

Village Survey No: 15

THE RESURVEY OF MITHBAV

A SUMMARY

The village was selected in the scheme of continuous village surveys for studying economic change in rural area. It was first surveyed by the Agricultural Economics Research Section situated at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona; in the year 1954-55. The resurvey was undertaken after a period of five years in 1959-60.

A brief account of the resurvey situation is presented in this summary. The summary is broadly divided into three parts. The first gives the general situation of the village at the time of the first survey. In the second the resurvey data, mainly in its broader aspects, are presented along with comparable data of the earlier point of time. The third part contains a brief discussion, regarding the changes that were revealed at the time of the resurvey.

Mithbav is a coastal village in Ratnagiri, one of the coastal districts in the State of Maharashtra. It lies at a distance of about 200 miles to the South of Bombay. Topographically, it is situated in one of the low-lying pockets created by smaller mountain spurs jutting into the sea. It has to be reached through a winding mountainous road. Transport was thus one of the chief constraints of the region. The second physical characteristic of the village is that it is an end-village lying at the end of the approach road. As such it is deprived of the benefits of distribution of trading commodities to the region around or those of through-traffic of goods.

Within the village, land was the principal resource. The hilly region situating the village allowed only a third of the total area for purposes of cultivation, the rest being either uncultivable waste or permanent fallow (table 1). The land under actual cultivation was of a sandy type. With a damp climate owing to the nearness of the sea and a rainfall of 100 inches and more, it could grow only a single crop ^{of} paddy, with about a fifth part under fruit trees like

coconut and mango (table 2).

The second important resource was the sea. It was exploited by the local fishing community with traditional techniques, namely deep sea fishing with individually owned nets and on-shore fishing by groups with jointly owned equipment. There were 20 groups of 5 to 6 fishermen each in the former and 10 drag-net units in the latter type.

These were the only resources of the village. It did not grow any cash crops nor had a traditionally located industry or craft of its own. Cultivation, agricultural labour and fishing engaged a little over three-fourths of the earner population of the village. The remaining vocations, according to the numbers engaged, were salaried jobs and mainly teaching, processing, services and trade.

The population of the village was 5182 divided into 1141 families at the time of the survey. About 90 per cent of the population belonged to the three major castes, the Marathas, the Gabits (fishing community) and the Bhandaris, all belonging to the intermediate order of the Hindu Society. The bigger groups among the rest were the Mahars (untouchables); the Brahmins, the Sutars (carpenters) and the Vaishyas (traders).

The population presented peculiar demographic characteristics. Chief among them was the preponderance of females giving a sex-ratio of 776 males per 1000 females. For the working-age group it was still lower at 591 males per 1000 females. The second characteristic was the high proportion of non-adults of the age 14 and below, amounting to 57 per cent of the male, 36 per cent of female and about 43 per cent of the total population of the village.

In the matter of total population, the village had recorded, in 1954-55, a fall of 4.7 per cent over the 1951 census figure. Since a difference of this size could not be attributed to the difference in the two methods of enumeration alone, a comparison of the populations of all the villages in the taluka for the two census years, 1941 and 1951, was undertaken. The comparison

revealed that 42 villages had recorded decrease either in the number of males or females and that 22 villages of the total of 60 villages in the taluka had recorded a net decrease over the 1941 population. We concluded that Mithbav could be included in the latter category of villages which showed a gradual depopulation trend.

The above mentioned demographic characteristics and the depopulation trend were an outcome of the practice of emigration to places outside the village and mostly to Bombay for seeking employment. As far as the district was concerned this practice dated back to more than a century. It was a type of adjustment a deficit economy like that of the village under study had to make under an increasing pressure of population over a rigid base of production. Over the period of the previous decades, the adjustment was sustained by the rapid growth of a great industrial city like Bombay, which was directly accessible by the cheaper sea route. It may also be mentioned here that the earlier practice of seasonal emigration, for the duration of the dry months between November and May, had given place to a practice of working-life emigration. The tendency and practice of emigration cut across caste, occupational and income groups owing to obvious reasons like security of employment, better earnings and urban amenities of life afforded by the city.

A majority of the emigrants sent remittances to their families living at Mithbav. In a large number of cases emigration took the form of the male earner working at Bombay while his wife and children stayed at the village on the remittances sent by him. They were kept at the village mainly because of difficulties of accommodation, assistance in the cultivation of the family land or because of the nature of the emigrants' work, such as work in the Port Trust, or on sea-going vessels, temporary employment etc. In 1954-55, 300 or 26.5 per cent of the families reported principal dependance on remittance so received.

The occupational pattern revealed a high concentration in the primary types of vocations. Of the 76 per cent so engaged, cultiva-

tion accounted for 52, labour 13 and fishing 11 per cent. The rest were constituted into smaller groups pursuing non-agricultural vocations like trading 4 per cent, processing 7 per cent, services 6 per cent and most notably salaried jobs like school-teaching and other departmental jobs, engaging 7 per cent.

There were seven educational institutions in the village in 1954-55. Four of these were full primary schools with one with a fisheries bias, a lower primary school, a secondary school teaching upto the secondary school leaving certificate examination and a primary teachers' training college. This substantial development in educational facilities was primarily an outcome of the constant contact with Bombay as also the need of a minimum educational equipment for the emigrants.

The village had a Gram Panchayat which assembled regularly and discharged its duties efficiently. There were two cooperative societies, (i) a multipurpose cooperative that was mainly formed for having a fair-price shop during the days of food control and rationing and (ii) a fisheries cooperative formed for trading in fish as well as to have a fair-price shop in the fishermen locality. While the former was in a moribund state owing to non-repayment of loans given to members, the second was relatively more active in that it had purchased a truck in order to provide transport for fisherwomen to villages and weekly markets around Mithbav for the sale of fresh fish.

The village, as we found it at the time of the first survey in 1954-55, was thus a coastal village which attempted to maintain its level of living by exporting labour on a significant scale and getting in return, to the extent of 28 per cent of its total income, a part of the earnings made outside. The two major occupations, engaging large numbers, agriculture and fishing, were pursued with traditional techniques. Efforts at cooperation had failed owing to the reported reasons of absence of personnel, the general low level of incomes and the social nature of residents.

As against these disadvantages, the village had extremely good educational facilities; had developed, over a period of time, sound job-yielding contacts and an urban-oriented consciousness which was on the whole alert, intelligent and self-dependent.

The situation, as narrated briefly above, did not appear to offer any scope for changes of a basic nature. There were however two indications that promised a break-through from the inherent constraints in the economy. These were : (i) a University graduate taking up cultivation in preference to a salaried job, experimented with the Japanese method of rice cultivation in his owned land, and (ii) an enterprising person from the village got a Bombay businessman, the owner of a glass-factory, interested in starting a silica mine in the village, after initially ascertaining the quality of the raw material. While the former pointed towards increase in the production of paddy at the village and, the latter promised new employment possibilities. Apart from the two isolated efforts, the village appeared to be contented with the historical solution for reducing its growing population pressure and maintaining its standards of consumption by balancing its deposits with the remittances received. Indeed emigration appeared to have solved many of its problems.

Some of the major constraints of the economy may be mentioned. The cultivable land amounted to only one-third of the total land of the village. The climate was damp and the region was in the south-western monsoon belt with an average rainfall of 100 inches. The soil was of a sandy type and was considered below-average in productivity. These two factors, coupled with the climate and rainfall were suited to the cultivation of paddy alone. The absence of subsoil water in the village placed severe limitations on irrigation possibilities with the result that kharif paddy was the only crop. These physical limitations along with the relatively cheaper and tested solution of emigration to Bombay, in their turn, acted as further constraints in the direction towards progress at the village-end. But for the two isolated efforts, the two major

vocations, agriculture and fishing, were pursued with traditional techniques. The last and presumably the most significant constraint was the human element itself, a large part of which had no roots in the village.

The problems for which we had to seek answers at the time of the resurvey were those that would be brought about principally by natural growth and the practice of emigration. Specifically, they were as conceived by us, (i) the shifts in populations and the realignment of the occupational patterns within the village and in this context to see how the village absorbed its 'new' earners, especially those that acquired earnerhood during the intervening period; (ii) the depreciation and replacement of capital stock over the period of time and (iii) the strengthening or otherwise of the emigration practice and the external dependence of the village.

In addition to the above, we were also interested in studying the operational aspects of the major occupations in order to locate the shifts or functional changes indicative of more basic adjustments or trends. We had also to study the social institutions and their behaviour and finally to attempt a closer understanding of the residents with a view to seek corroborative evidence to our knowledge and assessment of the village over the period of time.

The Resurvey : 1959-60

The resurvey of the village was carried out during the twelve months between June 1959 and May 1960. Our attempt was to identify the facts of change that came about at the village Mithbav during the five-year interval between the two surveys and as given out by the type of the two one-point investigations undertaken by us.

The two principal limitations of our data may briefly be indicated. Firstly, the two single-year data pertained to two points of time without any information as regards what occurred during the intervening period. The absence of period-data for the years in between the two points of time render our observations inconclusive as regards trends or secular type of changes. Secondly, owing to

the practice of migration, a part of the data was lost for either point of time. We found that on account of this 10 per cent of families had disappeared and another set of families also forming 10 per cent had immigrated to the village. For both these sets, there was no comparable information for either point of time. It has also been held that an interval of five years was too small a period for the study of change. We shall therefore, attempt to indicate, within the aggregate frame, the smaller adjustments observed in individual areas and sectors.

Migration

The term is used to denote movement of persons either to or from the village. The words 'immigration' and 'emigration' denote the respective directions.

The resurvey data disclosed a relative strengthening of the practice of emigration, the total extent of emigration amounting to 1039 as against the total immigration of 754 persons. The number of earner-emigrants from the village during the five-year period was 278 as compared to 252 for the previous five-year period between 1950-54 (table 3). The above magnitudes are based on the information given by the families in the village at the time of our two investigations, reporting emigrants 'nearest' to them economically and/or socially. Other corroborative evidence denoting the strengthening of the practice was : (i) that a set of 119 families gained fresh contact outside the village (by virtue of the emigration of members for the first time) during the period while the number of families that lost total contact outside the village (by virtue of immigration of whole families or death or separation of the emigrant) was only 28; and (ii) that 88 families, the wives and children of earners outside the village, left the village as compared to the return of 77 such families sent back mostly because of lack of recommendation at Bombay.

A breakdown of the emigrants during the period shows that 50 per cent of them were educands i.e. attending school, at the time

of emigration. Among the remaining, a major proportion was composed of regular earners in the village engaged in their respective family occupations. Emigration on transfer amounted to about 7 per cent of the total (table 4). Our classification further revealed that 60 per cent of the emigrants who were earners in the village at the time of emigration were engaged in primary occupations like cultivation and fishing; 26 per cent in salaried services and the rest in processing and other occupations.

The overall increase in emigration was accompanied by a deterioration of the circumstances, the job-getting possibilities, at the Bombay end. We find that 30 per cent of the emigrants during the five-year period were either sick or unemployed (table 5). A notable point in this context was the increase in the number of emigrants entering the primary teaching services. The worsening of the employment situation was substantiated by other case-study evidence also. The increase in the mean age at emigration, from 20.13 to 21.29 (within a range of 18.37 to 22.28 during the decade between 1950-1959) also indicated, partially, that the period of waiting at the village-end had increased.

