PIMPLE-SAUDA GAR AFTER FOUR DECADES
(A RE-SURVEY)*

By

P. D. Diskalkar

INTRODUCTION

The village Pimple-Saudagar in Haveli Taluka, Poona District, was first surveyed by Dr. Mann and his collaborators during the period 1913-16. This is the first village whose economic survey was undertaken in Bombay State and is, therefore, regarded as a guide for subsequent work in this field. The results of the Survey by Dr. Mann have been embodied in his well-known book "Land and Labour in a Deccan Village" published in 1917 in the Economic Series No. 1 of the University of Bombay. The present paper summarises the position of the village after a period of about 40 years and gives a comparative picture of the socio-economic changes that have taken place at the time of the first survey of 1917 and the re-survey of 1956.

LOCATION

Pimple-Saudagar is situated at a distance of about 8½ miles to the north-west of Poona. It is bounded on the north by the river Pawana, on the east by the village Pimple-Gurav, on the west by the village Rahatani and on the south by the Aundh Military Hospital. The village is situated at a latitude of 18°36' and a longitude of 73°48'.05" and its height is about 18°50' from the Mean Sea-Level. The nearest railway station to the village is Chinchwad on the Bombay-Poona line of the Central Railway, at a distance of about four miles from the village. It is almost mid-way between the present Poona-Bombay road via Kirkee and the old Poona-Bombay road via Aundh.

CLIMATE

The village under study lies in the sheltered region of the Sahyadri Ranges. It is chiefly dependent on the rainfall which is mid-way between the heavy rainfall of the western region and the low and uncertain rainfall of the eastern region of the Bombay-Deccan. It approximates more closely to the Poona condition on the east. The average annual rainfall may be taken as 30 inches. The nearest rain gauge is located at Poona.

As in case of rainfall, the temperature is likewise nearer to that of Poona. The mean maximum temperature at Poona varies from 86.9°F to 91.4°F

* This article is based on the author's thesis: "Re-survey of a Deccan Village: Pimple-Saudagar" submitted for the M.Sc. degree (Agri.) of the Poona University in 1956.

1 The author acknowledges his thanks to Prof. P. N. Driver of the College of Agriculture, Poona, under whose guidance the research work was completed. Thanks are due to Dr. Mann for his help in making available some old material concerning the village. He is also grateful to the residents of the village Pimple-Saudagar for the co-operation rendered during the period of the re-survey.
and the minimum varies from 62.9°F to 66.4°F. The temperature at the village re-surveyed may be taken as about 89°F as the maximum and 64°F as the minimum.

SOILS

The soils of the village Pimple-Saudagar can be essentially divided into two materials—one, murum soil and the other, medium black soil. There are two varieties of the first—murumad soil and the yellow soil.

(a) Murumad Soil:—This variety of soil is found on the eastern boundary of the area adjoining the village of Pimple-Saudagar. This soil is very poor in humus and hence in nitrogen.

(d) Yellow Soil:—This soil differs little from the murumad soil except that it is drier and more poverty stricken material. It is found on the south-east boundary of the village.

(c) Medium Black Soil:—The greatest part of the village land, as is the case with most of the valley-villages in the Deccan, is composed of black soil. The greater part of the cultivated area of the village is occupied by this medium-black soil.

The soil conditions represent a typical state of affairs in a large part of the western Deccan. The improvement of the murumad soil and the yellow soil shows little prospect of profit except where by the building of embankments, a large amount of silt from the higher lands can be caught and the depth increased. In Pimple-Saudagar embankments had practically not been done at all and very little is possible. On the other hand, the retentive black soil yields a variable crop in both kharif and rabi seasons. Its development depends on the possibility of supply of irrigation-water whether from river or from wells.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE RE-SURVEY

With the background as detailed above, the observations noticed during the re-survey may now be recorded in the following paragraphs.

Physical and Geological Characteristics

With regard to the geological characteristics and the soils of the village, nothing special requires to be noted firstly because, no marked changes are possible in this respect during the period of 40 years and the re-examination was, therefore, quite unnecessary. Secondly, Dr. Mann who was himself a distinguished Chemist, had very critically and elaborately dealt with them in his study and there was nothing new to be recorded in the re-survey.

