under the Control of Forest Department Government of Maharashtra. It is kept open for grazing except for sheep and goats during the entire year. The villagers are permitted to take the dead and fallen wood for domestic consumption.

Information on Flora and Fauna given in 1961 report has been reproduced below as there is no change observed during the re-study.

The trees in the forests and other areas of Kunkeri village are:-

Mango: Mangfera indica having valuable fruit and timber value.,
Ain, Terminalia glabra bark used for tanning and wood for timber.,
Bhirand, ratambi, garcinia purpurea, having fruit with edible pulp, rind when dried being used for flavouring acid in curries and seeds yielding kokam oil (used as a Vaseline and also for frying Cakes).,
Bherla Mad, Caryota urens, the bastard sago palm;
Chinch, tamarindus indica, fruit used for flavouring curries and seed for preparing paste required in the toy industry at Sawantwadi and wood for fuel.,
Char buchanania Latifolia, seed used in confectionery.,
Chivar, arundinaria wightiana, small bamboos used for roofing.,
Jambha, xylia dolabriformis used for timber and Charcoal.,
Jambhul, eugenia jambolana, edible fruits and timber.,
Kinjala, terminalia Paniculata, used for timber.,
Kumbya, careya arborea, used for timber and big roots for making ploughs.,
Khair, acacia, catechu, yielding catechu.,
Karja, Stryachnos nuxvomica, furnishing powerful poision, strychnine, and yielding a useful timber and fuel wood.;
Kaju anacardium occidental, yielding largely exported cashewnut and fruits from which spirit is distilled;
Mad, cocos, nucifera, the cocoa palm; Manga, bambusa, arundinaria, the common Bamboo used as a dye;
Pangara, erythrina indica, light wood used for making sword, scab-bards and wooden toys;
Payar, ficus cordifolia, a useful tree for road side (giving shade).,
Pophal, areca-nut tree
Phanas, Jack fruit, yielding fruit and timber,
Ritha or Ringi, Soap nut tree
Saila or Sagvan, teak tree
Sivan, gmelina arborea, yielding light and strong wood (used for making light furniture, yokes, toys)
Vad, banyan tree
Pimpal,
Shevga, moringa, pterygosperma, drum sticks used for vegetables.
Nana, Lagerstraemia Parviflora, yielding excellent hard wood.
Biba semicarpus anacardium the marking nuts having edible fruits.,
Satvin alstonia scholaris, the bark being a good febriguge.,
Savar Salmdlia malabarica, the silk cotton trees,
Triphal xanthoxylon, rhetsa, the fruit being used as a medicine and also to flavour fish curries.

According to the village record the fruit trees in the village are:

Name of the tree	Number	
	1961	1987
Cocoanut palms	252	2135
Mangoes	213	3750
Jack fruits	140	94
Tamarind	4	7
Cashew nut ('kaju')	-	2300

In the year 1986 there were 2000 Kaju plants which are increasing continuously every year. Similarly Chiku and Pomegranate (Dalimb) plants are also grown now-a-days by few people. Miri plantation has also started recently.

Wild Animals and birds: The following wild animals and birds are found in the village. Tiger, panther, wild boar, fox, hare, squirrel, monkeys, pigs and reptiles.

Birds: Wood pigeons, king fisher, crows, kites, vultures, etc.

The domestic animals are:- Cats, dogs, cattle, fowl and goats.

3. Transport and Communications

There is no railway line in the village nor in the tahsil or in the district. The passengers as well as goods traffic is carried by road. The village is joined to the Belgaum – Vengurla National Highway at Kolgaon village by an approach road of approximately three kms. in length. The other end of the road leads to village Ambegaon in the North-East direction. Earlier this was a katchcha road and even it was not jeepable. However, now the road has been improved, widened and even State Transport buses are plying from Sawantwadi to Kunkeri village and further up to Ambegaon throughout the year. In the village itself there are no roads (except the one leading to the Ambegaon village in the North-East direction) either leading to the different hamlets or connecting them, due to uneven terrain of the village. There are only foot tracks for internal communication with other hamlets or other villages round about.

The nearest railway station by road is Belgaum. Its distance from Kunkeri is 112 kms. comprising 3 kms. of Katchcha approach road from Kunkeri to Kolgaon, and 109 kms, of tarred road from Kolgaon to Belgaum.

State head quarters Bombay is 593 kms. away and district headquarters Oras is at a distance of 37 kms. by road. The nearest sea port is Vengurla which is at a distance of 25 kms. from Kunkeri.

4. Demographic trend

Kunkeri village is not at all a region of rapid population growth or is showing any continuous decline in population. The out-migration might be the only reason for decline in population. The population of the village, which was 1427 in the year 1881, is, 1378 in the census year of 1981. However, as per the records, population declined during the period of 1911 to 1951 and since then it is increasing at tapering pace. The recorded population increases during the last three census decades viz. 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81 are 323 (37.6%), 144 (10.9%), and 52 (3.9%) respectively. Perhaps the decline may be only due to out-migration.

STATEMENT I.2

Demographic data for Kunkeri village

	Item	Census year		
		1961	1971	1981
1.	Population	1182	1326	1378
2.	Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 males)	1074	1037	1146
3.	Density (per sq. km.)	95	106	110
4.	No. of Households	254	262	253

From the statement it can be seen that sex ratio is favourable to females during 1971-81. The male members might be staying outside the village for employment or education purposes.

5. Level of development

This village is located in an economically backward region. In fact konkan comprising of Raigarh (Kulaba), Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane districts was neglected from the development point of view by the administrators during the British Raj and even after independence for about 3 decades. However, during the last decade some efforts have been made by the Govt. of Maharashtra by initiating the rural based industries in this backward region. For this, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has been set up at Kudal which is 29 kms. away from Kunkeri village. Some of the private entrepreneurs have started pulp industry at Kudal which is also encouraged by the Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, Even City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra and Rural Development Banks have encouraged loan facilities to the young entrepreneurs. Establishment of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) at Kudal, may affect the lives of the Kunkeri villagers to some extent.

Electricity which was not available in 1961, was introduced on 30.5.1973. First electric connection was given for Bhavai temple. Subsequently 36 connections were given in the village. At the moment about 70 per cent households are having electric connections. Out of 100 surveyed households we found out that 75 households are having electric connections. Total domestic connections in the village are 185. Only one educated cultivator is using electric motor for farm irrigation. Street lighting facilities have not been provided by the grampanchayat. As stated earlier the village is scattered over 12 hamlets, hence, it might be difficult for the grampanchayat to bear the initial expenditure, unless the villagers extend their co-operation in this regard. Other signs of development are use of better seeds, fertilisers and insecticides for better yield by some agriculturists.

Under khadi and village development scheme two middle class persons from Sutar community were benefited. They got the loans during the year 1986-87 of Rs. 1500/- & Rs. 1000/- respectively for developing their carpentry skills from the Khadi and Village Development Board Kudal. Three poor families of Mahar community of the village also got subsidised loans from National Agricultural Banking and Rural Development, under Integrated Rural Development planning Scheme for developing their skill in making bamboo and cane work (Burudkam).

Under the Training of Rural Youth for self employment, three villagers have got the training for preparation of wooden boxes required for electrical wiring and carpentry work.

6. Reasons for selection of the village for study in 1961 and restudy in 1981

Kunkeri village was selected for study in 1961 with an idea that it is a village of fair size with its origin going to some 1000 years back. Preference was also given for its selection because of

i) its location in forest and hilly tract,

ii) its isolation from district headquarters (Ratnagiri) and business centres,

iii) dominance of Maratha Community, and

iv) its main dependence on agriculture.

Kunkeri village is paddy growing area in the sandy gravel soil and represents the south

Konkan hilly region. A fair idea of about cultivation and production of paddy crop in such region was expected from Kunkeri village study. Rice is the staple food grain of the area. Further, the village study was also to provide impact of nearby forests on the economy of the village.

In 1981, again this village has been selected for re-study to see how the village has progressed during this period of two decades and whether it has benefited from the various Government schemes and also to see whether any occupational change has taken place during the last twentyfive years.

7. Settlement pattren and physical layout of the village

The houses in the village are not in one or two compact blocks but they are scattered all over the village in 12 hamlets. In 1961, there were 8 hamlets. The villagers of different communities live in groups in these hamlets, not quite close to one another. The houses are not close to one another but stand in their own open land at the back and in the fronts.

These 12 hamlets are grouped into 3 Panchayat wards. Details are as follows:-

Ward No. 1: It consists of 3 hamlets viz. Parab wadi, Chawadi wadi and Harijan wadi, with total 70 households.

i) *Parab wadi*: It contains 32 households consisting of 28 Marathas, 1 Maratha Devli, 1 Sutar, 1 Bhandari and 1 Madval.

There are 11 big and small temples in Parab wadi, including the principal temple of Shri Devi Bhavai.

ii) *Chawadi wadi*: It contains 19 households consisting of 9 Marathas, 4 Sutar, 3 Madval, 1 Mahar and 2 Vani.

There is one primary health sub-centre situated in this hamlet. The village school and Talathi office are also situated in this hamlet.

iii) *Harijan wadi*: It contains 19 households of Mahar community. There is a small Mahar Devli temple.

Ward No. 2: It consists of 6 hamlets viz. Palnekond wadi, Bhawani wadi, Sarune wadi, Pimpal wadi, Palasacha Dala, and Madhali wadi with total 103 households.

i) *Palnekond wadi*: It contains 2 households consisting of Maratha community. Newly constructed small dam is situated at the border of the village.

ii) *Bhawani wadi*: It contains 15 households of Maratha community.

During 1961, Panchayat office was situated in a rented premises in this Wadi but now they have their own building. Village post office is also situated in this wadi.

iii) *Sarune wadi*: It contains 13 households, consisting of 9 Maratha and 4 Bhandari.

iv) *Pimpal wadi*: It contains 15 households, consisting of 11 Maratha, 3 Nhavi and 1 Vani. There is a small 'Maruti' temple under a pimpal tree and one well built under National Extension service scheme in this wadi.

v) *Palasacha Dala*: It contains 19 households of Maratha community.

There are two small temples, Brahmin Devli and Nhavi Vas Devi. The one well available was built with the assistance from National Extension service (scheme funds).

vi) *Madhali wadi*: It contains 39 households of Maratha community.



Women fetching water from well with the help of a pully



Woman carrying water in utensil *(Handa)*

Ward No. 3: It consists of 3 hamlets viz. Lingachi wadi, Revache Bhatle and Ayanacha Galu, with total 87 households.

i) *Lingachi wadi*: It contains 38 households of Maratha community.

There is a 'Linga' temple in this wadi

ii) *Revache Bhatle*: It contains 45 households consisting of 44 households of Maratha and 1 Muslim household. There is one primary school situated in this hamlet.

iii) *Ayanacha Galu*: It contains 4 households of Dhangar community.

8. Internal Communications

The village is divided into two distinct parts by motorable approach road which starts from Kolgaon and leads to Ambegaon while crossing the Kunkeri village.

One part of the left side of the road covers five wadis namely Bhawani wadi, Palnekond wadi, Sarune wadi, Palasacha Dala and Pimpal wadi and the other side seven wadis, namely Parab wadi, Harijan wadi, Chawadi wadi, Madhali wadi, Lingachi wadi, Revache Bhatle and Ayanacha Galu. Due to this approach road four wadis viz. Parab wadi, Chawdi wadi, Pimpal wadi and Madhali wadi got the transportation facilities which were not existing earlier.

In the village itself there are no other roads, further leading to the different hamlets or connecting them due to uneven terrain of the village. There are only foot tracks for internal communications with other hamlets.

The map shows the village site, the hamlets, Gram Panchayat office, post office, primary sub-health centre, streams, schools and temples.

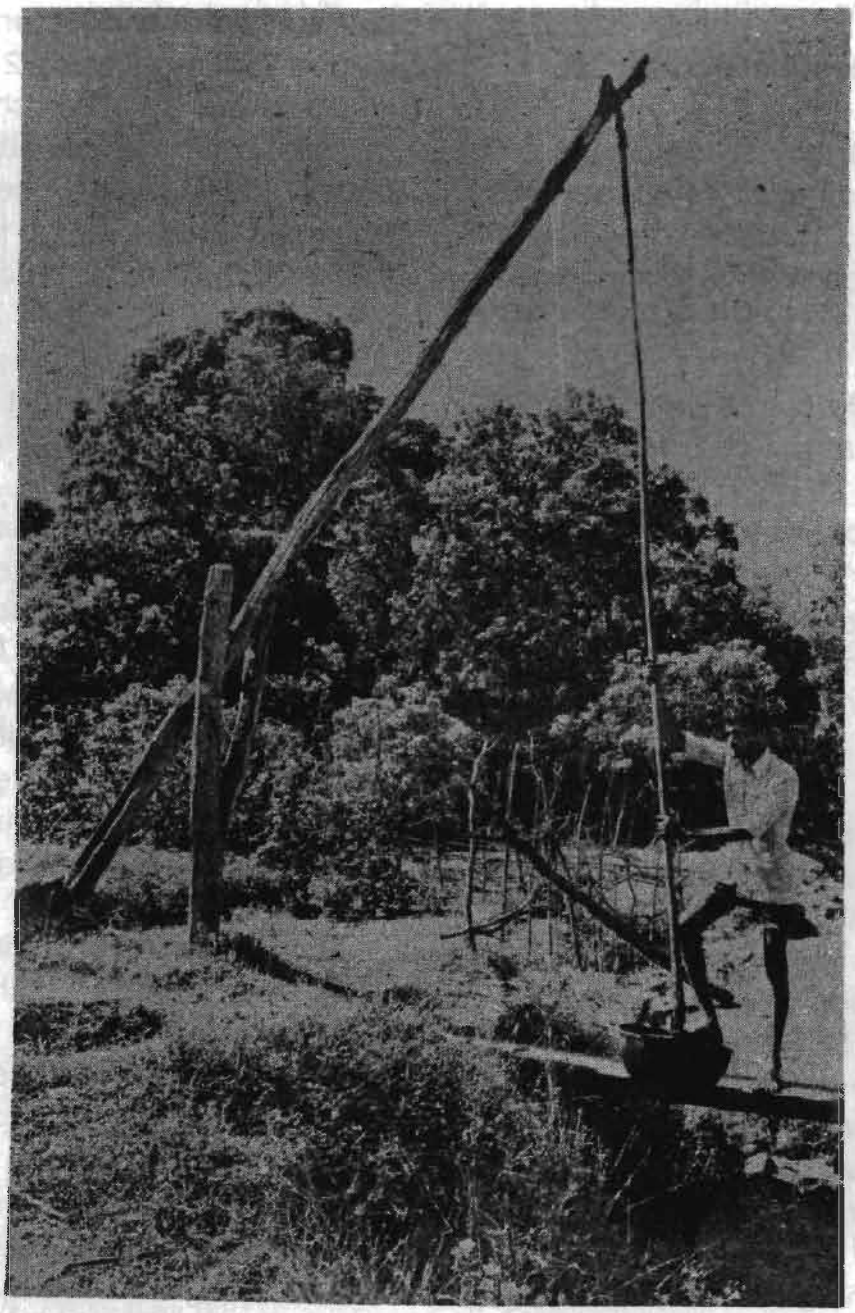
9. Amenities

i) *Sources of water supply*: The main source of water supply is by wells. There are 30 drinking water wells in the village. 7 in Parab wadi, 3 in Bhawani wadi, 5 in Palasacha Dala, 5 in Lingachi wadi and Sarune wadi, 2 in Madhali wadi, 1 in Pimpal wadi, 2 in Chawadi wadi and Harijan wadi 5 in Revache Bhatle and Ayanacha Galu. Out of the above 30 wells, 23 are private. Seven wells, one each in Pimpal wadi, Palsacha Dala, Sarune wadi, Chawadi wadi, Parab wadi, Madhali wadi and Revache Bhatle are built by the Block Development Office, Panchayat Samiti, Sawantwadi, and well at Madhali wadi was built by Kirawade Jangal Kamgar Mazdoor Society.

The well in Harijan wadi (earlier Mahar wadi) is repaired by the village Panchayat. The village Panchayat takes no care to disinfect the water of these wells by T.C.L. or other chemicals such as bleaching powder etc. Out of total 30 wells existing in the village 7 are pucca wells, and the remaining 23 are Katchcha wells. The villagers cleanse the wells by community efforts every year when water therein dries up.

Other Sources: Uptill now, the source of water for drinking and other purposes was only wells. Nullahs are used for watering the cattle and washing the clothes during rainy season and for a month or two thereafter. But the recent (1977-79) constructions of Kunkeri Palnekond dam has benefited the Kunkeri and surrounding villages to get the purified drinking water through common taps. Almost all hamlets are connected by common tap. But, this supply of water is for a very limited period and irregular.

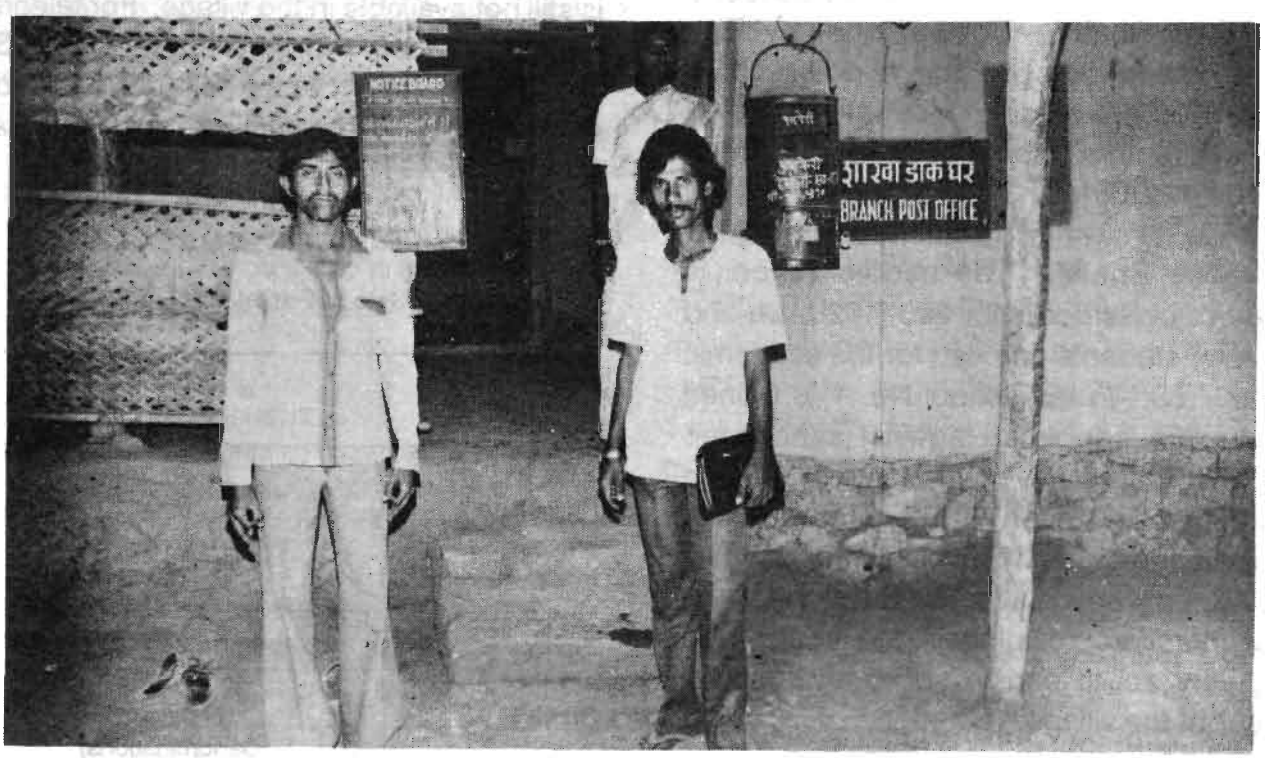
There is no substantial change in the water resources since 1961. Even though the tap water is partially available for the villagers, many families are still using well water for drinking and for other purposes. However, construction of the dam on the top of the hill, has



A lever lift (लाट)



School building in Chawadi wadi



Branch Post Office since 1983

helped to raise the level of the water in the wells to some extent due to percolation. This has improved the situation of scarcity of water in the village during summer season. Regular stream, starting from the slopes of Kolgaon village nills, flows west-east on the outer periphery of this village. Further, the stream gets divided into branches and sub-branches. Some cultivators of Palsacha Dala, Pimpal wadi and Madhali wadi got benefit of this stream to produce gram, moog, pulses and vegetables from their fields during November-February after harvesting paddy. During the rainy season, this stream of water is used for cattle and even women also wash the clothes and cattle.

Some cultivators use stored water for growing vegetables. Generally they dig-out some portion of the land nearby the stream and they lift this water by a sort of a lever lift called as *Lat.*

ii) *Schools*: The first primary school was started in the village by the Local Board Authority in 1908. In all there are two schools in the Kunkeri village. The middle school is located in Chawadi wadi and Primary School is at Revache Bhatle. Both are run by Zilla Parishad, Sindhudurg. The middle school (school No.1) providing instructions up to Marathi seventh standard is housed in three separate buildings. The Primary school (school No. 2) having 1 to 5 classes, is located in Revache Bhatle. The middle school is having five classrooms for 200 (102 male and 98 female) students enrolled for the academic year 1987-88. In the school No. 1, 6 trained teachers are appointed against sanctioned strength of 7. Two have completed the course of Diploma in Education (D. Ed), three are SSC, Sr. trained and one is Graduate Jr. trained. Out of the six, only one is a female teacher. All the six teachers are residing in the village and taking very active part in social and cultural activities of the village.

In the 2nd school at Revache Bhatle there are 34 students having one building with 2 trained teachers. There is no sufficient playground provided for the students in this school who can develop the sports activity and can come up in sports-like, Kabbadi, Kho-Kho, Atya-patya etc. which can be played without any sport equipment. Recently in the month of April 1988, the laterins have been built up in the school. The school buildings are constructed by mud walls with tiled roofs and need repairing frequently. The roof of the new building is of Manglore tiles. The old building is said to have been built in the year 1919-20 and faces the east. It is a structure of 45' - 5" X 25' - 1" on a stone plinth with three doors and open verandah of 8' and consists of two rooms. It has a playground in front for the children. The first standard school children are given nutritious food called 'Sukhadha Ahar' everyday morning at 9 o' clock in school No. 1 and afternoon 5 o' clock in school No. 2.

iii) Post and Telegraph Offices: Earlier the villagers had to go to Kolgaon village at a distance of 3 kms for postal services but a branch post office has been established in Kunkeri village itself on 26.9.1983. Telegraph amenity is still not available in the village. For telegraph facilities they have to go to Sawantwadi. Sale of postal articles with their corresponding values for Kunkeri Branch Post Office available for the year 1986-87 are given below:

STATEMENT I.3

Sale of Postal articles

Articles	No.	Value in (Rs.)
Post Cards	360	54.00
Inland	1200	420.00
Envelopes	240	144.00
Stamps	(of different denominations)	439.00

During the calendar year 1987- 7,920 letters were received from different places posted for Kunkeri villagers. Similarly, 624 money orders were received by the villagers and 24 money orders were issued by the villagers during the said year.

iv) Medical Institutions: Till 1983, no medical facility was available in the village itself. However, since January 1984 Medical sub-centre has been established in this village. Previously the area was attached to the Primary Health Centre (PHC) Sangeli (10 kms. away from Kunkeri) and the trained Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) of Sangeli PHC was visiting on request for delivery and camp organisation for immunisations. Due to establishment of sub-centre the medical cases are attended immediately and can help to check the diseases at the initial stages. Similarly the active members of the Gram Panchayat, such as Sarpanch, Kotwal etc, help the villagers in emergency cases. Patients are immediately removed to the Government Hospital at Sawant wadi. Kunkeri Krida and Kala Vikas Mandal also organised a medical camp by inviting eminent Doctors who examined the villagers and prescribed medicines and distributed few medicines to the people. During 1986-87, 1,140 out door patients were attended by Kunkeri sub-centre. The medical staff available for this sub-centre is Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) - 1, Multipurpose Worker (MPW) -1, Community Health Volunteer (CHV) -2. Medical Officer visits this sub-centre on every Monday from PHC Sangeli. Statement I.4 shows the number of persons benefited by Kunkeri sub-centre since 1984.

STATEMENT I.4

No. of persons benefited by health sub-centre

	Public Health Measures	No. of persons benefited
	(1)	(2)
1.	Sterilisation	16
2.	C.U.F.	40
3.	Nirodh	5
4.	Oral Pills	5
5.	D.P.T.	62
6.	D.P.T. (Booster)	47
7.	D.T.	94
8.	Polio	43
9.	B.C.G.	39
10.	Vitamin A Solution	134
11.	Leprosy patients	3
12.	T.B. patients	4
13.	Cataract	4
	Total	496

v) Market: The nearest market centre and commercial Banks, are located at Sawantwadi the taluka headquarters. A grocery shop and two small hotels are located in the village itself. The marketable commodities in the village are paddy, vegetables, fuel wood, grass and local fruits, especially Mangoes. These commodities are taken to the market at Sawantwadi mostly by women by S.T. bus previously they used to take vegetables by head-loads because of non availability of transport. The grocers from Sawantwadi and other consumers also go to the village for purchasing cashew-nuts, Kokam and paddy.

vi) Gram Panchayat: In the 1961 report it was stated that Kunkeri is covered under a group-gram Panchayat covering the administration of neighbouring villages. But, now the village has got a full-fledged gram-panchayat. Shri Shashikant Narayan Sawant is the Sarpanch.



Meeting Krida and Kala Vikas Mandal, Kunkeri a social and cultural Organization



'*Samai*' (oil lamp) dance by Kunkeri school girls

He is supported by one Deputy Sarpanch and 7 elected members comprising five male members and two lady members.

The day-to-day village administration is managed by the members by forming 6 sub-committees viz. 1) School Committee 2) Health & Family Welfare Committee 3) Construction Committee 4) Agricultural Committee 5) Small Saving Committee and 6) Prohibition Committee.

vii) Fair Price shops: There is one fair price shop in the village itself. Most of the villagers purchase their necessities like food grains and kerosene from this shop. This shop sells rice, wheat, sugar, palmoil and kerosene etc.

viii) Entertainment: In sixties, no special importance was given for entertainment activities. The recreational activities used to be performing Bhajan on Thursdays, Saturdays, Ekadashi days and during Ganpati festivals and attending the fairs and festivals in the village and roundabout. Gradually some of Kunkeri people have switched over to the modern form of entertainment like T.V., radios etc. Around 1961, there were no radio/transistor sets in the village. Now every fourth or fifth house is having radio/transistor set in the village. Few households have tape recorders and T.V. sets. People from all levels of life including children and women are, also participating and taking full interest in the leisure activities, carried out by 'Krida and Kala Vikas Mandal' - Kunkeri, which was established in 1984. This Mandal was started with a motive to develop social, educational and cultural activities in the Kunkeri village. For movies, video, pictures and circus, villagers visit Sawantwadi.

Different sports competitions are held frequently. Villagers have also established a small library-cum-reading room. Students and other villagers are taking benefit of this library. The library got a Government grant of Rs. 500/- during the financial year 1985-86. At present there are about 400 books on different subjects in the library. The Krida Mandal has conducted cricket and volley ball matches. Atheletic competitions such as running, long jump, throw ball etc. were also organised. The selected participants were given training and coaching so that they can compete in the district atheletic meets.

Elocution competitions for different age-group students are conducted regularly. Similarly, 'Dashavatari Natya Prayog' and musical programmes are also organised. The Krida and Vikas Mandal, Kunkeri also conducted drama competition to encourage children and ladies to develop their art. It was heartening to note that the ladies have conducted a drama. A short drama written and directed by Shri Raghunandan Sambhaji Sawant, a resident of Kunkeri village, was also organised during '58th Natya Samelan' held, at Sawantwadi. A 'Dombari Nritya' was presented by Kunkeri girls. This programme was also telecast. The wordings of the song were:

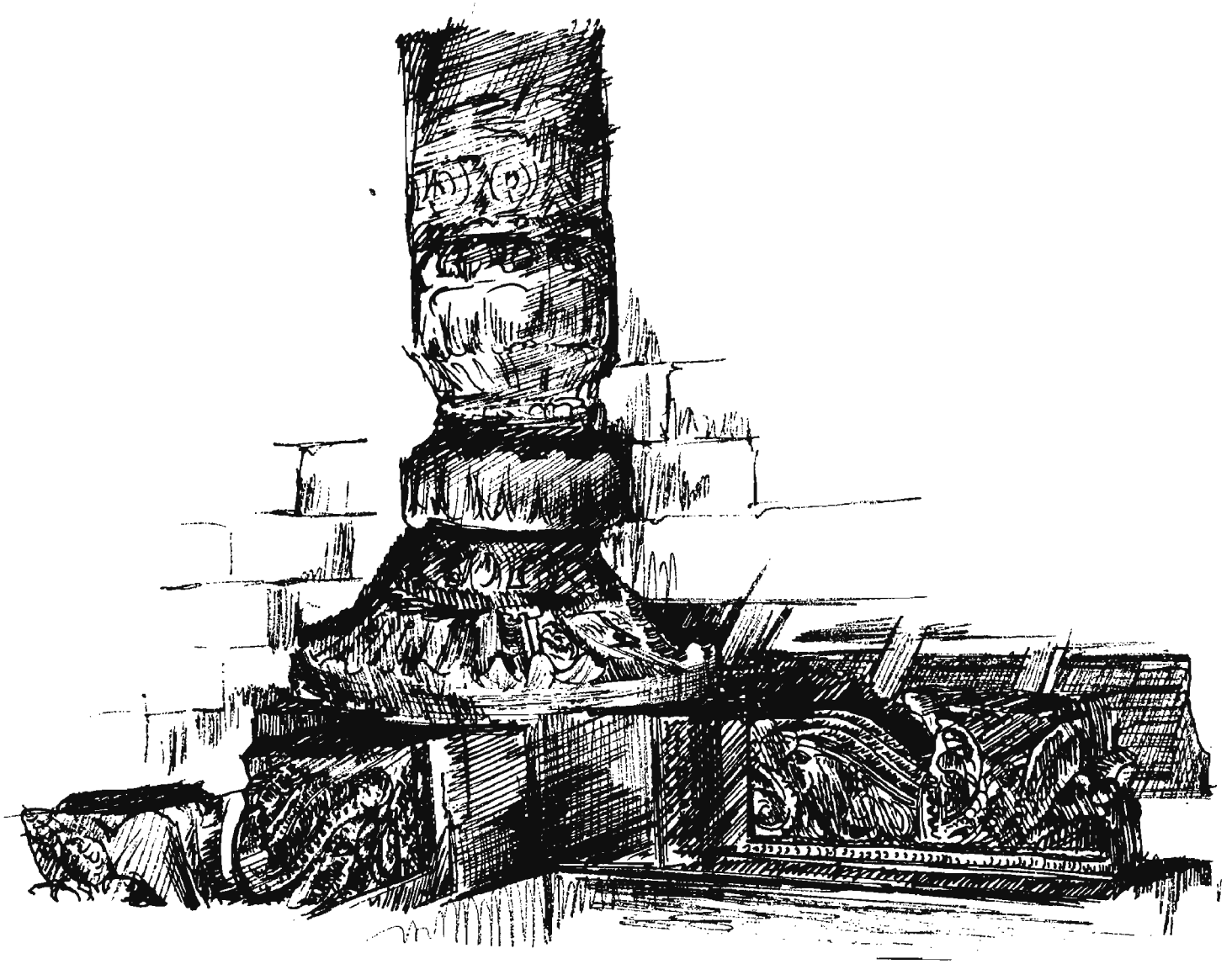
रम्य हा ढोलक झणण् झणण् झांझरी।
नाचती डोंबारी ग s नाचतो डोंबारी।।

"Ramya ha dholak zanan zanan zanjari |
Nachato dombari ga nachato dombari" | |

Meaning: A nice beating drum and zanjari which gives a lovely tune such as 'zanan zanan'. And on this musical tune 'dombari' a dancer is dancing'.

Vikas Mandal had also conducted a Bhajan competition and eight different groups had participated and selected artists were given special training for the district competition.

The Krida Mandal also celebrates the annual function and distributes prizes to those children who have secured first and second ranks in 4th, 7th, & 10th standards. Similarly, they organised a special function to celebrate the



Ancient carving on the wooden pillars and beams in Sateri Devi Temple

achievement of a degreeholder of the village to encourage students and others to get motivation and to create interest in studies. The Krida Mandal had also given help to a student from backward community, to get himself enrolled for college education.

During sixties there was no other occasion on which women used to meet except at the wells in the hamlets. Now, the situation has changed and women are participating in the social, cultural, educational and political activities of the village. There are two elected female members in the gram panchayat council. Women of Kunkeri have started arranging function of 'Haldikunku' annually on 26th January 'The Republic Day of India'.

10. Important Places

Temples are the only important places in the village. All the temples which were in existence around 1961, still attract the villagers. Brief description of the same based on the 1961 report is given below:

The village temples in Kunkeri village are:

(1) Shri Devi Bhavai, (2) Nagoji Vas, (3) Shri Devi Sateri (4) Bhutnath, (5) Khate Vas, (6) Madval Vas, (7) Baracha Nitkari, (8) Baracha Chavatekar, (9) Purvicha Maharache Devool (10) Brahman Devli, (11) Nhavi Vas Devli in Palsacha Dala (12) Mahar Devli in Mahar wadi (Harijan wadi), (13) Kulachi Devli, (14) Hanuman Devli in Parab wadi and (15) a small temple of Shri Maruti under a Pippal tree in Pimpal wadi.

(1) *Shri Devi Bhavai Temple*: This temple is situated in Parab wadi. It is the principal temple in the village. This and the other temples in the village are said to have been built when the village was settled some 1,000 years back. This is a temple of the village deity and faces the south as all temples of village deities (Gram Devatas) do in this area. The main temple, where the deity is installed is a stone masonry room with a back room and an old open 'sabha mandap' (auditorium).

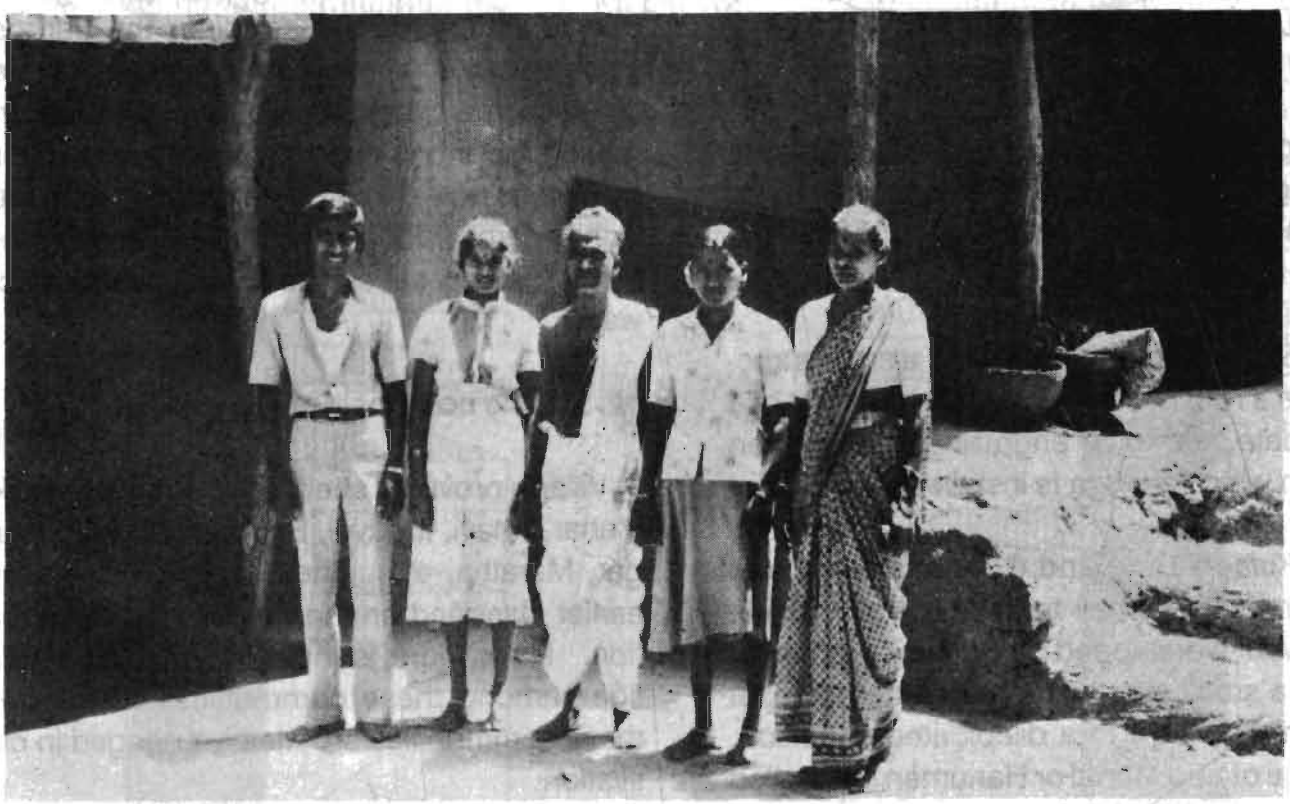
Besides the main deity of Shri Devi Bhavai there are images of Mayecha Nirakari, Mayecha Andhar, stones representing Jain, Brahmin and in the southeast corner of the 'sabha mandap' the image of Vetal and along with it the stones representing Ashta Bhairavas and in the south-west corner Vetalacha Purvas. In front of the Vetal is kept the wooden platform on which tarangs (Ceremonial Poles) of Bhutnath,, Ravalnath and Kalkai are kept. (2) Nagoji Vas: In front of Shri Devi Bhavai's temple and in the same compound is the temple of Nagoji Vas on horse back.

(3) Shri Devi Sateri
(4) Bhutnath
(5) Khate Vas, — All these temples are
(6) Madval Vas, — in one compound.
(7) Baracha Nitkari
(8) Baracha Chavatekar

Shri Deve Sateri is another principal temple in the village. The Holi and the Hooda festivals are celebrated in its compound.

The main temple of Shri Devi Sateri is facing the east. To the north of this temple is the temple of Shri Bhutnath, to the east a small temple of Baracha Chavatekar and in between, in the open space, is the Hooda, a pole about 69" in height with a standing space, provided at the top, and beside it the place for erecting and worshipping Holi and to the south east the small temples of Baracha Nitkari, Madval Vas and Khate Vas. All these are structures with roofs of country tiles and excepting the nice engraving on wooden pillars of the Shri Devi Sateri and Shri Bhutnath temples, the other constructions and material used are not of a very distant date.

In the main temple of Shri Devi Sateri are installed along with Shri Devi Sateri, the image of Pardhicha Vas, Nirakari, Baracha Purvas,



A family of village priest of Linga temple

Kulacha Purvas, Parab Vas, Gawde Vas, and a stone representing Purvicha Vas.

In the temple of Baracha Nitkari are installed the images of Nitkari Andhar, Nitkari Nirakari, Nitkari Purvas, and Brahman and Jain, in the north east corner. There is an idol of Kurmura Andhar in the open between the temple of Madval Vas and Khate Vas.

(9) *Purvichya Mharache Devool*: This is a small temple in Parab wadi worshipped by Mahars. It is a small structure with a roof of country tiles.

Along with the image of Purvicha Mhar are the image of Mharacha Vas and Nirakari by its side, and the image of Bela Mhar in front, to the right.

(10) *Shri Linga temple*: This is a small structure with a roof of country tiles which is not of a far off date, with nice engravings on wooden pillars in which a Linga is installed.

(11) *Kulachi Devli* and (12) *Hanuman Devli:* The former is a small temple of Kul, clan, in Parab wadi worshipped by Parabs. Hanuman Devli is a small stone structure under a Pippal tree, which is now in a dilapidated condition. An image of Shri Maruti or Hanuman is installed and worshipped here.

(13) *Maruti temple in Pimpal wadi*: This is a small cement concrete structure at the foot of Pippal tree. An idol of Shri Maruti is installed in it and worshipped by the people in Pimpal wadi.

Besides the Linga, the idols of Shri Ganapati, Linga's Purvas, Nirakari and other idols are installed in this temple.