It may however be kept in mind that while the above evidence positively indicated a worsening of the employment situation at Bombay vis-a-vis the emigrants of Mithbav, the higher proportion of unemployed emigrants is affected by the period of emigration itself. It was gathered during the resurvey, that a certain period, varying between 3 months to one or two years elapsed before an emigrant secured a job. Thus those who had emigrated more recently had a greater unemployed component on account of the waiting-period that had to be spent before an emigrant got a job.

Broader comparison of the two situations of emigration revealed small changes in some of the characteristics of the practice of emigration. These were as follows :-

- 1) The emigrants at the latter point of time were found to be better educated denoting the fact of depletion of the village of

its better-equipped personnel.

ii) During the pre-war period, emigrants left the village for jobs in textile mills, jobs like those of peons, constables etc. During the twenty years preceding the resurvey, a gradual shift towards seeking employment in the Port Trust, factories and other technical establishments and the educational services was noticeable.

iii) A comparison of two samples of emigrants, one of retired emigrants at the time of the resurvey and the other of the active ones who visited the village during the resurvey year, revealed that there has been a gradual shift in the secondary causes of emigration during the previous two to three decades. While the primary reason remained more or less the same, namely that of non-availability of adequate employment in the village, emigration at the latter period occurred because employment outside the village and mainly to Bombay was more remunerative, because of the more secure assurance of employment at Bombay owing to the development of contacts by earlier emigrants and finally because of an increased preference for the urban facilities of living provided by the city.

The increase in emigration resulted in a relatively greater shift of dependence outside the village on the family level (table 6). The average number of emigrant-earners per family increased from 1.38 to 1.65 while the total external component per family increased from 3.16 to 3.29.

The results of the increase in emigration as reflected in the changes in the practice, size and quantum of remittances were as follows :-

i) The number of emigrants sending remittances increased from 532 to 644 during the five-years. As a proportion to the total earner-component outside the village, however, it meant a decline from 55.1 to 51.5 per cent. A major part of this decline was due to the larger proportion of unemployed at the latter date.

ii) The proportion of families receiving remittances increased from 47 per cent in 1954-55 to 56.4 per cent of the total number of

families in 1959-60.

iii) The average size of annual remittance increased from Rs.235 to Rs.302 or approximately from Rs.20 to Rs.25 per month. While the average size in all remittance-size groups increased, the increase in the larger-sized remittances was relatively greater. The quantum of remittances, which was received in remittances of the size of Rs.600 and more increased from 6 to about 13 per cent (table 7).

iv) Remittances were sent both regularly and irregularly, the latter being occasioned by the demands made by the resident households at the village for specific purposes. Our data reveal that during the five-year period, the proportion of those sending regular remittances increased from 38 to 42 per cent. The proportion sending irregular remittances declined from 16 to 9 per cent.

In the matter of the practice of visiting the change was of a different type. The proportion visiting the village regularly declined from 30 to 20 per cent while the proportion of those who went to the village only for specific purposes or occasions i.e. those irregularly visiting increased from 43 to 66 per cent.

While no direct correlation between the remitting and the visiting practices is possible, the increase in the local cost of living which in turn led to demand of greater remittances indicate that to a large extent the increase in regular remittances led to a fall in regular visits by emigrant-earners outside. It may be generally mentioned here that the practice of regular remittance and visiting varied directly with immigration or emigration of the wives and children of the outside earner.

v) The total quantum of remittances showed an absolute increase of about 56 per cent over that at the earlier point of time. In terms of proportion to the total reported income of the village, the proportion of remittances increased from 28 to 33 per cent denoting an increase in the dependence of the village on earnings made externally.

In the foregoing account, the emigration of only male earners was considered. There was a small number of female emigrants also who sought employment outside the village. Their number increased from 31 to 37 during the period. They were employed mainly as primary teachers and textile labour.

The five-year period also witnessed a movement of population to the village. Immigration occurred for a variety of reasons, such as sending the wife and children back to the village because of lack of adequate accommodation at Bombay or because of the nature of the husband's job, the return of an erstwhile emigrant owing to unsuitability of the climate, assumption of household responsibility on the death of an elder in the village, loss of job or unemployment, departmental transfer or retirement.

The number of earner-immigrants during the period was 136. Their age classification showed that they were of higher ages, with 36 per cent between 26 and 40, and 40 per cent in the age group 51 and above. Those whose emigration was cut short formed one-half of the above, the immigration of the remaining half being occasioned by departmental transfer and retirement from service. Of those whose emigration was so interrupted, 40 per cent had to return owing to unsuitability of the climate at Bombay; 20 per cent because of loss of jobs; continued unemployment 10 per cent; return for cultivation of the family land and assumption of responsibility of the household in the village 16 per cent. In the case of the remaining 14 per cent the reason was not reported.

A comparison of the proportions of earner-immigrants, who had returned to the village prior to the first point survey, and those that returned during the five-year period under study, revealed a slight shift in the reasons of return. The proportion of immigrant-earners / ^{for} reasons of health as well the proportion of those who had to return due to unfavourable employment conditions increased while the proportion of those that had to return for taking over the responsibility of the household showed a perceptible decrease.

The General Economic Situation:

Simultaneously with the process of migration, the general economic situation of the village changed, some of the changes influencing the entire village while others affected, in the immediate instance, particular sectors of the economy. A brief indication of these changes is deemed necessary in order to facilitate a clearer perspective of the specific changes within individual sectors.

The principal change that affected the village as a whole was the rise in the general price level. The cost of living index recorded, during the period, an increase by 35 per cent with the price level at the first point of time as the base. The rise in the index for food articles was 139, affected principally by the increase, between 44 to 48 per cent, in the prices of rice and jowar, accounting for 50 per cent in the total food consumption. The rise in the index of non-food articles was of the order of 119 only. The latter however does not include the important item of clothing since clothing needs were largely supplied from purchases made in Bombay by visiting emigrants.

The prices of the various types of produce produced within the village reacted differently to the rise in the general price level. The price of the principal produce of paddy rose from Rs.6 to Rs.15 per mound. This was materially ineffective in benefiting the producer as 90 per cent of the produce was home-consumed. The prices of milk, coconut, mango and cashewnut, as received by the producers, remained unaltered. The only rise in prices that benefited the producers was that of fish. The rise in fish prices was calculated to be of the order of 50 per cent.

In the matter of wages, almost all of these remained unchanged owing to a variety of circumstances occurring in different sectors. The cultivation of paddy was of the type that could be carried on with female labour except for the ploughing operation. The increase in the number of females in agricultural labour in conjunction with

the trend towards greater reliance on family labour as revealed by our farm business data kept the agricultural wages at the earlier level. The wage rates in quarrying and construction were maintained at the former level on account of competition in the profession by visiting masons, who, while charging the same rates, were reported to be doing better work. In the matter of wood-sawing wages, there was reported undercutting in rates by a carpenter who had installed a mechanical saw.

The only wage that showed a rise was that of the carpenters. This was largely due to the fact that the number of workers in carpentry decreased from 17 to 12, while the demand, manufacture of wood work in housing, house repairs, repairs to implements etc. did not show any decline. The wage rose by 20 per cent from Rs.2.50 to Rs.3.00 per day on an average.

The village aggregates revealed that the total production at the latter date had declined, in quantitative terms, by 30 per cent in the case of paddy and by 17 per cent in the case of fish. In the case of paddy the decline was occasioned by two factors. Firstly, about 25 per cent of the sown area had to be abandoned on account of the flooding of the plots by tidal water. The second factor was that the per acre yield itself declined by about 13 per cent, as compared to the yield at the earlier point of time.

In fishing the decline in production was occasioned firstly, because of bad seasons, which had been occurring since the previous two seasons and secondly, because of an unexpected scarcity of hemp, a raw material use for manufacturing fishing nets, and the consequent decline in the replacement of nets.

The single activity of a basic nature revealing an increase during the five-year period was that of plantation. A periodwise classification of the plantations undertaken during the period showed an almost consistent trend in the activity. The magnitude of this activity was however relatively small. Secondly, the activity being of a long-term nature, the plants taking 5 to 10 years to begin

yielding fruit; it did not directly affect the incomes.

During the period under study the State Government enacted a tenancy legislation which was radical in character. All the tenants holding leased-in land on the 1st of April 1957 became, by the stipulation of the act, owners of the land leased-in by them. The effect of the act at the village of Mithbay was the transfer, in the revenue records, of such holdings in the name of the tenants. In practice, the enforcement of the Act was to be in the hands of a tribunal, empowered to determine the rates of compensation. The tribunal had not been appointed till the year of resurvey. The practical manifestation of the Act in that year was that the tenants had to pay the land revenue of these lands so transferred in their names along with the rent to the owners.

Demographic change:

The process of migration, in particular the excess of emigration, resulted in offsetting the natural growth of population to a large extent. Over the period of five years the village was found to be in an almost stationary condition in the matter of population. The number of households remained unchanged at 1141 and the increase in the population was of the order 30, from 5182 to 5212. The number of households and individuals had to be corrected for the earlier year of survey as it was found that 11 households and 47 individuals had escaped enumeration and 5 persons had been erroneously included as belonging to the village.

During the period under study 117 households belonging to the survey year had ceased to exist in the village while 117 other families had come into being by the time of the second inquiry. Of the latter 87 households had immigrated to Mithbay and 30 had come into being on account of family separation (table 8).

The number of individuals was likewise subject to the above influence of migration as well as the natural cause of growth. It was found that 73 per cent of the total population was present in the village at both points of time. The reshuffle affected 27 per

cent; deductions, 7 per cent by death and 20 per cent by emigration and additions, 12 per cent on account of births and 15 per cent by immigration (table 9).

The reshuffle also brought down the overall sex-ratio from 776.5 to 750.2 males per 1000 females. The decline was greatest in the working age group, the ratio declining from 591.3 to 567.3 males per 1000 females. In the matter of age, the population, both male and female, showed a small increase in proportion in the age-groups below 20 and the group above 60 (tables 10 and 10A). The overall decline in the male population, by 31, was largest for the working age group while the overall increase in the female population, by 61, affected the age-group below 20.

Education :

Over the five-year period the village was found to be better educated, in the sense that, apart from the increase in the overall proportion of literacy, larger number of educands were attending higher classes. During the first survey it was found that almost all the non-adult male children within the age group 6 to 15, were attending school. The change therefore was mainly the increase in the proportion of female educands. Related to the total population, the proportion of educands increased from 32.4 to 39.4 per cent in the case of males (exclusive of children below 6) and from 14.5 to 17.9 per cent in the case of females.

The number of educational institutions remained unaltered except that a middle primary school was converted into a full primary one by amalgamating it with another middle primary school in the adjacent village across a streamlet towards the north-west.

The village, at the time of the resurvey, had become more literate, the proportion of illiteracy (exclusive of the group upto 6 years of age that was too young to go to school) declining from 15.3 to 12.9 per cent in the case of males and from 55.1 to 47.5 per cent in the case of females.

Occupational pattern

The number of male earners declined from 797 in 1954-55 to 756 in the year of resurvey. The number of female earners during the period increased from 1127 to 1256. The respective proportions were a decline of 5 per cent in the case of males and an increase of 11 per cent in the case of females.

In the case of male earners, the change came about by the exit of 27.6 per cent, 11.0 per cent by death and 16.6 by emigration and by the entry of 23.4 per cent, 11.5 by the entry of new earners (i.e. those that attained earnerhood during the period) and 11.9 per cent by immigration.