As regards the waters of the village, Dr. Mann had remarked that the river water was a source of drinking water and that it represented a typical surface-water in the Deccan. But he had also remarked that unless contaminated by refuse from this village or those above it, such a water would be an admirable drinking water. Dr. Mann’s fear has come to be true. When the re-survey of the village

---

2 Dr. Mann and Others: Land and Labour in a Deccan Village, 1917, p. 20.
3 Ibid, p. 22.
was undertaken, it was reported that the people of the village considered the water unsuitable for drinking. It was, therefore, thought necessary in the interest of the health of the people to get the water analysed not only from the potability point of view but also for its use as irrigation water. The report of the Director of Public Health and of the Agricultural Chemist to Government of the Bombay State, on the composition of a sample of river-water supplied to them was that the river-water was not suitable for drinking, though it was suitable for irrigation. The unsuitability of the river-water for drinking purposes was probably due to the fact that it became contaminated by the sewage of the Pimpri Refugee Camp situated on the upper reaches of the river.

With regard to the wells for irrigation purpose in the village, it is found that seven out of twelve wells working in 1917 went out of use. In 1933, only four out of twelve wells were working while in 1952, only two were working, the other two having become useless. It is true that two new wells are built but on the whole the agriculturists of this village did not evince interest in raising crops by well-irrigation. There is already abundant supply of water and much more can be available if the wells gone out of use are repaired. But the deterioration of the wells is quite disappointing.

The construction of bandkara across the river Pawana by the Military Department in 1942 and the installation of the lift-irrigation pump in the north-east of the village, are two new points which deserve to be specially noted. The former has given a big storage of water. A part of it is used in the lift-irrigation but still much water can be made available from the river for making use for irrigation purposes. If the lift-irrigation scheme works well, there is much scope for further development of irrigation.

With regard to drainage of the village, it was found that much valuable soil is being washed away every year and unless the embankments are constructed or the present one repaired in the near future, the loss will be great.

Livelihood Classification

There was a change in the basis of classification of population in the Census of 1951. It is according to livelihood and not caste, as was done by Dr. Mann on the basis of the 1911 Census. In 1915, the population of the village was 556 comprising of 111 families. In 1952, it increased to 1,014 and comprised of 181 families. It had thus nearly doubled within the period of forty years.

Of the total population in 1951, the agricultural population formed 34 per cent while non-agricultural constituted 66 per cent. The livelihood classification denoted that males constituted about 51.4 per cent of the total population, while the rest were females. Among the agricultural classes, 170 were males and 175 females whereas 363 males and 316 females belonged to the non-agricultural. A comparison of these figures with those of 1915 showed that 34 per cent of the people belonged to the agricultural classes, as against 78 per cent in 1915. Of the agricultural classes in 1951, 340 were cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants while only 5 were cultivating labourers and their dependants. About 87.5 per cent of the non-agricultural population were engaged in production
other than cultivation, while other services accounted for 10.6 per cent of the non-agricultural. Thus, during the last 40 years, the proportion of persons engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations was reversed. There is a growing tendency amongst the villagers to seek employment in statutory job as in factories or some other employments which are essentially non-agricultural. Thus the major source of income of most of the families in the village is not from agriculture alone but is mainly from sources other than agriculture.

The birth-rate was 36 and the death-rate 25. A classification of deaths, according to diseases, was attempted during the re-survey. The largest number of deaths were caused by diarrhoea. The rate of infant mortality below one year was very high being 216 per 1,000 child births. The high infant mortality brings out clearly the absence of medical facilities in the village.

An enquiry into the social conditions of the people gave interesting results. Among males no widowers were found below the age-group of 45-49. Although widow-remarriage is not banned among the different communities of the village, it occurred only occasionally. It is, however, found that the caste system still remained strong and dominated the thinking of the villagers.

Crops and Cultivation

The number of trees had been declining in the village. The total number of trees at the time of the first survey was 1747, including 150 mango trees, 95 miscellaneous and 1502 babul trees. During the re-survey, it was observed that the total number of trees had been reduced to 655 only which included 50 mango trees, 5 miscellaneous trees like Vad and Pimpal and only 600 babul trees. It is important to note that no new plantations were made to make up this loss. Regarding the herbacious vegetation, Dr. Mann made a note of 125 wild plants. There were no new types observed except two vegetative plants named Kapal-Phod and Dhor-Gunj.

Out of a total area of 1,066 acres in the village, 94.3 per cent of the area was cultivable while the rest uncultivable. The total arable land owned by the villagers has not changed since 1917. There was not much variation in the area under fallow during the first survey and the re-survey. In a few cases where variation was observed, especially during 1942-43, it was possible to cultivate rabi crops of jowar, wheat, gram, owing to favourable rains.