11. Cremation Ground

Three cremation grounds are provided in Parab wadi of Kunkeri village, comprising more than 3 acres land set aside for the purpose since decades. One cremation ground is used by all castes excepting Mahars. Second cremation ground is used by Marathas and third by Mahars only. Small dead children are buried in the nearby fields. Women dying during pregnancy/delivery are said to be buried at Lingachi wadi.

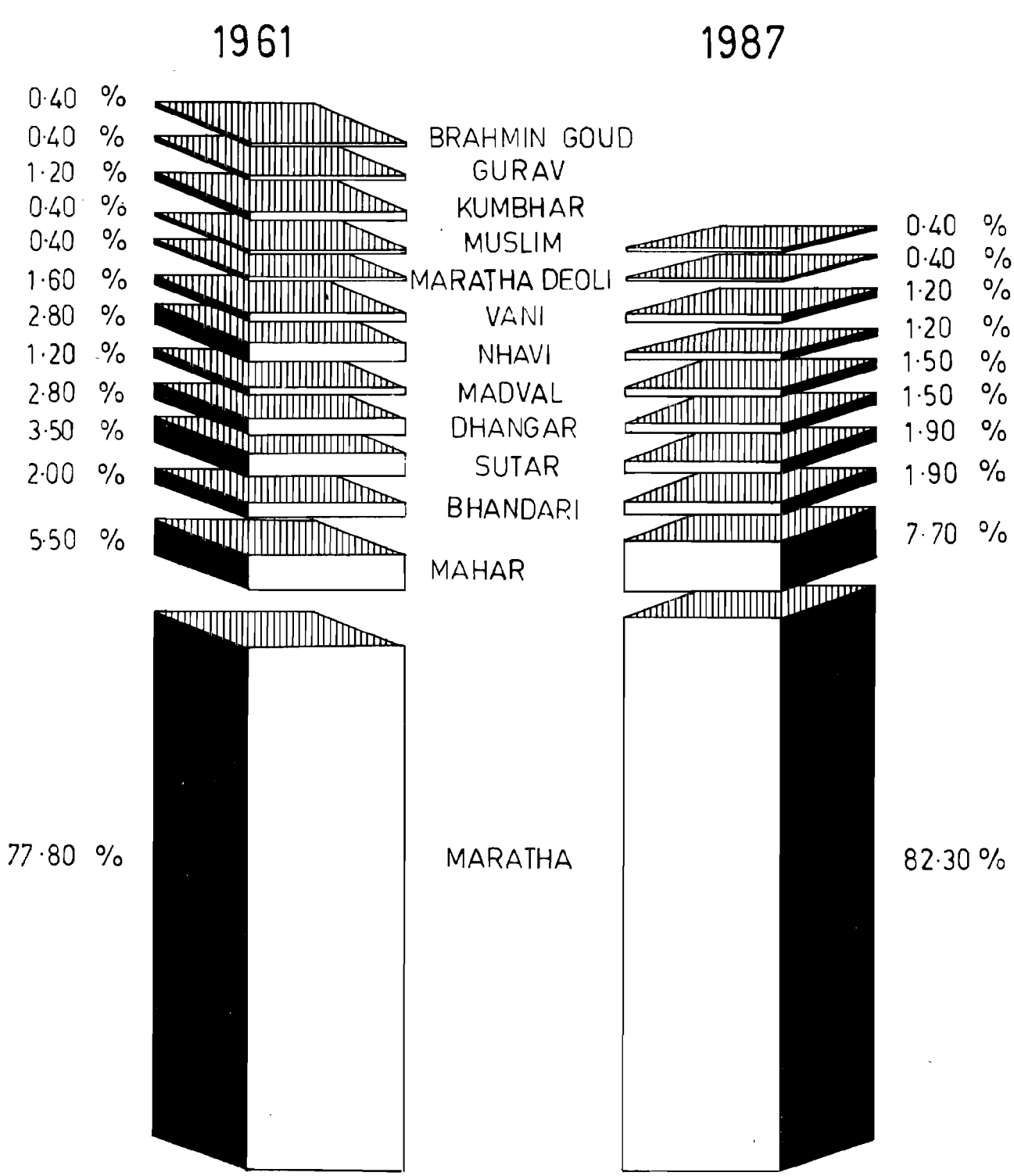
12. Ethnic composition

Village provides shelter to communities like Mahar, Nhavi, Madval, Bhandari, Sutar, Dhangar, Maratha, etc. These communities were earlier classified on the basis of their occupation. Now, there is intermingling of occupations among these communities. Presently, these communities are mainly engaged in cultivation.

All the communities, presently residing in the village, belong to Hindu religion except one family of muslim religion.

KUNKERI VILLAGE

COMMUNITY COMPOSION BY HOUSEHOLD



STATEMENT

Communitywise distribution of house-

	Name of Wadi	Total No. of Households	Mahar	Bhandari	Maratha Deoli	Dhangar
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Parab Wadi	32	-	1	1	-
2.	Chawdi Wadi	19	1	-	-	-
3.	Harijan Wadi	19	19	-	-	-
4.	Bhawani Wadi	15	-	-	-	-
5.	Palnekond Wadi	2	-	-	-	-
6.	Sarune Wadi	13	-	4	-	-
7.	Pimpal Wadi	15	-	-	-	-
8.	Palsacha dala	19	-	-	-	-
9.	Madhali Wadi	39	-	-	-	-
10.	Lingachi Wadi	38	-	-	-	-
11.	Revache Bhatle	45	-	-	-	-
12.	Ayanacha Galu	4	-	-	-	4
	Total	260	20	5	1	4

I.5

holds in the village (1987 survey)

Maratha	Madval	Nhavi	Sutar	Vani	Muslim		Name of Wadi
7	8	9	10	11	12		1
28	1	-	1	-	-	1.	Parab Wadi
9	3	-	4	2	-	2.	Chawdi Wadi
-	-	-	-	-	-	3.	Harijan Wadi
15	-	-	-	-	-	4.	Bhawani Wadi
2	-	-	-	-	-	5.	Palnekond Wadi
9	-	-	-	-	-	6.	Sarune Wadi
11	-	3	-	1	-	7.	Pimpal Wadi
19	-	-	-	-	-	8.	Palsacha dala
39	-	-	-	-	-	9.	Madhali Wadi
38	-	-	-	-	-	10.	Lingachi Wadi
44	-	-	-	-	1	11.	Revache Bhatle
-	-	-	-	-	-	12.	Ayanacha Galu
214	4	3	5	3	1		Total



Bhavani Devi - Village deity

It can be seen from the statement I.5 that the Kunkeri village is having the predominance of Maratha community. The villagers of different castes live in groups in these hamlets, though not quite close to one another. The Mahars have their houses in a separate habitation called Harijan wadi (Mahar Wada). Ayanacha Galu exclusively belongs to Dhangar community where 4 Dhangar families are residing. At Bhawani wadi, Palnekond wadi, Palsacha Dala, Madhali wadi and Lingachi wadi only Maratha community people reside. Chawadi wadi is the only wadi where different community households are residing together. This is the centrally located place of the village.

The communitywise distribution of these households as compared to 1961 village study is given in Statement I.6

STATEMENT I.6

Comparative statement of communitywise distribution of households

Sr. No.	Name of the community	No. of households	
		1987	1961
1.	Mahar	20	14
2.	Bhandari	5	5
3.	Brahmin Goud	-	1
4.	Maratha Deoli	1	1
5.	Dhangar	4	7
6.	Gurav	-	1
7.	Kumbhar	-	3
8.	Madval	4	3
9.	Maratha	214	198
10.	Nhavi	3	7
11.	Sutar	5	9
12.	Vani	3	4
13.	Muslim	1	1
	Total	260	254

From the above comparison, it is evident that there is some change in the ethnic composition of the village since 1961. About 16 families of Maratha and 6 families of Mahar communities have increased during this period. Other small communities like Dhangar, Kumbhar, Nhavi and Sutar have lost their representation to some extent. Few of these communities might have out-migrated for better gainful opportunities or some other reasons.

13. Settlement History

Marathas (viz. Sawants, Parabs and Gawdes) appear to be the original settlers of the village. History of the village, as reported in 1961 report, is reproduced below:

Nobody from the village, however, knows the history of the settlement of the village except that its origin goes to some 1,000 years back. According to Sawants, Nagoji and Shingoji Sawant from Nagpur raised the village; according to Gawdes, it was Gawdes from upghat and Parabs who built it. Gawdes and Parabs have, it is true, some temple rights, but they are obliged to perform service to the temple for which they enjoy the temple lands and the theory that Sawants from Nagpur settled the village would, therefore, appear to be plausible. The establishment of the temple of Nagoji Vas, the ancestor of Sawants, and the installation of Bhavani in one of the Sawant's house indicate that the Sawants established the village. No further light on the history of the village can be thrown in the absence of reliable data .

A sample of 100 households, out of the total 260 households in the village, suggests that 60 per cent of the households are non-migrant and the remaining 40 per cent migrant households on the basis of the last residence of the head of the household. In other words 60 per cent of the households in the village are staying there since generations and the rest 40 per cent are in-migrant households. Out of the



Collector, Tahsildar, Sarpanch with some members of the grampanchayat and village officials

40 inmigrated households (out of the sample of 100 households), 2 migrated before the year 1918, 8 households migrated before the year 1950, 9 households before 1960, 6 households before 1970, 9 households before 1980 and the remaining 6 households (recent settlers) before 1987.

As regards ethnic composition of migrated families, information collected from 100 sample households suggests that 80 per cent of in-migrated families (32 out of 40) are Marathas, 12.5 per cent (5 out of 40) Mahars and the balance are other communities. Migration based on last residence of the head of the household indicates that 14 Maratha, 3 Mahar and 1 Bhandari families inmigrated in the village since 1961. Prior to 1961, 18 Maratha, 2 Mahar, 1 Madval and 1 Muslim families in-migrated in the Kunkeri village. Out of the 40 in-migrant households, 24 households came from the rural part of the State mostly from the nearby villages within the district. Of the 16 Urban in-migrated families, 7 moved-in form within the Sindhudurg district, 7 came from Gr. Bombay district, one came from Satara district and one family moved in from outside the country, from Karachi in Pakistan.

14. Village - Then and Now

The village is located in an economically backward region of the State. Earlier this was isolated from the district headquarters which was Ratnagiri (198 kms away from the village) but now due to re-formation of districts the village is under a new district viz. Sindhudurg having the district headquarters at Oras which is about 37 kms. from Kunkeri village. Due to nearness of the district headquarters now the district officials can frequently pay visits to the village to solve problems of the villager. The villagers can also visit the district hq. often to get their problems solved.

The village as a whole has changed in terms of life style and economic aspects, during the last 25 years and is by no means totally stagnant. Some cultivators and farmers of the village have realised that better seeds, fertilizers and insecticides can increase their yield beyond their expectations. Some of the cultivators have started growing commercial and cash crops such as ground nuts, chillies, vegetables and even growing coconut, mangoes and cashewnut plants.

The present elected Gram Panchayat members are taking keen interest in social, and cultural development of the village. Recreation and cultural activities have taken roots and all classes of villagers, including children and women, are taking part. Literacy has improved substantially and awareness regarding health improvement is recognised. Preliminary medical facilities are available in the village itself. Radio/Transistors, Tape recorders, T.V. Sets have reached the village for entertainment and knowledge. Dress styles of the villagers have undergone sea change. However, out-migration of young male members of the village for seeking employment is still continued.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND VITAL STATISTICS

Kunkeri village is surrounded by the six villages *viz.*, Ambegaon, Madkhol, Karivade, Kolgaon, Nirukhe from Sawantwadi Tahsil and Kaleli from Kudal Tahsil. • Nirukhe village was formed in 1981 by bifurcating the village Kolgaon. Sawantwadi – Ambegaon road passes through Kolgaon and Kunkeri villages.

The population of Kunkeri village according to 1961,1971 and 1981 censuses was 1,182, 1,326 and 1,378 respectively. The density of the village according to 1961,71 and 81 censuses was 95,106 and 110 respectively. It can be seen that there is increasing trend of density during 1961-81. However, it increased by 11.6 per cent between 1961-71 and by only 3.8 per cent during 1971-81. The sex ratio of Kunkeri village, at the last three censuses is given below:-

Census Year	Sex ratio
1961	1074
1971	1037
1981	1146

Literate and educated persons were found 341,558 and 708 during 1961,71 and 81 censuses. The literacy rate of the Kunkeri village had increased from 28.8 per cent in 1961 to 51.4 per cent in 1981 i.e., by 23 points. The proportion of main workers are found more in 1961 (52.0%) than that of 1971(26.9%) and 1981 (42.9%). This might be due to the change in definition and concepts adopted in different censuses. 39 marginal workers are recorded in 1981 census and their percentage is 2.8. The proportion of non-workers in 1961,1971 and 1981 was 48.0, 73.1 and 54.3 per cent respectively.

We shall be considering the various population characteristics such as growth rate, density, Sex ratio, etc of Kunkeri village in relation to five villages which are in the influence of the same town in the discussion that follows.

2. Comparison of villages situated within the areas of influences of town

It is seen from the Statement II.1 given in the following pages, that Kunkeri is in 4th rank in population (1378) and 5th in literacy (51.4%). The literacy rate is also highest (51.4%) than that of rural areas of Sawantwadi tahsil (49.3%) and Ratnagiri district (45.8%). The proportion of main workers of Kunkeri is second highest (42.9%) as compared to five neighbouring villages.

It is also highest than rural areas of Sawantwadi tahsil (32.4%) and Ratnagiri district (34.7%). The proportion of marginal workers in Kunkeri (2.8%) is less than that of five neighbouring villages and rural areas of Sawantwadi tahsil (9.9%) and district Ratnagiri (6.9%). The proportion of non-workers is (54.3%). It is seen that in literacy, Kunkeri is ahead (51.4%) than Maharashtra State rural areas (38.2%) and also some what highest in main workers (42.9%) than the State. The proportion of non-workers in Kunkeri is more (54.3%) than that of State rural areas (51.8%). Sawantwadi tahsil headquarter is about 10 kms from Kunkeri and all the above 5 villages are also having the influence of Sawantwadi town because of the nearness.

STATEMENT

Comparison of primary census abstract of the neighbouring villages of Kunkeri and

Name of village	Census year	Area in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Total population		
					P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra State(R)	1961	29975700	5108544	5520506	28391157	14230934	14160223
	1971	30161100	5787078	6300140	34701024	17482020	17219004
	1981	30180200	7297049	7534337	40790577	20527456	20263121
Ratnagiri District (R)	1961	1275575	278586	340076	1679345	742392	936953
	1971	1288600	289620	362416	1823400	803978	1019422
	1981	1294000	347225	397540	1940394	857891	1082503
Sawantwadi Tahsil (R)	1961	133074	20599	25202	124016	58285	65731
	1971	133100	20457	26837	136984	63610	73374
	1981	125790	25929	30615	148818	68332	80486
Kunkeri							
	1961	1256	194	254	1182	570	612
	1971	1250	184	262	1326	651	675
	1981	1250	246	253	1378	642	736
Ambegaon							
	1961	1157	70	87	414	217	197
	1971	1157	66	97	619	332	287
	1981	1157	124	124	667	342	325
Madkhol							
	1961	1944	442	445	2329	1077	1252
	1971	1944	332	482	2580	1202	1378
	1981	1944	438	529	2798	1298	1500

II.1

area of influence of town and rural areas of tahsil, district and state for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Scheduled caste			Scheduled tribe			Census year	Name of village
P	M	F	P	M	F		
9	10	11	12	13	14		
(6.1)	(6.2)	(6.1)	(8.1)	(8.2)	(8.1)	1961	Maharashtra
1741461	880044	861417	2307249	1164551	1142698		State (R)
(6.6)	(6.6)	(6.5)	(8.1)	(8.2)	(8.1)	1971	
2279026	1160408	1118618	2825955	1429773	1396182		
(7.5)	(7.6)	(7.5)	(12.7)	(12.7)	(12.6)	1981	
3065938	1556129	1509809	5170096	2609322	2560774		
(2.1)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	1961	Ratnagiri
35576	17150	18426	3015	1576	1439		District (R)
(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.1)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)	1971	
39862	18986	20876	9423	4961	4462		
(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.4)	1981	
41388	19639	21749	31331	16018	15313		
(5.5)	(5.8)	(5.2)	(N)	(N)	(N)	1961	Sawantwadi
6759	3350	3409	43	23	20		Tahsil (R)
(5.6)	(6.3)	(5.2)	(N)	(N)	(N)	1971	
7627	3834	3793	22	9	13		
(5.6)	(5.9)	(5.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	1981	
8279	4018	4261	554	283	271		
(5.0)	(5.3)	(4.7)	-	-	-	1961	Kunkeri
59	30	29					
(6.6)	(7.8)	(5.5)	-	-	-	1971	
88	51	37					
(5.5)	(5.6)	(5.4)	-	-	-	1981	
76	36	40					
(4.3)	(4.6)	(4.1)	-	-	-	1961	Ambegaon
18	10	8					
(4.7)	(3.9)	(5.6)	-	-	-	1971	
29	13	16					
(5.4)	(5.0)	(5.9)	-	-	-	1981	
36	17	19					
(3.0)	(3.5)	(2.5)	-	-	-	1961	Madkhol
69	38	31					
(3.8)	(4.0)	(3.6)	-	-	-	1971	
98	48	50					
(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(N)	(N)	-	1981	
68	32	36					

STATEMENT

Comparison of primary census abstract of the neighbouring villages of Kunkeri and

Name of village	Census year	Area in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Total population		
					P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karivade							
	1961	1409	389	408	2125	957	1168
	1971	1409	315	445	2503	1123	1380
	1981	1409	461	525	2706	1228	1478
Kolgaon							
	1961	1881	395	485	2187	1047	1140
	1971	1881	457	557	2704	1323	1381
	1981	1881	254	284	1570	741	829
Kaleli							
	1961	993	94	150	826	397	429
	1971	993	105	163	869	395	474
	1981	993	146	187	1009	433	576

II.1 (contd.)

area of influence of town and rural areas of tahsil, district and state for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Scheduled caste			Scheduled tribe			Census year	Name of village
P	M	F	P	M	F		
9	10	11	12	13	14		
(8.4)	(8.9)	(8.1)	-	-	-	1961	Karivade
179	85	94					
(8.7)	(9.8)	(7.8)	-	-	-	1971	
217	110	107					
(7.3)	(7.5)	(7.1)	-	-	-	1981	
197	92	105					
(6.9)	(7.2)	(7.3)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(1.8)	1961	Kolgaon
151	75	76	42	22	20		
(6.7)	(7.3)	(6.2)	-	-	-	1971	
182	97	85					
(12.5)	(12.7)	(12.4)	-	-	-	1981	
197	94	103					
(8.5)	(9.3)	(7.7)	-	-	-	1961	Kaleli
70	37	33					
(8.4)	(8.9)	(8.0)	-	-	-	1971	
73	35	38					
(10.1)	(11.3)	(9.2)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	1981	
102	49	53	5	2	3		

STATEMENT

Comparison of primary census abstract of the neighbouring villages of Kunkeri and

Name of village	Census year	Literate educated			Total workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
Maharashtra State (R)	1961	(21.5)	(33.5)	(9.3)	(52.4)	(58.1)	(46.7)
		6092068	4769405	1322663	14881954	8263440	6618514
	1971	(30.6)	(43.2)	(17.8)	(38.6)	(52.6)	(24.4)
		10628699	7556382	3072317	13393774	9194737	4199037
	1981	(38.2)	(51.3)	(24.9)	(42.7)	(53.9)	(31.4)
		15562721	10520898	5041823	17416537	11055110	6361427
Ratnagiri District (R)	1961	(26.6)	(40.2)	(15.7)	(46.1)	(48.4)	(44.3)
		445920	298750	147170	773831	359203	414628
	1971	(37.9)	(50.60	(27.8)	(35.8)	(43.5)	(29.7)
		690300	406968	283332	652372	350003	302369
	1981	(45.8)	(57.9)	(36.3)	(34.7)	(42.9)	(28.2)
		889314	496462	392852	673435	367782	305653
Sawantwadi Tahsil (R)	1961	(28.4)	(43.6)	(15.0)	(47.9)	(52.3)	(44.1)
		35239	25407	9832	59465	30471	28994
	1971	(40.9)	(54.7)	(28.9)	(35.0)	(45.6)	(25.7)
		55993	34808	21185	47887	29003	18884
	1981	(49.3)	(61.6)	(38.9)	(32.4)	(42.6)	(23.8)
		73356	42080	31276	48272	29081	19191
Kunkeri	1961	(28.8)	(46.0)	(12.9)	(52.0)	(49.1)	(54.7)
		341	262	79	615	280	335
	1971	(42.1)	(59.5)	(25.3)	(26.9)	(44.4)	(10.1)
		558	387	171	357	289	68
	1981	(51.4)	(65.1)	(39.4)	(42.9)	(54.7)	(32.6)
		708	418	290	591	351	240
Ambegaon	1961	(16.4)	(27.2)	(4.6)	(54.6)	(60.4)	(48.2)
		68	59	9	226	131	95
	1971	(31.3)	(46.1)	(14.3)	(70.0)	(65.7)	(74.9)
		194	153	41	433	218	215
	1981	(30.0)	(45.6)	(13.5)	(61.6)	(59.9)	(63.4)
		200	156	44	411	205	206
Madkhol	1961	(26.4)	(42.3)	(12.8)	(45.5)	(51.0)	(40.7)
		615	455	160	1059	549	510
	1971	(41.8)	(57.6)	(27.4)	(44.8)	(49.3)	(40.9)
		1070	692	378	1156	593	563
	1981	(45.2)	(56.0)	(35.9)	(37.6)	(42.5)	(33.3)
		1265	727	538	1051	551	500

II.1 (contd.)

area of influence of town and rural areas of tahsil, district and state for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Census year	Name of village
P	M	F	P	M	F		
21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
(57.3)	(55.7)	(59.2)	(28.9)	(24.5)	(34.5)	1961	Maharashtra
8521659	4606289	3915370	4308078	2021241	2286837		State (R)
(47.5)	(51.9)	(38.0)	(38.1)	(30.0)	(56.1)	1971	
6363467	4767737	1595730	5109509	2755570	2353939		
(47.9)	(50.4)	(43.5)	(35.1)	(26.7)	(49.8)	1981	
8336571	5567297	2769274	6119959	2954144	3165815		
(78.9)	(70.7)	(86.0)	(6.3)	(5.5)	(7.0)	1961	Ratnagiri
610253	253819	356434	48929	19716	29213		District (R)
(73.4)	(66.6)	(81.2)	(11.4)	(9.3)	(14.0)	1971	
478591	232954	245637	74736	32359	42377		
(69.6)	(59.6)	(81.5)	(8.5)	(7.4)	(9.9)	1981	
468307	219263	249044	57541	27229	30312		
(70.7)	(65.2)	(76.6)	(7.6)	(6.2)	(8.9)	1961	Sawantwadi
42056	19853	22203	4488	1896	2592		Tahsil (R)
(64.9)	(63.3)	(67.3)	(16.8)	(13.1)	(22.3)	1971	
31063	18361	12702	8017	3802	4215		
(61.0)	(55.6)	(69.2)	(12.9)	(10.6)	(16.3)	1981	
29441	16162	13279	6204	3078	3126		
(77.6)	(75.0)	(79.7)	(9.8)	(6.1)	(12.8)	1961	Kunkeri
477	210	267	60	17	43		
(67.8)	(72.7)	(47.1)	(20.7)	(15.9)	(41.2)	1971	
242	210	32	74	46	28		
(81.1)	(76.1)	(88.3)	(9.0)	(8.8)	(9.2)	1981	
479	267	212	53	31	22		
(73.9)	(71.8)	(76.8)	(18.1)	(18.3)	(17.9)	1961	Ambegaon
167	94	73	41	24	17		
(94.0)	(93.8)	(94.4)	(5.8)	(5.7)	(5.6)	1971	
407	204	203	25	13	12		
(98.3)	(97.1)	(99.5)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(0.5)	1981	
404	199	205	5	4	1		
(73.5)	(67.6)	(79.8)	(12.4)	(10.9)	(13.9)	1961	Madkhol
778	371	407	131	60	71		
(65.0)	(55.8)	(74.8)	(18.3)	(17.0)	(19.5)	1971	
752	331	421	211	101	110		
(61.7)	(52.8)	(71.4)	(19.3)	(18.3)	(20.4)	1981	
648	291	357	203	101	102		

STATEMENT

Comparison of primary census abstract of the neighbouring villages of Kunkeri and

Name of village	Census year	Literate educated			Total workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
Karivade	1961	(26.8)	(44.3)	(12.5)	(53.6)	(54.3)	(51.5)
		570	424	146	1140	539	601
	1971	(36.4)	(54.0)	(22.1)	(44.0)	(50.5)	(38.8)
		911	606	305	1102	567	535
	1981	(44.8)	(59.0)	(33.0)	(38.7)	(44.60)	(33.8)
		1213	725	488	1048	548	500
Kolgaon	1961	(23.8)	(36.3)	(12.4)	(50.5)	(52.6)	(48.6)
		521	380	141	1105	551	554
	1971	(44.2)	(58.3)	(30.7)	(39.4)	(49.0)	(3.2)
		1195	771	424	1065	648	417
	1981	(55.4)	(67.5)	(68.8)	(25.1)	(47.4)	(5.2)
		870	500	370	394	351	43
Kaleli	1961	(23.2)	(36.3)	(11.2)	(52.5)	(51.4)	(53.6)
		192	144	48	434	204	230
	1971	(52.1)	(66.6)	(40.1)	(45.1)	(47.6)	(43.0)
		453	263	190	392	188	204
	1981	(48.4)	(60.7)	(39.1)	(33.5)	(42.0)	(27.1)
		488	263	225	338	182	156

II.1 (contd.)

area of influence of town and rural areas of tahsil, district and state for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Census year	Name of village
P	M	F	P	M	F		
21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
(79.7)	(75.3)	(83.5)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(3.8)	1961	
908	406	502	40	17	23		
(68.3)	(64.9)	(71.8)	(18.4)	(15.2)	(21.9)	1971	Karivade
752	368	384	203	86	117		
(60.1)	(56.8)	(63.8)	(16.3)	(12.4)	(20.6)	1981	
630	311	319	171	68	103		
(72.3)	(67.7)	(76.9)	(11.6)	(7.8)	(15.3)	1961	Kolgaon
799	373	426	128	43	85		
(57.1)	(56.3)	(58.3)	(22.7)	(17.9)	(30.2)	1971	
608	365	243	242	116	126		
(41.6)	(40.7)	(48.9)	(24.6)	(25.1)	(20.9)	1981	
164	143	21	97	88	9		
(82.0)	(77.5)	(86.1)	(8.5)	(11.3)	(6.1)	1961	Kaleli
356	158	198	37	23	14		
(87.3)	(81.9)	(92.2)	(9.4)	(11.2)	(7.8)	1971	
342	154	188	37	21	16		
(69.8)	(63.2)	(77.6)	(17.2)	(17.0)	(17.3)	1981	
236	115	121	58	31	27		

STATEMENT

Comparison of primary census abstract of the neighbouring villages of Kunkeri and

Name of village	Census year	Household industry			Other workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
Maharashtra	1961	(4.0)	(5.1)	(2.7)	(9.8)	(14.7)	(3.6)
State (R)		594202	418174	176028	1458015	1217736	240279
	1971	(3.0)	(3.2)	(2.4)	(11.4)	(14.9)	(3.5)
		396102	296704	99398	1524696	1374726	149970
	1981	(2.2)	(2.4)	(1.8)	(14.8)	(20.5)	(4.9)
		385913	270134	115779	2574094	2263535	310559
Ratnagiri	1961	(2.6)	(3.2)	(2.1)	(12.2)	(20.6)	(4.9)
distt. (R)		20361	11608	8753	94288	74060	20228
	1971	(1.5)	(2.0)	(0.9)	(13.7)	(22.1)	(3.9)
		9745	7127	2618	89300	77563	11737
	1981	(1.6)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(20.3)	(30.9)	(7.5)
		10825	7577	3248	136762	113713	23049
Sawantwadi	1961	(7.1)	(6.9)	(7.4)	(14.6)	(21.7)	(7.1)
Tahsil (R)		4251	2111	2140	8670	6611	2059
	1971	(3.5)	(3.3)	(3.9)	(14.8)	(20.3)	(6.5)
		1699	956	743	7108	5884	1224
	1981	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.5)	(22.7)	(30.4)	(11.0)
		1650	976	674	10977	8865	2112
Kunkeri	1961	(7.0)	(7.9)	(6.3)	(5.6)	(11.0)	(1.2)
		43	22	21	35	31	4
	1971	(2.5)	(3.1)	-	(9.0)	(8.3)	(11.7)
		9	9	-	32	24	8
	1981	(2.5)	(3.4)	(1.2)	(7.4)	(11.7)	(1.3)
		15	12	3	44	41	3
Ambegaon	1961	(5.8)	(6.1)	(5.3)	(2.2)	(3.8)	-
		13	8	5	5	5	-
	1971	-	-	-	(0.2)	(0.5)	-
		-	-	-	1	1	-
	1981	-	-	-	(0.5)	(0.9)	-
		-	-	-	2	2	-
Madkhol	1961	(6.4)	(8.4)	(4.3)	(7.7)	(13.1)	(2.0)
		68	46	22	82	72	10
	1971	(4.4)	(4.7)	(4.1)	(12.3)	(22.5)	(1.6)
		51	28	23	142	133	9
	1981	(3.5)	(4.5)	(2.4)	(15.5)	(24.4)	(5.8)
		37	25	12	163	134	29

II.1 (contd.)

area of influence of town and rural areas of tahsil, district and state for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Marginal workers			Non-workers			Census year	Name of village
P	M	F	P	M	F		
33	34	35	36	37	38	2	1
-	-	-	(47.6)	(41.9)	(53.3)	1961	Maharashtra
			13509203	5967494	7541709		State (R)
-	-	-	(61.4)	(47.4)	(75.6)	1971	
			21307250	8287283	13019967		
(5.5)	(1.5)	(9.4)	(51.8)	(44.6)	(59.2)	1981	
2230000	313433	1916567	21144040	9158913	11985127		
-	-	-	(53.9)	(51.6)	(55.7)	1961	Ratnagiri
			905514	383189	522325		distt. (R)
-	-	-	(64.2)	(56.5)	(70.3)	1971	
			1171028	453975	717053		
(6.9)	(2.9)	(10.1)	(58.4)	(54.2)	(61.7)	1981	
133973	24605	109368	1132986	465504	667482		
-	-	-	(52.1)	(47.7)	(55.9)	1961	Sawantwadi
			64551	27814	36737		Tahsil(R)
-	-	-	(65.0)	(54.4)	(74.3)	1971	
			89097	34607	54490		
(9.9)	(5.0)	(14.1)	(57.7)	(52.4)	(62.1)	1981	
14756	3402	11354	85790	35849	49941		
-	-	-	(48.0)	(50.9)	(45.3)	1961	Kunkeri
			567	290	277		
-	-	-	(73.1)	(55.6)	(89.9)	1971	
			969	362	607		
(2.8)	(0.5)	(4.9)	(54.3)	(44.8)	(62.5)	1981	
39	3	36	748	288	460		
-	-	-	(45.4)	(39.6)	(51.8)	1961	Ambegaon
			188	86	102		
-	-	-	(30.0)	(34.3)	(25.1)	1971	
			186	114	72		
-	-	-	(38.4)	(40.1)	(36.6)	1981	
			256	137	119		
-	-	-	(54.5)	(49.0)	(59.3)	1961	Madkhol
			1270	528	742		
-	-	-	(55.2)	(50.7)	(59.1)	1971	
			1424	609	815		
(5.1)	(2.6)	(7.2)	(57.3)	(54.9)	(59.5)	1981	
142	34	108	1605	713	892		

STATEMENT

Comparison of primary census abstract of the neighbouring villages of Kunkeri and

Name of village	Census year	Household industry			Other workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
Karivade	1961	(9.3)	(8.7)	(10.0)	(7.5)	(12.8)	(2.7)
		107	47	60	85	69	16
	1971	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(10.5)	(17.1)	(3.5)
		31	16	15	116	97	19
	1981	(9.4)	(7.3)	(11.6)	(14.2)	(23.5)	(4.0)
		98	40	58	149	129	20
Kolgaon	1961	(4.1)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(12.0)	(20.1)	(4.0)
		45	24	21	133	111	22
	1971	(5.7)	(5.9)	(5.5)	(14.5)	(19.9)	(6.0)
		61	38	23	154	129	25
	1981	(1.8)	(1.7)	(2.3)	(32.0)	(32.5)	(27.9)
		7	6	1	126	114	12
Kaleli	1961	(4.6)	(3.9)	(5.2)	(4.9)	(7.3)	(2.6)
		20	8	12	21	15	6
	1971	-	-	-	(3.3)	(6.9)	-
		-	-	-	13	13	-
	1981	(3.8)	(3.9)	(3.8)	(9.2)	(15.9)	(1.3)
		13	7	6	31	29	2

II.1 (concld.)

area of influence of town and rural areas of tahsil, district and state for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Marginal workers			Non-workers			Census year	Name of village
P	M	F	P	M	F		
33	34	35	36	37	38	2	1
-	-	-	(46.4)	(43.7)	(48.5)	1961	Karivade
			985	418	567		
-	-	-	(56.0)	(49.5)	(61.2)	1971	
			1401	556	845		
(7.6)	(3.6)	(10.9)	(53.7)	(51.8)	(55.3)	1981	
205	44	161	1453	636	817		
-	-	-	(49.5)	(47.4)	(51.4)	1961	Kolgaon
			1082	496	586		
-	-	-	(60.6)	(51.0)	(69.8)	1971	
			1639	675	964		
(4.0)	(0.6)	(7.0)	(70.9)	(52.0)	(87.8)	1981	
63	5	58	1113	385	728		
-	-	-	(47.5)	(48.6)	(46.4)	1961	Kaleli
			392	193	199		
-	-	-	(54.9)	(52.4)	(57.0)	1971	
			477	207	270		
(16.7)	(7.9)	(23.4)	(49.8)	(50.1)	(49.5)	1981	
169	34	135	502	217	285		

Note: (i) Figures indicated in parenthesis of that of percentages.
(ii) N - Indicates - Negligible

STATEMENT II.2

Growth rate, 1951-81

Name of District/Tahsil/ village (Location Code No.)		Population				Decadal Growth Rate		
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ratnagiri (R)	1553858	1679345	1823400	1940394	(+)8.1	(+)8.6	(+)6.4
2.	Sawantwadi (R)	106136	124016	136984	148818	(+)16.9	(+)10.5	(+)8.6
3.	Kunkeri [12/04/12 (8)]	859	1182	1326	1378	(+)37.6	(+)12.2	(+)3.9
4.	Ambegaon [12/04/12 (9)]	212	414	619	667	(+)95.3	(+)49.5	(+)7.8
5.	Madhkhol [12/04/12 (10)]	2040	2329	2580	2798	(+)14.2	(+)10.8	(+)8.5
6.	Karivade [12/04/12 (22)]	1915	2125	2503	2706	(+)11.0	(+)17.8	(+)8.1
7.	Kolgaon [12/04/12 (5)]	1522	2187	2704	1570	(+)43.7	(+)23.6	(-)41.9
8.	Kaleli [12/04/11 (107)]	637	826	869	1009	(+)29.7	(+)5.2	(+)16.1

3. Growth rate

It is seen from Statement II.2 that growth rate is declining for Kunkeri village during 1951-81. It has declined during 1961-71 by 25 points whereas during 1971-81 it has declined by only 8 points. This might be due to out migration of male members for employment and younger children for education purposes during 1951-71. It can also be visualised that the impact of family planning and welfare programme might have dropped down the growth rate during 1971-81 decade. When compared with the district growth rate, it is found that Kunkeri growth rate was higher during 1951-61 and 1961-71 but was less in 1971-81 (Ratnagiri 6.4). Similar is the case when compared with the growth rate of Sawantwadi tahsil during 1951-81. Sawantwadi growth rate was 16.9, 10.5, 8.6 for the respective decades. When the above table is classified according to the ranking of the growth rate of surrounding villages during the period 1951-81, we get the following pattern:

Rank	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
1	Ambegaon	Ambegaon	Kaleli
2	Kolgaon	Kolgaon	Madkhol
3	Kunkeri	Karivade	Karivade
4	Kaleli	Kunkeri	Ambegaon
5	Madkhol	Madhkol	Kunkeri
6	Karivade	Kaleli	Kolgaon

Kolgaon which was having second rank during two decades 1951-71 have come down on the last position in 1971-81 because during 1981 census some part of the village has been bifurcated and Nirukhe village was formed. Kunkeri which was 3rd came down to 4th in 1961-71 and further declined to 5th position during 1971-81. Whereas Karivade village which was indicating the 6th rank has come up on 3rd position in 1961-71 and had also maintained the same position even in 1971-81.

4. Density

Among these villages, Kunkeri ranks fourth in terms of population and area as per 1981 census.

STATEMENT II.3

Area, Population and Density - 1981 Census

Name of District Tahsil/Village	Area in sq.kms.	1981 census population	Density per sq.kms.
1	2	3	4
Ratnagiri (R)	129.4	19,40,394	150
Sawantwadi (R)	13.3	148,818	112
Kunkeri	12.5	1,378	110
Ambegaon	11.6	667	58
Madkhol	19.4	2,798	144
Karivade	14.1	2,706	192
Kolgaon	18.8	1,570	83
Kaleli	9.9	1,009	102

The density of population in rural areas of Sawantwadi tahsil (112) and of rural Ratnagiri district (150) is higher than that of village Kunkeri (110). A comparison with the other five villages shows that Kunkeri has the third highest density of population.

5. Sex ratio

The sex ratio i.e. number of females per one thousand males in these villages for 1981 census is given in the next page.

STATEMENT II.4

Sex ratio - 1981 Census

Name of District/ Tahsil/Village	Number of		Sex ratio
	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4
Ratnagiri (R)	857,891	1,082,503	1262
Sawantwadi (R)	68,332	80,486	1178
Kunkeri	642	736	1146
Ambegaon	342	325	950
Madkhol	1,298	1,500	1156
Karivade	1,228	1,478	1204
Kolgaon	741	829	1119
Kaleli	433	576	1330

The sex ratio in rural areas of Sawantwadi tahsil (1178) and of Ratnagiri district (1262) is higher than that in Kunkeri village (1146). A comparison of sex ratio with other five villages shows that Kunkeri ranks fourth. The sex ratio is favourable for females in the entire district during all the earlier censuses, this is due to out migration of male members, who are getting employment in Bombay. Hence, similar pattern is observed in tahsil as well as villages referred earlier.

Due to poverty the working age male population was forced to out-migrate and most of them are going to Bombay, Kolhapur, Belgaum, etc. in search of employment. With high rate of out migration, there are mainly children, women and old people left in the village. This leads to the unusual sex distribution. This can also be seen from the 1961-81 sex ratios. It may be seen that sex ratio came down from 1074 in 1961 to 1037 in 1971 and then shoot up to 1146 in 1981. Generally the people who are temporarily away from the village join the families during festivals such as Ganesh festival, Diwali and Hooda festival (Holi). Kunkeri villagers celebrating a special festival at Holi or Hooda which is held for a week or so and there is an usual practice that all those who are outside the village will try to attend and celebrate Hooda festival (Holi) every year. This might be one of the reason during 1971 for comparatively declining the sex ratio, because the period coincides with the Hooda festival in 1971, when the census was held in April. In 1981 the sex ratio is increased to 1146.

6. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

No one has reported as Scheduled Tribe in Kunkeri during 1961, 1971, 1981 censuses and during survey period of 1987. However, it is found in the surrounding villages of Madkhol (1), Kolgaon (42) in 1961 but not reported in 1971 and 1981, Kaleli (5) in 1981.

