



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES – 12

MAHARASHTRA

Field Investigation & Draft

P. G. ABHYANKAR

PART X-B

SURVEY REPORT ON TOWN

PANVEL

Editing

R. N. PONGURLEKAR

Guidance & Finalisation

A. S. DANGE

**DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
MAHARASHTRA**

1. All the maps included in this publication are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
3. © Government of India Copyright, 1989

CONTENTS

| | Pages |
|--|---------------|
| FOREWORD | v |
| PREFACE | vii |
| CHAPTER I : Introduction | 1-7 |
| <p>Location, Important characteristics of the town, Population, Topography and physical environment, Soil, Flora and fauna, Climate, Communication with other places, Rail, Post, telegraph and telephone exchange, Roads, Morphology, Land use pattern, Streets, Markets, Functional areas, Residential pattern with reference to ethnic groups, General outline of wards, Slums, Important public plans</p> | |
| CHAPTER II : History of growth of the town | 9-16 |
| <p>Modern history, Size of town, Population characteristics of the town, Growth rate, Density, Sex ratio and Religious composition, Composition by wards, Rules and regulations concerning land use and price, Inmigration and out-migration</p> | |
| CHAPTER III : Amenities and Services – History of growth and the present position ... | 17-38 |
| <p>Municipal Council – Panvel, The main activities of Panvel Municipal Council, Water supply, Conservancy, Power, Road lighting, Fire services, Play ground and parks, Transport and communications, Post and telegraphs, Telephone exchange, Panchayat samiti office, Tahsil office, Judiciary, Sub-divisional office, City survey office, Executive engineer of minor irrigation division, Sub-post office, Police station, Sub-treasury office, Educational Institutions and facilities, Medical facilities and medical institutions, Veterinary dispensary, Rest house, Boarding and lodging facilities, Eating houses</p> | |
| CHAPTER IV : Economic life of the town | 39-70 |
| <p>Source of data, Working force, Economy of the town, Classification of population as workers and non-workers, Working force in the sample households, Employment depth, Workers by religion and caste, Employment status, Non-workers by type of activity and age, Seeking employment, Place of work, Mode of transport and time taken to reach, Professional and private practitioners, Occupational diversity, Trade and commerce, Industry, Financial institutions in the town, Money lender, Land revenue/land tax, Markets, Fairs</p> | |
| CHAPTER V : Ethnic and selected socio-demographic characteristics of the population ... | 71-98 |
| <p>Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe, Mother tongue, Houseless and institutional population, Disabled Population by type of disability, Distribution of population by age, Sex and marital status, Literacy and education, Religion and age at marriage, Age at marriage by educational level, Inter religion, Intercaste marriages and remarriages of the divorced and widowed persons, Age at marriage and present age, Education by religion, Non-enrollment in school and discontinuation of study</p> | |
| CHAPTER VI : Migration and settlement of families | 99-116 |
| <p>Migrants classified by place of birth, Place of birth of head of household, Migrants classified by place of last residence, Migrants classified by sex and broad age groups, Migrant households classified by place of last residence and duration of residence, Literacy and education and occupational classification of the migrants, Migrants by place of last residence and duration of stay in the town, Workers and non-workers classified by migration status on the basis of place of last residence, Migrant households by year of</p> | |

migrator., Number of members by migration status and place of birth of head of household, Households by longest stay of any member, Last residence as related to place of birth, Place of origin of the head of the household by Country/State/District to which he belongs, Households hailing from outside, Characteristics of the place of origin of migration and reason for migration, Characteristics of the places of successive migration, Property at the place from where migrated, close relations at the place from where migrated, Unit of migration, Help received from various sources during migration, Problems faced during or after migration

CHAPTER VII : Neighbourhood pattern 117-130

Localities selected, Image of neighbourhood, History of neighbourhood, Religious, cultural and social activities in the neighbourhood, Participation in religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood, Socio-economic life of the people, Purchase of commodities inside/outside the different neighbourhoods, Educational facility and its enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood, Medical facility and its enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood, Recreational facility and its enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood

CHAPTER VIII : Family life in the town 131-160

Nature of relation of members of head of households, Households by number of members, Type of households and its correlates, Composition by country, state, religion, caste and language, Members staying outside – Reason, nature of link with the households, Remittances

CHAPTER IX : Housing and material culture 161-180

Houses in relation to adjoining houses, Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor capacity and problems faced by them, Houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling etc., Number of rooms, Amenities, Tenural status, Furniture, Utensils, Fuel and light, Luxury and costly goods

CHAPTER X : Slums, blighted and other areas with sub-standard living conditions ... 181-182

Basic necessities compared to other non-slums

CHAPTER XI : Organisation of power and prestige 183-192

Political parties, Elections to the Municipal council, Assembly and Parliament

CHAPTER XII : Leisure and recreation, Social participation, Social awareness, religion and crime ... 193-212

Parks and gardens, Play ground, Circus, Mahila mandal, Library, Cinema theatres, Newspapers and journals, Nature of leisure time activities of members, Religious institutions and religious activities, Knowledge and practice of family planning, Knowledge about Indian Social legislations, Crime.

CHAPTER XIII : Linkages and continua 213-236

Sex ratio, Religious composition, Transport and communication, Working force, Special Economic, social and cultural relation of Panvel town with other towns of the region, Travel index of the population, Particulars of places from/to where people commute for particulars of places outside the town, Demographic and other characteristics of the selected villages, Marketing, Transport and communication in the hinterland, Electricity and power

CHAPTER XIV : Conclusion 237-239

FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter-alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer with the able assistance of Shri Chinmoy Chakravorty, Assistant Director and Shri S. Sanyal, Investigator did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Panvel town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra. I am indebted to Shri A.S. Dange, Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi,
the 1st of June, 1988

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

As an adjunct to 1981 Census a special project of the study of selected towns was undertaken to have a probe into the process of urbanisation in a developing country like India. In his foreword, the Registrar General, India has explained the philosophy, methodology and the scope of such urban studies. All over India, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country for the study to understand the intensity and direction of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also affecting the process of urbanisation and its impact on the rural neighbourhood.

In the history of Indian Census the town survey was taken for the first time during 1961 Census and this survey was continued during 1971 and 1981 Censuses without any major change. During 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the Census Directorate, Maharashtra has not brought out report on town. According to 1981 Census, there are 307 towns in Maharashtra. Panvel is one of the three towns selected by the Directorate of Maharashtra under this project. Panvel was a centre of trade in ancient times and now owing to its proximity to Bombay, its importance as the core town around which new Bombay is taking shape. It has a potential for rapid urbanisation. In this report, the various socio-economic factors that govern the life of the people in the town and its prospects are brought out and substantiated with statistical data collected through a socio-economic survey of the town by contacting selected households.

Shri P.G. Abhyankar, Investigator assisted by a team of field investigators conducted the field study in 1988 under the supervision of Shri R.N. Pongurlekar, Asstt. Director. The preliminary draft was prepared by Shri P.G. Abhyankar, Investigator and scrutinised and edited by Shri R.N. Pongurlekar, Asstt. Director and finalised by the undersigned. The views expressed in this report and the conclusions drawn are those of the Author and do not in any way reflect the views of the Government.

The report is the project of co-operation from various officials in the Census Department. I am extremely grateful to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) and Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and his colleagues who offered valuable suggestions for designing the survey and in drafting and finalising the report.

My thanks are also to the staff of social studies section who undertook the field study and tabulated data, to the staff in cartography section for having prepared the maps and diagrams for this report under the guidance of Shri K.S. Thakur, Research Officer (Map.). Our special thanks are to Shri Motilal Bathia, President of Panvel Municipal Council, the Chief Officer, Panvel Municipal Council and Social Workers for extending full co-operation at all stages and to the residents of Panvel town, who co-operated with us wholeheartedly in conducting the study and bringing out this report.

Bombay
1 May 1989

A.S. DANGE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
MAHARASHTRA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Field Investigation

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Shri D.K. Zambare | Statistical Assistant |
| 2. | Shri V.V. Desai | Statistical Assistant |
| 3. | Shri J.T. Gondukupe | Statistical Assistant |
| 4. | Shri S.K. Naik | Statistical Assistant |
| 5. | Shri M.K. Yashodharan | Statistical Assistant |
| 6. | Shri A.S. Name | Statistical Assistant |
| 7. | Shri K.B. Hathi | Computer |
| 8. | Shri W.A. D'Souza | Computer |

Tabulation

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Shri A.S. Name | Statistical Assistant |
| 2. | Shri V.V. Desai | Statistical Assistant |
| 3. | Shri J.T. Gondukupe | Statistical Assistant |
| 4. | Smt. A.B. Raut | Statistical Assistant |
| 5. | Shri W.A. D'Souza | Computer |
| 6. | Shri K.B. Hathi | Computer |
| 7. | Smt. A.V. Kale | Computer |
| 8. | Smt. F. Rebello | Computer |
| 9. | Kum. B.R. Mehta | Computer |
| 10. | Smt. A.A. Sawant | Computer |

Typing

| | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Kum. Ann Menezes | Jr. Steno |
| 2. | Smt. R.S. Mahale | Lower Division Clerk |
| 3. | Smt. S.S. Dahibavkar | Lower Division Clerk |
| 4. | Smt. N.A. Gadre | Lower Division Clerk |
| 5. | Smt. U.A. Dawane | Lower Division Clerk |
| 6. | Kum. K.M. Bhalerao | Lower Division Clerk |

LIST OF MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

Facing page

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | Map of Parvel town | ... | ... | ... | ... | xx |
| 2. | Wardwise distribution of population by sex | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 3. | Wardwise houses and households | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 4. | Growth of population 1901-81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 5. | Family size of migrants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 |
| 6. | Migrant households by year of migration | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 |

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

| Plate No. | | Facing page | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|----|
| Chapter I | 1. Entrance to Panvel | 8 | |
| | 2. Rickshaw stand | 8 | |
| | 3. Bazar site | 9 | |
| Chapter III | 4. Building of Panvel Municipal Council | 38 | |
| | 5. Panvel Railway Station | 39 | |
| | 6. Post and Telegraph Office | 39 | |
| | 7. Telephone Exchange | 38 | |
| | 8. Panchayat Samiti Office | 38 | |
| | 9. Tahsil Office | 39 | |
| | 10. Girls High school | 39 | |
| | 11. V.K. High school | 38 | |
| | 12. Barns High school | 38 | |
| | 13. Yakub Baig High school | 39 | |
| | 14. Kohinoor Technical Institute... .. | 39 | |
| | 15. Industrial Training Institute | 38 | |
| | 16. Municipal Hospital | 38 | |
| | 17. Mata Bal Sangopan Kendra | 39 | |
| | 18. Veterinary Dispensary | 39 | |
| | 19. P.W.D. Rest House | 38 | |
| | 20. Revenue Rest House | 38 | |
| | 21. B. Ed. College | 39 | |
| | 22. D. Ed. College | 39 | |
| | 23. D. Ed. College Hostel | 38 | |
| | Chapter IV | 24. Visava Hotel | 70 |
| | | 25. Hotel Ketki | 70 |
| | | 26. Om Bakery | 71 |
| 27. A Blacksmith | | 71 | |
| 28. Dairy | | 70 | |
| 29. Dry Fish shop | | 70 | |

| Plate No. | | Facing page |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| | 30. Masala Kandap (Spices grinding machine) ... | 71 |
| | 31. Beer Bar ... | 71 |
| | 32. Dhootpapeshwar Ayurvedic Medicine Industry ... | 70 |
| | 33. Printing Press ... | 70 |
| | 34. Auto Repair shop ... | 71 |
| | 35. Photo studio ... | 71 |
| | 36. Mutton shop ... | 70 |
| | 37. Rice mill ... | 70 |
| | 38. Bullock cart wheel manufacturing ... | 71 |
| | 39. Goldsmith shop ... | 71 |
| | 40. Shoe Repairing shop ... | 70 |
| | 41. Pav Bhaji stall ... | 70 |
| Chapter VII | 42. A modern Building ... | 130 |
| Chapter IX | 43. Wooden design found on the walls of Bapatwada ... | 120 |
| Chapter X | 44. Slum area ... | 182 |
| | 45. Hutments in blighted area ... | 182 |
| Chapter XII | 46. Municipal garden ... | 212 |
| | 47. Sai Baba Mandir ... | 212 |
| | 48. Durgamata Mandir ... | 213 |
| | 49. Idol of Durgamata in Durgamata Mandir ... | 212 |
| | 50. Ballaleshwar Temple (inside view) ... | 212 |
| | 51. Idols of Ram, Laxman and Sita in Ballaleshwar Temple ... | 213 |
| | 52. Koleshwar Mandir ... | 212 |
| | 53. Karam Ali Dargah ... | 212 |
| | 54. Gavdevi Mandir ... | 213 |
| | 55. A Masjid ... | 213 |
| | 56. Idol of Gavdevi ... | 212 |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table No. | Title | Page |
|-----------|--|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| I.1 | Wardwise distribution of population by sex | 2 |
| I.2 | Distribution of land use in Panvel town (1969) | 4 |
| I.3 | Wardwise houses and households (1981) | 6 |
| I.4 | Localities by ethnic groups in Panvel (Survey data) | 6 |
| II.1 | Variation in population of Panvel (1901 to 1981) | 11 |
| II.2 | Distribution of population according to religion | 12 |
| III.1 | Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions) | 17 |
| III.2 | Income of Panvel municipality for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 | 20 |
| III.3 | <i>Expenditure of Panvel municipality for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88</i> | 20 |
| III.4 | Water meter connections in Panvel town, 1987-88 | 21 |
| III.5 | Statement showing the net proceeds of post office during 1987 (from January to December) | 24 |
| III.6 | Educational Institutions alongwith number of teachers and students during the year 1987-88 | 27 |
| III.7 | Faculty-wise number of students and teachers in the college during 1987-88 | 28 |
| III.8 | Number of teachers and students in primary section | 31 |
| III.9 | Incidence of diseases and number of patients treated at Panvel Municipal Hospital in 1988 | 34 |
| III.10 | Expenditure of municipal hospital during 1988-89 | 35 |
| III.11 | Expenditure of municipal dispensary during 1988-89 | 35 |
| IV.1 | Distribution of main workers of Panvel town by industrial categories and sex during the 1971 and 1981 Censuses | 40 |
| IV.2 | Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age-groups and sex (Survey data) | 41 |
| IV.3 | Distribution of households by employment depth [i.e. number of workers in the household (Survey data)] | 42 |
| IV.4 | Distribution of households by unemployment depth [number of unemployed in the household (Survey data)] | 43 |
| IV.5 | Distribution of workers and non-workers by sex, caste or tribe or community and broad age-groups (Survey data) | 44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---|----|
| IV.6 | Employment status of workers (Survey data) | 45 |
| IV.7 | Employment status of workers by locality and sex (Survey data) | 46 |
| IV.8 | Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity (Survey data) | 47 |
| IV.9 | Persons seeking employment by age, sex and educational level (Survey data) | 48 |
| IV.10 | Distribution of earning members classified by type of occupation, mode of transport for place of work and time taken to reach (Survey data) | 49 |
| IV.11 | Type of occupation and employment status of workers by sex (Survey data) | 50 |
| IV.12 | Distribution of households by occupational diversity (i.e. members having different occupations) | 52 |
| IV.13 | Classification of establishments in Panvel town | 59 |
| IV.14 | The details of shops and trading establishments in Panvel town (Survey data) | 61 |
| IV.15 | General particulars of the banks in Panvel town | 66 |
| IV.16 | General particulars regarding deposits of banks in Panvel town | 67 |
| V.1 | Distribution of population of Panvel town by religion, 1981 Census | 71 |
| V.2 | Distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population by sex, 1981 Census | 71 |
| V.3 | Distribution of survey population by religion, SC and ST | 72 |
| V.4 | Communitywise distribution of Hindu population (Survey data) | 72 |
| V.5 | Distribution of households and population by locality, caste or tribe or community and sex | 74 |
| V.6 | Distribution of household and population by locality, religion and sex | 76 |
| V.7 | Distribution of population of the selected households by mother-tongue and sex (Survey data) | 77 |
| V.8 | Mother-tongue and subsidiary languages of members of households as related to duration of stay in present residence | 78 |
| V.9 | Mother-tongue and subsidiary languages as related to age and sex | 79 |
| V.10 | Distribution of houseless and institutional population, 1981 Census | 81 |
| V.11 | Disabled population by type of disability in Panvel, 1981 Census | 82 |
| V.12 | Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status (Survey data) | 82 |
| V.13 | Literate and educated persons in Panvel town, 1971 and 1981 Census | 84 |
| V.14 | Distribution of population by age, sex and literacy (Survey data) | 84 |
| V.15 | Distribution of population by educational level (Survey data) | 85 |
| V.16 | Distribution of population by sex, age-groups and educational levels | 86 |
| V.17 | Age at marriage as related to caste/tribe/community | 88 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--|-----|
| V.18 | Age at marriage as related to educational level (Survey data) | 90 |
| V.19 | Widow/Widower remarriage by age of becoming widow/widower present age and community | 91 |
| V.20 | Age at marriage as related to sex and present age (Survey data) | 92 |
| V.21 | Distribution of households by religion and average educational score (Survey data) | 93 |
| V.22 | Households defaulting to enroll school going children by caste/tribe/community of head of household (Survey data) | 95 |
| V.23 | Classification of households by reason for non-enrollment (Survey data) | 97 |
| V.24 | Classification of households defaulting by occupations of the head of the households (Survey data) | 97 |
| VI.1 | Number of persons born within and outside the town by rural and urban areas (Survey data) | 99 |
| VI.2 | Distribution of households by locality and place of birth of head of household | 100 |
| VI.3 | Distribution of households by locality and district/state of origin of the family | 102 |
| VI.4 | Persons according to place of last residence within and outside the town by rural and urban areas (Survey data) | 104 |
| VI.5 | Distribution of migrant population by sex and broad age-groups (Survey data) | 104 |
| VI.6 | Distribution of households by number of members, migration status of head of household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest in the present residence | 106 |
| VI.7 | Migrants by sex, occupational division and educational level (Survey data) | 107 |
| VI.8 | Migrants classified by duration of stay in Panvel (Survey data) | 108 |
| VI.9 | The distribution of migrant population according to workers and non-workers by broad age-groups (Survey data) | 108 |
| VI.10 | Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to last residence, broad age-groups and sex (Survey data) | 109 |
| VI.11 | Distribution of migrant households by year of migration (Survey data) | 111 |
| VI.12 | Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of households and composition by sex and age status of members (minor upto age 14, adult 15 and above) (Survey data) | 112 |
| VI.13 | Place of last residence as related to place of birth (Survey data) | 113 |
| VI.14 | Distribution of households by district/state/country to which head of the household belongs (Survey data) | 113 |
| VI.15 | Number of migrant households by place of last residence and by reason (Survey data) | 114 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------|--|-----|
| VI.16 | Households having property at the place from where migrated, classified by arrangement of supervision/management (Survey data) | 115 |
| VI.17 | Households having their close relations at places from where they have migrated (Survey data) | 116 |
| VI.18 | Problems faced during or after migration by place from where the households hail | 116 |
| VII.1 | Names of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different religion/caste/tribe by age and education | 120 |
| VII.2 | Boundary of neighbourhood as defined by persons belonging to different religion/caste/tribe | 122 |
| VII.3 | Boundary of neighbourhood as defined by persons belonging to different age group and sex | 123 |
| VII.4 | Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by persons belonging to different religion/caste/tribe/community | 124 |
| VII.5 | Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different religion | 125 |
| VII.6 | Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age-groups | 126 |
| VII.7 | Purchase of commodities in and outside the different neighbourhoods | 129 |
| VIII.1 | Wardwise average number of persons per household in the town | 132 |
| VIII.2 | Religionwise average number of persons per household (Survey data) | 132 |
| VIII.3 | Distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of household and migration status of head of household (Survey data) | 133 |
| VIII.4 | Composition of sample households by sex and age status of members (minor – below 15, adult – 15 and above) | 134 |
| VIII.5 | Distribution of households by number of members and age-group of head of household (Survey data) | 134 |
| VIII.6 | Distribution of households by caste/tribe/community of heads of household and type of household (Survey data) | 135 |
| VIII.7 | Communitywise distribution of Hindu (including SC/ST) nuclear families (Survey data) | 137 |
| VIII.8 | Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of household (Survey data) | 138 |
| VIII.9 | Households whose close family members are staying outside by religion, caste/tribe and community and place (State) of belonging of head of household | 140 |
| VIII.10 | Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste or tribe or community and distance of place of last residence of head of household | 141 |
| VIII.11 | Households whose family members are staying outside and whose heads of households are in occupational category (Survey data) | 142 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------|--|-----|
| VIII.12 | Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of head of household and nature of relation with head of household | 144 |
| VIII.13 | Particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of household | 147 |
| VIII.14 | Particulars of family members staying outside by educational level and relation to head of household | 148 |
| VIII.15 | Particulars of non-workers family members who are staying outside by nature of activity and relationship to head of household | 148 |
| VIII.16 | Particulars of family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship with head of household | 150 |
| VIII.17 | Number of family members staying outside by length of time, reason and relation to head of household | 153 |
| VIII.18 | Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by state to which the head of household belongs and the present address of the members of the family staying outside. | 155 |
| VIII.19 | Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by relationship to head of household and present address | 157 |
| VIII.20 | Remittances sent by households to absentee family members classified by relationship to head of household and present address | 158 |
| VIII.21 | Remittances sent by households to absentee non-working family members classified by nature of activity and relationship with head of household | 160 |
| IX.1 | Relation of houses of selected households with adjoining houses in space by locality | 161 |
| IX.2 | Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality | 162 |
| IX.3 | Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality | 163 |
| IX.4 | Households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied and locality | 166 |
| IX.5 | Households classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above, with other members aged 5 and above and number of rooms occupied by them | 168 |
| IX.6 | Selected households classified by locality and per capita floor space | 169 |
| IX.7 | Availability of amenities by localities | 170 |
| IX.8 | Households by source of drinking water | 171 |
| IX.9 | Households and population by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and tenure status of house occupied | 172 |
| IX.10 | Sample households classified by duration of present residence and tenural status | 172 |
| IX.11 | Existence of furniture with reference to duration of stay of head of households | 173 |
| IX.12 | Material of which utensils are made by locality to which the households belong | 174 |

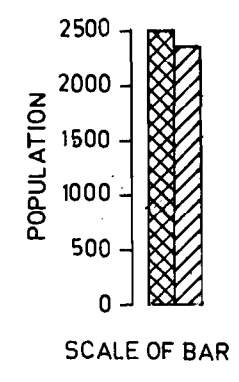
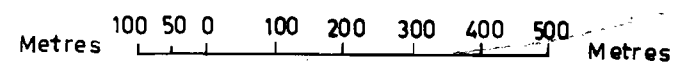
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|---|-----|
| IX.13 | Light and fuel used by locality and migration status of household as per last residence | 175 |
| IX.14 | Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality, religion in respect of selected households | 176 |
| IX.15 | Households not having luxury and costly goods by locality/religion/caste/education and occupation (Survey data) | 178 |
| XI.1 | Particulars of the most respected persons in the town | 184 |
| XI.2 | Particulars of the most influential persons in the town | 185 |
| XI.3 | Particulars of five most respected persons in the neighbourhoods | 187 |
| XI.4 | Particulars of five most influential persons in the neighbourhoods | 188 |
| XI.5 | Panvel municipal council election, 1984 – Elected members and party votes | 190 |
| XI.6 | Voting pattern of the General Assembly elections of Panvel constituency - 1985 | 191 |
| XII.1 | Distribution of seats by class and rates | 195 |
| XII.2 | Distribution of seats by class and rates | 195 |
| XII.3 | Names of newspapers, periodicals and number of copies in circulation in the town | 196 |
| XII.4 | Leisure time activity as related to occupation, age and sex (Survey data) | 199 |
| XII.5 | Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as related to Religion, caste/tribe/community and education of informant | 205 |
| XII.6 | Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as related to occupation and education of the informant | 207 |
| XII.7 | Law and order, crime and deviant behaviour particulars in respect of police station (1987-88) | 210 |
| XII.8 | Information regarding cases filed in the court during 1986 | 211 |
| XII.9 | Information regarding number of the criminal cases in civil and criminal courts during 1987 | 212 |
| XII.10 | Information regarding cases filed in the court during 1988 | 212 |
| XIII.1 | Area, density of population, population by sex and sex-ratio of each town in Raigarh district (1981 Census) | 214 |
| XIII.2 | Growth and density of urban population in Panvel tahsil in relation to the district | 215 |
| XIII.3 | Sex ratio – 1980-1981 | 215 |
| XIII.4 | Religionwise distribution of population in Raigarh district, 1981 | 216 |
| XIII.5 | Distribution of main workers of each town in Raigarh district | 218 |
| XIII.6 | Most important commodities manufactured, imported and exported from towns | 220 |
| XIII.7 | Travel index of persons, males and females by caste/tribe/community (Survey data) | 221 |
| XIII.8 | Details of the selected villages under urban influence | 224 |

| i | 2 | 3 |
|---------|--|-----|
| XIII.9 | Area, density of population, occupied census houses, number of households and number of households per 100 census houses for the selected villages – 1981 Census | 232 |
| XIII.10 | Growth rate of population for the selected villages | 233 |
| XIII.11 | Total workers in household industries and other workers and percentage to total workers in selected villages, 1981 Census | 234 |
| XIII.12 | Literacy rates in selected villages, 1981 Census | 235 |

TOWN AT A GLANCE

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Location | : | District – Raigarh Tahsil – Panvel |
| 2. | Area | : | 12.15 Kms. ² |
| 3. | Residential Houses | : | 7,149 |
| 4. | Households | : | 7,296 |
| 5. | Population (1981) | : | Males 19,550 Females 17,523 |
| 6. | Decennial population growth rate (1971-81) | : | 39.36 per cent |
| 7. | Density of population (Per Km ²) | : | 3,051 |
| 8. | Sex ratio (Females per thousand Males) | : | 896 |
| 9. | Scheduled Castes | : | Males 667 Females 657 |
| 10. | Scheduled Tribes | : | Males 568 Females 515 |
| 11. | Literates | : | Males 14,412 Females 11,328 |
| 12. | Literacy rate | : | 69.43 |
| 13. | Total workers (Main workers + Marginal workers) | : | Males 10,496 Females 2,196 |
| 14. | Non-workers | : | Males 9,054 Females 15,327 |
| 15. | Rainfall (Average) | : | 2,741.2 mm |
| 16. | Distance from the district headquarters (Alibag) | : | 59 Kms. |
| 17. | Distance from the State headquarters (Bombay) | : | 67 Kms. |
| 18. | Nearest Railway Station | : | Panvel (0 Km.) |

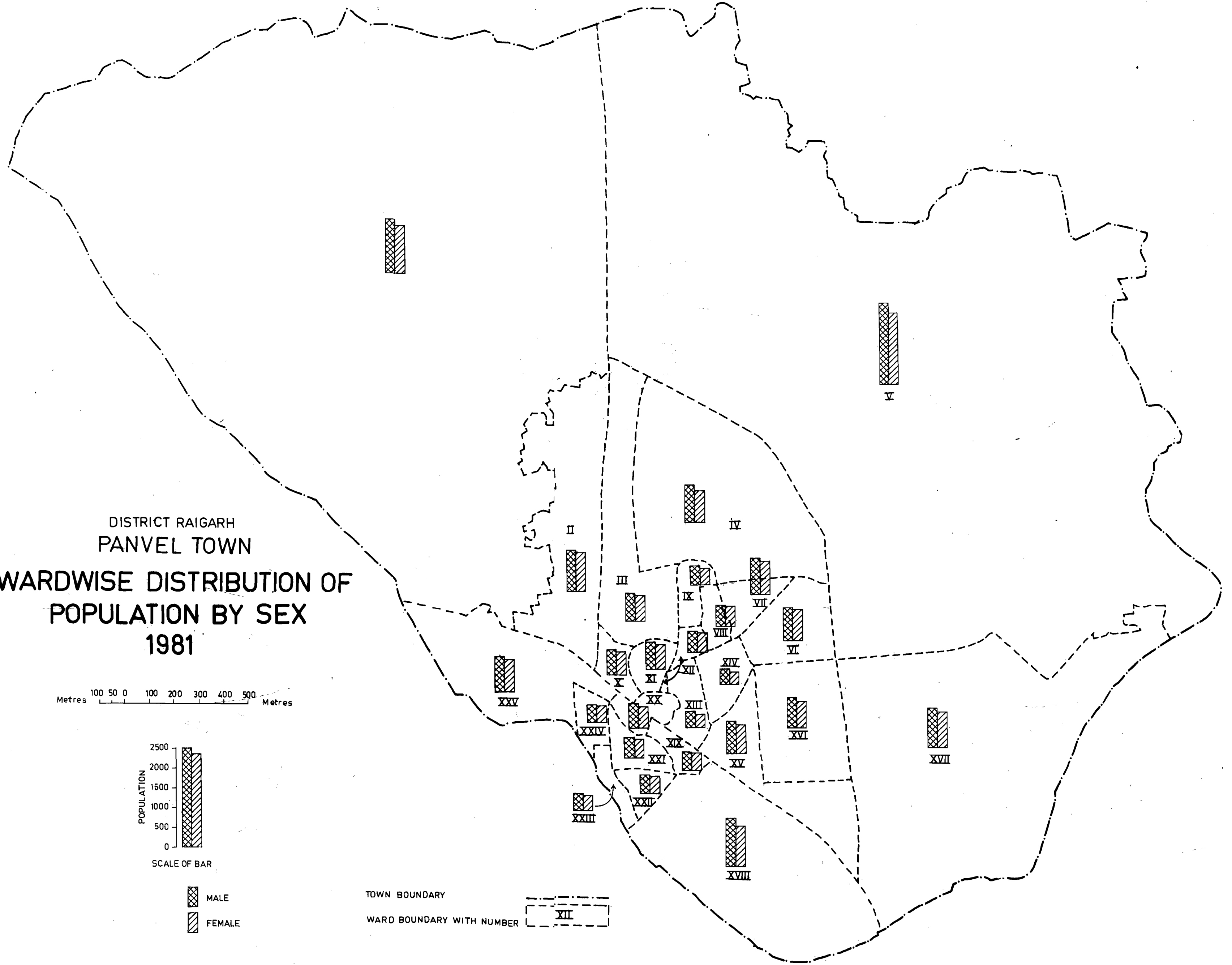
DISTRICT RAIGARH
 PANVEL TOWN
 WARDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF
 POPULATION BY SEX
 1981



MALE
 FEMALE

TOWN BOUNDARY

WARD BOUNDARY WITH NUMBER



INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation has become a *sine qua non* to progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at the transitional stage of urbanisation and the census organisation thought it fit to undertake studies to get deeper insight into the growth of small towns, which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future.

Panvel – a centre of trade and the core town around which New Bombay townships are growing rapidly, is one of the three towns in Maharashtra selected for an intensive study. This includes Panvel, Paithan and Jawahar towns which are taken up with a view to get an insight in their urban ways of life, their economic and social progress against present varied background viz., religious and historical setting (Paithan), tribal setting (Jawahar) and a centre of trade in the midst of rapidly growing New Bombay townships (Panvel).

Location

Panvel is situated in the northernmost part of Raigarh (erstwhile Kolaba) district surrounded by the three most developed districts of the State – Greater Bombay in the west, Thane in the north and Pune in the east.

Panvel which has been considered as an important trading centre in North Konkan for the last seven to eight centuries, is strategically located on the Bombay-Goa and Bombay-Pune-Bangalore national highways. It is the headquarters of Panvel sub-division and Panvel tahsil. It is situated on the creek of river Gadi and is 67 kms. away from Bombay, the State headquarters. Thane is at a distance of about 32 kms. from Panvel. The new bridge across the Thane creek which avoids Thane town has shortened the distance between Panvel

and Bombay by 22 kms. Panvel is on the newly constructed Diva-Panvel-Apta line of the Central Railway and will soon influence the communication facilities in Raigarh and Ratnagiri districts.

Important characteristics of the town

Panvel was a well-known centre of trade and commerce in the ancient times even when Bombay was nothing more than an unknown cluster of small islands. Panvel was engaged in trade with the distant overseas country like Africa. Before the construction of Bombay-Pune railway line, Panvel was a centre of trade between Pune and Bombay. After the construction of the railway line and Bombay's emergence as a port, the importance of Panvel as a port of trade and commerce declined considerably. Rice and other produce still is transported down the Bor pass by road. The large water reservoirs, the wharfs on the port and the artisans manufacturing the cartwheels are the symbols of the past glory of the Panvel port. Manufacture of cartwheels is still the chief local industry and every cart that comes from the Deccan, carries a pair of cartwheels from Panvel. Although Panvel has lost its importance as a port, it still remains an important trading centre and is linked with and having trade with other districts. At present, it is the most populous town in the district and a centre near which New Bombay is taking shape gradually. A number of new industries have come up in and around Panvel. It was raised to the status of a municipal town in 1852. It has an area of 12.15 sq. kms.

Population

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of Panvel is 37,073. At the time of 1981 Census, it was distributed over 25 wards for administrative convenience. The distribution of population by wards is presented in table I.1.

TABLE I.1
Wardwise distribution of population by sex

| Number of ward | Persons | Males | Females |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 2,601 | 1,380 | 1,221 |
| 2 | 2,080 | 1,062 | 1,018 |
| 3 | 1,358 | 702 | 656 |
| 4 | 1,768 | 944 | 824 |
| 5 | 3,846 | 2,056 | 1,790 |
| 6 | 1,602 | 828 | 774 |
| 7 | 1,777 | 925 | 852 |
| 8 | 1,121 | 592 | 529 |
| 9 | 955 | 512 | 443 |
| 10 | 1,271 | 671 | 600 |
| 11 | 1,350 | 704 | 646 |
| 12 | 1,010 | 523 | 487 |
| 13 | 799 | 443 | 356 |
| 14 | 746 | 408 | 338 |
| 15 | 1,574 | 833 | 741 |
| 16 | 1,462 | 772 | 690 |
| 17 | 1,932 | 1,018 | 914 |
| 18 | 2,271 | 1,244 | 1,027 |
| 19 | 934 | 480 | 454 |
| 20 | 1,197 | 636 | 561 |
| 21 | 1,022 | 530 | 492 |
| 22 | 937 | 492 | 445 |
| 23 | 854 | 453 | 401 |
| 24 | 877 | 445 | 432 |
| 25 | 1,729 | 897 | 832 |
| Total | 37,073 | 19,550 | 17,523 |

Source : Raigarh DCH, 1981 Census, page 220.

The town is predominantly residential. There are five tanks (water reservoirs) at different places. Some portion of the land is still under agricultural use. The old industries such as saw mills, manufacturing of cartwheels and rice mills still continue to exist.

The influence of the proximity of Bombay is also noticeable. In fact, it would not be far-fetching to describe Panvel as Mini-Bombay. One observes

hawkers, street vendors, small stalls selling Vada-Pav, Pav-Bhaji, Bhel-Puri, Ice-cream etc. right outside the Panvel State Transport Bus stand.

Topography and physical environment

There is not much variation in the general topography of the town which is about 6.7 metres above sea level. The town is generally plain containing five tanks situated in different parts of the town. In both the landscape and land use there is a broad contrast between the builtup part and vacant part of the town. The development in the extended municipal limits is not much intensive and major portion of the lands is still under agricultural use or vacant. These lands cordon off the congested residential areas. The land under industrial use is limited to a smaller portion in the north-east direction.

Soil

The sub-soil stratum consists of 'Deccan Trap' rock which is completely impervious to percolation and causes shortage of water in summer despite the fact that the town receives ample rainfall. On the hill slopes, the soil is reddish in colour and it is used for cultivation of grass. The shell sands near the coasts are suitable for plantation of coconuts and betelnuts. The reddish brown and coffee brown soils are excellent for paddy cultivation. Three broad soil types in and around the town are :

- i) Coarse shallow soil trap
- ii) Laterite and lateritic soil
- iii) Coastal alluvium and coastal saline

Flora and Fauna

The town is better in vegetation. A few Peempal (*Ficus religiosa*), Wad (*Ficus bengalensis*), Mango (Mango), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Babul (*Acacia arabica*), Bori (*Zizyphus jujuba*), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Ain (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Palas (*Butea frondosa*) and Apta (*Bauhinia Racemosa*) trees are found in the town. There is no reserved forest area in the limits of the town. Ain is used for building and fuel. Khair is a valuable tree both for timber and fuel.

Apart from the usual domestic fauna, occasionally some wild animals are found in the adjoining scattered forest area. In the interior of these forests, there are leopards, bears, wolves, deer, sambhar, tiger and panthers. In this area human intervention is very little. Cows, buffaloes, bullocks, dogs and cats are the common animals, and ducks and sparrows are the common birds of the town.

Climate

Due to its coastal location Panvel is characterised by a mild warm and humid climate as typical of the western coastal low land of India in general. Summer season (March to May) is followed by rainy season (June to September). October to November make the period of retreating monsoon and December to February are the winter months. The annual variation of temperature is not so large. May is the hottest month with mean temperature in the vicinity of 35°C and January the coldest with mean temperature of about 15°C. Likewise the daily range of temperature is also small. However, humidity is high throughout the year. 95 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months of June to September.