In the case of female earners, the change came about by the exit of 22.1 per cent, 4.3 by death and 17.8 by emigration as against the entry of 30.2 per cent, 9.6 by the entry of new earners, 14.6 per cent by immigration and about 6 per cent by the entry of females who were in the non-earner category at the earlier point of time (tables 11 and 11A). In the case of both male and female earners, the above proportions have to be slightly adjusted for those that retired from active life at the latter point of inquiry.

Male earners

The change in numbers led to a reshuffle of earners among the occupations available in the village. On the aggregate level we found that the total number of jobs remained the same at the two points of time (1208 in 1954-55 and 1207 in 1959-60). With the given decrease in the number of earners, this meant that a greater degree of diversification had taken place. The average number of occupations per earner increased from 1.52 to 1.60 at the latter point of time. The increase indicated that people found it necessary to engage themselves, to a larger extent, in additional occupations. The number of earners engaged in single occupations decreased from 444 to 369 during the period. Those taking up additional occupations from among the above were largely from

cultivation, fishing and labour.

The readjusted occupational pattern did not show any substantial change on the aggregate (table 12). About 76 per cent of the earners continued to be engaged in primary types of occupations namely, agriculture, fishing and agricultural labour. The per-family earner proportion remained almost unaltered except in the case of those in the carting profession and the carpenters, both recording a decrease in the number engaged. In the former, the decline was caused by persons abandoning the occupation either for a job outside the village or for their principal occupation of cultivation in the village. The reason reported was that of non-profitability. In the case of carpenters, the decline came about: (i) by the death of 4 working carpenters, (ii) by the emigration of two working carpenters, and (iii) by the failure of 'new' earners in the Sutar families to take up to the family vocation. Of the seven young men so identified, six were educands, all of whom were scheduled to emigrate, half of them voluntarily and the other half because their parents wished so.

The third group showing significant decline in numbers was the salariate group and mainly those engaged in teaching. A number of teachers staying at Mithbav but employed in schools in nearby villages had left Mithbav for those villages. There were also some who were engaged in Mithbav schools but had shifted their residence to other adjoining villages. The reasons were not ascertained.

The extent of exits and entries, among those present in the village and working at both points of time, was of a marginal nature. The main circumstances leading to the abandonment of an occupation were retirement on oldage or oldage coupled with the attainment of earnerhood of a 'new' earner within the village or his emigration to Bombay and the commencement of remittances and the non-profitability of the current occupations, namely carting, trading, etc. (table 13).

It has been observed earlier that the manner in which the

'new' earners were either absorbed or adjusted during the period would afford an important indication of the forces operating in a community. In this regard, we found that of the estimated 'new' earners, (inclusive of those that attained the age, that left off education as well as those, within the age-group 15-25, that had reported unemployment in 1954-55) about 60 per cent had emigrated. The occupational pattern of those that remained in the village, conformed to the general pattern of the village with a little more than three-fourths reporting occupations of a primary nature such as agriculture, fishing and labour. These 'new' earners, majority of whom were left in the village because of certain difficulties in the way of emigration, would eventually emigrate as suggested by two sets of evidence: (i) case studies of a random sample of 28 such earners, and (ii) the emigration, during the five-year period, of 133 persons who were earners in 1954-55.

The performance of successor-entrants to the working force was almost identical. By successor-entrants we mean those 'new' earners who entered the working force on the death or retirement of the parent or the elder earner in the family. Of the 54 successor-entrants so identified, we found that 25 had emigrated and 24 had reported the same occupation as that of the deceased or retired earner in the family. In the case of the remaining five, four had taken to salaried occupations, including that of teaching in one case and the last one reported a subsidiary occupation of seasonal trade in mangoes in addition to the household (the deceased father's) occupation of agricultural labour.

In the matter of female earners, it has already been indicated that the increase came about on account of non-earners at the previous point of time reporting occupation, the emigration of male earners as well as the increase in the total female population itself. The numbers in cultivation, fishing and agricultural labour increased, without, as the rest of the data suggest, any changes occurring in the organisation, in these fields except for a small

increase in plantation activity. As said earlier, agriculture in the context of female earners amounted to joint participation in the cultivation of the family plot. A significant number, included in agricultural labour, were engaged in the sale of hay, procured from distant hills. Their number increased at the time of resurvey (table 14).

The total number of jobs increased from 1333 to 1531, the average number of jobs per female earner increasing from 1.18 to 1.22. The proportion engaged in single occupations declined from 82 to 78 per cent while the absolute number increased from 921 to 981 at the second point of time.

Resources and Capital Stock

The principal resource was land. It has been mentioned earlier that only one-third of the cultivable area was under actual cultivation with a fifth part under fruit trees like the coconut and the mango. While we had no comparable survey data for comparison with the resurvey figures, there was sufficient evidence, including that of the sample of nine cultivators in our farm business inquiry, to indicate that the area under cultivation remained unchanged. The figures in the village revenue records also confirmed the fact of no-change in this regard.

Reference has been made to the enactment of the tenancy legislation in 1957. While the actual effects of this, upto and during the year of resurvey was far from satisfactory, the 'new' owners having to pay both the rent and the land revenue, the village records showed that 224 accounts had received the benefit, in the form of additions in their owned land, of the Act. It may be mentioned that 124 of these were wholly new accounts, in the sense that the new owners were non-owning tenants before the Act. These account holders were mostly fishermen holding tenancy rights of bits of land on the sea-shore, which situated their houses and grew some coconut trees.

Our data reveal that the total area thus transferred amounted

to about 187 acres or about 70 per cent of the total lease-held area. In the General Family Schedule however the responding households reported their holdings separately as owned and leased-in or out during the resurvey year. We therefore found that the pattern of land ownership, as reported by our family schedule remained substantially unaltered at the latter point of study, within the limits of transfers either by sale, family partitions, awards or gifts. These were small in magnitude.

It should be mentioned that in this context, the Act appeared to have partially achieved one of its desired objectives, namely the prohibition of indiscriminate sale of land. It was found that while about 19 acres of land had changed hands by sale during the five years between 1950-54, the area amounted to 9 acres only during the five years under study.

According to the General Family Schedule reporting there were in 1959-60, 69 per cent of the reporting families owning 22 per cent of the area in the size-group one acre and below; 27 per cent owning 42 per cent of area in the size-group 1 to 5 acres and 4 per cent owning 36 per cent of the area in the size-group above 5 acres (table 15).

The situation had remained almost unchanged except for marginal adjustments. The average per family owned land also remained substantially unaltered, the change being from about 57 gunthas in 1954-55 to 58 gunthas in 1959-60.

The pattern of cultivated holding also disclosed little variation. There were in 1959-60, about 90 per cent of families cultivating about 58 per cent of the total cultivated land, in the size-group 1 acre and below; 9 per cent cultivating 31 per cent of the total in the size-group 1 to 5 acres and 1 per cent cultivating 11 per cent of land in the size-group above 5 acres (table 16). The situation remained identical within marginal adjustments. The average per-family cultivated land also changed little, the change being from 34 gunthas to 35 gunthas.

While the total land under cultivation remained unchanged both as per village records and the General Family Schedule reporting, evidence as regards plantations undertaken during the five-year period showed that certain pieces of land which were uncultivated before were brought under cultivation, i.e. under fruit orchards. Our estimates show that about 8 acres of land were brought under coconut and about 11 acres of land were put under the commercial variety of mango. As proportion to the total cultivated land the area under new plantation of coconuts, exclusive of plantation of a replacement nature, amounted to 2 per cent. Its proportion to total land under plantation alone was 8.6 per cent. The proportion of the new land to the total area under the respective fruits however bring out the relative significance of this activity. The new land under coconut amounted to 3 per cent of the total area under the fruit while that under mango amounted 27.5 per cent of the total land under the fruit.

Capital stock

It has been seen that the village remained stationary in the matter of two of its principal resources namely land and labour. It was therefore to be expected that the capital stock would also remain largely unaltered in the absence of organisational changes. Our data substantiate this expectation. It was found that the total capital stock with values as reported in 1959-60, showed a small decline of about 2 per cent (table 17). The marginal decline however was the result of greater variations in the capital stock employed in various sectors.

In agriculture, the change was of the order of about two per cent only. It should be mentioned here that owing to the absence of previous comparable data, investment under livestock and ploughs was assumed to have remained unchanged. This was also corroborated by our farm business data. The increase in the number of water-wheels was indicative of the increase in the plantation activity. Investment in carts declined on the other hand.

In the fishing sector, the resurvey revealed an all-round decline. The decline in investment in boats was relatively greatest in absolute terms. It was occasioned by the series of bad seasons affecting the fishing industry in the region. The decline in net-holding was, as mentioned earlier, caused on account of decline in annual replacement occasioned by the scarcity of hemp in the region.

The non-agricultural sector, however, revealed a substantial increase in investment. The increase in particular it was occasioned by : (i) the opening up of three new shops, one grocery and two general shops; (ii) the increase in the number of sewing machines and (iii) the installation of a mechanical saw by one of the carpenters.

The resurvey year also revealed changes in other types of investment. While we did not have data for the first point survey, financial investment such as purchase of savings certificates and gold, during the period indicated a saving practice (table 18).

Investment in the construction of residential houses and major repairs was yet another type of investment undertaken in the village during this period of five years. A total of 39 houses was built during this period. The houses which underwent major repairs numbered 77 (table 19). Both house-building and the major repairs appeared to be declining towards the end of the period.

Lastly, there was investment of a collective nature. The Panchayat undertook the construction of its office buildings, roads, a maternity hospital, a bridge and purchases of sundry equipment (table 20). These were the collective benefits which accrued to the village during the five years between the two inquiries. The investment was partly facilitated by public donations, to the extent of 27 per cent of the total expenditure.

Consumer-durables

It was to be expected that in the matter of durable articles of consumption, the village with extensive educational attainments and its constant contact with an urban centre like Bombay would show,

over the period of time, a greater inclination towards modernisation as reflected in the acquisition of the more urban type of consumer-durables. Our data collected at the resurvey point of time only, largely confirmed the expectation. It was found that the rate of acquisition of such articles and in particular articles such as stoves, wrist-watches, safety razors and torches increased during the five years as compared to any of the previous five-year periods (table 21).

The more important fact was that the number of families possessing a combination of the above articles increased rapidly. Our classification indicated that while the practice of using the articles remained almost unaltered in the case of Brahmins and other advanced castes owing to their having taken to them much earlier, the practice was spreading in the intermediate and lower castes (table 22).

Indebtedness:

The village, with its inadequate resources and the need to send its earners for employment outside so that a part of its subsistence could be provided by remittances, appeared to have learnt to live within its means as far as possible. The total outstanding loan during the resurvey year amounted to about 5 per cent of the total income of the village. Of this, about 45 per cent was interest-free loan representing casual borrowings from friends and relatives. The average size of loan was Rs.143 (table 23).

The borrowing was largely done for social purposes such as marriage, 34 per cent, day-to-day consumption 23 per cent and for meeting contingencies like sickness, travel, etc. Another 17 per cent was borrowed for house construction and repairs and education. Of the remaining 17 per cent, 5 per cent was raised for repayment of old debts and only 12 per cent was raised for investment in productive purposes such as for purchase of bullocks, construction of wells etc. and for buying material for nets.