As regards the distribution of area under different crops during the period 1915 to 1952, in the case of jowar which is a staple crop of the village, the area was more or less constant. The cultivation of wheat, on the other hand, declined. Likewise, vegetables, except for a slight improvement during the year 1948-49, also declined in importance. There was nothing new observed as regards the method of cultivation of crops.

It is pertinent to observe the extent of double cropping in the village. In 1915-16, only 25 acres were double cropped while by 1950-51, the double cropped area increased to 128 acres, i.e., a five-fold increase. The increase in the double cropped area would ease the pressure of population on land to some extent. But
since then, there had been no appreciable change in the area under double cropping. The major irrigation sources in the village are wells which were completely neglected.

Livestock

There had been an appreciable increase in the number of cattle during 1914 to 1952. The total number of cattle, excluding buffaloes, was 226 in 1914, while it was 321 in 1952, an increase of 42% over the old figure. The number of buffaloes including buffalo-calves was 58 in 1914 and 150 in 1952, showing 158% increase over the period. Taking the total strength of cattle including goats, the number of cattle was 295 in 1914 and 509 in 1952. This showed an increase of 72 per cent over the period.

There were 105 working animals at the time of the previous survey. Some of them were used formerly for drawing carts sent out on hire for transporting sand from the river Pawana. With the stagnation of water after the construction of a dam across the river, this work ceased. The working animals numbered 137 in 1952, as against 105 during the previous survey.

The milk cattle were 60 cows and 36 buffaloes in 1914. There were 72 cows and 126 buffaloes in 1952. The price of milk was 6 seers a rupee in 1914 but it was 1½ seers a rupee in 1952. Thus there has been an increase of 480 per cent in the price of milk during the period. The average milk supply per day from this village was 5 maunds, as against the old figure of 126 lbs. or 1½ maunds in 1914. The increase in milk production was due to easy communication with Poona and Kirkee where the demand has risen owing to increase in population. The per capita consumption of milk in the village had remained constant at 3 to 4 ounces per day.

The system of keeping pure bred animals was particularly observed in recent years. It did not exist at the time of the first survey. There were 20 buffaloes of pure breed at the time of the re-survey. No cows of pure breed were observed. There was nothing special to note as regards feeding and housing of cattle. The grazing area had remained constant, i.e., 4 acres even though the number of animals had increased. The prices of cattle rose by 3½ times in the case of cows and bullocks while it was five times in the case of buffaloes.

Agricultural Implements

With regard to the study of agricultural implements much revision and new work had to be done. It is a happy thing to note that the re-survey showed a decided progress in the use of modern implements. The total number of implements in the village, at the time of the first survey, was only 140; whereas, it was 253 during the re-survey. Besides, in 1914-15, only two cultivators hired iron ploughs; there were 14 cultivators possessing 16 iron ploughs at the time of the re-survey. The slow but steady use of tractor was also worth recording. The introduction of a new type of implement called Mainda for crushing the clods deserves special mention.

The re-survey showed that the prices of agricultural implements went up by four times. This was evidently due to the rise in the general price level. An in-
crease in the number of bullock carts owned by the villagers was due to the improved road system. There were 33 bullock carts and a Chakkada.

Land and Its Division and the Holdings

Considerable revisional and new work had been done in the re-survey in regard to this topic. The study of land and the land revenue gave the following results:

The total area of the village had remained the same, i.e., 1,065.8 acres. There has been no increase in the area cultivated during the first survey and the re-survey; the proportion of land useful for cultivation remained at 94%. As regards the history of the Inams,4 since the time of the first survey, there had been no change in the system of Inams except that Kulkarni-Inam was abolished in 1940. Of the total land of the village, about 974 acres or 91.5 per cent were under Inams. The extent of land which came under the inam rights of the Khole family was 760.27 acres, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,673. Since the time of the first survey, there had been no change in the area of Inam land and the people in whose favour it was given except that during 1945, a Kulkarni Inam with an area of 10.17 acres with an assessment of Rs. 31/4/- was abolished. Thus in 1952, the extent of Inam land was 964.4 acres, consisting of Jat Inam of 905.17 acres and village inam of 59.25 acres. The total revenue received by government from inams was about Rs. 768. The land revenue increased from Rs. 1,660/- during 1914-15 to Rs. 2,102/- during 1952-53, showing an increase of 26 per cent. The increase in land revenue was due to the revision settlement which took place in 1917-18. The rates of assessment were increased by four annas for every rupee of assessment for the jirayat and bagayat lands.