7. Distribution of Population by age and sex

STATEMENT II.5

Distribution of population by age and sex

Age group	Persons		Males		Females	
	1961	1987	1961	1987	1961	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-9	34.0 (402)	22.6 (116)	39.0 (222)	27.8 (69)	29.4 (180)	17.8 (47)
10-14	9.6 (114)	13.4 (69)	10.2 (58)	14.9 (37)	9.2 (56)	12.1 (32)
15-19	3.9 (45)	9.4 (48)	4.9 (28)	7.3 (18)	2.8 (17)	11.4 (30)
20-24	5.6 (66)	8.6 (44)	3.9 (22)	8.0 (20)	7.2 (44)	9.1 (24)
25-29	7.8 (92)	7.2 (37)	5.8 (33)	6.5 (16)	9.6 (57)	8.0 (21)
30-34	7.4 (88)	5.5 (28)	6.0 (34)	5.6 (14)	8.8 (54)	5.3 (14)
35-44	13.5 (160)	9.0 (46)	13.1 (75)	10.5 (26)	13.9 (85)	7.6 (20)
45-54	8.9 (105)	10.2 (52)	8.7 (50)	6.5 (16)	9.0 (55)	13.6 (36)
55-69	7.3 (86)	12.3 (63)	6.8 (39)	10.5 (26)	7.6 (47)	14.0 (37)
70+	2.0 (24)	1.8 (9)	1.6 (9)	2.4 (6)	2.5 (15)	1.1 (3)
Total	**100.0** **(1182)**	**100.0** **(512)**	**100.0** **(570)**	**100.0** **(248)**	**100.0** **(612)**	**100.0** **(264)**

From the statement II.5 it can be seen that the proportion of aged population has increased from 9.3 per cent (age-group 55+) during 1961 to 14.1 per cent during 1987. This indicates that mortality has also been declined during the last two decades. This can also be supported by calculating the dependence ratios, as per formula given below.

$$DR = \frac{\text{Total No. of children (0 - 14) + Aged population (55 +)}}{\text{Population in the age group (15 - 54)}} \times 1000$$

Dependent ratio in 1961 was 1126, which has come down to 1008 which definately proves that fertility declined is sharper than the mortality decline. Similarly the proportion of women in the age group 15-54 has increased during 1987 as compared to 1961.

8. Marital Status

Statement II.6 shows the percentage distribution of survey population by sex and marital status in 1961 and 1987 surveys.

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of population by marital

Age-group	Year	Total		Never married	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	1961	(100.0) 222	(100.0) 180	(100.0) 222	(100.0) 180
	1987	(100.0) 69	(100.0) 47	(100.0) 69	(100.0) 47
10-14	1961	(100.0) 58	(100.0) 56	(100.0) 58	(100.0) 56
	1987	(100.0) 37	(100.0) 32	(100.0) 37	(100.0) 32
15-19	1961	(100.0) 28	(100.0) 17	(100.0) 28	(52.9) 9
	1987	(100.0) 18	(100.0) 30	(100.0) 18	(96.7) 29
20-24	1961	(100.0) 22	(100.0) 44	(72.7) 16	
	1987	(100.0) 20	(100.0) 24	(90.0) 18	(37.5) 9
25-29	1961	(100.0) 33	(100.0) 59	(33.3) 11	(1.7) 1
	1987	(100.0) 16	(100.0) 21	(12.5) 2	-
30-34	1961	(100.0) 34	(100.0) 54	(5.9) 2	-
	1987	(100.0) 14	(100.0) 14	-	-
35-44	1961	(100.0) 75	(100.0) 85	(8.0) 6	-
	1987	(100.0) 26	(100.0) 20	-	

II. 6

status, age and sex for the years 1961 and 1987

Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Year	Age-group
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
7	8	9	10	11	12	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	0-9
-	-	-	-	-	-	1987	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	10-14
-	-	-	-	-	-	1987	
-	(47.1) 8	-	-	-	-	1961	15-19
-	(3.3) 1	-	-	-	-	1987	
(27.3) 6	(95.5) 42	-	(4.5) 2	-	-	1961	20-24
(10.0) 2	(62.5) 15	-	-	-	-	1987	
(66.7) 22	(89.8) 53	-	(8.5) 5	-	-	1961	25-29
(87.5) 14	(100.0) 21	-	-	-	-	1987	
(91.2) 31	(83.3) 45	(2.9) 1	(16.7) 9	-	-	1961	30-34
(100.0) 14	(100.0) 14	-	-	-	-	1987	
(88.0) 66	(62.4) 53	(4.0) 3	(37.6) 32	-	-	1961	35-44
(100.0) 26	(95.0) 19	-	(5.0) 1	-	-	1987	

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of population by marital

Age-group	Year	Total		Never married	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
45-54	1961	(100.0) 50	(100.0) 55	(4.0) 2	(1.8) 1
	1987	(100.0) 16	(100.0) 36	-	-
55-69	1961	(100.0) 17	(100.0) 14	(7.1) 2	-
	1987	(100.0) 26	(100.0) 37	-	-
70+	1961	(100.0) 31	(100.0) 48	(3.2) 1	-
	1987	(100.0) 6	(100.0) 3	-	-
Total	**1961**	**(100.0) 570**	**(100.0) 612**	**(61.1) 348**	**(40.3) 247**
	1987	**(100.0) 248**	**(100.0) 264**	**(58.1) 144**	**(44.3) 117**

II.6 (concld.)

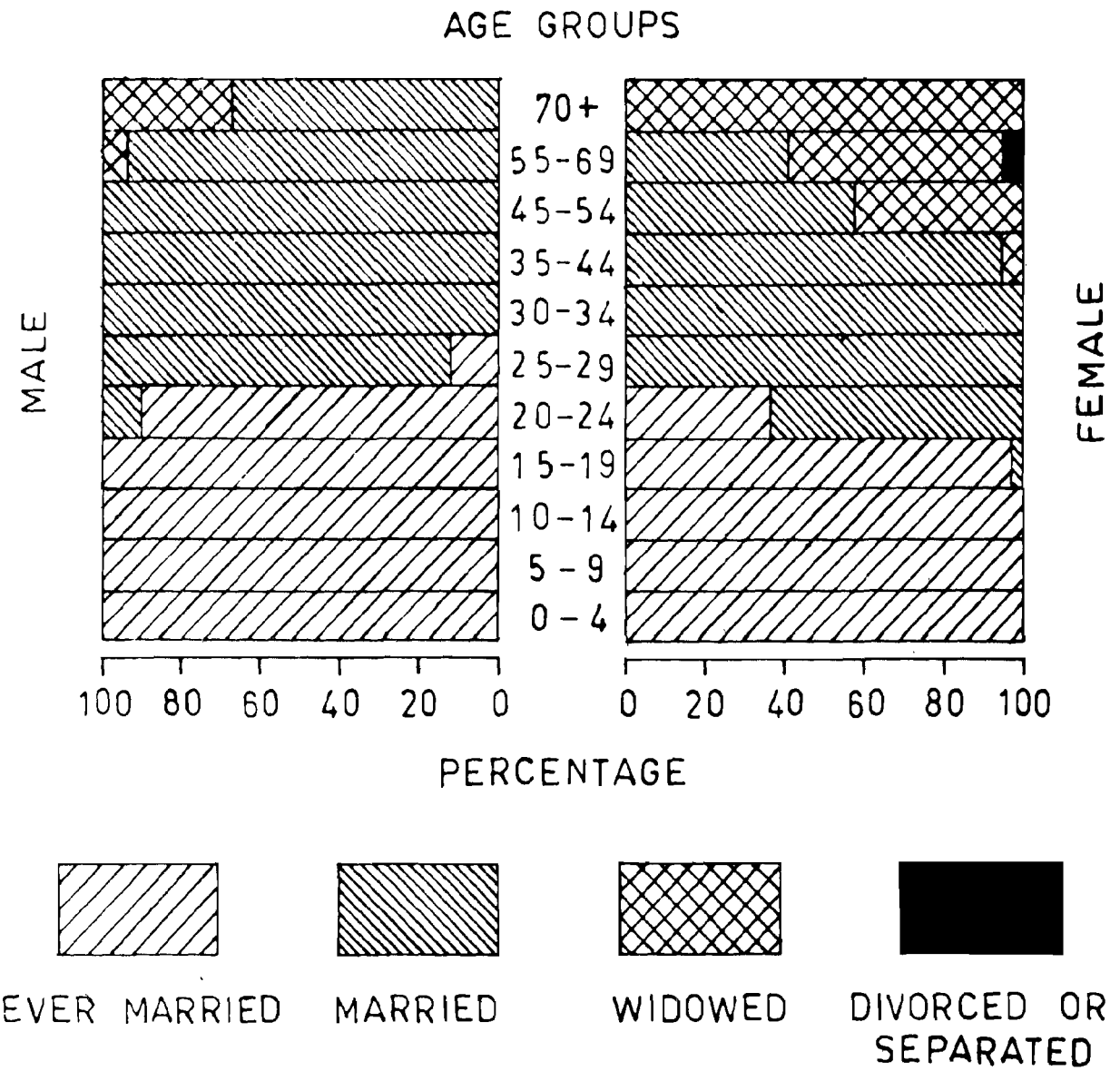
status, age and sex for the years 1961 and 1987

Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Year	Age-group
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
7	8	9	10	11	12	2	1
(74.0)	(38.2)	(22.0)	(60.0)	-	-	1961	45-54
37	21	11	33				
(100.0)	(58.3)	-	(41.7)	-	-	1987	
16	21		15				
(57.2)	(10.7)	(35.7)	(89.3)	-	-	1961	55-69
12	3	3	11				
(92.3)	(43.2)	(7.7)	(51.4)	-	(5.4)	1987	
24	16	2	19		2		
(45.2)	(6.3)	(51.6)	(93.7)	-	-	1961	70+
14	3	16	45				
(66.7)	-	(33.3)	(100.0)	-	-	1987	
4		2	3				
(32.9)	**(37.3)**	**(6.0)**	**(22.4)**	-	-	**1961**	**Total**
188	**228**	**34**	**137**				
(40.3)	**(40.5)**	**(1.6)**	**(14.4)**	-	**(0.8)**	**1987**	
100	**107**	**4**	**38**		**2**		

KUNKERI VILLAGE

MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND SEX

(based on 100 households)



It may be seen from the Statement II.6 that proportion of never married females in the age group of 15-19 is higher in 1987 than in 1961. Percentage of never married males is substantially high in the age-group 20-24 than females and there is neither never married male nor female in the age-group 30-70 in the year 1987.

The proportion of never married females in the age-group 15-19 has increased from 52.9 per cent in 1961 to 96.7 per cent in 1987. In 1961, there was no never married female in the age-group 20-24 but in 1987, 37.5 per cent females are falling in the category of never married. This vast difference may be attributed to awareness of education among females and reluctance to marry before completion of education. Moreover, child marriages are also avoided. Accordingly, the proportion of married females in the age-group 15-19 has decreased from 47.1 per cent in 1961 to 3.3 per cent in 1987. The percentage of married males is reduced in the age-group 20-24 as compared to 1961 position and subsequently increased in the age-group 25-29 in the year 1987.

Percentage of never married females has increased from 40.3 per cent in 1961 (survey) to 44.3 per cent in 1987. Similar is the case with married male and female, the percentage of both has increased from (32.9 per cent male and 37.3 females) in 1961 to (40.3 per cent male and 40.5 female) in 1987. As regards widow the percentage has been decreased in both sexes i.e. male percentage is 6.0 in 1961 and the same came down to 1.6 in 1981, whereas female percentage was 22.4 in 1961 and 14.4 per cent in 1987. There are more widows than widowers. In 1961 not a single case of divorced have reported, whereas in 1987 two females got divorced (0.8%).

STATEMENT II.7

Duration of marriage and age at marriage by sex

Age at marriage in years	Duration of marriage							
	No. of ever married		Within 15 years		15-29 years		30+ years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
13-15	-	36	-	3	-	4	-	29
16-18	2	56	1	20	-	13	1	23
19-21	27	36	10	21	7	8	10	7
22-24	35	14	18	8	8	3	9	3
25-29	35	1	14	-	8	1	13	

STATEMENT II.7 (contd.)

Duration of marriage and age at marriage by sex

Age at marriage in years	Duration of marriage							
	No. of ever married		Within 15 years		15-29 years		30+ years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30-34	4	1	2	-	-	1	2	-
35+	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	**104**	**147**	**45**	**52**	**24**	**30**	**35**	**65**
Average age at marriage	*24*	*20*	*24*	*18*	*23*	*20*	*22*	*19*

The average age at marriage for males work out to 24 years and for females 20 years. None of the male or female married below 10 years. Only 3 females were married in the age-group 10-12 years. Most of the male marriages are reported in the age-group 19-29 and no female is reported to have married after the age of 34 years.

It may also, be seen that the average age at marriage is slowly increasing over the period of time for both males and females.

Average age at marriage of ever married males is 22 years whose duration of marriage is more than 30 years, 23 years where the duration is 15-29 years and 24 years where the duration is within 15 years. In respect of ever married females, the average age at marriage is 19 years whose duration of marriage is 30 years and above, 20 years where the duration of marriage is 15-29 years and 18 years where it is within 15 years.

It is also seen from the appendix table-1 that average age at marriage of illiterate and primary ever married females is 18 years, irrespective of duration of marriage.

The age at marriage as related to distance of place of birth from the village, appears that majority of married males and females have birth place within 5 kms. Similarly, there appears no relationship between average age at marriage and distance of place of birth. (Appendix table 2)

Out of 147 ever married females, 66 were married between the age of 15-17 years and 59 out of 104 males were married between the age 20-24 years.

Present trend of Maratha community appears to be in favour of late marriage for both males and females, than any other community. Average age at marriage for males is 25 and for females 20 in Maratha community whose duration of marriage is within 15 years. Dhangar community appears to be favour of early marriages.

Neither male nor female married below 10 years, but whose age at first marriage is be-

tween 10-14 years and only 13 ever married females reported their average age at effective marriage in between 14 to 16 years. For others, the average age at effective marriage is the same as age at first marriage.

Remarriage of widow/widower is not much common in this village. Out of 42 widow/ widower only two belonging to Maratha community got remarried. One got remarried in the age group 25-34 years and second got remarried after 35 years of age.

Cases of divorce/desertion/separation are not frequent in this village. Out of the 251 ever married persons in the sample selected, only 2 cases of divorce/desertion/separation have been reported in Maratha community and both are females. Both have taken divorce on the ground of difference of opinion and bad treatment. None of them remarried.

9. Literacy and Education

The literacy rates for Kunkeri and the surrounding villages at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses are given below

STATEMENT II. 8

Progress in literacy, 1961-81

Name of District/ Tahsil Village	Percentage of literates								
	Total			Males			Females		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ratnagiri(R)	26.6 (445920)	37.9 (690300)	45.8 (889314)	40.2 (298750)	50.6 (406968)	57.9 (496462)	15.7 (147170)	27.8 (283332)	36.3 (392852)
Sawant-wadi (R)	28.4 (35239)	40.9 (55993)	49.3 (73356)	43.6 (25407)	54.7 (34808)	61.6 (42080)	15.0 (9832)	28.9 (21185)	38.9 (31276)
Kunkeri	28.8 (341)	42.1 (558)	51.4 (708)	46.0 (262)	59.5 (387)	65.1 (418)	12.9 (79)	25.3 (171)	39.4 (290)
Ambegaon	16.4 (68)	31.3 (194)	30.0 (200)	27.2 (59)	46.1 (153)	45.6 (156)	4.6 (9)	14.3 (41)	13.5 (44)
Madkhol	26.4 (615)	41.8 (1070)	45.2 (1265)	42.3 (455)	57.6 (692)	56.0 (727)	12.8 (160)	27.4 (378)	35.9 (538)
Karivade	26.8 (570)	36.4 (911)	44.8 (1213)	44.3 (424)	54.0 (606)	59.0 (725)	12.5 (146)	22.1 (305)	33.0 (488)
Kolgaon	23.8 (521)	44.2 (1195)	55.4 (870)	36.3 (380)	58.3 (771)	67.5 (500)	12.4 (141)	30.7 (424)	44.6 (370)
Kaleli	23.2 (192)	52.1 (453)	48.4 (488)	36.3 (144)	66.6 (263)	60.7 (263)	11.2 (48)	40.1 (190)	39.1 (225)

The literacy rate has increased from (28.8%) in 1961 to (51.4%) in 1981 which is higher than that of the rural areas of the district (45.8%) and Sawantwadi tahsil (49.3%). As per 1981 census, sexwise literacy rates in Kunkeri have been returned at 65.1 per cent and 39.4 per cent for males and females respectively as against the corresponding district rates of 57.9 per cent and 36.3 per cent and Sawantwadi tahsil rate of 61.6 per cent for males and 38.9 per cent for females. However, the Kunkeri village is in second rank as compared to surrounding villages. During the last two decades females literacy rate of Kunkeri village has increased by 26 points whereas male literacy rate has increased by only 19 points. That indicates now females especially young girls are attending the school.

STATEMENT II.9

Comparison of literacy between 1961 and 1987 by age-group (survey data)

Age-group	1987		1961	
	Percentage of		Percentage of	
	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate
1	2	3	4	5
0-4	100.0	-	100.0	-
5-9	23.9	76.1	55.5	44.5
10-14	8.7	91.3	37.7	62.3
15-19	4.7	95.3	48.5	51.5
20-24	22.7	77.3	55.1	44.9
25-34	23.0	77.0	64.3	35.7
35-49	51.4	48.6	70.5	29.5
50+	64.3	35.7	74.0	26.0
All ages	**41.8**	**58.2**	**71.2**	**28.8**

It is seen from the above statement that the literacy rate, particularly in the age-group 5-9 has increased from 44.5 per cent in 1961 survey to 76.1 per cent in 1987 in which is very much appreciable. Age-group 10-14, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-34 show substantial rise in the literacy rate in 1987 over that of 1961 survey.

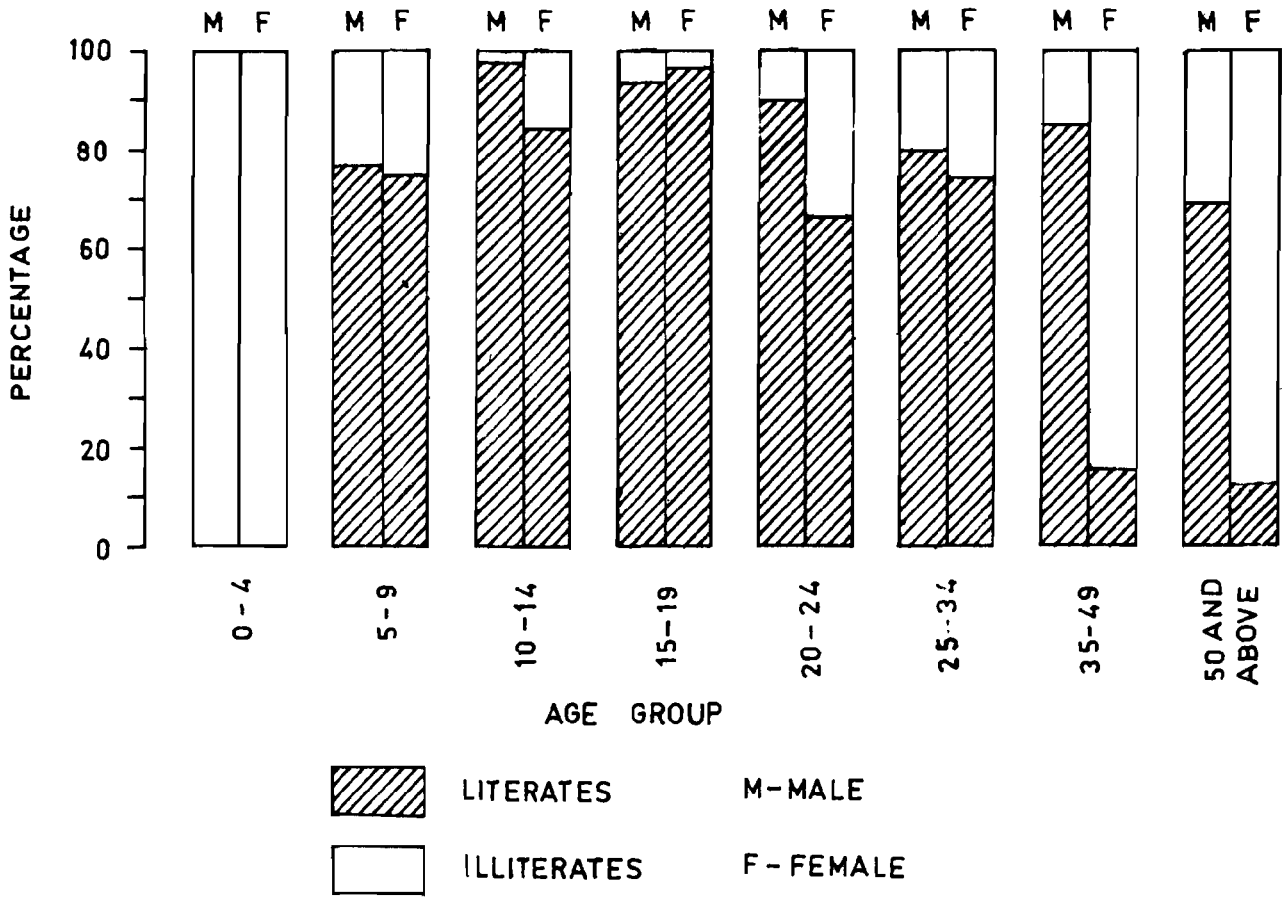
In the age group 35-49 literacy rate increased moderately from 29.5 per cent in 1961 survey to 48.6 per cent in 1987 whereas in the age-group 50+ it increased from 26.0 to 35.7 per cent in 1987, respectively. In general we can say that there has thus been some progress in the village during the last two decades, but it cannot be said upto the mark.

Statements relating to educational level attained, school going children, educational score, default in enrolment of children of school going age-etc. are prepared from the information collected in 100 schedules. The data revealed in these statements is briefly analysed in the following paragraphs.

KUNKERI VILLAGE

LITERACY BY AGE AND SEX

(based on hundred households)



STATEMENT

Distribution of population classified

Educational Level	Age and sex							
	5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	6	5	1	5	1	1	2	8
Primary	18	15	18	19	2	8	8	9
Middle	2	-	18	8	14	15	7	4
Matriculation/ Secondary	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	3
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Preuniversity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate degree other than Technical degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	26	20	37	32	18	30	20	24

II.10

by age, sex and educational level

Age and sex								Educational Level
25-34		35-49		50 and above		Total		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
6	9	5	32	12	51	33	111	Illiterate
6	9	13	2	19	3	84	65	Primary
14	16	11	3	7	4	73	50	Middle
4	1	2	1	2	-	11	11	Matriculation/ Secondary
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Preuniversity
-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	Graduate degree other than Technical degree
30	35	34	38	40	58	205	237	Total

Note: (1) There is nobody literate without educational level, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, post graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree

(2) Excluding age-group 0-4 which has been treated as illiterate as per census definition

Statement II. 10 reveals that out of 205 males and 237 females, 33 males and 111 females are illiterate and they are mostly in the age-groups 35-49 and 50+. Most of the literate males and females are educated upto primary and middle. Only 12 males and 11 females have qualified upto matriculation and higher secondary. Three male members have completed their degree course and are graduate and nobody reported as post graduate. During 1961 survey not a single graduate has been reported.

On the basis of 100 household schedules canvassed for study, all have reported Hindu religion except one household of Muslim. Scheduled tribe population did not report in Kunkeri and Mahar with comprising 13 males and 19 females are the only Scheduled caste reported in the village. Among them, 3 males and 12 females are illiterate. Most of the literate males and females of this caste have studied upto primary and middle class. None of them studied any higher education in this class.

Bhandari community consist of 3 males and 2 females. Only one female is illiterate and remaining 3 males and 1 female has studied upto primary and middle.

Out of 7 males and 7 females of Dhangar community 1 male and 5 females are illiterate, while 6 males and 2 females have studied upto primary and middle. Maratha community comprises 167 males and 195 females. Amongst them 26 males and 87 females are illiterate, 126 males and 98 females studied upto primary and middle, 12 males and 10 females have attained matriculation and higher secondary education and only three males have reported as graduate.

Madval community with 4 males and 6 females has only 1 male and 2 females illiterate. Remaining are studied upto primary and middle. There are only five persons belonging to Nhavi community and only one male member has studied upto primary, remaining are illiterate. One person belongs to Sutar community has studied upto primary only. 3 males and 2 females of the Vani community has only one female is illiterate and 3 males and 1 female have studied upto primary and middle. As regards to Muslim family 4 males and 4 females, out of that one female is illiterate and 4 males and 2 females studied upto primary and middle, and one female completed higher education upto matriculation (Appendix table - 6)

STATEMENT II. 11

Distribution of households classified by caste/community of head of household and average educational score

Caste/ Community	No. of house-holds	Population*			Average educational score			
					Per person			Per house-hold
		P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahar	8	32	13	19	1.0	1.5	0.7	4.2
Bhandari	1	5	3	2	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
Dhangar	2	14	7	7	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.0

STATEMENT II. 11 (contd.)

Distribution of households classified by caste/community of head of household and average educational score

Caste/ Community	No. of house-holds	Population*			Average educational score			
					Per person			Per house-hold
		P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madval	2	9	4	5	0.4	0.5	0.3	7.0
Maratha	83	363	167	196	1.2	1.8	0.6	5.2
Nhavi	1	5	3	2	0.6	0.6	-	2.0
Sutar	1	1	1	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.0
Vani	1	5	3	2	0.5	1.2	1.0	8.0
Muslim	1	8	4	4	1.9	2.0	1.8	15.0
Total	100	442	205	237	1.0	1.2	0.6	6.2

*Note** Excluding age group 0-4 which has been treated as illiterate as per census definition

10. Educational score

Educational score by community

Average educational score for the village appears to be about 1.0. The educational score of Sutar community is higher (2.0 per person) than that of other communities. Whereas for Dhangar community, it is only 0.3.

Educational score of persons in occupation shows service is highest (3.0 per person) followed by Surveyor (2.8 per person) among other occupational households. Educational score is highest (15.5 per household) among the dependents. Average educational score has been reported as (1.9 per person) and per household was (7.6).

Educational score by type of family

Twenty head of the households have zero educational score out of them 5 are single member households. 39 have one educational score, 31 have two educational score and only 10 head of the households have three educational score. Nuclear households are showing higher educational score than others. (Appendix Table -8).

Educational score by migration status

It appears that educational score of migrant head of the household, especially those who are migrating from urban areas is slightly higher than that of non-migrant head of the households. Out of 60 non-migrant households 9 heads of the households have zero educational score, 24 have one, 21 have two and 6 have three educational score. Similarly, out of 40 migrant households, 11 head of the households have zero, 15 have one, 10 have two and 4 have three educational score respectively. (Appendix Table 9).

11. Knowledge of subsidiary Language

The population excluding 0-4 age-group of 100 sample households is 442 comprising 434 of Marathi mother tongue and only 8 person of Hindi mother tongue. Out of 434 persons, 86 persons and 19 persons speak Hindi and English as their subsidiary language and only 8 persons speaks Urdu as their subsidiary language. Whereas 4 persons are speaking Konkani as subsidiary language. (Appendix Table 10)

STATEMENT II. 12

Number of persons by age and sex who are studying/not studying in Educational institutions

Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-9	26	20	18	15	8	5
10-14	37	32	33	19	4	13
15-19	18	30	6	7	12	23
20-24	20	24	-	-	20	24
25+	104	131	-	-	104	131
Total	205	237	57	41	148	196

Note excludes 0-4 age-group

It can be seen from the Statement II.12 that in the school going age-group of 5-14 only 12 male and 18 female belonging to Mahar, Maratha, Nhavi and Muslim communities do not attend school. As is apparent, as the age advances proportion of those not studying increases steadily.

STATEMENT II.13

Number of Households defaulting in enrolling school going children classified by caste/community of head of household

Caste/community of head of household	Households having children of school going age (5-14)			Households having	
	Male only	Female only	Male & female both	Both male & female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	Both male & female children of school going age and failing to send some of the male and female children to school
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahar	-	1	2	-	1
Bhandari	1	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	1	-	-	-	-
Maratha	15	7	18	2	15
Madval	-	-	1	-	-
Nhavi	-	1	-	-	1
Vani	1	-	-	-	-
Muslim	-	1	-	-	1
Total	18	10	21	2	18

12.Non enrolment of school going children

It is seen that out of 100 selected households, 49 households reported having school going children of age 5-14, but 20 households belonging to Mahar (1), Maratha (17), Nhavi (1) and Muslim (1) failed to send their children to school. The reasons given by them being the age not completed 6 years, poor economic conditions and un-willingness. One of them is mentally unfit.

STATEMENT II.14

Reason for non-enrolment of children in school classified by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	No. of households defaulting in enrolling school	Reasons for non-enrolment			
		Unwilling-ness	Poor economic condition	Age less than six years	Mentally unfit
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator	10	1	3	6	-
Agricultural Labourer	7	1	4	1	1
Retail trade	1	1	-	-	-
Kotwal	1	-	1	-	-
Dependent	1	-	-	1	-
Total	20	3	8	8	1

STATEMENT

Never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance

Age in completed years	Total Number of children who never attended school or discontinued education		Never attendance			
			Male		Female	
	Male	Female	Less than six years age	Economically poor	Less than six years age	Economically poor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	3	5	3	-	5	-
6	2	3	1	1	2	1
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	1	-	1	-	1
9	1	-	-	1	-	-
10	1	2	-	1	-	1
11	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	4	-	-	-	3
13	1	1	-	-	-	-
14	2	2	-	-	-	-
Total	12	18	4	4	7	6

Note Out of 63 males and 52 females of age-group 5-14, only 12 males and 18 females have not attended school or discontinued their education.

II.15

of children of school going by age, sex and reason

Discontinuation after attendance					Age in completed years
Male			Female		
Not liking	Mentally unfit	Economically poor	Not liking	Economically poor	
8	9	10	11	12	1
-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	1	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	11
-	1	-	1	-	12
1	-	-	-	1	13
1	-	1	-	2	14
2	1	1	2	3	Total

STATEMENT

Discontinuation of Education of children and class upto which read, age and sex

Caste/Community and occupation of head of household	Age group of discontinuation	Total discontinued		Number discontinuing	
				Male	
		M	F	Class III	Class IV
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahar					
Agricultural Labour	13-14	1	-	-	1
Maratha					
i) Cultivator	10-12	-	1	-	-
	13-14	1	2	-	-
ii) Agricultural Labour	10-12	1	1	1	-
Madval					
Agricultural Labour	13-14	1	-	-	-
Muslim					
Retail trade	13-14	-	1	-	-
Total		4	5	1	1

II.16

classified by caste/community and occupation of head of household

when in class					Age group of discontin uation	Caste/Community and occupation of head of household
Male		Female				
Class V	Class VII	Class I	Class V	Class VII		
7	8	9	10	11	2	1
						Mahar
-	-	-	-	-	13-14	Agricultural Labour
						Maratha
-	-	-	-	-	10-12	i) Cultivator
-	1	-	-	2	13-14	
-	-	1	-	-	10-12	ii) Agricultural Labour
						Madval
1	-	-	-	-	13-14	Agricultural Labour
						Muslim
-	-	-	-	1	13-14	Retail trade
1	1	1	1	3		Total

Statement II.15 gives the details about the children of school going age who have either never attended school or have discontinued school after attendance and the reasons for the same. Out of 115 children of school going age (5-14) in the selected 100 households 21 never attended any school and 9 discontinued after attending. The details regarding those boys and girls who have discontinued education are shown in Statement II.16.

Principal reason for non-attendance or discontinuation after attendance is under age (i.e. less than 6 years age) for school admission and poverty. Poverty compels the parents to keep the child at home for looking after the younger children and doing other domestic work when the mother goes to work or for looking after cattle or if the boys and girls are group say 12-14 years, they can even work as agricultural labourers during seasons.

There is also lack of determination on the part of the parents to send their children to school.

STATEMENT II.17

Knowledge about population control measures, attitude and practice as related to education, Caste/Community of informant

Caste/Community of informant	Education status of the informant	Number of informant	Number of inforrmants who are aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of births	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Mahar	Illiterate	2	1	1
	Literate up to matric	2	-	2
Bhandari	Literate up to matric	1	1	-
Dhangar	Literate up to matric	2	2	-
Maratha	Illiterate	26	18	8
	Literate up to matric	44	28	16
	Matric and above	6	4	2
Madval	Illiterate	2	2	-
Nhavi	Illiterate	1	-	1
Sutar	Literate up to matric	1	1	-
Vani	Illiterate	1	-	1
Muslim	Literate up to matric	1	1	-
Total	**Illiterate**	**32**	**21**	**11**
	Literate up to Matric	**51**	**33**	**18**
	Matric and above	**6**	**4**	**2**
	Grand Total	89	58	31

13.Family Welfare measures

It may be seen from the statement II.17 that about 89 per cent married population of the village has knowledge of family welfare measures.

STATEMENT II.18

Practice of Population control measures by Caste/Community, education and sex

Caste/ Community	Education level	Total		Number of male		Number of females operated
		M	F	Using Nirodh	Sterilized operated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahar	Illiterate	-	1	-	-	1
	Literate upto matric	1	1	-	1	1
Maratha	Illiterate	2	6	-	2	6
	Literate upto matric	9	7	1	8	7
	Matric and above	1	1	1	-	1
Vani	Illiterate	-	1	-	-	1
Nhavi	Illiterate	-	1	-	-	1
Total	**Illiterate**	**2**	**9**	**-**	**2**	**9**
	Literate upto matric	**10**	**8**	**1**	**9**	**8**
	Matric and above	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**
	Grand Total	13	18	2	11	18

It is seen from the Statement II.18 that educational status does not seem to have made any difference in knowledge of family controlling measures of the people in the village. Illiterates equally have knowledge of family welfare measures.

STATEMENT

Desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by married persons

Caste/ Community of informant	Education status of informant	Total number of the informant	Desirable number of children by the informant		
			2 sons only	1 son and 1 daughter	2 sons and 1 daughter
			Reason thereof		
			Healthy children	Healthy children	Small family
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahar	Illiterate	4	-	-	3
	Literate upto matric	2	-	-	-
Bhandari	Literate upto Matric	1	-	-	1
Dhangar	Literate upto matric	2	-	-	2
Maratha	Illiterate	29	-	1	19
	Literate upto matric	44	-	3	16
	Matric and above	6	1	-	5
Madval	Illiterate	2	-	-	2
Nhavi	Illiterate	1	-		
Sutar	Literate upto matric	1	-		1
Vani	Illiterate	1	-	-	-
Muslim	Literate upto matric	1	-	-	-
Total	Illiterate	37	-	1	26
	Literate upto matric	51	-	3	20
	Matric and above	6	1	-	5
	Grand Total	94	1	4	51

Note: Out of 100 informant 94 informant have knowledge of family planning and 6 informants are widow or widower.

II. 19

classified by Caste/Community and education alongwith reason

Desirable number of children by the informant						Education status of informant	Caste/ Community of informant
2 sons and 2 daughters	3 sons and 1 daughter	3 sons and 2 daughters	3 sons and 3 daughters	4 sons and 2 daughters	Any number		
Reason there of							
Proper Maintenance	Proper Maintenance	Protect family	Protect family	Protect family	Protect family		
7	8	9	10	11	12	2	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	Illiterate	Mahar
2	-	-	-	-	-	Literate upto matric	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Literate upto matric	Bhandari
-	-	-	-	-	-	Literate upto matric	Dhangar
3	3	2	1	-	-	Illiterate	Maratha
14	1	9	-	1	-	Literate upto matric	
	-	-	-	-	-	Matric and above	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Illiterate	Madval
-	-	-	-	-	-	Illiterate	Nhavi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Literate upto matric	Sutar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Illiterate	Vani
-	-	-	-	-	1	Literate upto matric	Muslim
4	3	2	1	-	-	Illiterate	Total
16	1	9	-	1	1	Literate upto matric	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Matric and above	
20	4	11	1	1	1	Grand Total	

STATEMENT

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of person

Caste/ Community	Persons with spouse	Number who are illiterate and who aspire to have						
		1 Son and 2 daughters	2 Sons only	2 Sons and 1 daughter	2 Sons and 2 daughters	2 Sons and 3 daughters	3 Sons and 1 daughters	3 Sons and 3 daughters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahar	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Bhandari	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha	79	1	1	14	12	3	10	2
Madval	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nhavi	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vani	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sutar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94	1	1	19	12	3	10	3

II. 20

with spouse alive classified by caste/community and education

Number who are literate up to matric standard who aspire to have								Number who are matric and above and who aspire to have			Caste/ Community
1 Son and 1 daughter	1 Son and 2 daughters	1 Son and 3 daughters	2 Sons only	2 Sons and 1 daughter	2 Sons and 2 daughters	3 Sons and 1 daughter	4 Sons and 2 daughters	2 sons and 1 daughter	2 Sons and 2 daughters	3 Sons and 1daughter	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	Mahar
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bhandari
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dhangar
2	2	-	1	13	11	1	2	2	1	1	Maratha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madval
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vani
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
2	2	1	1	17	13	1	2	2	3	1	Total

It appears that significant number of villagers are in favour of 2 sons and 1 daughter or 2 sons and 2 daughters. In all 51 married persons (out of total 94 interviewed) of different communities irrespective of educational level preferred 2 sons and 1 daughter, 20 felt that they should have 2 sons and 2 daughters while 4 said that 1 son and 1 daughter was enough. One Muslim family do not want any restriction for having sons and daughters.

The reasons stated by the married persons desiring small family are proper maintenance and health of children while those desiring more children give the reasons as protection of family by earning more income and get help for own cultivation.

It may be seen from Statement II.20 that majority of married persons irrespective of educational level aspire for 2 sons and 1 daughter and 2 sons and 2 daughters. Similarly, it is also reveals that most of the married persons irrespective of industrial categories of workers aspire for 2 sons and 1 daughter and 2 sons and two daughters only (Appendix table - 11).

The majority of village couples knows how to prevent the births and use family planning methods, but it seems that they might not be practising these methods. According to survey information 29 persons are operated and two are using nirodh from Maratha community and 10 males and 14 female members get operated themself from the same community. Nhavi, Mahar and Vani families preferred female operation. Except these four communities, others are some what reluctant in this matter (Appendix table - 12).

Few people practising population control measures irrespective of their community and of different industrial activity. Out of 100 households only 31 households are adopting family planning measures. Those who are practising are the elderly couples who might be practising these methods only after acquiring the desired family size (Appendix table - 13).

Most of the males and females practising population control measure in the age-group 30-39 and 40-49. It consist 3 males and 11 females in the age-group 30-39, 4 males and 5 females in age-group 40-49 years. Further education has made positive effect in practising the population control measures on males. Proportion of literate males practising population control measures is more than illiterate males.

Generally, it may be said that people of Kunkeri village are not averse to the practice of population control measures irrespective of whether literate or illiterate. (Appendix table - 14).

STATEMENT II.21

Births and Deaths occurred during 1961 to 1987, by age-group of person died

Year	Births	Deaths	Age at Death			
			Less than 3 years	3-14 years	15-59 years	60 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	36	21	8	3	2	8
1971	22	16	9	-	1	6
1972	23	22	6	2	1	13
1973	13	17	3	-	3	11
1974	16	16	2	-	4	10
1975	10	17	-	-	4	13
1976	18	9	3	-	1	5
1977	11	17	2	-	7	8
1978	10	15	2	1	3	9
1979	13	8	1	1	2	4
1980	12	10	-	-	1	9
1981	3	8	-	-	2	6
1982	6	11	-	-	5	6
1983	7	13	-	1	1	11
1984	4	8	1	-	2	5
1985	5	9	1	-	-	8
1986	6	17	-	-	3	14
1987	3	18	-	-	3	15
Total	218	252	38	8	45	161

STATEMENT

Cause of death particulars of diagnosis and treatment and period

Caste/ community of head of the household	Total No. of Male deaths	Number of deaths during less than 10 years where					
		Old age	T.B	Fever vomitting	Fever Gover	Heart attack	Cough
							and was treated
		Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Ayurvedic Vaidya	No treatment	Allopathic Doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahar	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bhandari	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha	56	6	2	1	1	1	2
Madval	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nhavi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vani	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	8	2	1	1	1	2

Note: This statement is prepared on the basis of last death occurred in the family.