The more significant fact in the matter of borrowing was that

of the 117 families reporting indebtedness in 1959-60, 70 families had to borrow for the first time during the five-year period. These families were not indebted at the earlier point of time.

Operational aspects

The different types of changes that occurred in the village have been indicated. We now present a brief account of the changes in the operational aspects of some of important sectors of the economy.

The resurvey inquiry revealed that agriculture had reached the saturation point even at the earlier point of our study. The total area cultivated as well as the average size of cultivated holding remained unaffected. The total number of farm units also remained almost unaltered with a small decline from 927 to 932 over the five years. The number of exits and entries, inclusive of those by households migrating from and to the village, were almost identical, with a suggestion towards a movement away from agriculture. The area, on balance, thus affected was less than three per cent of the total cultivated land.

The crop pattern as revealed by the revenue records did not change, with 72 per cent of the cultivated land under paddy, about 6 per cent under ragi and other inferior millets and the remaining 22 per cent being under plantations, 21 per cent under coconut and one per cent under mango (vide table 2). The village crop pattern as given in the General Family Schedule at the resurvey point of time (these data were not available for the earlier survey) broadly confirmed the above pattern, with a three per cent decline in paddy and an identical increase in area under plantations.

The number of male earners engaged in agriculture decreased at the resurvey point of time, the total decreasing from 486 to 473. The number of female earners in the occupation meanwhile increased from 782 to 905. In the matter of capital stock the position remained unaltered except for the acquisition of six hand-operated and one bullock-operated water-wheels. These water-

wheels were mainly used for watering the coconut trees in the yards around the residential houses. This small increase is reflected in the increase in plantation activity, as already seen.

Mention has already been made of the decline in the inputs as shown by our farm business data (table 24). Since our sample was confined to nine cultivators, reporting field cultivation at both points of time, the decline may be taken only as an indication of the direction. The decline was smallest, around 3 per cent, in the matter of male labour and manure inputs. Bullock labour inputs (per acre) declined by 17 per cent while female labour inputs declined by 24 per cent:

The 17 per cent decline in the per-acre seed rate was relatively the more important one from our point of view. It was gathered in the village, that at the time of transplantation, a smaller number of seedlings were used as it was realised that transplanting a larger number of seedlings together did not necessarily result in larger yields as was the belief. This change in the outlook was in turn attributed to the Japanese method of cultivation, that was tried out by one farmer at the earlier point of time. While the farmer had left off cultivation and emigrated to Bombay by the time of the resurvey, the effect of his demonstration appeared to remain:

We have mentioned earlier that the hired component of labour decreased by a small extent denoting presumably the attempt, on the part of the cultivators, at economising in the costs of hired labour, which was in turn an effect of the rise in the price-level, which cut into the resources normally earmarked for agriculture.

The overall decline in per acre inputs resulted in lowering the yield per acre from 833 seers in 1954-55 to 726 seers in the resurvey year. This decline was evidenced both in the contribution by the occupation to the total income of the family as well as its proportion in the aggregate production of the village. It should however be remembered that the major reason for decline was the occurrence of the natural calamity i.e. the inundation of

paddy fields by tidal waters.

In fishing the overall changes were also of a marginal character. In the on-shore dragnet type of fishing, called Rapan fishing locally and carried on by groups of about 30 with jointly owned boats and nets, the number of workers increased from 214 to 228. This increase came about by resident earners seeking additional occupations. The number engaged in the other type of fishing, deep-sea fishing carried on with individually owned nets, declined by a small margin, from 136 to 131 on account of excess of the emigration of working fishermen over immigration. The number engaged in fishing as a single occupation declined from 123 to 112.

The decline in the capital stock has been noted. It has been also indicated that the declines in the number of workers as well as the equipment were caused: (i) the steep rise in the price of hemp affecting adversely the replacement of nets, and (ii) occurrence of successive below-normal seasons affecting the rate of replacement in the matter of boats and other fishing gear.

It has been noted that the total numbers in carpentry decreased mainly on account of (untimely) deaths. The installation of the mechanical saw was presumably an attempt to fill in the 'gap' so created. Per-operator earning showed an increase as compared to that at the earlier point of time.

The per-operator earning in carting also showed an increase while the number of workers as well as carts decreased. The declines in both were a result of the contraction of the profession itself which was attributed to non-profitability and also to the inability of some of the cartmen to obtain capital for replacing carts and bullocks. The smaller number of carters shared the existing demand resulting in the increase in the average per-operator earnings in the profession.

The circumstances affecting quarry and construction and wood-sawing have been indicated. The number of workers, the quantum of equipment as well as the average per-operator income remained

unaltered. However, an improvement in techniques affected both the professions, the mechanical saw in the case of the former and the seasonal immigration of professional masons in the case of the latter.

Institutional Changes

The Panchayat at Mithbav during the period functioned with decreased activity particularly as regards the frequency of its meetings. A yearwise classification showed that the attendance had declined and the proportion of no-quorum meetings had relatively increased during the five-year period.

The Panchayat, with a total of 15 seats, was re-elected in 1956, with nine of the 12 general seats remaining unaltered. It was gathered that individuals had to be invited and persuaded to serve on the Panchayat.

The Panchayat had proposed to the Government a number of schemes under local development and plan projects at the time of the survey year. They were (i) extension of the main approach road upto the southern boundary of the village, (ii) the construction of a pucca bridge in the place of the temporary one over a streamlet passing through the middle of the village, and (iii) the construction of the office building. All these schemes had been completed by the resurvey year, in addition to the construction of a maternity hospital, with a connecting approach road, and another all-weather road connecting the distant fishing locality with the market area.

The achievement gives an impression to the effect that the Panchayat had been very active during the period. It should however be mentioned that a number of the above schemes, discussed and placed before the government by the Panchayat, could not have materialised, at least within such a short period of five years, but for the presence of a social worker, who was sent to the village by the K.M.Samaj, a social organisation of the Marathas in the region, for the specific purpose. According to the public

opinion in the village, the entire scheme of the maternity hospital and the approach road connecting it owed its origin and execution to his untiring efforts. The construction of the pucca bridge was actively supervised and physically assisted by him. The starting of a library and reading room, not formally accredited to the Panchayat like the hospital scheme, was also an outcome of his guidance and efforts. The fact that, of the total expenditure of Rs.39,000, incurred by the Panchayat for the various schemes during the five-year period, 27 per cent were raised by the people as voluntary contributions (about three-fourths of these were collected at Bombay) could be cited as an evidence of the trust placed by the people in his leadership.

The Mithbav Group Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd., continued to exist in a moribund state during the resurvey year. During the intervening period it took legal action against defaulting members as regards recovery of credits and collected about one-half of its outstanding dues. Likewise it won a claim on the personal property of one of its former chairmen, who was charged with misusing the society's funds for personal benefit. The society, apart from the above, had not undertaken any useful activity.

In the case of the fishermen's society, the transport arrangements made by the society for its members as well as other fish-sellers, were found to have been discontinued at the resurvey point of time. With this, the only useful activity of the society came to an end. The society did nothing during the period.

During the resurvey year, however, efforts were made to recommence the society and a young and enthusiastic person belonging to the Gabit caste and who was not connected with fishing, was elected as its Secretary. The new Secretary had made a fresh start on what appeared to be the proper lines. The scarcity and the steep rise in price of hemp had resulted in a fall in the annual replacements of nets. Our data showed that it

had also induced emigration of working fishermen of more advanced ages. The new Secretary had imported subsidised cotton yarn, specially manufactured for nets, from Bombay, and had distributed it to some local fishermen on a trial basis. He had also imported nylon yarn for specific net-pieces.

The third effort at co-operation in the village was made by a society that was started during the period under study. It was started principally to provide transport for the community and towards that end for taking over the transport facilities provided by the existing society. The society was a joint two-village project, with fishermen from the village as well as from Devgad (the taluka place) as members.

The society was reported to have made a spectacular beginning by starting two vehicles for the purposes. The truck belonging to the existing society was taken over. In addition, it purchased a smaller vehicle. It, however, functioned for about eight months between November 1955 to June 1956 i.e. the fishing season, 1955-56. Thereafter all transport activity was suspended for about six months. The society came to be defunct, when in February 1957, the smaller vehicle met with an accident. The older truck had become unworkable for a long time already and was subsequently disposed off.

Income Structure

Income, as received by the families of the village, included returns from cultivation and fishing, wages from labour work and income from processing, trading and salariate occupations.

Finally there were the remittances received by families engaged in all types of occupations. The principal characteristic of incomes at Mithbay, apart from being very composite, was that they had a high proportion of cash, amounting to about 72 per cent of the total.

The general income level showed an upward shift at the re-survey point of time, the average per family income rising from

Rs.400 to Rs.513. The number of families in the lowest income-group, Rs.550 and below, decreased from 904 to 788, the proportion declining from 80 to 69 per cent. The proportion of families in the higher income groups increased as compared to the earlier situation (table 25). In the matter of incomes earned within the village, the variation was of a slightly different order. It was found that the proportion of families in the lowest income group increased from 80 to 82 per cent. The proportion of families in the higher income groups also increased (table 26). It should however be noted that the above proportions regarding incomes earned within the village pertain to the 1024 families that were in Mithbav at both points of time.

The increase in the general incomes level came about on account of the following reasons. Firstly, all primary produce was converted at current prices. In particular the price of paddy, more than 90 per cent of which was home-consumed, was reported to be nearly two and a half times higher, while the increase in the price of imported rice was of the extent of 50 per cent only. The reason partly lies in the demand for paddy principally by the fishing community who preferred home-processed par-boiled rice to mill-processed rice available in the market. The fact should also be taken into account in this context that paddy was grown mainly to supply a part of the requirements of the home. As such cultivators, who had themselves to buy rice in the market for a major part of the year, were reluctant to sell home-grown paddy, except for a higher price. The proportion of paddy had fallen by about 25 per cent in the previous season due to the flooding of rice-fields by flood-waters. While paddy so sold amounted to less than 10 per cent of the total produce of the village, the produce as reported by the cultivating families had to be converted at the rate that was currently quoted in the village.

The second reason for the general increase in incomes was the increase in remittances referred to earlier. In the third

instance the increase was due to higher incomes of those in salaried services and those in trading. While the incomes of the former increased owing to annual increments in the salary grades, those of the latter increased because of the increased value of the turnover owing to general increase in the price level.

Finally the increase, as compared to the level in the survey year, was due to a reason, negative in character. It was found that income data reported in 1954-55, contained an element of under-reporting owing to no separate account being taken of the receipts from garden produce at the family level. It should be noted that 80 per cent of the area under the coconut was composed of small kitchen gardens around residential houses, planted mainly to provide coconuts for the family. Our estimates placed this under reporting at about 6 per cent of the total income.

Village Aggregates

The total primary production of the village, compared at constant prices, was found to have declined by 11 per cent (table 27). The principal declines were that in the production of paddy by 30 per cent and that of production of fish by about 44 per cent. The production of silica sand, which amounted to Rs.15,600 or 6.5 per cent of the total at the first point of survey, ceased altogether.

The reasons for the declines have been already noted. In the case of paddy production, the total sown area had declined by about 25 per cent on account of inundation by tidal waters. In addition, the per-acre yield rate had declined by about 13 per cent over that at the time of the earlier survey. Production of fish dwindled firstly on account of fall in normal replacement of equipment and secondly the occurrence of below-normal seasons (as revealed by the decline in the purchase of salt for curing fish from the State Fish Curing Yard at the village). The only increase recorded was that receipts from orchards increased during the period.