Land Holdings

There had been a regular increase in the number of land-holdings (i.e., proprietary land-holders) in the village. Their number was 156 in 1914 and 1926, but increased to 176 in 1948 and 182 in 1952. The number of holdings below 10 acres increased from 81% during 1914-15 to 91% during 1952-53, and holdings below 5 acres increased from 60 per cent to 80 per cent during the same period. The cause for the increase in the number of land holdings was due to sub-division of holdings. With the increase in the number of land-holders, the average size of the proprietary holding decreased from 6.4 acres in 1914 to 5.4 acres in 1952. Though this average size of the proprietary holding showed a definite decline, this did not, however, indicate the real position regarding the extent of uneconomic holdings in the village.

In regard to joint holdings, out of 156 land-holders in the village in 1915, only 28 held landed property in one single survey number, in one piece. The position remained the same up to 1926. In 1947-48, when the number of holders increased to 176, 45 land-holders held property in one survey number and in one piece. In 1952-53, as many as 59 land-holders held property in a single survey.

4 Some valuable old Marathi papers concerning the village were discovered after Dr. Mann wrote. A study of these papers gave rise to two new topics such as History of the Village Inams and the old measurements of land like Chahur, Rukka and Takka. See the author's thesis, Op. cit., Chapters III and IV.
number and in a single piece. This showed that the extent of fragmentation was slowly being brought under control. With the introduction of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings' Act, 1947, there is a marked change in the number of land-holders holding their property in one survey number and in one piece.

There has also been an increase in the fragmentation of individual land holdings in the village. The total number of plots during 1914-15 was 729 but increased to 812 during 1952-53. In 1914, 83% of the land-holders held plots of land varying from 2 to 20, while in 1952 it was 64%. In the case of area under cultivation 78% of the cultivators held plots ranging from 2 to 15 in 1914, while it was 65% in 1952.

Cultivation Holdings

There were as many as 182 land-holders in 1952-53, as against 140 in 1914, while there were 166 and 109 actual cultivators respectively for the corresponding periods. It is observed that owners of land are more than cultivators of land. The average size of a cultivation holding declined from 7.18 acres in 1914 to 6.06 acres in 1952. Big proprietary holdings of the size-group 20-30 acres got divided into smaller land-holdings and ultimately disappeared. On the basis of 10 acres as the lower limit of economic holding as adopted by Keatinge, 17% of the holdings were above this limit during 1914, whereas during 1952-53, the number of holdings had practically halved to the extent of 8.2%. This is naturally due to the division of land into smaller holdings. The general findings that the areas of cultivation are larger than the areas owned as noticed during 1914 held true during the re-survey. Whereas in 1914, out of 17% of the holdings (above the smaller limit of the economic holding) 23% of the area was cultivated; during 1952-53, out of 8.2% of the holdings above the smaller units, 19.8% of the area was cultivated.

Most of the holdings (64.3%) and the highest proportion of area under cultivation, i.e., nearly 31.2 per cent lie in the group of one and 10 acres, which is too small to be economic. Cultivators in the size-group 1—10 acres constituted 57.9% of the total in 1952, while below 1 acre, they formed 22.3%. It is thus clear that vast area of land held by cultivators in the size-group 1—10 acres and below an acre was not only not sufficient for maintaining the normal standard of living of the cultivators but consequently compelled some or all the members of the family to seek non-farm work elsewhere.

Another feature observed was that the cultivated holding was invariably larger than the proprietary holding, which showed that the owner-cultivators of land had no sufficient land of their own for cultivation and they had often to take land on lease or mortgage for cultivation from others. Some of the land-holders were absentee landlords having no direct interest in cultivation and their land was leased out. It may also be due to the smallness of the unit of cultivation as it is impossible to carry on cultivation as a profession. The absentee landlord preferred to receive some rent either in cash or in kind instead of cultivating the land himself. Out of 166 cultivators in the village, as many as 50 cultivators have their cultivated holding in a compact block. This is natural from the point of view of cultivation
as it is economical to introduce improvements when the cultivated holding is in one place.

*Modes of Cultivation*

There are four modes of cultivation:

(i) land cultivated by the owner himself,
(ii) land cultivated by the occupant by the help of hired labour,
(iii) cash in return and
(iv) a share of the crop

Nearly 78.5% of the total cultivated area was under the first mode of cultivation. Next in importance was cultivation by cash-return which accounted for nearly 17.7% of the cultivated area. The classification of modes of cultivation referred to above is based largely on the data available in the Revenue Records (Village Form VII-B). However, in actual practice, combinations of more than one mode of cultivation may be in vogue.