Communication with other places

The town has always been a centre of communication with other places. In this town much of the passenger traffic is carried out through bus service. The town is well-connected with major towns of Maharashtra (Pune, Nagpur, Satara, Sangli, Nanded, Chandrapur etc.) by Bombay-Goa and Bombay-Bangalore national highways which are passing through the town. Similarly Uran-Panvel major district road is also one of the important roads for external communications. Private tempos and taxis regularly ply passengers to Bombay, Thane, Kalyan, Pune etc. Goods are transported by lorries and bullock carts. Auto-rickshaw service is also available from Panvel to Pen, Mumbra, Thane, Kalyan etc. State Transport bus service is available between Bombay and Panvel every 15 minutes and between Panvel and Mumbra every 30 minutes.

Rail

As stated earlier a branch of Central railway (a single track) branching off from Diva on its way to Apta, Uran and Roha passes through Panvel town.

The facility of city bus service is not provided to the residents of this town. There is no air port in this town.

Post, telegraph and telephone exchange

There are two post offices in this town. One is located near Munotwadi and the other is located in Bazar area. They provide all postal facilities to the people of the town. The services of telegraph office and telephone exchange are also available in the town. At the time of survey, it is observed that there are 1,135 telephone connections in the town. The jurisdiction of the exchange is restricted to Panvel, Kokan Bhavan and Vashi. Trunk call facility is also available.

Roads

In the old town there is no regular road system as such. Majority of the roads are either water bound macadam road or partly metalled. The main road serves the basic needs of the old town.

The major roads of the town are as under :—

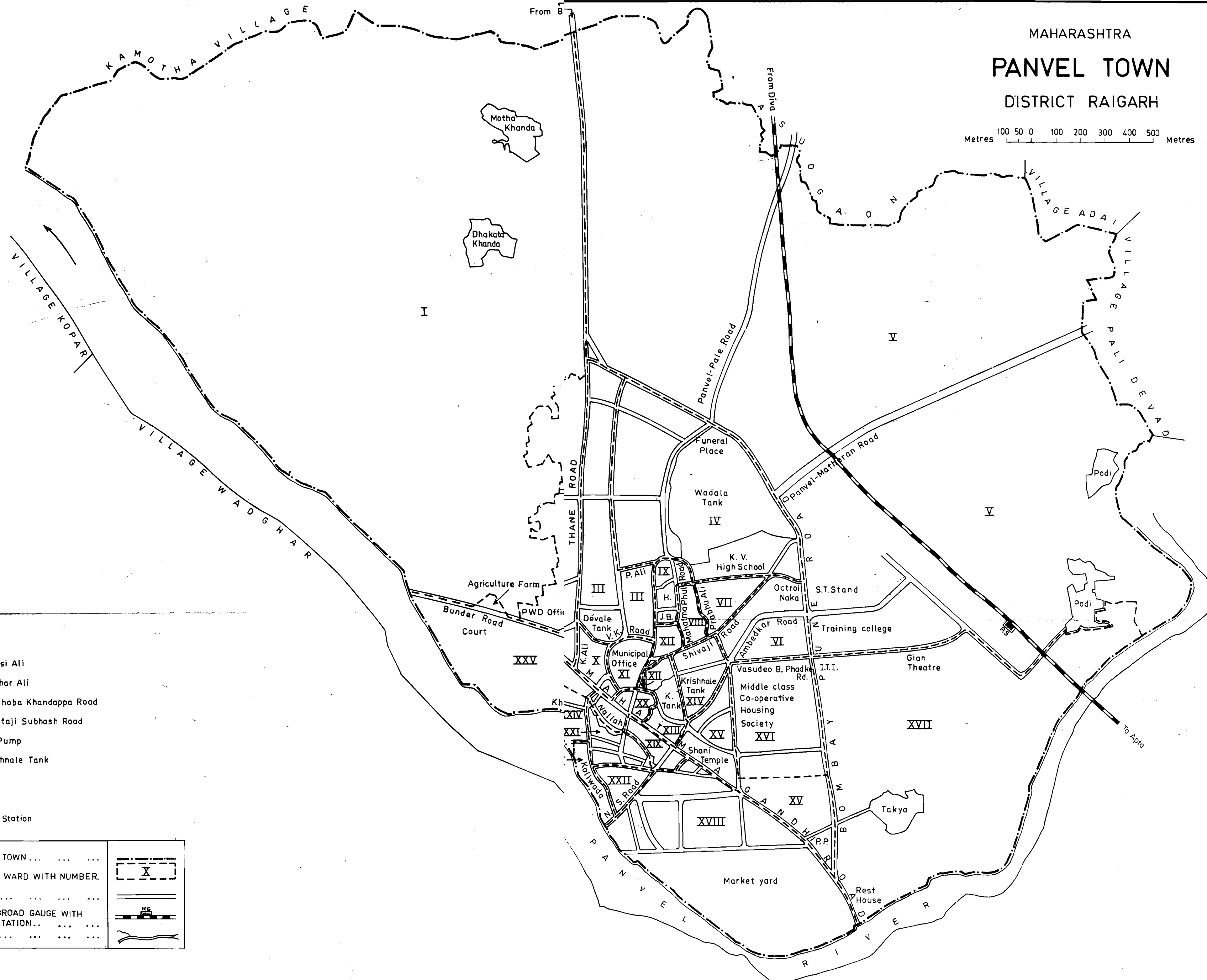
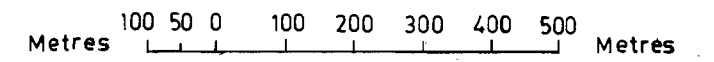
- 1) Shivaji Road
- 2) Tilak Road
- 3) Mahatma Gandhi Road
- 4) Thane Road

The typewise road length is as under :—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| i) Asphalted Road | 21.93 kms. |
| ii) Water Bound Macadam Road | 8.31 kms. |
| iii) Murum Road (Kachcha) | 4.03 kms. |
| Total | <u>34.27 kms.</u> |

Average width of the roads is about 5 metres. The total road length of 34.27 comprises 30.24 kms. of pucca roads and 4.03 kms. of kachcha roads.

MAHARASHTRA
PANVEL TOWN
 DISTRICT RAIGARH



- P. Ali—Pardesi Ali
- K. Ali—Kumbhar Ali
- V. K. Road—Vithoba Khandappa Road
- N. S. Road—Netaji Subhash Road
- P. P.—Petrol Pump
- K. Tank—Krishnale Tank
- H—Hospital
- J. B.—Jail Bol
- RS—Railway Station

| | |
|--|--|
| BOUNDARY, TOWN | |
| " WARD WITH NUMBER. | |
| ROAD. | |
| RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE WITH STATION. | |
| RIVER | |

Morphology

The mode of arrangement of buildings and streets represents the physical structure of an urban settlement. A town exists to discharge certain duties for the areas around. The most important feature of Panvel, like any other town of India is the lack of any unity between their layout and function. The streets are invariably very narrow and zigzag. Some streets are closed and tapering at their ends. In the old settlement area like Mirchi Galli, Kutchi Mohalla, Brahmin Galli etc. the houses are seen very congested. Another significant observation about the morphology of Panvel town is the continued existence of certain residential areas like Harijanwada, Koliwada based on ethnic groups.

The main vehicular thoroughfare is encroached upon by the booths and projecting open fronts of the shops. Ground floor one storeyed constructions are predominant. Of late a number of new multi-storeyed buildings are coming up in the town.

Land use pattern

Examination of existing land uses and their distribution over the area helps the planners in understanding the town and its activities and the various pulls existing on the areas. The existing pattern of land uses is the result of the past growth and present activities of the town. The land use break-up is given in table I.2. (Recent data are not available).

TABLE I.2
Distribution of land use in Panvel town (1969)

| Category of land | Area of land (in hectares) | Percentage |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Residential | 70.11 | 5.77 |
| 2. Commercial | 6.31 | 0.52 |
| 3. Industrial | 26.10 | 2.15 |
| 4. Public and Semi public | 20.13 | 1.66 |
| 5. Open space including green belts, parks and play grounds | 3.15 | 0.26 |
| 6. Burial and cremation ground | 5.90 | 0.48 |
| 7. Transport and communication | 66.81 | 5.50 |
| 8. Agricultural and vacant lands | 991.36 | 81.57 |
| 9. Water sheets | 25.41 | 2.09 |
| Grand Total | 1215.28 | 100.00 |

Source : Town Directory, Raigarh District, Town Planning and valuation department, Maharashtra State, Volume XXII, Page 85.

From the above table it may be seen that Agricultural and vacant land accounts for 81.57 per cent of the total land, whereas only 18.43 per cent is used for other purposes such as Residential, Industrial, Commercial, Transport, Communication etc. Very small portion of the land is shown under

parks and gardens. Various types of industries, both medium and small, are located in the north-east. Dhootpapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Company is located near Ballaleshwar temple i.e. in Gavdevi pada.

Streets

As regards, internal street systems in the town, it is seen that, Shivaji road, Tilak road and Mahatma Gandhi road are pucca roads and they are the most busy roads.

Market

There are two important markets in the town. One is vegetable market and the other is Fish and Mutton market having 102.2 sq. metres and 600 sq. metres areas respectively.

Weekly market

The area of vegetable market is being used for weekly bazar. The Panvel Agricultural Produce Market Committee started functioning in 1955. The important commodities regulated by this committee are rice and vegetables.

Functional areas

Even though it is a municipal town, well defined functional areas are not easily identifiable. Some of the areas identified as administrative, commercial, industrial etc. are as follows.

Administrative Area

Being a tahsil headquarters various administrative offices are functioning in the town with their jurisdiction over the tahsil as a whole. About 18 to 20 Central/State/Semi Government offices are functioning in the town. These are Post office, Telephone Exchange, Income Tax office, Panchayat Samiti office, Tahsil court, Maharashtra State Electricity Board office, Sub-divisional office, Office of the State Transport Corporation and Municipal Council. One Central Government office is located near Podi area and the remaining are situated in middle class society, near S.T. stand and in mixed locality. Ten branches of various Nationalised banks and four Co-operative banks are also functioning in Panvel town.

Commercial Area

The area occupied by this zone is about 6.31 hectares. In this area, shops, cinema theatres and petrol pumps are located. The town has four petrol pumps and three cinema theatres. Well planned shopping centres do not exist in Panvel town at one place. But these shopping centres are scattered within the limits of the town. Important marketing centre is situated near Shivaji Statue i.e., Shivaji Road and Mahatma Gandhi Road. There are all kinds of shops, big and small, retail and wholesale, dealing in stationery articles, grocery, household utensils, hardwares, medicines, textiles, pan-bidi, etc. A good number of hotels are also functioning at this centre.

Industrial Area

The area under this use is only 26.10 hectares. Various small scale and medium type industries are located on the right hand side of the S.T. stand along Bombay-Pune road. There are about 92 industries at present and they are located in the north eastern portion of the town.

Residential Area

In Panvel town about 70.11 hectares of land, about 5.77 per cent area is developed and used for residential purposes. The residential area is spread all over the town.

From the above categorywise distribution, it can be said that the town is having residential nature. Much land in developed area is also vacant for the present but this picture will change entirely when Belapur-Panvel railway line comes into existence.

According to 1981 Census, there were 7,149 residential houses in the town providing accommodation to 7,296 households. It is a town with a density of 588 residential houses per sq. km.

The corresponding urban density of residential houses of the district is 302 residential houses per sq. km.

There are no specific areas for Government

employees or bank employees in the town. Brahmin locality and Koli locality are crowded, but Podi area, Middle Class, Agri area are not crowded.

Table I.3 given below gives an idea of wardwise houses and households in the town.

TABLE I.3

Wardwise houses and households (1981 Census)

| No. of Ward | Total No. of residential houses | Total No. of households |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 489 | 499 |
| 2 | 418 | 419 |
| 3 | 293 | 321 |
| 4 | 360 | 388 |
| 5 | 829 | 845 |
| 6 | 295 | 308 |
| 7 | 346 | 346 |
| 8 | 231 | 231 |
| 9 | 248 | 249 |
| 10 | 223 | 231 |
| 11 | 257 | 257 |
| 12 | 211 | 211 |
| 13 | 131 | 137 |
| 14 | 147 | 152 |
| 15 | 294 | 298 |
| 16 | 296 | 296 |
| 17 | 351 | 353 |
| 18 | 446 | 452 |
| 19 | 156 | 157 |
| 20 | 203 | 220 |
| 21 | 162 | 162 |
| 22 | 173 | 173 |
| 23 | 162 | 163 |
| 24 | 134 | 134 |
| 25 | 294 | 294 |
| Total | 7,149 | 7,296 |

Note : - The wards do not bear any names.

Source : Raigarh DCH, 1981 Census, page 220.

Residential pattern with reference to ethnic groups

The area of the town has been divided into 25 wards by municipal body for election and other administrative purposes of the town. For convenience of the study, the 25 wards have been grouped into 9 localities based on predominant ethnic groups, or nature of occupation or economic status. The list of the localities so formed is given in table I.4.

TABLE I.4

Localities by ethnic groups in Panvel (Survey data)

| Sl. No. | Name of the locality | Name of the dominant ethnic group |
|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Agri | Agri |
| 2. | Brahmin | Brahmin |
| 3. | Harijanwada | Mahar, Chambhar, Buddhist Families |
| 4. | Muslim | Muslim |
| 5. | Koli | Koli or Fishermen |
| 6. | Podi | Maratha |
| 7. | Middle class | Brahmin, Maratha, Agri |
| 8. | Slum | Wadar and Koli |
| 9. | Mixed | Maratha, Brahmin, Marwadi |

As far as the nationality of the people is concerned, all the town dwellers are Indian. Mother tongue of majority of the people of the town is Marathi. In Agri locality it is observed that more than 80 per cent of the people belong to Agri community. Similarly, in Harijanwada locality majority of the people are Scheduled castes or Buddhists. Muslims are found in majority in the Muslim locality. Most of them have immigrated from Kutch and other parts of Gujarat State for business. Intermediate and higher professional personalities are found in the middle class locality.

General outline of wards

As per 1961 Census, there were only 7 wards

in this town. The number increased to 18 in 1971 and 25 in 1981. The old Panvel, situated in the Central southern part of the town includes majority of the wards. These wards are densely populated and the educational and medical institutions, offices, commercial establishments are concentrated in this area. The extended areas are sparsely populated as compared to their geographical areas. Most of the wards are of purely residential in nature. The vegetable market and other commercial establishments are in ward number 13. Ward 19, Mirchi galli is a trading centre with all kinds of shops and commercial establishments. There are grain godowns and wholesale vegetable market. The municipal office and hospital are situated in ward 11. In ward 17, there are a few Government and Semi-Government offices. Dhootpapeshwar Ayurvedic medicine factory, Om bakery are the main features of ward 10.

Slums

There is no such area in the town which has been notified as slum by the competent authority – Panvel Municipality – at the time of survey. However, one blighted area with sub-standard living conditions is identified at the time of survey. This area with population engaged in diversified occupations is located near S.T. stand. Economically poor families of Wadar and Koli communities reside here. A detailed account of this sub-standard area is given in Chapter X.

Important public places

Panvel is most populous town in Raigarh district and is situated on Bombay-Pune road. It is a trading centre. Shivaji Udyan, Ballaleshwar Mandir, Devale tank, Durgamata Mandir, Karam Ali Dargah, Saibaba Mandir, Gadha Gallery, Gadha Dam are some of the important public places in the town.



Plate No. 1 Entrance to Panvel

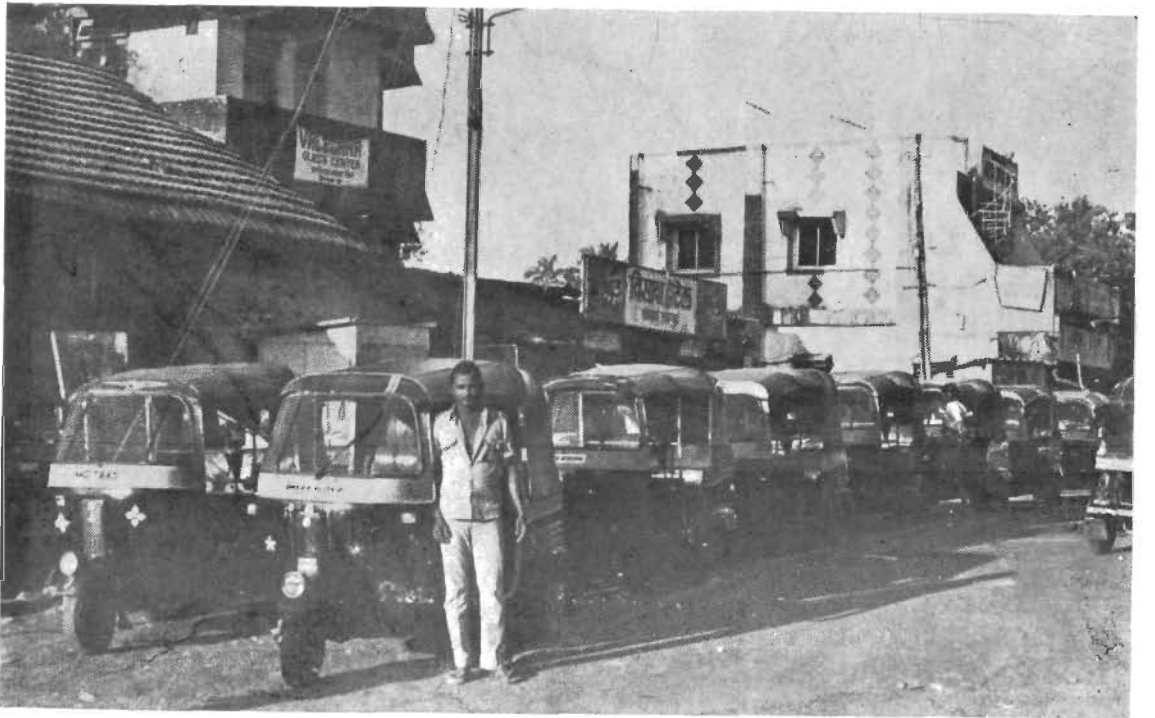


Plate No. 2 Ricksha stand

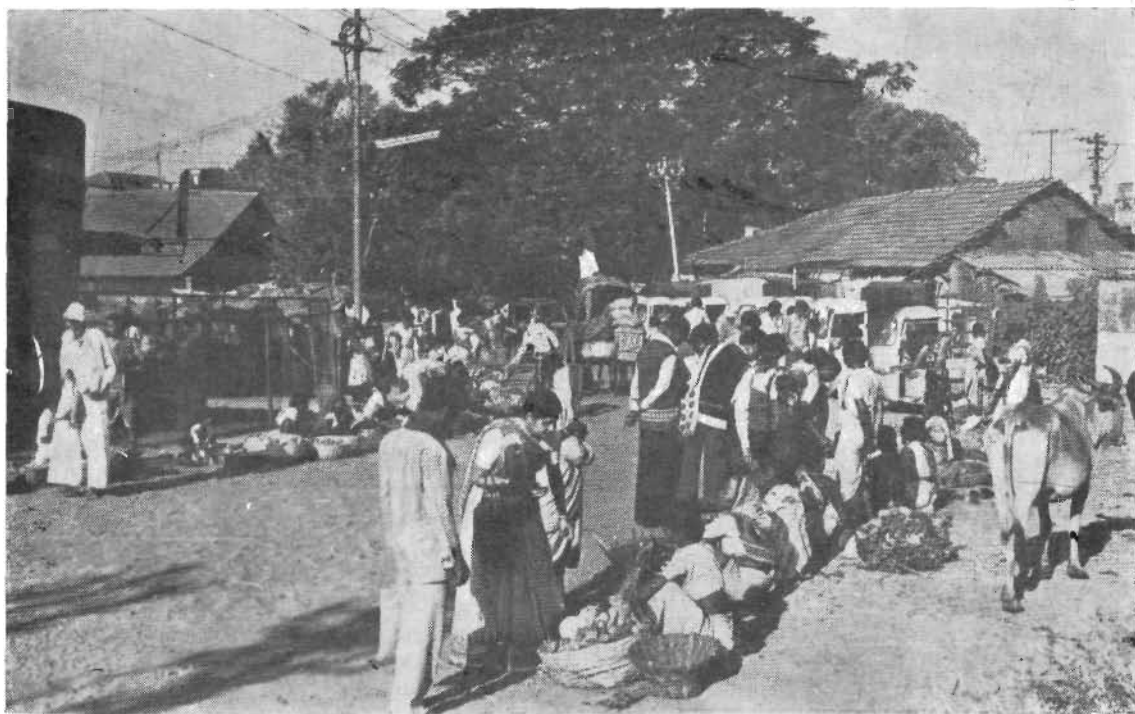


Plate No. 3 Bazar site

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Panvel has been recognised as an important town in northern Konkan since last seven to eight centuries.

The geographical location of Panvel is very important. It is situated on Bombay-Pune and Bombay-Goa national highways. Its proximity to Bombay is also assisting it in its development.

How this town came to be known as Panvel is not known. In ancient times the Nagas ruled it and at that time it was known as Pavanpalli.* In about 1637 when the Panvel region was under the rule of Adilkhan of Kalyan the part was known as Babal or Pabal. When the Yadavas conquered this region, they might have named it as 'Panyavela' meaning a coastal trading centre, which might have degenerated through course of time and now the town came to be known as Panvel.

Historical details about Panvel for the ancient period are not available. But presentation of the history of the region in which Panvel is situated would give some idea about Panvel.

In ancient time when Greater Bombay was but a cluster of small islands, Panvel was famous as a trading centre. It was having trade with Arab countries and Africa. The huge tanks would bear testimony to this fact. Even today Panvel has retained its importance as a trading centre and is having trading links with other districts.

Koli, Mashi, Mangel, Bhoi are the original inhabitants of northern Konkan. It would be wrong to assume that these original inhabitants were uneducated and backward or wild or beastly. There were many Koli kingdoms – Jawhar was one of them. There is a very huge temple of Mahalaxmi on Dahanu-Jawhar road. The priests of this temple and the ancient temple at Ambarnath were Kolis. Valmiki, Parashar were related to Kolis. The mother of Ved Vyas was a Koli woman.

Agris, like Kolis, are the ancient residents of this region, 'Agar' is a place where coconut trees grow in abundance or where salt-pans are in large numbers. The residents of such 'Agars' are called Agris.

Before the Christian era Konkan was a part of Ashoka's empire. Thereafter Andhrabhrutya or Satvahana's ruled this region. In the meantime a Muslim (Yavan) ruler named Shaka ruled the region for some years. After Satvahana's, the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Shilharas and the Yadavas held sway over the region. At the beginning of the latter half of the 14th century, the region was under the control of Muslim kings of Gujarat.

When Shivaji conquered the Kalyan region, Panvel became a part of Shivaji's kingdom.

Although Konkan is not a region with fertile land, from king Ashoka to the Marathas and the English raided this land and tried to bring it under their control. The only reason for taking all the trouble to hold this not so fertile region under one's control appears to be that trade was being carried with foreign countries through the Konkan ports. Since foreign trade is one major factor in the development of a kingdom, many rulers tried to hold sway over this region.

Although Panvel does not figure in the list of ancient ports on the western coast, the Dnyankoshkar has mentioned that in 1570 trade with European countries was carried through the Panvel port. In the beginning of the British rule, Bombay was connected with the rest of the country through Panvel only.

The large tanks, the wharves on the port and the craftsmen manufacturing wheels of bullock carts are the remnants of the ancient trade of Panvel. In the latter half of the last century, communication by Railways commenced and since

* Source : Raigarh District Gazetteer, 1982.

then Panvel port lost its importance. Now that major transportation of goods is taking place through trucks, the port has lost all its utility.

During the dying days of Peshwa rule, Panvel appears to have suffered heavily on account of the battles between the Marathas and the British, as it was on the border of these two kingdoms.

Although a few important and thrilling historical events have taken place at Panvel during the battles between the Marathas and the British, Panvel was famous for its trade only.

Panvel is very famous for its cartwheel industry. Manufacturing of cartwheels is mostly undertaken by Kutchi Muslims. The cartwheels are in great demand from Pune, Satara, Solapur and other districts.

Modern History

Establishment of Panvel Municipal Council

On the demand of the citizens of Panvel to make the Municipal Act applicable to it and establishment of municipal council for Panvel,* the Government appointed a commission and on the recommendations of the commission after its enquiries made the Municipal Act (No. XXVI of 1850) applicable to Panvel from 1.9.1852. In fact, it can be assumed that Panvel Municipality came into existence from that date, with 9 members. The number of members has been changing since then from time to time. Before Independence the right of franchise was restricted to tax-payers and those who used to pay a specific rent. The wife of a person who used to pay the minimum specified rent also had the right to vote. For some period only those women who had completed 21 years of age and who were able to read and write were alone had the right of franchise. After Independence all men and

women above 21 years got the right to vote.

The first mail cart in India was started between Pune and Panvel in 1830 and about 18 years later, a Kachcha road through the Bor pass was constructed. Panvel was then linked to Pune and Deccan by road. In 1852 the Panvel municipality was formed. Panvel started gaining importance with the establishments of the Dhootpapeshwar industries by the late Mr. Puranik in 1872. A primary school had been functioning in 1848. Panvel got piped water in 1896 when water from the Gadhi was supplied through public taps. The first high school in the town managed by the Konkan education society opened in 1921. The famous Chirner Satyagraha was organised in 1930. Two years later, the Maharashtra political conference met in Panvel. National leaders like M.S. Aney, Subhas Chandra Bose and Vithalbhai Patel attended it. The town slowly recovered from a long slumber after 1930. At present it is the most populous town in the district and a centre near which new Bombay is taking shape gradually. Panvel town is linked with major towns by State Transport bus service, and Apta-Roha by rail. CIDCO and Kalamboli new townships, Kalamboli Steel market and Nhava Sheva harbour are developing around Panvel.

Size of town

As per 1961 Census, the area of the town was 12.15 sq. km. and has not undergone any change since then. The area of the town prior to 1961 is not available.

Population characteristics of the town

Growth rate

Variation in population of Panvel town since 1901 to 1981 is given in Table II.1.

* Source : Panvel Nagarpalika, Shatsavnsarik Granth, 1957.

PANVEL TOWN
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901-81

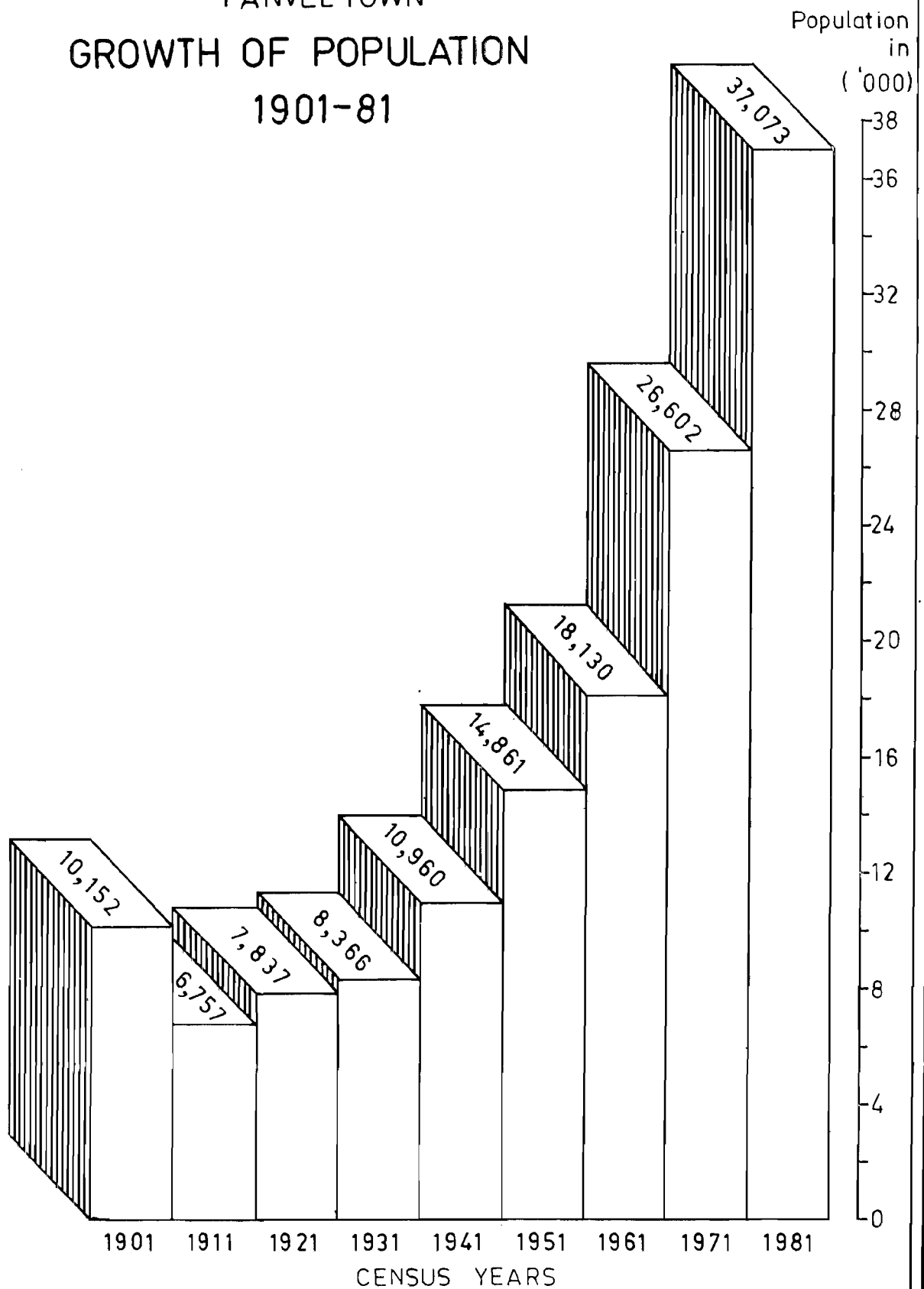


TABLE II.1
Variation in population of Panvel (1901 to 1981)

| Name of town | Year | Status of town | Area in Km ² | Density | Persons | Decade variation | Percentage decade variation | Males | Females |
|--------------|------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Panvel | 1901 | M.CL. | N.A. | — | 10,152 | — | — | 5,167 | 4,985 |
| | 1911 | M.CL. | N.A. | — | 6,757 | -3,395 | -33.44 | 3,436 | 3,321 |
| | 1921 | M.CL. | N.A. | — | 7,837 | +1,080 | +15.98 | 4,045 | 3,792 |
| | 1931 | M.CL. | N.A. | — | 8,366 | +529 | +6.75 | 4,456 | 3,910 |
| | 1941 | M.CL. | N.A. | — | 10,960 | +2,594 | +31.01 | 5,695 | 5,265 |
| | 1951 | M.CL. | N.A. | — | 14,861 | +3,901 | +35.59 | 7,948 | 6,913 |
| | 1961 | M.CL. | 12.15 | 1492 | 18,130 | +3,269 | +22.00 | 9,528 | 8,602 |
| | 1971 | M.CL. | 12.15 | 2189 | 26,602 | +8,472 | +46.73 | 13,996 | 12,606 |
| | 1981 | M.CL. | 12.15 | 3051 | 37,073 | +10,471 | +39.36 | 19,550 | 17,523 |

M.CL. – Municipal Council

N.A. – Not available

(Source : Raigarh District – DCH 1981 Part II-A A IV Table)

Since 1901 Panvel continues to be a municipal town. The trends in population growth of the town from 1941 to 1961 show that the decadal population increase was in the range of 2000-3000. In the decade 1961-71 the absolute increase was more than 8000. In the decade 1901-1911, population decreased by 33.44 per cent. Then from 1911-1921 the population increased by 15.98 per cent. The decade 1921 to 1931 recorded an increase of 6.75 per cent. The decade 1931-1941 recorded the population increase of 31.01 per cent. During the decade 1941-1951 the population increased substantially, i.e. by 35.59 per cent. However, in 1951-1961 the population increased by 22.00 per cent only. Population of Panvel increased by 46.73 per cent in 1961-1971 and by 39.36 per cent in 1971-1981. The increase in population from 1941 to 1981 is due to opening of Government offices, high schools, hospitals, dispensaries, colleges etc. According to 1981 Census, Panvel is the most populous town in Raigarh district. This is mainly because of the growing industrial and various types of educational, medical, recreational, occupational, transport and communication activities in the town.

The growth of population of Panvel town from 1901-1981 is depicted by a bar diagram.

Density, Sex ratio and religious composition

As far as the density, sex ratio and religious composition are concerned, it is seen from the Census data, that the density of the town was 3051 persons per sq. km. in 1981 Census. Similarly the sex ratio was 965 in 1901. It increased to 967 in 1911 and decreased to 937 in 1921. Again it decreased to 877 in 1931 and in 1941 it increased to 924. In 1951 it decreased to 870 and it again increased to 903 in 1961. In 1971 it decreased to 901 and in 1981 it further decreased to 896. There has been an appreciable development of various industries in and around Panvel and the decrease in sex ratio during the last two decades may be due to larger male immigration in search of employment.

In Panvel the Hindus predominate with a proportion of 79.58 per cent followed by the Muslims with a proportion of 14.94 per cent. The distribution of the population of Panvel town according to religion is given in Table II.2.

TABLE II.2

Distribution of population according to religion

| Religion | 1971 | | 1981 | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | No. of persons | Percentage | No. of persons | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Hindu | 21,192 | 79.66 | 29,504 | 79.58 |
| Muslim | 4,291 | 16.13 | 5,538 | 14.94 |
| Christian | 91 | 0.34 | 227 | 0.61 |
| Buddhist | 291 | 1.10 | 807 | 2.18 |
| Jain | 610 | 2.29 | 862 | 2.32 |
| Sikh | 19 | 0.07 | 54 | 0.15 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 108 | 0.41 | 77 | 0.21 |
| Religion not stated | — | — | 4 | 0.01 |
| All religions | 26,602 | 100.00 | 37,073 | 100.00 |

Panvel is a town with mixed localities of all religions. This also demonstrates that there is no discrimination in residence on the basis of religion.

Composition of wards

The town has been divided into 25 wards for administrative purposes. The location of each ward and the predominant ethnic group, presence of educational institutions, etc. in the ward are given below : —

Ward No. 1

This ward is bounded by Kamothe village on the north. It is bounded on east side by Thane road and west side by Kopar village. This ward includes two small villages i.e. Dhakta Khanda and Motha Khanda. Mostly Agri community people are staying in this area. They belong to lower middle income group. There is a primary school and a very famous Ganesh temple. Pan and bidi shop, retail grocery shop, small vegetable shop and dry fish shop are available in this ward.

Ward No. 2

This ward is situated to the south of the Dhakta Khanda and Motha Khanda. It is bounded on east side by Ward No. 3 and Thane road and west side by Ward No. 1 and south side by Bunder road. Mostly persons with middle income groups of Agri community reside in this area. This ward is also known as Bavan bungalows. Persons belonging to various religions are living in this area. Public Works Department and forest offices are located in this area.

Ward No. 3

This ward is bounded on the north side by Bombay-Pune road. It is bounded on south by Devale tank, and east by Tilak road and west by Thane road. Mostly Brahmin, Marwadi and Maratha people are staying in this area. Majority of them are bank clerks, accountants, building contractors, high-school teachers. There is no educational institution in this ward. Each household is having toilet facility within the house.

Ward No. 4

This ward is bounded on the north by Bombay-Pune road. It is bounded on south by Pardeshi ali (Lane) east side by Bombay-Pune road and west side by Thane road. Vadale tank, K.V. High School are situated in this ward. Educational and medical facilities are available in this ward. Owners of hotels, restaurants and cutlery shops are staying in this ward. This is a thickly residential area. Hindu community people predominates in this ward.

Ward No. 5

This ward is situated in north east side of the town. It is also bounded on west by Bombay-Pune road, north by Asudgaon and Adai village. This ward is known as a cosmopolitan area. Railway station, S.T. stand, B. Ed. college are situated in this ward. Various types of workers like loaders, unloaders, service and business workers reside in this area. This area is also known as Podi village. Railway colony, Shivaji Nagar slum area, S.T. quarters form parts of this area. There are various types of

vegetables and other shops in this area. Very famous Saibaba Mandir and Municipal water storage tank are also situated in this area. Facilities relating to education, transport, recreation, communication and trade are available in this ward.

Ward No. 6

This ward is bounded on the north by Shivaji Road. It is bounded on the south side by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke road, east side by Bombay-Pune road and west side by Prabhu ali. It is in the heart of the town. This area is known as gaathan area. In this ward small kirana shop-keepers, Primary teachers, clerks, typists are staying. This ward is also having mixed population.

Ward No. 7

This ward is known as Prabhu ali. This ward is situated in the middle of the town. Mostly Chandra Seniya Kayastha Prabhu, Brahmins and Gujarati middle income group people are staying in this area.

Ward No. 8

It is bounded on the east by Prabhu ali, west by Mahatma Phule Road and south by Shivaji road and north by Wadale tank. It is located in the middle of the town. Higher middle income families belonging to Brahmin, Sonar and Shimpi communities are staying in this area. This ward has a mixed population.

Ward No. 9

It is bounded on eastern side by Mahatma Phule road and western side by Tilak road. Doctor Dandekar's famous hospital is situated in this area. This area is known as 'old Panvel'. Upper middle class families of Brahmins, Marathas and Agris are staying in this ward. The people residing in this area are mostly belong to the Hindu religion.