II.22

of death (Male) classified by caste/community of head of the household

the deceased was Male who died of								Caste/ community of head of the household
Prolonged illness	Paralysis	Stomach pain	Asthma	Kidney trouble	Infant death	Jaundice	Electric shock	
by persons of								
Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	No treatment	Allopathic Doctor	No treatment	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	Mahar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Bhandari
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dhangar
1	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	Maratha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madval
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vani
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
3	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	Total

STATEMENT

Cause of death particulars of diagnosis and treatment and period

Caste/ Community of head of the household	Number of deaths during 10+ years,						
	Typhoid	Typhoid	Asthma	Weakness	Fever weakness	T.B	Prolonged illness
							and was treated
	Ayurvedic Vaidya	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhandari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha	-	1	-	2	1	2	5
Madval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nhavi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	4	2	1	2	5

1) 22 (contd.)

of death (Male) classified by caste/community of head of the household

where the deceased was male who died of							Caste/ Community of head of the household
Motor accident	Heart attack	Piles	Paralysis	Cold fever	Old age	Old age	
by person of							
Allopathic *Doctor*	Allopathic *Doctor*	Allopathic *Doctor*	Allopathic *Doctor*	Allopathic *Doctor*	No *treatment*	Allopathic *Doctor*	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Mahar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bhandari
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Dhangar
-	1	1	2	-	9	6	Maratha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madval
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vani
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
-	1	1	2	1	10	7	Total

STATEMENT

Cause of death particulars of diagnosis, and treatment and period

Caste/ Community	Total female deaths	No. of deaths during less than 10 years where the deceased was female who died of					No. of deaths	
		Old age	Weakness	Paralysis	Accident	Asthma	Maternal Death	Fever
		and were treated by						and were
		Allopathic Doctor	No treatment	Allopathic Doctor	No treatment	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Ayurvedic Vaidya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahar	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maratha	27	8	2	1	1	-	2	2
Madval	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30	9	2	1	1	1	2	2

II.23

of death (female) classified by Caste/Community of head of household

during 10 + years where the deceased was female who died of								Caste/ Community
Cancer	Vomitting dysentry	Illness	Low Blood Pressure	Old age	Old age	Fever and weakness	Asthama	
treated by								
Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	Allpathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	No Treatment	Allopathic Doctor	Allopathic Doctor	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mahar
1	-	1	1	2	3	2	1	Maratha
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madval
1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	Total

Note: This statement is prepared on the basis of last death occured in the family.

14. Birth and Death Statistics

In 1961, births and deaths records in the rural areas were maintained by the police patil. After the establishment of Zilla Parishad this record is now being maintained by the Gram Sevak.

It may be seen from the above statement II. 21 that number of births and deaths recorded in the village have come down substantially in the last-twenty-five years. These recorded births and deaths exclude those which have taken place outside the village. Earlier most of the deliveries were occurred in the house with the help of 'Dai', but now due to availability of medical facility at Sawantwadi in Zilla Parishad hospital, most of the deliveries of Kunkeri village are occurred in Sawantwadi. Secondly, due to awarness of family welfare measures the no. of deliveries also reduced to some extent. And the general practice of the Hindu families are that the 1st delivery generally occurred at ladies parent's place, hence, these birth cases are not recorded in Kunkeri village.

The information regarding cause of death particulars of diagnosis, treatment and time of death classified by Caste/Community of head of the household is presented in statements II. 22 and II. 23. These statements are prepared on the basis of last death occurred in the family. It is seen from the statement II. 22 that deaths are mainly due to old age in the village. It is followed by deaths due to asthma and prolonged illness. Out of 70 male deaths, 25 are due to oldage, 8 due to Asthma and 8 of prolonged illness. Allopathic treatment is most common. There were 22 male deaths during last 10 years in Maratha Community. Out of these 6 are due to old age and 3 are of Asthama, 2 each of T.B. Cough and paralysis and remaining are of various deceased. The persons who died of old age and Asthama were under the treatment of allopathic doctor whereas only one case of Gover (measles) and Fever is treated by Ayurvedic doctor.

During the period of 10 years and above, 34 males belonging to the same community died of different causes such as old age, Asthama, Typhoid, T.B., heart attack, accident, paralysis, piles, cold fever etc, except two persons who died due to typhoid and old age had treated by Ayurvedic vaidya, the rest were under the treatment of allopathic doctors. There were two deaths of Mahar Community during 10 years.

There was one death of motor accident belonging to muslim community, who was treated by allopathic doctor while seen the statement II.23 pertaining to female deaths, in all 30 deaths were reported in the village out of 30 deaths 14 deaths during 10 years and remaining are of more than 10 years, 2 are noted in Mahar caste, 27 of Maratha community, one is reported by Madval Community. Old age is the main reason for deaths and the other reasons are such as Asthama, weakness, maternal death, fever, cancer, paralysis, accident, vomitting and dysentry, low blood pressure etc. Most of the female deaths were treated by allopathic doctor. In general, Allopathic treatment seems to be common in the village, perhaps it may be due to availability of transportation facility and medical facilities available in the village and near by the village.

15. Migration

Household Composition of the village by migration status and type of migration based on distance of place of birth is another important characteristic of the village the statement II. 24 gives such details for selected 100 heads of households.

STATEMENT II.24

Distribution of households classified by distance of place of birth of head of household

Place of Birth	Total	Distance in Kms.					No distance taken into consideration because of born in same village
		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Same village	65	-	-	-	-	-	65
Other village in the same tahsil	25	4	8	13	-	-	-
Same district but other tahsil	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
Other district of the state	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other state	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	100	4	8	21	1	1	65

It may be seen that out of 100 selected households 65 head of households of the village have births in the village itself and 25, head of households birth place is in the same tahsil of the village.

STATEMENT II.25

Distribution of households classified by number of members and migration status and place of birth of head of household

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Number of households having member				
	Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-Migrants	2	38	20	5	65
B. Migrants					
I Born outside the village in the same tahsil					
(a) Rural	3	10	3	1	17
(b) Urban	-	4	4	-	8

STATEMENT II.25 (*contd.*)

Distribution of households classified by number of members and migration status and place of birth of head of household

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Number of households having member				
	Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
II Born within district in tahsil					
(a) Rural	1	5	2	-	8
III Born within other district of the State					
Urban	1	-	-	-	1
IV Born in other state	-	-	1	-	1
Total	7	57	30	6	100

Note: No head of the household is born within the urban area of the IInd category rural area of the other district of the state and other country.

Statement II. 25 reveals that out of 65 non-migrant households, 2 are single member households, 38 have 2-5 members and 5 households having more than 11 members. Out of 35 migrant households, 5 are of single member households 10 have 6-10 members and only one household having more than 11 members.

STATEMENT II.26

Distribution of households classified by number of members and by migration status and last residence of head of household

Migration status and last residence of head of household	Number of household having members				
	Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-Migrants	2	33	20	5	60
B. Migrants					
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same tahsil					
Rural	3	7	6	1	17
Urban	-	3	3	-	6

STATEMENT II.26 (*contd.*)

Distribution of households classified by number of members and by migration status and last residence of head of household

Migration status and last residence of head of household	Number of household having members				
	Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. Other tahsil of district					
Rural	1	4	-	-	5
Urban	-	1	-	-	1
III. Other district of the state					
Rural	1	1	-	-	2
Urban	-	7	1	-	8
IV. Other country Urban	-	1	-	-	1
Total households	7	57	30	6	100

The statement II. 26 shows the distribution of households classified by number of members and by migration status and last residence of head of household, position of migration by last residence, as against the place of birth of the head of household, is not much different. Out of the 100 selected households, there are 60 non-migrant and 40 migrant households, 23 households, migrated from the same tahsil, 17 are from rural area and 6 are of urban area.

10 households have been migrated from other district of the state, 2 belongs to Satara District and remaining from Greater Bombay. Only one household migrated from Karachi (Pakistan), the other country mentioned his last residence having 2-5 members in this household.

STATEMENT

Distribution of households classified by no. of members and migration status of the household who has stayed the

Number of members	Non-migrant household	Number of migrant households and place of last residence of head of the house-					
		Last residence in rural area and duration of stay (years) in present residence					
		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	21+ years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single	2	-	1	-	-	4	5
2-5	33	-	2	-	1	9	12
6-10	20	-	1	1	2	2	6
11 and above	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	60	-	4	1	3	16	24

II.27

of the head of the household and last residence and duration of stay of any member longest in the present residence

hold and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is

Last residence in urban area and duration of stay (years) in present residence						Total sample households	Number of Members
Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	21+ years	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Single
-	2	2	3	5	12	57	2-5
-	-	-	2	2	4	30	6-10
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11 and above
-	2	2	5	7	16	100	Total

The statement II.27 shows the distribution of households classified by number of members, migration status of the head of household, last residence and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest in the present residence. About three fifth migrated families in the village have their last residence in the rural areas and the remaining have their last residence in urban areas. Majority of those migrated (based on last residence) from rural areas have duration of stay more than 21 years, i.e. they are of the type of long term migrants. Out of 40 migrant households, 24 have their last residence in rural areas. Out of these 24 households, 4 are staying in the village from 1-5 years, one is staying less than 10 years period, 3 households stayed for the last 11-20 years and 16 are staying for more than 21 years. The remaining 16 households have migrated from Urban area. Out of 16 households 7 are staying in this village for more than 21 years.

Out of 512 persons in the selected 100 households, 228 are workers and 284 non-workers. Among 228 workers only 78 are migrants and remaining 150 non-migrants. Similarly, among 284 non-workers 109 are migrants and remaining 175 are non-migrants. About 50 per cent of migrant workers are from the same tahsil of the Kunkeri village and 76 per cent of them from the rural areas, where as 24 per cent are from urban area from the same tahsil. Remaining 50 per cent includes other tahsil of the district, other district of the state and other country. Those migrants coming from other districts of the state (mostly from Bombay) are from Urban areas only. Similar is the case for non-workers but non-workers migration is slightly more than the workers migration. 39 workers have migrated from other rural areas of the same tahsil and 12 from urban areas. 15 workers were migrated from other tahsils of the same district and 11 workers are from other districts which are mostly from Greater Bombay and only one worker migrated from urban area of the other country (Appendix table-15). 109 non-workers were migrated in the Kunkeri village as per their last residence. 67 non-workers have migrated from outside the village within the same tahsil, 19 from other tahsils of the same district, 20 from other districts of the state and 3 are of other country. Migration of non-workers seems to be equal in respect of rural and urban areas, as the 53 migrants from rural and 56 from urban areas respectively.

16. Outmigration and Seasonal migration

On the basis of the information collected from the villagers, it can be said that no significant out-migration has been noticed. Firstly, majority of the workers are engaged in agriculture (60.5%) and most of them owned sizable land to support them. Secondly, the literacy rate has gone up during the last two decades, by 23 points. Only a handful have attended a higher educational level up to matriculation. Some members from the village are staying in Bombay and other places from employment and education purposes and visiting the village only on festivals. The sex-ratio of 1,146 (642 males 636 females) corroborates the information furnished by the villagers.

As said earlier more than 60 per cent workers are engaged in cultivation and they can be the potential seasonal migrants. However, they are busy from the middle of March to middle of December in various agricultural operations which do not include dehusking of paddy, purchasing or repairing of agricultural implements and buying seeds, fertilizers for the next season etc., as can be seen from the calander of agricultural operations presented in chapter III. Then follow the two very important festivals viz. Holi followed by Hooda celebrations in the month of March/April. And thereafter, they again get busy in their usual cyclical agricultural operations. Hence, the seasonal migration in search of employment during off season is almost negligible.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Economic Resources

The main activity of the village is cultivation. Some of the villagers are also engaged in their traditional household occupation such as carpentary, bamboo works (बुरुडकाम), making of wooden toys, making of clay images etc. Three families have started tailoring work in the village itself. There is one grocery shop and two hotels in the village. One muslim family engaged in retail trade business who purchases the food grains from the village and sold out in wholesale market of Sawantwadi town. Similarly he uses to sell vegetables also. Earlier forest plays a major role in the village economy next to agriculture. But present situation is totally different due to non-availability of jungle wood, the earlier charcoal business has totally stopped. Due to small size of holdings people work on other fields as agricultural labourers and also as daily wagers in construction work during the off seasons to supplement their income.

The total area of the village is 1249.7 hectares. Out of these 607.8 hectares is upland and 641.9 hectares is slope land. The total cultivable land is 579.0 hectares. Soil of the kharif land is medium and light sand and gravel enough for suitable to agriculture. All these fields are well bounded so as to hold sufficient rain water. The area of the most of the field is around 10 x 5 metres. In some cases it is even more or less than that. The most of forest land is higher level than that of the kharif land. The colour of the soil of this land is mostly reddish and rocky.

2. Survey and Settlement

The total land in the village is 1249.7 hectares. The details of land use pattern is given in Statement III.1

STATEMENT III. 1

Land use pattern, 1961 - 1987

Item	Land in hectares	
	1961	1987
1	2	3
Cultivable Land	529.0	579.0
Forest	484.9	517.5
Roads	-	1.2
Deorahati	0.5	0.7
Palnekond Dam	-	31.9
Burial ground	1.3	1.5
Schools	0.1	0.1
Rivers and Nullahs	21.2	21.4
Non-cultivable land	212.7	96.4
Total	1249.7	1249.7

Source: i) 1961 figures from Kunkeri village survey report.

ii) 1987 figures from village revenue records.

The changes observed are the area of cultivable land is increased to some extent and 31.9 hectares of land utilised for Palnekond dam. At present land revenue rate per hectare for paddy is Rs. 13.13, bagayat land Rs. 14.83 and for warkas is Rs. 2.47.

STATEMENT III. 2

Comparison of land used data of the village with neighbouring villages (1981 Census)

Name of village	Total Population	Land use pattern			
		Forest	Agricultural (unirrigated)	Not available for cultivation	Total land (in hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kunkeri	1378	517.0	579.0	153.7	1249.7
Ambegaon	667	-	914.0	242.6	1156.6
Madkhol	2798	35.0	1508.0	400.5	1943.5
Karivade	2706	-	1038.0	370.6	1408.6
Kolgaon	1570	522.0	621.0	738.4	1881.4
Kaleli	1009	325.0	525.0	143.0	993.0

Among these six villages, Kunkeri ranks 5th in terms of cultivable land i.e. 579 (46.3%) available for cultivation and 4th in terms of population and total area of the village as per 1981 Census. It is seen from the above Statement III.2 that Kunkeri village has more forest land as compared to Madkhol (35.0) and Kaleli (325) villages.

3. Land holding

There are no big landlords in this village but only small land holders and majority of them belong to Maratha Community.

STATEMENT III. 3

Comparison of land holding between 1961 – 87

Size group (in hectares)	Total no.of holdings in	
	1961	1987
1	2	3
Below 0-50	27	180
0.50-0.99	30	140
1.00-1.99	26	100

STATEMENT III. 3 (*contd.*)

Comparison of land holding between 1961 – 87

Size group (in hectares)	Total no.of holdings in	
	1961	1987
1	2	3
2.00-2.99	20	64
3.00-3.99	17	20
4.00-4.99	5	25
5.00 and above	10	3
	135	532

Note: Figures indicate for the entire village.
(Source: Revenue records)

It is seen from the Statement III. 3 that the number of land holders have increased in 1987 over that in 1961. This may be effect of division of property of earlier land holders between the relatives of the household. Moreover 61 per cent land holders covered in the category of less than 2 hectares of land in 1961 whereas about 79 per cent land holders come in the

same category in 1987. Average size of the land holding in the village has come down from 1.9 hectares in 1961 to about 1.0 hectares in 1987.

As regards the position of Mahar households is miserable. In 1961,out of 14 Mahar households in the village only 8households hold land at average 0.1 hectare per household. In 1987, out of 20 households 10 hold land at average 0.6 hectare per household. They can thus be said to be mostly a landless people, who work as agricultural labourers in addition to working in their traditional occupation of making basket and mats to supplement their income.

STATEMENT III. 4

Distribution of households by nature of terrain and by size group of cultivating holding (survey data 1987)

Size group of holding in hectares	Total no. of households	Land by nature of terrain		
		Upland	Slope	Flat
1	2	3	4	5
Below 0-50	6 (1.10)	1 (0.30)	5 (0.80)	-
0.50-0.99	7 (4.90)	-	7 (4.90)	-
1.00-1.99	22 (25.10)	3 (4.20)	19 (20.90)	-
2.00-2.99	15 (32.80)	1 (2.00)	14 (30.80)	-
3.00-3.99	4 (15.50)	1 (3.90)	3 (11.60)	-
4.00-4.99	6 (24.60)	3 (12.60)	3 (12.00)	-
5.00-7.49	5 (34.70)	-	5 (34.70)	-
7.50-9.99	2 (16.00)	-	2 (16.00)	-
10 and above	2 (48.00)	1 (38.00)	1 (10.00)	-
Total	69 (202.80)	10 (61.00)	59 (141.80)	-

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate Size of land holding, available with the household.

It can be seen from the statement that total number of households having lands is 69. 10 households have upland and 59 households have slope land.

STATEMENT III. 5

Distribution of households by nature of right over land classified by caste/community (survey data 1987)

Caste/ Community	Households having land		Land owned		Land leased in	
	No. of households	Hectare of land	No. of households	Hectare of land	No. of households	Hectare of land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahar	2	1.6	2	1.6	-	-
Bhandari	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
Dhangar	2	9.00	2	5.0	2	4.0
Maratha	62	152.5	62	136.5	11	16.0
Vani	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-
Muslim	1	38.0	1	38.0	-	-
Total	69	202.8	69	182.8	13	20.0

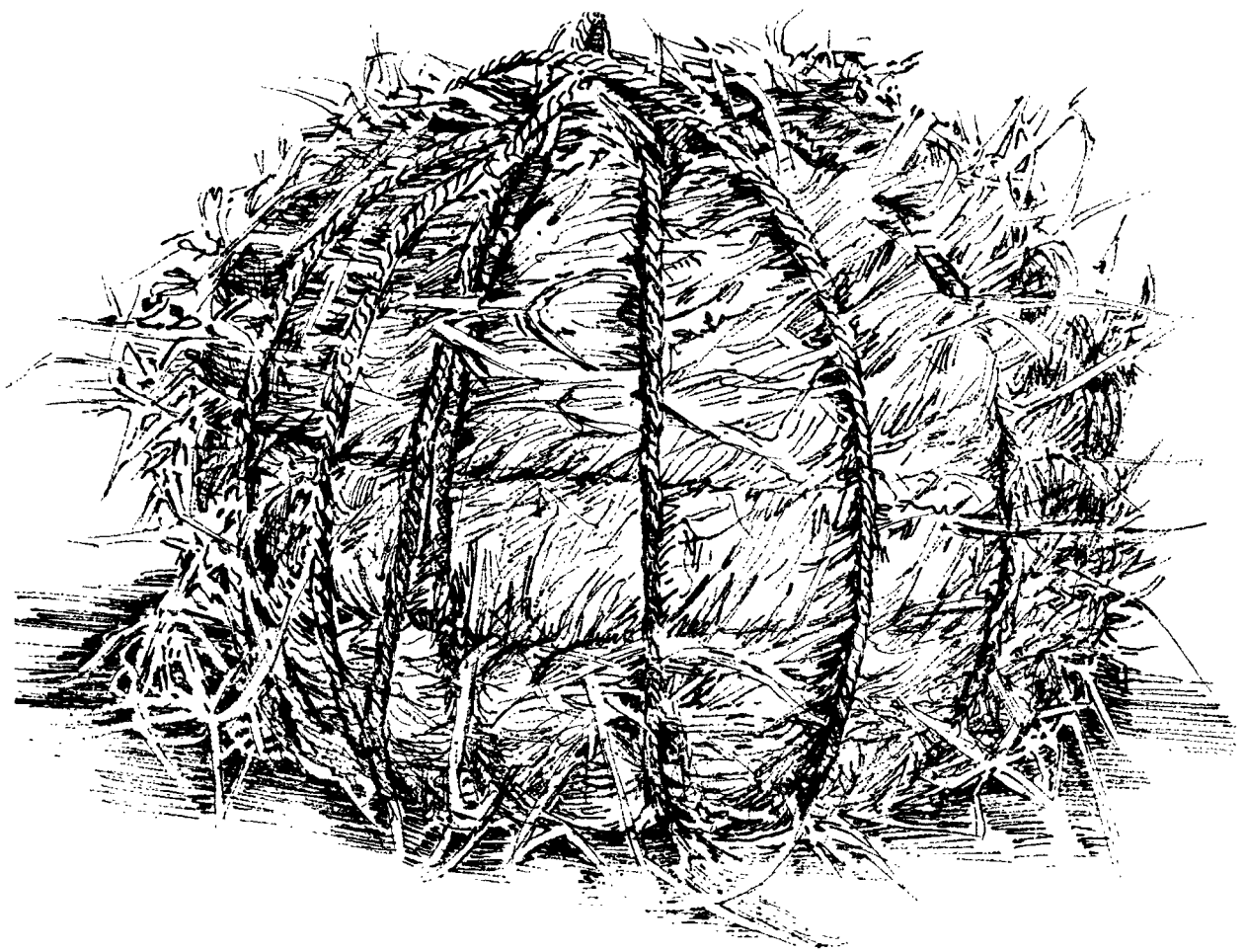
Note:

1. 31 households do not have any type of land.
2. 2 Dhangar community households who owned land also land leased in.
3. Out of 11 households belonging to Maratha who have land leased in, 9 have owned land also and 2 are having only leased in land.

Statement III.5 shows the distribution of households by nature of right over land classified by Caste/Community. It is seen that all the 69 households belonging to different communities possessed the land. 13 households consisting of 11 Maratha and 2 Dhangar have land leased in, on the condition that one-third of the share is to be given to the owner of the land. In 1961 report shows that there were total 135 households having land consisting 42 owners, 19 tenants and 74 are both owners and tenants (out of 254 households).

4. Land revenue

During 1981, out of 10 households having upland, 8 have paid land revenue at Rs. 8.40 per hectare and 2 households have been exempted from land revenue tax. 59 households having slope land have paid land revenue at the same rate and 3 households have been exempted land revenue tax. In the 1971 the Government has exempted land revenue tax for small land holder. The gram-panchayat cess is being paid by 64 households, out of total 69 in the selected 100 households @ 20 per cent of the net yield. 5 households have been exempted from the cess due to economic condition i.e. these households are covered under 'below poverty line .



'*Mudi*' used for storing paddy seeds

STATEMENT III. 6

Ownership of Agricultural and Horticultural land inside the village or within 5 kms. from outer periphery of the village where the household is situated, classified by caste/community (survey 1987)

Caste/ Community	Total number of households	Number of households having agri-cultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining village	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land				
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 km	Within a distance of 2-3 kms.	More than 4 kms.	Average size (Hectare of agricultural land per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahar	8	2	1	1	-	-	0.8
Bhandari	1	1	1	-	-	-	0.8
Dhangar	2	2	-	1	1	-	4.5
Maratha	83	62	17	33	11	1	2.5
Vani	1	1	1	-	-	-	0.9
Muslim	1	1	-	-	1	-	38.0
Total	96	69	20	35	13	1	2.9

Note: 31 households do not have any type of land including Madval, Sutar and Nhavi community.

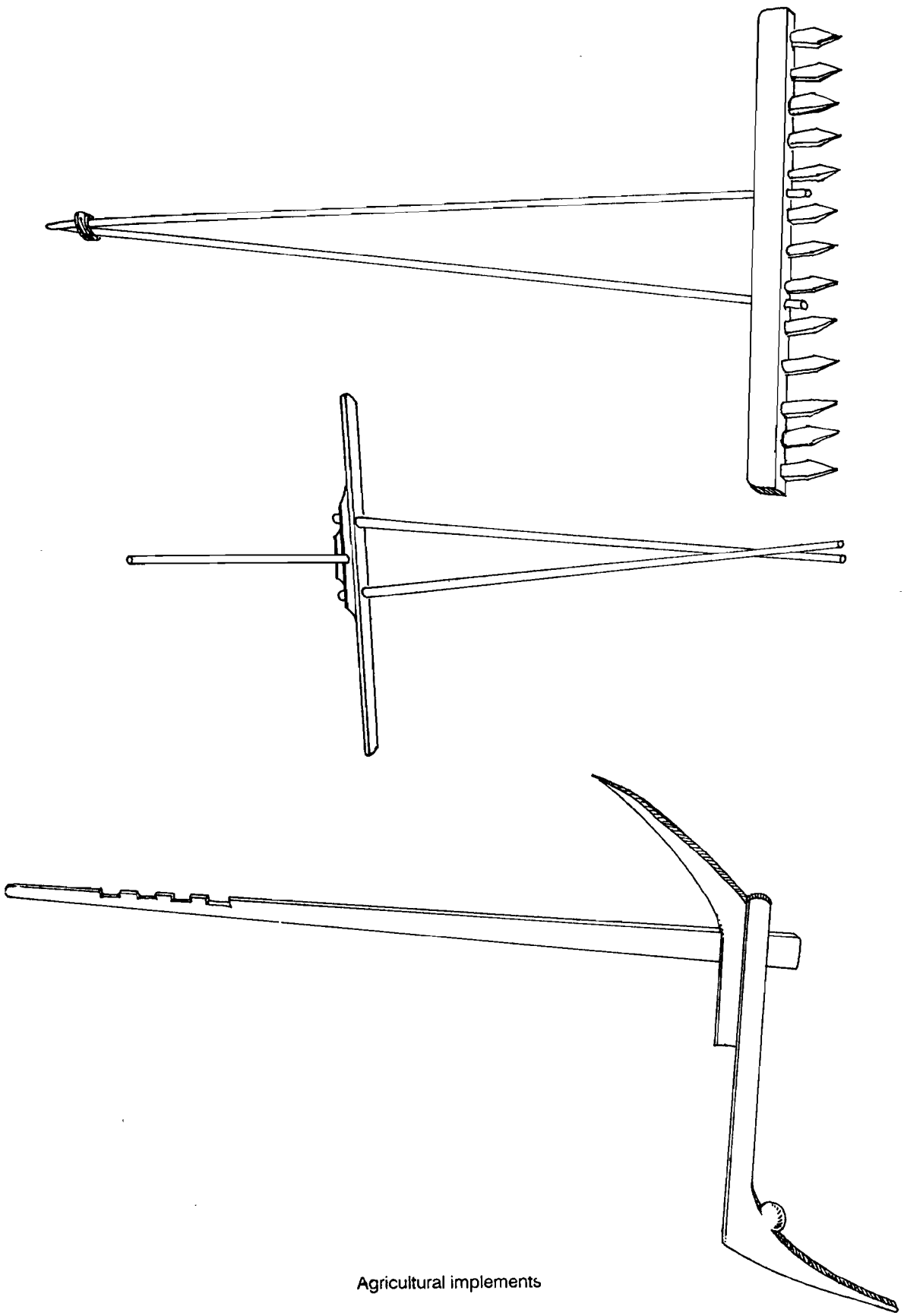
It may be seen from the statement III.6 that 20 households in the village have agricultural land adjoining the house and 35 households within the distance of 1 km. Remaining 13 households have land within 2-3 kms. distance and 1 has more than 4 kms. Average size of land holding per household for the 69 out of 100 households works out to 2.9 hectares. Out of 83 households belonging to Maratha Community, 62 households have agricultural or horticultural land. 17 households have land adjoining the house. 33 within the distance of 1 km. 11 households have land within a distance of 2-3 kms. One household has land at a distance of more than 4 kms. Average size of land holding is 2.5 hectares per household.

5. Transfer of Wealth

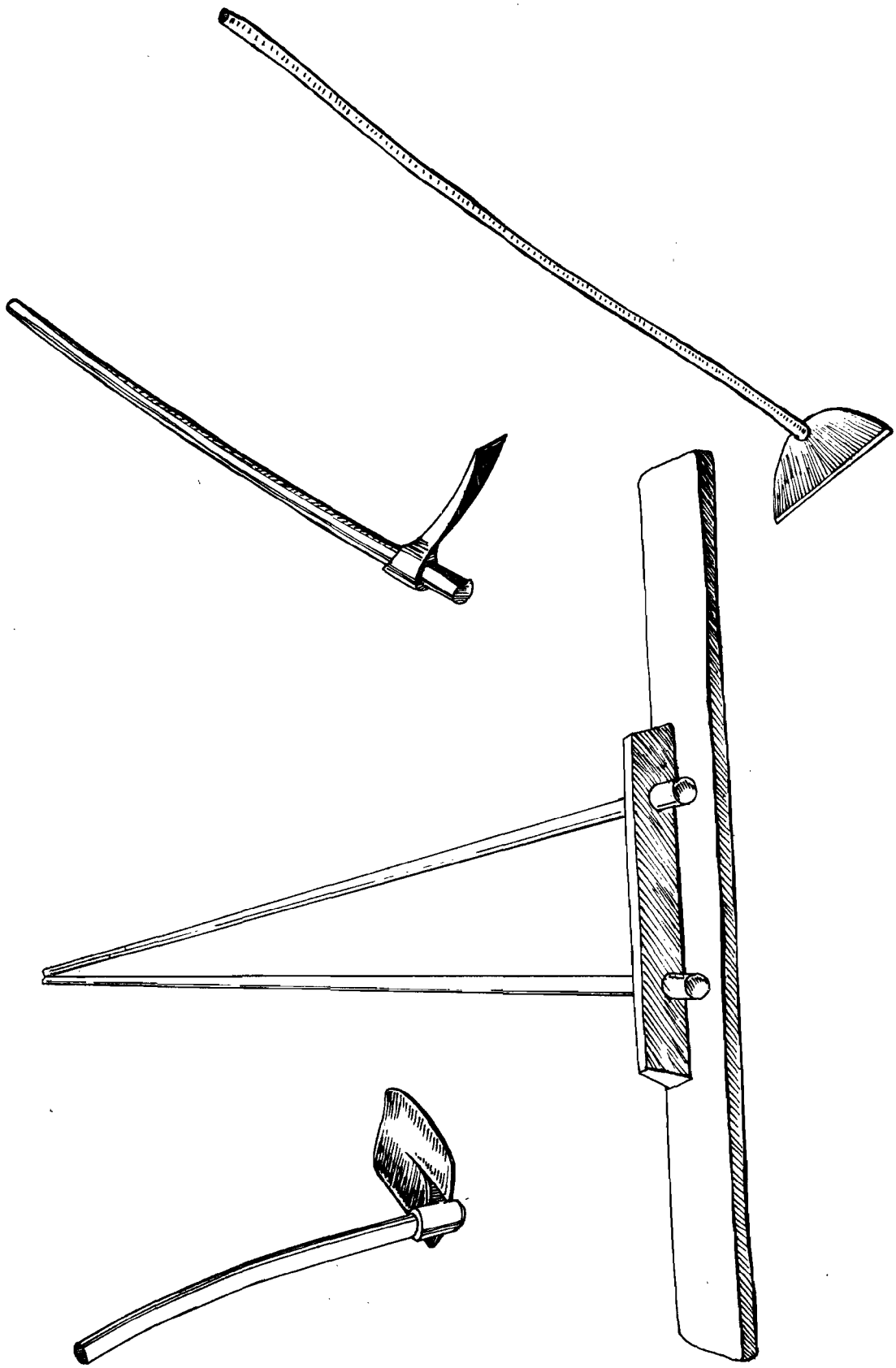
Because of break in joint family system the ancestral property i.e. land, house, etc. were got transferred and the division took in few cases. Moreover, the land area transferred under tenancy act during 1969-70 from the absentee land owners to the peasants tenants cultivators. Some cultivable as well as private forest land was acquired by the Government for the Palnekond dam project in 1975-77.

6. Agricultural practice and calendar of agricultural operations

The soil of the village is chiefly a light sandy and gravel and unable to yield the better class



Agricultural implements



Agricultural implements

of crops. The main crop of the village is paddy. The various stages and the calendar of agricultural activities and method of cultivation remained unchanged. The procedure of sowing, transplanting and harvesting of paddy remained the same. The only difference lies in the case of improved seeds, fertilizers and insecticides and pesticides.

STATEMENT III. 7

Agricultural Operations

Item of work in local name	Month	Description
1	2	3
For Paddy Crops		
Rab and Nangarani	April, May	Burning the dry tree's branches, leaves, paddy husks Dried land broken up with plough.
Dhul waf	June	Ploughing wet land and sowing paddy.
Phodni	July	The ready plants are pulled in branches after leaving sufficient plants in the parent field and are taken to another field for transplanting leaving a space of 8" to 10".
Kapani, Zodni	October, November	Cutting of the ripe paddy crops immediately thrashed by beating the stalks against floor. After the grain has been beaten off, is put under bullocks feet for further thrashing to salvage the grains, if any still holding the stalk.
For Vegetables		
Lavani (Plantation) Korapani etc.	December to March	Vegetables are grown in this period as seasonal crops.

Following varieties of improved paddy crops are cultivated:

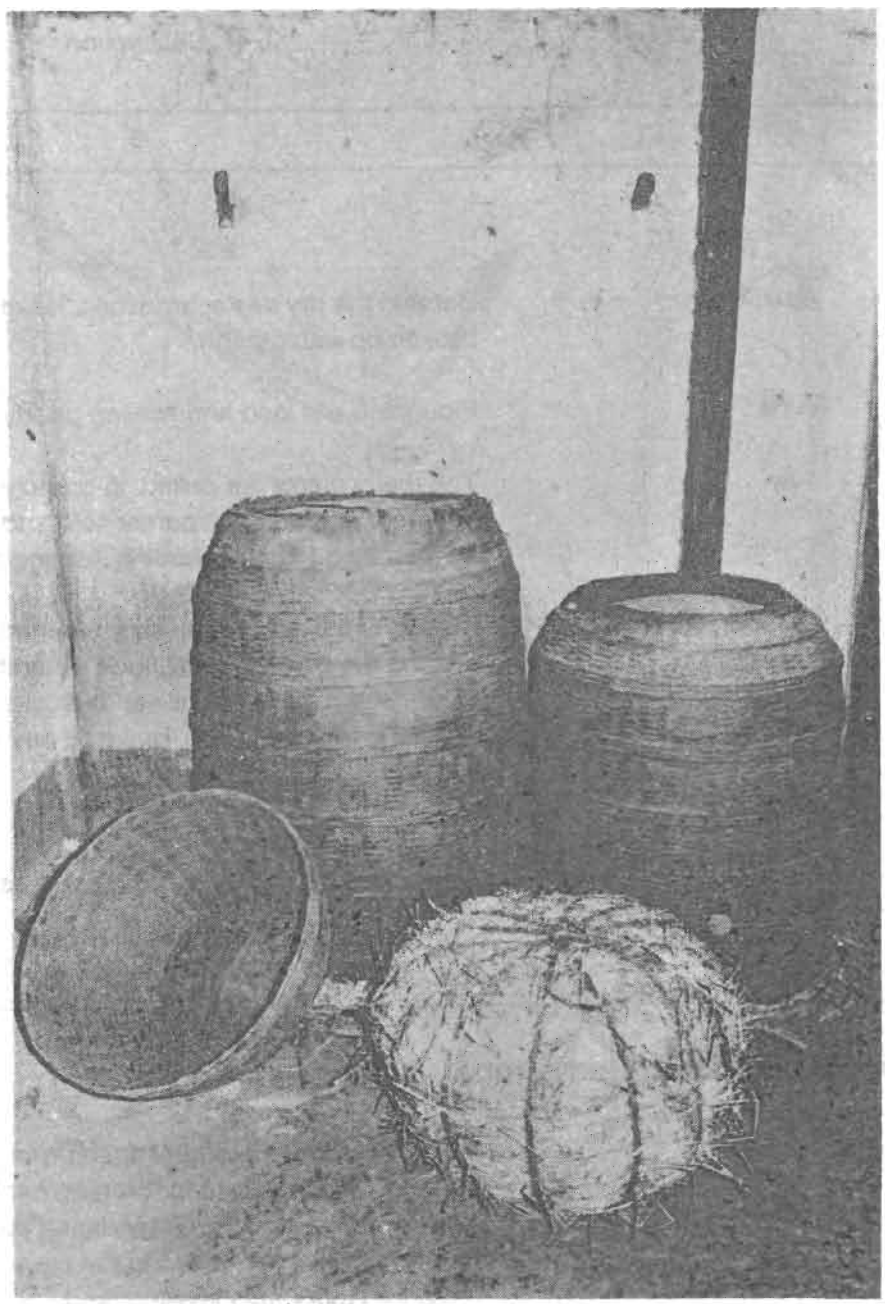
Jyoti	(ज्योती)
Sona	(सोना)
Pankaj	(पंकज)
Masura	(मसुरा)
Ratnagiri - 24	(रत्नागिरी-24)

Note: Paddy being the principle crop of the village, the details are given.

Agricultural Implements - The various implements use for agricultural purposes are as under: –

Wooden plough (लाकडीनांगर) for ploughing
Khora (खोरा) for draging earth, mud
Crowbar (कुदळ) for diging earth
Data (दाता) sowing the crop
Guta (गुटा) leveling land
Karal (करळ) shifting water for chilly plant
Koyata (कोयता) cutting small bushes
Lever lift (लट) Lifting the water from the well, ponds.

Wooden plough, Data, Guta, Karal are manufactured by local carpenters, lever lift pot, Crowbar and Koyata are brought from Sawantwadi market.



A '*Mudi*' and '*Kangi*' for storing paddy

There is no tendency on the part of the agriculturist to change over from the traditional agricultural implements. No modern tools, as they can not afford to do it. There is one electric pump and no any tractor in use in the village.

7. Area, out turn and consumption of principal crops

According to records of talathi, an area (in hectares) cropped once and more than once during 1961 and 1982 to 1986 is given below:

STATEMENT III. 8

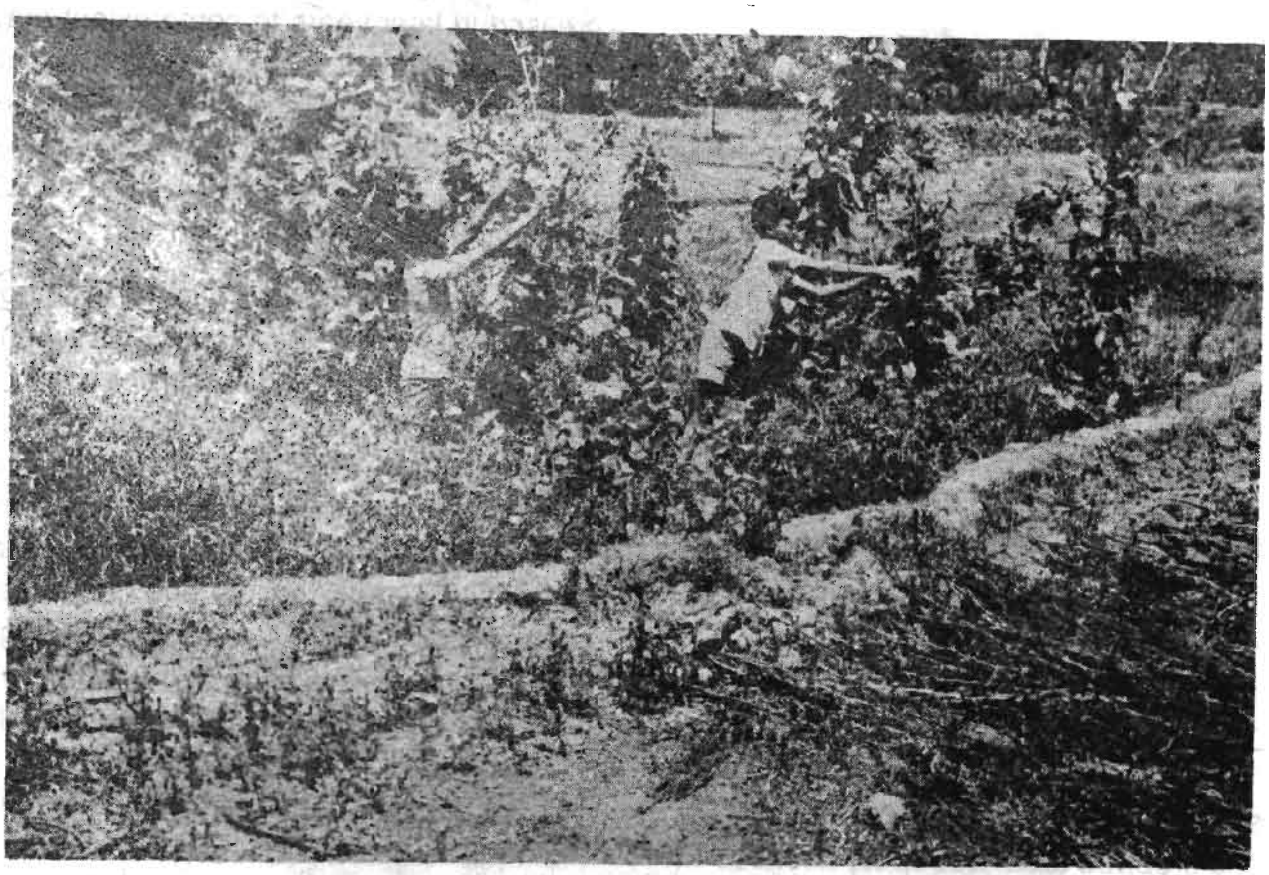
Area Cropped, 1961 – 86

Year	Area cropped in hectares
1	2
1961	389.6
1982	579.0
1983	579.0
1984	579.0
1985	579.0
1986	579.0

It is seen from the above statement that in 1961 the cropped area was 389.6 hectares as against 579 hectares in 1986. The area cropped increased to 189.4 hectares from the year 1982 onwards. This might be reason that the some uncultivable land has been come under paddy and other crops. There is also another factor increasing for cropping land is that 1977-79 construction of Palnekond dam in Kunkeri village has benefited to raise the level of the water in the wells to some extent because of percolation of water. Even regular stream benefited to produce gram, vegetables, moog and ground nuts during November to Feburary.