The results of the re-survey showed that though the village had passed through the economic depression of the thirties and had subsequently underwent the effects of World War II, the changes in the village economy were not very great.

From the foregoing, it is clear that there is practically no improvement in respect of the question of land holdings. The extreme fragmentation and the situation of the plots wide apart cause loss of labour and time. It is, however, hoped that with the enactment of legislation passed in 1947 by the government these evils will be minimised considerably, but this would take a considerable time.

**INTENSIVE INQUIRY OF 112 FAMILIES**

The salient features of the village economy were studied by a sample survey of 112 families consisting of 727 persons. The sample represented all shades of the heterogeneous characteristics of the population of the village. The following were the results of the study.

*Size of the Family*

It was found that the average size of family constituted 6.5 persons. However, for the village as a whole, the average size of family was 5.7 during the re-survey as against 5.0 in 1915. There was thus a definite increase in the average size of the family over that at the time of the first survey.

*Area Cultivated by Families*

Out of 52 families or 46.4% of the total families surveyed, which cultivated land, either big or small, 22 families or 43% cultivated land below 5 acres and 63% cultivated land up to 10 acres; while there were only 3 families in the whole sample which cultivated more than 25 acres of land. On the other hand, 60 families or 53.4% of the families in the sample had no land.
The number of earning members in a family has an important bearing on the financial stability of a family. The investigation revealed that 64 families or 57 per cent of the families surveyed had only one earning member in the family. Very few families had more than two earning members and the maximum number of earning members in a family did not exceed 8 and such families were not more than one and found in the size-group 15-19 acres. Even in the case of 64 families having one earning member, nearly 70 per cent of the families earned outside agriculture because they had no land, while 13 families in the sample had no earning members at all in their families. The impact of urbanisation is thus clearly felt on the economy of the village.

Transactions in Land

To find out the changes, if any, in the ownership of land other than by inheritance, information was collected on the basis of registered deeds. It was observed that the sale deeds topped the various types of transactions. Their distribution was found to be more in the months of April and May. The largest number of transactions took place in 1937 which was a year of high prices. Such transactions were effected in the size-group of land between 1 to 5 acres. Most of the bargains were settled between the amounts of Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per transaction. Regarding the lease of land or Bhade-patta, it was observed that the people of the village leased out land for a period of 5 years. In the case of Tabe-Gahan, the average amount per acre had practically doubled, as compared with the previous figure of 1914. Regarding Nazar-Gahan, no remarkable change was observed.

Income and Expenditure

The total income of the village during the re-survey was Rs. 1,62,820; of these, income from agriculture formed 34 per cent, income from dairying 23 per cent while employment (service) offered the largest source of income, accounting for 43 per cent. The per capita income from non-agricultural employment was Rs. 960 per year. This indicates that the people of the village are engaged more in non-agricultural pursuits. The proximity of the Kirkee factory is responsible for the large proportion of people seeking employment.

It was extremely difficult to find out the expenditure of the village especially because the people were generally reluctant to give exact information about the various items of their expenditure and saving. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the economic position of the village. The total expenditure for all the families in the village came to Rs. 1,33,356 per annum. The average expenditure per family was Rs. 61 only. Besides the expenditure on articles of necessities, the other items of expenditure such as the investment for the Lift Irrigation Scheme and of tagavi loans accounted for another Rs. 27,135. The interest paid on this investment expenditure was Rs. 1,085, and the total indebtedness was Rs. 28,220. Thus the gross total expenditure of the village amounted to Rs. 1,61,576, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,224.

Indebtedness

Nearly 53.5 per cent of the families surveyed were free from debt, while 46.5 per cent were indebted. About 44 per cent of the indebted families borrowed
amounts ranging from Rs. 101-300; while 25 per cent borrowed amounts between Rs. 301-600. At the other extreme, there were three families which borrowed an amount of Rs. 1,500—2,000 and only one family borrowed between Rs. 3,000-4,000. These debts did not include the tagavi or loans granted for the members of the Lift Irrigation Scheme. Much of the indebtedness was due to the expenditure incurred for the marriage ceremonies while part of it was spent to pay off the bills of doctors.