Ward No. 10

This ward is situated on the western side of the

town. Vithoba-Khandappa high school, Ballaleshwar temple, Om Bakery, Dhootpapeshwar factory manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines are situated in this area. Middle and upper middle class families mostly belonging to Brahmin caste are staying in this ward.

Ward No. 11

This ward is located on the western side of the town. Municipal council and municipal hospital are situated in this ward. People belonging to both Hindu and Muslim religions are staying in this ward. This is a thickly populated area of middle and poor income group families.

Ward No. 12

This ward is located in middle of the town. 250 years old 'Bapat wada' of Peshva period is located in this area. Middle income group Gujarati and Brahmin families reside in this area. This is purely a residential area.

Ward No. 13

This ward is located on the western side of the town. Very famous Krishnale tank is located in this ward. This ward is known as a mixed population area. Very famous 'Rahi Hotel' is located in this area. Advocates, teachers, businessmen are staying in this area.

Ward No. 14

This ward is known as old Panvel area. Laxmi Narayan Mandir, C.K.P. Hall, Ujawal Photo Studio are located in this area.

Ward No. 15

This ward is situated on the south side of the town. Newly constructed small type of bungalows are in this area. Middle and upper class families belonging to Maratha, Shwetamber Jain and Brahmin communities are residing here.

Ward No. 16

This ward is located on the south-eastern side

of the town. It is bounded on the northern side by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke road, eastern side by Bombay-Pune road, western side by Krishna tank. This area was developed after 1960. This ward is known as middle class co-operative housing society. Higher middle income group families reside in this area. Barn's English Medium High School from K.G. to XII standard, Ganesh Mandir, Durgamata mandir, newly constructed 'Rupali' theatre are located in this ward. Landlords, businessmen and rich families of higher income group are staying in this area. Medical, educational, recreational and trade facilities are available in this area. Most of the houses in this ward are modern and resemble small bungalows.

Ward No. 17

This ward is known as Takka area. This ward is also known as 'Old Panvel-Takka area'. Kutchi-Muslim and Koli families are staying for over 100 years in this locality. 'Gyan' theatre, forest office, irrigation office, Maharashtra State Electricity Board's office are located in this area.

Ward No. 18

This ward is located on the southern side of the town. This ward is known as market yard. Warehouses, food grains godown and wholesale vegetable market are the prominent features of this ward.

Ward No. 19

This ward is situated on the south-west side of the town. This ward is known as Mirchi-Galli. Vegetable market is situated in this ward. Bank of Maharashtra, K.G. Limaye's library are also located in this ward. Various types of shops and hotels are also located in this ward.

Ward No. 20

This ward is situated on the western side of the town. It is bounded on eastern side by vegetable market, northern side by municipal office. Normally kirana shop owners, tailors, rickshaw drivers, bakery product makers and goldsmiths are residing in this area. Mostly Gujarati and Marwadi middle

income group people are staying in this area.

Ward No. 21

This ward is located on the western side of the town. Kumbharwada, city post office, Deshmukh chawl are located in this ward. People belonging to Marwadi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Maratha, Brahmin communities reside in this area. Lower income group people like salesmen, peons, clerks, coolies, grocery shop keepers are residing in this locality.

Ward No. 22

This ward is located on the south-west side of the town. This ward is known as Bagwan Mohalla. New post office is situated in this ward. Normally, lower middle income group Koli and Muslim families reside in this area.

Ward No. 23

This ward is situated on the western side of the town. This ward is known as Koliwada because it is populated by Koli (fishermen) community. The famous Koleswar temple is situated in this ward. Dry fish shops are located in this ward. Lower income group families Kolis are residing in this locality. Medical, educational and recreational facilities are available in this ward.

Ward No. 24

This ward is located to the west of the town. This ward is known as Patel Mohalla. It is predominantly a Muslim area. Blacksmiths, clerks, auto-rickshaw drivers, street vendors, primary teachers, helpers, coolies belonging to low income group are residing in this ward.

Ward No. 25

This ward is located on the western side of the town. This ward is known as Bhusar Bunder road. People belonging to Muslim community predominate in this ward. Salesmen, carpenters, rickshaw drivers, doorkeepers, mechanics, tailors belonging to lower income group are residing in this area.

The wards do not bear any names and are known by number only.

Rules and regulations concerning land use and prices

Municipal Council Panvel has laid down the rules and regulations regarding construction of houses, cleanliness of the town and public convenience etc. Without prior permission of the Municipal Council one cannot start construction of house, shop, hotel etc. The standing committee of municipal council framed the rules for this purpose. There is no master plan for the utilisation of lands in the town. According to the land utilisation order, construction of buildings is regulated in 1965 by the Maharashtra Municipal Act.

These rules and regulations of the Municipal Council, resulted in variation in land prices from ward to ward and also from place to place within the ward, according to the location and importance of the place. The areas around the S.T. stand and Bazar road became commercial as well as residential areas. Naturally, the prices of land in these areas have shot up, and vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 or more per square metre. But before ten years these prices were very low, approximately Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per square metre in these areas. The remote areas with less communication facilities and hilly areas are not so much in demand.

In-migration and out-migration

The problem of migration involved the study of the flow of the population both in and out of a particular place. The variations in population of Panvel at the various censuses upto 1931 were largely affected by plague and influenza epidemics. The decade 1931-41 witnessed a growth rate of 31.01% as against the growth of 6.75% in the decade 1921-31. In the decade 1951-61, the growth rate dropped down to 22.00% from that of 35.59% in the earlier decade (viz. 1941-51). In the decade 1961-71, the growth rate shot up to 46.73% and was more than double the growth rate in 1951-61. The growth rate has dropped down a little to 39.36% during the decade 1971-81.

The above figures suggest that Panvel remained a small urban centre for the large rural area around it till the last two decades and might have attracted migrants from rural areas after 1931. However, at the same time, it was sending out migrants to industrially developed towns of Bombay, Thane, Pune. The drop in growth rate in 1951-61, suggests heavy out-migration. However, during the last two decades it has felt the influence of sprawling conurbation of Bombay. The State Government's decision to set up New Bombay around Panvel and the industrial development in and around Panvel, have resulted in heavy in-migration and the population has doubled during the last twenty years.

AMENITIES AND SERVICES – HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Amenities available in a town is an index of its development and prosperity. Amenities can be grouped into two categories.

- 1) Exclusively catering to the needs of the town folk and
- 2) Catering to the needs of the people in the town and the region nearby.

The growth of these amenities always has a bearing on the political, social and economic growth of the town and the region around it. As stated earlier, Panvel is a municipal town since 1852. It is situated at a distance of 59 kms. from district headquarters – Alibag and 67 kms. from State headquarters – Bombay. Because of being a

tahsil headquarters, important administrative offices of the Central, State and Semi-Government are situated in the town. Among the departments maintaining such offices are :

- 1) Post Office, 2) Telephone Exchange, 3) Central Excise, 4) Central Railway, 5) Tahsil Office, 6) Police Station, 7) Municipal Office, 8) Panchayat Samiti Office, 9) Range Forest Office, 10) Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, 11) Deputy Engineer Sub Division Panvel, 12) Customs, 13) Assistant Engineer, Telephone, 14) City Survey Office, 15) Executive Engineer, Irrigation, 16) Engineer, Electricity Board, 17) P.W.D. Office, 18) Maharashtra State Electricity Board. All these offices are situated in different parts of the town.

TABLE III.1

Important Public Institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions)

| Name | Location | W h e n established | Nature of function | Jurisdiction |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Head Post Office | Bazar area | 1967 | Postal Stationery, Money order, saving bank, etc. | Panvel town |
| 2. Telephone Exchange | Middle Class Housing Society | 1982 | Telephone communication, local and trunk calls | Panvel, Taloje, New Vashi, Kause, Nhava Sheva, Dhikhoda, Uran |
| 3. Central Excise | Sector 18, CIDCO Colony, New Panvel | 1986 | Excise duty collection | Raigarh and Thane District excluding Vasai, Palghar & Dahanu Tahsils |
| 4. Central Railway | Near Podi locality | 1964 | Transportation of passengers and goods | Panvel-Diva and Panvel-Roha, Panvel-Uran sections |
| 5. Tahsil Office | M.G. Road | 1869 | Tahsil level administrative control, revenue collection etc. | Panvel and 176 villages |
| 6. Police Station | M.G. Road | 1869 | Maintenance of law and order | Panvel town and 51 villages |

Table III.1 (Contd.)

TABLE III.1 (Concl'd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|------|--|---|
| 7. Municipal Council Office | Ward No. 16 | 1852 | Municipal administration | Panvel town |
| 8. Panchayat Samiti | Shivaji Path, Prabhu Ali | 1962 | Rural development, education, gram vikas yojna | Panvel tahsil |
| 9. Range Forest Office | M.G. Road | 1869 | Protection of forests | Panvel town and 151 villages |
| 10. Maharashtra State Road Transport | Bombay-Pune Road | 1952 | Dealing with Public Transport and goods | Panvel tahsil |
| 11. Deputy Engineer Sub-division, Panvel | Near D.Ed. College | 1962 | Roads, Bridges and Buildings Control | Panvel, Uran and Karjat Tahsil |
| 12. Customs | Middle Class Housing Colony | 1976 | Preventive work | Panvel, Uran, Khopoli and Khalapur tahsil |
| 13. Assistant Engineer, Telephones | Telephone Exchange building, Middle Class Housing Society | 1988 | Maintenance and telephone connections | Panvel, Talaje, New Vashi, etc. |
| 14. City Survey Office | Shivaji Path Prabhu Ali | 1927 | Survey record maintenance | Panvel town |
| 15. Executive Engineer, Irrigation | Near Panchayat Samiti Rest House | 1968 | Implementation and maintenance of minor irrigation schemes | Panvel Tahsil |
| 16. Sub-Treasury Office | M.G. Road | 1968 | Cash account and sale of postal stationery and stamp paper | Panvel Tahsil |
| 17. Deputy Engineer Sub-division, Panvel | Near D.Ed. College | 1981 | Construction of tube wells | Panvel, Uran and Pen tahsil |
| 18. Integrated Child Development Scheme | Near S.T. Stand, Opp. ZP Rest House | 1983 | Child and Women Welfare | Panvel tahsil |
| 19. Sub-Post Office | Munotwadi | 1981 | Postal Stationery etc. | Panvel town |
| 20. Assistant Engineer, Electricity Board | Main Bazar area | N.A. | Maintenance and supply of Electricity and Collection of current charges. | Panvel Tahsil |
| 21. P.W.D. Office | Near Petrol Pump on Bombay-Pune Road | 1937 | Construction, Maintenance of roads and buildings | Panvel tahsil |
| 22. Maharashtra State Electricity Board | Near Tapal Naka | 1955 | Providing Electricity | Panvel tahsil |

Municipal Council – Panvel

The Panvel Municipality was set up in 1852 with nine members under Act XXVI of 1850. The President and two other members were ex-officio, the other six were nominated by Government. During 1882-83 there were 5 ex-officio and 11 nominated members and during 1883-84 the number of ex-officio members rose to 6 and the number of nominated members came down to 10. It was only in 1896 that 50 per cent of the members were nominated and 50 per cent came to be elected. The township was divided into six wards in the year 1852, one of which was reserved for Muslim members. The practice of nominating members to the Municipal Council was stopped only in 1938 and some of the seats were reserved for women and Harijans. Only tax paying residents had the right of franchise. After Independence adult franchise was adopted. At present there are 25 wards each electing one member. Some of the wards are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Two lady members are elected in the municipal elections.

For improvement of the town some rules were framed by the government. To meet the demands of the residents of the town, the government appointed a commission and as per its recommendation, the Municipalities Act came into effect from 1852. The progress made in administration was being reviewed by government from time to time and the town improvement committee was gradually entrusted with more and more responsibilities.

The municipality is governed by the district Municipalities Act passed in the year 1941. This Act continued to operate till 1961. The Maharashtra Municipalities Act (Act 1960 and Act 14 of 1961) was promulgated after the re-organisation of the present Maharashtra State to co-ordinate the work of all the municipalities.

Panvel Municipality has an area of 12.15 sq. km. The entire Municipal area was divided into 25 wards in 1981. There were 25 councillors elected from these wards on the basis of adult franchise. The term of office for the members of the Municipality is 5 years. The Chairman is elected

from amongst the elected members. The executive authority rests with the Municipal Chief Officer who is appointed by the government and is directly under the control of the Directorate of Municipal Administration.

Panvel Municipality has a standing committee consisting of 8 members and their main duties are to supervise the utilisation of the budget grants, to perform monthly audit of the municipal accounts etc. In addition to this committee there are several sub-committees of the council like vigilance committee, enquiry committee, library grant committee and poor house committee.

There are separate departments in the municipal office to discharge various functions of the municipality. The departments and their activities are as follows :

| <i>Section</i> | <i>Activities</i> |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Administration | General office administration |
| 2. Revenue | Assessment and collection of revenue |
| 3. Health | Sanitation arrangements |
| 4. Public works | Maintenance and construction of roads, drainage, etc. |
| 5. Statistics | Collection of vital statistics |

The main activities of Panvel Municipal Council

1. Construction and maintenance of roads (Other than those maintained by the State Public Works Department within the town).
2. Provision of street lights.
3. Conservancy.
4. Drainage and sewerage.
5. Water supply.
6. Prevention of food adulteration.
7. Education, cultural and social activities.
8. Collection of vital statistics.

The main sources of income of the municipality are Octroi, taxes on houses and lands, revenue derived from markets and municipal properties, government grants etc.

In the year 1987-88, the total income of the municipality including the opening balance was Rs. 19,300,419 as against Rs. 18,767,591 the previous year. Out of this income a substantial portion was derived from octroi, followed by taxes on houses and

lands and service charges on lighting and receipts from markets, slaughter house and municipal property. The income of the municipality during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given in the following table III.2.

TABLE III.2
Income of Panvel Municipality for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88

| Income by item | 1986-87 (in Rupees) | 1987-88 (in Rupees) |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Opening balance | 1,304,612 | 1,069,905 |
| Octroi, Revenue from Municipal Taxes | 8,190,031 | 8,744,578 |
| Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation | 486,525 | 377,440 |
| Grants and contributions from Government | 2,364,525 | 2,104,302 |
| Miscellaneous | 505,658 | 379,224 |
| Extra ordinary and debts | 5,916,240 | 6,624,970 |
| Grand Total | 18,767,591 | 19,300,419 |

Source : Municipal Council Budget, Panvel, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

The expenditure of Panvel town has increased more or less on all items except for Public safety, Public institution and Public health and convenience. The total expenditure (excluding the closing balance) went up to

about Rs. 185 lakhs in 1987-88 from that of Rs. 176 lakhs during the year 1986-87. In other words the expenditure has increased by 4.75% from 1986-87 to 1987-88. The expenditure of the municipality is given in the table III.3.

TABLE III.3
Expenditure of Panvel Municipality for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88

| Expenditure by item | 1986-87 | 1987-88 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. General administration | 2,104,274 | 2,281,872 |
| 2. Public safety | 750,546 | 655,006 |
| 3. Water supply | 2,000,424 | 2,270,804 |
| 4. Drainage conservation and sanitation | 3,195,304 | 3,556,539 |
| 5. Public institutions | 23,949 | 1,031 |
| 6. Public health and convenience | 1,716,801 | 1,526,335 |
| 7. Public works | 787,367 | 1,144,302 |
| 8. Capital expenditure | 945,934 | 845,475 |
| 9. Extra ordinary and debts | 6,034,858 | 6,175,320 |
| 10. Miscellaneous | 138,229 | 81,248 |
| 11. Closing balance | 1,069,905 | 762,487 |
| Total | 18,767,591 | 19,300,419 |

Source : Municipal Council Budget, Panvel, 1986-87 & 1987-88.

Water supply

Adequate supply of water is a necessity for every household. The Panvel Municipal town has been benefited by a protected water supply scheme since 1885. There are three sources of water supply, viz., tap, well and river. In some cases taps are found inside the house but generally wells and taps are outside the house. The source of drinking water for majority of the households is tap.

The municipal council gets water from a dam 20 kms. from Panvel on the Gadhi river. Natural filtration is done in stages and chlorine is added mechanically to protect water from bacterial effects. The dam which has a catchment area of about 27 sq. kms. is 50 feet above the mean height of Panvel. It has a capacity of about 64 million gallons. Two reservoirs each having a capacity of 1.5 million gallons are constructed one on the

ground and another on an elevated base. The network of pipe line runs about 25,000 metres. On an average 15,00,000 liters of water is supplied every day. For residential use 12,00,000 litres, for industrial use 250,000 litres and for other purposes 50,000 liters of water is supplied every day. For distribution of water, the town is divided into 6 zones, each receiving water for one and half hours by rotation. Water from about 25 private and 2 public wells is also used. In addition to this, there are 24 tube wells. Water is supplied through taps at the rate of 30 litres per person. Water charges are levied on residential houses, institutions and industrial plants at the rates fixed by the municipal council. The size of the main conduct is 300 mms. (diameter) and total length of water pipe laid down is 25 kms. The table III.4 showing the position of water meter connections in Panvel town in the year 1987-88 is given below.

TABLE III.4
Water meter connections in Panvel town – 1987-88

| Type of connection | No. of connection | Size (in inches) |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Residential houses | 4,127 | 1/2 inch |
| Public taps | 112 | 1/2 inch |
| Offices (Commercial) | 261 | 1/2 inch |
| Industrial plants | 21 | 1/2 inch |
| | | (4 inch provided for Railway only) |
| Total | 4,521 | |

For residential houses with annual rental value below Rs. 25/-, 4500 litres of water is supplied free and the remaining at the rate of Rs. 10/- per month per tap. For houses with the rental value between Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/- the free water supply is 6,750 litres. If the rental value exceeds Rs. 50/- the maximum free water supply is limited to 9,000 litres.

Conservancy

The sanitation and public health works of the town are undertaken by the municipality. The municipality cleans every day all the roads and lanes. The important centres in the town are swept every day. 152 sweepers are engaged by the

municipality for this purpose. There are 4,000 running metres of pucca and 10,500 running metres of kachcha gutters in the town. A total of 63 persons are engaged for cleaning the gutters. The gutters are open and are also capable of carrying rain water. There are 956 private and 144 public latrines. 63 scavengers are engaged in cleaning private and public latrines. There is a scheme for providing latrines at subsidised rates under the environmental sanitation programme. The object of this scheme is to completely eliminate the scavenging system by converting the dry type latrine into water borne type latrine. During 1986-87 there were about 400 private dry type latrines and 35 private flush type latrines in the town.

The latrines are inadequate in some areas where the majority of the low income group families are residing. As a result many people use open grounds for answering the calls of nature. Narrow lanes are commonly used to ease themselves.

Daily an average of 5 tons of garbage is collected and is disposed off 2 kms. away from the municipal limits. For this purpose 7 drivers are employed.

Method of disposal of night soil is from hand cart to the tankers attached to tractors which in turn carry the same to the trenching ground. Underground sewerage system is not available. The drains are emptied into the river at the down stream points. The total length of open drainage is 90 running kms. Drainage system is cleaned every alternate day by the municipal workers. This drainage system is capable for draining out rain water. Municipal quarters are provided on reasonable rates for the conservancy staff.

Power

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board supplies power to Panvel town and rural areas in the tahsil. It gets A.C. supply from the Tata Hydrel

Project at Khopoli and covers more than 75 per cent of the population. There are 7,149 occupied residential houses in Panvel town as per 1981 Census. There are 6,179 domestic connections, 1,828 commercial connections, 194 industrial connections, 1 street light connection and 2 connections for water works. The town has been enjoying the facility of electric supply since 1930, which is a very important amenity for comfortable living and industrial development.

Rates per unit are as follows :

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Domestic lighting | 30 paise, 45 paise, 55 paise depending upon the slab of consumption. |
| Industrial | 42-52 paise |
| Irrigation | 20 paise |
| Commercial | 50, 65, 75 paise depending upon the slab of consumption |
| Road lighting | 35 paise |
| Other | 52 paise |

The annual consumption of electricity in the year 1987-88 for various purposes is given below.

| Category | Consumption units | Total Amount (Rs.) | Amount received (Rs.) |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Domestic | 5,054,550 | 3,405,341.60 | 3,131,590.01 |
| Commercial | 1,962,430 | 2,311,053.45 | 2,147,093.90 |
| Industrial | 929,350 | 847,229.91 | 499,266.16 |
| Street light | 189,930 | 133,570.00 | 133,570.00 |
| Water works | 105,420 | 86,156.00 | 86,156.00 |

Source : Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Panvel.

Road Lighting

There is a total of 34.27 kms. of road within the jurisdiction of Panvel Municipal Council. The municipality has provided 750 tube lights, 76 mercury lamps, 10 bulbs and one other light. The total expenditure on street lighting in the year 1987-88 is Rs. 3,78,002/-. The minimum and maximum distance between two street lights are 40 feet and 120 feet respectively.

Fire Service

The Municipal Council had first purchased a fire-fighting machine in 1884-85. A new machine working on petrol replaced it in 1946. Now there are two fire-fighting machines. One was purchased in 1968 for Rs. 68,000/-. There are more than 30 plugs in the town distributed in all sections from where water is available in emergency. One trained and 7 untrained firemen are working in this fire station.

The services of this fire-brigade were utilised on 15 occasions during 1987-88. The municipality sends the machine to nearby villages and towns also in case of big fire accidents. The expenditure incurred during 1987-88 on fire services is Rs. 277,004/-.

Play grounds and parks

The municipality has constructed a platform on the municipal ground in 1956. Almost all public meetings in Panvel are held on the municipal ground, with the platform as a stage. There are two small public gardens – one on Subhash road and another near the railway station. There are three play grounds, one each maintained by the municipality, the Konkani Education Society, and Gujarati High School. There is no swimming pool, though the nearby creek is used by some of the enthusiasts.

Transport and communication

Before the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, popularly known as S.T., took over, the passenger traffic was handled by Sorabaji Sheth and Patel Sheth. The service was initiated by Tatyasaheb Puranik in 1913. Both the private companies used to take passengers from Panvel to Mumbra and back. The S.T. has extended its services many fold and now takes passengers from important places in Konkan and various places in Maharashtra. The unit of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation at Panvel was established in the year 1951-52. As mentioned earlier the line is served by a good system of roads. About 175 S.T. buses go daily to Bombay from various places through Panvel and an equal number of buses leave from Bombay. Mumbra, a small station on the Central Railway receive 59 buses from Panvel daily and an equal number leave for Panvel. Six more buses from places around Panvel go to Mumbra via Panvel daily. Five buses leave for Thane from Panvel to places like Uran, Pen, Karjat, Apta, Shirdhon, Ulva, Khopoli and Morba travelling by various routes. The first bus leaving for Mumbra starts at 04.55 hrs. and the last bus leaving for Mumbra at 23.00 hrs. Most of the buses leaving for Mumbra are

overcrowded and ply at an interval of 20 to 25 minutes. With the introduction of night services, the S.T. Stand at Panvel is busy during the night also as more than 350 buses run between Bombay and Panvel throughout the day, so that a S.T. bus either comes from Bombay or leaves for Bombay in every 5 minutes.

There are taxis, auto-rickshaws, Matadors and fast service conveyance available on hire. Cycles are available on hire in cycle shops. The charges vary from 50 paise to 75 paise per hour depending on the condition of the cycle. There are a number of motor cycles and jeeps owned by private individuals in the town.

The district headquarters, Alibag is 59 kms. away from Panvel, which is connected by State Highway. S.T. buses regularly ply on this road.

Water transport

No water transport facility is available for Panvel town.

Aerodrome

The nearest air station is at Bombay which is situated at a distance of 67 kms. from Panvel.

Railway

Central Railway runs local train services from Panvel to Diva and Panvel to Roha. A broad gauge line has connected Panvel to Diva on the Bombay-Kalyan broad gauge line. There are 5 trains going to Diva and 5 trains coming back daily. The goods train operates on the Uran-Panvel-Talode-Diva line, while the passenger train runs from Diva to Panvel and further it goes upto Roha via Pen and Nagothana. The train has now become crowded as a number of people go to Bombay daily. The most important commodities exported from Panvel by goods train are salt, dry gram, rice, vegetables, cattle feed and other miscellaneous goods. The main commodities imported by the goods train are cement, steel, hardware, mechanical and electrical goods, fertilisers etc.

Due to the establishment of many industries such as Rasayani, Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Kalamboli steel market, Nhava-sheva harbour, construction activities, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Complex, CIDCO colony etc., the demand for transport facility has increased. Some companies have their own bus services. The rest are depending on the S.T. bus services.

Taxis, cars and auto-rickshaws are also available in the town. According to the 1986-87 records there are 1,500 auto-rickshaws plying in the town.

Post and telegraphs

A post office started functioning in Panvel in the 19th century. It was shifted to the present building in Bazar area having 6 rooms in 1967. There are two buildings each having three rooms. All the postal transactions such as acceptance of saving deposits, recurring deposits, Indira Vikas Patra, registration of articles, National Saving Certificate, Money Orders, Postal Orders, issue of postal stationery are attended here. Telegraph services are also available. The post office works from 10.30 hours to 17.30 hours. During the year 1987, the post office received money orders amounting to Rs. 40,624,079.35 and sent money orders totaling to Rs. 9,017,018.19. It has sold stamps and postal stationery amounting to Rs. 2,672,121 during the year 1987. The net proceeds of postal stationery, etc. during the year 1987 are given in the following table III.5.

TABLE III.5

Statement showing the net proceeds of post office during 1987 (from January to December)

| Item | Amount (in Rs.) |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Stamps and stationery | 2,672,121.00 |
| Money order (incoming) | 40,624,079.35 |
| Money order (out going) | 9,017,018.19 |
| Saving bank (No. of accounts – 54801) | 18,192,595.73 |
| Recurring deposits (No. of R.D. accounts – 81983) | 23,449,029.80 |

Source : Post Office, Panvel.

Telephone exchange

The telephone system was introduced in the town in the year 1982. This exchange has automatic system which is located in middle class society. The jurisdiction of this exchange is Panvel town, New Vashi, Nhava Sheva, Taloja Dhigoda, Uran and Kausa. The office is headed by a sub-divisional officer. Due to the increased demand for new telephone connections, capacity of the telephone exchange has been expanded from time to time and the present capacity has been brought upto 2858. There is no public telephone booth in the town.

Panchayat samiti office

Panchayat Samiti Office is situated in Shivaji Peth locality. The national extension service block was established in 1958 and continued till it was converted into a panchayat samiti for Panvel Taluka in 1962. The Chairman of the samiti is elected from among the elected members of the Zilla Parishad from the taluka and the members of the gram panchayat elected to the panchayat samiti. The block development officer works as a secretary and executive of the samiti.

The Panchayat samiti's activities are limited to a certain extent. It does not have the status of a corporate body. Since the funds flowing through the Community Development Schemes have stopped, the samiti has lost its independence of systematic plans and programmes and their implementation. The Samiti now handles funds as an agent of the Zilla Parishad and on its behalf. All the supervisory and technical staff of the Zilla Parishad gives guidance and instructions to the staff working under the samiti for carrying out various schemes. The samiti however has to play its role as the main executive body in its jurisdiction for the betterment of the rural area. The main objectives of this samiti are :

- (1) To increase the agricultural production.
- (2) To improve existing village crafts and industries and organise new ones.
- (3) To provide minimum essential health services and improve standard of health.

- (4) To provide educational facilities for all children and concentrate on adult educational programme.
- (5) To provide recreational facilities.
- (6) To improve housing facilities, and
- (7) To execute schemes for the welfare of women and youth.

Tahsil office

Since the Maharashtra land revenue code came in force, the century old designation of Mamlatdar has been changed to tahsildar. The office is at Panvel since the establishment of the British rule. The building was constructed in 1869 at a cost of Rs. 25,000/-. The tahsildar is an executive in-charge of the taluka for revenue administration. The main job is to fix and collect land revenue and other charges which are to be recovered as arrears of land revenue. Other duties he has to perform include sanctioning and recovery of tagai, loan, supervision on Inams, Annewari, providing employment during scarcity, etc. Among the quasi judicial works are execution of orders of higher authorities and civil courts, enquiries in the disputed cases for entries in the records of rights, etc. The tahsildar also works as a taluka executive magistrate having powers of taking actions and passing orders to prevent crimes, breaches of peace, nuisance, etc. He is assisted in this work by circle officer, circle inspectors, supply inspecting officer, senior clerks, junior clerks and talathis. As the tenancy work could not be coped up by the tahsildar himself due to a large number of protracted disputes, a number of agricultural lands, tribunals in the grade of tahsildar have been appointed.

Judiciary

The Civil Judge, Junior division, has jurisdiction over Panvel and Uran Talukas. In his capacity as a judicial magistrate (first class) he exercises jurisdiction over Panvel taluka. The building in which the court is located was constructed in 1878. After separation of judiciary and executive, the civil judge was also designated as judicial magistrate (first class) and started

dealing with criminal cases also.

Sub-divisional office

This office is functioning since 1952. The Assistant Collector or Sub-divisional officer is the head of this office. He supervises the work of tahsildars of six talukas viz. Panvel, Uran, Khalapur, Karjat, Sudhaged and Matheran. A sub-divisional officer exercises all the power of the collector under the land revenue code, not reserved by the collector. His principal work is as follows :

i) Inspection and supervision of the work of the tahsildars and other officers working under the tahsildar, ii) appointments, transfers, etc. of talathis and police patils, iii) dealing with encroachments and breaches of conditions on which land is held on tenures etc. iv) levy and collection of non-agricultural assessment, v) hearing appeals and revisions against the orders of the tahsildars, vi) checking and declaring annewari, estimates of crop yields for the purposes of suspension, remission of land revenue, vii) to function as a connecting link between the collector and the tahsildar from the point of view of law and order.

The sub-divisional officer also works as sub-divisional magistrate. His work as a magistrate is mostly confined to preventive measures. He works as land acquisition officer, electoral registration officer, returning officer for the assembly constituency and assistant returning officer for the parliamentary constituency.

All the official functions of flag hoisting on days like, Republic Day, Independence Day and Maharashtra Day are performed by the sub-divisional officer. During the scarcity, he has to preside over the taluka scarcity relief committee meetings, formulate plans for relief and transmit the recommendations of the committee to the collector for sanction. He supervises and checks scarcity relief works.

City survey office

The city survey office is functioning since 1927. This office is situated in Dandekar building in Prabhu Ali locality. A maintenance surveyor is

in-charge of this office. He maintains the city survey records and makes changes whenever necessary and keeps the records up-to-date.

Executive Engineer of minor irrigation Division

The office was established in 1968 for investigation, construction and maintenance of minor irrigation schemes in Raigarh district. Most of the schemes are in progress at various stages. As the entire region is hilly terrain, there is no scope for a major irrigation scheme though it rains 100" to 140" throughout the district.

Sub-post office (city post office, Panvel)

There is a sub-post office functioning almost similar as the Head Post Office but on a smaller scale. There are only 6 members of staff. This branch issues postal stamps and stationery, money order, etc. Telegraph and telephone facility is not available here. This post office started functioning in the year 1981. Jurisdiction of this post office is restricted to Panvel town. Registered parcels are accepted. The post office maintains postal savings accounts.

Police station, Panvel

The police station is situated near tahsil office on Mahatma Gandhi Road. The jurisdiction of this station extends over Panvel town and fifty one villages. It was established in the year 1869. There is a telephone, two wireless sets and a hot line in the station.

Sub-treasury office

This office is situated in the tahsil office premises and was established in 1968. It handles the court stationery and the payment of Central Government employees pension. It has its jurisdiction over Panvel tahsil.

Educational institution and facilities

Any person who is able to both read and write with understanding in any language is recorded as a literate by the Indian Census. The latest 1981 Census revealed that 45.59 per cent of the total

population in the district is literate against the state average literacy rate of 47.18 per cent. Among the various districts in the state, Raigarh district ranks 12th in terms of literacy rate. The percentage of literates in Panvel town is (69.43%) which is higher than that of district average (45.59%) and state average (47.18%). The progress in literacy was slow till 1931 when hardly 6.75 per cent of the district population was literate. The post 1931 period experienced a comparatively faster growth. Besides other factors, this faster growth in the post 1931 period was in association with quickening pace of urbanisation. In 1951, one in every five persons (19.20%) was literate. The ratio narrowed to 1 in 4 (24.56%) in 1961, 1 in 3 (35.32%) in 1971 and nearly 1 in 2 (45.59%) in 1981. Thanks to the opening of new schools and adult literacy centres under five year plans in the post independence period, there are 66.01 per cent literates in urban areas of the district. Compared to this Panvel town's literacy rate is higher (69.43%).

The Municipality took over primary education in 1885 and continued till school boards were formed for the district in 1927. One of the primary schools was taken over by a private body i.e., Kokan Education Society and converted it into a high school in 1921. A separate girls high school (Keshavji Veerji Kanya Shala) came into existence in 1941. Around 1939 the Dhootpapeshwar rugnalaya (hospital) attached Ayurvedic Vidyalaya to it. The Vidyalaya continued for few years but had to be closed due to certain technical difficulties and as the students were attracted to other cities where courses in Ayurveda started (in Pune, Ahmadnagar, etc.). Efforts were made to re-start a Gujarati Medium School in 1942 and now it has grown into a high school. As the scope for primary education increased and a number of primary schools were started through the efforts of the district school board, basic training college, to train primary school teachers was established at Panvel by the Government. By 1960 when Bombay was almost packed with a number of industries, some workshops started growing around Panvel. One Industrial training centre was established at Panvel. Though Panvel had primary schools since 1848 and secondary schools since 1921 there was no degree college at Panvel. This void was filled in by the Rayat Shikshan Samiti, Satara, when it established

a college at Panvel in 1970-71. The facility of free education to all upto primary level has been granted by the government. In addition to this the Government has launched several schemes for the advancement of education among the SC, ST and other backward communities. Previously these weaker sections were not interested to send their children especially girls to schools. However, this traditional attitude of these communities towards education has changed. Now lumpsum grants are given to students belonging to SC and ST for purchasing books, paying tuition fees and meeting boarding and lodging expenses. Seats are reserved in colleges for them. Fee-concessions are also

given to students of other backward communities who belong to low income group families. The appreciable progress in literacy among the women is due to free education for girls in view of the policy adopted by the Government of Maharashtra. Now-a-days persons of all communities and from all the areas of the town are very much conscious about education. There are 30 schools (Montessori, Primary, Middle, Secondary, etc.). One college and one Industrial training institute, one D.Ed. and B.Ed. training college is also in the town. These schools can meet the requirements of education of the town. The particulars of educational institutions located in the town are given below.

TABLE III.6
Educational institutions along with number of teachers and students
during the year 1987-88 (Survey data)

| Sl. No. | Name of institution | No. of institution | No. of teachers | No. of students | Teacher-student ratio |
|---------|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Arts, Science, Commerce College | 1 | 94 | 3206 | 34 |
| 2. | K.V. Kanya Shala | 1 | 39 | 1134 | 29 |
| 3. | Sheth Laxmidas Bhaskar High School | 1 | 5 | 169 | 34 |
| 4. | V.K. High School | 1 | 45 | 1576 | 35 |
| 5. | Barns English High School | 1 | 38 | 909 | 24 |
| 6. | Yakub Baig High School | 1 | 20 | 626 | 31 |
| 7. | The New English School | 1 | 10 | 431 | 43 |
| 8. | Primary Schools (under Zilla Parishad control) | 11 | 130 | 4158 | 32 |
| 9. | B.Ed. College | 1 | 5 | 60 | 12 |
| 10. | D.Ed. College | 1 | 6 | 75 | 13 |

Arts, Science and Commerce College

Panvel town is the largest town in Raigarh district. A college was started at Panvel by the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha of Satara to fulfil the needs of students from Panvel, Pen, Karjat, Khalapur and Uran tahsils. The university examination results of students appearing from this college progressed from 60 per cent to 92.5 per cent in various subjects. During the year under survey (1987-88), there were 3206 students in the college studying in 11th to Third year degree classes. The faculty-wise

number of students and teachers in the college during 1987-1988 are given in the table III.7. The college has a two storeyed concrete building. There are 16 rooms for lectures, laboratory and library. Separate rooms for principal, teaching staff and clerical staff are available. There is a play ground. Free education is available for female students upto 12th standard. About half of the students attend college daily from their homes located outside the Panvel town, within a radius of 25 kms. They travel on bicycles or by S.T. bus. The college authorities have introduced the semester system.

They also conduct three internal examinations in a year. Hence the results of the university examinations are said to be satisfactory. It has a library with four thousand books on various subjects. The college offers courses in the following subjects :

- B.A. — Politics, History, Economics, English Marathi, Sociology, Philosophy and Hindi
 B.Sc. — Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology
 B.Com. — Commerce, Income Tax - Law and Practice, Cost Accountancy.