It is observed from the statement III. 9 that in 1961 the cropped area was less than in 1982. The yield was also less. The yield has increased in later years to some extent may be because of increase in cropping land, newly introduced fertilizers and new variety of seeds etc. In 1984 onwards Nachani crop is reduced due to less rainfall and increase of cultivable land under paddy crop.

Statement III. 10 shows that out of 83 households of Maratha Community 62 households cultivate land for different crops. 40 households cultivate paddy crops. Yield per cultivating household is 12 quintals. Consumption 9 quintals and marketing 3 quintals. Dhangar Community on an average produce 38 quintals per household and consumes 20 quintals, leaving 18 quintals for marketing purpose. There is only one Muslim Community which own agricultural land with yield of 100 quintals of paddy. 30 quintals are yield for their own consumption and remaining 70 quintals are marketed. Mahar, Bhandari and Vani households used the entire yield for their own consumption.



Boys collecting vegetables in the field

STATEMENT III.9

Area and out turn of principal crops

Year	Cropped in hectares		Yield of principal crops in quintals	
	Paddy	Nachani	Paddy	Nachani
1	2	3	4	5
1961	329.1	31.2	4110	500
1982	400.6	71.2	6009	710
1983	400.6	71.2	6009	700
1984	465.7	6.2	6950	65
1985	465.7	6.2	7225	60
1986	465.7	6.2	7450	46

STATEMENT III.10

Crop production, consumption and marketing, classified by Caste/Community (survey 1987)

Caste/ Community	Total no. of house-holds	Number of households having agri-cultural or horticultural land	Crops cultivated	No. of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating house-hold (in quintals)	Yield consumption per culti-vating household (in quintals)	Marketing per culti-vating household (in quintals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahar	8	2	Paddy	2	4.0	4.0	-
Bhandari	1	1	Paddy	1	15.0	15.0	-
Dhangar	2	2	Paddy	2	38.0	20.0	18.0
Maratha	83	62	Paddy	40	12.0	9.0	3.0
			Chillies	7	2.0	2.0	-
			Nachani	11	5.0	4.0	1.0
			Groundnuts	2	1.0	0.8	0.2
			Vegetables	2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Vani	1	1	Paddy	1	3.0	3.0	-
Muslim	1	1	Paddy	1	100.0	30.0	70.0
			Coconuts (nos.)		500	50	450
			Cashew-nuts		0.6	-	0.6
Total	96	69		69			



Village women with '*Irale*' protection from rain with free movements of handle to work in the field

8. Man power engaged in Agricultural operations

The common feature of the village households to carry out agricultural operations by family and hired workers together indicates that villagers also co-operate with each other especially during sowing and harvesting operations. Among Maratha 42 out of 62 cultivating households among the selected 100, carry out agricultural operations with the help of family workers as well as hired workers. (Appendix table 16)

So far as payment of wages in kind in 1987 is concerned, the system has been discontinued. In 1987 the labour charges paid in cash to male and female workers have increased 6 times and 5 times respectively. Besides they receive tea, lunch etc. from the owners.

9. Live Stock

The figures of livestock, village as a whole recorded in 1961 and 1987 are given in Statement III.11.

STATEMENT III.11

Livestock of the village

Type	No. of livestock according to	
	1961	1987
1	2	3
Bullocks	307	295
Cows	107	92
Buffaloes	50	145
Goats	100	114
Hens	-	2130

It is seen from the statement III. 11 that there is no significant difference in the number of bullocks, cows and goats, during the last 25 years except for the buffaloes and hens. In this village, he buffaloes are used for ploughing but not she buffaloes. The reason is that they are, as compared to bullocks, cost-wise cheaper to purchase and sturdier than bullocks and as such are preferred particularly for ploughing sticky soil. No cattle bazar is held in the village. They purchase cattle in the cattle bazar at Banda, about 20 kms. distance from the village or Kudal and sometimes from Sawantwadi. The villagers are served by the veterinary dispensary at Sawantwadi. The veterinary officer and stockman go round the village and inject cattle during their visits. In 1987, 60 bullocks, 10 cows, 25 buffaloes and 800 hens were given treatment for disease. The cows are kept by the people for milk which is used for domestic consumption. The price of buffalo milk is Rs. 4.00 per litre and that of cows milk is Rs. 3.50.

It appears from the statement III.12 that households rear some kind of livestock and or poultry. Similarly out of 100 households, 49 own cattle of one kind or other. Comparative figure for the same in 1961 reports are 133 house-holds out of 254 households. 49 households out of 100 selected households own bullocks, for transportation and cultivation. 11 households have he-buffaloes mainly reared for cultivation and 15 households have she-buffaloes mainly for milk. 28 households have cows and 5 households own goats for commercial purpose. There are 34 household which own few hens.

10. Poultry

In 1961 Poultry keeping as a side business was not attracted the people's attention and no attempt made towards introducing scientific poultry keeping in the village. At present about 2,100 birds (hens) are available in the village (about 8 hens per household). Three private poultry farms owned in the village and they fed on 'sugras' (specially manufactures food for hens). The veterinary doctor is taking care of those birds if required. About 700 to 800 hens are injected yearly.

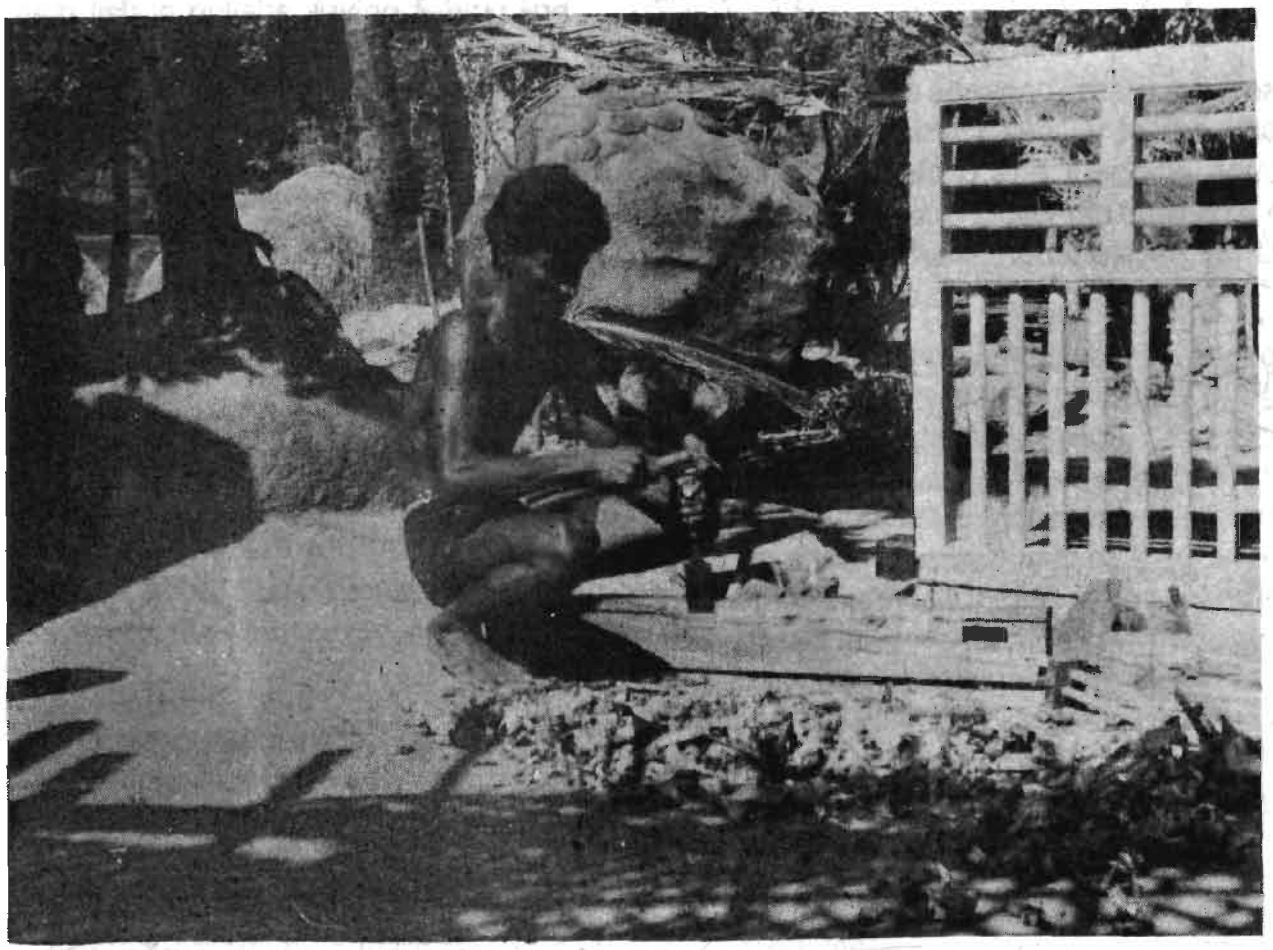
STATEMENT III.12

Households classified by live stock, Poultry, Purpose, method of feeding, sheltering and Prospects

Description of live stock and Poultry	Number of house-holds rearing	Purpose	No. of households rearing and following in respect of feeding		No. of households rearing and sheltering in		No. of households rearing for		
			Traditional		Cattle shed	Khurade	Plough-ing the field	Indige-nous	Transport by Bullock cart
			Waste foodgrains	Grass					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ox	49	Use as draught power	-	49	49	-	49	49	49
She Buffalo	15	Domestic consumption (milk)	-	15	15	-	-	15	-
He Buffalo	11	Use as draught power	-	11	11	-	11	11	11
Cow	28	Domestic consumption (milk)	-	28	28	-	-	28	-
Goat	5	Sale - Locally	-	5	5	-	-	5	-
Hen	34	Domestic Consumption (egg)	34	-	-	34	-	34	-
Total		(a) Domestic consumption	34	43	43	34	-	77	-
		(b) Use as draught power	-	60	60	-	60	60	60
		(c) Sale - Locally	-	5	5	-	-	5	-

11. Forestry

The total forest land forming part of the village area is 517 hectares, according to the Government of Maharashtra forest department. The type of forest is south Indian tropical moist deciduous. The area of forest declared as a reserve forest. Timber trees such as tick, Khair, Shissum, Ayn, Kinjal, Nana and Jambha are grown in the forest. There is no forest establishment except preventive staff such as forest guards. Free grazing (except to sheeps and goats) allowed in open forest. Villagers allowed to remove fallen wood for domestic



Village carpenter busy in carpentary work

consumption only and not for sale.

The main activity of villagers is cultivation such as there is no any household engaged in collection of forest products, hunting, etc.

12. Fishing

There are no perennial water sources such as rivers or seaside for this village. During the rainy season, when the nullahs and field are flooded some people fishing for their own consumption. They use a trap of bamboo or coconut palm leaf ribs. Rarely some persons go to catch fish in nullahs, taking fishing line and hook as a hobby.

13. Trade and Commerce

In 1961, there were only two grocery shops in the village, who sell articles of daily consumption on retail basis. In 1987 there is only one grocery shop owned privately. One Rationing and price control shop run by Ambegaon, Kunkeri Vividh Vikas Seva Sahkari Society, Kunkeri. This Rationing shop established in 1984. Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Palm Oil and Kerosene etc. is available for the use of villagers. In 1987 about 350 Rationing cards issued for both villages Ambegaon and Kunkeri.

Out of 100 households, one Maratha household deals in hotel business and one Muslim household deals in vegetables, fruit and paddy selling at Sawantwadi market. Their average transaction is Rs. 14,400 and Rs. 60,000 per annum respectively. These two head of households engaged in trade and commerce got educated upto middle standard. Only male members of these two households are doing the business. Out of two households one is from Maratha community and the other belongs to muslim community.

In 1961, there was not a single tailor in the village. But the three persons have established tailoring business since 1974. The three tailors at present working in the village belong to Mahar, Maratha and Vani Community. All the three are educated and have completed education upto VIIIth standard. Only one (Maratha) has completed tailoring diploma. They have their tailoring shops in their own residential houses. On an average, they had invested about Rs. 15,000/- for purchasing sewing machine, table, stools etc. The annual income of these tailors is about Rs. 5000/- even the younger are who have started the business later have also got same income because of his knowledge and the latest fashions.

14. Village Industry

There is no village industry to speak of in the village, except the work done by village carpenter, bamboo workers, wooden toy makers and Bidi making.

Five households engaged in carpentry mainly rendered customery service to the village community of making and mending agricultural implements and household use items like Diwan, Wooden Cots, Stools etc. which they make to order.

The Mahar Community principaly engaged themselves in the household industry of bamboo work as customery service. At present members of 15 households are engaged in this industry. During sowing season when there is no demand for bamboo articles they work in the fields as agricultural labourers. The raw material required by them is hollow bamboo which they purchase in the village or from the neighbouring villages. Besides rendering customary service to the village community, they also make materials for the market sale at Sawantwadi bazar.

A bill hook, stickle and knife are the only tools they required. The Government also gives loan under "NABARD" (National Agricultural Banking and Rural Development) scheme for purchase of raw material.

Two persons are engaged in making wooden toys in their spare time. They supply wooden toys at Sawantwadi market.

Only one household is engaged in Bidi making industry. The raw material required for Bidi making is "Tendul" leaves, tobacco and thread which are supplied by concerned firm. Their monthly out-put is about 20 kgs and they earn about Rs. 2000 per annum.

STATEMENT

Distribution of workers and Non-workers classified by Sex/

Caste/ Community	All ages					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahar	17	8	9	21	8	13
Bhandari	3	2	1	2	1	1
Dhangar	9	5	4	9	4	5
Maratha	186	100	86	234	103	131
Madval	6	3	3	4	1	3
Nhavi	1	1	-	5	3	2
Sutar	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vani	1	1	-	4	2	2
Muslim	4	4	-	5	1	4
Total	228	125	103	284	123	161

III.13

Caste/Community and broad Age-Group (survey 1987)

0-14						Caste/ Community
Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
1	-	1	13	7	6	Mahar
-	-	-	1	1	-	Bhandari
-	-	-	6	4	2	Dhangar
2	1	1	148	89	59	Maratha
1	-	1	3	1	2	Madval
-	-	-	2	1	1	Nhavi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
-	-	-	2	2	-	Vani
-	-	-	2	1	1	Muslim
4	1	3	177	106	71	Total

STATEMENT

Distribution of workers and Non-workers classified by Sex/

Caste/ Community	15-59					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mahar	12	6	6	7	1	6
Bhandari	3	2	1	1	-	1
Dhangar	8	4	4	2	-	2
Maratha	160	84	76	72	11	61
Madval	4	2	2	1	-	1
Nhavi	1	1	-	3	2	1
Sutar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vani	1	1	-	2	-	2
Muslim	3	3	-	3	-	3
Total	192	103	89	91	14	77

III.13 (*Contd.*)

Caste/Community and broad Age-Group (survey 1987)

60+						Caste/ Community
Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
4	2	2	1	-	1	Mahar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Bhandari
1	1	-	1	-	1	Dhangar
24	15	9	14	3	11	Maratha
1	1	-	-	-	-	Madval
-	-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
1	1	-	-	-	-	Sutar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Vani
1	1	-	-	-	-	Muslim
32	21	11	16	3	13	Total

Statement III.13 suggests that proportion of female workers to total workers amongst the two major communities is subsequently high in Mahar community as against the proportion of Maratha community. Among the 100 sampled households, there are 125 male and 103 female workers and 123 male and 161 female non-workers. Maratha Community has 100 male and 86 female workers and 103 male and 131 female non-workers. Out of 186 workers, 84 males and 76 females are in the age-group 15-59 and remaining 15 males and 9 females are in the age-group of 60+ years.

STATEMENT III.14

Comparison of workers and non-workers by sex and age-group between 1961 report and 1987 (survey)

Age group	Year	Workers		Non-workers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total*	1961	100.0 (280)	100.0 (335)	100.0 (290)	100.0 (277)
	1987	100.0 (125)	100.0 (103)	100.0 (123)	100.0 (161)
0-14	1961	3.6 (10)	2.1 (7)	93.1 (270)	82.6 (229)
	1987	0.8 (1)	2.9 (3)	86.2 (106)	44.1 (71)
15-59	1961	87.1 (244)	89.8 (301)	5.2 (15)	9.8 (27)
	1987	82.4 (103)	86.4 (89)	11.4 (14)	47.8 (77)
60+	1961	9.3 (26)	8.1 (27)	1.7 (5)	7.6 (21)
	1987	16.8 (21)	10.7 (11)	2.4 (3)	8.1 (13)

It is seen that proportion of male workers in the age-group 0-14 has decreased from 3.6 per cent in 1961 to 0.8 per cent in 1987, whereas female workers increased from 2.1 per cent in 1961 to 2.9 per cent in 1987 in the same age-group. There is decreased in the proportion of male and female workers in the age-group 15-59. Age-group 60+ years gives just the opposite picture.

As regards non-workers, age-group 0-14 shows substantial decrease in the proportion for both males and females during the period 1961 and 1987. While age-group 15-59 shows

substantial increase in the male and female proportion. The reason for these substantial increase is sizeable increase in number of full time student in the age-group 15-34 and increases in female non-workers as engaged in the household duties due to change of concepts of workers and non-workers subsequent to 1961 concept. Similarly, there is substantial increase in the non-workers as dependents. This has been clear in the Statement III.15 which gives comparison of proportion of non-workers between 1961 (report) and survey data of 1987 by sex and age-group.

Only two mother tongues have been noticed viz. 'Marathi' and 'Hindi'. Significant increase (28.8%) in 1961 to (58.2%) in 1987 indicate the progress of education in the village. Out of 121 male and 103 female workers whose mother tongue is Marathi, 28 male and 64 female workers are illiterate. 40 male and 17 female workers are educated upto primary. 39 male and 20 female workers upto middle. 10 male and 2 female workers upto matriculation or secondary, one male worker upto higher secondary pre-university and three graduate male workers, 4 male workers, whose mother tongue is 'Hindi' one studied upto primary and three upto middle only.

Out of 122 male and 157 female non-workers, whose mother tongue 'Marathi' 47 male and 73 female non-workers are illiterate. 43 male and 47 female non-workers are educated upto primary. 31 male and 28 female non-workers have studied upto middle. One male and 9 female non-workers are matriculate. Out of one male and four female non-workers whose mother tongue is 'Hindi' one male and one female are illiterate, one female educated upto primary and two females upto middle only, (Appendix table - 17).

More than 50 per cent of the workers in the village are cultivators. This is followed by agricultural labourers (employee of self employed agriculturist) and then by employee. There are 75 male and 63 female cultivators in the sample of 100 household. Out of them 64 males and 58 females, belong to maratha community and can be classified as self employed agriculturist. There are 29 males and 39 females working as agricultural labourers. Maratha cornmunity has highest number of agricultural labourers (19 males and 27 females). Out of 16 male employees, 14 belongs to Maratha Community and 2 Mahar community. Out of 3 male single workers, one each belong to Maratha, Sutar and Muslim Community. 2 males and 1 female of Maratha Community reported as family workers. (Appendix table - 18)

STATEMENT

Type of activity of non-workers by sex and

Age group	Year	Full time students		Persons engaged only in house-hold duties	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-14	1961	95.4 (84)	100.0 (58)	- -	15.4 (4)
	1987	91.2 (52)	82.9 (34)	-	5.7 (4)
15-34	1961	4.6 (4)	-	-	23.1 (6)
	1987	8.8 (5)	17.1 (7)	-	44.3 (31)
35-39	1961	-	-	-	42.3 (11)
	1987	-	-	-	41.4 (29)
60 and above	1961	-	-	-	19.2 (5)
	1987	-	-	-	8.6 (6)
Total	1961	100.0 (88)	100.0 (58)	-	100.0 (26)
	1987	100.0 (57)	100.0 (41)	-	100.0 (70)

III.15

age-group in 1961 and 1987 survey

Dependent infants children not attending school and permanently disabled		Retired		Beggar		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Year	Age group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
93.0 (186)	87.4 (167)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	0-14
68.8 (42)	57.2 (28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987	
2.0 (4)	2.1 (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	15-34
27.9 (17)	26.5 (13)	-	-	-	-	100.0 (4)	100.0 (1)	1987	
2.5 (5)	2.1 (4)	-	-	100.0 (1)	-	-	-	1961	35-39
- -	6.1 (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987	
2.5 (5)	8.4 (16)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	-	-	-	-	1961	60 and above
3.3 (2)	10.2 (5)	100.0 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	1987	
100.0 (200)	100.0 (191)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (1)	-	-	-	1961	Total
100.0 (61)	100.0 (49)	100.0 (1)	-	-	-	100.0 (4)	100.0 (1)	1987	

STATEMENT

Employment status of

Place of work	Distance of place of work	Total workers			Cultivator (self employed agriculturist)			Agricultural labourers (employee of self employed agriculturist		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Inside the village										
	Less than 1 km	93	48	45	44	24	20	41	17	24
	1-2	114	59	55	85	45	40	27	12	15
B. Outside the village										
Rural area	3-4	6	4	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
	4-5	7	6	1	4	3	1	-	-	-
Urban area	9+	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		228	125	103	138	75	63	68	29	39

III.16

workers and place of work

Employment Status													Distance of place of work	Place of work
Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family workers					
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		2	1
														A. Inside the village
-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	2	1	1		Less than 1 km	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		1-2	
														B. Outside the village
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3-4	Rural
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4-5	area
-	-	-	6	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-		9+	Urban area
-	-	-	16	16	-	3	3	-	3	2	1			Total

Statement III.16 reveals that about 9 per cent of workers are working out side the village and little more than half of them work in urban places which are more than 9 kms. away from the village. 6 male and 3 female cultivators, 4 male employees have place of work outside the Kunkeri village at a distance of 3 to 5 kms. 6 employees and 2 male single workers work in Sawantwadi. Remaining workers are working in Kunkeri, village itself.

Fifty per cent of the village workers have place of work within a distance of 1-2 kms. Out of 228 workers, 115 workers is at a distance of 1-2 kms. These include 85 cultivators, 29 agricultural labourers and 1 hotel owner. Place of work of 92 workers is at a distance of less than 1 km. These includes 44 cultivators, 39 agricultural labourers, 2 Bidimakers, 1 carpenter, 3 teachers, 1 kotwal and 2 serviceman. 9 workers have their place of work at a distance of 3-5 kms. 7 of them are cultivators and one each forester and secretary. 12 workers have to go for work within a distance of 6-10 kms. They include, 2 cultivators one each Ricksha driver, Bank clerk, Mukadam, Surveyer, Conductor, Choukidar, Serviceman, Retail trader and 2 Welders, We noticed that nobody travells beyond 10 kms for the daily work. (Appendix table - 19)

Most of the village workers go on foot to their work place. Few workers use S.T. Bus or Auto-Ricksha. Out of 228 workers in the sample of 100 households 141 workers walk down the distance to reach the place of their work and it take 30 minutes or less. These include 74 cultivators 59 agricultural labourers, 2 Bidimakers, 3 servicemen and one each hotel owner, carpenter and Kotwal. The mode of transport of 14 workers is S.T. Bus and time taken by 12 workers to reach the place of work is 30 minutes or less. They include 2 each cultivators and Weldes, 3 teachers, and one each Bank Clerk, Mukadam, Surveyer, Conductor, and Choukidar. (Appendix table - 20)

STATEMENT III.17

Secondary activity of workers classified by main occupation, age and sex

Main Occupation	Total No. of workers	Description of secondary activity	Total, Males, Females	Total	5-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivators	138	Collection of fire wood	T	14	2	2	4	3	2	1
			M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
			F	13	1	2	4	3	2	1
Kotwal	1	Basket weaving	T	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
			M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	139	Total	T	15	2	3	4	3	2	1
			M	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
			F	13	1	2	4	3	2	1

It can be seen from the statement III. 17 that secondary activity is not very common in the village. Out of 139 main workers, only 15 workers have secondary activities. Secondary activity of 14 cultivators (1 M - 13 F) is collection of firewood one male has main occupation Kotwal and basket making as his secondary activity.

Statement III. 18 reveals that though there are nine communities in the village only two community people viz. Maratha and Mahar are trying to get the employment outside the village. In all there are 6 persons from 6 families are trying for the job who are dependents 5 belongs to Maratha community and one from Mahar community. Only one female from Maratha Community in the age-group 15-19 is seeking employment. The percentage of unemployment is very negligible both in males as well as females. Out of 219 Males only 5 are unemployed, seeking employment and out of 239 females only one female is seeking job. Though we notice that the unemployment is negligible, due to the predominance of agricultural activity in the village which engaged 60 per cent of the village population. Though appearently two third population of the village is engaged on agricultural activity some of them might not be gainfully employed and we feel that there might be some disguised unemployment in the village. These people can be shifted on the other manufacturing household industries.

Out of 9 communities in the village, non-workers from only two communities are seeking employment out of 100 sample households, 6 households have unemployed persons who are seeking employment, 5 belonging to Maratha and 1 to Mahar community. All the six persons (5 male and 1 female) who are seeking employment are in the age-group 15-34. All are dependent.

It is reported that three males who are studied upto middle are seeking a job of a peon. Two males have studied upto matriculation, would like to seek clerical job. Only one female from maratha community studied upto higher secondary/intermediate would like to do clerical job.

STATEMENT III. 18

Number of households belonging to Caste/Community having unemployed persons seeking employment by age-group and sex

Caste/ Community	Total households	Total Population			No. of households with at least one unemployed person
		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maratha	83	420	203	217	5
Mahar	8	38	16	22	1
Total	91	458	219	239	6

Caste/ Community	Person seeking employment by age-group								
	15-19			20-34			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maratha	3	2	1	2	2	-	5	4	1
Mahar	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Total	3	2	1	3	3		6	5	1

STATEMENT III.19

Distribution of households classified by employment Depth

Number of workers in the household	Number of households by size and having No. of workers noted in Col 1			
	All households	1-3	4-6	7 and above
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	1	1	-	-
1	29	16	12	1
2	37	14	17	6
3	20	3	12	5
4	8	-	-	8
5	1	-	1	-
6	2	-	-	2
7	1	-	-	1
8+	1	-	-	1
Total	100	34	42	24

Note: Employment depth indicates number of workers in the household.

STATEMENT III.20

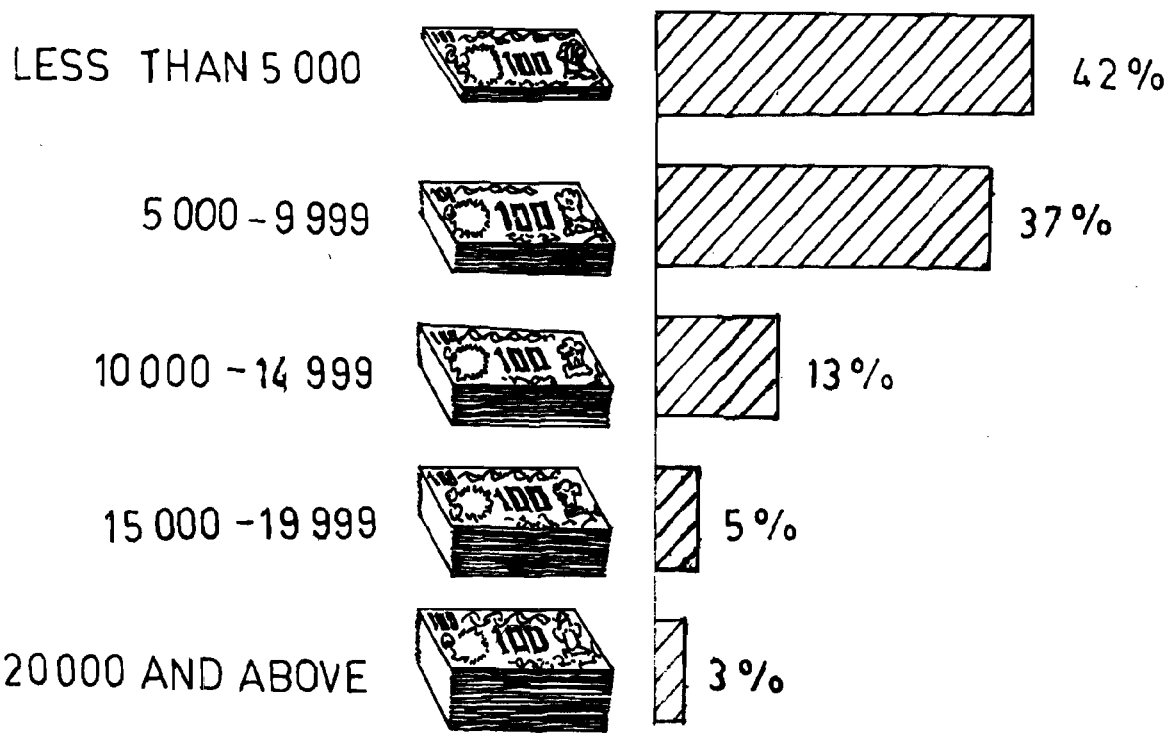
Distribution of Households, classified by Unemployment Depth

Number of unemployed including who are seeking work	All households	Number of Households by size and having no. of non-workers in col. 1		
		1-3	4-6	7 and above
1	2	3	4	5
NIL	19	19	-	-
1	13	9	4	-
2	16	5	11	-
3	16	2	12	2
4	16	-	12	4
5	9	-	2	7
6	5	-	-	5
7	2	-	-	2
8	2	-	-	2
9	1	-	-	1
10+	1	-	-	1
Total	100	34	42	24

KUNKERI VILLAGE

PERCENTAGE HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY ANNUAL INCOME

(Based on 100 households)



15. Employment and un-employment depth

Out of 100 selected households 57 households having 2-3 workers. As family size increases number of workers also proportionately increases. Out of 57 households 17 comes in the household size of 1-3 persons and 29 households are of 4-6 persons. If we referred the statement III. 20. Similar is the case with non-workers.

16. Income and expenditure

On the basis of 1961 village study report it is seen that an average monthly income per household was Rs. 113 and average expenditure per household was Rs. 116. It means that expenditure exceeded the corresponding income by Rs. 3 per month. The situation seems to have change in 1987. Now the average monthly income per household is Rs. 613 and the average expenditure Rs. 595/-.

STATEMENT III.21

Distribution of household by income group and average income per household, 1987

Yearly income group (in Rs.)	No. of households	Average yearly income per household (in Rs.)
1	2	3
Less than 5,000	42	3192
5,000 - 9999	37	6599
10,000 - 14,999	13	11930
15,000 - 19,999	5	16500
20,000 +	3	39450
Total	100	7358

It is seen from the statement that majority of the households, are in the income group of less than Rs. 5000 and Rs. 5000 - 9999. Only 3 per cent villagers appear to be really rich having average income of Rs. 39,450. On the other side 42 households, out of 100 have annual income less than Rs. 5000 who can be called poor people. Rest 55 per cent can be said belonging to middle class. The average income per household comes to Rs. 7,358 per annum.

Item-wise proportions of expenditure are shown in statement III.22.

Statement III. 22 shows that major portion of the income in the first three groups is spent on food and very little on other items like fuel, education etc. Only those in the higher income group spent more on other items.

In general, it can be said that about 21 per cent of the households in the village live well. They produce enough to feed themselves well and by other necessities by selling the additional agricultural produce. About 37 per cent somehow manage to meet both ends and 42 per cent live almost below poverty line and have to struggle very hard just to earn two meals a day.

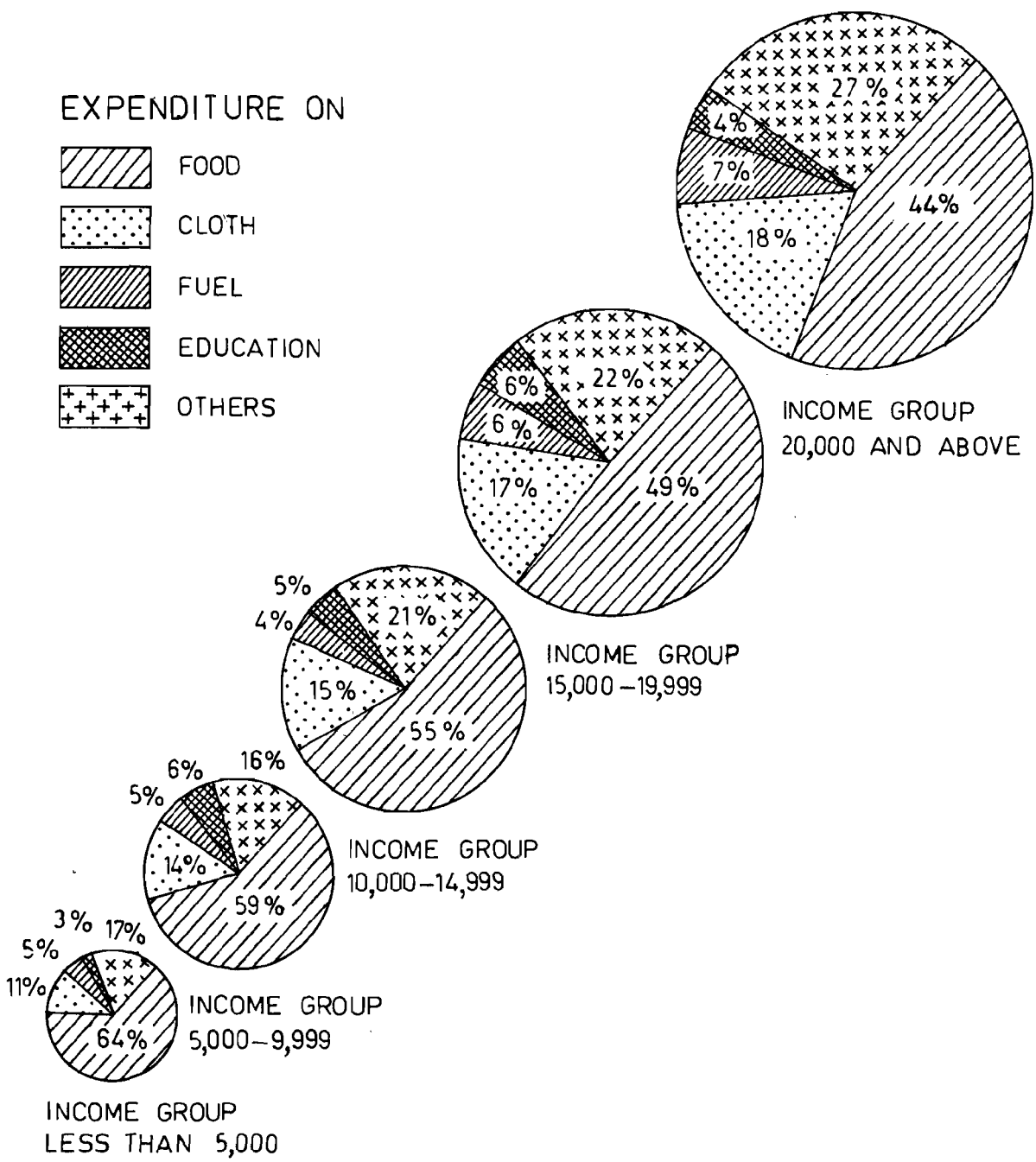
17. Indebtedness of the villagers

According to 1961 report, of the 20 households from the village selected for assessing indebtedness, 12 are indebted to the extent of Rs. 1980 collectively out of them 2 households have taken loan for 2 different purposes. Out of total debt of Rs. 1980/- Rs. 1050/- were taken for sickness by 5 households, 760/- for household cultivation by 8 households and Rs. 170/- for marriage purpose by one household. There was no co-operative society functioning in the village at the date of 1961 survey and the village was attached to the co-operative societies in the adjoining village Kolgaon In 1986-87 The Kunkeri Ambegaon, Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Society Ltd. has given loan to villagers as short

KUNKERI VILLAGE

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE FOR DIFFERENT INCOME GROUPS

(Based on 100 households)



STATEMENT III.22

Expenditure (percentage) on different items by income group

Income group	Food	Clothes	Fuel	Education	Others
Less than 5,000	64	11	5	3	17
5,000-9999	59	14	5	6	16
10,000-14,999	55	15	4	5	21
15,000-19,999	49	17	6	6	22
20,000+	44	18	7	4	27

term loan for cultivation Rs. 80,012/- mid term loan for purchase bullock Rs. 4000/- and for electric pump Rs. 9,500/-

18. Role of bank and money lender

There is no money lender in the village. According to 1961 survey report the needy villagers generally get loans from Ratnagiri district Central Co-operative bank through the co-operative societies concern and societies advances loans to their members. At present due to co-operative movement and government economic policies loans are given to the villagers through different agencies like, nationalised banks, development banks and co-operatives societies etc. According to present survey report 29 villagers got loans from banks at Sawantwadi and Kudal viz. Union Bank, Bank of India, Land development Bank, Ratnagiri District Central Co-operative Bank and Kunkeri Co-operative Society. The loan is sanctioned for agricultural purposes and development of land and purchase of livestock etc.

STATEMENT

Number of households in-debt classified by occupation

Occupation of head of household	Total No. of indebted household	Number of households in debted in the income group			
		Up to 1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator	14	-	2	5	7
Agricultural Lab.	7	-	1	5	1
Kotwal	1	-	-	1	-
Teacher	1	-	-	-	1
Chowkidar	1	-	-	-	1
Hotel Business	1	-	-	-	1
Trade & Commerce	1	-	-	-	1
Dependent	1	-	-	-	1
Household duty	2	-	-	1	1
Total	29	-	3	12	14

III.23

of head of household, purpose and income group

Number of household indebted for						Total No. of indebted household	Occupation of head of household
Purchase of bullock cart	Purchase of goat	Development of agricultural land	Purchase of Riksha	Marriage purpose	Domestic purpose		
7	8	9	10	11	12	2	1
1	1	10	-	1	1	14	Cultivator
-	4	2	-	-	1	7	Agricultural Lab.
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Kotwal
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Teacher
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Chowkidar
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Hotel Business
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Trade & Commerce
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	Dependent
-	-	1	-	-	1	2	Household duty
1	5	17	1	2	3	29	Total

STATEMENT

Households in-debt classified by

Source	Number of households taken loan (in Rs.)			Number of households who have taken loan at the interest of	
	101-200	201-500	501 & above	10 per cent	12 per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Bank	-	-	2	-	2
Ratnagiri district co-operative Bank	-	-	1	-	1
Co-operative Society, Kunkeri	2	9	11	-	22
Shindhudurg Dist. Co-op. Bank	-	-	2	-	2
Bank of India	-	-	1	-	1
Land development Bank	-	-	1	1	-
Total	2	9	18	1	28

III.24

source, terms and conditions

No. of households who have taken loan on terms and condition			No. of households who have taken loan on				Source
Amount to be refunded in 20 equal instalments	Amount to be refunded in 24 equal instalments	Amount to be refunded in 10 equal instalments	Two Security of bank share holders	Land Mortgage	House Mortgage	Auto-riksha Mortgage	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
2	-	-	2	-	-	-	Union Bank
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Ratnagiri district Co-operative Bank
6	3	13	-	20	2	-	Co-operative Society Kunkeri
1	1	-	2	-	-	-	Shindhudurg Dist. Co-op. Bank
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Bank of India
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Land development Bank
9	7	13	4	21	3	1	Total

Statement III.23 reveals that out of 100 selected sample households only 29 households have obtained loan for different purposes 14 cultivators obtained loan for development of agriculture land mainly. Out of 7 agricultural labourers families 4 have obtained loan for purchase of goat. Non-cultivating households having main occupation as Kotwal, Choukidar, Hotel business and household duty have obtained loan for development land which seems to be their secondary occupation. A teacher from the village have obtained loan for marriage purpose.