The aggregate returns in all sectors (at current prices) showed increase except in fishing at the time of the resurvey in 1959-60 (table 28). The overall increase was of the order of 35 per cent. The more significant increases, in absolute terms, were in the salaried, processing and other professions (medical practice, building and construction and transport). The high increase in agricultural income was due, as mentioned earlier, to the higher rate of evaluation of paddy which was mainly home-consumed.

The general increase was simultaneous with changes in the number of operators in each sector. An attempt at estimating the total number of operators (inclusive of females converted on the basis of wage rate received) showed that there was an increase of about 7 per cent during the period (table 29). The average per-operator income was found to have increased from Rs.132 to Rs.167, an increase of 26 per cent during the period when the cost of living increased by 35 per cent.

The pattern of the imports and exports of the village showed small variations in individual items (tables 30 and 31). Exports of silica disappeared while on the import side, imports of cereals, spices, etc. by trading cartmen disappeared owing to the discontinuation of the occupation by a number of carters on the grounds of decrease in returns, difficulties in getting capital, etc. The visible accounts for the two points of time showed that while the imports increased by 33 per cent during the period, the exports declined by about 11 per cent. As a result the account showed an increase in the proportion of imports from 67 per cent to 78 per cent.

As has been noted earlier, the village remedied the huge deficit by exporting labour. In its final accounts (invisible imports and exports), it was found that the remittances increased from 53 to 56 per cent (tables 32 and 33). Other significant increases were seen in the grants-in-aid received by educational institutions. The overall account revealed a surplus of Rs.29000 for 1954-55 and Rs.48000 for the resurvey year. As proportions to

the total income of the village, the surpluses amounted to 6.4 per cent for 1954-55 and 8.2 per cent for 1959-60.

The Process of Change

The preceding account gave a brief summary of the situation of the village at the time of the resurvey in 1959-60. We shall attempt a discussion regarding the process of change that was operative in the village Mithbav during the period of five years between 1954-55 and 1959-60.

It has generally been seen that the village economy had remained almost unchanged during the five years. The resources, the labour, ^{and} the organisation of production revealed only marginal adjustments, which normally occur over a period of time. The overall situation of no-change at the village end may therefore be kept in view during the following discussion. The discussion is largely based on the minor evidences of change.

The facts of change, as revealed by our data, fall into two categories. Firstly there were the short-period changes, incidental to the resurvey year, 1959-60. It has been seen that the village had to contend with two sets of circumstances affecting the agriculture and the fishing sectors. Inundation of rice-fields by tidal water resulted in lowering the production of paddy. Likewise a bad season coupled with the development of scarcity conditions in the availability of raw hemp brought down the production of fish for the year. The unfavourable seasons affected the coast for three successive years and resulted in a decline in the capital holding and in particular the holding of boats, by compelling the fishermen to postpone the annual replacements and repairs. The increased non-availability of hemp also resulted in a decline in the net holding by individual fishing families. A further effect of the two circumstances was the emigration of a few working fishermen of more advanced ages to Bombay in search of employment.

The second category of change belonged to the variety that indicated adjustments of more fundamental nature and often suggested

a trend. While such changes could be only indicated, evidence as regards their long-period effect or occurrence is not available since we did not collect year-to-year data for the intervening five years.

The principal change that occurred at Mithbav during the five years was the strengthening of the practice of emigration. The practice of emigration was already established at the time of our first inquiry. Our task was therefore to see if the practice had gathered strength over the period or had weakened.

It has been mentioned that the practice of emigration for seeking employment was the economic necessity of the village with limited resources that could not sustain the growing population. The need for emigration was present at the both the points of our inquiry also. Other things remaining unchanged, the data at the re-survey point of time should have revealed a constant proportion of emigrants.

That the proportion had increased indicates that the village had to contend against, apart from the earlier constraint of limited resources, a different set of circumstances. The fact of emigration of working fishermen of more advanced ages consequent to the scarcity of hemp explains only a small part of the increase in emigration.

The single major circumstance that affected the whole village was the general rise in the price level. We have noted that rise in the local cost of living was not commensurate with the increase in locally earned incomes in that a large part of the principal produce of paddy did not enter the market. We have also seen that the prices of other produce like coconuts, mangoes etc. remained unchanged. The level of wages was also largely unchanged. The increase in the general level of incomes came about on account of the increase in remittances sent to the village. While we have no data to establish that the increase in remittances had occurred specifically owing to increase in the local cost of living, indica-

tions available at the village-end showed that the opposite was largely true. Relatively more people emigrated because living costs had increased and they could not be sustained on the incomes available within the village in addition to remittances.

The specific indications that suggested the above were in themselves small in magnitude. We have noted that the rates of inputs such as seed, manure and labour in agriculture declined at the latter point of time. The proportion of hired labour in the total per-acre labour inputs were also seen to have declined. This coupled with the observed movement away from agriculture pointed to the fact that the increase in the cost of living cut into the resources earmarked for agriculture. It is known that traditional techniques of production become obsolete owing to the disruption of the cost pattern because of a rise in prices. The effect at Mithbav was that more persons emigrated. It may therefore be noted that the increase in emigration during the five years was mainly due to the aggravated economic situation brought about by the general rise in prices.

It is difficult to identify the force of change since the process of change is self-generating and multi-causal. It may be shown that the resources remaining the same, the changes in different sectors and the village as a whole, occurred because of the two more fundamental forces of change namely that of natural growth and the increase in the price level. However fundamental, they need not be identified as such in the context of our surveys. Our objective was to study the changes that occurred during the short period of five years only. We therefore note that the practice of emigration was the major cause of the complex pattern of changes that were revealed at the second point of inquiry.

The practice of emigration may indeed be categorised as the principal stabilising force according to our data. We have seen that it had operated as a corrective for the maintenance of the standards of consumption when the village accounts showed a

greater deficit due to the rise in the cost of living. The quantum of remittances increased, their proportion to the village income increasing from 28 to 33 per cent.

In specific terms, we have seen, that about 60 per cent of the new earners entering the working force during the period had left the village. In addition about 17 per cent of the total number of earners at the earlier point of time had emigrated for employment outside the village.

A majority of the smaller adjustments in different sectors can be attributed to emigration either directly or indirectly. It was causal in maintaining the status-quo in the organisational relationship in different sectors by taking away the removeable surplus of labour which was constantly being reinforced by natural growth. In its indirect effects, we have seen that it was on account of emigration primarily that the village had extensive educational facilities, had come to use more modern amenities of life, like stoves, watches, etc.

In principal, the effort to identify a force of change should be made by its effects on the attitudes and aspirations of the people, who are the prime decision-makers. Living at a subsistence level and depending, to a significant extent, on the remittances sent by their emigrants, the people of Mithbav had become highly conscious of their standards of living. They sent their children to school regularly in order to give them a minimum equipment for life in Bombay. The education, in many cases, directly helped the emigrants in getting jobs.

Emigration also brought about a high degree of monetization at the village-end. People were particularly conscious of cash incomes and cash outlays. Both our surveys indicated that preference was given to work which gave quick returns in cash. A bunding scheme, originally requested for by the people themselves, was later on refused because the State Government in undertaking the scheme, declared a small cash levy on the owners of the affected piece

of land.

Finally emigration was causal in enlarging the mental horizons of the people. The people had definite ideas regarding the amenities of better-living, the concepts of better-living being initially borrowed from the urban city of Bombay. Thus we find that a number of schemes such as roads, a maternity hospital, a permanent bridge, more medical equipment etc. were undertaken by the Panchayat during the period. It is significant to note that a little over one-fourth of the total expenditure on the above was contributed by the people voluntarily. The preference shown for the more refined work rendered by the visiting masons is also indicative of the above.

We shall denote certain other changes that occurred at Mithbav during the period. In each case, the immediate cause ascribable to the change was other than emigration. In the first instance, we have seen that one of the carpenters had installed a mechanical saw. The technological innovation was presumably a result of the untimely death of some of the working carpenters, which reduced the supply of skilled workers. The significant fall in the supply of carpenters at the time of the resurvey as well as in the immediate future created a situation which pointed towards the importation, sooner or later, of some mechanical innovation that would fill in the 'gap'. The mechanical saw came to be installed a little earlier owing to certain immediate fortuitous circumstances pertaining to the year only.

Secondly we have seen that the plantation industry had shown an upward trend. It had been debated in the village for a number of years whether under the circumstances, it was not the only way out. All the land that could be put under field crops and mainly paddy, had already been done. The village had a single kharif crop, double-cropping having been rendered impossible owing to absence of water at subsoil levels. The only direction in which efforts at increasing production at the village-end could be undertaken, was to bring under plantation the slopes of the central hill range and

the uncultivable waste which almost grew nothing.

The slow pace of this activity however was due to certain attitudes of the people of the village. The activity meant waiting till the plants became fruit-bearing. And those who undertook plantation were not sure if their successive generations would stay in the village to reap the benefits. Most of the plantation were undertaken by old or retired people who had come to stay in the village for good. The younger people, those that were schooling or those that had completed some stage of education, generally aspired for a job at Bombay, which at the village-end acquired a prestige value.

In the third instance, we have noted that the profession of carting was being given up progressively. To a significant extent this was a result of the penetration of truck in the interior. According to the reports of carters in the village, the profession was being abandoned, in the immediate instance, because of absence of capital or the opportunities to raise capital for purposes of repairs and replacements. In addition, the difficulty was enhanced since the enactment of the tenancy legislation which lay down a list of priorities as to whom a man could sell his land. While earlier, the carters could raise capital by either selling or mortgaging land, they could no longer do so. In addition it may also be recalled that the Panchayat had undertaken the construction of roads, inclusive of the extension of the main approach road till the ferry in the south. The truck could reach more interior places as^a result of these improvements. A part of the demand for carting was thus taken off.

To sum up the situation at the point of resurvey, it may be said that the village economy was employing its only tool of adjustment in an effort to maintain its standards of consumption against rising prices. It had found it necessary to strengthen its practice of exporting a part of its labour and so to increase its dependence on the outside world. The changes that could be expected to have longer-term effects and as such secular in nature,

were the three mentioned above, namely, the introduction of new technology, the stepping up of the plantation activity and the decline in carting.

In the particular context of Mithbav, however, the above changes, which are themselves subject to the overall constraints of the region such as the absence of personnel, capital and the market, have limited predictability. We have already seen that the efforts of the two persons, the cultivator who experimented with the Japanese method of rice cultivation and the manager of the silica mines, had to be abandoned owing to the development of circumstances which could not have been foreseen at the first point survey. It may, therefore, be noted that the degree of predictability depends largely on the type of the village complex under study and its characteristic responses to change generated from outside. According to our understanding of the village, any attempt to improve its circumstances, appear to point towards increasing the equipment of the emigrants by providing more varied and higher technical instruction in order to make them more readily acceptable in the employment market at Bombay and other developing industrial centres, and secondly the provision of more secure employment and urban amenities within the region, by means of electrification, starting of industries, better transport facilities etc.