TABLE III.7

Faculty-wise number of students and teachers in the college during 1987-88

| Faculty | Standard | No. of students | Remarks |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Arts | XI | 279 | Junior College |
| | XII | 192 | 31 males, 2 females |
| | First year | 250 | |
| | Second year | 182 | Senior College |
| | Third year | 201 | 57 males, 4 females |
| | Commerce | XI | 216 |
| XII | | 182 | |
| First year | | 301 | (Standardwise teaching |
| Second year | | 287 | information is not |
| Third year | | 227 | available) |
| Science | | XI | 261 |
| | XII | 224 | |
| | First year | 144 | |
| | Second year | 153 | |
| | Third year | 107 | |

Keshavji Veerji Kanya Shala

The girls school was established in 1941 with 65 students. The number almost doubled in 1950. The strength of the students at present is 1134 and there are 39 teachers. There are two shifts, morning 7.00 to 11.40 and the second shift is from 12.20 hrs. to 17.45 hrs. Separate library is available with 2,500 books on various subjects. 1987-88 result is 69.84 per cent. One student stood 18th in the board examination in S.S.C. 11 students got above 80 per cent marks. There is a separate playing ground and a full time P.T. teacher is available. There are 8 class rooms with separate rooms for staff, in a two storeyed building. The school is away from the

heart of the town. The school encourages elocution competitions in Marathi, Hindi and English on appropriate occasions. Wall magazines are also published by students. Various competitions such as preparation of greeting cards, essay-writing, etc. are conducted. Annual social gathering, birth and death anniversaries of national leaders and national days are observed. A girl guide section and science club are popular. The laboratory is equipped with various types of apparatus and instruments. The major source of income is the government grant. The main items of expenditure are salary of teaching staff, salary of non-teaching staff and expenditure on the purchase of stationery, books, furniture, equipments, etc.

Sheth Laxmidas Bhaskar High School

The high school is sponsored by the Nutan Gujarati Vidyalaya Samiti, Panvel. It is situated on the outskirts of the town in a one storeyed building with a play ground. There were 30 students when the school was started in 1963. The strength increased to 169 in 1988. The high school pays a rent of Rs. 114/- per month to the Nutan Gujarati Vidyalaya Samiti, Panvel. There are only three standards VIII to X. The high school is equipped with a library with about 1,400 books. The high school has equipments worth Rs. 5,000/- in the laboratory. The school was named after Sheth Laxmidas for a generous donation of Rs. 1,00,000/- in 1964-65.

The medium of instructions is Gujarati. The other subjects taught are Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Marathi, Hygiene, Geography, History, Physical Education for boys and sewing for girls. The school runs from 11.00 hours to 17.00 hours. National days like Independence day, Republic day, Death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak, Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Children's day are celebrated. A committee of elected members supervises the day-to-day functioning and management of the school affairs. All members of the committee are respectable citizens of Panvel. Most of them are Gujarati merchants.

The major sources of income in 1987-88 are *government grant, municipal grant and tuition fees*. The major items of expenditure are pay and allowances of teaching staff, clerical staff and purchase of furniture and equipment, etc.

Vithoba Khandappa High School, Panvel

The Kokan Education Society took over the primary school having four classes and 55 students from the municipality in 1919. Shri Atmaramsheth Atawane donated his bungalow for the high school. In 1922 when the strength of the students reached 153, the first batch of students appeared for matriculation. The high school had another building in 1929 when funds were collected for the construction of the school building. At present the strength of the students is 1576 and there are 45 teachers. In all there are 30 rooms, 21 rooms are

used as class rooms while other rooms are used as teachers' room, library, laboratory, drawing rooms, gymnasium, store room, etc. There is a separate room for the Principal and the Vice Principal.

At present there are about 7,000 books in the library on various subjects and the students and the members of the staff make full use of it. There is a full time librarian. The laboratory is well equipped and the cost of the equipment, etc. in the laboratory is about Rs. 15,000/-.

The high school arranges free classes for examinations conducted by the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune in English, Sanskrit and Mathematics. Hindi examinations conducted by the Rashtrabhasha Sabha, Pune and different examinations in music conducted by the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Miraj are arranged in the school. District Hindi Centre is also located in the school which has a library having about 1400 books. These extra examinations on various subjects generally help the students in their routine studies.

The school has built a stage on the ground which serves the purpose of a stage for drama, gatherings etc. The area of the play ground is nearly 5,674 sq. feet. The gymnasium behind the stage was constructed from a donation given by Shri Oze. The students practice weight lifting, wrestling, etc. in the gymnasium. About 25 students participate in the scouts activities started in 1971. The N.C.C. Wing is also attracting students. The results of the N.C.C. examinations are about 80 per cent and the school has included N.C.C. as one of the subjects for Standard VIII onwards since 1962.

The students have passed with merits in drawing examinations conducted by the government. Music is a compulsory subject for pupils in standards V to VIII and an optional subject in other higher standards.

Barns English High School

The English Medium Primary School was started in 1972 by the Metropolitan education society, Panvel. Classes from K.G. to III standard were started in the first year of the school in a three-room building. The school is situated in the

middle class locality. It has a rented building with 13 classrooms and separate rooms for laboratory, principal, vice-principal and office. Now the school conducts classes from K.G. to Xth standard. There are 909 students in this school. Separate library with a collection of 1,000 books on various subjects in English, Hindi and Marathi languages is housed in the building. The classes are conducted daily in two shifts, i.e. 7.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 12.30 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. The school is closed for vacation in April and May. The medium of instruction is English in all classes. The various subjects taught are Gujarati, Hindi, Physics, Chemistry, History, Maths, Civics, Geography, etc. Physical training is given to all students. The students are also encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities like drama, elocutions, extempore speeches, sports, etc. during the school annual celebrations. The number of teachers is 38 and all are females and staying in Panvel only. There is a male clerk and four female peons. This school is government recognised but unaided. Uniform for girls is brown skirt and white blouse and for boys brown terricot pant and white shirt. The major income is the tuition fee from the students and the main item of expenditure are pay and allowances of the staff, building rent, electric bills, etc. The students are coming from nearby villages also viz. Kalamboli, Palaspe, Nere, Navade, etc. Two school buses are available. The result in S.S.C. examination is above 90 per cent.

Primary Urdu School

Ghulam Sahib Rauf started Urdu primary school in 1872 with 30 students. The number increased gradually. The institution was run by the municipality till it was taken over by the district school board in 1923. A building from the Jamma Masjid Trust Fund was constructed in 1902 where the school was shifted. The school is being run in the same building in the heart of the town. The building has 18 class rooms and a room each for the head master, the office and for teachers. There is no play ground, library and ladies room. The school was imparting education only upto standard IV till 1952, the school extended it to VII standard in 1954. In 1956 there were 300 students in the school; the number increased to 361 in 1961. In 1966, there were 638 students while in 1971 the

strength of the students was 676. During the year under survey there are 539 students in the school. Yakub Baig High School is attracting the students and hence the decrease in the number.

The building has walls of bricks and lime, floor of Shahabad stone and roof of Mangalore tiles. The school is presently held from 7.30 hours to 12.00 hours. The school celebrates national days, annual social gathering and annual picnics.

The medium of instruction is Urdu. The subjects taught are Urdu, Marathi, English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies.

The school is receiving grants from Zilla Parishad.

Yakub Baig High School

The Panvel education society started the Yakub Baig High School in a newly constructed building opposite the municipal council building in 1963. The school admits students from Standard Vth to XIIth. This is the only high school in the region teaching in Urdu. The school has 13 rooms. One of the rooms is used as the office of the school. All the rooms are electrified and the students are provided with desks and benches. The school has a small play ground and the municipal ground is also available for sports, physical training or N.C.C. parades, etc.

The school celebrates all the national days and annual gatherings by arranging games, sports and competitions. Excursions and tours are arranged. There is a small library having about 1600 books on different subjects. There are 20 teachers (16 are males and 4 are females) and 626 students. Pre-primary education is also conducted. There are three full time teachers for standards XI and XII. Home science is taught for the students of standards VIII to X. The uniform for boys is blue pants and white shirts and that for girls is blue kamij, white salvar, and white dupatta. S.S.C. and XIIth standard results for the year 1987-88 are 30 per cent and 56 per cent respectively. Classes are conducted in two shifts i.e., from 7.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon for primary, pre-primary and junior college and from 12.00 noon to 5.20 p.m. for the students

of standards V to X.

Loud speaker, T.V. and tape recorder are also available in this school.

The main income is the government grant and the major expenditure is the pay and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff.

The New English High School

This high school is established in 1976 by K.H.E. Trust, Panvel. This is a government recognised high school but unaided. Classes are conducted from I to V standard. There are 431 students and 10 teachers. It has 8 rooms. There is no separate library and laboratory. The classes are conducted daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except on

Saturday and Sunday. The school is closed for vacation in April and May. The medium of instruction is English in all classes. Subjects taught are English, Hindi, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Civics, etc. The students are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities like essay writing, drawing, sports, etc. It has got a result in 1987-88 in S.S.C. of 83 per cent.

Primary School

There are 13 primary schools in Panvel town. 11 are under the control of Zilla Parishad and 2 are owned by private agencies. These schools are located in various parts of the town and also within a walkable distance of the pupils. The number of teachers and students in primary section is given below in the table III.8.

TABLE III.8

Number of teachers and students in primary section

| Year 1987-88 | Student | | Teacher | |
|---|---------|-----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Saraswati Mandir Panvel No. 1 Z.P. | 578 | 369 | 12 | 15 |
| Panvel No. 2 Z.P. | 244 | 107 | 3 | 8 |
| Kanyashala Panvel Z.P. | — | 333 | — | 11 |
| Koliwada P.School Z.P. | 250 | 199 | 4 | 13 |
| Takka Marathi School Z.P. | 157 | 126 | 3 | 7 |
| Takka Urdu School Z.P. | 22 | 16 | — | 1 |
| Podi Primary School (Railway Line) Z.P. | 115 | 127 | 2 | 3 |
| Khanda (Dhakta) Village Primary School Z.P. | 231 | 209 | 7 | 7 |
| Motha Khanda Primary School Z.P. | 77 | 95 | 2 | 1 |
| Panvel Urdu School, Patel Mohalla Z.P. | 256 | 276 | 3 | 13 |
| Gujarati Primary School Z.P. | 182 | 189 | 10 | — |
| Government School Primary | 71 | 34 | — | 4 |
| K.V. Prathamik School | 427 | 365 | — | 18 |

Middle School

There are 4 middle schools in Panvel town and are run by Zilla Parishad.

The medium of instruction is Marathi in all classes.

Montessori Schools

There are three montessori schools under the Zilla Parishad in each of which about 25 students are enrolled.

There are 6 kinder-garten schools (Balak Mandirs) in Panvel town. The schools are opened with an intention to create educational interest among the boys and girls who are below 5 years of age. About 300 children are taught in these schools.

Shishu Vihar

It was established in 1979 in Prabhu Ali locality. This school is conducted by Smt. Madhavi Datta[†]ray Desai. She has got the diploma in Montessori training. The children are mostly from the age group 2¹/₂ to 5 years. About 35 children are attending this school.

Utkarsha Bal Mandir

It was established in 1970 near city stores. This balwadi is run by Smt. Shintre. About 70 children of 2¹/₂ to 5 years of age are attending this school.

Jain Samaj Bal Mandir

This school is run by Mrs. Pendse and Mrs. Rege. About 50 students are attending this school. The children belong to 2–5 years age group.

Ranade Bai's Bal Mandir

This school is located near Bavan Bungalows and Ram Mandir. Smt. Ranade is conducting this school. There are about 70 children of 2–5 years of age attending this school.

Madrassa

There is a madrassa near Karam Ali Baba dargah giving free education for adult males and females of Muslim religion.

K.H. Mokal Music Shala

This music shala is located in Prabhu Ali locality. Shri K.H. Mokal, is teaching music to about 40 students. He is a retired agricultural officer from Alibag now settled in Panvel. He is a Sangeet Visharad attached to Gandharva Vidyalaya. There are 4 harmoniums, 8 tablas, 5 sitars, violins, Bansuri

etc. He teaches instrumental, vocal and classical music to the students.

In the month of April, 1988, he appeared in a T.V. programme on music called 'Tapasya'. He is well known in Panvel as musician and singer. The fees per student are Rs. 30 per month for 3 classes in a week.

Besides these institutions, there are courses like typewriting, shorthand-cum-typewriting, tailoring, driving and private tuition classes under private management. In short, education which is the most important amenity in the present world is available in Panvel town.

Kohinoor Technical Institute

This institute was established in 1985 in a rented building. All types of technical courses are offered by this institute. It is recognised by the Government of Maharashtra, and is located on the Bombay-Pune National Highway. The certificate courses of Radio, Transistor, T.V., Telephone Operator, Wireman, Electrician, Turner, Fitter, Motor mechanic, etc. are the main disciplines taught here. The medium of instruction in all the subjects is Marathi. Both theory and practical classes are conducted. The certificate issued by this institute is accepted by the employment exchange. About 500 students are studying in this institution in various subjects. Successful students are absorbed by the reputed companies like Reliance Industries Ltd., Zenith Pipes, IOC, etc. More than 75% of the students get employment after completing their course. This institute has an area of 4000 sq. ft. approximately consisting of 8 rooms. 20 per cent concession is given in fees for the students coming from beyond 6 kms. from Panvel if they pay the fees in lumpsum. Bus-pass facility is available at concessional rate for the students coming from Pen, Uran etc. The institute functions from 8.00 a.m. to 12 noon and 4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. throughout the year in two shifts. There are 12 instructors in the institution. The founder of this institute is visiting twice in a month to solve the difficulties of the students and the institute.

Industrial Training Institute

This was first established at Pune in 1963 and shifted to Panvel in 1966. The present building having an administrative wing, workshop, smithy shade, sanitary block etc. was completed in 1969 at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. The institute is situated on the national highway connecting Bombay and Pune at a distance of 400 metres from the heart of the town. It is equidistant from the bus stand and the railway station. There are 21 classrooms, 2 office rooms, separate rooms for the principal and the vice-principal. There are 520 students at present. About 50 per cent trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. Scheduled tribes are paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per month. All the dependents of ex-servicemen are given uniform free of cost. Medical aid is also free. Reservation of the seats in the institute is as follows : 13% S.C. and Neo Buddhists, 9% S.T., 4% nomadic tribes, 10% other backward classes, 1% dependents of ex-servicemen.

The institute imparts training in theory and practical, trade theory, workshop, engineering and drawing for the trainees in courses for electrician, fitter, instrument mechanic, machinist, motor mechanic, stenographer, turner, welder, wireman, pattern maker, moulder, etc. The medium of instructions is Marathi; some of the subjects are taught in English also. The institute works in two shifts.

The students participate in inter-ITI sports, educational tours, annual social gatherings, Ganeshotsav and Gandhi Jayanti. The library is equipped with more than 2000 books which are mostly used by the instructional staff. All the books are on technical subjects and most of them are in English.

The institute has a large staff. Besides the principal and 2 vice-principals, there are 9 group instructors, 81 senior and junior instructors. The administrative staff consists of office superintendent, a head clerk, 5 accountants, 41 clerks, a librarian, 3 store keepers, a compounder, 9

workshop attendants, 7 peons, a mali, 5 sweepers, 9 watchmen, 1 switchboard attendant, a cinema-projector operator and a medical officer. The subjects offered in this institute are as follows :

One year courses

Blacksmith
Carpenter
Tractor mechanic
Moulder
Welder
Plumber
Diesel mechanic
Book binding
Tailoring
Embroidery

One year courses

Manufacture of footwear
Bleaching, Dyeing and Calico printing
Hand composing
Proof reading
Printing machine operator
Wireless operator

One and half year courses

Console operator-cum-programming assistant

Two Year courses

Fitter
Turner
Machinists
Motor vehicle machinist
Building constructor
Pattern maker
Wireman
Farm mechanic
General painter
Civil draftsman
Mechanical draftsman
Surveyor
Electro plater
Electrician
Mechanical (instrument)
Machinist (grinder)

Medical Facilities and Medical Institutions

At the time of survey, the town had a Medical Health Centre. This unit provides necessary medical facilities to the persons in the town. There are various types of hospitals such as maternity home, private hospitals, general hospitals, dental clinic, eye clinic situated in various localities of the town.

The municipal hospital is headed by a chief medical officer. The health centre is controlled by district health officer, Alibag. The position of the staff in the health centre in the year 1987-88 was as follows :

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|----|
| No. of doctors | Class I | 1 |
| | Class II | 2 |
| Honorary surgeon | | 3 |
| Number of nurses | | 5 |
| Sanitary inspector | | 2 |
| Ward-boy | | 5 |
| Ayah | | 10 |
| Peon | | 2 |
| Clerk | | 2 |

About 9,120 outdoor and about 700 indoor patients were treated during 1988. The incidence of diseases and the number of indoor patients treated are given in Table III.9.

TABLE III.9

Incidence of diseases and number of patients treated at Panvel Municipal Hospital in 1988

| Diseases | Number of patients treated | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| | 1 | 2 |
| Injury | | 34 |
| Eye cases | | 1 |
| Grasbitis | | 1 |
| Gastrititis | | 13 |
| Peptic Ulcer | | 1 |
| Snake bite | | 16 |
| Fever | | 318 |
| Broncho Pneumonia | | 4 |
| Bronchitis | | 7 |
| Anti Post Hemorrhage | | 3 |
| Abortion | | 7 |
| Asthma | | 7 |
| Medical legal case | | 56 |
| Bleeding | | 2 |
| Vomiting | | 7 |
| Loose motion | | 27 |

| 1 | 2 |
|------------------------|------------|
| Piles | 2 |
| Poisoning | 8 |
| Dysentery | 2 |
| Pervaginal bleeding | 3 |
| Joint pain | 3 |
| Alcoholic | 4 |
| Scorpion bite | 3 |
| Abdominal pain | 11 |
| Accident (Fractures) | 81 |
| Skin disease | 2 |
| Burn | 14 |
| Giddiness | 7 |
| Diarrhoea | 7 |
| Meningitis | 1 |
| Jaundice | 3 |
| Cataract | 11 |
| Cough | 7 |
| Tonsillitis | 9 |
| Appendices | 1 |
| Heart cases | 1 |
| Hypogloeemia | 1 |
| Hysteria | 2 |
| Dilation and Quaration | 2 |
| Wound | 2 |
| Suicide case | 1 |
| Ophthalmia | 1 |
| Paralysis | 1 |
| Total | 694 |

Source : Municipal Hospital, Panvel Town.

The staff position in the outdoor dispensary is as under :

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Doctors (Class II) | 1 |
| Nurses | 1 |
| Compounder-cum-clerk | 1 |
| Sweeper | 1 |
| Ward-boy | 1 |
| Peon | 1 |

The details of the total expenditure of the Panvel municipal hospital and dispensary during 1988-89 is given in the tables III.10 and III.11 respectively.

TABLE III.10
Expenditure of municipal hospital during 1988-89

| Item | Expenditure (in Rs.) | Remarks |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Establishment | 521,028.00 | The total income during 1988-89 was Rs. 7,389.00. All the expenses are borne by the Municipal Council. |
| Electricity | 4,984.00 | |
| Telephone | 5,469.00 | |
| Medical aid to employees | 90,909.00 | |
| Medical instruments | 1,937.00 | |
| Purchase of ambulance | 151,402.00 | |
| Family planning incentive | 76,400.00 | |
| Vehicle repairs | 6,783.00 | |
| Medicines | 29,270.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 21,854.00 | |
| Total | 910,036.00 | |

Source : Municipal Council, Panvel.

TABLE III.11
Expenditure of municipal dispensary during 1988-89

| Item | Expenditure (in Rs.) | Remarks |
|---------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Establishment | 90,442.00 | The total income during 1988-89 was Rs. 1,692.00. All the expenses are borne by the Municipal Council. |
| Electricity | 4,060.00 | |
| Telephone | 6,036.00 | |
| Printing | 1,149.00 | |
| Medicines | 111,099.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,747.00 | |
| Total | 215,538.00 | |

Source : Municipal Council, Panvel.

In addition to this there are 11 private hospitals, 2 maternity homes, one Ayurvedic dispensary, two dental clinics, one eye clinic giving medical aid to the persons in the town. The medical health centre provides free medical service and medicines to the low-income group people of the town. In 1988 about 150 people were treated for diarrhoea and jaundice in the centre.

Panvel Mata Balsangopan Mandal (semi charitable)

This maternity home was established in 1928

opposite old city post office. This hospital is open to all castes and communities. There are 16 cots and at the most 22 patients can be accommodated. Position of doctors and other staff is as follows :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Doctors – R.M.O. | – 1 |
| Chief medical officer | – 1 |
| Honorary doctor | – 1 |
| Children specialist | – 2 ✓ |
| Surgeon | – 3 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Gynecologist | - 4 |
| Family planning officer | - 1 |
| Nurses | - 5 |
| Ayah | - 7 |
| Ward boy | - 1 |
| Part-time clerk | - 1 |
| Part-time store keeper | - 1 |

Government Family Planning Centre is attached to this centre. There are 12 beds in general ward and 4 special rooms, one operation theatre, three delivery tables. The centre was awarded a prize of Rs. 10,000/- for performing record number of operations (280) during 1986-87. Generally 50 deliveries are conducted per month. In the year 1987 the total number of deliveries conducted was 720. 280 sterilisation operations were performed. The normal delivery charges are Rs. 260/-, caesarean charge is Rs. 800/-. The expenses of this centre are managed through the charges collected from the patients. Four beds are reserved for family planning purposes and an aid of Rs. 3000/- per bed is received from the Government. The doctor receives Rs. 50 per family planning operation.

Veterinary dispensary

The town has a veterinary dispensary which is under the control of the district veterinary officer, Zilla Parishad, Raigarh. It was established in the year 1935. It is located on Bombay-Pune Road. The hospital is engaged in the treatment of animals and for prevention of contagious diseases of livestock. It also provides artificial insemination facility. The most common diseases treated in the hospital are those caused by worms, mastitis, enteritis, deficiency diseases etc. The dispensary functions daily from 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. and between 4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. in the months of April to December and from 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and between 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. in the months of January to March. It remains closed on Sundays and holidays.

The dispensary is having one livestock development officer and two peons.

Rest House

There are 3 Rest Houses in Panvel town. These are maintained by Public Works Department, Revenue Department and Zilla Parishad, Alibag (Panchayat Samiti).

P.W.D. Rest House

This rest house is situated near Vishrali Naka. It was established in the year 1910 and is functioning in a Pucca building with one VIP suite and three general suites. Each one is provided with two cots, mattresses, pillows, mosquito nets, chairs, dressing tables, fans, mirrors etc. All the suites have attached bath rooms. This rest house has a total area of 215.29 sq. metres. It has a separate dining hall with an area of 37.21 sq. metres. The VIP suite has a bed room and a hall with an area of 42.87 sq. metres. The rest house has a closed veranda. Meals are served in the rest house, Rs. 7.00 for vegetarian and Rs. 12.00 for non-vegetarian. Executive engineer, P.W.D., Alibag, is in-charge of this rest house for reservation etc.

Panchayat Samiti Rest House

This rest house is located near Kohinoor technical institute. It was established in 1981. The total area is 1404 sq. feet. There are two suites with a dining hall and a common hall. One suite is reserved for VIP, one is for general public. Rates for state government servant is Rs. 3/- per day, Central Government employees Rs. 10/- per day and Rs. 15/- for private persons. Meals are not provided. Reservation can be done by writing to the Executive engineer, Raigarh Zilla Parishad, Alibag.

Boarding and lodging facilities

Being a fastest growing town and located on the busiest road of Maharashtra, Panvel town has many hotels with boarding and lodging facilities such as Adarsh lodge, Ketki hotel, Jyoti lodge etc.

Hotel Ketki

This hotel is located on Shivaji Road. This hotel with boarding and lodging facilities is established in 1988. Shri R.S. Mittal aged 58 years is the owner of

this hotel. He has migrated from Delhi and has studied up to matriculation. This hotel is housed in a three-storeyed concret building with bricks and cement walls and the ground floor has marble flooring. There are more than 30 tube lights, 24 bulbs and 8 fans. A total of 15 servants are employed. They are paid a commission based salary. This hotel is open on all days of the week from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. Self-content ten rooms are available for the customers. All facilities like telephone, hot and cold water, light, fan are provided. Each suite is provided with intercom, double bed and call bell. Air conditioned rooms are also available. The rent charged is Rs. 100 per day. The daily business of this hotel is about Rs. 4,000/-. In the restaurant tea, coffee, snacks, lunch and dinner are served.

Eating houses

There are a number of eating houses available all over Panvel town – from Bhaji-Pav stall to grade I restaurants. They provide eatables to the customers. Hotel Rahul, Hotel Visava etc. are the important and famous hotels in Panvel town.

Hotel Rahul

This hotel is established in 1981 with an

approximate investment of Rs. 1 lakh. Shri R.C. Kale is the owner of this hotel. He is a Brahmin of 38 years, educated up to B.Com. and migrated from Karad of Satara District. It is accommodated in a pucca building with walls of bricks and cement. It has 18 benches and 9 tables. Twelve servants are engaged in the restaurant. Separate cash counter is available. Servants are paid Rs. 1000, Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 per month. Only vegetarian food is served. Tea is served at the rate of Rs. 1.25, coffee is served at the rate of Rs. 1.50. This hotel is famous for its delicious Misal, which is served at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per plate. Sweets are also sold in this hotel. The rates for the sweetmeats are as follows :

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| Sweets | Rs. 28/- per kg. |
| Peda | Rs. 40/- per kg. |
| Shrikand | Rs. 32/- per kg. |
| Jilebi | Rs. 24/- per kg. |
| Mysore pak | Rs. 28/- per kg. |
| Laddu | Rs. 28/- per kg. |

Subudana chivada, Dinka laddu, Potato chips etc. are also sold.