Statement III.24 relates to the households indebted classified by sources, terms and conditions. 2 households have taken loan of above Rs. 501/- from the Union Bank at the interest of Rs. 12/- per cent per annum. They have to repay loan in 20 equal instalments with security of two bank shareholders. One household has taken loan of Rs. 500/- and above from the Ratnagiri District Co-operative bank at the interest of Rs. 12/- per cent per annum. Which has to be repaid in 24 equal instalments and a house is mortgaged as a security. 22 households have taken loan from the Kunkeri co-operative society. Out of 22 households, 2 households have taken loan; Rs. 101-200, 9 households have taken loan of Rs. 201 - 500 and 11 households have taken loan of Rs. 501 and above at the interest of 12 per cent per annum. 20 households mortgaged land and 2 households mortgaged house. Two households have taken loan of Rs. 501/- and above from the Sindhudurg district Co-operative bank. One household has to repay loan in 20 equal instalments and other one has to repay in 24 equal instalments. One household has taken loan of Rs. 501/- and above from the Bank of India at the interest of Rs. 12/- per cent, keeping autoriksha as a mortgaged. He has to repay loan in 24 equal instalments. One household taken loan of Rs. 501/- and above from the land development Bank at the interest of Rs. 10/- per cent per annum, by keeping land as mortgaged.

It is reported at the time of survey that indebted household no one face the problem for obtaining loan. Out of 29 households, 24 households have obtained loan for the productive purposes such as purchase of cattle, bullock cart, autoricksha and land development.

Statement III.25 shows that out of 29 indebted households, 5 households have paid the entire amount and 13 households have paid the amount partially. The others have not paid back any amount.

STATEMENT III.25

Households who paid back outstanding loan during the year, 1986

Period of debt incurred	No. of households incurred debt	Households who are in debt (in Rs.)			Households who Paid back loan (in Rs.)				
		101-200	201-500	501 and above	101-200	201-500		501 and above	
					Wholly	Wholly	Partially	Wholly	Partially
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Within 6 Months	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2
6 Months - 1 year	10	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1
1 - 2 years	13	2	4	7	1	3	1	-	7
2 - 5 years	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
5 years and above	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	29	2	9	18	1	3	1	1	12

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Housetype

Three important basic needs of mankinds are food, clothes, and shelters (i.e. house). A person can not live with peace of mind without house, comfortable house is one of the basic necessities for peaceful life. Houses are built with different types of materials of wall, roof, and floor, depending on the resources available to the individuals.

House and households

There are 375 houses in the village. Their distribution, by uses to which they are put to is given in statement IV.1.

STATEMENT IV.1

Different uses of census houses (as per 1981 houselist)

Use of house	Number
1	2
Residence	251
Shop-cum-residence	9
Shops	15
Vacant	16
Temple	14
Cattle shed	65
School	3
Gram panchayat office	1
Talathi office	1
Total	375

There are 260 households staying in the different hamlets.

The structure of houses and materials used for the houses are the same as in 1961 survey report and even found the same in 1987 survey data. Very few houses are moderately built in the village. Information as to the material used for the selected 100 households was collected and is given in statement IV.2.

As said earlier that there is no significant change in material used for houses can be analised with the help of statement IV.2. It is seen that mud floor is common amongst them except 8 households who used cement and tiles for flooring. As regards wall material, out of 100 selected households 52 households used unburnt mudbricks and 46 households used bricks and mud. About three fourth households are using country tiles for roof of their house and remaining households are using manglore tiles except 3 households.

In short, similar type of houses are found in the village, perhaps due to heavy rainfall. Similarly, people of this village do not want to invest more money for construction of houses. Since, this type of house serve their purpose with their minimum needs and economical in cost of construction. They seems to be traditional in this matter but few changes are noticed which may be due to sound economical conditions and moderate views. Some people of the Kunkeri village have been residing at Bombay for employment and they have seen the modern houses in Bombay few of them have built the houses at their native place (Kunkeri). Moderate house in the sense multifloor building designed front portion having open gallery



A house of rich Maratha community



Poor man's hut

STATEMENT IV.2

Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall and roof classified by caste/community of head of the household

Name of Caste/ community	Predominant material of floor			Predominant material of wall				Predominant material of roof		
	Mud	Cement	Tiles	Unburnt Mud Bricks	Brick & Mud	Brick & Cement	Bamboo Kud	Country tiles	Manglore tiles	Straw & grass
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mahar	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	2	-
Maratha	75	5	3	38	43	1	1	61	20	2
Bhandari	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Madval	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
Sutar	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dhangar	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vani	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nhavi	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Muslim	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total	92	5	3	52	46	1	1	71	26	3

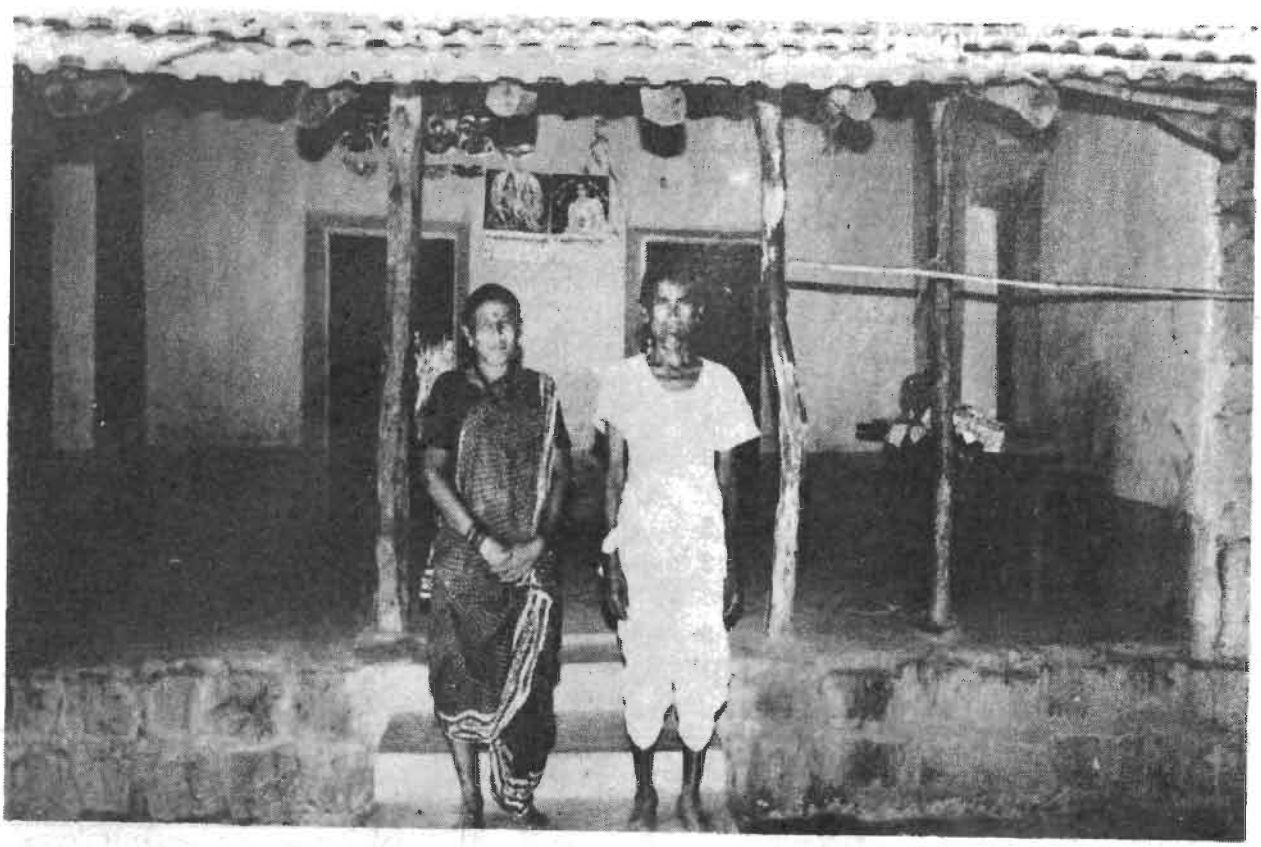
STATEMENT IV.3

Type of houses of aelected households classified by caste/community of the head of household

Caste/ Community of head of the household	Number of households	Number of households having	
		Separate house with compound	Separate house without compound
1	2	3	4
Mahar	8	2	6
Maratha	83	56	27
Madval	2	2	-
Dhangar	2	2	-
Bhandari	1	1	-
Sutar	1	1	-
Vani	1	1	-
Nhavi	1	1	-
Muslim	1	1	-
Total	100	67	33



A *tulsi* plant (तुळशीवृंदावन)



A Mahar couple in front of their house

closed with grills and walls of the buildings are of cement plasters.

Statement IV.3 shows that more than three fifth houses in the village appear to have compounds with open space. Out of 83 households of Maratha community 56 households have houses surrounded by a compound while the remaining 27 do not have this facility. There are 8 households of Mahar caste 2 have houses with compound and 6 without compound.

STATEMENT IV.4

Households classified by duration of stay of head of household in present residence and per capita floor space

Duration of stay of head of the household in the present residence	No. of household (Hhd.) No. of members (Mem.)	Per capita floor space			
		6-9 sq. metres	10-15 sq. metres	16+ sq. metres	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 1 year	Hhd.	-	1	2	3
	Mem.	-	5	13	18
1-4 years	Hhd.	-	2	3	5
	Mem.	-	7	17	24
5-9 years	Hhd.	1	2	6	9
	Mem.	5	9	27	41
10-19 years	Hhd.	3	3	10	16
	Mem.	13	13	43	69
20+ years	Hhd.	5	11	51	67
	Mem.	31	40	289	360
Total	Hhd.	9	19	72	100
	Mem.	49	74	389	512

Note: less than 5 sq. metres is Nil.

Statement IV.4 shows that about 83 per cent of the head of the households are staying in the present residence for more than 10 years and out of which 67 per cent are staying for more than 20 years. Only 8 per cent head of the households are staying in the present resi-dence for less than 5 years. About 91 per cent households are having houses where per capita floor space is more than 10 sq. metres. 9 per cent are living in small houses where the per capita floor space is 6 to 9 sq. metres.

Normally houses in this village have 2-4 rooms including kitchen. Structurally, the houses in the village are not bad, although light and ventilation in the kitchen and drawing room are insufficient.



A Maratha woman in the kitchen

STATEMENT

Availability of amenities in the houses classified

Caste/ Community	Amenities and					
	Kitchen		Bathroom		Lavatory	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahar	NH	-	NH	6	NH	8
	H	8	H	2	H	-
	S	-	S	-	S	-
Bhandari	NH	-	NH	-	NH	1
	H	1	H	1	H	-
	S	-	S	-	S	-
Dhangar	NH	-	NH	-	NH	2
	H	2	H	2	H	-
	S	-	S	-	S	-
Maratha	NH	4	NH	69	NH	81
	H	78	H	14	H	2
	S	1	S	-	S	-
Madval	NH	-	NH	2	NH	2
	H	2	H	-	H	-
	S	-	S	-	S	-
Nhavi	NH	-	NH	1	NH	1
	H	1	H	-	H	-
	S	-	S	-	S	-
Sutar	NH	1	NH	1	NH	1
	H	-	H	-	H	-
	S	-	S	-	S	-
Vani	NH	-	NH	1	NH	1
	H	1	H	-	H	-
	S	-	S	-	S	-
Muslim	NH	-	NH	-	NH	1
	H	1	H	1	H	-
	S	-	S	-	S	-
Total	NH	5	NH	80	NH	98
	H	94	H	20	H	2
	S	1	S	-	S	-

Note: NH- For Not having amenity
H - For having amenity separately
S - For sharing amenity with other households.

IV.5

by caste/community of head of household

availability

Source of Drinking water		Water for Washing		Electric current		Caste/ Community
Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
NH	-	NH	-	NH	1	Mahar
H	-	H	-	H	7	
S	8	S	8	S	-	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	-	Bhandari
H	-	H	-	H	1	
S	1	S	1	S	-	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	2	Dhangar
H	-	H	-	H	-	
S	2	S	2	S	-	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	18	Maratha
H	2	H	2	H	59	
S	81	S	81	S	6	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	1	Madval
H	-	H	-	H	1	
S	2	S	2	S	-	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	1	Nhavi
H	-	H	-	H	-	
S	1	S	1	S	-	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	1	Sutar
H	-	H	-	H	-	
S	1	S	1	S	-	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	-	Vani
H	-	H	-	H	1	
S	1	S	1	S	-	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	1	Muslim
H	-	H	-	H	-	
S	1	S	1	S	-	
NH	-	NH	-	NH	25	Total
H	2	H	2	H	69	
S	98	S	98	S	6	

It can be seen from Statement IV.5 that bathroom and lavatory appears to be not available to most of the villagers, except very few households enjoying this facility i.e. out of 100 selected households 20 households having their separate bathrooms and only two house-holds have separate prevy facility. 94 households having separate kitchen. Though the water for drinking and washing is available to all the villagers, except two households who are residing near the dam and having separate tap connection. All other households have to fetch the drinking water from common wells and wash the clothes at common sources. They have to struggle for drinking water in summer season, particularly in the month of April and May. Electricity is being used by about three-fourth of the villagers. As for supply of drinking water, almost every household has to depend on wells. Electricity is not available in 25 households, where as 69 households have their own separate electric connections and remaining 6 households receive energy supply from neighbouring households. Amenities available to the households are not much significant except the electrical supply while compared to 1961 position. Few changes are observed just like having their own kitchen, to some extent bathroom facility.

STATEMENT IV.6

Households classified by types of male dress by Caste/community of head of the household and State to which head of household belongs

Caste/ community of head of household	Number of households where adult male normally use					Number of households where minor males normally use	
	Dress-1 Half pant & Shirt	Dress-2 Half pant & Baniyan	Dress-3 Panchya Lungi & Baniyan	Dress-4 Dhoti Baniyan Dhoti & Shirt	Dress-5 Paijama & Shirt	Dress-1 Half Pant & half shirt	Dress-2 Half Pant & Baniyan
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahar	-	3	3	-	-	-	6
Maratha	18	26	2	22	4	42	9
Bhandari	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dhangar	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Vani	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nhavi	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Madval	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Sutar	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Muslim	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	18	32	5	27	5	46	16

Notes: All households belongs to Maharashtra State
13 households do not have any adult male members
38 households do not have any minor male members

2. Dress

Statement IV.6 shows households classified by mode of male dress. All the heads of the households of the village appear to belong to Maharashtra state. The village is fairly cooled at night, but during the day time, especially in the noon, the climate is pretty hot due to reflection of heat from the close by hill ranges. As such villagers wear minimum required clothes. About three fourth adult male, normally wear half pant and shirt and half-pant and baniyan. Old aged persons of Maratha community normally wears Dhoti, shirts and Baniyan. More over dhoti and shirt is common dress of old aged persons among all Caste/Community of this village. Lungi and baniyan appears to be used by the few persons of Maratha and Mahar community only. Paijama and shirt is a rare occasion. There are five out of 100 selected households where adult male members normally wear Paijama and shirt. Out of them 4 are from Maratha community and one household from Muslim. Adult male members amongst 83 households of Maratha community 18 households wear half pant and shirt, 26 wears half pant and Baniyan and 22 households normally wear Dhoti, baniyan and shirt.

As regards minor males, most of the children of the village normally wear half pant and half shirt. Few children even wear half pant and baniyan.

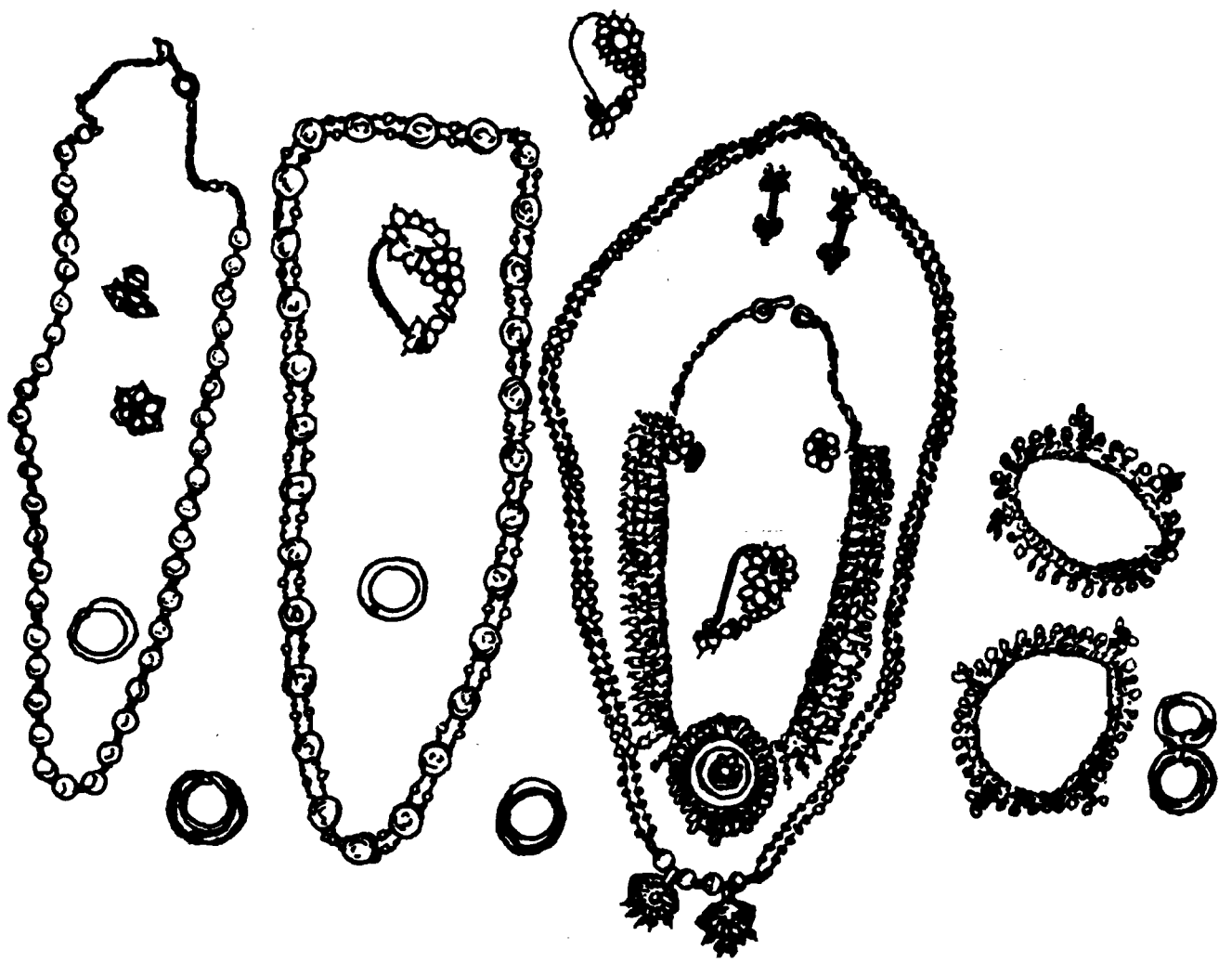
STATEMENT IV.7

Households classified by types of female dress by Caste/Community of head of the household and state to which head of household belongs

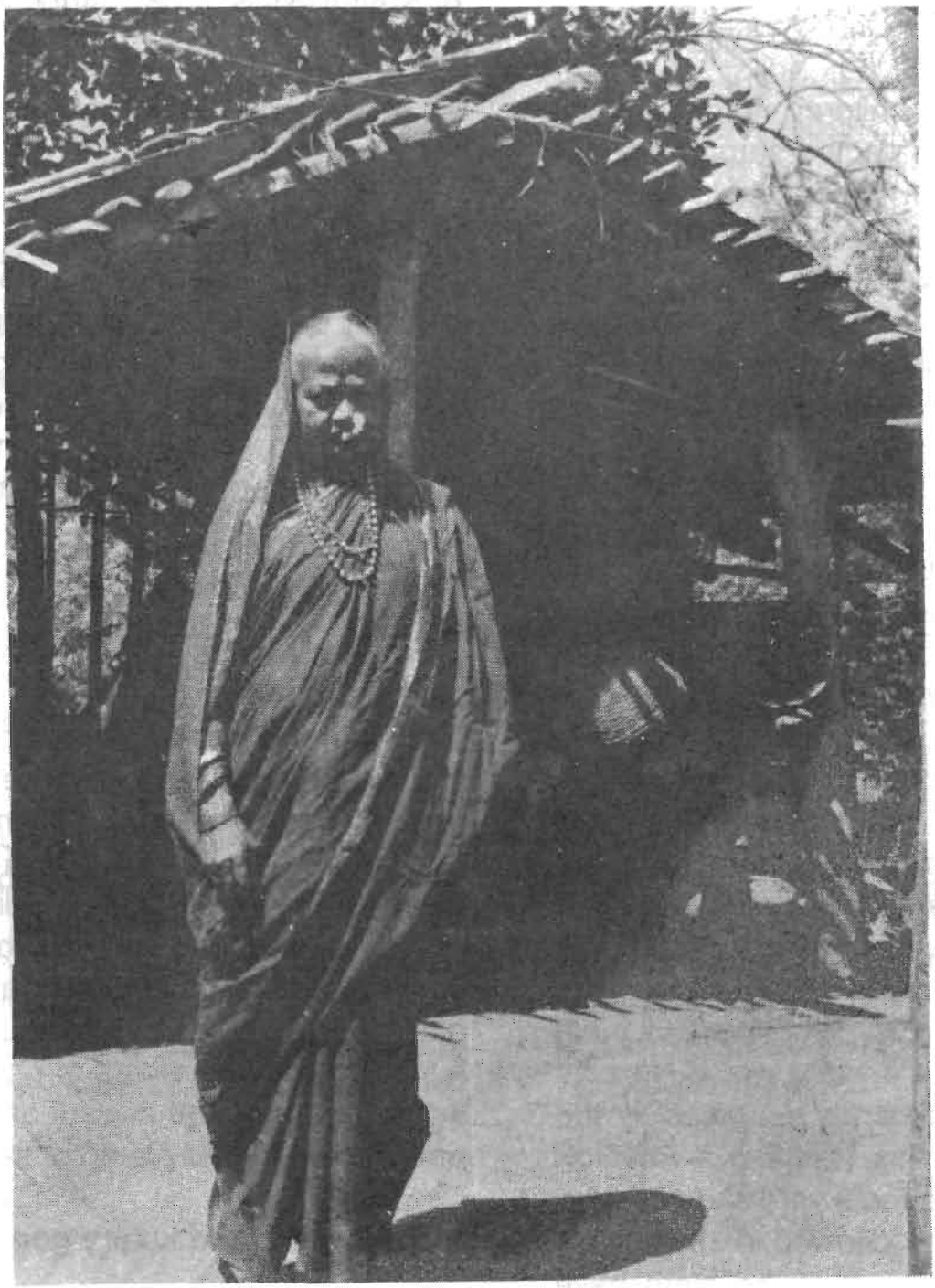
Caste/Community of head of household	Number of households where adult females normally use		Number of households where minor females normally use			
	Dress-1 9 yards saree & blouse	Dress-2 6 yards saree & blouse	Dress-1 Frocks	Dress-2 Parkar (Peticoat) & blouse	Dress-3 Shirt, blouse	Dress-4 Salwar Kurta
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahar	8	-	5	1	-	-
Maratha	69	13	36	3	11	-
Bhandari	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	2	-	1	-	-	-
Vani	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nhavi	1	-	1	-	-	-
Madval	2	-	1	-	-	-
Sutar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	83	15	45	4	11	1

Notes:

1. All households belong to Maharashtra State
2. 2 households do not have any adult female members
3. 39 households do not have any minor female members



Ornaments worn by Maratha women



Ornaments used by Maratha woman

It is seen from the statement IV.7 that almost all adult female members normally wear saree and blouse. 9 yard saree is most common and very few of them wear 6 yard sarees. Young, educated women are preferring 6 yard sarees these days. Out of the 98 selected sample households where adult females are there, 83 households are such where adult females normally wear 9 yard saree and blouse.

Most of the female children normally wear frocks. Out of the 61selected sample households, minor females of 45 household normally wear frocks, 11 use skirt and blouse, one from Mahar Caste and three from Maratha community use petticoats (parkar) and blouse. Only one minor female of muslim community normally wear salwar-kurta.

As compared to 1961 it appears that adult male irrespective of their caste and religion, while moving in the village or going to the field wear half pant and readymade baniyan and half pant shirt instead of dhoti, shirt, locally called Pancha, round their waist, previously they were used short Jacket (locally called Kopari) and coarse blanket (kambli) on their shoulders. Now they preferred readymade baniyan in place of 'Kopari' and totally discarded the 'Kambli'. Now-a-days they are using handkarchiefs and big size '*rumals*' (skarf) around the neck for cleaning face or mouth and for the protection from sunrays. Half pant is most common amongst all castes, which may be more convenient and hence accepted by the all communities of this villagers. Position regarding style of wearing 9 yard saree is even now the same as was followed in 1961. only the material and designs of the cloth have changed. On ceremonial occasions women generally wear a costly saree and blouse, of superior quality cloths. Now-a-days on ceremonial occasions adult males wear terycoat full pants and shirts, as well as suitpant busn-shirts or shirts of terycoat. Old men generally wear white Dhoti, terycoat shirt, coat and cap. All adults females and children wear the same dress as they do on ordinary days, but it is new, costly and of superior quality.(i.e. terycoat or polyster).

All clothes of daily wear both for males and females are normally stitched by the tailors in the village. Few young well-to-do Marathas, Madval, Vani and Muslims some times get their pants and shirts stitched by the tailors at Sawantwadi. Male and female children below ten years wear readymade garments bought from Sawantwadi.

The type of clothes worn by the people depend mostly on their economic conditions and not on their Caste or community. The tendency of the old people in Kunkeri is to spend minimum amount on their own clothes rather than for their school going Children and another articles of physical comfort.

3. Ornaments

The earlier study report gives the details of ornaments worn by women in the village. Though these traditional ornaments peculiers to the area are used by women only on wedding and such other occasions. All married women wear a minimum two or three ornaments like 'Mangalsutra', 'Kudi' (an ornament for ears) and golden ear-rings of various designs. 'Pattis' (thick and flat bangles) and glass bangles. The women from well-to-do families wear ornaments of gold. Most of the women from Maratha, Vani and Muslim communities wear gold plated or silver ornaments.

4. Household and luxury goods

Statement IV.8 reveals that about 51 per cent households in the village do not have any luxury or costly goods. These poor families mainly belong to Mahar Madval, Sutar, Vani and Nhavi communities. More than two fifth households in the village appear to have wrist watches. Earlier there were no radio set in the village, but as per recent survey data 22 per

cent households Possessing radio and transistors for their entertainment. Bicycles are not so common in the village but 9 per cent households purchased bicycles for their own use. Wall clocks and table clocks are appeared in the use of Maratha community households only, 7 households reported sewing-machine in their house, out of them one each from Mahar and Muslim and remaining of Maratha community. 3 petromax, 2 taperecorder and 1 scooter found in the Maratha community households. It seems that Maratha community is economically sound for purchasing the luxury goods than others. As recorded in 1961 survey report that 2 Bicycles and 4 petromax are in the village consisting of 254 households where as out of 100 selected households, 9 households reported bicycles and 3 households petromax. As compared to 1961 position, it is observed that the tendency to purchase luxury and costly goods has increased. Now a days people do not consider purchasing of wrist-watch, table clock, radio or transistor etc. as luxury goods but these are the essential articles in daily life.

Statement IV.9 shows that total 65 households out of 100 selected, possess chairs. 45 households have tables. 37 households possess cots. Only two households have newar cot. Out of 8 households of Mahar, 6 have furniture in their houses, one each of Bhandari, Nhavi and Sutar do not have any furniture. In respect of Maratha community out of 83 households 14 households do not have any furniture. Earlier we had seen 51 households without any luxury or costly goods. Now we have 19 households out of 100 selected where any type of furniture is not available. Furniture is mainly available in the households whose head of the households are staying in the present residence for more than 5 years. The most common furniture available in the houses is chair, table, cot, and bench. In 1961 report chophala (a wooden cot) is a common furniture kept in the front Verandah or room for receiving guest is rarely seen in the households of this village. Now-a-days people preferred chairs, bench or cot for receiving the guest.

Few rich people also have diwans and wooden cupboards. Total 65 households out of 100 selected, possess chairs, amongst them 60 households of Maratha and remaining of other community. 45 households have tables out of them 40 households of Maratha and one each of Vani and Muslim and 3 households of Mahar community. 37 households possess cots, 35 consisting of Maratha and one each of Dhangar and Mahar community.

Out of 83 households of Maratha community, 14 households do not have any type of furniture and in Mahar community 2 out of 8 households do not have any type of furniture. Availability of furniture in the households has increased since 1961.

STATEMENT

Household classified by possession of Luxury and costly

Caste/ community	Total Number of households	No. of house-holds having no luxury and costly goods	Number of		
			Wrist-watch	Table clock	Radio (Main) Transistor Radio
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahar	8	6	2	-	-
Maratha	83	39	36	7	21
Madval	2	2	-	-	-
Sutar	1	1	-	-	-
Dhangar	2	1	1	-	-
Vani	1	1	-	-	-
Nhavi	1	1	-	-	-
Bhandari	1	-	1	1	1
Muslim	1	-	1	-	-
Total	100	51	41	8	22

IV.8

goods by caste/community of head of household

households possessing						
Others						Caste/ Community
Cycle	Sewing machine	Wall clock	Petromax	Tape recorder	Scooter	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	Mahar
6	5	5	3	2	1	Maratha
-	-	-	-	-	-	Madval
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Dhangar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Vani
-	-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
1	-	-	-	-	-	Bhandari
1	1	-	-	-	-	Muslim
9	7	5	3	2	1	Total

STATEMENT

Existance of furniture classified by religion and Caste/community and

Religion and Caste/ community	Duration of present residence	Total No. of house-holds	No. of households having no furniture	No. of households			
				Chair	Table	Divan	Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Mahar	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	3	-	-	1	-	-
	5+	5	2	3	2	-	1
Bhandari	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5+	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5+	2	-	1	-	-	1
Maratha	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	9	-	9	8	-	2
	5+	74	14	51	32	5	33
Madval	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5+	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nhavi	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5+	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sutar	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5+	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vani	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5+	1	-	-	1	-	-
Muslim							
Muslim	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5+	1	-	1	1	-	-
Total	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4	12	-	9	9	-	2
	5+	88	19	56	36	5	35

IV. 9

duration of present residence of head of household

having	Other Furniture						
	Newar Khatia	Bench	Wooden stool	Teapoy	Wooden cup-board	Wooden rack	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
							Hindu
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mahar
	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	-	3	3	1	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bhandari
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dhangar
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	2	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maratha
	-	4	-	-	-	-	
	2	37	16	-	2	1	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madval
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vani
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	1	-	-	-	-	
							Muslim
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total
	-	5	-	-	-	-	
	2	43	22	1	2	1	

STATEMENT

Households classified by material of which utensils are made by Caste/community

Caste/ Community of head of household	Migration status	Total No. of households	Number of households where cooking		
			German Aluminium	Copper	Stainless steel
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahar	M	5	3	1	1
	NM	3	2	-	-
Maratha	M	32	18	1	1
	NM	51	23	3	5
Madval	M	1	1	-	-
	NM	1	1	-	-
Bhandari	M	1	1	-	-
	NM	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	M	-	-	-	-
	NM	2	1	-	-
Nhavi	M	-	-	-	-
	NM	1	1	-	-
Sutar	M	-	-	-	-
	NM	1	1	-	-
Vani	M	-	-	-	-
	NM	1	1	-	-
Muslim	M	1	1	-	-
	NM	-	-	-	-
Total	M	40	24	2	2
	NM	60	30	3	5

Note: M Migrant.
NM Non-Migrant.

IV.10

and migration status with reference to place of last-residence to head of household

Utensils are made of		Number of households where utensil for serving food are made of			Caste/ Community of head of household
Brass	Mud	Brass	Stainless steel	German and Aluminium	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	2	3	-	Mahar
-	1	1	1	1	
10	2	5	23	4	Maratha
19	1	20	27	4	
-	-	1	-	-	Madval
-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	1	-	Bhandari
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Dhangar
1	-	1	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	Vani
-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	1	-	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	
10	2	8	28	4	Total
20	2	22	31	7	

Statement IV.10 reveals that use of aluminium for cooking purposes by the non-migrant families is more as compared to migrant families. Non-migrant families appear to use more brass utensils for cooking than migrant families. Irrespective of migration status, more than half of the families use aluminium utensils for cooking purpose. This is followed by brass utensils and few families still use copper utensils for cooking purpose.

For serving the food, stainless steel utensils are used to by more than half migrant and non-migrant families in the village. This is followed by brass utensils. Very few poor families use aluminium utensils for serving the food. 59 per cent households use stainless steel utensils for serving food and 40 per cent households use brass utensils for the same purpose. More over very few households from Mahar and Maratha communities reported copper utensils for cooking. Utility of brass utensils mainly found by Mahar, Maratha and Dhangar households. In 1961 survey report the earthen cooking vessels were in the use of the villagers, which, were not seen during this survey. Some well-to-do-households have started using stainless steel utensils during the last ten years. In 1961, brass, copper and aluminium utensils only were in use for cooking and for serving food.

STATEMENT IV.11

Material used for fuel and light (1987 Survey)

Name of Community	No. of house-holds	No. of households using			
		Fuel		Light	
		Wood	Gas	Kerosene	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhandari	1	1	-	-	1
Dhangar	2	2	-	2	-
Mahar	8	8	-	1	7
Maratha	83	81	2	18	65
Madval	2	2	-	1	1
Nhavi	1	1	-	1	-
Sutar	1	1	-	1	-
Vani	1	1	-	-	1
Muslim	1	1	-	1	-
Total	100	98	2	25	75

It is seen from the statement IV.11 that main material used for fuel in the village is wood and for lighting the house electricity followed by Kerosene lamps. Use of wood for fuel is natural as it is comparatively cheap and easily available in the village. 98 households out of sample 100 are using wood for fuel and only 2 households are using natural gas. These 2 households are belonging to Maratha community. 75 households use electricity for light

and 25 households use kerosene. In 1961, all were using wood and cow-dung cakes for fuel and kerosene for light.

5. Food

The basic food of the villagers is rice and Nagli known as 'Nachani' some people use rice cooked, semi-liquid (kanji) (तांदळाची पेडा) for breakfast in the morning. Rice, dal or fish curry and vegetables, if available, chatni and dried fish in the noon, and rice with bread (भाकरी) (prepared of rice or Nachani flour) and dal (locally called varan) or curry and vegetables or 'chatni' in the evening, is the normal food amongst all sections of the community. It was observed during the local enquiry in the village that villagers generally take three meals a day as under:

(i) Rice gruel (kanji) or bread (भाकरी) in the morning at 8 a.m.

(ii) Rice, dal (varan) vegetables or chatni between 12 noon to 1 p.m.

(iii) Rice, dal, rice or Nachani bread, vegetables or fish (fresh or dry), as available, between 8 to 9 p.m. those who are extremely poor take only two meals a day, one in the noon and the other in the evening.

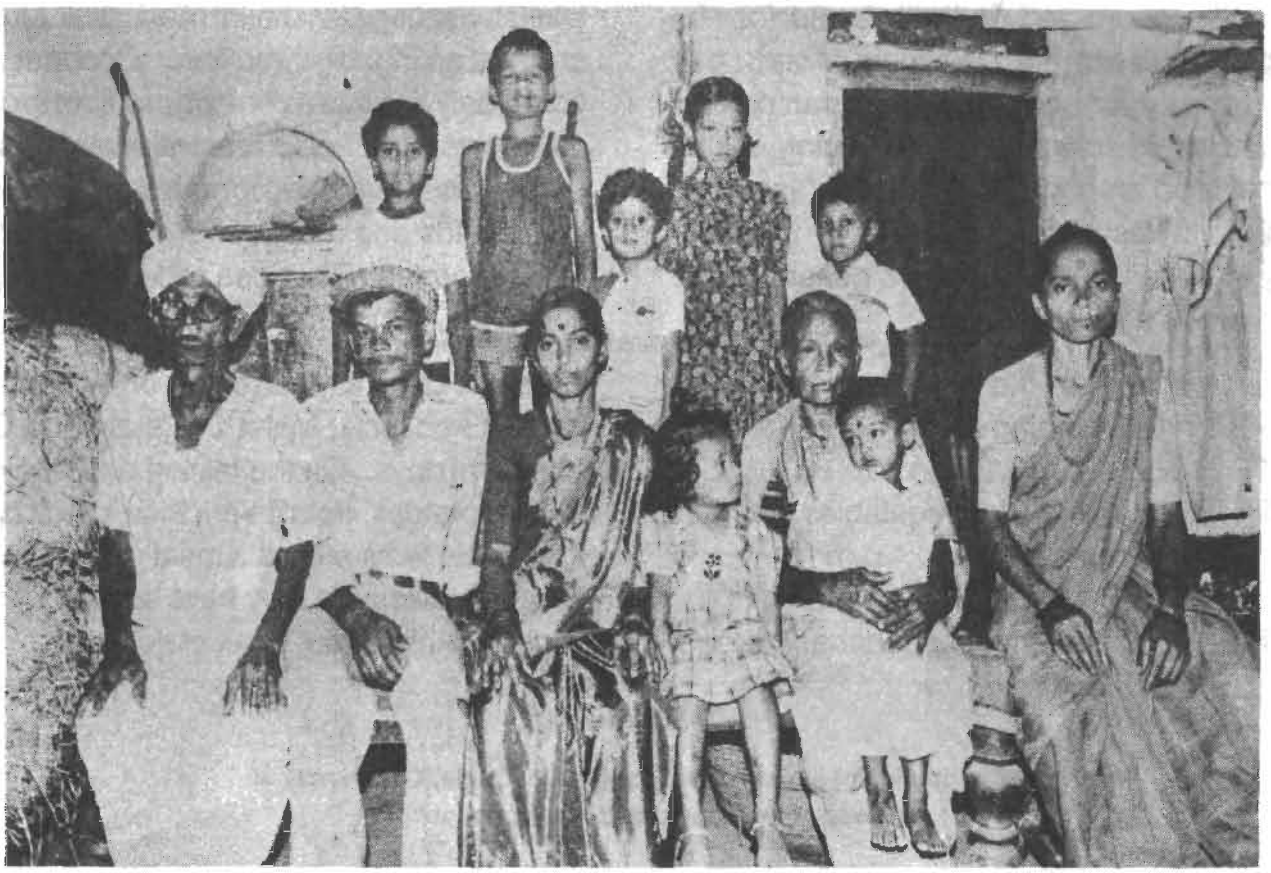
All households in the village, are non-vegetarians, Beef and liquor is prohibited since last five years in all the non-vegetarian households including Muslim household because of the initiative regarding prohibition was taken by young panchayat members. Muslims are not eating pigs mutton. Coconut oil is commonly used as a cooking medium for every day meals as well as on ceremonial occasions, sugar and tea are consumed by all the households and most of the villagers take tea in the morning. They use milk in the preparation of tea.

Fast is generally observed on Ashadhi and Kartiki Ekadashis, Maha Shivaratri and Gokul Ashatami days. On the fasting days they take sweet potatoes, (ratali) Vari, Rice, curds or milk if available fruits etc. as a meal of fast-day. On feasts and festivals they have special preparations like khir, sweet gruel of rice etc.