The total indebtedness during the first survey (1917) was Rs. 13,314 for the village as a whole. Since the re-survey covered only a study of 112 families, it was not possible to compare the figures of indebtedness with those of the first survey. The total amount of indebtedness in 1952 for the sample families was Rs. 19,135. The incidence of debt per head of population was Rs. 23 in 1915, whereas it worked out at Rs. 18 in 1952 for the sample under study. If the average incidence is considered to be fairly representative, it was observed that indebtedness during 1952 had decreased considerably as compared with that of 1915. This was a happy thing to note. The decrease in indebtedness may be due to increase in the income of farmers during World War II. This does not however give a true picture of the extent of reduction in indebtedness in recent years because since the introduction of Money-Lenders’ Act, the business of money-lending legally has shrunk considerably. In fact, after the end of the second world war, forces were in operation leading to an increase in the amount of indebtedness.

Capital Value of the Village

The capital value of the village as calculated by Dr. Mann was Rs. 1,13,588 which comprised of Rs. 80,400 of land (i.e., 70.8%), Rs. 20,000 of houses (i.e., 18%), Rs. 10,588 (i.e., 9%) of livestock and Rs. 2,600 of implements (i.e., 2%). The capital value during the re-survey came to Rs. 6,26,659 comprising of Rs. 1,51,906 (i.e., 24.2%) of land, Rs. 3,60,000 (57.4%) of houses, Rs. 77,390 (12.3%) of livestock, Rs. 22,363 (3.5%) of implements and Rs. 15,000 (2.4%) of the lift-irrigation pumps and other accessories. The new item in the re-survey was lift-irrigation pumps and formed an important asset of the village. In the capital value of the village, an overall increase of 5½ times over the old figure was observed. The composition of assets showed that at the time of re-survey, 81.6 per cent of the capital investment was in land and houses as against 88.8 per cent in 1914. There has been a decline in the proportion of capital investment on land during the period. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the proportion of capital value of houses. There were, however, small increases in the physical capital of livestock, implements, etc. It seems, therefore, that agriculture suffers mainly because of the uneven distribution of capital which necessitated people to seek employment outside the village.

Food and Clothing

A family budget study indicated that considering the expenditure on food-items, it was seen that 86 per cent of the expenditure was on food articles; about 12 per cent was spent on items like tea, smoking and tobacco and the remaining 2 per cent on clothing.
Housing

The nature of housing is an indicator of living conditions. The number of houses in 1915 were 111 as against 114 during the re-survey. With the increase in population, there has been congestion. The new houses constructed have Mangori tiles as against the deshi variety in use before.

In the re-survey, a study of the distribution of families by the types of residential houses was made. Practically all the families have their own houses. There were only 5 out of 112 families, which paid rent and they were not residents of the village. Thus no problem of accommodation arose in the village. Most of the families are housed in two room blocks which may be considered sufficient to accommodate an average family consisting of 5.7 persons. Most of the houses are one storyed.

In regard to ventilation, 33 out of 112 families were staying in rooms having no windows. Naturally, the rooms were dark and without aeration. This is because of the defective method of the construction of the houses.

Village Administration

There is no village panchayat in Pimple-Saudagar. The village administration is carried out with the help of a Talati or Patil who is in charge of two other villages. The post of Kulkarni which was in existence during the time of the first survey was abolished. The work of Mulki, who is responsible for the general control of the village, and of Police Patil, responsible for maintaining law and order and for the detection and prevention of crime, are done by the same person. There were no serious crimes reported in the village during the last 40 years.

Conclusion

The significant fact that emerges from the re-survey is that there is a growing tendency among the village people to seek non-farm employment. Though from the point of view of steady and regular supply of floating and remunerative capital required for agriculture, service in factories or other non-farm employment for the people should be encouraged, these non-agricultural pursuits lead to neglect of agriculture. However, it must be conceded that agriculture in the village would have suffered much more without the non-farm income. Even now, agriculture is more or less in a static position. Besides, because of the dual interests, efficiency both in agricultural production as well as labour in factories drawn from this village is bound to go down. People in the village have neither sufficient resources nor initiative to sink new wells for irrigation or build new and decent houses for their increasing needs.

Few village re-surveys have been carried out in the Bombay State and hence, the conclusions of the present re-survey would give an idea as to the impact experienced by a village located in the vicinity of a city, viz., Poona. In fact, such re-surveys are useful in planning the improvements of the rural areas. An agency like the Board of Economic Enquiry in the Punjab can take up the work on a regular basis.