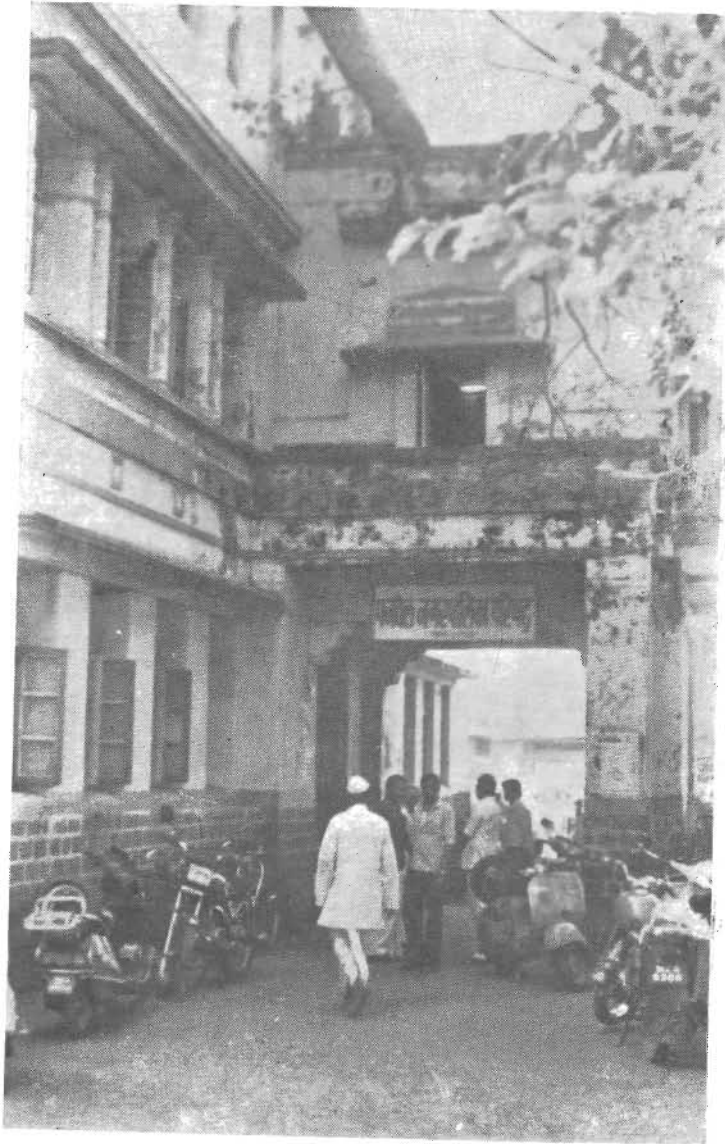


Plate No. 4 Building of Fanvel Municipal Council

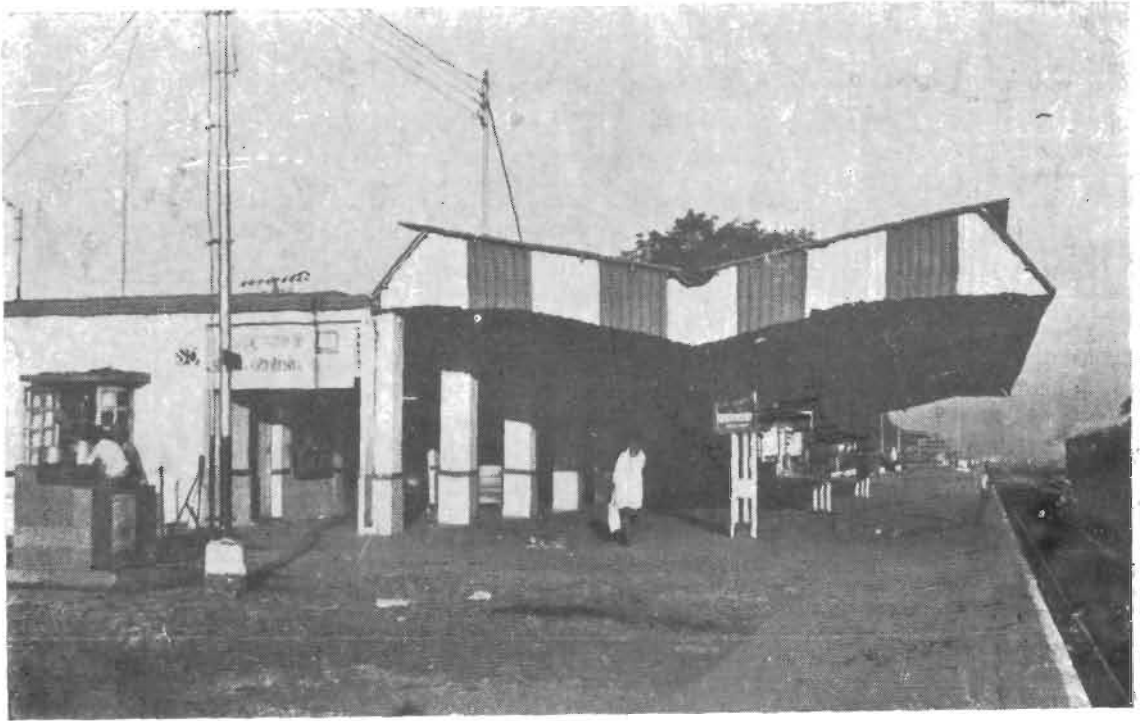


Plate No. 5 Panvel Railway Station

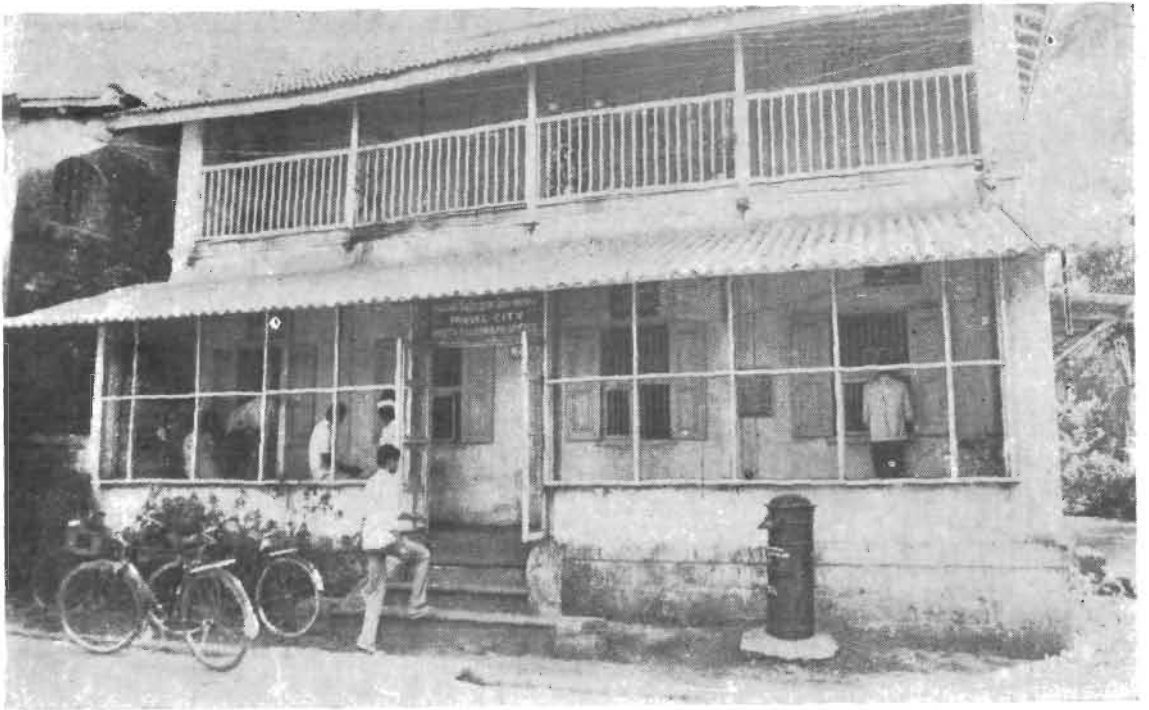


Plate No. 6 Post and Telegraph Office



Plate No. 7 Telephone Exchange



Plate No. 8 Panchayat Samiti Office



Plate No. 9 Tahsil Office



Plate No. 10 Girls High School

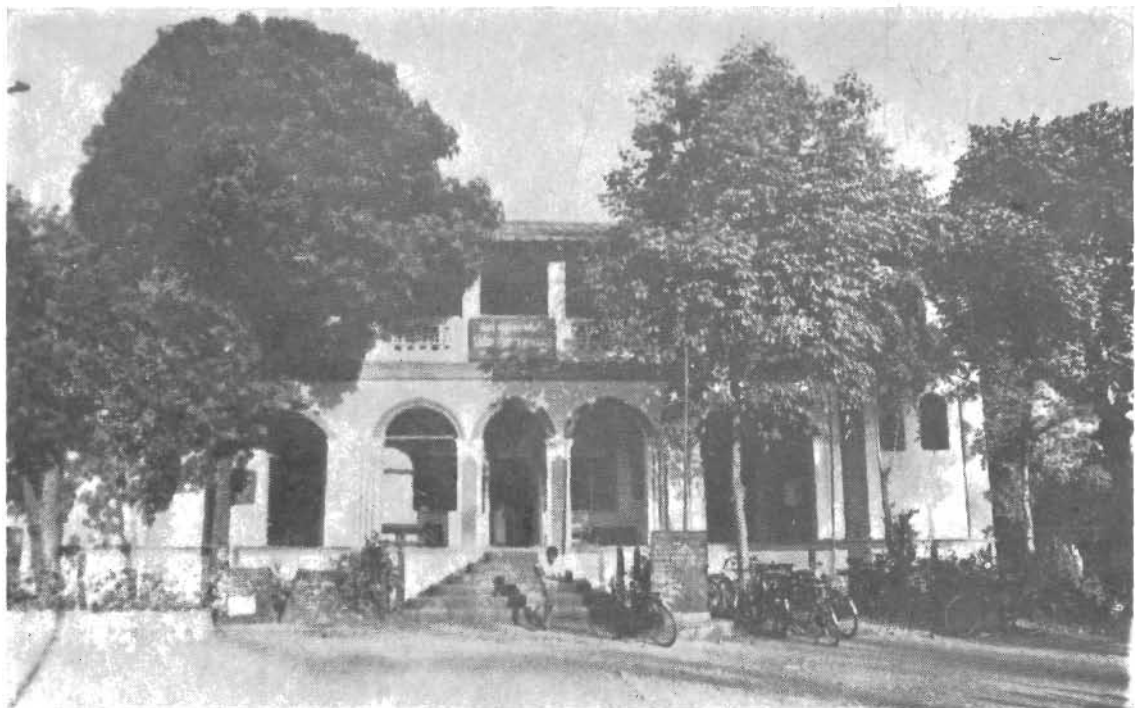


Plate No. 11 V.K. High School



Plate No. 12 Barns High school

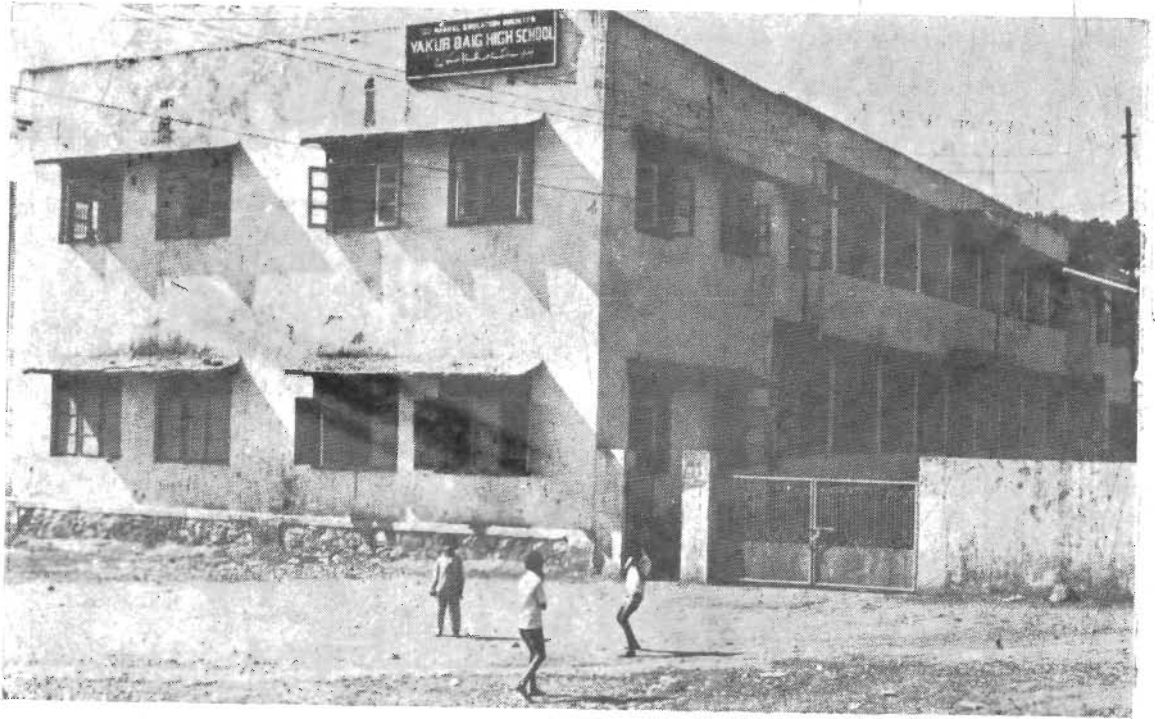


Plate No. 13 Yakub Baig High School



Plate No. 14 Kohinoor Technical Institute



Plate No. 15 Industrial Training Institute



Plate No. 16 Municipal Hospital



Plate No. 17 Mata Bal Sangopan Kendra



Plate No. 18 Veterinary Dispensary

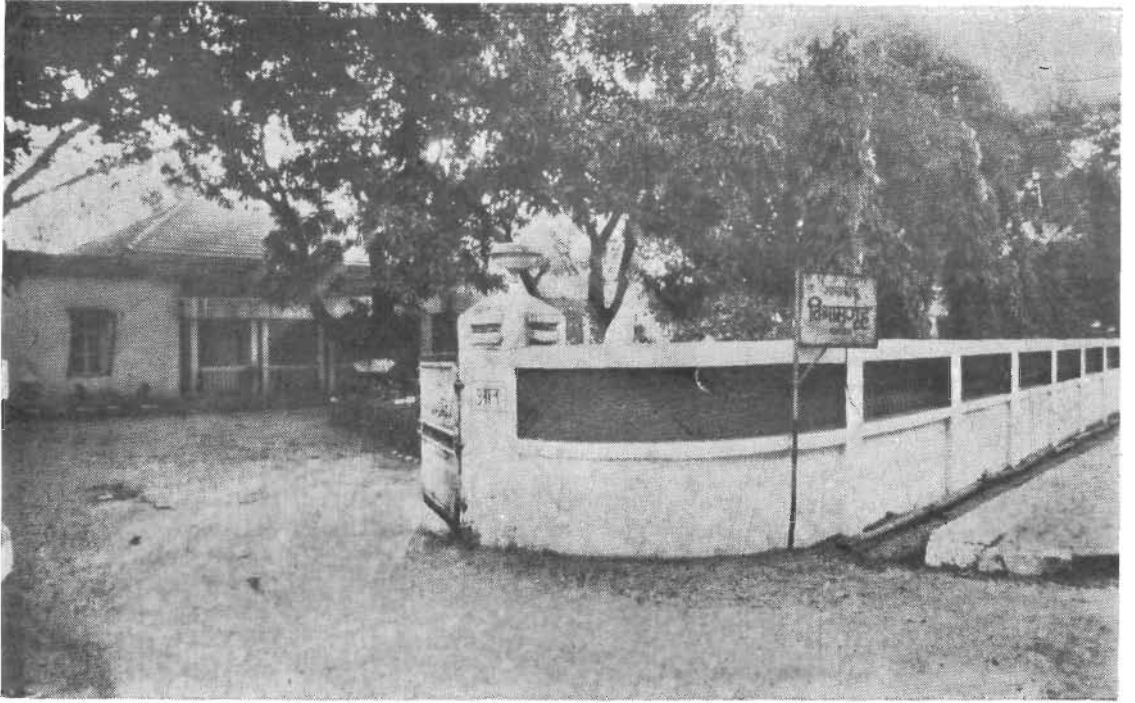


Plate No. 19 P.W.D. Rest House



Plate No. 20 Revenue Rest House

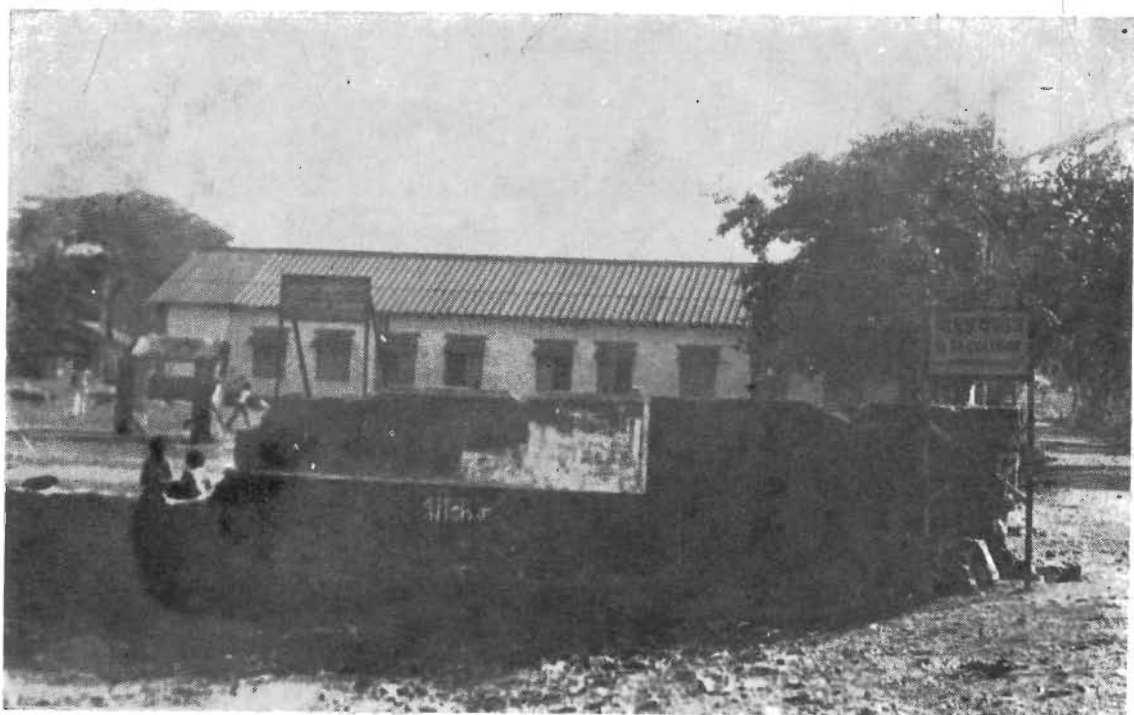


Plate No. 21 B.Ed. College



Plate No. 22 D.Ed. College

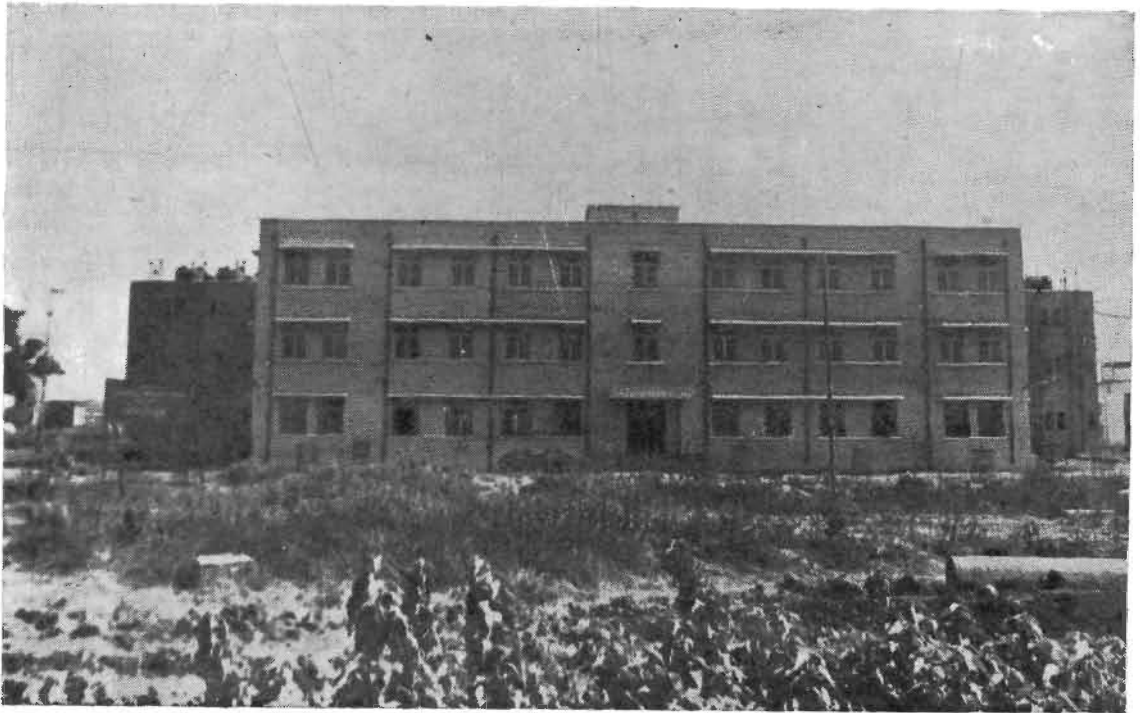


Plate No. 23 D.Ed. College H stcl

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

In the past agriculture played an important role in the economy of Panvel. With the dawn of urbanisation its importance relegated and pursuits other than agriculture like service, trade and commerce gained primacy. This is rather a natural trend and consonant with the one in the economy of any urban unit. Whether it be a village or a town or a larger unit of population, it is the hard work of the people engaged in various economic activities that shapes the economic life and prosperity of the population.

Before describing here the economic life of the people of this town, it is considered necessary to acquaint the reader with census definitions of work, worker, non-worker and the nine industrial categories of workers.

Source of data

Two sets of data are available for the study of economic life of the town. These are

- 1) Tables based on 1981 Census.
- 2) Data collected on different types of schedules in the course of this survey.

The 1981 Census tabulation plan does not provide detailed census tables for each and every town. The primary census abstract of 1981 Census and B-series tables throw some light on the economic life of the population. The survey data comprise the tables based on information collected in respect of selected households.

Working force

Work may be defined as participation in an economically productive activity and it is the main characteristic of economic life of the town. The participation may be physical or mental i.e. supervisory and professional in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction.

For main workers, a person should have worked for major part of the preceding year (at least 6 months i.e. 183 days). This criterion was adopted for main workers whereas those who worked for sometime during the preceding year but not for the major part of the year were treated as marginal workers. All those who had not worked at all during the last year were recorded as non-workers. Persons engaged in household duties, students, dependents, retired persons, rentiers, beggars are some of the categories treated as non-workers. In 1961 and 1971 censuses, data on workers classified into nine broad industrial categories were presented upto the level of towns. These categories are as follows :—

- I. Cultivators
- II. Agricultural labourers
- III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities
- IV. Mining and quarrying
- V. (a) Household industry
(b) Manufacturing other than household industry
- VI. Construction
- VII. Trade and commerce
- VIII. Transport, storage and communications
- IX. Other services

In 1981 Census, the data relating to workers classified into the following four broad industrial categories were presented on town level, viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers.

In general, the proportion of economically active urban population of Maharashtra is low i.e. 31.30 per cent. The demographic situation in the state, the presence of a large percentage of children in the age group 0-14 and a small

percentage of population above 60 years of age, only partly account for the low participation in work. It is a fact that quite a large number of boys and girls attend school beyond the age of 14. Enrolment in schools is almost cent per cent in age-group 5-9. These are, of course, welcome trends but the disturbing factor is that quite a large number of persons in the working age group are either unemployed or underemployed. The situation in urban areas of Raigarh district in general and Panvel town in particular is not any exception to the general situation in the state.

Economy of the town

There has been a noticeable improvement in the urbanised economic life of the people in the town between 1971 and 1981. The economy of the town as derived from the work participation of the working force reveals that trade and commerce and other services are the mainstay of the living of the people of the town.

In Panvel, Dhootpapeshwar industry, various types of printing presses and a number of small scale industries are located. Tahsil level offices such as Tahsil office, Sub-treasury office, Panchayat samiti office, Post and telegraph office, State transport corporation's workshop and Railway Station are located here. These establishments provide employment to the people. These units are established prior to 1981 Census. Transport industry also provides employment to some people.

Classification of population as workers and non-workers

As per 1981 Census, out of a total population of 37,073 persons in Panvel, 12,283 persons (33.13%) are main workers, 409 (1.10%) are marginal workers and remaining 24,381 (65.77%) persons are non-workers. The distribution of main workers by industrial categories for the 1971 and 1981 Censuses is given in Table IV.1.

TABLE IV.1
Distribution of main workers of Panvel town by industrial categories and sex during the 1971 and 1981 censuses

| Industrial category | 1971 Census | | | 1981 Census | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Cultivators | 414 (5.29) | 385 (5.55) | 29 (3.24) | 399 (3.25) | 282 (2.72) | 117 (6.11) |
| 2. Agricultural labourers | 175 (2.24) | 157 (2.26) | 18 (2.01) | 88 (0.72) | 49 (0.47) | 39 (2.03) |
| 3. Household industry- manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs [V(a)] | 163 (2.08) | 122 (1.76) | 41 (4.59) | 446 (3.63) | 337 (3.25) | 109 (5.69) |
| 4. Other workers (Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation or orchards and allied activities (III), Mining and quarrying (IV), Manufacturing, Other than household industries [V-(b)], Construction (VI), Trade and commerce (VII), Transport, storage and communications (VIII) and Other services (IX) | 7,077 (90.39) | 6,271 (90.43) | 806 (90.16) | 11,350 (92.40) | 9,699 (93.56) | 1,651 (86.17) |
| Total | 7,829 (100.00) | 6,935 (100.00) | 894 (100.00) | 12,283 (100.00) | 10,367 (100.00) | 1,916 (100.00) |

Note : Figures shown in brackets indicate the percentages of workers to the total workers.

Source : 1971 Kolaba DCH Page 32-33.

1981 Raigarh DCH Page 220-221.

Of the 12,283 total main workers, 399 are cultivators. They constitute 3.25 per cent of the total main workers. 88(0.72%) are agricultural labourers. There are 446(3.63%) workers engaged in various household industries and the remaining 11,350 (92.40%) are 'other workers'.

The inertia found among females so far as participation in economic activity is concerned is rather traditional. While 53.03 per cent of total male population is economically active, only 10.93 per cent females are economically active. In majority households women confine themselves to household chores. Even among the middle and upper middle classes only the educated women prefer employment, that too in government offices, educational institutions and public sector companies. Agriculture and industry engage the economically backward women labour force. As per 1981 Census, the women labour force in the town is distributed among the following pursuits, namely 5.69 per cent in household industry, 2.03 per cent as agricultural labourers, 6.11 per cent as cultivators and 86.17 per cent as 'other workers'.

The proportion of workers works out to be 33.13 per cent of the total population of the town which is a little above the corresponding state

urban figure of 31.30 per cent. The male workers of the town number 10,367 and constitute 84.40 per cent of the total main workers. The percentage of workers in 1981 is 33.13 and in 1971 it was only 29.43. It is obvious that the percentage of workers in 1981 is much higher as compared to 1971. This increase in percentage is mainly due to the rise in the industrial activities in and around the town.

The percentage of non-workers to total population in the town is 65.77. The percentage of female non-workers (87.47%) is significantly higher than that of males (46.31%). The percentage of non-workers decreased by 4.80 points during the decade 1971-81, from 70.57 per cent in 1971 to 65.77 per cent in 1981.

Working force in the sample households

The household schedules canvassed in the town throw some light on the strength of workers in the households in the different age-groups. 250 households with a population 1,337 consisting of 703 males and 634 females were covered for the purpose of this study. Of them 454 persons consisting of 385 males and 69 females are workers whereas the rest are non-workers. The distribution of workers and non-workers in sample households by age-groups is given in Table IV.2.

TABLE IV.2

Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age-group and sex (survey data)

| Age-group | Total | | | Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|-----|---------|-----|----|-------------|-----|-----|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Below 10 | 258 | 133 | 125 | — | — | — | 258 | 133 | 125 |
| 10-14 | 116 | 61 | 55 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 113 | 60 | 53 |
| 15-19 | 155 | 72 | 83 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 131 | 54 | 77 |
| 20-24 | 174 | 108 | 66 | 85 | 79 | 6 | 89 | 29 | 60 |
| 25-29 | 120 | 69 | 51 | 70 | 65 | 5 | 50 | 4 | 46 |
| 30-34 | 93 | 44 | 49 | 48 | 39 | 9 | 45 | 5 | 40 |
| 35-39 | 79 | 41 | 38 | 50 | 41 | 9 | 29 | — | 29 |
| 40-49 | 141 | 73 | 68 | 87 | 73 | 14 | 54 | — | 54 |
| 50-59 | 103 | 51 | 52 | 56 | 44 | 12 | 47 | 7 | 40 |
| 60-64 | 39 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 24 | 7 | 17 |
| 65 + | 59 | 31 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 43 | 19 | 24 |
| Total | 1,337 | 703 | 634 | 454 | 385 | 69 | 883 | 318 | 565 |

The population can be divided into three broad age groups viz. 0-14, 15-59 and 60 and above. The first group is made up of infants and school going children, the second group is the work force and the third group consists of aged persons. The available labour force among the working age group (15-59) consists of 865 persons comprising 458 males and 407 females. The actual working force consists of 420 persons comprising 359 males and 61 females leaving the rest unexploited. Among the total workers about 0.66 per cent are child workers, 92.51 per cent are adult workers and about 6.83 per cent are aged workers.

Out of the 454 workers of sample households, 3 are in the age-group of 0-14, 420 in the age-group 15-59 and 31 in the age-group 60 and above. Though child labour is illegal, circumstances might have forced the parents of the three children to make them work in order to make both the ends meet.

As per survey data, out of 1,337 persons, 883 are non-workers comprising 318 males and 565 females. In age-group 0-14 there are 371 non-workers comprising

193 males and 178 females. In age-group 15-59, 445 are non-workers comprising 99 males and 346 females and in age-group 60 and above, there are 67 non-workers comprising 26 males and 41 females. The survey data also confirm the general pattern of male domination in work participation. Out of 703 males from 250 households, 385 (54.91%) are workers. Female participation in economic activity is found to be extremely low (about 10.88%).

Employment depth

The household schedule canvassed in the town gives an idea of the strength of workers in each of the households. The distribution of households with reference to employment depth is given in Table IV.3. Out of 250 households, 9 households, i.e. 3.60 per cent of the total households do not have any worker. The persons of these households include dependents and persons having independent income. In some cases, the earning members of the households are residing outside the town and sending remittance to the households.

TABLE IV.3

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

| Number of workers in the household | Total No. of households | Number of households by size | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|--------------|
| | | Size of household | | | |
| | | 1-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | 11 and above |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Nil | 9 | 8 | 1 | — | — |
| 1 | 113 | 29 | 74 | 10 | — |
| 2 | 66 | 13 | 38 | 12 | 3 |
| 3 | 43 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 3 |
| 4 | 16 | — | — | 13 | 3 |
| 5+ | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Total | 250 | 53 | 131 | 57 | 9 |

Of the 250 households, 113(45.20%) households have only one worker. But 74(65.49%) of these 113 households have 4-6 members and 29(25.66%) have 1-3 members. As the family size increases, the number of workers also gradually increases. All the 16 households having 4 workers are having more than 6 members. Of the 57 households with 7-10 members, 35(61.41%) are having 3 workers or more.

Unemployment depth

An attempt has been made to unfold the unemployment depth in the selected households. The distribution of households by unemployment depth (number of unemployed in the household) is presented in Table IV.4.

TABLE IV.4
Distribution of households by unemployment depth [number of unemployed in the household (survey data)]

| Number of unemployed including who are seeking work | Number of households by size and number of non-workers noted in column.1 | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | All households | 1 – 3 | 4 – 6 | 7 – 10 | 11 + |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Nil | 198 | 46 | 107 | 40 | 5 |
| 1 | 44 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 5 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 3 | 2 | – |
| 3 | 3 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 250 | 54 | 129 | 55 | 12 |

It may be seen that of the 250 households 52(20.80%) households have one or more than one unemployed persons including those who are seeking work. In these 52 households there are 63 persons who are unemployed or seeking employment.

Workers by religion and caste

An analysis of the workers by religion and caste may provide some reflection on the socio-economic structure of the town. Table IV.5 gives the distribution of workers and non-workers by sex, caste, tribe and community by broad age-groups.

TABLE IV.5

Distribution of workers and non-workers by sex, caste or tribe or community and broad age-groups (survey data)

| Caste/Tribe/Community | 0 - 14 | | 15 - 59 | | 60 + | | Workers | | Non-workers | | Workers | | Non-workers | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|--------|----|----|----|----|
| | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | | | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Hindu (excluding SC & ST) | 1 | 1 | - | 254 | 124 | 120 | 297 | 259 | 38 | 317 | 72 | 245 | 19 | 16 | 3 | 49 | 17 | 32 |
| Brahmin | - | - | - | 39 | 20 | 14 | 55 | 45 | 10 | 45 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | - | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| Maratha | - | - | - | 37 | 20 | 15 | 51 | 48 | 3 | 61 | 15 | 46 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Agri | - | - | - | 46 | 20 | 21 | 45 | 40 | 5 | 57 | 14 | 43 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Vaishya Vani | - | - | - | 17 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Sonar | - | - | - | 13 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | - | 11 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Mali | - | - | - | 16 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 1 | 1 | - | 86 | 41 | 46 | 107 | 92 | 15 | 117 | 31 | 86 | 4 | 4 | - | 21 | 9 | 12 |
| Scheduled Caste | - | - | - | 24 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Scheduled Tribe | - | - | - | 18 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Muslim | 2 | - | 2 | 66 | 34 | 32 | 61 | 56 | 5 | 78 | 15 | 63 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Jain | - | - | - | 9 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sikh | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Buddhist | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Jew | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 3 | 1 | 2 | 371 | 193 | 178 | 420 | 359 | 61 | 445 | 99 | 346 | 31 | 25 | 6 | 67 | 26 | 41 |

44

From the Table IV.5, it may be seen that 33.83 per cent of the total Hindu population (other than SC/ST) is economically active. Out of 227 Muslims, 70 (30.84%) are workers. There are 17 persons of Buddhist religion. Among them 8 (47.06%) are workers. Among 29 persons of Jain religion, 11 (37.93%) are workers. There is only 1 person of Sikh and Jew religion, as a worker. There are 65 persons belonging to various

Scheduled castes. Among them 22 (33.85%) are workers. Out of 55 Scheduled tribe persons 24 (43.64%) are workers.

Employment status

The distribution of workers by their employment status is given in Table IV.6.

TABLE IV.6
Employment status of workers (survey data)

| Employment status | Males | Females | Percentage to total workers | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Employer | 24 | — | 6.23 | — |
| Employee | 194 | 30 | 50.39 | 43.48 |
| Single worker | 108 | 28 | 28.05 | 40.58 |
| Family worker | 59 | 11 | 15.33 | 15.94 |
| Total | 385 | 69 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Of the 454 workers found among the 250 households, nearly 50 per cent are employees, followed by single workers (29.95%). Among females the proportion of single workers is much higher as compared to males. There is not a single female employer.

Cultivators and Agricultural labourers are the category of workers and the same have been included in the employment status viz., single worker and family workers. There is no agricultural

labourer reported in the survey data. There are only 5 cultivators and 3 have been included in single worker and 2 in family worker status.

The distribution of workers by employment status and locality is presented in table IV.7.

No specific trends are discernible by locality except for the Koli locality predominated by fishermen, where more than 80 per cent of the workers are either single workers or family workers.

TABLE IV.7
Employment status of workers by locality and sex (survey data)

| Locality | Total | | | Employer | | | Employee | | | Single worker | | | Family worker | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|----|----------|----|---|----------|-----|----|---------------|-----|----|---------------|----|----|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Agri | 25 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 14 | 14 | — | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Brahmin | 60 | 51 | 9 | 3 | 3 | — | 40 | 37 | 3 | 17 | 11 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Harijanwada | 41 | 33 | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | 26 | 20 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Middle class | 45 | 38 | 7 | 4 | 4 | — | 22 | 19 | 3 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Koli | 51 | 39 | 12 | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | — | 29 | 21 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| Podi village | 25 | 20 | 5 | — | — | — | 18 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Slum area | 16 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Mix | 140 | 123 | 17 | 9 | 9 | — | 68 | 58 | 10 | 29 | 27 | 2 | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| Muslim | 51 | 45 | 6 | 5 | 5 | — | 22 | 19 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 11 | — |
| Total | 454 | 385 | 69 | 24 | 24 | — | 224 | 194 | 30 | 136 | 108 | 28 | 70 | 59 | 11 |

Non-workers by type of activity and age

According to 1981 Census, non-workers in Panvel town constitute 65.76 per cent of the total population as against 70.57 per cent in 1971. The proportion of non-workers is high among females. As per 1981 Census, 87.96 per cent of the female

population in Panvel town is returned as non-workers. The corresponding proportion for males is 46.66 per cent. Age-group wise census data are not available for non-workers on town level and hence the distribution of non-workers by type of activity and age-group based on survey data is presented in Table IV.8.

TABLE IV.8

Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity
(survey data)

| Age-group | No. of non-workers | | Full time student | | Household duty | | Dependent | | Infant | | Retired | | Seeking employment | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|------|-------------------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|------|--------|------|---------|------|--------------------|------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Total | Male | Total | Female | Total | Male | Total | Male | Total | Male | Total | Male | Total | Male | Female | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Below 10 | 258 | 133 | 125 | 116 | 64 | 52 | - | - | - | 126 | 62 | 64 | 16 | 7 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 113 | 60 | 53 | 110 | 59 | 51 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15-19 | 131 | 54 | 77 | 91 | 52 | 39 | 36 | - | 36 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| 20-24 | 89 | 29 | 60 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 50 | - | 50 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 13 | 6 |
| 25-29 | 50 | 4 | 46 | - | - | - | 44 | - | 44 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 30-34 | 45 | 5 | 40 | - | - | - | 40 | - | 40 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - |
| 35-39 | 29 | - | 29 | - | - | - | 28 | - | 28 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 40-49 | 54 | - | 54 | - | - | - | 54 | - | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 50-59 | 47 | 7 | 40 | - | - | - | 39 | - | 39 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| 60-64 | 24 | 7 | 17 | - | - | - | 14 | - | 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| 65 + | 43 | 19 | 24 | - | - | - | 13 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 9 | 11 | - | - | - | 10 | 8 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Total | 883 | 318 | 565 | 336 | 190 | 146 | 320 | 2 | 318 | 161 | 79 | 82 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 31 | 23 | 8 |

Of the total non-workers, 50.40 per cent are in the age-group of 15-59. The age-group wise distribution of non-working males and females shows that the proportion of non-working females in the age-group of 15-59 is 61.24 per cent as against only 31.13 per cent for males. Concentration of non-workers is noticeable in the age-groups of below 10, 10-14 and 15-19 years, both for males and females as compared to other age-groups. It may also be seen that proportion of female non-workers is higher than that of males in all age-groups except the age-group below 10 and 10 to 14.

Bulk of the non-workers come under the categories of dependents, students and household duties. Among the male non-workers, students form the largest group with 190 (59.75%) persons followed by dependents with 79 (24.84%) persons which also include very old persons. The proportion

of female non-workers engaged in household duties is the highest followed by students and dependents. This shows that a large number of females irrespective of age like to look after their household activities. Only 2.15 and 3.51 per cent of the total non-workers are returned as retired and seeking employment respectively.

Seeking employment

Out of 883 non-workers of the sample households, it is observed that 31 persons comprising 23 males and 8 females are seeking employment. All the 31 persons are literate. Of them only 10 are upto primary educational level and remaining are matriculation and above. Not a single person seeking employment is 35 years and above. The details regarding person seeking employment by age, sex and educational level are given in Table IV.9.

TABLE IV.9
Persons seeking employment by age, sex and educational level (survey data)

| Educational level | Age-group | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----|---|-------|---|---|
| | 15-24 | | | 25-34 | | |
| | T | M | F | T | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Illiterate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Literate (without educational level) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Below primary | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Matriculation | 10 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | - |
| Diploma & certificate | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Degree & above | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Total | 21 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 2 |

(N.B. : No person in the age group 35+ was reported as seeking employment).

Place of work, mode of transport and time taken to reach

The main aim of this enquiry was to ascertain whether the residential areas are located away from

the work place. Table IV.10 below gives the occupation of the workers, the means of transport and the time taken to reach to the place of work from the residence.

TABLE IV.10
Distribution of earning members classified by type of occupation, mode of transport for place of work and time taken to reach (survey data)

| Type of occupation | Means of transport to place of work and time taken to reach | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | On foot | | | By bus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | 30 minu- tes or less | 31 minu- tes to 1 hr. | More than 1 1/2 hrs. | 30 minu- tes or less | 31 minu- tes to 1 hr. | More than 1 1/2 hrs. | 30 minu- tes or less | 31 minu- tes to 1 hr. | More than 1 1/2 hrs. | 30 minu- tes or less | 31 minu- tes to 1 hr. | More than 1 1/2 hrs. | 30 minu- tes or less | 31 minu- tes to 1 hr. | More than 1 1/2 hrs. | 30 minu- tes or less | 31 minu- tes to 1 hr. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | |
| 1. Unskilled manual | 75 | - | - | - | 7 | 3 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | | |
| 2. Skilled manual | 77 | 2 | - | - | 16 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 120 | | |
| 3. Lowest professional and administrative | 22 | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 37 | | |
| 4. Small business | 48 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 53 | | |
| 5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | | |
| 6. Clerk/shop assistant | 17 | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 43 | | |
| 7. Intermediate professional and related posts (secondary teachers etc.) | 9 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 16 | | |
| 8. Medium business | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | | |
| 9. Higher professional and salaried posts | 13 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 31 | | |
| 10. Owners of factories | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| 11. Cultivators | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | | |
| Total | 318 | 6 | - | - | 40 | 23 | 8 | 10 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 454 | | |

The table reveals that out of 454 total workers, 324 (71.37%) cover the distance of their respective places of work on foot. Of these 318 persons took 30 minutes or less, 6 took 31 minutes to one hour. 81 workers used ST buses to reach their respective places of work. Of these, 40 took 30 minutes or less. 23 took 31 minutes to one hour, 8 took 1 hour to 1¹/₂ hour. Ten took more than 1¹/₂ hour to reach their place of work by bus. 5 persons are going by rickshaw and they reach their place of work within 30 minutes. 2 persons are going by tempo, one

reaches within 30 minutes and the other takes 31 minutes to one hour. 21 persons are going by cycle, they take 30 minutes or less. Ten persons are going by rail and all of them take more than 1¹/₂ hour. 3 persons are going by private car and all reach the place of work in 30 minutes or less. 8 persons are going by scooter. All of them take 30 minutes or less to reach their respective places of work.

Classification of workers by occupational category is given in table IV.11.

TABLE IV.11
Type of occupation and employment status of workers by sex (survey data)

| Occupational category | Employment status | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----|---|----------|-----|----|---------------|-----|----|---------------|----|----|
| | Employer | | | Employee | | | Single worker | | | Family worker | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. Unskilled manual | — | — | — | 61 | 43 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. Skilled manual | 5 | 5 | — | 53 | 46 | 7 | 49 | 46 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| 3. Lowest professional and administrative (i.e. primary teachers etc.) | 3 | 3 | — | 34 | 31 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Small business | 2 | 2 | — | 5 | 5 | — | 29 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| 5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Clerk/shop assistant | — | — | — | 43 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Intermediate professional and related posts (secondary teachers etc.) | — | — | — | 14 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 8. Medium business | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 24 | 24 | — | 27 | 27 | — |
| 9. Higher professional and salaried posts | 11 | 11 | — | 10 | 10 | — | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | — |
| 10. Owners of factories | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Cultivators | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 24 | 24 | — | 224 | 194 | 30 | 136 | 108 | 28 | 70 | 59 | 11 |

Table IV.11 reveals that the highest percentage of workers (26.43%) is in the category of skilled manual. It is followed by unskilled manual 19.82 per cent and medium business with 11.90 per cent.

Professional and private practitioners

Panvel is a tahsil place. There is a judicial court

in the town. There are 27 registered advocates in Panvel. For medical treatment there are more than 50 registered medical practitioners at Panvel. Among them 8 are Ayurvedic, 4 are Homeopathic doctors and 1 is a Vaidya (Jadibootivala) and the rest are allopathic doctors.

Occupational diversity

In the past the Indian economy was based on Chaturvarna. The family occupation was handed down from one generation to another. A potter's son used to be a potter, a priest's son used to be a priest and so on. But with the advent of industrialisation and spread of education the pattern has undergone drastic change. Now a potter's son can also aspire for higher education and can become a doctor, engineer, clerk etc. Thus, now one can come across a family where the father and son, husband and wife etc. professing different occupations.

Of the 128 households (barring the 122 households with no worker or one worker), members of 87 households are having different occupations. Table IV.12 gives distribution of households by occupational diversity (i.e. members having different occupations) by locality. The table indicates that the occupations followed by different members in these households are in diverse and

heterogeneous order.

There are households having a priest and a clerk, a sweeper and an electrician, a kirana shop owner and a tempo driver, a wireman, a clerk and a driver etc.

By locality, it is seen that Podi village has only 5 households out of 19 selected households i.e. the lowest proportion (26.32%) of households with diverse occupations, followed by Koli locality with 7 households out of 25 selected households (28.00%). The railway colony is situated in Podi village. The Koli locality is predominated by fisher folk. The highest proportion (50.00%) of households with diverse occupations is observed in middle class locality (with 11 households out of 22 selected households engaged in diverse occupations) where mostly people from the middle class are staying. The middle class persons who form the back bone of any society normally aspire for education in different faculties.

TABLE IV.12

Distribution of households by occupational diversity (i.e. members having different occupation)

| Description of occupational diversity | Number of households with number of members with diverse occupation is | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| | Brahmin | | Middle Class | | Koli | | Mixed | | Harijanwada | | Agri | | Podi Village | | Slum | | Muslim | | |
| | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| FATHER AND SONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salesman, TV mechanic and Driver | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Priest and Clerk | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shopkeeper and Draftsman | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Personnel Officer, Chemist & Supervisor | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Priest & Instrument mechanic | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clerk, Worker & Plant Operator | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Auditor and Ledger Clerk | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vendor & Helper | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweeper and Electrician | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fish vendor, Petrol pump helper and Driver | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cashier & Medical representative | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hamal, mechanic (2) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ayurvedic medicine maker & Shift-in-charge | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE IV.12 (Contd.)

| Description of occupational diversity | Number of households with number of members with diverse occupation is | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | Brahmin Locality | Middle Class Locality | Koli Locality | Mixed Locality | Harijanwada Locality | Agri Locality | Podi Village Locality | Slum Locality | Muslim Locality | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | No. of Mem-bers | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HUSBAND AND WIFE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quality control officer and Technician | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrician and Household worker | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small scale industrialist and Plant nursery | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fisherman and fish vendor | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Worker and Building caretaker | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shopkeeper & Ayah | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk and Teacher | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labourer and Salesman | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jr. Clerk and Clerk | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BROTHERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operator & Supervisor | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinist and Mechanic | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area field manager and Chemical Engineer | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fitter, Clerks (2) and Operator | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent & Worker | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk and Vendors (2) | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Architect & Supervisor | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE IV.12 (Contd.)

| Description of occupational diversity | Number of households with number of members with diverse occupation is | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Brahmin | | Middle Class | | Koli | | Mixed | | Harijanwada | | Agri | | Podi Village | | Slum | | Muslim | |
| | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers | No. of House-holds | No. of Mem-bers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| HUSBAND, WIFE AND SON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Footwear shop owner, Teacher and Footwear shop owner | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cane basket maker (2) and peon | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Agricultural labourer, Household worker, Driver, and Rubber cutter | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweeper (2) Clerk and Mechanic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stitching of gunny bags (2) Hawkers (2) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - |
| Operator, Ayah and Truck driver | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| HUSBAND, WIFE, FATHER AND MOTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salesman, Fish vendor (2) & Fisherman | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BROTHERS AND MOTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetable vendor (2) & Cleaner | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BROTHERS AND UNRELATED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Driver, Barber and Laundry worker | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE IV.12 (Concl.)

| Description of occupational diversity | Number of households with number of members with diverse occupation is | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| | Brahmin Locality | Middle Class Locality | Koli Locality | Mixed Locality | Harijanwada Locality | Agri Locality | Podi Village Locality | Slum Locality | Muslim Locality | No. of House- holds | No. of Mem- bers | No. of House- holds | No. of Mem- bers | No. of House- holds | No. of Mem- bers | No. of House- holds | No. of Mem- bers | No. of House- holds | No. of Mem- bers | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| HUSBAND, WIFE, SON AND SON'S WIFE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teacher (3) & Plant operator | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FATHER-IN-LAW AND SON-IN-LAW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technician & Police | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FATHER AND DAUGHTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Driver, Tailor & Labourer | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| BROTHER AND SISTER'S DAUGHTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helper, Clerk, Supervisor and Tailoring | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - |
| Total | 12 | 28 | 11 | 27 | 7 | 21 | 24 | 71 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 30 | | |

Trade and commerce

Details regarding types of establishments in Panvel town are given in the following table IV.13.