STATEMENT IV.12

Distribution of households classified by Caste/Community of head of household and type of household

Type of Household	Number of households where head of household belongs to									Total
	Maratha	Nhavi	Vani	Mahar	Bhandari	Dhangar	Muslim	Sutar	Madval	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nuclear	35	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	41
Supplemented Nuclear	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
Sub - Nuclear	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Single - Person	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7
Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	7
Collateral Joint	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7



A Maratha family with two generations

STATEMENT IV.12 (contd.)

Distribution of households classified by Caste/Community of head of household and type of household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Supplemented collateral Joint	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lineal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Supplemented Lineal Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lineal-collateral Joint	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Supplemented Lineal collateral	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other (Head male and Brothers family Married son & daughter with widow father & mother)	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total	83	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	2	100

6. Household composition

It is seen from statement IV.12 majority of the households (or families) in the village are of nuclear type followed by sub-nuclear type. Households of the type supplemented lineal joint appear to be non-existent in the village.

Further, it appears that there is no corelation between educational level and type of the families. Proportion of sub-nuclear families in Maratha community is more than the nuclear families.

In 1961 survey report simple families were shown 90 out of 254 households i.e. 35.5 per cent which are increased up to 41 per cent (41 households out of 100 sample selected households) during this survey period. Where as joint families are declined to the previous position.

The highest educational level of head of household is graduate. Further, it appears that the increase in literacy level during the last 25 years has not made any significant impact on the types of households. Nuclear and supplemented sub-nuclear appear to be independent of educational level.(Appendix table-21).

Households pertaining to cultivator and agricultural labourers occupation are more prone to the nuclear and sub-nuclear type than any other occupational house holds. (Appendix table-22).



An old Maratha couple

STATEMENT IV.13

Distribution of households classified by number of members and age of head of household

Age of head of households	Number of households having members									Total
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20-29	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	6
30-39	-	-	1	3	3	5	4	-	-	16
40-49	-	3	2	1	6	4	1	1	-	18
50-59	3	7	6	3	5	2	2	-	-	28
60 and above	4	3	3	4	4	6	2	2	4	32
Total	7	15	12	11	19	20	9	3	4	100

Note: Below 20 years and Age not stated - Nil.

It appears from statement IV.13 that the mean family size is following in the group 5 and 6-7. Sixty per cent of head of households fall in the age group more than 50 years and there is obviously direct positive co-relation between the age of the head of household and number of family members.

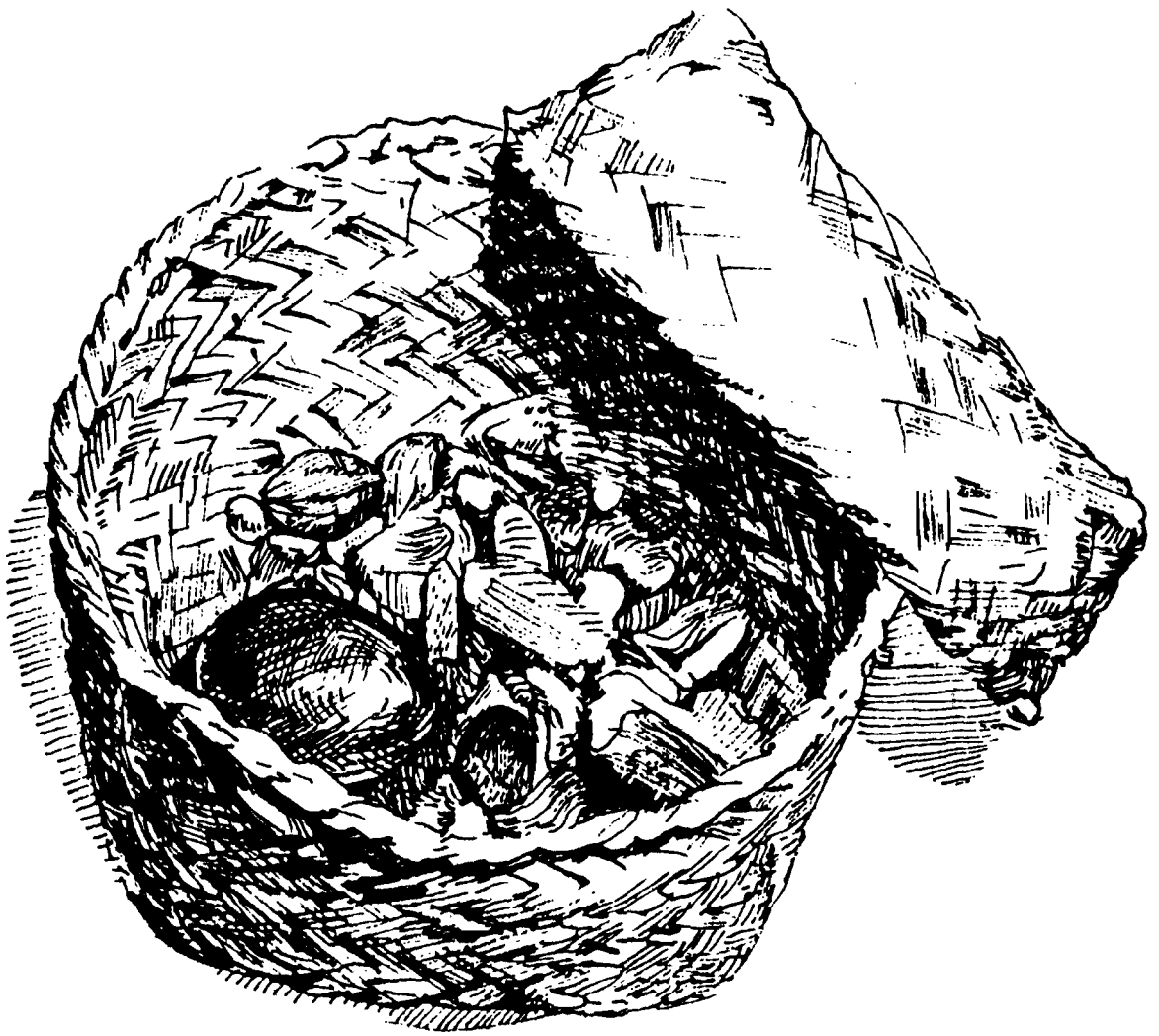
7. Births

Regarding birth system/customs are moreover same as that of given in the 1961 report which are summarised in the following paragraphs. Most of the pregnant women attend to their normal work right till the eight month of pregnancy. But 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 is not supposed to do odd works like fetching water from the village well, working in the fields, etc. There are even dietary restrictions too like avoiding eating 'Papai' or jack fruit which may result in a miscarriage. Generally no medical check up is done for pregnancy nor any tonics taken.

It is customary amongst the Marathas as amongst other castes including muslims, the financial position of the father permitting,for a married girls to go for her first confinement to her parents place. Now-a-days people are taking benefit of maternity hospital at Sawantwadi because of transportation facility available in the village.

Local midwife, dai, 'suin' was employed to assist in delivery. After delivery, the child's umbilical cord is cut by the midwife. The child and the mother are bathed with warm water and laid on a bed. The mother does not suckle the child immediately on birth but it is given some castor-oil and honey. The mother suckles the infant at her breast on and from 4th day. Till then it is fed on Cow's milk. Post-birth impurity is observed by the whole family for 10 days.

A sweet oil lamps is kept burning for the whole night in the lying-in-room during the ten



Medicinal herbs used by villagers for newly born babies and infants

days after birth. Oil is applied to the woman and the child every day before bath and they are bathed with warm water. After bath the smoke of frankinceuse, garlic balls leaves, and cowdung cake is made in the house in the evenings to drive away mosquitoes, etc. the mother's fifth or Panchvi in the form of a Kalash(metal pot filled with water),kept on rice, measuring 1 1/4 seer, a net and small Bamboo, bows are worshipped in the evening of the fifth day of birth. On the 12th day the lap of the delivered woman is filled with rice, coconut and blouse piece by married woman, in the afternoon, and the child is cradled and named. On this day its ears are pierced by some elderly woman. In selecting the name for the child the village Brahmin priest is consulted by some. Others name the child in consultation with elders. Betelnut, Betal leaves, grams soaked in water and some sweet, and pedhas or sugar, according as the financial position of the parents would permit, are distributed amongst the assembled ladies and children and the ceremony is over.

Except amongst the poor, a mother does not attend to any work such as working in the field, fetching water, etc. till after one month from child birth.

These practices are followed by all the castes and communities amongst Hindus with some difference depending on their circumstances. As regards Muslims that they observe the post-natal impurity for forty days after birth, during which period the mother and the child only are held impure. The fifth night after child birth is, amongst Muslims observed by the woman as an occasion of rejoicing. On the expiry of the period of impurity the child is cradled and named. There is no ear-piercing ceremony or time fixed for it. The name of supreme God Allah is uttered in to the child's ears and it is made to utter it at the age of 4. Circumcission is done with ceremony after the child attains 12 years of age.

8. Marriage

The marriage rules of all other castes pertaining to Hindu religion in the village are practically the same as among the Marathas.

In selecting the bride or the groom, besides physical appearance, more weight is given to the lineage of the family. Now-a-days mutual consent of the both boy and girl is taken in to consider for settlement of marriage. After approval a 'Sakharpuda' is performed at the brides house. If a boy is from well established family and highly educated he is given the varieties of gifts during the marriage such as ornaments, good dress, and other luxury goods from the bride's side. Bride groom also reciprocately giving golden ornaments and clothes to the bride at the marriage ceremoney. A muhurta, auspicious moment for the marriage is fixed in consultation with a Brahmin priest. Marriage ceremony is performed at the grooms house as per the custom by the Brahmin.

The main function of marriage is Vivaha Homa which is called Saptapadi. Secondly the brides brother squeezes the bride groom's ear and is presented with a garment. These are the special functionaries performed in marriage ceremony by the brahmin priest for which he gets Rs.51/- as a remuneration and rice and coconuts in terms of kind. Marriage feast is almost vegetarian in all the marriages. The affinal kins and linage members are invited for marriage ceremony are offered a vegetarian dinner as soon as the marriage is performed. No separate sitting arrangement is made for kins and all other invities of marriage party.

No inter-caste marriages have taken place in the village. The villagers are all orthodox and do not like to swerve from the age-old practice of marrying within the caste. They are afraid of being made outcaste by their own caste people in the event of their going in the inter-caste marriages. The only form of consanguineous marriage prevalent in the village is the marriage

with maternal uncle's daughter. They are normally sought with outsiders.

There are no cases of polygamous or polyandrous marriages in the village. Widows are not ill-treated but they can not move freely or enjoy the same status as that of married females during marriage ceremonies and on other suspicious functions. Widow remarriages are permissible with widower, only among Nhavi, Madval and Mahar communities. The father of the widow takes initiative in such a marriage. It is a simple ceremony. The widow is taken to the widower's place and both are made to sit in front of the Gavkar,i.e. the main temple worshipper, applier kunkum (vernilion) and rice to the widow's forehead and to the bridegroom's right knee and the marriage is over.

There is no change in marriage ceremonies between 1961 and 1987 in case of Mahar and Muslim community.

9. Deaths

Though the customs are same as given in 1961 report, these are given in brief in the following lines.

The Maratha, Mahar, Madval, Vani, Sutar and Bhandari communities burn their dead bodies while Muslim and Dhangars bury their dead bodies. Pregnant women and child below 6 years age are burried.

In the case of children below 14 years there is no mourning period. Generally 2 days pollution and mourning is observed by the caste men and 10 days by the family, in Maratha community, but Muslims do not observe impurity after death in a family. On the 11th day of mourning the Brahmin is invited to perform the last ceremony. After the death, the dead body is removed from the bed and placed on floor after cow-dunging the floor. The corpse is then bathed with warm water, covered in a new white sheet of cloth and placed on a bier made at bamboo. The son or other available male relative of the deceased walks with fire taken on a whole cowdung cake at the head of the procession. Another person walking along side carried an earthen pot in his hand. The priest, if he be there, prepares the fire after reciting mantras. The corpse is then taken off the bier, stripped of its clothing and laid on the funeral pyre. The son or the male relative then lights the pyre at the end where the head of the deceased lies, and then others set fire to it on all sides. When the corpse is half burnt, the son or the male relative goes round the pyre three and half times in anti-clockwise direction, with the jar full of water on his left shoulder. At the completion of last rounds, the jar is thrown back over the shoulder. They then return to deceased's house.

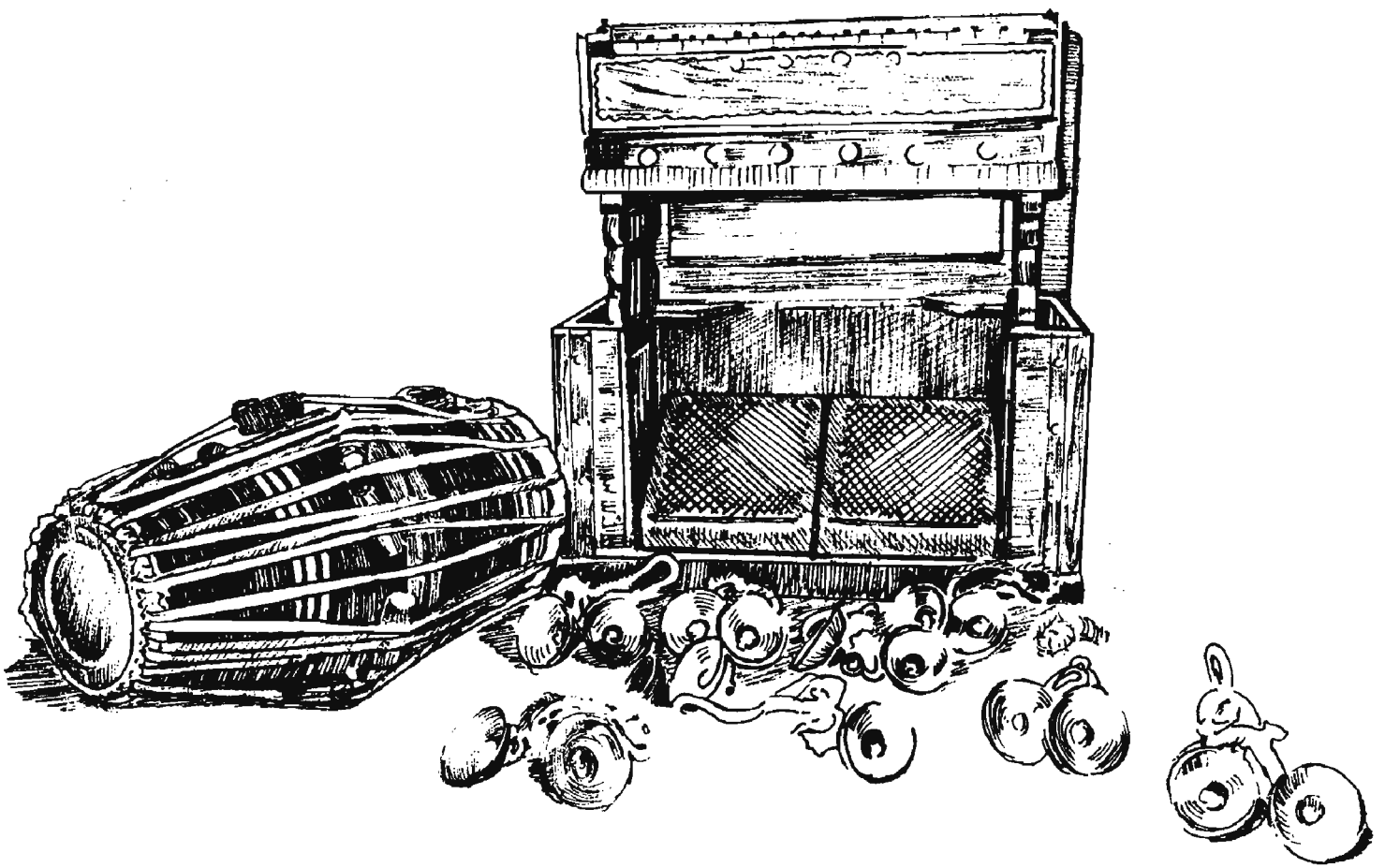
The ashes of the dead are collected and obsequies performed from the 3rd, 7th, 9th or 11th day according to convenient day. On the 12th day a caste dinner in the name of the deceased is given. The male mourners then visit the village temple and offer prayers. The family is free to move in the society from this day onwards.

All other castes except Muslim existing at present in the village follows the same manner as of Marathas with some difference and as per their economic conditions permit them.

Muslims buried all the dead bodies. They covered the deceased with white cloth as verses from Koran are being recited. The coffin is carried to the graveyard the corpse buried by reciting Allah's name. The persons present there put earth on the dead body. Next day the mourner's party again pay visit to the graveyard makes a mound of earth on the graveyard and lay stones on it. Community dinner is offered on 9th or 40th day after death if possible.

10. Religion

There are two religions in the Kunkeri village viz. Hindu and Muslim. Almost all households



Musical instruments used by *'Bhajan Mandal'*

are of Hindu religion except one household of Muslim. The Dhangars are the devotees chiefly of the 'Khandoba' of jejuri. There is no temple of 'Khandoba' in the village. They, therefore, worship the local deity 'Shri Devi Sateri', whose temple is in Parabwadi.

So far as other communities are concerned, some are devotees of Devi Bhavai, Bhawani, Sateri Devi, Shiva linga and Ganapati. As regards Muslims, there is no mosque in the village, and every friday they use to go for 'Namaj' at Sawantwadi.

There are in all 15 temples in this village and description of the same is already given in chapter-I.

Some of the principal temples of the village have 'Inam' land (given as gift), which are possessed by the Parab and Sawant families of Maratha community. They are looking after the day today functioning of the temple. Other temples of this village are maintained by public contribution. Regular priests are not employed at any one of them. Majority of the villagers do not possess any household duties and do not offer any daily prayers at home or at any temple. On festive occasions, auspicious days or when family is in distress they go to the temples and pray. They believe in the supreme power of the village deity whose inclination in any matter of importance is ascertained by seeking 'Prasad' or 'Kaul' and appease the deity, if need be, by sacrifice of fowl or an offering of coconut, betal-nut, or betal leaf. They are, however, religious-minded.

11. Leisure and recreation

Majority of the persons are agriculturists and agricultural labour. Since they are poor and busy in their work they have not sufficient time for leisure activity. But sometime they come together and chitchat or occassionally they are attending the Bhajans and taking part in annual fairs and festivals.

The recreational activities are to read the books, to speak of, are performing Bhajans on Thursday, Saturday, Ekadashi days and during Ganapati festivals and attending the fairs and festivals in the village and round about. In this region, annual fairs are held in every village during the period of October-November and March-April, when parties of performers called 'Dashavataris' move from village to village according to prescribed calendar and stage some mythological incidents in the form of a drama. There is neither a script nor much of a plot. The plot unfolds through extempose, dialogues and speeches. The dramas of these performers are also staged independently in the villages by raising public contribution.

Those who are literate and economically sound in their occupation or involved in business activities are taking benefit of library in their leisure time period.

12. Social disability

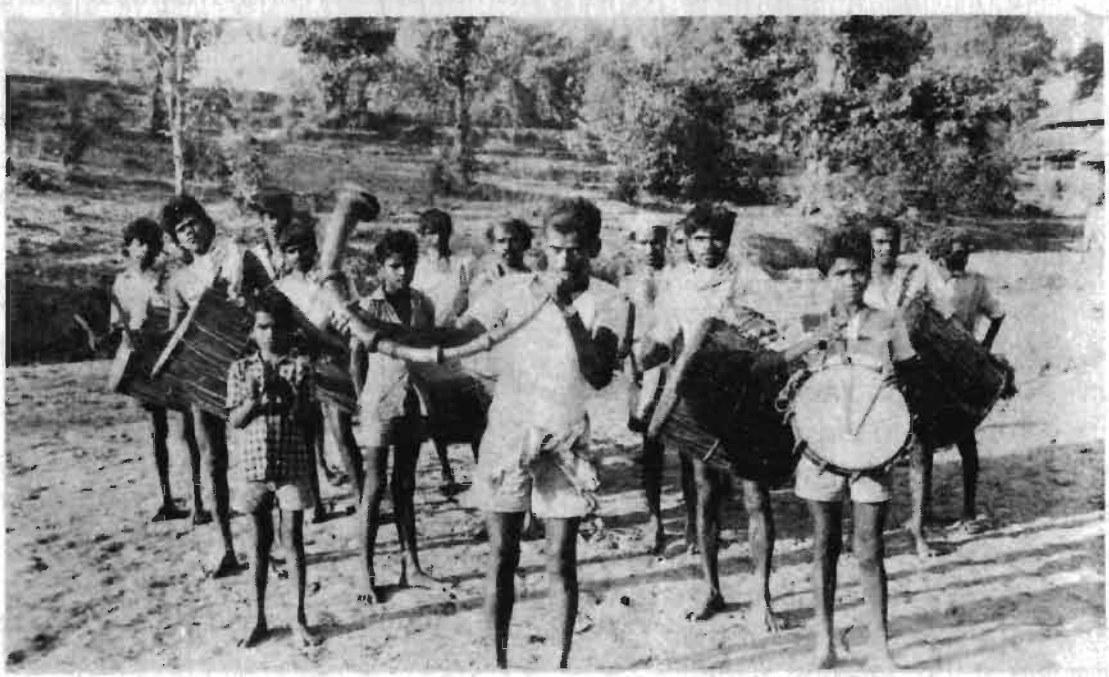
The Mahar is only the schedule caste population in the village and they are aware of the existence of the law relating to removal of untouchability. There has been also wide propaganda in the area for removal of untouchability. Due to change of attitude and education of the people the previous situation is gradually changing and Mahar community is intermixed among other Hindu communities. They are coming together can enter the public places for worship and temples in the village. Sometimes they are fetching waters from common taps/wells along with other members of the different communities. But still they have to take initiative for improving this situation.

13. Fairs and Festivals

There are only two annual fairs in the village, one at the temple of Shri Devi Bhavai and the other in the premises of Shri Devi Sateri. The second fair is the principal and very important fair of this village which is called 'Hooda'. The



A statue of village deity



Village musicians, beating the drum in '*Hooda festival*'

annual fair of Shri Devi Bhavai is held on Kartik Vadya Navmi (September-October). The ceremonial image of the Devi which is in the house of Shri Parab in Parabwadi, is carried to the temple and kept near the idol of Shri Devi Bhavai. The main attraction of this fair is Dashavatari drama. People of this village and outside of the village visit to this place and enjoyed.

The most important fair 'Hood' is held in the premises of Shri Devi Sateri and Baracha Chavatha. The Hooda is a pole of teak trees joined together (one at the top of the other) and planted in the premises of Shri Devi Sateri near the place where the annual Holi is celebrated. The pole is 60' above the ground and 7' underneath. Near the top, two planks are joined to it crosswise providing a standing space for four persons.

On the seventh day from Shimga (Holi). All villagers gathered at Pimpal wadi where there is the temple flag (Nishan) and go to the site of the Hooda passing through the village. The ceremonial image of Shri Devi Bhavai from Shri Parab's house is taken to the Bhavai temple and vidas (Betal leaves and nuts) are distributed amongst Mankaris, rayat and Simdhadas (villagers from adjoining villages). The goddess and a Kalash (Metal pot) are then deposited in a palanquin which is kept on the platform, meant for keeping it, in the Shri Devi Sateri temple premises and the deity's lap is filled with rice, coconut blouse-piece etc. Two avasars (persons in whose body God is supposed to enter) go to the top of the Hooda and stand on the wooden frame, hugging to the Hooda pole. A third man (also an avasar) climbs the Hooda only up to the wooden frame at the top and remains clutching the Hooda. The five Mankaris then throw stones at the Hooda and other persons who have gathered at the foot of the Hooda are then asked to throw stones at the persons above, which they do. The stones thrown at the persons climbing on the Hooda are found not to hit or hurt them. The avasars then get down. The ceremonial image of the deity is then carried back to her seat at Shri Parab's house and kept there. About 3,000 people from round about villages collect for the fair. Tea stalls, acrated water stalls, sweet meats and toy shops and shops of utensils are opened at the fair. Special S.T. buses are arranged for Kunkeri village from Sawantwadi, on the day of Hooda fair. During this Hooda festival different caste folk including scheduled caste persons are participated and taking keen interest to performed this fair. The atmosphere is cheerful and joyful and there is no difference of opinions amongst the villagers. This is such a fun on which all villagers are unitedly coming on one platform which may help to improve the Socio-Economic status of the village.

The important festivals observed in the village by the Hindu families are Gudhi Padva, Ram Navmi, Hanuman Jayanti, Nagpanchami, Coconut day, Gokul Ashtami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri and Dasara, Divali, Makar Sankrant, Shimga (Holi), Vata Paurnima etc. This festivals are celebrated by the individuals. On the day of festivals they are taking baths with warm water and wear new clothes to the small children and even themselves also then they visited the principal temples of the village for prayer. Non-vegetarian food is the special dish on the day of festival. Some vegetarian families are preparing sweet dish as a special dish like 'Modak' of rice on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi.

The Muslims in the village observe the usual Muslim feasts and festivals. There is only one house of Musalman in the village but there being no mosque they have to go at Sawantwadi to offer 'Namaj'. They observe fast for a month in the month of Ramzan and at the end they celebrate the Ramzan-Id.

14. Influential and reputed persons

None of the families in the village has attained any traditional leadership. The following



Villagers carrying '*Palakhi*' towards the temple of *Devi Sateri* for *Hooda* festival



A woman worshipping a drum beater on the occasion of Holi festival

eight persons are the most influential and respectable persons in the village and who are the representative of their locality. Most of the villagers give respect and take advice from them.

The name of the persons are:

1. Shashikant N. Sawant
2. Yeknath N. Kunkerkar
3. Babli P. Gawade
4. Narayan Bhanu Sawant
5. Parshuram N. Sawant
6. Laxman Sabaji Sawant
7. Mahadeo Soma Sawant
8. Suryakant S. Sawant

Shri Shashikant Sawant is 37 years old staying in Bhawaniwadi and holding a post of Sarpanch of this village. He being a young man most of the young people approach him for help and advice. His family is renoun family in the village. He is an educated and passed intermediate examination being, educated and having knowledge of social and cultural activities he is always taking keen interest for the development of this village.

Shri Yeknath N. Kunkerkar is 25 years old. He belongs to Mahar community and working as a Kotwal in this village. He has passed S.S.C. examination. Being a Kotwal he is in good contact with everybody. Since he is of helpful nature mostly Mahar community people give him respect and taking advice from him.

Shri Babli P. Gawade is an old person aged 55 years and residing in Rewache Bhatle, he has 6 hectares of land, many persons are working in his field. All Gawade families are taking his advice and giving respect to him.

Shri Narayan Bhanu Sawant is the oldest person in Maratha community (aged 75 years) staying in Parabwadi having perfect knowledge of religious matters. People of all communities give respect to him and taking advice for performing the religious functions. He is a cultivator having 3 hectares of land in Kunkeri village.

Shri Parshuram N Sawant is 55 years old and stays in Palsachadala area. He is a big cultivator studied up to 4th standard and taking part in all activities of the village. Persons from Palsachadala are having full faith on his ward.

Shri Laxuman Sabaji Sawant is a retired police official. He is now 65 years old. He is also a cultivator belonging to Maratha community. Holding 4 hectares of land, he stays in Madaliwadi. Many Maratha persons take advice and help from him.

Shri Mahadeo Soma Sawant is a 'Pigmi' agent as well as a big cultivator. He had studied up to S.S.C. and living in Lingachiwadi. Being 'Pigmi' agent he is in contact with all types of persons and rendering his good services to the people of this village in addition to his job. He has a good respect due to his co-operative nature.

Shri Suryakant S. Sawant is of 45 years old and previously working as an Inspector in Sawantwadi taluka Kharedi Vikri Sangh. Now he has settled in Kunkeri village at Palnekond area. He has 2 hectares of land. He is cultivating himself. He himself come forward to help to his castemen and giving advice to them. People gives him respect in the village.

15. Functioning of administrative and development organisations

There has been no significant change set up of village administration over the last 25 years. However, so far as functions of the government in respect of rural development are concerned, a significant change has taken place in May 1962 when Zilla Parishads were set up in the state under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961, replacing the District - Local Bodies. The Zilla Parishads

have been assigned local government functions and the execution of various development schemes. In keeping with the policy of decentralization of power and functions, their object is to promote the development of democratic institutions and secure greater measure of participation by the people in local and government affairs. The councillors of Zilla Parishads are chosen by direct elections from electoral division in the district. A Panchayat Samiti is an indirectly elected body working as tahsil block unit of the Zilla Parishad having specific powers and functions under the act. The Panchayat Samiti is the link between the Grampanchayat on one side and the Zilla Parishad on the other. The developmental activities in the village are mainly entrusted to the Zilla Parishad at the district level and the tahsil Panchayat Samiti at the tahsil level. The gram sevak (who is also the secretary of the gram panchayat) and the agricultural assistant are the servants of Zilla Parishad. They stay in the village and work under the guidance and supervision of block development officer who is the ex-officio secretary of the Panchayat Samiti.

Kunkeri village has independent grampanchayat consisting 9 seats. Out of 9 seats 2 are lady members. There is no reservation of any seat for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. During 1984 to 1987 following important work done by the gram panchayat of Kunkeri village are given in detailed.

Under 20 point programme the following schemes have been implemented in the village:

(i) Under *I.R.D.P.* (Integrated Rural Development Plan Scheme) 56 out of 80 benefitials who are small land holding cultivators. Agricultural labourers and rural skilled workers have distributed subsidised loan for purchasing bullock and bullock-cart, sewing machine, burud kam (Bamboo caning), carpentary, etc.

(ii) *N.R.E.P.:* National Rural Employment Programme under this scheme following work has been completed in Kunkeri village.
   (a) Construction of road.
   (b) Construction of 2 rooms for Balwadi.
   (c) Lavetory for school boys.

(iii) *Biogas:* During 1985-86, 12 Janta Biogas and one water jacket Gobar Gas have been sanctioned to the cultivators of this village and duly constructed and in operations.
Gram Panchayat have been made a provision of fertilizers and paddy seeds to the cultivators. They have kept one duster and two spray pumps for the use of cultivators charging very low amount for its use.

(iv) *Small Saving*: People have adviced to invest their savings in recurring deposit and postal saving in the post office and every year they achieve the target given to them.

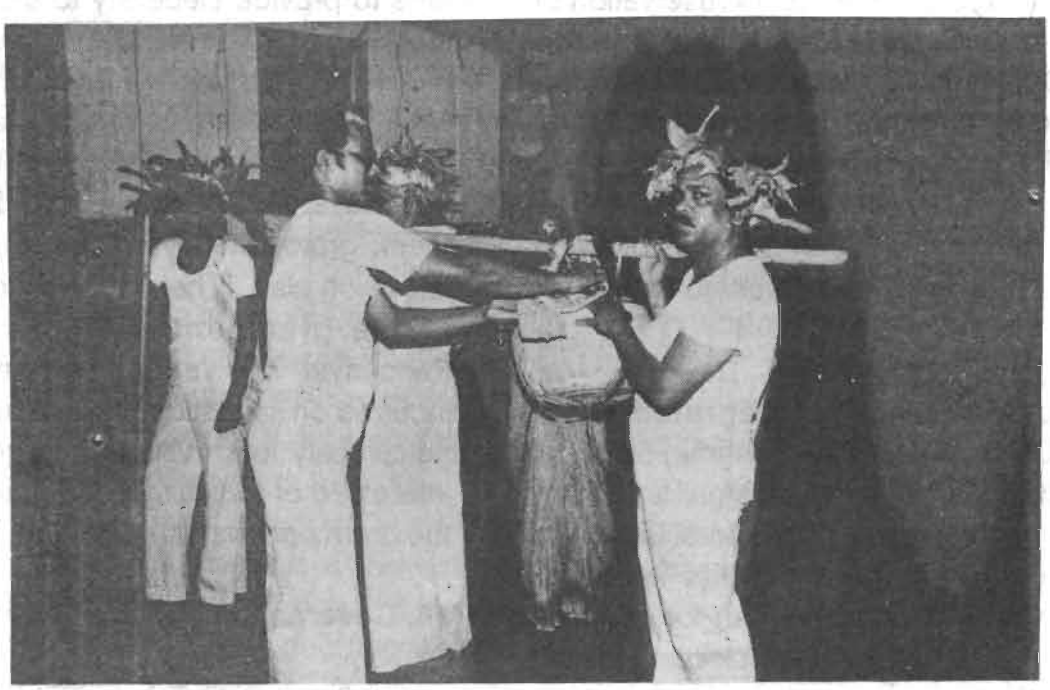
Moreover, Grampanchayat have taken efforts to provide electricity to the villagers and also tap water was made available in the village. Every year Grampanchayat undertakes the work of repairing of roads, Sakav (a small bridge on stream) etc. within the grampanchayat jurisdiction. For public entertainment, grampanchayat have kept one colour television also. There are no judicial activities of the grampanchayat, as no 'Nyaya-Panchayat' has yet been formed. Expenses incurred on sanitation during last five years are ridiculously low. Villagers in general are not interested or inquisitive about any activities of the gram panchayat.

16. Government Administrative Agency

The Police Patil, Talathi, Circle Inspector and Gram Sevak are the village level officials who



Horse dancers in *'Hooda festival'*



'Jogawa' - tradition in the *Hooda festival*

are closely concerned with the village administration. There are also two other village servants, called Kotwals, appointed for the village. None of the officials stated above is a hereditary 'watandar'. All are stipendary.

Police Patil: Police Patil who is a paid government servant, does the work of reporting crimes or breach of peace, of any, in the village.

Talathi: Talathi is the representative of the executive branch of administration in the village and his main duty is to collect land revenue and other dues which are to be collected as arrears of land revenue. He is also responsible for execution of various other schemes of government like procurement of food grains, small savings etc. His office is located at Kunkeri village.

Circle Inspector: Talathi's work is supervised by officer called Circle Inspector.

Gram Sevak: The Gram Sevak, who is also the secretary of the Grampanchayat is the servant of Zilla Parishad. He stays in the village and works under the guidance and supervision of the block development officer who is an ex-officio secretary of the panchayat samiti.

Kotwal: The Kotwal who is also a paid government servant and his service is not transferable, is expected to help all government officers including the talathi in the execution of their duties in the village.

The Tahsildar and police Sub-Inspector visit the village once or twice in a year for the purpose of village inspection.

The Block Development Officer visits the village several times in a year for the purpose of Socio-economic inquiries.

17. Caste and Community association

Previously there were caste Panchayat of Maharas, Bhandaris and Dhangars and matters concerning caste are referred to them. But now all are abolished. Caste Panchayats are not in existance in the village but there is a Gao or Village Panchayat as distinct from the statutory village panchayat. Those persons who are appointed as a Deosthan Panchas under the local Deosthan Act, are Panchas of the Gao Panchayat. They are the influential persons from different communities and from different parts of the village. They are also called the 'Gaokar'. The Gao Panchayat exercises control over all castes and communities including Muslims. Any dispute arises or petty matters such as letting lose cattle in other's fields, abusing, etc. are placed before the Gao Panchayat. Their proceedings are oral. The decision is given by the Gao Panchayat and it is a final decision for both the parties. No money fine or other punishment is inflicted. If the offender does not abide by the decision of the Gao Panchayat, the people do not co-operate with him in his work, who so ever may be is totally discarded from the village. There are no separate organisations of the peasantry workers and other socio-economic classes.

18. Inter-community relations and co-operation

The relations among all the communities are cordial. Two predominant communities viz., Maratha and Mahar have been residing quite away from each other. Neighbourly relations and co-operations are, therefore, to be found communitywise, except in the case of celebration of the annual festival of 'Hooda' goddess 'Sateri Devi' where members of all communities except Muslims come together to participate in the Hooda festival. Inter-Community relationship is maintained while working in agricultural operations in their fields, members of all communities use to go for work in the field any where within the village. There is neighbourly co-operation in lending small sums of money in times of need within the community or to persons of other communities, who are well acquainted. In case of distress or

calamity, all come forward to help regardless of community differences.

There is still 'baluta' system in the village. Nhavi (Barber) Sutar, Mahar and Madval (Dhobi) communities rendering their services to the Maratha community and they are getting food grains (paddy, coconuts, etc. per person) yearly compensation for their services. Now-a-days if they worked more they are getting money also. This balutedar system is working in the village on mutual consideration and not on compulsion to any community.

No offences relating to a person or property were registered. There are no civil disputes relating to lands or properties in the village. Villagers have also established a small library-cum-reading room viz., Shri Devi Bhavai Vachanalaya, Kunkeri having 400 books on different subjects and keeping daily newspapers in the library. Moreover, Krida and Kala Vikas Mandal, Kunkeri is also established in the village and performing the various social and cultural activities for the village Kunkeri.

19. Political parties

There are two political parties in the village, viz., Congress (I) and Janta party. Previously in the gram panchayat elections, the Janta party used to secure majority of votes. But in the recent election Congress (I) secured majority. All 9 seats are secured by Congress (I) party. There are two reserved seats for ladies and both are secured by Congress (I) party. The present M.L.A. of this constituency has been elected on Congress (I) ticket. Whereas the M.P. has been elected on Janta party ticket. The villagers cast their votes fearlessly. The percentage of the voting in the electorate in the recent Grampanchayat, State Assembly and Parliamentary elections is given in Statement IV.14.

STATEMENT IV.14

Particulars of elections

Election of	Percentage of voting
Parliament	48 per cent
State Assembly	65 per cent
Gram Panchayat	85 per cent

It is seen from the above that the maximum numbers of people exercised their franchise in the grampanchayat election.

20. Range of contact with outside world

This village is quite near to Sawantwadi a tahsil place and most of the villagers visit frequently. Some workers and students go every day to Sawantwadi for work for attending high school and college. Sometimes the entire family pays visit to Sawantwadi for marketing. Some of the relatives are staying at Bombay for their employment and they use to visit the village Kunkeri at least once in a year especially for Hooda festival. Similarly, people of Kunkeri village also pay visit to Bombay to meet their relatives. Statements IV.15, IV.16 and IV.17 are given below, which shows travel Index of the persons by sex, close relatives staying outside the village, households visited the urban areas and reasons thereof. Similarly, friends and relatives of the households who are staying outside and purpose of visit to the Kunkeri village.

It can be seen from the Statement IV.15 that travel index of male pertaining to Bhandari Community is higher, whereas travel index of female pertaining to Maratha Community is higher than Bhandari Community. For both (male and female) Maratha's travel index is higher as compared to other communities except male index of Bhandari community.

STATEMENT IV.15

Travel index of persons by sex and community

Caste/Community	Travel Index		
	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Mahar	515	515	515
Bhandari	1508	2500	515
Dhangar	28	40	23
Maratha	909	1105	752
Madval	73	144	96
Nhavi	172	172	-
Muslim	300	600	-

STATEMENT IV.16

Households whose close relation are staying outside the household classified by caste/community

Caste/ Community	Total no. of house-holds	No. of households whose close relations are staying outside
1	2	3
Mahar	8	2
Maratha	83	39
Madval	2	2
Nhavi	1	1
Sutar	1	1
Vani	1	1
Bhandari	1	-
Dhangar	2	-
Muslim	1	1
Total	100	47

It can be seen from the Statement IV.16 that 47 households out of 100 households reported that their close relatives are staying outside the households and Statement IV.17 shows that 73 persons (close relatives) are staying outside out of which 40 persons are never married, 27 are married and 6 are widow or widowed. Similarly 12 are illiterate and remaining are literates. 44 are workers and 29 are non-workers. Majority of the persons (close relatives) residing outside due to the employment and for education purpose whereas very few persons are staying separately and with the other relatives. The places where, close relatives are staying at Gr. Bombay, Pune, Thane etc. and they are sending money to their households. Similarly the head of the family sent money to their relatives who are staying outside the village.

The relatives have visited the village for various reasons such as religious work, to supervise their cultivation operations and to meet their relatives. 35 persons out of 48 who have visited this place are from long distance (50+ Kms).

No outsiders from urban areas, except Zilla-Parishad and Government officials normally, visit this village. Only young generation and leading persons of this village have knowledge of important matters of public interest. Others are still ignorant due to their own worries and lack of day-to-day contact with the outside world.