Table 1 : Land utilization of Mithbav (Village Records Data)

Type of use	1953-54 Acres	1958-59 Acres
A Total land of the village	4015	4015
B Cultivable land under individual ownership	2546	2546
Uncultivable land	1414	1414
Land under public use	55	55
C Cultivated land	875	875
Current fallow	41	40
Permanent fallow	1333	1175
Under residential housing	42	43
Kharlands	200	80
Sea beach	3	198
Erosion	52	135
	2546	2546

Table 2 : Cropping pattern of the village

Crops	1953-54 (Village Records)		1958-59 (Village Records)		1958-59 (Resurvey)		Fam Business Data	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	1954-55	1959-60
Paddy	629	71.9	630	72.0	601	69.0	88.4	80.3
Ragi	47	5.4	41	4.7	49	5.6	5.9	6.2
Wari	5	0.6	7	0.8	1	0.1	-	-
Harik	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2.0	11.9
Udid	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Plantation- Coconut	185	21.1	185	21.1	211	24.3		
Mango	6	0.7	6	0.7				
Other Crops	1	0.1	4	0.5	8	0.9	3.7	1.6
Total	875	100.0	875	100.0	871	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3 : Period-wise emigration of earner-emigrants

Period of Emigration	1954 - 1955		1959 - 1960	
	Number of Earners		Number of Earners	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prior to 1934	178	18.8	134	11.7
1935 - 1939	100	10.6	88	7.7
1940 - 1944	180	19.0	153	13.3
1945 - 1949	235	24.9	229	20.0
1950 - 1954	252	26.7	264	23.0
1955 - 1959	-	-	278	24.3
Total	945	100.0	1146	100.0

Table 4 : Type of occupation in the village at the time of emigration

Type of occupation in village	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Salariate employment	4	21.1	4	21.1	5	26.2	2	10.5	4	21.1	19	100.0
Educands	9	6.6	16	11.8	28	20.6	43	31.6	40	29.4	136	100;0
Family Occupation	8	9.6	14	16.9	17	20.5	20	24.1	24	28.9	83	100.0
Unemployed	2	5.0	14	35.0	8	20.0	9	22.5	7	17.5	40	100.0
Total	23	8.3	48	17.2	58	20.9	74	26.6	75	27.0	278	100.0

Table 5.: Types of jobs held by emigrants at the two points of time

Type of jobs outside the village.	1954-1955		Emigration during the five years.		1959 - 1960		Extent of change over the period		
	Emigrant earners		Number	Percent	Emigrant earners		Number	Per cent	Propor- tion to Col. 3 (%)
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent			
Textile mills	207	21.4	39	14.5	272	21.7	65	22.4	31.4
Port Trust	51	5.3	17	6.7	86	6.9	35	12.1	68.6
Factory Labour	28	2.9	11	4.4	50	4.0	22	7.6	78.5
Primary teachers	106	11.0	44	17.0	157	12.5	51	17.6	48.1
Lower grade services	128	13.4	34	12.6	181	14.4	53	18.3	41.4
Upper grade services	81	8.4	15	5.9	133	10.6	52	17.9	64.2
Other technical employment	61	6.3	7	2.6	89	7.1	28	9.6	45.9
Self employed	38	3.9	4	1.5	32	2.5	- 6	- 2.1	- 15.8
Others	39	4.0	11	4.1	47	3.7	8	2.8	20.5
Sick & unemployed	33	3.4	78	30.0	117	9.3	84	29.0	-254.5
Not reported	193	20.0	10	0.7	91	7.3	- 102	- 35.2	-
Total	965	100.0	270	100.0	1255	100.0	290	100.0	30.0

Table 6 : Castewise breakdown of emigrant-earners and their dependents

Caste	1954 - 1955								
	Number of families	Number of reporting families	Number of earners	Number of dependents			TOTAL	Average per reporting family	Average number of earners per reporting family
				Males	Females	Children			
Brahmin	29	23	42	24	31	32	129	5.61	1.826
Vaishya	9	5	5	-	2	-	7	1.40	1.0
Lingayat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha	549	355	488	101	211	280	1080	3.04	1.374
Bhandari	194	139	208	31	110	186	535	3.85	1.496
Gabit	259	133	173	23	44	77	317	2.38	1.300
Sutar	12	4	4	-	3	4	11	2.75	1.0
Koshti	1	1	1	-	2	3	6	6.00	1.0
Sonar	11	9	9	3	4	13	29	3.22	1.0
Nhavi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parit	8	3	3	-	2	2	7	2.33	1.0
Devli	4	3	10	-	7	13	30	10.00	3.33
Teli	3	2	4	-	3	4	11	5.50	2.00
Mahar	47	19	18	3	12	6	39	2.05	0.95
Chambhar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1130	696	965	185	431	620	2201	3.16	1.38

(continued)

Table 6 continued

Caste	Number of families	Number of reporting families	Number of earners	1959 - 1960			TOTAL	Average per reporting family	Average number of earners per reporting family
				Number of dependents	Males	Females			
Brahmin	30	20	43	3	16	15	77	3.85	2.15
Vaishya	8	4	4	1	1	1	7	1.75	1.00
Lingayat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha	543	371	636	37	234	369	1276	3.44	1.71
Bhandari	195	143	259	28	121	187	595	4.16	1.81
Gabit	281	179	256	11	67	87	421	2.35	1.43
Sutar	12	5	5	-	3	5	13	2.60	1.00
Koshti	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonar	8	6	7	-	2	6	15	2.50	1.16
Nhavi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parit	7	3	6	-	3	7	16	5.33	2.0
Devli	4	2	4	-	1	3	8	4.00	2.0
Teli	2	2	5	-	4	6	15	7.50	2.5
Mahar	45	21	28	-	10	12	50	2.38	1.33
Chambhar	3	2	2	-	-	-	2	1.00	1.0
TOTAL	1141	758	1255	80	462	698	2495	3.29	1.655

Table 7 : Remittances received at the two points of time

Size of remittance	Number of families				Remittances				Average size of remittance		Percentage increase in average remittance
	1954-55		1959-60		1954-55		1959-60		1954-55	1959-60	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent			
300 & below	414	77.8	433	67.2	69343	55.4	85430	43.8	167.5	197.3	17.8
301 - 600	109	20.5	184	28.6	48000	38.3	86890	44.6	440.4	472.2	7.2
601 - 900	6	1.1	23	3.6	4480	3.6	17420	8.9	746.7	757.4	1.4
900 & above	3	0.6	4	0.6	3360	2.7	5180	2.7	1120.0	1295.0	15.6
TOTAL	532	100.0	644	100.0	125183	100.0	194920	100.0	235.3	302.6	28.6

Table 8 : Year and reason for change in the number of households during the five years

Year	Number of households non-existent in 1959-60								Total
	Death	Death of head of the family	Transfer	Merged	Left the village due to loss in business	Emigration to Bombay	Other places in the district	N.R.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1955	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	6
1956	5	2	4	-	-	4	2	-	17
1957	6	2	4	1	1	7	2	-	23
1958	3	-	1	1	-	9	2	-	16
1959	8	-	-	-	-	17	5	-	30
N.R.	2	2	1	-	-	11	8	1	25
Total	26	7	12	2	2	48	19	1	117

CONTINUED

Table 8 (continued)

Number of households non-existent in 1954-55								
Year	Transfer	Employment at Mithbav	Retirement	Interrupted Emigration	Return to look after the household.	Immigration from Bombay	Other places in the district	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1955	1	1	-	2	1	3	1	9
1956	2	1	2	4	2	7	3	21
1957	1	-	1	-	4	7	1	14
1958	3	1	4	3	1	6	2	20
1959	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	15
N.R.	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	8
TOTAL	11	6	10	12	10	27	11	87

Table 9 : Resident population for the two points of time and changes

Reasons for change	1954-55		Deductions		Additions		1959-60	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total resident population in 1954-55	2265	2917						
Population in village both points	1614	2164					1614	2164
Change due to natural causes (deaths & births)			152	213	309	331		
Change due to marriage (females)				193	-	102		
Change due to departmental transfer			26	12	31	16		
Change due to socio-economic migration			473	335	280	365		
Total change			651	753	620	814		
Total resident population in 1959-1960							2234	2978

Table 10 : Age - group classification of male populations

Age groups	1954 - 1955					1959 - 1960				
	In Mithbav	Death	Immigra- tion	Total		In Mithbav	Births	Immigra- tion	Total	
				No.	Perce- ntage				No.	Percentage
1 - 5	337	13	68	418	18.5	-	309	52	361	16.2
6 - 10	395	4	53	452	20.0	340	-	80	420	18.8
11 - 15	211	1	125	337	14.9	393	-	57	453	20.1
16 - 20	114	2	136	252	11.1	214	-	13	227	10.2
21 - 25	70	1	55	126	5.6	113	-	11	124	5.5
26 - 30	63	2	15	80	3.5	67	-	10	77	3.5
31 - 35	72	8	14	94	4.2	64	-	18	82	3.7
36 - 40	72	2	11	85	3.7	73	-	11	84	3.8
41 - 45	57	8	8	73	3.2	70	-	9	79	3.5
46 - 50	44	11	2	57	2.5	58	-	5	63	2.8
51 - 55	65	20	2	87	3.8	43	-	7	50	2.2
56 - 60	56	19	4	79	3.5	66	-	20	86	3.8
61 - 65	32	25	5	62	2.7	55	-	12	67	3.0
66 and above	26	36	1	63	2.8	58	-	6	64	2.9
Total	1614	152	499	2265	100.0	1614	309	311	2234	100.0

Table 10 A : Age-group classification of female populations

Age - Groups	1954 - 55					1959 - 60				
	In Mithbav	Death	Immigra- tion	Total No.	Perce- tage	In Mithbav	Births	Immigra- tion	Total No.	Percentage
1 - 5	314	20	63	397	13.6	-	331	44	375	12.6
6 - 10	318	5	47	370	12.7	315	-	66	381	12.8
11 - 15	208	2	136	346	11.9	321	-	55	376	12.6
16 - 20	118	4	127	249	8.5	206	-	76	282	9.5
21 - 25	149	8	62	219	7.5	122	-	73	195	6.5
26 - 30	175	4	27	206	7.1	144	-	48	192	6.4
31 - 35	149	4	17	170	5.8	175	-	45	220	7.4
36 - 40	148	7	9	164	5.6	149	-	20	169	5.7
41 - 45	123	4	10	137	4.7	151	-	15	166	5.6
46 - 50	166	19	15	200	6.9	121	-	12	133	4.5
51 - 55	94	11	5	110	3.8	165	-	10	175	5.9
56 - 60	100	33	13	146	5.0	96	-	7	103	3.4
61 - 65	56	26	3	85	2.9	98	-	3	101	3.4
66 and above	46	66	6	118	4.0	101	-	9	110	3.7
Total	2164	213	540	2917	100.0	2164	331	483	2978	100.0

Table 11 : Percentage distribution of earner groups to total : Males

Earner Groups	Total No. of Earners		Total of earners in each occupation		Total No. of earners		Total of earners in each occupation		Average No. of occupations per earner	
	1951-55		1954-55		1959-60		1959-60		1954-55	1959-60
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1. 'No Change' group	469	58.9	775	64.0	469	62.1	775	64.2	1.65	1.65
2. 'Change' group	108	13.5	179	15.0	110	14.5	197	16.3	1.68	1.79
3. Deaths : New Earners	88	11.0	109	9.0	87	11.5	122	10.1	1.24	1.40
4. Emigrants : Immigrants	132	16.6	115	12.0	90	11.9	113	9.4	1.10	1.26
Total	797	100.0	1208	100.0	756	100.0	1207	100.0	1.52	1.60