TABLE IV.13
Classification of establishments in Panvel town

| Types of Establishments | Number |
|--|--------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Manufacture of Food Products | 92 |
| Manufacture of Textile Products | 114 |
| Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products – Furniture and Fixtures | 17 |
| Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries | 30 |
| Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products | 2 |
| Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Product | 2 |
| Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts, except Machinery & Transport Equipment | 7 |
| Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery | 5 |
| Manufacture of Electrical Machinery Apparatus Appliances and Supplies and Parts | 4 |
| Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts | 23 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 26 |
| Repair | 48 |
| Wholesale Trade in Food, Textiles, Live animals, Beverages and Intoxicants | 369 |
| Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass | 19 |
| Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, other fabrics, Hide and Skin and Inedible Oils | 68 |
| Wholesale Trade in All types of Machinery, Equipments including Transport and Electrical Equipment | 73 |
| Wholesale Trade in Miscellaneous Manufactures | 52 |
| Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants | 184 |
| Retail Trade in Textiles | 121 |
| Retail Trade in Fuel and Other Household Utilities and Durables | 249 |
| Retail Trade in Others | 211 |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 77 |
| Transport, Storage and Communications | 15 |
| Banking and Similar Type of Financial Institutions | 13 |
| Education, Scientific and Research Services | 3 |
| Recreational and Cultural Services | 30 |
| Personal Services | 110 |
| Medical and Health Services | 27 |
| Total | 1,991 |

Most of the shops are located on both sides of the roads of the town. Some shops especially very small ones, do not have any name plates and they are known after the names of their proprietors. Mostly the shops are owned by Hindus.

Panvel was one of the famous and important Commercial and trade centre in ancient times. The bulk of people are Husbandmen, Shop keepers, rice cleaners, carpenters, labourers and fishermen. Before the railway was opened Panvel was a centre of trade between Pune and Bombay. It was an export centre for *ganja* (a narcotic) made from hump leaves which was brought in country carts from Ahmadnagar, Pune and Solapur. The merchants most of whom are Marwari and Deccan Vanis, sold ganja to wholesale dealers from Mandvi in Kutch, from Forbandar, Bhavanagar and Jodia in Kathiawar from Surat and from Bombay. Ganja was also sent to Europe and used in making tincture.

In 1570, Panvel was mentioned as an European trading port paying revenue to Gujarat. It probably rose to importance alongwith Bombay as the direct route from Bombay to the Deccan lies through Panvel. In 1804 Lord Valentia described it as populous village, prettily situated on the banks of the river in a plain surrounded by high hills. Now-a-days Panvel is a service-cum-trade centre. Various types of industries and Kalamboli Steel Market yard is very near to Panvel town. The principal items brought from outside the town (Bombay, Thane, Pune and Nashik districts) are cloth, petrol, diesel, steel material for construction, medicines and electric goods etc. The goods are mostly transported by road. Cement and steel are brought by rail. There are 25 wholesale grocery shops. They are situated on M.G. Road and Tapal naka road. Persons belonging to Sindhi, Marwadi, Jain communities are engaged in this trade. The details of some of the shops and trading establishments are given in table IV.14.

TABLE IV.14

The details of shops and trading establishments in Panvel town (survey data)

| Name of establishment | Location | Year of establishment | No. of workers | Total investment (in Rs.) | Total annual turnover (in Rs.) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Vishal General Store | MirchiGalli | 1958 | 2 | 20,000 | 4 lakhs |
| 2. Deepak Emporium | Kapad Bazar | 1984 | 4 | 2.5 lakhs | 10 lakhs |
| 3. Rajesh Metal shop | Kapad Bazar | N.A. | — | 75,000 | 7.2 lakhs |
| 4. P.J. Electricals | Shivaji Road | 1978 | 3 | 2 lakhs | 48 lakhs |
| 5. Dhootpapeshwar Printing Press | Gavdevi Pada | 1905 | 11 | 3 lakhs | 14 lakhs |
| 6. New Bharat Electronics | Middle Class Housing Society | 1983 | — | 20,000 | 1 lakh |
| 7. Maharashtra Watch Company | Middle Class Housing Society | 1987 | 1 | 30,000 | 4 lakhs |
| 8. Visava Hotel | Near S.T. Stand | 1968 | 4 | 50,000 | 6 lakhs |
| 9. Londhe's Shri Krishna Khanaval | Ward No. 8 | 1963 | — | 15,000 | 1 lakh |
| 10. Natraj Tailor | Vegetable Market | 1975 | 2 | 20,000 | 80,000 |
| 11. Shital Video Centre | Mirchi Galli | 1986 | — | 15,000 | 40,000 |
| 12. Toddy Shop | Shivaji Road | 1985 | 1 | 72,500 | 1.3 lakhs |
| 13. Najakat Bakery | Tapal Naka | 1982 | 3 | 15,000 | 75,000 |
| 14. Shri Kripa Traders | Takka area | 1987 | 3 | 1.15 lakhs | 30 lakhs |
| 15. Blacksmith Shop | Lohar Lane | 1918 | — | 2,000 | 25,000 |
| 16. Saw Mill | Vegetable Market | 1927 | 10 | 25,000 | 10 lakhs |
| 17. Varna Milk Centre | Opp. Virupaksha Mandir | 1981 | 2 | 15,000 | 80,000 |
| 18. Hardware Shop | Ward No. 8 | 1973 | 6 | 40,000 | 12 lakhs |
| 19. Koyna dugdhalaya | Bazar Road | 1962 | 1 | 6,000 | 1.5 lakhs |
| 20. Prabhat Stationery Mart | Near Virupaksha Mandir | 1985 | — | 1 lakh | 3 lakhs |
| 21. Prabhat Tea House | Ambedkar Road | 1974 | — | 2,000 | 30,000 |
| 22. Sainath Juice Centre | Kapad Galli | 1984 | 1 | 7,000 | 70,000 |
| 23. Chappal Shop | Shivaji Road | 1987 | — | 6,000 | 72,000 |
| 24. Saibaba Cold Drink Shop | S.T. Stand | 1980 | — | 2,000 | 30,000 |
| 25. Shiv Shakti Milk Dairy | Line Ali, Shivaji Road | 1975 | — | 50,000 | 6 lakhs |
| 26. Datta Hotel | S.T. Stand | 1955 | — | 40,000 | 4 lakhs |
| 27. Ration Shop | Line Ali | 1948 | 2 | 15,000 | 7 lakhs |
| 28. Ratnakar Salt Co. | Tapal Naka | 1981 | — | 1 lakh | 4 lakhs |
| 29. W.R. Talwalkar Ltd. | Mirchi Galli | 1962 | 2 | 50,000 | 60 lakhs |
| 30. Datta Rice Mill | Momin Pada | 1983 | 2 | 2 lakhs | 12 lakhs |
| 31. Dry Fish Shop | Koli Wada | 1985 | — | 5,000 | 50,000 |
| 32. Fertilizer Shop | Uran Naka | 1928 | — | 10,000 | 3 lakhs |
| 33. Tripti Farsan Mart | Vegetable Market | 1971 | 2 | 25,000 | 3 lakhs |
| 34. Nitin Tulsidas Pickle Shop | Vegetable Market | 1982 | 2 | 30,000 | 6 lakhs |
| 35. Sweet Meat Mart | Shivaji Road | 1976 | 3 | 1.25 lakh | 10 lakhs |
| 36. Country Liquor Shop | Prabhu Ali | 1974 | 2 | 10,000 | 4 lakhs |

Descriptive information of some of the shops and establishments in Panvel is given below :-

Vishal General Store

This shop was established in 1958 with an investment of Rs. 20,000/-. Various commodities such as sugar, rice, wheat, bajra, chilly, oil etc. are sold. The commodities are mainly purchased from Bombay, Pune and Ahmadnagar. Rice is brought from Uran, Roha, Apta and nearby villages. Customers from nearby villages are making their purchases from this shop. The good season is March to May and the slack season is June to September. There are two servants on monthly salary of Rs. 1200/- and 800/-.

Deepak Emporium (Cloth Shop)

This shop was established in 1984 in Kapad Bazar area with an investment of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The shop is open on all week days from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., except on Wednesday. All types of suitings and shirtings, sarees and dress materials are sold at reasonable rates. During the festival season it does a brisk business. The textiles are purchased from Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad etc. People from nearby villages also purchase cloth and sarees in this shop. It does an approximate sale of Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 per day.

Rajesh Metal Shop

This shop is situated on M.G. Road. The initial investment done was Rs. 75,000/-. It has a monthly sale of Rs. 50 to 60 thousand. Various kinds of Stainless steel, Brass, Copper and Aluminium utensils and galvanised and plastic drums are kept for sale. Utensils are purchased from Bombay, Pune and Kalyan. Normally the shop remains open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. The shop remains closed on Monday. People from nearby villages also visit this shop to purchase various types of household utensils.

P.J. Electricals

This shop was established in the year 1978. Various brands of Radio, T.V. Sets, Fridge, Tape recorders, Fans and Cassettes are kept for sale.

The initial investment done was Rs. 2 lakhs. It has a monthly sale of Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs. Best season Diwali and Ganapati festival and January to May. T.V. sets and fridge are sold on instalment basis also. It is open on all days of the week. There are three paid servants.

Dhootpapeshwar Printing Press

It is a very old printing press in the town. It was established in 1905 with a total investment of Rs. 3 lakhs. There are four printing machines including one tradler and one baby offset printing machine. The press is having English type from 6 point to 36 point and Marathi type from 12 point to 70 points. Various books viz., Puranik Kulvrutant, Panvel Railway Project, Konkan Education History, Abdul Karim Khan's Autobiography etc. are printed in this press. The staff position is as follows :-

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Compositor | - 2 |
| Printer | - 5 |
| Paster | - 1 |
| Helper | - 3 |
| Binder | - 2 |

All are monthly paid. It remains open from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. It remains closed on Friday. The printing work is done for weekly publications, wedding cards, magazines and periodicals.

New Bharat Electronics

This shop was established in 1983 in middle class housing society area. Various types of Black and White and Colour T.V. sets are sold. Kelvinator fridge is also kept for sale. People from the town and surrounding villages are visiting this shop to purchase electronic goods.

Maharashtra Watch Company

It was established in 1987 in the middle class housing society area. It sells various types of watches i.e. H.M.T., Allwyn, Titan etc. Repairing work is also undertaken. The initial investment done was about Rs. 30,000/-. Monthly turnover is about Rs. 40 thousand.

Visava Hotel

This is one of the most famous hotels in Panvel. It was established in 1968. The initial investment done was Rs. 50,000/- and the daily sale is Rs. 1500/- to 1700/-. This hotel is popular among masses as the charges are reasonable.

Londhe's Shri Krishna Khanaval

Shri Krishna Khanaval (or Boarding house) is one of the most famous Bhojanalaya in Panvel. It was established in 1963. Hindu Konkani style food is served in this eating house. There is no chair or table. People have to squat on the floor. Meals are served from 12 noon to 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. It is closed on Sunday. There is no servant in the eating house. All the affairs are managed by the members of the family of the owner.

Natraj Tailor

This is popular tailoring shop in Panvel. It was established in the year 1975. There are 3 sewing machines and one over-lock machine. The initial investment was Rs. 20,000/-. Only gents clothes are stitched. The stitching charges are as follows : Full Pant Rs. 45/-, Half pant Rs. 10/-, Full shirts Rs. 15/-, Safari Rs. 75/-, Bush shirt Rs. 20/-. There are two servants. The shop is open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. and closed on Sunday. The monthly collection is Rs. 4,000/-.

Shital Video Centre

This video cassette library was established in 1986. The cassettes are brought from Vashi and Bombay. Most of them contain feature films in English, Hindi and Marathi languages. No servant is employed. It has a daily business of Rs. 100-125.

Toddy - Madi Shop

This shop was established in 1985 on Shivaji Road. This shop was purchased by the owner for Rs. 72,500/- in the auction sale. Toddy is brought from Shriwardhan and Pune. One bottle of Toddy is sold for Rs. 2.00 and Madi costs Rs. 2.50 per bottle. The daily sale varies from Rs. 250 to 300. One servant is employed and he is paid Rs. 600/- per

month. The shop remains closed during the rainy reason. It is doing good business in April and May.

Najakat Bakery

This bakery was established in 1982. This bakery is run by the family members only. The products manufactured and sold in this bakery are bread, biscuits, toast, naan, etc. Vendors and small shop-keepers buy goods from this bakery.

Shri Kripa Trader (Wholesale rice merchant)

This wholesale shop was established in 1987. The initial investment made was Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Rice is purchased from Pen, Roha and nearby villages. The daily sale is about Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. The main customers are the retail shop keepers. Various qualities of rice viz., Surti, Kolam, Zini, etc. are sold.

Blacksmith's shop (Appa Lohars shop)

It was established in the year 1918 with an investment of Rs. 2,000/-. In this shop different agricultural implements are manufactured. Household utensils, rims of bullock cart and weeding hacks etc. are also made. The daily earning is about Rs. 100 to 150.

Saw Mill

It was established in the year 1927 with an investment of Rs. 25,000/-. The working capital is about Rs. 1 lakh. Ten employees are engaged by the owner, 4 carpenters and six helpers. All types of furniture which are used in Offices and building material etc. are manufactured here. Wood is purchased from Government Forest Depot on auction basis. Monthly sale is to the tune of Rs. 70,000 to 80,000.

Machinery Shop (W.R. Talwalkar Bros. Limited)

This shop was established in 1962 with an investment of Rs. 50,000. Diesel engine, Pump set, Electric motor, Diesel generator and all types of machinery are sold. Most of the goods are brought from Kirloskar Company at Bombay and Pune. It is

the major shop supplying agricultural and industrial machinery for the entire Raigarh District.

Hardware Shop (Attorney Brothers)

This shop was established in the year 1973 with an investment of Rs. 40,000. Building materials, steel, tiles, beam, pipes, etc. are sold here. The goods are purchased from Bombay. Mosaic tiles are brought from Gulbarga (Karnataka). 6 servants are engaged. The shop remains closed on Sunday. The annual turnover comes to the tune of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Koyana Dugdhalaya (Sweet-meat Shop)

This shop was established in the year 1962 with an investment of Rs. 6,000/-. This shop is very famous for its Malai Peda, Barfi and Gulab Jam. Sweetmeats are sold for Rs. 60/- per kg. Two servants are working in this shop. Milk is purchased from nearby villages. Monthly sale comes to about Rs. 15,000/-.

Sainath Juice Centre

It was established in the year 1984. The initial investment made was about Rs. 7,000/-. The daily earnings are about Rs. 100-150. One servant is employed in this shop.

Ration Shop

This shop was established in the year 1948 with an initial investment of Rs. 15,000/-. Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Edible oil, etc. are the major items sold in this shop. It is open during 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. The total number of card holders is 1014. Monthly sale comes to the tune of Rs. 25,000-30,000.

Ratnakar and Company (Salt Shop)

It was established in the year 1981 with an initial investment of Rs. 1 lakh. It is the main salt distributing centre. It has a market all over Maharashtra. Salt is purchased from Uran, Belapur, Vashi, Palghar and Turbhe. The monthly turnover comes to the tune of Rs. 15,000-30,000.

Dry Fish Shop

This shop was established in the year 1985 with an investment of Rs. 5,000. The dry fish is brought from Marol village and Bombay. The main fish sold are Dhobi, Sukat, Vakti, Bombil, Zava, Surmai, etc. The daily sale is about Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/-.

Fertilizer Shop

It was established in the year 1928 with an investment of Rs. 10,000. Fertilizer is purchased from Bombay. The daily sale is more than Rs. 1,000/-.

Tripti Farsan Mart

It was established in the year 1971 with an investment of Rs. 25,000/-. Locally popular sweetmeats viz., laddu, Mysore-pak, Jilebi, etc. and farsan, kachori, papdi, khaman-dokla, shankar pali, etc. are sold here. Sweets are sold for Rs. 40/- per kg. and farsan for Rs. 28 per kg. Sweetmeats are prepared in the same premises. The daily collection is to the tune of Rs. 700 to 800.

Nitin Tulsidas Pickle and Masala Shop

It was established in the year 1982 with an investment of Rs. 30,000/-. Papad, Chilly powder and various types of pickles, viz., Mango, Lemon, etc. are sold. The daily collection comes to Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.

Country Liquor Shop

This shop was established in the year 1974 with an initial investment of Rs. 10,000. One servant is employed for general purpose. Country liquor is purchased from Bombay and Kalyan. The shop remains open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. The daily business comes to the tune of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. The shop remains closed on Thursday. The sale is maximum during the Holi festival.

Industry

Industrially, Panvel is well advanced town in the district. There are a few large scale industries, run in the town. However, medium size and small scale industries of different products are also functioning in the town. Panvel Industrial Co-operative Estate Limited is established in 1970.

In this Industrial Estate, about 90 small scale factories are functioning, manufacturing soaps, candles, steel wires, rubber, moulded goods, synthetic detergents, repairing and servicing of motor, cycle, radio and other vehicles, Goldsmithy, Blacksmithy, etc. It has influenced the economic life of the town.

M/s. Dhootpapeshwar Limited

This factory, manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines was established in 1872 by Shri Krishnashastri Puranik and his eldest son Vishnushastri Puranik. This is the first factory in India producing Ayurvedic medicines.

It is situated in Gavdevi pada, a residential locality. There are 12 sections in the factory such as section manufacturing herbal medicines, store, packaging etc. In all, there are 69 workers excluding the administrative staff. A major section of this factory has been shifted to Bangalore in Karnataka.

Various types of ayurvedic medicines such as 'Suvarna Bhasma', 'Mahayogiraj' Gugul, Tribhang Bhasma, Chyavanprash, Chandraprabha Gutti, Drakshasava, etc. are manufactured in the factory.

It has its sales office in Bombay. In 1987, it had a sale of Rs. 2.6 crores and in 1988 it amounted to Rs. 3.20 crores.

Parvel Metal Industry

It is situated near Amardham on Bombay-Pune road. This industry was established in 1981. The main product is non-ferrous tubes. Raw materials are brought from Bombay and Gujarat. There are 40 workers. The approximate output during 1987 was Rs. 4 crores. The factory admeasures about 1,800 sq. ft.

Shri Mudra Commercial Art Printers

It was established in the year 1976 by Shri Krishna Narayan Khare. Various types of works i.e. printing, binding and composing are undertaken by this press. Bills, challans, wedding cards etc. are printed. The total investment made

was Rs. 60,000/-. The owner had taken loan from the bank to raise the funds. The raw materials are purchased from Pune and Bombay.

Monica Printing Press

This press is located on Shivaji Road, Panvel. It was founded in the year 1968. 4 employees are working in this press 2 are printers, 1 compositor and 1 binder. One of the partners was working in the Dhootpapeshwar Printing Press. Commercial jobs, bill books, forms, advertisement, wedding cards etc. are done in this press. The investment was Rs. 4 lakhs. In the year 1987, offset machine was installed in this press at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. It has a capacity to print daily newspaper. The total output in the year 1987 was Rs. 6 lakhs.

Manish Automobiles (Garage)

This garage was established in the year 1984 with an investment of Rs. 20,000/-. Servicing and repairing of scooters, cars, etc. are done here. The monthly turnover is about Rs. 5,000. It remains closed on Sundays.

Datta Rice Mill

It is located in Momin Pada area. It was established in 1983 with an investment of Rs. 2 lakhs. The affairs of this mills are managed by four partners. Rice is purchased from Kinoli, Vada, Pen, Uran, etc. Monthly production is more than Rs. 1 lakh.

Taj Soda Factory

This factory is located on Uran road. It was established in 1944 with an initial investment of Rs. 10,000/-. It is open on all days of the week. The total sale is Rs. 300/- to 400/- per day.

Financial institutions in the town

Banks both of private and public sector are the source of finance for the trade and industry in the town. During the survey the following financial institutions were found functioning in the town.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bank of Maharashtra | 8. Syndicate Bank |
| 2. State Bank of India | 9. Panvel Urban Bank |
| 3. Dena Bank | 10. Bank of Baroda |
| 4. Bank of India | 11. Maharashtra State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank. |
| 5. Union Bank of India | |
| 6. Urban Co-operative Bank | |
| 7. District Central Co-operative Bank | |

Table IV.15 presents the general particulars of the banks in Panvel town.

TABLE IV.15
General particulars of the banks in Panvel town

| Name of the Bank | Head Office | Year of establishment of the local branch | Area of operations | Remarks |
|--|-------------|---|-------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Bank of India | Bombay | 1959 | Panvel Tahsil | |
| Bank of Maharashtra | Pune | 1974 | Panvel Tahsil | |
| State Bank of India | Bombay | 1959 | Panvel Tahsil | |
| Dena Bank | Baroda | 1974 | Panvel Tahsil | |
| Raigarh district Central Co-operative Bank | Alibag | 1975 | Panvel and Uran Tahsils | |
| Maharashtra State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank | Bombay | 1988 | Panvel and Uran Tahsil | |
| Bank of Baroda | Baroda | 1972 | Panvel Tahsil | |
| Syndicate Bank | Manipal | 1973 | Panvel Tahsil | |

The descriptive information of some of these financial institution is given below :—

State Bank of India

This Bank is situated in the heart of the town on the Ambedkar Road. Market area is very near to this bank. This bank was established in 1959. Safe deposit locker is available. It is doing business in Saving bank and recurring deposit etc. This bank provides financial help to the agriculturists, industrialists and business men.

Dena Bank

This bank is located on the Mahatma Gandhi Road near tapal naka on the first floor of the Shiv Smriti building. It was established in 1974. This bank is doing an active work in the town from the point of social service. This bank grants loan to the weaker sections to improve the business or to start new business. There are two field officers and one agricultural officer to provide financial help to the agriculturists.

Bank of Maharashtra

This bank is located at Kapad galli near vegetable market. This bank is doing good business for the last five years and is rendering help to the cultivators for irrigation and purchase of cows and buffaloes and garden plantations.

Raigarh district Central Co-operative Bank

The Raigarh district central co-operative bank is the central financing agency for the district. One of the branch is situated in Panvel town on Mahatma Gandhi Road. The bank has been working as a financing agency catering to the credit requirements of all the primary co-operative societies to supply the cultivators their farm requirements or loan at reasonable rate.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank

This bank is situated in the main bazar area near Laxmi Narayan Mandir. They help the agriculturists by granting them long-period loans by mortgaging the land for improvement and efficient

cultivation. The jurisdiction of this bank is Panvel and Uran tahsils.

Bank of Baroda

This bank is situated in middle class Co-operative Housing Society on Shivaji Road. This branch is doing an active work in the town. It grants loans to small and medium sized businessmen to improve their business or to start new business.

Syndicate Bank

This bank is situated in middle class Co-operative Housing Society on Shivaji Road. It was established in 1973. This bank is providing loan to the agriculturists and weaker sections.

These banks accept deposits under various schemes such as fixed, savings, current, cumulative etc. The banks issue loans and advances for various purposes to merchants and industrialists and transact bills, hundis, etc. The general particulars of a few banks regarding various types of deposits are given in table IV.16.

TABLE IV.16

General particulars regarding deposits of banks in Panvel town

| Name of the Bank | Particulars of deposits (amount in lakhs) | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | Fixed deposit | | Savings deposit | | Current deposit | | Other deposits | |
| | No. of accounts | Total amount deposited | No. of accounts | Total amount deposited | No. of accounts | Total amount deposited | No. of accounts | Total amount deposited |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Bank of India | 974 | 205.80 | 3,912 | 96.69 | 236 | 138.00 | — | — |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 3,207 | 253.27 | 14,348 | 266.46 | 381 | 35.46 | — | — |
| Bank of Baroda | 1,200 | 159.10 | 8,000 | 111.01 | 585 | 28.50 | — | — |
| Syndicate Bank | 2,517 | 220.00 | 5,772 | 94.00 | 325 | 14.00 | 1,857 | 7.00 |
| District Central Co-operative Bank | 655 | 44.40 | 8,648 | 110.64 | 147 | 14.36 | 331 | 11.55 |

Land revenue/Land tax

The original revenue survey and settlement of different talukas and mahals in the district was completed between 1854 and 1866. The first revision settlement was completed between 1889 and 1903 and the second revision settlement between 1922 and 1928 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years. The land revenue rates have not been revised though the guarantee periods have expired.

In the original settlements, lands were assessed separately on the basis of individual soil classification, though the general level of assessment was fixed empirically with reference to the dependability of rainfall, crop pattern, average yields, prices, levels of rent, nearness to the markets, facilities of communications and other similar factors observed from tract to tract. Individual lands were never reclassified during the second revision settlements and landholders were generally allowed the benefits of improvements effected by them during the term of settlement untaxed. The comparative incidence of land revenue from field to field is thus generally the same as it was at the time of the first revision settlement and the enhancements made from settlement to settlement were brought about only by raising the levels of revenue assessments over a tract uniformly.

Most of the agricultural lands in the town are now acquired by CIDCO (City Industrial Development Corporation) for development purposes. The rates of land tax are obtained from revenue authorities are :

| Type of land | Rate (per hectare in Rs.) |
|--|---------------------------|
| Varkas (Grazing land) | 12.36 |
| Bagait (Plantation) | 41.03 |
| Kharif (Cultivation) | 23.48 |
| Navkird (Cultivation in grazing lands) | 11.37 |

Source – Patwari office Panvel town.

Markets

Agricultural Produce Market Committee

The Panvel Agricultural produce market committee started functioning in 1953. The important regulated commodities are rice and vegetables.

Weekly bazar

The area of vegetable market is being used for weekly bazar.

Vegetable market

Municipal Council has constructed 40 ottas (Platforms) which serve the purpose. It has an area of 102.2 sq. mt.

Fish and Mutton market

There is only one fish and mutton market in the town. It has an area of 600 sq. mt.

Fairs

Fairs and festivals conducted in the town, often provide entertainment and recreation to the town dwellers. It also provides them an opportunity to meet each other, for family get-togethers etc.

Apart from this social and cultural boosting, such occasions often help an economic boosting also. Small traders earn their livelihood from the sales they make on such occasions. They provide opportunities for interaction between the people in the town and the neighbouring villages. Particulars of some of the fairs and festivals are narrated in the following pages.

Ramanavami

This is celebrated in Chaitra (March-April) at Ballaleshwar temple with great pomp and gaiety. People from Panvel and nearby villages attend the fair held on this occasion. The total congregation at the fair is estimated to be 8 to 10 thousand. It is celebrated for 9 days. Prasad is distributed among the devotees. Kirtans and Bhajans are performed

for nine days from 1st day of Chaitra to 9th day of Ramanavami.

Rama navami Utsav is also held at the Saibaba temple near the S.T. Stand. Bhajans and Kirtans are performed continuously for 9 days. 20-25 thousand devotees attend the fair. Various types of stalls are installed near the temple during the festivals. Flowers, sweet-meats, toys, etc. are sold in these stalls.

Navaratra

This fair is held at Durgamata Mandir with great enthusiasm in the month of October. The temple is decorated with lamps during the fair. People from nearby villages also gather at this temple. Garba and dandiya raas are held at night. Chandipath (Saptashati) is read for 8 days. On the 9th day 'homa havana vidhi' is conducted. Thousands of persons are attending this vidhi and partake of the prasad. Vedic Brahmins are called for conducting 'homa havana vidhi'.

Gokulastami fair

This fair is celebrated at the Krishna temple in Bapatwada area. It is held on large scale from 8th day of the dark half of Shravana (July-August) in commemoration of the birth-day of Lord Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Lord Vishnu. The pilgrims are more attracted towards the programme of Bhajan, Kirtan etc. Normally 5-10 thousand persons are attending the fair. Devotional songs are sung. All the daily programme like bathing the image and arati are held. At the end of the programme dahi-handi is held. At this programme, an earthen vessel containing sweets, curds etc. is hung at height above the ground. A member of Bapat family breaks the pot and every one present tries to get a few particles of the mixture which is deemed as a

gift from the deity.

Mahashivaratra fair

The fair is celebrated in the month of Magh (February) in Ballaleshwar and Koleshwar temples. There is, however, no procession or any feast on these days. The deity is worshipped in the morning to the accompaniment of Mantras. The worship comprises bathing, applying sandal paste and Kum-kum and offering of flowers etc. Incense sticks and arati lamp are waved. People are allowed to perform the worship themselves or by engaging Brahmin priest. In the evening the deity is worshipped with 'Rudra-Abhisheka' when Panchamrita (milk, curd, ghee, honey and sugar) is poured on it. The fair is attended mainly by Hindus. In addition to the people from the neighbouring areas many people from Pen, Roha and nearby villages of Panvel tahsil visit the place during the fair. The pilgrims do not halt at the temple but return to their places on the same day.

Urs of Baba Karam Ali

This urs is celebrated in the memory of Khwaja Karam Ali Shah Chusti Banawa. It is celebrated at Karam Ali dargah by Muslims and Hindus alike. The main festival in the dargah is held from the 11th day to 12th day of Magh according to Hindu almanac. The tradition seems to have continued since the death of the saint. The eldest member of the Bapat family performs the first ritual of spreading a chaddar on the tomb of the saint on the Ekadashi (eleventh day) of Magh when the festival begins. Fakirs and the poor are given free meals. About 12,000 to 15,000 people assemble to pray before the saint's tomb. The affairs of the urs are managed by the dargah trust. Traders from nearby villages and nearby localities put up their stalls at the fair. Articles of worship like Agarbatti, Coconut, Sweets, etc. are sold in great quantities. Stalls of toys, cloth, etc. are also put up.



Plate No. 24 Visava Hotel



Plate No. 25 Hotel Ketki



Plate No. 26 * Om Bakery



Plate No. 27 A Black Smith



Plate No. 28 Dairy



Plate No. 29 Dry Fish Shop



Plate No. 30 Masala Kandap (Spices grinding machine)



Plate No. 31 Beer Bar

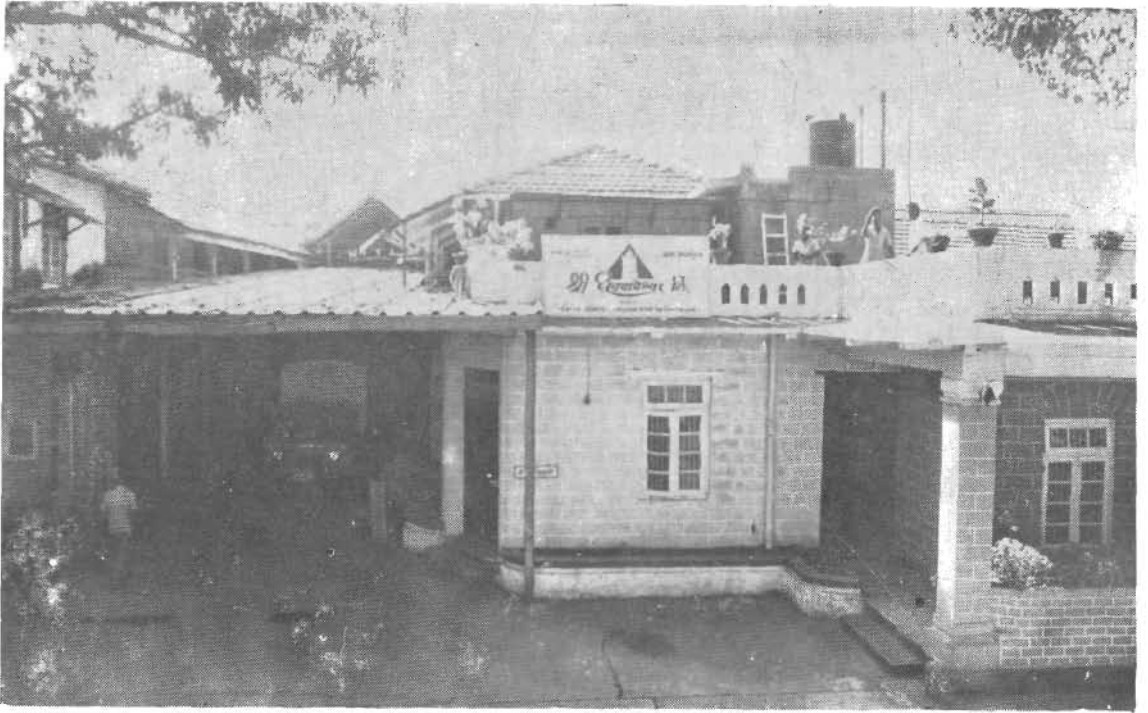


Plate No. 32 Dhootpapeshwar Ayurvedic Medicine Industry



Plate No. 33 Printing Press



Plate No. 34 Auto Repair Shop



Plate No. 35 Photo Studio



Plate No. 36 Mutton Shop

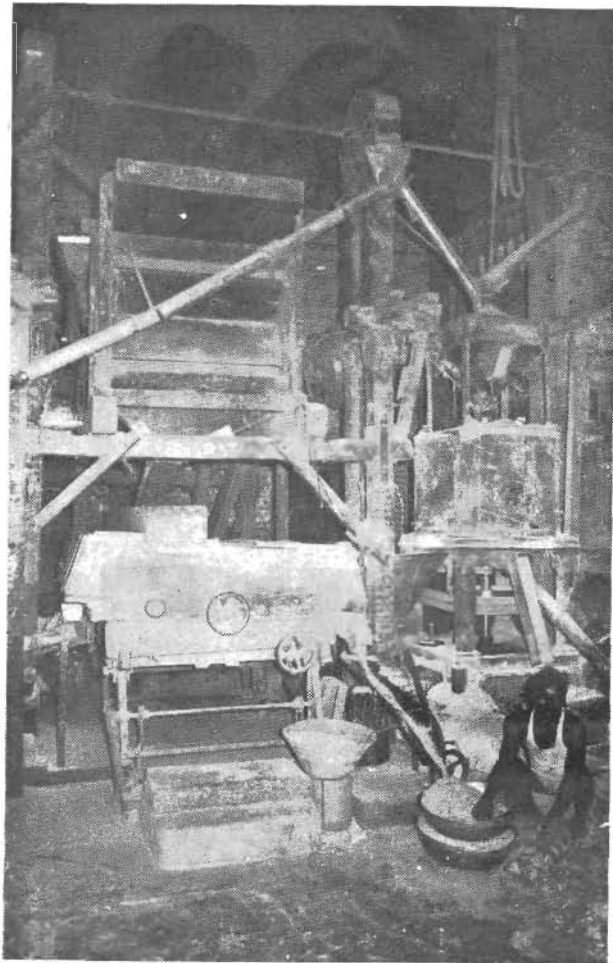


Plate No. 37 Rice Mill



Plate No. 38 Bullock Cart Wheel Manufacturing



Plate No. 39 Goldsmith Shop

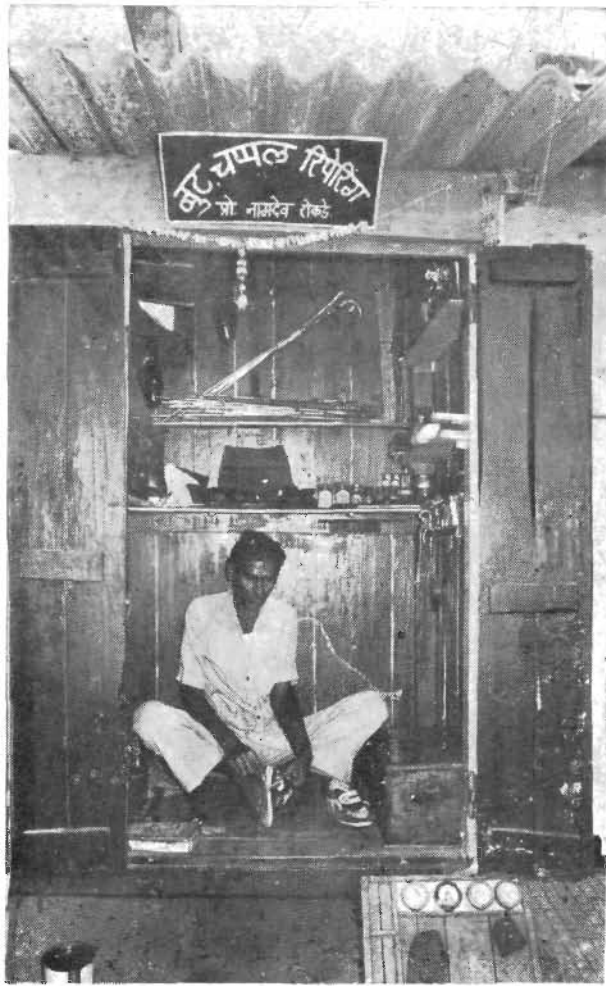


Plate No. 40 Shoe Repairing Shop

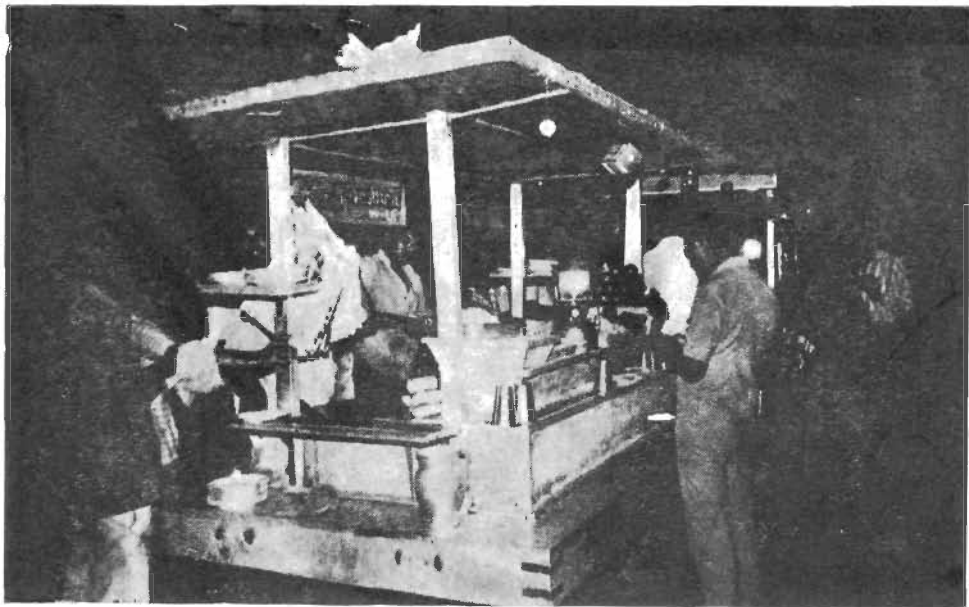


Plate No. 41 Pav Bhaji Stall

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

According to the 1981 Census, Hindus, Muslims, Jains and Buddhists constitute the four major components of the population in the town and also in Raigarh district. However, the proportions of these communities or religions in the town and the district vary considerably. Hindus form the major component of the population in the town (79.58%) and in Raigarh district (86.91%). Muslims form the second largest community both in the town and Raigarh district, but the proportion of Muslims (14.94%) in the town is twice the corresponding proportion (7.47%) in the district. Jains and Buddhists constitute 2.32 per cent and 2.18 per cent respectively of the total population of the town. For the district, the corresponding proportions are 0.64 per cent and 4.56 per cent respectively.