STATEMENT IV.17

Particulars of close relations who are staying outside the household

Nature of relation to head of household	Marital status				Literacy particulars		
	Never married	Married	Widow	Divorced/ separated	Illiterate	Primary	Middle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Father	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother	-	-	6	-	6	-	-
Son	24	17	-	-	1	4	21
Daughter	9	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brother	6	6	-	-	3	2	5
Sister	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Husband	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wife	-	3	-	-	2	1	-
Total	40	27	6	-	12	8	31

Nature of relation to head of household	Literacyparticulars	Worker	Non-worker	Reasons staying outside			
	Matriculation & above			For employment	Staying with other relatives	For Education	Separation
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Father	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother	-	1	5	-	3	-	3
Son	15	30	11	28	-	5	8
Daughter	5	-	9	-	4	5	-
Brother	2	10	2	9	-	-	3
Sister	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Husband	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Wife	-	2	1	1	2	-	-
Total	22	44	29	39	9	11	14

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSION

As observed in earlier report for this village, Maratha and Mahar Communities still dominate the village life. In fact their position has improved to some extent in the ethnic composition of the village because few families from other communities moved out during last two decades. Out of these two major communities, Marathas continue to enjoy better economic status than that of Mahars. Both, Marathas and Mahars have maintained their separate identities because of their social status rather than economic status. Though, they stay in different hamlets away from each other they come together on social or public occasions such as 'Hooda festival', 'Ganesh festival', 'Sateri Devi festival', etc.

During the last twenty-five years the social atmosphere in the village seems to have changed to some extent. Previously Mahars were not allowed to enter in Maratha's house, nor they were allowed to fetch water from the wells but, now, the situation has changed. They are sitting together and allowed to take water from common taps and wells. These days Mahars are found mixing freely amongst caste Hindus, unlike their fore-fathers. The relations between Mahars and the caste Hindus are found to be cordial.

The village is free from the conflicts, but at the same time useful cohesion is absent. This may be due to wide differences in the economic conditions of the people. Village, also, lacks leadership to undertake the task of upliftment of the village as a whole. Failure on this part may be due to factors such as inter-community and intra-community revalries, personal rivalries within the family, lack of general desire or spirit of competition among the neighbouring villages, etc. Some of the examples to support this may be listed as: (i) failure to get implemented the scheme of consolidation of holdings, though the villagers were aware of the fact that their scattered holdings are a great impediment in undertaking any scheme of land improvement and adoption of improved agricultural practices and methods. (ii) failure to develop private forest and 'Warkas' land for mango plantation under the Government's forest development scheme of "Social Forestry". (iii) absence of united decision from the Panchayat members to initiate development work in a particular wadi. Every panchayat member desires that development should start from his own wadi. However, attempts are being made by few sincere individuals to better the standard of living, to ensure participation in the political process and to make social structure more egalitarian.

Religion of the whole village is Hindu except that of one Muslim household. Villagers follow the traditions, customs and rituals of the Hindu religion in prayers, festivals and in the ceremonies of birth, naming of a child, marriage, etc. During the festivals, such as, annual 'Hooda', Holi festival and the annual fair of 'Shri Devi Sateri' all the villagers associate themselves with the joy and festivity with more or less the same zeal and enthusiasm.

The village as a whole is not displaying an urban out-look. The only urban features seen today are domestic lighting and changes in the dresses worn by young people. The influence of Sawantwadi town due to its nearness and of Bombay (due to their visits to their relations) is observed, especially on young generations. They have taken to wear polyester shirts, bush

shirts, full pants, sarees, etc. and usually move bareheaded. Possession of wrist watches, radios, T.V. sets, sewing machines, etc. by the villagers is an another indication of modernisation.

Literacy and education level have substantially improved during the last 25 years among males as well as females. Now, the village can boast of a good number of matriculates and few graduates. There is a good scope for further improvement but taking into consideration that there is no higher secondary school or college in the village, the progress is fairly good. These are the plus points in favour of urban outlook.

A comparison of the general economic condition of this village and its social atmosphere with those existing 25 years ago shows that nothing can be described as having a far reaching economic or social change on the population of this village. Whatever economic development that has taken place is the result of a gradual process in which few big cultivators in the village and the agencies like Zilla Parishad and concerned government departments are the main participants.

In the earlier study, it was noted that prohibition was not completely followed and the same trend has continued. But, to our surprise it is noticed that the production of country liquor is absent in the village. Similarly, there is no wine shop in the village. The villagers enjoy drinks and wines during Holi festival once in a year.

In the earlier period ladies were busy in the kitchen and family affairs but now the attitude has changed. There are two lady representatives in the village council (Gram Panchayat). They are sharing equal responsibility with their counterparts in every sphere. Due to increase in female literacy and other social developments females are taking proper care of their younger children. As said earlier, there is change in the settlement of marriages. Previously consent of the boy or a girl was not taken into consideration. The marriages were fixed by the elderly persons. But, now, girls and boy's opinion regarding selection of partner is also considered while finalising the marriages.

During the earlier survey the villagers were having only a faint idea about family planning but during the present survey, it is noticed that people are aware of the family planning methods and having knowledge regarding practising these methods. 29 families have undergone operations and others are using spacing methods. But, there is still scope for the health agency to change the picture.

Males are more aware regarding legislative acts such as prohibition of dowry, marriage acts and untouchability acts than the females.

The infrastructural amenities and natural resources available in the village are:

(1) Good road leading to Belgaum, Goa and Bombay only 3 kms. away and the national highway, through Sawantwadi. (2) Sufficient rainfall every year for the paddy cultivation. (3) Stream and percolated water of Palnekond dam for summer cultivation. (4) Availability of suitable climate and forest land for fruit tree plantation. (5) Electricity. (6) Abundant growth of grass fodder for cattle feeding. (7) Availability of dry fire wood, bamboo and 'Karvi (कारवी) reeds. (8) Credit Co-operative Society. (9) Reasonable facilities and guidance in respect of improvement for agriculture through Zilla Parishad and also other Government approved schemes implemented through Government agencies.

What is required is a proper utilisation of the raw materials and resources available in the village. Some efforts have been made during the last 25 years in this direction, paritcularly by the few cultivating households in their own occupations.

Poultry keeping was not observed in the earlier survey but, now there are three poultry farms. There is much scope in developing this activity. Bee farming can be developed because there is abundant forest in and around the Kunkeri village.

Few farmers have increased their incomes by changing over cash crops and now there is a general trend to take other crops, vegetables, even summer paddy crop since last five years.

Another significant development observed is regarding rush for growing fruit bearing trees like cashew-nuts, mango and coconut in recent years. Growths of these trees have increased by 9 to 16 times since 1961. It is reported that there are, now, 2,300 cashew-nuts, 3,750 mango and 2,135 coconut trees. These trees may start giving yields in another 5-10 years and may change the economic picture of the village. It appears that next few years are bound to bring more accelerated development.

The village is surrounded with 517 hectares of forest land. During the last two decades the forestry activity has not been developed as was expected. There is ample scope for collecting herbs and shrubs for Ayurvedic medicine and people can engage and develop secondary occupations in this industry.

Newly formed Sindhudurg district having headquarters at Oras, is only, 37 kms. away from Kunkeri. It is now very easy for the Kunkeri villagers to pay visits to the district headquarters. Even the collector and other district officers pay visits to this village and discuss the problems with the Gram Panchayat members.

Paddy is the main crop and nearly 78 per cent of the cultivable land is under paddy cultivation. The remaining cultivable land is used for horticulture as well as for the crops of Nachani, vegetables, etc. Inferior quality of a paddy grown in the village appears to be due to sandy-gravel type of the soil. Efforts for growing superior qualities of paddy were not very successful.

There is an urgent need for soil conservation and afforestation. Consolidation of holdings may, also, help to increase the output of crops. Introduction of improved seeds, manures, fertilizers and their effective use has already shown favourable results in the crop yields since earlier study. However, enquiries with the cultivators reveal that the new variety of seeds arranged by the Government is not reaching in time. Similar is the case with fertilizers. The changes in the cropping pattern as well as double cropping pattern needs to be encouraged in this area. Some cultivators even prefer natural compost resulted from decaying process of dried leaves, specially that of 'Sag', which are abundant in the Kunkeri forests.

Now, the Government of Maharashtra has formulated a development plan and Block Development offices are formed at tahsil level. All rural development activities are implemented through the Block Development offices. Benefits of this, have been received by the Kunkeri villagers, which are listed below:

(i) Under Integrated Rural Development Plan Scheme (IRDP) 56 families got subsidised loan for purchasing tools and agricultural implements, sewing machine, etc.

(ii) Under National Rural Employment Programme Scheme (NREP) following work has been completed during the last two decades:

(a) Construction of Kunkeri - Ambegaon approach road.

(b) Construction of two rooms for 'Balwadi'

(c) Construction of lavatory in the school.

(iii) Under 'Bio-gas' Scheme 12 Janata Bio-gas and one water Jacket "gobar" gas units are in operation in the village.

(iv) Under National Saving Schemes, Kunkeri villagers are now saving their money and augmenting their income.

This re-study of the village is based on the sample of 100 households. Demographic data collected on the basis of 100 households are consistent with data earlier collected for 1981 Census. As regards Socio-Economic data in general are concerned, it has been our experience that people really do not speak out their minds. They simply refuse to believe that the survey is for the purpose of assessing the progress made by the village in social and economic spheres during the last 25 years. They enquire whether we intend to give them work, jobs for their children, etc. They admit that children must go to school and complete their education for their better prospects in the future life. The economic data about income, expenditure, total produce, expenses of cultivation, indebtedness, etc. do not appear to be appropriate. Since the people give off-hand figures and detailed probing irritates them, they avoid giving specific details but are quite enthusiastic while talking about the matters of general interest.

The village as a whose has changed in terms of life style and economic aspects, during the last 25 years and is by no means totally stagnant.

In short, we can summarise that the people from the village though not changed completely, are subjected to the change through the rural reconstruction programmes. The villagers have started participating and they have positive and favourable attitudes for the development programmes, which promise scope for better results in the future.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX - I

EDUCATIONAL SCORE

While determining the educational score, each individual has been assigned certain points according to the educational level attained by him as given below. Individuals in the age-group 5+ are taken into consideration for calculating the educational score.

Illiterate	=	0
Literate without educational level	=	1
Primary or Junior basic	=	2
Middle	=	2
Matriculation or higher Secondary	=	3
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	=	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	=	4
Graduate degree	=	5
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree	=	5
Post Graduate degree other than technical degree	=	5
Post Graduate Technical degree	=	5
Ph. D or equivalent and higher	=	6

The average educational score for males is then worked out by using the following formula.

$$\text{The average educational score for male} = \frac{\text{Cumulative score for males}}{\text{Total number of males}}$$

The average scores for females and all individuals (i.e. both males and females together) have also been worked out in the similar manner.

APPENDIX TABLE - 1

Average age at marriage as related to sex, educational level and duration of marriage

Educational level	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	M	F	More than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	More than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	21	99	20	23	-	17	18	18
Primary	32	16	20	21	23	18	18	18
Middle	38	28	22	22	24	22	20	20
Matriculation/ Secondary	11	4	24	23	24	-	22	18
Graduate degree other than technical degree	2	-	25	23	-	-	-	-
All levels	104	147	22	23	24	19	20	18

APPENDIX

Distance of place of birth from

Age at marriage in years	Number of ever married		Distance of			
			Less than 5 kms.		5-10	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12	-	3	-	-	-	-
13-15	-	36	-	6	-	6
16-18	2	56	1	7	1	9
19-21	27	36	22	5	2	5
22-24	35	14	30	7	1	1
25-29	35	1	28	-	2	-
30-34	4	1	1	-	-	-
35+	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total	104	147	83	25	6	21
Average age at marriage	24	20	23	17	20	16

TABLE - 2

village as related to age at marriage

of place of birth (in Kms.)						Age at marriage in years
11-20		21-50		51 +		
M	F	M	F	M	F	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Below 10
-	1	-	1	-	1	10-12
-	8	-	12	-	4	13-15
-	20	-	15	-	5	16-18
2	12	-	7	1	7	19-21
1	1	3	4	-	1	22-24
2	1	1	-	2	-	25-29
1	-	1	-	1	1	30-34
-	-	-	-	-	-	35 +
6	43	5	39	4	19	Total
21	20	24	17	22	18	Average age at marriage

APPENDIX

Age at marriage as

Present age of married person	Average age at marriage		Number of males married at the age				
	M	F	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Upto 19	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	23	15	1	1	-	-	-
25-29	23	17	2	8	4	-	-
30-34	23	17	1	10	1	2	-
35-44	23	18	-	14	12	-	-
45-59	24	17	-	12	11	1	-
60-64	23	17	1	5	3	-	1
65+	22	14	-	9	4	1	-
Total	24	20	5	59	35	4	1

Note: Age at marriage below 15-Nil, below 15-17-Nil, in case of males.

TABLE - 3

related to present age

Number of females married at the age							Total number of ever married		Present age of married person
Below 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Upto 19
-	4	6	5	-	-	-	2	15	20-24
-	12	-	8	1	-	-	14	21	25-29
1	4	5	4	-	-	-	14	14	30-34
1	7	5	7	-	-	-	26	20	35-44
6	26	10	11	-	1	-	24	54	45-59
-	6	2	2	-	-	-	10	10	60-64
5	6	-	1	-	-	-	14	12	65+
13	66	28	38	1	1	-	104	147	Total

APPENDIX TABLE - 4

Average age at marriages as related to caste/community and time of marriages

Caste/ Community	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at married females who married		
	M	F	More than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	More than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahar	7	11	24	26	21	18	14	19
Bhandari	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	-
Dhangar	5	7	20	20	20	14	14	17
Maratha	86	121	22	24	25	22	21	20
Madval	1	2	25	-	-	-	18	-
Nhavi	1	1	-	23	-	-	18	-
Sutar	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Vani	1	1	-	22	-	-	17	-
Muslim	2	2	20	-	26	18	-	18
Total	104	147	22	23	24	19	20	18

APPENDIX TABLE - 5

Age at first marriage as related to age at effective marriage and duration of marriage

Age at first marriage	Number of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married		
	M	F	More than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	More than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	13	-	-	-	15	14	16
15-19	5	94	-	18	19	19	17	19
20-24	59	38	21	21	24	22	21	20
25-29	35	1	25	26	26	-	-	-
30-34	4	1	33	-	-	30	-	-
35 +	1	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
Total	104	147	26	22	23	21	18	18

APPENDIX TABLE-6

Distribution of population by broad age-groups, sex and caste/Community and educational level

Caste/ community	Broad age-group		Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matricula-tion/ secondary	Higher secondary/ Inter-mediate/pre-university	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Total
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahar	5-14	Male	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
		Female	-	3	2	-	-	-	5
	15-59	Male	2	3	3	-	-	-	8
		Female	8	-	2	-	-	-	10
	60+	Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Female	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bhandari	5-14	Male	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-59	Male	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
		Female	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Dhangar	5-14	Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-59	Male	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
		Female	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
	60+	Male	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maratha	5-14	Male	8	30	16	-	-	-	54
		Female	9	29	4	-	-	-	42
	15-59	Male	14	29	42	11	1	3	100
		Female	55	28	36	10	-	-	129
	60+	Male	4	8	1	-	-	-	13
		Female	23	-	1	-	-	-	24
Madval	5-14	Male	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Female	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
	15-59	Male	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
		Female	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
	60+	Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE-6 (conld.)

Distribution of population by broad age-groups, sex and caste/Community and educational level

Caste/ community	Broad age-group		Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matricula-tion/ secondary	Higher secondary/ Inter-mediate/pre-university	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Total
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nhavi	5-14	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	15-59	Male	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
		Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sutar	60+	Male	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vani	5-14	Male	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-59	Male	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Female	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Muslim	5-14	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	15-59	Male	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
		Female	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	60+	Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	5-14	Male	8	35	20	-	-	-	63
		Female	10	35	7	-	-	-	52
	15-59	Male	19	38	52	11	1	3	124
		Female	72	31	41	11	-	-	155
	60+	Male	6	10	2	-	-	-	18
		Female	29	-	1	-	-	-	30
Grand Total			144	149	123	22	1	3	442

Note: i) There is nobody literate without educational level, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, post-graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree.

ii) Maratha deoli community household (1) Had not come in the sample selection in 100 selected households.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Educational score by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	No. of households	Population			Average educational score			
					Per person			Per household
		P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator	52	257	117	140	1.5	1.8	1.3	4.3
Agricultural Labour	28	90	44	46	1.1	1.5	0.7	2.4
Teacher	3	17	9	8	1.9	2.3	1.5	11.0
Retail Trader	1	8	4	4	1.9	2.0	1.7	15.0
Hotel Owner	1	6	3	3	1.7	2.0	1.3	10.0
Chowkidar	1	5	2	3	2.2	2.5	2.0	10.0
Kotwal	1	6	2	4	1.2	2.0	0.7	6.0
Bidi Maker	1	4	2	2	1.5	2.0	1.0	6.0
Surveyor	1	4	3	1	2.8	3.0	1.0	11.0
Forester	1	2	1	1	2.5	2.0	3.0	5.0
Carpenter	1	1	1	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.0
Service	1	1	1	-	3.0	3.0	-	3.0
Non-workers								
Household duty	6	24	9	15	1.4	1.8	1.1	5.5
Dependent	2	17	7	10	1.8	1.9	1.8	15.5
Total	100	442	205	237	1.9	2.2	1.2	7.6

APPENDIX TABLE - 8

Distribution of households classified by family type and average educational score of the head of the households

Type of family	No. of households	Average educational score of head of household			
		0	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nuclear	41	5	17	15	4
Supplemented Nuclear	4	1	-	2	1
Sub-nuclear	14	3	8	2	1
Single person	7	5	2	-	-
Supplemented Sub-nuclear	7	2	4	1	-
Collateral Joint	7	1	1	3	2
Supplemented Collateral Joint	2	1	-	-	1
Lineal Joint	3	-	3	-	-
Supplemented Lineal Joint	-	-	-	-	-
Lineal Collateral Joint	3	-	-	3	-
Supp. Lineal Collateral	1	-	1	-	-
Others	11	2	3	5	1
(i)Married son with widow father	10	2	3	4	1
(ii)Married daughter with widow mother	1	-	-	1	-
Total	100	20	39	31	10

Note: 4 and above - Nil

APPENDIX TABLE - 9

Distribution of households classified by migration status by place of last residence and average educational score of the head of the household

Migration status by place of last residence		No. of households	Average educational score of head of household			
			0	1	2	3
1		2	3	4	5	6
A.	Non-migrant	60	9	24	21	6
B.	Migrant	40	11	15	10	4
I.	Last residence outside the village but in the same tahsil					
	Rural	17	6	9	2	-
	Urban	6	-	2	4	-
II.	Other tahsil of the District					
	Rural	5	3	1	-	1
	Urban	1	-	-	-	1
III.	Other District of the State					
	District					
	1.Gr. Bombay					
	Urban	8	2	3	3	-
	2.Satara					
	Rural	2	-	-	-	2
IV.	Other State	-	-	-	-	-
V.	Other country (Pakistan)	1	-	-	1	-
	Total	100	20	39	31	10

Note: 4 and above - Nil

APPENDIX TABLE - 10

Knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score

Mother tongue	Total population		Speakers of subsidiary languages							
			Hindi		English		Konkani		Urdu	
			Speakers	Average Educational score	Speakers	Average Educational score	Speakers	Average Educational score	Speakers	Average Educational score
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marathi	P	434	86	2.6	19	3.5	4	1.0	-	-
	M	201	55	2.2	12	3.7	1	2.0	-	-
	F	233	31	2.8	7	2.4	3	0.6	-	-
Hindi	P	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1.9
	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.0
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.7

Note:Excluding age group 0-4 which has been treated as illiterate as per census definition.

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of person

Caste/ Community	Persons with spouse alive	Cultivator			
		1 Son and 1 daughter	1 Son and 2 daughters	2 Sons only	2 Sons and 1 daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6*
Mahar	7	-	-	-	-
Bhandari	1	-	-	-	1
Dhangar	2	-	-	-	2
Maratha	79	1	2	1	12
Madval	2	-	-	-	-
Nhavi	1	-	-	-	-
Vani	1	-	-	-	-
Sutar	1	-	-	-	-
Total	94	1	2	1	15

TABLE - 11

with spouse alive classified by Caste/Community and industrial category

Cultivator					Agricultural labourers	Caste/ Community
2 Sons and 2 daughters	2 Sons and 3 daughters	3 Sons and 1 daughter	3 Sons and 3 daughters	4 Sons and 2 daughters	1 Son and 2 daughters	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Mahar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Bhandari
-	-	-	-	-	-	Dhangar
11	3	7	1	1	1	Maratha
-	-	-	-	-	-	Madval
-	-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Vani
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
11	3	7	1	1	1	Total

APPENDIX

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of person

Caste/ Community	Agricultural labourers					Household Industry manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs	
	2 Sons and 1 daughter	2 Sons and 2 daughters	3 Sons and 1 daughter	3 Sons and 3 daughters	4 Sons and 2 daughters	1 Son and 1 daughter	1 Son and 3 daughters
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mahar	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bhandari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha	7	8	5	1	1	1	-
Madval	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nhavi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	10	10	5	2	1	1	1

TABLE - 11 *(contd.)*

with spouse alive classified by Caste/Community and industrial category

Other workers			Non-workers		Caste/ Community
2 Sons only	2 Sons and 1 daughter	2 Sons and 2 daughters	2 Sons and 1 daughter	2 Sons and 2 daughters	
20	21	22	23	24	1
-	1	2	-	-	Mahar
-	-	-	-	-	Bhandari
-	-	-	-	-	Dhangar
1	7	4	3	1	Maratha
-	-	-	-	-	Madval
-	-	-	1	-	Nhavi
-	-	-	1	-	Vani
-	-	-	-	-	Sutar
1	8	6	5	1	Total

APPENDIX TABLE - 12

Population control measures, attitude and practice by Caste/Community and age and sex

Caste/ Community	Age-group	Informant who are practising family planning measures		Number of males		Number of females operated
		M	F	Using Nirodh	Sterilised/ operated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahar	20-29	-	1	-	-	1
	30-39	-	1	-	-	1
	50+	1	-	-	1	-
Maratha	20-29	1	-	-	1	-
	30-39	3	9	1	2	9
	40-49	4	4	1	3	4
	50+	4	1	-	4	1
Nhavi	40-49	-	1	-	-	1
Vani	30-39	-	1	-	-	1
Total	20-29	1	1	-	1	1
	30-39	3	11	1	2	11
	40-49	4	5	1	3	5
	50+	5	1	-	5	1
Grand Total		13	18	2	11	18

APPENDIX TABLE - 13

Attitude and practice of population control measures by Caste/Community industrial category and sex

Caste/ Community	Industrial category	Total		No. of males		No. of females operated
		M	F	Using Nirodh	Sterilised/ operated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahar	Agricultural labourers	-	2	-	-	2
	Other workers	1	-	-	1	-
Maratha	Cultivators	7	4	1	6	4
	Agricultural labourers	1	5	-	1	5
	Other workers	3	3	1	2	3
	Non-workers	1	2	-	1	2
Nhavi	Non-workers	-	1	-	-	1
Vani	Non-workers	-	1	-	-	1
Total	Cultivators	7	4	1	6	4
	Agricultural labourers	1	7	-	1	7
	Other workers	4	3	1	3	3
	Non-workers	1	4	-	1	4
	Grand Total	13	18	2	11	18

Attitude and practice of population control measures as related to

Caste/ Community	Age group	Total		Total number of who are illiterate and who have practiced during					
				Less than 5 years		5-9 years		10 + years	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manar	20-29	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	50 +	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha	20-29	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	30-39	3	9	1	4	-	1	-	-
	40-49	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
	50 +	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nhavi	40-49	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vani	30-39	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	20-29	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	30-39	3	11	1	5	-	1	-	1
	40-49	4	5	-	1	-	1	-	-
	50 +	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		13	18	2	6	-	2	-	1

Note: Age-groups having Nil entry have been dropped.

TABLE - 14

Caste/Community, age, duration and education of adoptee Male and Female

Total number of who are literate up to matric and who have practised during						Total number of who are matric and above and who have practiced during						Caste/ Community
Less than 5 years		5-9 years		10 + years		Less than 5 years		5-9 years		10+ years		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mahar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maratha
1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nhavi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vani
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total
1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
5	7	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Grand Total

Distribution of workers and non workers by migration status

Migration status with reference to last residence		All ages					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-migrants		150	95	55	175	92	83
B. Migrants		78	30	48	109	31	78
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same tahsil							
	Rural	39	11	28	33	8	25
	Urban	12	8	4	34	11	23
II. Other tahsil of the district	Rural	12	3	9	16	4	12
	Urban	3	2	1	3	2	1
III. Other district of the state	Rural	1	1	-	4	-	4
	Urban	10	4	6	16	6	10
IV. Other country	Urban	1	1	-	3	-	3
Total		228	125	103	284	123	161

TABLE - 15

with reference to total residence broad age-groups and sex

0-14						Migration status with reference to last residence
Workers			Non-workers			
P	M	F	P	M	F	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
4	1	3	121	76	45	Non-migrants
-	-	-	56	30	26	Migrants
						Last residence outside the village but in the same tahsil
-	-	-	12	8	4	Rural
-	-	-	26	10	16	Urban
-	-	-	7	4	3	Other tahsil
-	-	-	2	2	-	of the district
-	-	-	3	-	3	Other district
-	-	-	6	6	-	of the state
-	-	-	-	-	-	Other country
4	1	3	177	106	71	Total

Distribution of workers and non workers by migration status

Migration status with reference to last residence		15-59					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
A. Non-Migrants		122	75	47	46	13	33
B. Migrants		70	28	42	45	1	44
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same tahsil	Rural	36	11	25	18	-	18
	Urban	10	7	3	7	1	6
II. Other tahsil of the district	Rural	10	3	7	8	-	8
	Urban	3	2	1	1	-	1
III. Other district of the state	Rural	1	1	-	1	-	1
	Urban	9	3	6	8	-	8
IV. Other country	Urban	1	1	-	2	-	2
Total		192	103	89	91	14	77

TABLE 15 (*concld.*)

with reference to total residence broad age-groups and sex

60+ years						Migration status with reference to last residence
Workers			Non-workers			
P	M	F	P	M	F	
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
24	19	5	8	3	5	Non-Migrants
8	2	6	8	-	8	Migrants
						Last residence out-side the village but in the same tahsil
3	-	3	3	-	3	Rural
2	1	1	1	-	1	Urban
2	-	2	1	-	1	other tahsil
-	-	-	-	-	-	of the district
-	-	-	-	-	-	Other district
1	1	-	2	-	2	of the state
-	-	-	1	-	1	Other country
32	21	11	16	3	13	Total

APPENDIX TABLE - 16

Manpower engaged in agricultural operations classified by Caste/Community and size of holding

Caste/ Community	Size of holding (in hectares)	No. of households owning land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried by		
			Family workers alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hire workers alone
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahar	Below 0.50	1	-	1	-
	0.50 - 0.99	-	-	-	-
	1.00 - 1.99	1	-	1	-
Bhandari	Below 0.50	-	-	-	-
	0.50 - 0.99	1	-	1	-
Dhangar	Below 0.50	-	-	-	-
	0.50 - 0.99	1	-	1	-
	1.00 - 1.99	-	-	-	-
	2.00 - 2.99	-	-	-	-
	3.00 - 3.99	-	-	-	-
	4.00 - 4.99	1	-	1	-
Maratha	Below 0.50	5	2	3	-
	0.50 - 0.99	4	2	2	-
	1.00 - 1.99	21	7	14	-
	2.00 - 2.99	15	6	9	-
	3.00 - 3.99	4	2	2	-
	4.00 - 4.99	5	1	4	-
	5.00 - 7.49	5	-	5	-
	7.50 - 9.99	2	-	2	-
	10.00 - and above	1	-	1	-

APPENDIX TABLE - 16 (*contd.*)

Manpower engaged in agricultural operations classified by Caste/Community and size of holding

Caste/ Community	Size of holding (in hectares)	No. of households owning land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried by		
			Family workers alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hire workers alone
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vani	Below 0.50	-	-	-	-
	0.50 - 0.99	1	-	1	-
Muslim	10.00 and above	1	-	1	-
Total	Below 0.50	6	2	4	-
	0.50 - 0.99	7	2	5	-
	1.00 - 1.99	22	7	15	-
	2.00 - 2.99	15	6	9	-
	3.00 - 3.99	4	2	2	-
	4.00-4.99	6	1	5	-
	5.00 - 7.49	5	-	5	-
	7.50 - 9.99	2	-	2	-
	10.00 and above	2	-	2	-
	Total	69	20	49	-

Note: i) 31 households out of 100, do not have any type of land.
ii) size of holding having nil entries are not shown.

Workers and non-workers by

Educational level	Mother tongue - Marathi					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	92	28	64	120	47	73
Primary	57	40	17	90	43	47
Middle	59	39	20	59	31	28
Matriculation/ Secondary	12	10	2	10	1	9
Higher Secondary/ Inter-Mediate/ Pre-university	1	1	-	-	-	-
Graduate degree other than technical degree	3	3	-	-	-	-
Total	224	121	103	279	122	157

TABLE - 17

educational level, mother tongue and sex

Mother tongue - Hindi						Educational level
Workers			Non-workers			
P	M	F	P	M	F	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
-	-	-	2	1	1	Illiterate
1	1	-	1	-	1	Primary
3	3	-	2	-	2	Middle
-	-	-	-	-	-	Matriculation/ Secondary
-	-	-	-	-	-	Higher Secondary Inter-Mediate/ Pre-university
-	-	-	-	-	-	Graduate degree other than technical degree
4	4	-	5	1	4	Total

APPENDIX

Employment status of workers

Caste/ Community	Cultivator (self employed agriculturist)			Agricultural labour (employee of self employed agriculturist)			Employment		
							Employer		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mahar	-	-	-	15	6	9	-	-	-
Bhandari	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha	122	64	58	46	19	27	-	-	-
Madval	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	-	-
Nhavi	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sutar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vani	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	138	75	63	68	29	39	-	-	-

TABLE - 18

classified by Caste/Community

Status													
Employee			Single workers			Family worker			Total workers			Caste/ Community	
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1	
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	9	Mahar	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Bhandari	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	4	Dhangar	
14	14	-	1	1	-	3	2	1	186	100	86	Maratha	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	Madval	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Nhavi	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Sutar	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Vani	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Muslim	
16	16	-	3	3	-	3	2	1	228	125	103	Total	

APPENDIX TABLE - 19

Occupation and distance from place of work

Occupation	Number of workers whose place of work (in kms) is				
	Less than 1 km	1-2	3-5	6-10	Total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator	44	85	7	2	138
Agricultural labourers	39	29	-	-	68
Bidi makers	2	-	-	-	2
Rickshaw driver	-	-	-	1	1
Bank clerk	-	-	-	1	1
Mukadam	-	-	-	1	1
Welders	-	-	-	2	2
Hotel owner	-	1	-	-	1
Surveyer	-	-	-	1	1
Carpenter	1	-	-	-	1
Conductor	-	-	-	1	1
Chowkidar	-	-	-	1	1
Teachers	3	-	-	-	3
Kotwal	1	-	-	-	1
Service	2	-	-	1	3
Forester	-	-	1	-	1
Secretary	-	-	1	-	1
Retail trader	-	-	-	1	1
Total	92	115	9	12	228

APPENDIX TABLE - 20

Distribution of workers by occupation and mode of transport to place of work and time taken to reach

Occupation	Mode of transport	Total workers	Time taken to reach	
			30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to one hour
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivator	On foot	136	74	62
	S.T. Bus	2	2	-
Agricultural-labourers	On foot	68	59	9
Bidi makers	On foot	2	2	-
Hotel Owner	On foot	1	1	-
Carpenter	On foot	1	1	-
Kotwal	On foot	1	1	-
Service	On foot	3	3	-
Bank clerk	S.T. Bus	1	1	-
Mukadam	S.T. Bus	1	1	-
Welder	S.T. Bus	2	2	-
Surveyer	S.T. Bus	1	1	-
Conductor	S.T. Bus	1	1	-
Chowkidar	S.T. Bus	1	1	-
Teacher	S.T. Bus	3	3	-
Forester	S.T. Bus	1	-	1
Secretary	S.T. Bus	1	-	1
Rickshaw driver	Auto Rickshaw	1	1	-
Retail Trader	Auto Rickshaw	1	1	-
Total	On foot	212	141	71
	S.T. Bus	14	12	2
	Auto Rickshaw	2	2	-
Grand Total		228	155	73

APPENDIX TABLE - 21

Distribution of households classified by Type of household and Educational level of head of household

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of head of household is									Total
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Matricula-tion or Higher Secondary	Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma and certificate not equal to degree	Degree and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nuclear	10	-	5	15	7	2	-	-	2	41
Supplemented Sub-nuclear	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Sub-nuclear	10	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	14
Single-Person	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Supplemented sub-nuclear	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	7
Collateral Joint	2	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	7
Supplemented collateral joint	1	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	2
Lineal	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Supplemented lineal joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lineal-collateral joint		-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Supplemented lineal collateral	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other (Head male and Brothers family Married son & daghter with widow father & mother)	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total	40	-	13	25	15	5	-	-	2	100

Appendix Table - 22

Distribution of households classified by type and occupation of the head of the household.

APPENDIX

Distribution of households classifed by type and

Number of households

Occupation of Head of household	Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplemented sub-nuclear	Collateral Joint
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator	23	3	5	2	4	4
Agri-Labourers	10	1	7	3	2	1
Surveyer (land develop. Dept)	1	-	-	-	-	-
House duties	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dependent	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bidi Makers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenter	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hotel owner	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chowkidar	1	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kotwal	-	-	-	-	1	-
Service	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forester	-	-	1	-	-	-
Retail trader	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	41	4	14	7	7	7

TABLE - 22

occupation of the head of the household

where type of household is							
Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal colllateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral	Other	Total	Occupation of Head of Household
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	3	-	3	1	4	52	Cultivator
-	-	-	-	-	4	28	Agri-Labourers
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Surveyer (land develop. Dept)
1	-	-	-	-	3	6	House duties
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	Dependent
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Bidi Makers
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Carpenter
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Hotel owner
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Chowkidar
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Teacher
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Kotwal
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Service
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Forester
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Retail trader
2	3	-	3	1	11	100	Total

APPENDIX TABLE - 23

Visit to urban areas by any member of household classified by occupation of household and maximum distant, place visited by the same member and purpose

Occupation of head of household	Distance of place visited (kms)	Number of household any member of which has made maximum visit to most distant place for				
		To meet relative	Marketing Business work	Private work	For Medical treatment	To attend Bhajan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator	6-10	1	2	-	2	-
	21-50	5	-	1	-	-
	51-100	1	-	-	-	-
	101 +	8	-	2	-	-
Agri. Labourer	6-10	1	1	-	1	-
	101 +	3	-	-	-	-
Service	6-10	1	-	-	-	-
Teacher	6-10	-	-	1	-	-
	101 +	1	-	-	-	-
Retail trader	101 +	-	1	-	-	-
Household duty	6-10	-	-	1	-	-
	101 +	1	-	-	-	-
Kotwal	6-10	-	-	-	-	1
Surveyer	51-100	1	-	-	-	-
Bidi maker	101 +	1	-	-	-	-
Hotel Owner	101 +	1	-	-	-	-
Dependent	101 +	2	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE - 24

Particulars of close relation who visited the village and purpose of visit

Particulars of persons who were visited	Distance in kms.	No. of males visited for				No. of females visited for		
		To meet relatives	To see native place	Supervision of land	Religious work	To meet relatives	For delivery	Religio-us work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Friend	21-50 km.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	51 + km	-	-	2	4	-	-	1
2. Relation								
(i) Father	51 + km	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Mother	51 + km	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(iii) Son	20 km or less	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Ever married daughter	51 + km	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
(v) Ever married daughter	51 + km.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
(vi) Brother	21-50 km	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	51 + km.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Mother's Brother	51 + km.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Others Husband, Sister's Son	20 Km. or less	3	-	-	-	2	1	-
Son's Son, Sister, Son's Wife	21-50 km.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	51 + km.	8	1	-	-	6	-	-
3. Unrelated persons other than personal friends	20 km or less	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

GLOSSARY

A

Akshayya Tritiya : The third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (April-May).

Amavasya : Moonless day.

Atya - Patya : An Indian game.

Avanl : The act of transplanting paddy seedlings.

B

Babhul : Acacia arabica.

Baj : A cot made by weaving ropes on a wooden frame.

Bali Pratipada : The first day of the bright half of Kartika.

Baluta : A system of village services which are paid in kind or share of produce.

Bandh-Bandhist : Construction of small bunds for regulating rain water to paddy crops.

Benani : Weeding a field.

Bhadagni : Funeral fire without religious rites.

Bhajan : Singing of devotional songs.

Bhakri : A flat bread prepared from grain flour (usually jowar, rice or bajra.)

D

Dasara : A Hindu festival celebrated on the tenth day of the bright half of Ashwin. (September-October)

Dattatray : A name of God.

Dhoti : A nine-yard thin white cotton fabric used by males, as lower garment

Diwali : A Hindu festival.

Doorwa : Three-bladed grass offered in worship of God Ganesh.

E

Ekadashi : The eleventh day of each fortnight of Hindu calendar.

G

Ganesh Chaturthi : The fourth day of the bright half of Bhadrapad.

Gauri Ganpati : A Hindu festival celebrated in the month of Bhadrapad.

Gokul Ashtami : The eighth day of the dark half of Sravan - the birth day of Lord Krishna.

Gudi Padwa : The first day of the bright half of chaitra - a new year day for Hindus according to Shalivahan era.

Gurakhi : A cowherd.

Gurcharan : Land used for grazing cattle.

H

Handa system : A system of co-operative cultivation by two or three families of cultivators.

Hawaldar : A police official higher in rank than a constable.

Holi Pournima : Spring festival which falls on the full moon day of Phalgun.

I

Inam Land : A land donated to a temple for its maintenance.

Injaili : A kind of tree.

K

Kabbadi : An Indian game.

Kabja : A waist-coat with two pockets.

Kafani : A undergarment extending upto knees.

Kan-topi : A cap worn to cover head and both the ears.

Kapani : Reaping.

Karvi : A smooth stick mainly used for construction of huts.

Khajan land : An inferior land near the sea coast.

Khandoba : A name of God.

Khar land : An inferior land near the sea coast.

Kharif : The agricultural season of the crop which is reaped in the month of October-January.

Khurade : A small enclosure (pen) for hens.

Kirtan : Naration of a mythological/historical story based on a specific theme interspersed with anecdotes, devotional songs by a person well-versed in mythology, history etc.

Kolhatin : A rope dancer.

Kudi : An ornament for ear.

Kudta : A half shirt made of thin cotton fabric.

L

Lungi : A 2 -½ metre cloth generally worn by males.

M

Maha Shivratri : A Hindu festival celebrated on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Magh.

Malni : The operation of treading or of beating of corn.

Mangal Sutra : A marriage - string with black beads worn by married woman.

Matragni : Funeral fire lit with all the prescribed religious rites.

Modak : A preparation of rice, flour and sugar or jaggery.

N

Nangarni : Ploughing.

P

Padav : A small fishing boat.

Palas : Butea frondose.

Pancha : A mini-dhoti.

Parhya Durusti : Repairs to the small bunds constructed for regulating rain water.

Parkar : A petticoat.

Pattis : A Thick and flat bangals.

Payjama : A loose trousers.

Perni : Sowing.

Pind : An oblation of balls of cooked rice to deceased ancestors.

Pournima : Full-moon day.

Prasad : Food, gur, sugar etc. offered to deity and later on distributed among the devotees.

Puran Poli : A sweet dish prepared from gram, wheat flour, gur or sugar.

R

Rab	:	Burning of fields for sowing.
Ram Navami	:	The ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra (March-April); Birthday of Lord Rama.

S

Shraddha	:	A religious rite observed on death anniversary of deceased ancestor.
Suin	:	A midwife.

V

Varan	:	Curry of pulses.
Varkas	:	An inferior land where grass is grown.

W

Watandar	:	A hereditary Estate holder or office holder.

Z

Zad Khelane	:	Process of humming and nodding in front of deity.
Zodani	:	Thrashing operation.