Table 11A : Percentage distribution of earner groups to total : Females

Earner Groups	Total No. of Earners 1954 - 1955		Total of all Earners in each occupation 1954 - 1955		Total No. of Earners 1959 - 1960		Total of all Earners in each occupation 1959 - 1960		Average No. of occupations per earner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	1954-55	1959-60
1. 'No Change' group	695	61.7	880	66.0	695	55.3	880	57.5	1.27	1.27
2. 'Change' group	182	16.2	197	14.8	257	20.5	308	20.1	1.08	1.20
3. Deaths:New Earners	49	4.3	51	3.8	121	9.6	138	9.0	1.04	1.14
4. Emigrants : Immigrants	201	17.8	205	15.4	183	14.6	205	13.4	1.02	1.12
Total	1127	100.0	1333	100.0	1256	100.0	1531	100.0	1.18	1.22

Table 12 : Occupational Distribution of Male Earners

Occupations Occupational Groups	1954 - 1955									
	In Mithbav				Death		Emigration		Total	
	'No change' group		'Change group'							
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. Owner Cultivation	51	198	18	58	23	39	30	40	122	335
2. Tenant " "	17	102	8	27	9	14	6	8	40	151
3. Agri. Labour	4	82	2	20	3	3	2	3	11	108
4. Fishing	96	108	4	5	6	6	17	17	123	136
5. Rapan Fishing	9	101	7	20	5	15	9	13	30	149
6. Quarrying	2	12	1	2	-	-	1	1	4	15
7. Carpentry and Woodsawing	1	16	-	1	3	5	3	3	7	25
8. Tailoring	3	6	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	9
9. Other processing	-	17	2	5	3	4	3	4	8	30
10. Trade	6	19	-	8	-	1	3	4	9	32
11. Tea-shop keeping	1	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	12
12. Transport	1	13	2	8	2	4	3	4	8	29
13. Construction	-	10	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	12
14. Medicine	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	6
15. Teaching	11	14	1	2	1	1	21	25	34	42
16. Other salaried jobs	5	8	-	4	-	-	12	13	17	25
17. Services	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
18. Miscellaneous Labour	1	26	-	10	6	6	4	5	11	47
19. Pension	3	18	-	1	3	8	3	3	9	30
Total	213	775	45	179	67	109	119	145	444	1208

Note 1 = Number with single occupation 2= Total number in the occupation

Continued

Table 12 continued

Occupations Occupational Groups	1959 - 1960									
	In Mithbay				New Earners		Immigration		Total	
	No Change Group		Change Group		1	2	1	2	1	2
1.	51	198	18	55	14	30	15	33	98	316
2.	17	102	6	29	8	20	5	6	36	157
3.	4	82	3	23	6	22	2	7	15	134
4.	96	108	2	5	12	15	2	3	112	131
5.	9	101	-	27	3	14	8	11	20	153
6.	2	12	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	15
7.	1	16	2	3	-	1	-	1	3	21
8.	3	6	1	2	2	2	1	2	7	12
9.	-	17	1	6	1	6	-	2	2	31
10.	6	19	1	11	1	3	3	5	11	38
11.	1	6	-	2	2	2	-	2	3	12
12.	1	13	-	3	1	1	2	2	4	19
13.	-	10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	12
14.	1	4	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	7
15.	11	14	-	-	-	-	16	17	27	31
16.	5	8	1	7	1	1	6	6	13	22
17.	1	15	1	3	1	1	-	1	3	20
18.	1	26	-	14	-	3	-	1	1	44
19.	3	18	1	3	-	-	5	11	9	32
	213	775	37	197	52	122	67	113	369	1207

1 = Number with single occupation

2 = Total number in the occupation

Table 13 : Change in Occupation

Occupations and Occupational groups	Occupations abandoned					Total	Occupations adopted				Total
	Old age	Unprofitable occupation	Reclaiming of tenanted land or seperation.	Financial improvement	unspecified.		Alternate Occupation owing to loss of earlier occupation	Additonal occupation	Adoption of father's occupation on death	Unspecified (Availability)	
Cultivation	2	-	5	-	-	7	2	-	2	-	4
Agricultural labour	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	8
Fishing	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Rapan Fishing only	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	15	6	-	21
Quarrying	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Carpentry & Wood sawing	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other processing	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Trade	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	-	7
Tea-shop keeping	-	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	2
Transport	1	5	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	2
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Salarlates	6	-	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	8	9
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Miscellaneous labour	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Total	26	12	5	2	2	47	20	24	8	8	60

Table 14 : Occupational Distribution of Female Earners

Occupations Occupational Groups	1954 - 1955										1959 - 1960									
	In Mithbav										In Mithbav									
	No Change Group		Change Group		Death		Emigra- tion		Total		No Change Group		Change Group		New Earners		Immigra- tion		Total	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. Owner																				
Cultivation	259	383	67	80	21	23	101	105	448	591	259	383	110	135	55	67	94	105	518	690
2. Tenant																				
Cultivation	93	125	21	22	5	5	39	39	158	191	93	125	16	32	23	25	29	33	161	215
3. Agricul- tural labour	28	186	32	45	14	15	22	25	96	271	28	186	28	66	14	29	16	35	86	316
4. Fishing	86	95	17	17	4	4	12	12	119	128	86	95	15	20	4	4	12	13	117	132
5. Rapan																				
Fishing	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	6	7
6. Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Carpentry & Woodsawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tailoring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	5
9. Other processing	2	9	3	3	1	1	3	4	9	17	2	9	8	13	1	1	1	2	12	25
10. Trade	36	62	24	26	2	3	11	11	73	102	36	62	18	26	3	6	4	7	61	101
11. Tea shop keeping	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Construc- tion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
14. Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Teaching	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	8	8
16. Other Sala- riate Jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Services	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
18. Miscella- neous Labour	1	14	-	1	-	-	4	4	5	19	1	14	2	5	1	3	-	3	4	25
19. Pension	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total	510	880	167	197	47	51	197	205	921	1333	510	880	206	308	104	138	161	205	981	1531

Note :- 1 = Number with single occupation. 2 = Total number in the occupation.

Table 17 : Total investment in all types of economic activities at the two points of time

Occupations	1954-55			1959-60			Change	
	Units	Value	Per-centage	Units	Value	Per-centage	Value	Proportion to 1954-55
I. Agriculture :								
i) Bullocks & He-buffaloes	554 92	46900 4630	28.2	554 92	46900 4630	28.7	-	-
ii) Ploughs	630	4740	2.6	630	4740	2.6	-	-
iii) Water wheels	41	1108	0.6	48	1916	1.1	808	73.0
iv) Plantations	-	-	-	-	2118	1.2	2118	-
v) Bullock-carts	25	4725	2.6	15	2840	1.6	- 1885	- 39.9
Total Agriculture		62103	34.0		63144	35.2	1041	1.7
II. Fishing :								
i) Boats	59	24090	13.2	56	18035	10.0	-6055	-28.8
ii) Nets	-	56187	30.7	-	54237	30.2	-1950	- 3.5
iii) Other Equipment	-	7800	4.2	-	4650	2.6	-3150	-40.4
Total Fishing	-	88077	48.1	-	76922	42.8	-11155	-13.7
III. Non-agricultural occupations	-	32775	17.9	-	39395	22.0	6620	20.2
Total		182955	100.0		179461	100.0	-3494	-1.91

Table 18 : Financial Investments

Type of Investment	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	Number of reporting cases	Value	Number of reporting cases	Value	Number of reporting cases	Value	Number of reporting cases	Value	Number of reporting cases	Value	Number of reporting cases	Value
1. Small savings: Investment	-	-	1	1000	3	11600	1	500	14	14165	19	27265
2. Small savings : Disinvestment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-2500	3	-2500
3. Gold: Investment	1	200	1	200	1	200	6	1700	1	300	10	2600
4. Gold: Dis- Investment	-	-	-	-	1	-400	1	- 110	1	-1100	3	- 1610
Total		200		1200		11400		2090		10865		25755

Table 19 : Investment in Residential Housing and Major Repairs

Period	Residential Houses				Major Repairs			Total Investment	
	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
1900 and before	153	-	150140	-	-	-	-	150140	-
1901 - 1910	64	-	55050	-	-	-	-	55050	-
1911 - 1920	110	-	96925	-	-	-	-	96925	-
1921 - 1930	135	-	119725	-	-	-	-	119725	-
1931 - 1940	137	-	132917	-	-	-	-	132917	-
1941 - 1950	108	-	156670	-	26	13440	-	170110	-
1951	7	7.9	7110	6.1	-	-	-	7110	4.7
1952	7	7.9	5450	4.7	9	4600	13.4	10050	6.7
1953	6	6.7	3000	2.6	1	40	0.1	3040	2.0
1954	9	10.1	9100	7.8	13	3340	9.7	12440	8.3
1955	18	20.2	29400	25.4	13	3165	9.2	32565	21.7
1956	5	5.6	10900	9.4	10	2975	8.6	13875	9.2
1957	11	12.3	16850	14.5	24	5945	17.3	22795	15.1
1958	13	14.6	21200	18.3	21	4103	11.9	25303	16.8
1959	10	11.3	11425	9.9	22	8835	25.7	20260	13.5
Not reported	3	3.4	1550	1.3	3	1400	4.1	2950	2.0
Total	796		827412	-	142	47843	-	875255	-
Total (1951-1959)	89	100.0	115985	100.0	116	34403	100.0	150388	100.0

Table 20 : Investment of a collective type undertaken during the period between 1954-55 and 1959-60 .

Year	Type of Investment	Panchayat	Financing Agency			Loans	Total
			State	Public Donations			
1955	1. Panchayat Office Building	600	-	-	-	600	
	2. Equipment : Rat traps and Steel bars	235	-	-	-	235	
1956	3. Extension of Main Approach Road	3650	3650	-	-	7300	
	4. Medical Equipment	100	-	-	-	100	
1958	5. Maternity Hospital Building						
	6. Approach Road	1518	8302	10127	5248	25198	
	7. Well and Compound Wall						
1959	8. Tambaldig Road	2950	1050	-	-	4000	
	9. Permanent Bridge	1215	-	435	-	1650	
TOTAL		10268	13002	10562	5248	39080	

Table 21 : Classification of consumer durables according to period and place of acquisition

Type of Articles	1954-55				1955-1959				Total at the time of Resurvey	
	Acquired in village		Acquired outside		Acquired in village		Acquired Outside			
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Tables	209	3185	20	701	78	10760	6	320	313	14966
Chairs	326	2072	81	6561	112	594	26	229	545	9456
Cupboards	92	1184	15	780	12	940	2	390	121	3294
Cots	156	3634	29	1013	12	287	8	655	205	5589
Stoves	1	25	77	1740	3	50	52	1301	133	3116
Wall clocks	2	36	17	516	-	-	3	150	22	702
Time pieces	-	-	47	1128	1	25	30	774	78	1927
Pocket watches	1	18	6	123	-	-	-	-	7	141
Wrist watches	1	39	26	2498	1	35	23	1668	51	4240
Bicycles	1	12	3	549	1	50	6	830	11	1441
Radios	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1555	5	1555
Other musical instruments	4	335	14	1113	1	35	3	615	22	2098
Guns	-	-	3	355	-	-	-	-	3	355
Safety razors	8	9	101	152	17	22	70	104	196	287
Torches	3	13	46	214	24	97	154	671	227	995
		10562		17443		12895		9262		50162

Table 22 : Number of families possessing certain combinations of consumer durables classified according to caste

Caste	1954-55				1959-60			
	1+2	1+3	2+3	1+2+3	1+2	1+3	2+3	1+2+3
Brahmins	-	4	2	8	-	4	5	8
Other advanced Hindus	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2
Marathas	6	9	2	11	8	13	6	27
Bhandari	1	3	2	-	1	7	2	3
Gabit	2	3	1	3	2	7	4	7
Other intermediate castes	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
Mahar	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Total	12	21	10	23	14	35	21	49

1 = Table and Chairs.