The distribution of population by religion in Panvel town as per 1981 Census is given in Table V.1.

TABLE V.1

Distribution of population of Panvel town by religion – 1981 Census

| Religion | Population | Percentage to total population of the town |
|---------------------|------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Hindu | 29,504 | 79.58 |
| Muslim | 5,538 | 14.94 |
| Jain | 862 | 2.32 |
| Buddhist | 807 | 2.18 |
| Christian | 227 | 0.61 |
| Sikh | 54 | 0.15 |
| Other religions | 77 | 0.21 |
| Religion not stated | 4 | 0.01 |
| All religions | 37,073 | 100.00 |

Source : Paper 1 of 1984, Household Population by religion, page 24 and 25.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe

As per 1981 Census, Scheduled Caste population in the town accounts for 3.57 per cent and Scheduled Tribe population accounts for 2.92 per cent of the total population of the town. Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the town is given in Table V.2.

TABLE V.2

Distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population by sex, 1981 Census

| Scheduled Caste/ Tribe | Population | | | Percentage to total population |
|---------------------------|------------|------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Scheduled Caste | 1,324 | 667 | 657 | 3.57 |
| Scheduled Tribe | 1,083 | 568 | 515 | 2.92 |

Source : District Census Handbook, Raigarh District, 1981, page 220.

During the decade 1971-81, the Scheduled Caste population shot up by 80.14 per cent and the Scheduled Tribe population rocketed 464.06 per cent. The spurt in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations is due to the removal of area restrictions with regard to residence in the specified districts or tahsils which prevailed previously in the matter of recognising persons as belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The proportion of literates to total persons or the literacy rate works out to 69.43 per cent for the total population of the town. The literacy rate for the Scheduled Castes population of Panvel town works out to 53.78 per cent. The literacy rate for the Scheduled Tribes (29.36%) is way behind that for the general population or the Scheduled Caste population.

In view of their backwardness the Government

has reserved a certain percentage of public appointments in Government service for members of both these communities. Various concessions given to them in the matter of education and employment in Government service have already begun to show signs of improvement in their standards of living.

According to 1981 Census data, there are 32.02 per cent Scheduled Caste 'main workers' and 37.49 per cent Scheduled Tribe 'main workers' in the town as compared to 33.13 per cent 'main workers' for the general population.

The survey data collected for this study give an insight into the caste structure of the town. The distribution of the survey population by religion and by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is presented in Table V.3.

TABLE V.3

**Distribution of survey population by religion
SC and ST**

| Religion/SC/ST | Population | Percentage to total population |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| All Hindus | 1,057 | 79.06 |
| Hindus other than SC/ST | 937 | 70.08 |
| Hindu Scheduled Caste - Total | 65 | 4.86 |
| Chambhar | 31 | 2.32 |
| Walmiki | 13 | 0.97 |
| Burud | 7 | 0.52 |
| Khatik | 6 | 0.45 |
| Mahar | 5 | 0.37 |
| Matang | 3 | 0.23 |
| Scheduled Tribe - Total | 55 | 4.11 |
| Mahadeo Koli | 55 | 4.11 |
| Muslim | 227 | 16.98 |
| Jain | 29 | 2.17 |
| Buddhist | 17 | 1.27 |
| Sikh | 3 | 0.23 |
| Jew | 4 | 0.30 |
| Total | 1,337 | 100.00 |

The survey data based on a sample of 250

households reveal that there are 79.06 per cent Hindus (including SC & ST), 16.98 per cent Muslims and 2.17 per cent Jains. As mentioned in the opening paragraph of this chapter according to 1981 Census, there were 79.58 per cent Hindus, 14.94 per cent Muslims and 2.32 per cent Jains in Panvel. The two sets of figures do not vary very much.

A population of 1,337 persons (703 males and 634 females) was covered under this study. A general idea of the relative strength of the major castes among the Hindus can be had from Table V.4 based on the survey data.

TABLE V.4

**Communitywise distribution of Hindu population
(survey data)**

| Community | Persons | Proportion of Population of each community to total population |
|---|--------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Brahmin | 161 | 12.04 |
| 2. Maratha | 158 | 11.82 |
| 3. Agri | 152 | 11.37 |
| 4. Vaishyawani | 58 | 4.34 |
| 5. Sonar | 37 | 2.77 |
| 6. Mali | 35 | 2.62 |
| 7. Wadari | 22 | 1.65 |
| 8. Lingayat | 20 | 1.50 |
| 9. Kalan | 20 | 1.50 |
| Scheduled Castes | | |
| 10. Chambhar | 31 | 2.32 |
| 11. Balmiki | 13 | 0.97 |
| 12. Burud | 7 | 0.52 |
| 13. Khatik | 6 | 0.45 |
| 14. Mahar | 5 | 0.37 |
| 15. Matang | 3 | 0.22 |
| Scheduled Tribes | | |
| 16. Mahadeo Koli | 55 | 4.11 |
| 17. Others (Rajput, Nhavi, C.K.P., Marwadi, Teli, Lohar, Shimpi, Sutar, etc.) | 274 | 20.49 |
| Total | 1,057 | 79.06 |

Among Hindus, Brahmin is the largest community and accounts for 12.04 per cent of the Hindu population. The second community in numerical strength is the Maratha community with 11.82 per cent and the third comes Agri, with 11.37 per cent. Vaishya-Wani community is 4.34 per cent, Sonar 2.77 per cent, Mali 2.62 per cent, Wadari 1.64 per cent and Lingayat, Kalan are 1.50 per cent each. Each of the remaining 29 communities, constitute less than 1.5 per cent of the total Hindu population and together account for 20.48 per cent of the total surveyed population. Details of some of the communities are given below.

The Brahmins, the priestly class, holds topmost position in the social life. But a majority members of this community have taken up other occupations giving up their traditional occupation. This is also an advanced community among the Hindus. Their marriage, funeral and other social ceremonies are highly ritualistic and exclusive to them.

The Maratha community, a warrior community, was famous for its bravery during the days of Rajas (Kings). Now-a-days they are engaged mainly in cultivation and have entered various other fields such as service, business, etc. This is one of the advanced communities among the Hindus and they are well educated.

Agris are the original inhabitants of Parvel town. They are engaged in cultivation. Though they are well established, they are lagging behind so far as education is concerned.

Vaishya-Wani, Sonar, Mali, Wadari, Lingayat, etc., are the other numerically important communities. People belonging to these communities have migrated from the other parts of the state. These communities are spread out all over the town. They are engaged in business, goldsmithy, selling vegetables and service sector.

Among non-Hindus, Muslim is an important community in the town. Majority of the Muslims belong to Sunni sect. Muslims, the followers of Islam, have settled hundreds of years ago in several parts of Maharashtra. In Parvel a good number of Muslims have migrated from Gujarat State. Juma-Masjid and Karam Ali Dargah are the important monuments belonging to this community.

The distribution of survey population by locality, sex and caste, tribe and major communities is presented in Table V.5.

The distribution of survey population by religion and localities is presented in Table V.6.

TABLE V.5
Distribution of households and population by locality, caste or tribe or community and sex

| Locality | Agri | | Maratha | | Brahmin | | Vaisnya Wani | | Burd | | Balmiki | | Scheduled Caste | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | HHs | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1. Agri | 7 | 33 | 34 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Brahmin | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 21 | 42 | 33 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. Harijanwada | 4 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Middle class | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Koli | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Podi village | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 7. Slum area | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Mix | 7 | 25 | 17 | 14 | 43 | 43 | 8 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 14 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Muslim | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 24 | 80 | 72 | 27 | 89 | 69 | 40 | 86 | 75 | 13 | 31 | 27 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

TABLE V.5 (Concid.)

| Locality | Chambhar | | | | Scheduled Caste | | | | Mahadeo Koli | | | | Scheduled Tribe | | | | Others | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----|----|----|-----------------|----|----|----|--------------|----|-----|----|-----------------|-----|-----|----|--------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| | M | | F | | HHs | | M | | F | | HHs | | M | | F | | HHs | | M | | F | |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1. Agri | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 7 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Brahmin | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 22 | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Harijanwada | 6 | 12 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Middle class | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 29 | 17 | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Koli | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 10 | 30 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 20 | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Podi village | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | 7 | 18 | 13 | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Slum area | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Mix | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 19 | 37 | 37 | 111 | 87 | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Muslim | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | 56 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 20 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 6 | 12 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 30 | 25 | 39 | 117 | 110 | 85 | 244 | 217 | - | - | - | - |

TABLE V.6

Distribution of household and population by locality, religion and sex

| Locality | Total | | Hindu | | Muslim | | Buddhist | | Jain | | Sikh | | Jew | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|----------|-----|------|----|------|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | HHs | M | HHs | M | HHs | M | HHs | M | HHs | M | HHs | M | HHs | M | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Agri | 14 | 48 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 47 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brahmin | 38 | 84 | 73 | 37 | 82 | 70 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Harijan wada | 20 | 55 | 58 | 16 | 41 | 47 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Middle class | 22 | 66 | 54 | 15 | 41 | 34 | 5 | 19 | 17 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Koli | 25 | 75 | 68 | 24 | 72 | 65 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Podi village | 19 | 42 | 36 | 18 | 41 | 36 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slum area | 7 | 22 | 22 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Muslim | 26 | 80 | 80 | 7 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 59 | 56 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mix | 79 | 231 | 196 | 67 | 196 | 164 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total | 250 | 703 | 634 | 201 | 555 | 502 | 39 | 117 | 110 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

In all the localities the Hindus predominate except in Muslim locality. Further, at least one Muslim household is selected from all the localities.

In Panvel people of all faiths and creeds live together in harmony. Among the Hindus, the Brahmins, the Marathas and the Agris predominate.

The Brahmins and the Marathas are the two advanced communities among the Hindus.

Mother-tongue

The distribution of survey population by mother-tongue is presented in Table V.7.

TABLE V.7
Distribution of population of the selected households by mother tongue and sex (survey data)

| Mother tongue | Number of persons | | | Percentage to total population | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Marathi | 925 | 492 | 433 | 69.18 | 69.99 | 68.30 |
| Urdu | 125 | 66 | 59 | 9.35 | 9.39 | 9.31 |
| Hindi | 73 | 31 | 42 | 5.46 | 4.41 | 6.62 |
| Gujarati | 49 | 24 | 25 | 3.67 | 3.41 | 3.94 |
| Kachchi | 54 | 27 | 27 | 4.04 | 3.84 | 4.26 |
| Marwadi | 35 | 22 | 13 | 2.62 | 3.13 | 2.05 |
| Konkani | 30 | 15 | 15 | 2.24 | 2.13 | 2.37 |
| Sindhi | 19 | 11 | 8 | 1.42 | 1.57 | 1.26 |
| Others (Malayalam, Punjabi, Wadari, Kannada etc.) | 27 | 15 | 12 | 2.02 | 2.13 | 1.89 |
| Total | 1,337 | 703 | 634 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

The language spoken by the majority population is Marathi, which is also the state language of Maharashtra. Mother-tongue of 69.18 per cent of the total surveyed population is Marathi. The Urdu speaking population ranks second with a proportion of 9.35 per cent. Persons with mother-tongue Hindi and Kachchi comes next with a proportion of 5.46 per cent and 4.04 per cent respectively. Gujarati, Marwadi, Konkani, Sindhi, Malayalam, Punjabi, Wadari and Kannada are some of the mother-tongues returned at the survey.

For social intercourse, official purposes, for

trade and other activities a person has to know other languages too.

Data relating to knowledge of languages other than the mother-tongue are presented in Tables V.8 and V.9.

The persons with mother-tongue, Marathi, who form the bulk of the town's population, mainly speak Hindi and English as subsidiary languages. Marathi, Hindi and English are the other main languages spoken by non-Marathi speaking population.

TABLE V.8

Mother-tongue and subsidiary languages of members of households as related to duration of stay in present residence

| Mother-tongue | Number speaking subsidiary languages with reference to duration of stay in present residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|------------|------|---------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|----------|------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|--|
| | 0-4 years | | | | 5-9 years | | | | 10 + years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hindi | Eng-lish | Mara-thi | Kan-nada | Urdu | Hindi | Eng-lish | Mara-thi | Kan-nada | Urdu | Wad-ari | Guja-rati | Hindi | Eng-lish | Mara-thi | Kan-nada | Urdu | Kach-chi | Wad-ari | Kon-kani | Guja-rati | Te-lugu | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | |
| 1. Marathi | 54 | 31 | - | 1 | - | 44 | 28 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 366 | 169 | - | 8 | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | |
| 2. Hindi | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 44 | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | |
| 3. Wadari | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4. Urdu | 6 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 12 | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 66 | 10 | 48 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| 5. Malayalam | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6. Punjabi | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | |
| 7. Gujarati | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 35 | 2 | 29 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | |
| 8. Sindhi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9. Kutchi | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 25 | 4 | 36 | - | 9 | - | - | - | 9 | - | |
| 10. Marwadi | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 3 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11. Konkani | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 3 | 19 | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 12. Kannada | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | 67 | 37 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 38 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 554 | 205 | 228 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 8 | - | 17 | 10 | |

TABLE V.9

Mother-tongue and subsidiary languages as related to age and sex

| Age & Sex | Hindi | | Marathi | | Wad-Telugu | | Hindi | | Urdu | | Malayalam | | Sindhi | | Marwadi | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|------------|---------|----------|----------|------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|----|----|
| | English | Kan-nada | Kan-nada | Gujarati | Wad-Telugu | Marethi | Kan-nada | Eng-nada | Urdu | Eng-nada | Eng-nada | Eng-nada | Hindi | Marathi | Hindi | Marathi | English | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 0 - 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Female | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Female | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 - 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Female | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 - 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Female | 16 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 260 | 145 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 41 | 31 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 2 |
| Female | 165 | 73 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 7 | 39 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 282 | 152 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 10 | 42 | 34 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 2 |
| Female | 182 | 76 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 2 | 8 | 42 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 1 |

TABLE V.9 (Contd.)

TABLE V.9 (Concid.)

| Age & Sex | Gujarati | | | Kachchi | | | Kachchi | | | Kannada | | | Wadari | | Punjabi | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|----|----|----|----|
| | Marathi | Hindi | English | Urdu | Kachchi | English | Urdu | Hindi | English | Hindi | Marathi | Eng-lish | Eng-lish | Hindi | Marathi | Hindi | Marathi | | | | |
| 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| 0 - 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Female | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Female | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 - 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Female | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 11 - 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Female | 3 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 15 | 17 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Female | 13 | 16 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 19 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17 | 20 | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | 20 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Female | 17 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |

As many as 685 persons among the sample population speak Hindi as subsidiary language and most of them have Marathi as their mother-tongue. Similarly, Marathi is spoken as subsidiary language by 254 non-Marathi persons and majority of them have Urdu and Hindi as their mother-tongue. English is a subsidiary language spoken by 248 persons and most of them have Marathi as their mother-tongue.

Due to the introduction of three-language formula in schools by Government, the present generation can speak Marathi, English and Hindi as subsidiary languages. Besides most of the business in State Government Offices, Municipal Offices etc. is carried out in Marathi. So the language of communication in offices, in market place is mainly Marathi. Hindi also finds a place as a language of communication in trading activities, market places etc.

Houseless and institutional population

According to the census concept, houseless population (or houseless households) includes

persons who do not have fixed place of residence. Persons of these households are generally moving from place to place, camp at night on the streets, in gardens or open places. Institutional households means the households of unrelated persons, such as boarding houses, messes, hostels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc.

In Panvel, there are educational institutions like B.Ed. and D.Ed. colleges with hostel and mess facilities. Moreover, the transferred Government employees stay in lodges with boarding facilities or two or more of them stay together and cook their meals. All such households come under the category of institutional households.

Further, a lot of construction activity is going on in the town. The construction labourers stay in open place. Moreover beggars, nomadic persons etc. also stay in open places, or on pavements.

Table V.10 presents data on institutional and houseless population collected at the 1981 Census.

TABLE V.10
Distribution of houseless and institutional population, 1981 Census

| Type of population | Number of households | Persons | Males | Females |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Houseless population | 66 | 215 | 136 | 79 |
| Institutional population | 36 | 377 | 262 | 115 |
| Total | 102 | 592 | 398 | 194 |

Source : District Census Hand book Raigarh District 1981 Census Page 5.

At the 1981 Census, there were 66 houseless households comprising 215 persons. They constituted 0.90 per cent of total households in the town and 0.58 per cent of the total population.

The institutional households accounted for 0.49 per cent of the total households and the institutional population accounted for 1.02 per cent of the total population.

Disabled population by type of disability

At the time of 1981 Census, information on disability was collected in a very limited form. The enquiry was restricted to three types of physically handicaps (i) totally blind (ii) totally crippled and (iii) totally dumb. The enquiry was not made at the time of the actual census, but at the preliminary stage of houselisting operation for conducting the 1981 Census.

The following Table V.11 shows disabled population by type of disability in Panvel town.

TABLE V.11
Disabled population by type of disability in Panvel 1981 Census

| Name of town | Total No. of persons | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Panvel | 12 | 5 | 6 | 1 |

Source : Table on Houses and Physically Handicapped Population Part VII 1981 Census Page 52.

From the above table it is noticed that, 12 persons are physically handicapped in Panvel town, 5 are totally blind, 6 are totally crippled and one is totally dumb.

Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status

The distribution of Survey data covering 1,337 persons distributed over 250 households is presented in Table V.12 as per age group, sex and marital status.

TABLE V.12
Distribution of population by age, sex, marital status (survey data)

| Age group | Marital status and sex | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----|
| | Never married | | Married | | Widowed | | Separated | | Total | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0 - 4 | 61 (100.00) | 65 (100.00) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 61 | 65 |
| 5 - 9 | 72 (100.00) | 60 (100.00) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 72 | 60 |
| 10 - 14 | 61 (100.00) | 55 (100.00) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 61 | 55 |
| 15 - 19 | 72 (100.00) | 69 (83.13) | — | 14 (16.87) | — | — | — | — | 72 | 83 |
| 20 - 24 | 85 (78.70) | 19 (28.79) | 23 (21.30) | 47 (71.21) | — | — | — | — | 108 | 66 |
| 25 - 29 | 22 (31.88) | 5 (9.80) | 47 (68.12) | 46 (90.20) | — | — | — | — | 69 | 51 |
| 30 - 34 | 8 (18.18) | 3 (6.12) | 36 (81.82) | 46 (93.88) | — | — | — | — | 44 | 49 |
| 35 - 49 | 6 (5.26) | 2 (1.89) | 106 (92.98) | 90 (84.90) | 1 (0.88) | 14 (13.21) | 1 (0.88) | — (-) | 114 | 106 |
| 50 - 59 | 1 (1.96) | 2 (3.85) | 45 (88.24) | 35 (67.31) | 5 (9.80) | 14 (26.92) | — (-) | 1 (1.92) | 51 | 52 |
| 60 - 69 | 1 (3.45) | — (-) | 26 (89.65) | 14 (41.18) | 2 (6.90) | 19 (55.88) | — (-) | 1 (2.94) | 29 | 34 |
| 70 + | — (-) | — (-) | 16 (72.73) | 4 (30.77) | 6 (27.27) | 9 (69.23) | — (-) | — (-) | 22 | 13 |
| Total | 389 | 280 | 299 | 296 | 14 | 56 | 1 | 2 | 703 | 634 |

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total males or females in each group.

It may be seen that among males 55.34 per cent are never married, 42.53 per cent are married and the remaining 2.13 per cent are widowed or separated. The corresponding figures among females are 44.16, 46.69 and 9.15 per cent respectively. It is also to be noted that there are no cases of child marriage.

The proportion of married females in age-group 15-19 is 16.87 per cent. It rises steeply to 71.21 per cent among females in age-group 20-24. More than 90 per cent females in age-groups 20-29 and 30-34 are married. A rapid downward slide in the proportion of married females begins from age 35, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of widowed and separated women.

Among males, no one is married upto age of 19. The proportion of married males in age-group 20-24 is 21.30 per cent. It rises steeply, but not as steeply as in the case of females to 68.12 per cent among males in age group 25-29. It further, rises to 81.82 per cent among males in age group 30-34 and attains the highest proportion of 92.98 per cent in males in age-group 35-49. Then the decline starts with a corresponding increase in the proportions of widowed and separated males. However, the decline in the proportion of married males is not so rapid as in the case of females. The high proportion of widows is partly due to the vast difference in the ages of husbands and wives and partly due to higher longevity of females. Further even in the closing stages of the twentieth century and with all the tall talk of emancipation of women, granting equal rights to women in society, only a few communities or actually only a few persons belonging to these communities, possess advanced education and broader outlook that are required for treating women on par with men. Consequently, whereas widowers get remarried freely nobody comes forward to marry the widows breaking the barriers of tradition. The number of widowed females (56) is four times the number of widowed males (14).

There are just three cases of separation and there is no case of divorce in the surveyed population.

Literacy and education

Maharashtra has a higher literacy rate as compared to most other states of India. The percentage of literacy in the state is 47.18 per cent as a whole but it is 45.59 per cent in Raigarh district. The urban literacy rate of the state is 63.92 per cent and the district urban literacy rate is 66.01 per cent. As per 1981 Census there are 25,740 literates in the town as against 16,316 in 1971. The literacy rate of the town according to the 1981 Census is 69.43 per cent. Male literates outnumber females and account for 38.87 per cent of the total population and 73.72 per cent of the total male population. Female literates account for 30.56 per cent of the total population and 64.65 per cent of the total female population. The literacy rate of the town (69.43%) is high as compared to state urban (63.92%) and district urban (66.01%) literacy rates. Fast regional development and the nearness to the metropolitan town i.e. Bombay may be the reason for the high literacy rate.

For the last 20 years, there has been a rapid progress in the literacy rate of the state as well as of the district. Compulsory education in the primary classes, free education upto matriculation, lumpsum grants to the backward classes and free education to all female children upto secondary school certificate level have improved the rate of literacy in the other urban areas of the district as well as in the town under study.

In 1971, the percentage of literacy in the town was 61.33. It rose to 69.43 in 1981. Similarly, the male literacy increased from 69.26 in 1971 to 73.72 per cent and female literacy from 52.54 in 1971 to 64.65 per cent in 1981. The Table V.13 shows the total number of literate and educated persons and percentage of literates by sex as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses in the town.

TABLE V.13

Literate and educated persons in Panvel town, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

| Year | Total population | | | Literates | | | Percentage of literates to total population | | |
|------|------------------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|---|-------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1971 | 26,602 | 13,996 | 12,606 | 16,316 | 9,693 | 6,623 | 61.33 | 69.26 | 52.54 |
| 1981 | 37,073 | 19,550 | 17,523 | 25,740 | 14,412 | 11,328 | 69.43 | 73.72 | 64.65 |

Source : 1971 District Census Handbook Kolaba District, Page 32-33.
1981 District Census Handbook Raigarh District, Page 220.

According to census convention children in the age group 0-4 are not considered as literate even though they are attending school or able to read

and write a few words. The distribution of population according to age, sex and literacy for the survey data is given in Table V.14.

TABLE V.14

Distribution of population by age, sex and literacy (survey data)

| Age group | Population | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total | Illiterate | Literate | Total | Illiterate | Literate | Total | Illiterate | Literate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| All ages | 1,337 (100.00) | 304 (22.74) | 1,033 (77.26) | 703 (100.00) | 106 (15.08) | 597 (84.92) | 634 (100.00) | 198 (31.23) | 436 (68.77) |
| 0 - 4 | 126 (100.00) | 126 (100.00) | — (-) | 61 (100.00) | 61 (100.00) | — (-) | 65 (100.00) | 65 (100.00) | — (-) |
| 5 - 9 | 132 (100.00) | 19 (14.39) | 113 (85.61) | 72 (100.00) | 9 (12.50) | 63 (87.50) | 60 (100.00) | 10 (16.67) | 50 (83.33) |
| 10 - 14 | 116 (100.00) | 1 (0.86) | 115 (99.14) | 61 (100.00) | — (-) | 61 (100.00) | 55 (100.00) | 1 (1.82) | 54 (98.18) |
| 15 - 19 | 155 (100.00) | 8 (5.16) | 147 (94.84) | 72 (100.00) | 1 (1.39) | 71 (98.61) | 83 (100.00) | 7 (8.43) | 76 (91.57) |
| 20 - 24 | 174 (100.00) | 15 (8.62) | 159 (91.38) | 108 (100.00) | 3 (2.78) | 105 (97.22) | 66 (100.00) | 12 (18.18) | 54 (81.82) |
| 25 - 34 | 213 (100.00) | 35 (16.43) | 178 (83.57) | 113 (100.00) | 10 (8.85) | 103 (91.15) | 100 (100.00) | 25 (25.00) | 75 (75.00) |
| 35 - 49 | 220 (100.00) | 44 (20.00) | 176 (80.00) | 114 (100.00) | 8 (7.02) | 106 (92.98) | 106 (100.00) | 36 (33.96) | 70 (66.04) |
| 50 + | 201 (100.00) | 56 (27.86) | 145 (72.14) | 102 (100.00) | 14 (13.73) | 88 (86.27) | 99 (100.00) | 42 (42.42) | 57 (57.58) |

Among the persons in the school going age group of 5 - 14, 85.61 per cent in the age group 5 - 9 and 99.14 per cent in the age group 10 - 14 are literate. In the age group of 5 - 9 the percentage of literacy is slightly lower than that of the age group of 10 - 14. The proportion of literates among adults especially among females over 35 years of age is

quite satisfactory. Among males of above 35 years of age 89.81 per cent are literate whereas among females only 61.95 per cent are literate. It is seen from the table V.13 and V.14 that total literates of the town are 69.43 per cent as per 1981 Census, whereas as per the survey data the proportion of literates is 77.26 per cent. The corresponding

figures for males are 73.72 per cent and 84.92 per cent respectively and for females 64.65 per cent and 68.77 per cent respectively.

The distribution of population of the selected households by educational level is given in the following table V.15.

TABLE V.15
Distribution of population by educational level (survey data)

| Educational level | Total | Males | Females |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Illiterate | 304 | 106 | 198 |
| 2. Literate | 1,033 | 597 | 436 |
| i) Literate (without educational level) | 200 | 107 | 93 |
| ii) Primary | 211 | 118 | 93 |
| iii) Middle | 252 | 138 | 114 |
| iv) Matriculation/secondary | 225 | 135 | 90 |
| v) Higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university | 58 | 39 | 19 |
| vi) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| vii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | 8 | 8 | — |
| viii) Graduate degree other than technical degree | 58 | 39 | 19 |
| ix) Post-graduate degree other than technical degree, technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| x) Engineering and technology | 2 | 2 | — |
| xi) Medicine | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| xii) Teaching | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Total | 1,337 | 703 | 634 |

Excluding 126 children in age-group 0 - 4 who have been treated as illiterate, of the total 1,211 persons aged 5 years and above in the sample households, 178 (14.69%) are illiterate, 200 (16.52%) are literate without educational level are 688 (56.81%) have studied upto matriculation. As many as 72 (5.95%) persons have studied beyond matriculation but below graduation level and 73 (6.03%) persons are graduates or post-graduate in various faculties.

It may also be noted that among literate and educated persons, nearly 55 per cent males and

females have studied upto middle level only. It is also observed that the percentage of illiterate women is nearly two times that of illiterate males. More than 25 per cent of the literate and educated persons are 'matriculates and above' and of them more than 60 per cent are males.

Whether the people in Panvel have become aware of the advantage of higher education in securing employment, setting up small scale industries etc. can be gauged from the distribution of population by age, sex and education presented in Table V.16.

TABLE V.16

Distribution of population by sex, age-groups and educational levels

| Education | Age and Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----|-----|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|
| | 0-4 | | 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-49 | | 50+ | | Total | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Illiterate | 61 | 65 | 9 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 8 | 36 | 14 | 42 | 106 | 198 |
| Literate (without educational level) | - | - | 59 | 44 | 9 | 12 | 1 | - | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 107 | 93 |
| Primary | - | - | 4 | 6 | 34 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 20 | 17 | 27 | 14 | 118 | 118 | 93 |
| Middle | - | - | - | - | 18 | 17 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 12 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 138 | 114 |
| Matriculation | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 36 | 26 | 36 | 21 | 23 | 4 | 135 | 90 |
| Higher secondary | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 39 | 19 |
| Non-technical diploma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Technical diploma | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 8 | - |
| Graduate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 39 | 19 |
| Post-graduate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Engineering | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Medicine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Teaching | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 5 | 2 |
| Total | 61 | 65 | 72 | 60 | 61 | 55 | 72 | 83 | 108 | 66 | 113 | 100 | 114 | 106 | 102 | 99 | 703 | 6.34 |

In the school going age-group (5 - 14 years) there are only 7.25 per cent illiterate. In the age-group 10 - 14 there is only one female illiterate. Excluding the male illiterates in age-group 0 - 4, 32 (71.11%) of the male illiterates are in the age-group 25 and above, while 106 (79.10%) of the female illiterates are in the age-group 25 and above.

With the enactment of compulsory education upto primary level, facilities provided to females by way of exemption in fees, educational facilities extended to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes and with the availability of job opportunities in and around Panvel, more and more people are going for education upto matriculation and higher levels. Of the 58 graduates, as many as 45 (77.59%) are in the age-group 20-34. Because of the existence of D.Ed. & B.Ed. colleges in the town, quite a number of persons are going in for diplomas and degree in education which are compulsory for securing employment as teachers.

Religion and age at marriage

In the special survey, data in respect of age at marriage of all ever married persons were collected. But from the point of view of analysis the details of

only some of the major Hindu communities have been presented in table V.17.

The data reveal that early marriages are common among members of almost all communities. The nubile age in the town appears to be somewhere near 15-19 for females and 20-24 for males. The advancement of marriageable age for girls over boys is due to certain sociological factors with an universal application to the country as a whole. Giving the daughter earlier in marriage than the son is deemed to be the first and foremost duty and anxiety of an Indian parent.

Out of 291 ever married Hindu (including SC/ST) women, 191 (66.67%) got married when they were below the age of 19. Among Muslims this percentage is 70.45. The age at marriage of 59.79 per cent of the total Hindu ever married women and 58.33 per cent of the total Muslim ever married women is between 14-19 years.

Among the males, marriage below 14 years is very rare. Only one male from Dhangar community got married below the age of 14. It is also observed that in the Brahmin community the nubile age for males is between 25-29.

TABLE V.17

Age at marriage as related to caste/tribe/community

| Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community | Age at marriage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--|
| | Male | | | | | | | | Female | | | | | | | | |
| | Below 14 | 14-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-40 | 41-44 | 45+ | Below 14 | 14-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-40 | 41-44 | 45+ | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Hindu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin | - | - | 4 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | 2 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | |
| Maratha | - | 3 | 25 | 12 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 35 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| Agri | - | 5 | 17 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 21 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Vaishya Wani | - | - | 6 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 11 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Sonar | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Mali | - | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Wadari | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Lingayat | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Kalan | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Other Hindu communities (excluding SC/ST) | 1 | 8 | 26 | 23 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 39 | 24 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | |
| Scheduled Tribe (Mahadeo Koli) | - | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | |
| Scheduled Caste (Chambhar, Matang, Balmiki, Burud etc.) | - | 2 | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 13 | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| Muslim | - | 1 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 28 | 13 | 4 | - | - | - | - | |
| Jew | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| Buddhist | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Jain | - | 2 | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | 1 | 24 | 142 | 113 | 24 | 8 | 2 | - | 23 | 209 | 105 | 13 | 4 | - | - | - | |

Age at marriage by educational level

Normally, the age at marriage depends upon economic and social status of the household. Table V.18 gives the details regarding age at marriage as related to educational level.

Of the 23 females whose age at marriage is less than 14 years 18 (78.26%) are illiterate, 4 are bare literates and 1 has studied upto primary level only. The sole male whose age at marriage is less than 14 years has studied upto primary level only.

The proportion of illiterate females whose age at marriage is 14-19 years to total ever married female illiterates is 62.39%. The corresponding proportions for those who are literates without educational level, studied upto primary and middle levels are 67.86%, 77.98% and 66.15% respectively. The proportion drops down considerably among

matriculates (39.34%), higher secondary (33.33%) and graduate & above (21.42%). Among matriculate females 8.20% have got married between 25-29 years and 4.92 per cent between 30-34 years. Among graduate & above females 84.29 per cent have got married between 20-24 years and 14.29 per cent between 25-29 years. This clearly indicates that education has a definite impact on postponement of age at marriage.

As regards males, the age at marriage of 80% of the illiterates is between 14-24 years. The corresponding proportions for other educational levels are : Literates without educational level (64.86%), Primary (53.57%), Middle (56.00%), Matriculation (43.33%), Higher secondary (50.00%) and graduate & above (31.03%). Thus, in the case of males also the age at marriage advances according to advancement in educational attainment.

TABLE V.18
Age at marriage as related to educational level
(survey data)

| Educational level | Age at marriage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | All ages | | Below 14 | | 14 - 19 | | 20 - 24 | | 25 - 29 | | 30 - 34 | | 35 - 39 | | 40 - 44 | | 45 + | | | |
| | T | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | |
| 1. Illiterate | 147 | 30 | 117 | -- | 18 | 2 | 73 | 22 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 2. Literate (without educational level) | 65 | 37 | 28 | -- | 4 | 3 | 19 | 21 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 3. Primary | 110 | 56 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 42 | 19 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 4. Middle | 115 | 50 | 65 | -- | -- | 3 | 43 | 25 | 21 | 17 | 1 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | |
| 5. Matriculation | 151 | 90 | 61 | -- | -- | 4 | 24 | 35 | 29 | 39 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | |
| 6. Higher secondary | 26 | 14 | 12 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree | 6 | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | 5 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 9. Graduate & above | 43 | 29 | 14 | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Total | 668 | 314 | 354 | 1 | 23 | 24 | 209 | 142 | 105 | 113 | 13 | 24 | 4 | 8 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | |

Inter-religion, intercaste marriages and remarriages of the divorced and widowed persons

In the survey, no cases of intercastes or inter-religion marriages were reported. Remarriages of divorced and widowed persons within the castes and tribes are practised. Among Hindus, excepting Brahmins and Marathas widow remarriage is allowed. Among Muslims and Christians too it is allowed by law and custom and the same is quite common in practice among them.

Among the sample studied, there are 56 widows as against 14 widowers. Widower remarriage is generally an accepted practice while widow remarriage is viewed with disfavour. The higher female life expectancy in our

country is a factor responsible for large number of widows. Another important factor to be considered is that age at marriage for males is higher than that for women and the age differential between the partners is more and then the chances of husband dying before the wife are more. The third factor for the excess of widows is the social proscription on widow remarriages. In the town, widow remarriages are tolerable among the Scheduled Castes. But most of the Hindus do not approve widow remarriages. It is also a fact that widows past 35 years or so remain single in the interest of their children and due to other family circumstances.

The details regarding the religion/caste/community and age group of the widow/widower remarriage are furnished in table V.19.

TABLE V.19

Widow/widower remarriage by age of becoming widow/widower present age and community

| Religion/ Community | Present Age | Age of becoming widow/widower | | | | | | | Total | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----|----------------|----------|-------|-----|-------|---|
| | | Males | | | Present Age | Females | | | | |
| | | Below 25 | 25-34 | 35+ | | Below 25 | 25-34 | 35+ | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Hindu | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dawari | 40 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Maratha | 40 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Burud | 75 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Koli | 43 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Chambhar | — | — | — | — | 45 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Muslim | 69 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | | 3 | 2 | — | | 1 | — | — | | 6 |

The above table reveals that, 5 males and 1 female have been remarried.