2 = Stove.

3 = Time-piece and Watch

Table 23 : Size of loan according to number of loans - Interest-free Loans

Size of loan	1 Loan		2 Loans		3 Loans		4 Loans		5 Loans		6 Loans		Total		Number of cases
	Amount	Average size	Amount	Average size	Amount	Average size	Amount	Average size	Amount	Average size	Amount	Average size	Amount	Average size	
- 150	1395	87.2	715	71.5	824	74.9	1005	71.8	1755	87.8	-	-	5694	80.2	71
151 - 250	1050	210.0	1000	200.0	375	187.5	200	200.0	-	-	200	200.0	2825	201.7	14
251 - 350	950	316.6	600	300.0	300	300.0	300	300.0	300	300.0	-	-	2450	306.2	8
351 - 450	1200	400.0	400	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600	400.0	4
451 - 550	500	500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500.0	1
551 - 650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
651 - 750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
751 - 850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 850	1100	1100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1100	1100.0	1
Total	6195	213.6	2715	150.8	1499	107.1	1505	94.0	2055	97.9	200	200.0	14169	143.1	99

and yield.
Table 24 : Per acre inputs/for paddy for selected cultivators.

	Inputs					
	1954-55			1959-60		
	Family	Hired	Total	Family	Hired	Total
Total area sown A.G.		11-4.25	11-4.25		12-27.25	12-27.25
Total area harvested A.G.		11-4.25	11-4.25		9-21.25	9-21.25
<u>Ploughing</u>						
Male	7.69	5.06	12.75	9.21	2.76	11.97
Bullock	18.75	6.75	25.50	19.47	4.48	23.95
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Manuring</u>						
Male	-	-	-	.16	.10	.26
Bullock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	3.13	1.26	4.39	3.43	.21	3.64
<u>Sowing</u>						
Male	4.40	2.66	7.06	4.04	1.49	5.53
Bullock	10.79	3.51	14.30	8.68	2.46	11.14
Female	8.44	5.76	14.20	7.59	4.14	11.73
<u>Weeding</u>						
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bullock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	4.60	2.07	6.67	5.17	1.25	6.42
<u>Harvesting</u>						
<u>Threshing</u>						
Male	1.53	1.03	2.56	4.19	.10	4.29
Bullock	1.80	.72	2.52	-	-	-
Female	8.97	4.28	13.25	6.13	1.62	7.75
<u>Miscellaneous</u>						
Male	.29	-	.29	-	-	-
Bullock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>						
Male	14.45	8.76	23.21	17.61	4.47	22.08
Bullock	31.36	10.98	42.34	28.15	6.95	35.10
Female	23.35	13.37	38.72	22.34	7.24	29.58
<u>Manure</u>						
Farm yard (baskets)	51.77	-	51.77	40.71	-	40.71
Beach Manure (Rs)	9.32	10.21	19.52	11.02	10.17	21.19
Seed (Seers)	98.68	-	98.68	71.50	-	71.50
<u>Yield</u>						
Paddy (Seers)	833.05		833.05	726.05		726.05
Paddy Straw (Bundles)	22.98		22.98	30.19		30.19

Table No.25 : Distribution of families according to total family income.

Income groups	1954-55					1959-60					Percentage shift over 1954-55 (1954-55 = 100)	
	No. of families		Share in total		Average per family	No. of families		Share in total		Average per family	Share in total	Average per family
	No.	Percentage	Amount	Percentage		No.	Percentage	Amount	Percentage			
51 - 550	904	79.9	238530	52.9	264	788	69.1	252210	43.2	320	105.7	121.2 //
551 -1050	166	14.7	124590	27.6	751	267	23.4	192750	32.9	722	154.7	96.1 ✓
1051 -1550	36	3.2	45955	10.2	1277	54	4.7	66890	11.4	1239	145.6	97.0
1551 -2050	8	.7	15005	3.3	1875	13	1.1	21930	3.7	1687	146.2	90.0
2051 & above	10	1.0	27220	6.0	2722	18	1.6	51610	8.8	2867	189.6	105.2 //
N. R.	6	.5	-	-	-	1	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1130	100.0	451300	100.0	399	1141	100.0	585390	100.0	513	129.7	128.6

Table No. 26 : Distribution of families according to total income earned within village

Resident Incomes 1954-55	Resident incomes 1959-60						Total Resident Families		Non-existent families	Total number of Families in the village	
	51-550	551-1050	1051-1550	1551 and above	Blank	Number	Percentage	Number		Percentage	
51- 550	725	60	16	-	17	818	79.9	77	895	78.4	
551-1050	38	26	12	3	1	80	7.8	14	94	8.2	
1051-1550	10	4	9	3	-	26	2.5	1	27	2.4	
1551 and above	1	3	1	8	-	13	1.3	4	17	1.5	
Blank	67	3	3	11	13	87	8.5	21	108	9.5	
Total Resident Families	841	96	41	15	31	1024	100.0	117	1141	100.0	
Percentage	82.1	9.4	4.0	1.5	3.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	
New Families	85	6	9	4	13	117	-	-	-	-	
Total Number of families in the village	926	102	50	19	44	1141	-	-	-	-	
Percentage	81.2	8.9	4.4	1.7	3.8	100.0	-	-	-	-	

Table No. 27 : Estimation of primary production (gross).

Commodities	1954-55		1959-60 (Constant prices)		1959-60 (Current prices)	
	Value	Per- cent	Value	Per- cent	Value	Per cent
Paddy	98,923	41.4	69,035	37.0	151,838	51.6
Other crops	4,946	2.1	4,598	2.4	6,239	2.1
Total field crops	103,969	43.5	73,633	39.4	158,077	53.7
Production of milk	20,280	8.5	22,330	12.0	22,330	7.6
Production of coir ropes	3,600	1.5	3,600	1.9	4,860	1.6
Coconut	24,206	10.2	38,788	20.8	38,788	13.2
Mango	8,944	3.7	13,415	7.2	18,020	6.1
Cashew	652	0.3	652	0.3	980	0.3
Fish	61,500	25.8	34,260	18.4	51,390	17.5
Silica Sand	15,625	6.5	-	-	-	-
	238,776	100.0	186,678	100.0	294,445	100.0

Table 28 : Incomes earned in the village (Current prices)

Occupations 1	1954-55		1959-60		Percentage Change
	Value 2	Percent 3	Value 4	Per cent 5	
Agriculture	100,583	34.2	187,334	47.3	86.2
Fishing	61,500	20.9	51,390	12.9	16.4
Processing	22,600	7.7	26,360	6.6	16.6
Trading	26,945	9.2	28,390	7.1	5.4
Other professions	11,575	3.9	15,500	3.9	33.9
Salariate	59,407	20.2	66,730	16.8	12.2
Services	915	0.3	3,970	1.0	333.9
Unearned	10,691	3.6	17,413	4.4	62.9
Total	294,216	100.0	397,087	100.0	35.0

Table 29 : Per operator earning in each sector

Occupational Groups	1954 - 1955			1959 - 1960			Shift	
	Number of earners	Income earned	Average per Operator	Number of Earners	Income earned	Average per Operator	Difference	Percentage Shift
Cultivation	1466.75	100,583	68.6	1607.25	187,334	116.5	47.9	69.8
Fishing	384.75	61,500	159.8	388.25	51,390	132.4	- 27.4	17.1
Processing	91.75	22,600	246.3	101.50	26,360	259.7	13.4	5.4
Trading	118.00	26,945	228.3	122.00	28,390	232.7	4.4	1.9
Other professions	47.00	11,575	246.3	38.75	15,500	400.0	153.7	62.4
Salariates	73.00	59,407	813.8	61.00	66,730	1093.9	280.1	34.4
Services	15.75	915	58.1	23.00	3,970	172.6	114.5	197.1
Non-productive	31.00	10,691	344.9	34.00	17,413	512.1	167.2	48.5
Total	2228.00	294,216	132.1	2375.75	397,087	167.1	35.0	26.5

Table No. 30 : Imports and Exports - 1954-55.

Imports Items	Amount	Per cent	Exports Items	Amount	Per cent
Groceries ..	195,100	85.2	Cashewnuts	652	0.3
" (Trading cartmen)	13,750	6.0	Mango	8,944	3.9
Other trading imports	6,200	2.7	Coconuts	7,662	3.3
Weekly market	13,000	5.7	Fish	39,975	17.5
Departmental import of salt ..	818	0.4	Sundries	2,000	0.9
			Silica Sand	15,625	6.8
			Net imports	154,010	67.3
Total	228,868	100.0		228,868	100.0

Table 31 : Imports and Exports - 1959-60

Imports Items	Amount	Per cent	Export Items	Amount	Per cent
Groceries	204,322	67.0	Cashewnuts	980	0.3
Fair price grain	63,376	20.8	Mangoes	18,020	5.9
Other trading imports	14,920	4.9	Coconuts	11,636	3.8
Weekly market imports	20,000	6.6	Fish	33,404	11.0
Departmental salt	2,235	0.7	Sundry (coir, coco- leaves, etc.)	2,700	0.9
			Net imports	236,113	78.1
Total	304,853	100.0		304,853	100.0

Table No. 32.: Invisible imports and exports - 1954-55.

Import Items	Amount	Per cent	Export Items	Amount	Per cent
Land Revenue	4,922	2.1	Departmental services	42,399	17.8
Remittances issued	40,779	17.1	Grant-in-aid to schools	58,000	24.4
Royalty on silica products	950	0.4	Pension	9,266	3.9
Blacksmith	350	0.1	Gram Panchayat grants	2,181	0.9
Barbers	8,000	3.4	External earning: Carpenter	565	0.2
House-building services	120	0.1	External earning: Construction	417	0.2
			Remittances received	125,183	52.6
Net exports	182,890	76.8			
Total	238,011	100.0		238,011	100.0

Table No. 33 : Invisible imports and exports - 1959-60.

Import Items	Amount	Per cent	Export Items	Amount	Percent
Land revenue	4,922	1.4	Departmental services	45,694	13.0
Remittances issued	37,896	10.8	Grants-in-aid to schools	70,000	20.0
Blacksmith	400	0.1	Pensions	14,000	4.0
Barbers	8,000	2.3	Gram Panchayat grants	10,397	3.0
House-building services	12,720	3.6	Public donations and loans for the Maternity hospital	13,350	3.8
			External earnings :		
			Carpenters	640	0.2
			Construction	691	0.2
			Borrowings from outside	455	0.1
Net exports	286,209	81.8	Remittances received	194,920	55.7
Total	350,147	100.0		350,147	100.00