There is a single case of divorce in the surveyed population.

Age at marriage and present age

It is observed that a quarter of a century ago, child marriages used to take place. Although child marriages are not so common now, more than 80% females in each age-group with present age 25 years and above have got married between 14-24 years. Similarly more than 80% males in the various age-groups with present age 25 or

more years have got married between 20-29 years. The advancement in the age of marriage of females can be inferred from the fact that the proportion of females whose present age is 35-44, 45-54 and 55+ years and who got married between 14-19 years ranged from 60-70 per cent and those who got married between 20-24 years ranged from 20-25 per cent. The proportions of females whose present age is 25-34 years and who got married between 14-19 years and 20-24 years are 44.56 per cent and 43.48 per cent respectively. Further, the proportion of females whose present age is 25-34 years and whose age at marriage is 25-29 years is 7.61 per cent the highest among all the age-groups in which the females are classified according to present age.

TABLE V.20

Age at marriage as related to sex and present age (survey data)

| Present Age | Age at marriage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|--|
| | Male | | | | | | | | Female | | | | | | | | |
| | Below 14 | 14 - 19 | 20 - 24 | 25 - 29 | 30 - 34 | 35 - 39 | 40 - 44 | 45 + | Below 14 | 14 - 19 | 20 - 24 | 25 - 29 | 30 - 34 | 35 - 39 | 40 - 44 | 45 + | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Below 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 14 - 24 | -- | 3 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39 | 22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 25 - 34 | -- | 4 | 46 | 31 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 41 | 40 | 7 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | |
| 35 - 44 | -- | 7 | 25 | 34 | 4 | 2 | 1 | -- | 4 | 50 | 14 | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | |
| 45 - 54 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 23 | 5 | 2 | -- | -- | 5 | 37 | 15 | 3 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | |
| 55 + | -- | 7 | 24 | 25 | 13 | 4 | 1 | -- | 11 | 42 | 14 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Total | 1 | 24 | 142 | 113 | 24 | 8 | 2 | -- | 23 | 209 | 105 | 13 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | |

Education by religion

Education is a force to reckon within the socio-economic development of society. With education a man develops broader outlook, aspires for professions requiring greater skill, enhances his income, understands the advantages of small family to the family itself in particular and the society and the nation in general. Consequently caste barriers go to pieces, the national income increases and the benefits of the various development activities reach the masses. In short education is the watch word for a society or nation which aspires to achieve real progress in socio-economic spheres.

To gauge the educational achievements of people belonging to various groups, an index called the educational score is worked out as follows. Children in the age group 0-4 have been excluded while computing the educational score.

Each male (female) has been assigned a score depending upon educational level. Then the scores for all the males in the group are pooled together

and divided by the total number of males in the group to obtain the educational score. The score assigned to each educational level is given below :—

| Educational level | Score assigned |
|--|----------------|
| Illiterate | 0 |
| Literate (without educational level) | 1 |
| Primary & middle | 2 |
| Matriculation & higher secondary | 3 |
| Technical or non-technical diploma not equal to degree | 4 |
| Graduate, technical diploma equal to degree, post-graduate | 5 |
| Ph.D. and equivalent degree | 6 |

Religionwise educational score per person and per household is presented in Table V.21.

TABLE V.21

Distribution of households by religion and average educational score (survey data)

| Religion | No. of households | Population | | | Average educational score | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|------------|------|--------|---------------------------|------|--------|---------------|------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Per head | | | Per household | | |
| | | | | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Hindu | 201 | 958 | 513 | 445 | 1.94 | 2.17 | 1.68 | 9.26 | 5.55 | 3.71 |
| Muslim | 39 | 204 | 102 | 102 | 1.71 | 1.94 | 1.47 | 8.92 | 5.08 | 3.85 |
| Buddhist | 3 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 1.50 | 1.67 | 1.29 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 |
| Jain | 5 | 27 | 16 | 11 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 14.20 | 8.40 | 5.80 |
| Sikh | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Jew | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1.75 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| Total | 250 | 1,211 | 642 | 569 | 1.54 | 1.74 | 1.31 | 7.44 | 4.46 | 2.98 |

The educational score per head and per household for both the sexes is the highest for Jain religion. The other religions have an average educational score. Again the females belonging to Jain religion have a slightly higher educational

score per head than that for males. Taking into consideration the number of households belonging to each religion, the educational score per household is better for Hindus.

Non-enrolment in school and discontinuation of study

The information regarding non-enrolment in school and discontinuation of study has been collected at the time of survey. An enquiry was also made about socio-economic background of these households defaulting in enrolling their children in the school.

Out of 250 households covered for special study, 125 households have children in the school going age group 5-14. Among them, 5 households or 4.00 per cent did not send their children to school any time.

Out of the 125 households with children of school going age, 46 had only boys, 28 had only girls and 51 both boys and girls. 2 out of 46 households with only boys of school going age and 2 out of 28 households with only girls of school

going age, did not send their children to school. Similarly out of 51 households with both boys and girls of school going age, 2 households kept back the boys, 1 household the girls and 1 household kept back both boys and girls from attending school. These instances show that generally there is less enthusiasm to send the female children to the schools.

Table V.22 shows the households defaulting in enrolling school going children. Some of the terms used in this section are explained below :— Children aged 5 and above but up to 14 are counted for school going age. If both male and female children of school going age are not enrolled in school, it is termed as default consistency. If all male children of school going age are enrolled in school but not female children it is taken as default inconsistency by sex and if some male and female children are enrolled and not others, it is called as default inconsistency (unstructured).

TABLE V.22

Households defaulting to enrol school going children by caste/tribe/community of head of household (survey data)

| Religion | No. of HHs having | | No. of Children of school | | No. of HHs with | | No. of HHs with | | No. of HHs with | | No. of HHs with | | No. of HHs with | | No. of HHs with | | No. of HHs with | | No. of HHs with | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | any child of school going age | going age | Male only | Female only | only male children of school going age | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| All religions HHs | 125 | 46 | 28 | 51 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Buddhist | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hindu | 92 | 36 | 17 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Non-SC/ST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Caste | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balmiki | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE V.22 (Contd.)

TABLE V.22 (Concl'd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Chambhar | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Matang | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burud | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mahar | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Khatik | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hindu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahadeo Koli | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Religions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jain | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Muslim | 18 | 6 | 6 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Sikh | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jew | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

In the surveyed population there is one household with default inconsistency and one household with default consistency by sex for enrolling children in the school. There are 2 households falling under the category default inconsistency (unstructured) in enrolling children in the school. The reasons recorded for non-enrollment are given in Table V.23. Out of 125 households which had the children of school going age, 15 households were noted to be defaulter in sending all or some of their children to school.

TABLE V.23

Classification of households by reason for non-enrollment (survey data)

| Reason for non-enrollment | No. of households |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Due to poor economic condition | 8 |
| Lack of interest of parents | 3 |
| Lack of interest of children | 2 |
| Not able to attend school | 1 |
| Due to physical disability | — |
| School is far away from residence | 1 |
| Total | 15 |

From the above table it may be seen that 8 households could not afford to send their children to school due to poor economic conditions. 3 households could not send their children to school

because of lack of interest of the parents and 2 because of lack of interest of the children. One household each defaulted in sending the children to school because of physical disability and the distance between the school and residence.

The background of the heads of the households defaulting in enrolling children in schools is given below in Table V.24.

TABLE V.24

Classification of households defaulting by occupations of the head of the household (survey data)

| Occupation | No. of households |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Unskilled worker | 6 |
| Small businessman | 4 |
| Skilled worker | 2 |
| Low profession | 2 |
| Cultivator | 1 |
| Total | 15 |

According to survey data the parents of children who discontinued the studies of their children were uneducated or had little education. Many of them were engaged as unskilled labourers or casual labourers etc., who have no fixed income and their livelihood depended upon the availability of work.

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

The migration of persons from places with less facilities for eking out a living to places having more facilities is quite natural. The movement of population to a town is mostly due to economic norms and motive behind the migration is the human urge for enjoying better facilities. In other words migration and urbanisation are the interlocked issues and an analysis of the forces that underlie urbanisation is also an analysis of the migration-stimulating effects of various demographic, economic and social forces that are at work. Urbanisation is related to the rise in population in the place defined as urban. This is otherwise either due to 'reproductive change' or due to net migration. It is generally accepted that the rate of urbanisation is more or less equal to the rate of net migration to the town.

Being a service-cum-trading centre, the quantum of migration to Panvel is high. Migrants are classified according to place of birth or place of last residence. A person is considered as a migrant to Panvel by place of birth if he/she is born outside Panvel. Similarly a person is considered as a migrant to Panvel by place of last residence if his/her place of immediate last residence is other than Panvel. Though migration involves movement of population both into and out of a particular town, this study covers only such families which have come from outside the town and are at present

living in the town. This chapter deals with the broad category of places of migrants, the distances of the places of origin of the households from where migration took place, time of migration, nature of migration, causes of migration and the possession of property by migrants and their social bonds with their relations at their places of origin. This would help the readers to make a conceptual understanding from the statistics collected during the survey. Panvel being an important trading centre having a historical background and the presence of many small scale industries in and around the town might have attracted various types of workers from other parts of the state to settle down in the town. The presence of Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Kalamboli Steel Market, Nhava Sheva Harbour etc. in the vicinity of the town providing employment opportunities might have also attracted migrants to the town. In addition to these, Kutchis, Marwadis, Sindhis, Gujaratis and Muslims migrated to the town for business, service and for working in the industrial and commercial establishments and settled down in the town.

Migrants classified by place of birth

The distribution of population classified on the basis of place of birth, sex and by rural and urban areas is presented in Table VI.1.

TABLE VI.1

Number of persons born within and outside the town by rural and urban areas (survey data)

| Migration status as per place of birth | Persons | | Males | | Females | |
|--|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| A. Non-migrants (Born in the town) | — | 708 | — | 428 | — | 280 |
| B. Migrants | 296 | 333 | 133 | 142 | 163 | 191 |
| I. Born outside the town but within the district | 108 | 40 | 40 | 18 | 68 | 22 |
| II. Born within the state in other districts | 133 | 247 | 63 | 108 | 70 | 139 |
| III. Born in other states | 53 | 44 | 28 | 15 | 25 | 29 |
| IV. Born in other countries | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total (A + B) | 296 | 1,041 | 133 | 570 | 163 | 471 |

The migrants from urban areas 333 (52.94%) outnumber those from rural areas (296 or 47.06%). However, so far as the migrants from within the district and from other states are concerned, the trend is quite the reverse. As many as 108 (72.97%) of the 148 migrants from within the district are from rural areas. Similarly 53 (54.64%) of the 97 migrants from other states have migrated from rural areas. The balance is tilted in favour of urban migrants for the town as a whole, by the large number of migrants (380 or 60.41%) who were born in other districts of Maharashtra. As many as 247 (65.00%) of these migrants from other districts have migrated from urban areas. Only 23.53 per cent of the migrants were born in Raigarh district.

Further, the female migrants from both the rural and urban areas outnumber the male migrants except in case of those who were born in other countries and rural migrants from other states.

Again, the number of female migrants 354 is substantially more than the male migrants 275. The families that have settled in Panvel from various places choose girls from amongst their relatives residing at their native places or in that region for matrimonial alliances. This could be one of the main reasons for the large number of female migrants.

Place of birth of head of household

The distribution of 250 selected households by locality and place of birth of head of household is presented in Table VI.2.

Heads of 99 households were born in the same town. Of the 151 households whose heads were born elsewhere, heads of 75 households (49.67%) were born in other districts of the state, 38 (25.17%) in the same district and 35 (23.18%) in other states. Of the 75 heads who were born in other districts 43 (57.33%) were born in the neighbouring districts of Greater Bombay, Thane, Pune and Ratnagiri. Only 4 households have come from Marathwada region and three of them are from Bid district. There are only two households whose heads were born in Vidarbha region and both are from Buldhana district.

Among those who were born in other states 21 (60.00%) were born in the neighbouring states of Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

Localitywise distribution shows that in Podi village only two out of 19 heads of households were born in Panvel. The railway quarters are located in this locality and this is why a majority of the heads belong to other districts and other states. All the other localities do not show any variation from the general trend.

TABLE VI.2

Distribution of households by locality and place of birth of head of household

| Locality | Total number of households | Number of households where head of household is born in | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------|----|
| | | Same Town | Within the district | | Other districts of the state | | Other states in India | | Other countries | |
| | | | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Agri | 14 | 9 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Brahmin | 38 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Harijanwada | 20 | 9 | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Middle class | 22 | 9 | 3 | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Koli | 25 | 17 | 4 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Podi | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Slum | 7 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Mix | 79 | 22 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 8 | 6 | — | 1 |
| Muslim | 26 | 14 | — | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Total | 250 | 99 | 31 | 7 | 34 | 41 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 1 |

Classification of birth places by rural-urban status shows that so far as other districts of Maharashtra are concerned the heads born in urban areas outnumber those born in rural areas. More than 80 per cent heads of households born in the same district (Raigarh) were born in rural areas and more than 65 per cent heads of households born in other states were born in rural areas.

Table VI.3 presents data relating to origin of family in respect of the 250 households covered in the study.

Only 78 (31.20%) households have their origin in the town, 40 (16.00%) have their origin in the

same district (Raigarh), 85 (34.00%) have their origin elsewhere in Maharashtra and 44 (17.60%) have their origin in other states.

The variation in the place of birth of heads of households and the place of origin of family (household) clearly indicates that many families have settled in Panvel at least two generations ago and have permanently settled in Panvel. In fact some of the households have no moorings in their places of origin and do not even know when their forefathers settled in Panvel. It is understood from local enquiries that many muslim households which are engaged in production of cartwheels have come down from Gujarat and settled in Panvel.

TABLE

Distribution of households by locality and

| Locality | Same Town | Same District | Number of households where head of household belongs to | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---|---|-------|---|-----------|----|------------|----|--------|----|-------|----|
| | | | Same State | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Bombay | | Thane | | Ratnagiri | | Sindhudurg | | Nashik | | Dhule | |
| | | | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1. Agri | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 2. Brahmin | 8 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Harijanwada | 9 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Middle class | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 5. Koli | 16 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 6. Podi | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 7. Slum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Mix | 15 | 11 | 4 | — | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 9. Muslim | 12 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Total | 78 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 |

| Locality | Number of households where head of household belongs to | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----|----------|----|----------------|----|--------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|---|
| | Same State | | | | | | Other States | | | | | | | | |
| | Bid | | Buldhana | | Andhra Pradesh | | Gujarat | | Karnataka | | Rajasthan | | Uttar Pradesh | | |
| | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | |
| 1 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | |
| 1. Agri | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 2. Brahmin | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Harijanwada | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Middle class | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 5. Koli | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Podi | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| 7. Slum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Mix | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 9. Muslim | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — |

VI.3

districts/state of origin of the family

| Number of households where head of household belongs to | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|------------|----|------|----|--------|----|--------|----|---------|----|------------|----|
| Same State | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalgaon | | Ahmadnagar | | Pune | | Satara | | Sangli | | Solapur | | Aurangabad | |
| R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | - | 3 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |

| Number of households where head of household belongs to | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|----|--------|----|--------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|----------|----|
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | Other Countries | | | |
| Delhi | | J & K | | Kerala | | Punjab | | West Bengal | | Afganistan | | Pakistan | |
| R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U |
| 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - |

Migrants classified by place of last residence

Classification of migrants based on the last residence included persons born outside the town and those born in the town but stayed in other

places temporarily or permanently and were normal residents of the town at the time of survey. Distribution of persons according to last residence within and outside the town by rural and urban areas is given in Table VI.4.

TABLE VI.4

**Persons according to place of last residence within and outside the town by rural and urban areas
(survey data)**

| Migration status as per place of last residence | Persons | | Males | | Females | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| A. Non-migrants (last residence in the town) | — | 697 | — | 423 | — | 274 |
| B. Migrants | 280 | 360 | 116 | 164 | 164 | 196 |
| I) Last residence outside the town but in the district | 123 | 56 | 47 | 30 | 76 | 26 |
| II) Last residence outside the district but within the state | 112 | 262 | 46 | 119 | 66 | 143 |
| III) Last residence in other states | 44 | 39 | 22 | 13 | 22 | 26 |
| IV) Last residence in other countries | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Total | 280 | 1,057 | 116 | 587 | 164 | 470 |

There are 640 migrants by last residence as against 629 by place of birth. Trends similar to those observed in case of migrants by place of birth, are also observed in case of migrants by place of last residence. The rural-urban migration predominates among migrants from within the districts of Maharashtra and other states. The migration from other districts of Maharashtra is substantial (56.88%).

Migrants classified by sex and broad age-group

The distribution of migrant population in the town by sex and broad age-group is shown in Table VI.5.

TABLE VI.5

**Distribution of migrant population by sex and
broad age-groups (survey data)**

| Sex | All ages | Age group | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|---------|------|
| | | 0 - 14 | 15 - 59 | 60 + |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Male | 280 | 64 | 188 | 28 |
| Female | 360 | 41 | 283 | 36 |
| Total | 640 | 105 | 471 | 64 |

As expected, the majority of the migrants (73.59%) are in the working age-group 15-59. The proportion of migrants aged 0-14 is 16.41 per cent and that of migrants aged 60 and above is 10.00 per cent.

Migrant households classified by place of last residence and duration of residence

Table VI.6 shows the distribution of households, by number of members, place of last residence and duration of stay.

There are 97 (38.8%) non-migrant households by place of last residence.

Almost an equal number of households have migrated from rural (73 or 29.2%) and urban (80 or 32.0%) areas.

As regards rural areas, 43 (58.90%) heads of households have migrated 20 years ago, 16 (21.92%) have migrated 11-20 years ago (i.e. in 10 years), 5 (6.85%) have migrated 6-10 years ago (i.e. in 4 years), 8 (10.96%) have migrated 1-5 years ago (i.e. in 5 years) and 1 (1.38%) during the last one year. Giving due consideration to the memory lapse in furnishing the exact year of period of migration it can be concluded that these figures indicate that the migration from rural areas to Panvel has more or less remained constant over the last 20 years.

Similar trend is observed in respect of urban areas also.

The classification of households by number of members shows that the non-migrant households have less proportion of single member households and a high proportion of households with more than 8 members. Among the households migrating from rural areas, there is not a single household with 10 or more members and the proportion of 4-member households is the highest (31.50%). This is probably so because only a few members of the majority of the parent rural based households migrate in search of employment, etc. and the remaining members stay back to look after cultivation of land etc.

The households with 6-7 members have the highest proportion both among non-migrant households (27.84%) and among households migrating from urban areas (27.50%).

In addition to this the distribution of migrant households by number of members in each household is depicted in bar-diagram.

FAMILY SIZE OF MIGRANTS
(Survey data)

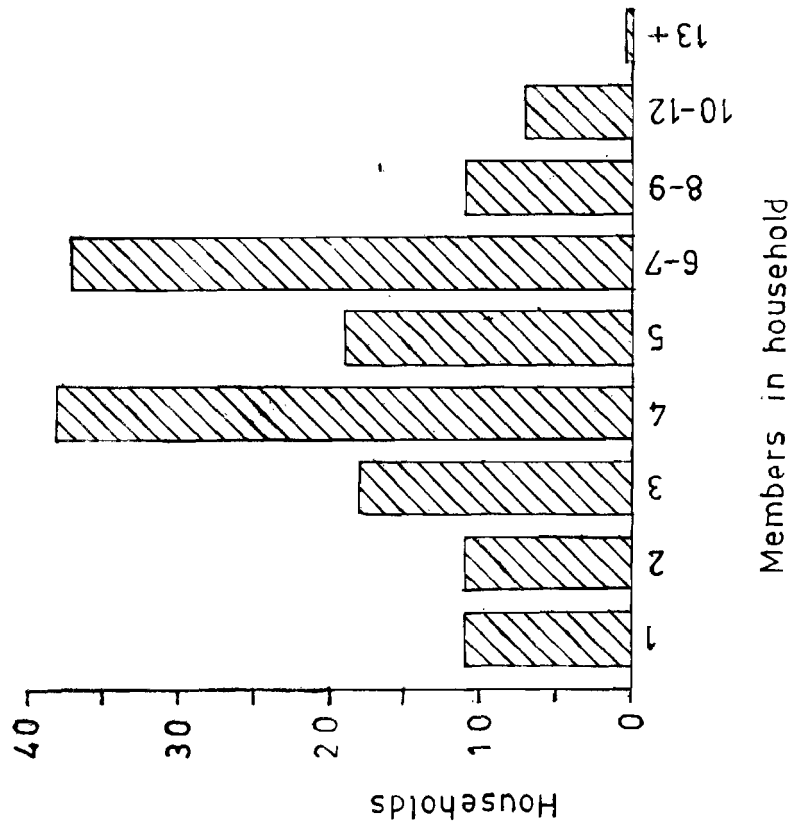


TABLE VI.6

Distribution of households by number of members, migration status of head of household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest in the present residence

| Number of members | Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest is | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----|------|-------|-----|-------|--|-----|------|-------|-----|-------|----|
| | Non-migrant | | | | | | Migrant | | | | | | |
| | Last residence in rural areas and duration of residence (year) | | | | | | Last residence in urban areas and duration of residence (year) | | | | | | |
| | Less than 1 | 1-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21+ | Total | Less than 1 | 1-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21+ | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Single | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .2 | -- | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 5 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 5 | 7 |
| 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | 6 | 10 | -- | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | 13 | -- | 2 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 23 | -- | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 16 |
| 5 | 18 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 6 | 8 | -- | -- | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| 6-7 | 27 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | 10 | 15 | -- | 2 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 22 |
| 8-9 | 14 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 7 | 8 | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | 3 |
| 10-12 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 13 & above | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Total | 97 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 43 | 73 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 40 | 80 |

Literacy and education and occupational classification of the migrants

Having studied the migrants based on their place of birth, last residence, it would be interesting to know their educational levels and the part played by them in the economic activity of the town. The literacy rate among migrants is higher (78.13%)

than the literacy rate of the town as a whole (69.43%). It is also noted that the literacy rate of male migrant workers is more than that of female migrant workers.

The distribution of migrants by sex, occupational division and educational level is given in Table VI.7.

TABLE VI.7
Migrants by sex, occupational division and educational level (survey data)

| Educational level | Sex | Occupational division of workers | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Total | 0-1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7+8+9 | Non-workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Illiterate | M | 39 | — | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | — | 10 | 19 |
| | F | 101 | — | 1 | — | 5 | 9 | — | 5 | 81 |
| Literate | M | 40 | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | 2 | — | 4 | 25 |
| | F | 39 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 38 |
| Primary | M | 45 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | — | 14 | 19 |
| | F | 54 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 51 |
| Middle | M | 48 | — | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | — | 15 | 19 |
| | F | 71 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 65 |
| Matric | M | 61 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| | F | 60 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 55 |
| Higher secondary | M | 19 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 6 | 7 |
| | F | 16 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| Technical | M | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| | F | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Graduate and above | M | 25 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| | F | 19 | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| Total | | 640 | 26 | 11 | 32 | 47 | 24 | 3 | 76 | 421 |

Note : 0-1 -- Professional, technical and related workers

2 – Administrative, executive and managerial workers

3 – Clerical and related workers

4 – Sales workers

5 – Service workers

6 – Farmers, hunters, fishermen, loggers and related workers

7+8+9 – Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers

Of the 280 male migrants, 176 (62.86%) are workers while only 43 (11.94%) of the 360 females are workers. While 13.93 per cent of the male migrants are illiterate, the proportion of illiterate female migrants is 28.06 per cent. However, while only 11.36 per cent of the male workers are illiterate, the proportion of illiterate female workers is 46.51 per cent. Most of the female workers are engaged in occupational divisions 0-1, 4, 5 and 7+8+9. Majority of them are domestic servants, construction workers, vegetable vendors etc.

Among male workers the maximum number of workers (68 or 38.63%) are engaged as production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers followed by 37 (21.02%) engaged as sales workers, 28 (15.91%) as clerical or related workers, 18 (10.23%) as professional, technical and related workers.

Of the 26 professional, technical and related workers (Division 0-1), 24 (92.31%) are matriculate and above.

Migrants by place of last residence and duration of stay in the town

The distribution of the migrant population by last residence classified by duration of stay is presented in Table VI.8.

TABLE VI.8

Migrants classified by duration of stay in Panvel (survey data)

| Duration of stay | Total migrants | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Less than 1 year | 30 | 14 | 16 |
| 1 - 4 years | 104 | 43 | 61 |
| 5 - 9 years | 100 | 46 | 54 |
| 10 - 19 years | 169 | 75 | 94 |
| 20 + years | 237 | 102 | 135 |
| Total | 640 | 280 | 360 |

Of the 640 migrants, 237 (37.03%) have migrated 20 years ago, 169 (26.41%) 10-19 years ago (i.e. in 10 years), 100 (15.62%) 5-9 years ago (i.e. in 5 years), 104 (16.25%) 1-4 years ago (i.e. in 4 years) and 30 (4.69%) during the last one year. From the above facts it is seen that during the last 20 years, more and more migrants are pouring in Panvel.

Workers and non-workers classified by migration status on the basis of place of last residence

The distribution of workers and non-workers according to broad age-groups by migration status with reference to last residence is given in tables VI.9 and VI.10.

TABLE VI.9

Distribution of migrant population according to workers and non-workers by broad age-groups (survey data)

| Migration status | Age groups | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | 0 - 14 | | 15 - 59 | | 60 + | | All ages | |
| | Workers | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Migrants | 1 | 104 | 200 | 271 | 18 | 46 | 219 | 421 |
| Non-migrants | 2 | 267 | 220 | 174 | 13 | 21 | 235 | 462 |
| Total | 3 | 371 | 420 | 445 | 31 | 67 | 454 | 883 |

TABLE VI.10

**Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to last residence, broad age-groups and sex
(survey data)**

| Migration status with reference to place of last residence | T/ R/ U | 0-14 | | | | | | 15-59 | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---|---|-------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|----|-------------|----|-----|
| | | Workers | | | Non-workers | | | Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
| | | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Grand Total | T | 3 | 1 | 2 | 371 | 193 | 178 | 420 | 359 | 61 | 445 | 99 | 346 |
| | R | - | - | - | 37 | 18 | 19 | 91 | 74 | 17 | 115 | 6 | 109 |
| | U | 3 | 1 | 2 | 334 | 175 | 159 | 329 | 285 | 44 | 330 | 93 | 237 |
| Non-migrant (Born in the town) | U | 2 | 1 | 1 | 267 | 129 | 138 | 220 | 196 | 24 | 174 | 74 | 100 |
| Last residence | T | - | - | - | 21 | 10 | 11 | 70 | 53 | 17 | 61 | 6 | 55 |
| outside the town but | R | - | - | - | 16 | 5 | 11 | 46 | 34 | 12 | 43 | 2 | 41 |
| within the district | U | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | 24 | 19 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 14 |
| Last residence outside | T | 1 | - | 1 | 71 | 47 | 24 | 107 | 89 | 18 | 167 | 14 | 153 |
| the district but within | R | - | - | - | 16 | 10 | 6 | 29 | 25 | 4 | 55 | 3 | 52 |
| the state | U | 1 | - | 1 | 55 | 37 | 18 | 78 | 64 | 14 | 112 | 11 | 101 |
| Last residence in | T | - | - | - | 12 | 7 | 5 | 23 | 21 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 37 |
| other states | R | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 16 |
| | U | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 21 |
| Last residence in | T | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| other countries | R | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | U | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |

TABLE VI.10 (Contd.)

TABLE VI.10 (Concl.)

| Migration status with reference to place of last residence | T/ R/ U | 60 + | | | | | | All ages | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|----|----|-------------|----|----|----------|-----|----|-------------|-----|-----|
| | | Workers | | | Non-workers | | | Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
| | | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| Grand Total | T | 31 | 25 | 6 | 67 | 26 | 41 | 454 | 385 | 69 | 883 | 318 | 565 |
| | R | 15 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 106 | 84 | 22 | 174 | 32 | 142 |
| | U | 16 | 15 | 1 | 45 | 18 | 27 | 348 | 301 | 47 | 709 | 286 | 423 |
| Non-migrant (Born in the town) | U | 13 | 12 | 1 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 235 | 209 | 26 | 462 | 214 | 248 |
| Last residence outside the town but within the district | T | 8 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 15 | 78 | 57 | 21 | 101 | 20 | 81 |
| | R | 8 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 54 | 38 | 16 | 69 | 9 | 60 |
| | U | - | - | - | 9 | 2 | 7 | 24 | 19 | 5 | 32 | 11 | 21 |
| Last residence outside the district but within the state | T | 9 | 8 | 1 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 117 | 97 | 20 | 257 | 68 | 189 |
| | R | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 30 | 5 | 77 | 16 | 61 |
| | U | 3 | 3 | - | 13 | 4 | 9 | 82 | 67 | 15 | 180 | 52 | 128 |
| Last residence in other states | T | 1 | 1 | - | 7 | 3 | 4 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 59 | 13 | 46 |
| | R | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 27 | 6 | 21 |
| | U | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 32 | 7 | 25 |
| Last residence in other countries | T | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | R | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| | U | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |

The proportion of migrant non-workers in age-group 0-14 to total migrant non-workers is only 24.70 per cent whereas the corresponding proportion for non-migrants is as high as 57.79 per cent. The proportion of migrant non-workers in age-group 15-59 is 64.37 per cent. More than three-fourth of the female migrants are in age-group 15-59. As already mentioned this female migration could be on account of marriage. The proportion of male migrant non-workers in age-group 15-59 is only 24.04 per cent while that in age-group 0-14 is 61.54 per cent.

As regards workers, of the 219 migrant workers 176 (80.37%) are males and 43 (19.63%) are females. The corresponding figures for non-migrants are 209 (88.94%) for males and 26 (11.06%) for females. Looking at it from a different angle, it is seen that of the total 69 female workers 26 (37.68%) are non-migrants and the remaining 43 (62.32%) are migrants. As already mentioned, construction activities are going in the town. The construction labourers include a sizeable number of females. Services of teachers under Zilla Parishad are transferable, and quite a few females are employed as teachers.

The trends in migration do not vary much for non-working female migrants from within the district, from other districts of the state and for other states from the general pattern observed in the foregoing paragraphs except that the proportion of female non-working migrants in age-group 15-59 is more than 80 per cent among female non-working migrants from other districts and other states. As regards female workers, the proportion of female migrant workers to total migrant workers goes on decreasing with increase in the distance between Panvel and place of their last residence. The proportion of female migrant workers to total migrant workers is 26.92 per cent for those whose last residence is within the district, 17.09 per cent for those whose last residence is in other districts of the state and 8.33 per cent for those whose last residence is in other states. Conversely, the proportion of male workers has increased from 73.08 per cent for those from within the district to 82.91 per cent for those from other districts of the state to 91.67 per cent for those from other states.

Migrant households by year of migration

The distribution of migrant households by year of migration (survey data) is presented in Table VI.11.

TABLE VI.11

Distribution of migrant households by place of last residence and by year of migration (survey data)

| Year of migration | No. of households | Percentage to total migrant households |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Prior to 1966 | 75 | 49.02 |
| 1966 - 1970 | 17 | 11.11 |
| 1971 - 1975 | 20 | 13.07 |
| 1976 or later | 41 | 26.80 |
| Total migrant households | 153 | 100.00 |

Out of 250 sample households, 153 (61.20%) households have migrated from various places and 97 (38.80%) are non-migrant households. It is observed that majority of the households have settled in the town before 1966.

11.11 per cent households have migrated in the next 5 years (1966-70), 13.07 per cent in subsequent 5 years (1971-75) and 26.80 per cent in the period of nearly 11 years (1976-1988) till the time of survey. Thus there is not much variation in the pace of movement of households to Panvel.

In addition to this the distribution of migrant households based on year of migration is depicted in a bar-diagram for visual inspection.

Number of members by migration status and place of birth of head of household

Table VI.12 shows the composition of members of households by sex and age status (minor upto age 14 and adult 15 and above) and the distribution of those households by migration status and place of birth of head of household.

MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF
MIGRATION (Survey data)

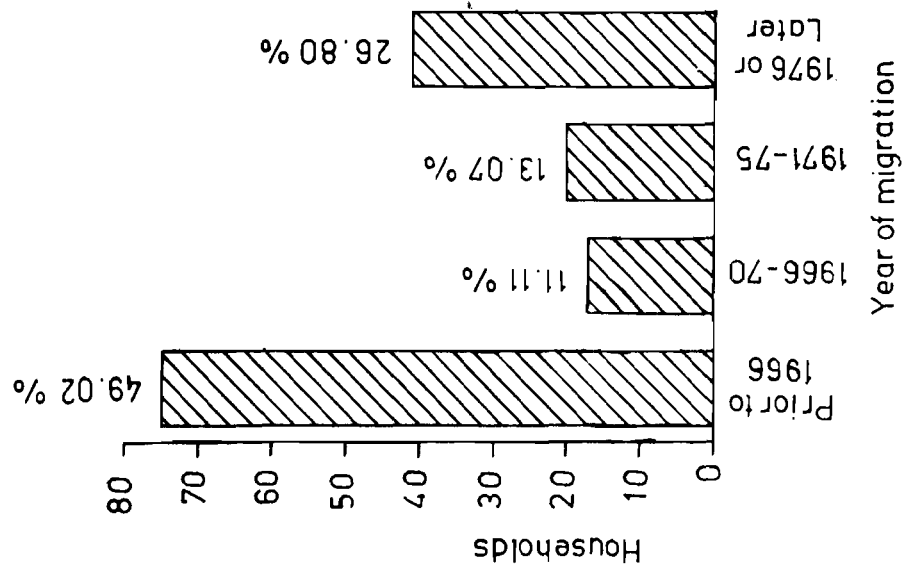


TABLE VI.12

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of household and composition by sex and age status of members (minor upto age 14, adult 15 and above) (survey data)

| Migration status and place of birth of the head of household | Number of households with composition by sex and age status | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| | Adult male and female and minor male/female | Adult male and female | Adult males only | Adult females only | Adult male and minor male and/or female | Adult female and minor male and/or female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| A. Non-migrant (Born in Panvel) | 67 | 31 | — | 1 | — | — |
| B. Migrant | | | | | | |
| I. Born outside the town but in the district | | | | | | |
| | R | 21 | 7 | 2 | 1 | — |
| | U | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| II. Born within the state but outside the district | | | | | | |
| (a) Adjacent district Bombay | U | 5 | 6 | — | — | — |
| (b) Other districts of the state | R | 22 | 9 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | U | 18 | 11 | — | 1 | — |
| III. Born in other states | R | 15 | 6 | 2 | — | — |
| | U | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| IV. Born in other countries | R | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| | U | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | | 163 | 74 | 7 | 5 | — |
| | | | | | | 1 |

From the table VI.12, it is observed that out of 151 migrant households by place of birth, 96 households are having adult male and female and minor male and female, 43 households consist of adult males and females only, 7 households have adult males only, 4 households have adult females only and one household has adult female and minor male and/or female. As will be seen later, majority of the households moved into the town with the head of the households.

Households by longest stay of any member

As regards the duration of stay of the migrant households, there are 86 (56.21%) households who have migrated and settled down in the town 20 (or

more) years ago. They have shifted to the town in the past for employment, business, education etc. In other words, it can be said that at least one member of these households came to the town and stayed 20 years ago. 36 (23.53%) households have settled 10-19 years ago (in 10 years), 13 (8.50%) 5-9 years ago (in 5 years) and 14 (9.15%) 1-4 years ago (4 years). Only 4 households have settled down in the town recently.

Last residence as related to place of birth

The distribution of population by their place of last residence as related to place of birth is presented in Table VI.13.

TABLE VI.13

Place of last residence as related to place of birth (survey data)

| Place of birth | Total | | | Last residence | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Same as place of birth | | Different from place of birth | |
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Same place (Panvel town) | 708 | 428 | 280 | 423 | 274 | 5 | 6 |
| Same district | 148 | 58 | 90 | 48 | 76 | 10 | 14 |
| Other districts of the state | 380 | 171 | 209 | 116 | 171 | 55 | 38 |
| Other states | 97 | 43 | 54 | 28 | 41 | 15 | 13 |
| Other countries | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Total | 1,337 | 703 | 634 | 618 | 563 | 85 | 71 |

It may be seen from Table VI.13 that out of 1,337 persons covered by the survey 156 persons have their last residence different from their place of birth and they include 11 persons born in the town but migrated to other places and returned to it. As regards the last residence of the surveyed persons, 697 have been residing in the town itself since birth and the remaining 640 had their residence outside the town. Of the 148 persons born in the same district outside the town, 124 persons moved directly from the place of birth to the town and remaining 24 persons moved to other places before migrating to Panvel. Similarly of the 380 persons born in the other districts of the state, 287 persons had their last residence same as the place of birth and the remaining 93 persons had moved elsewhere before migrating to Panvel. Of the 97 persons born in other states, 69 have come directly from the place of birth and the remaining 28 had moved to some other places before migrating to Panvel. 4 persons hailing from other countries, came directly from their place of birth to Panvel.

Place of origin of the head of the household by country/state/district to which he belongs

The following Table VI.14 presents the distribution of households by districts/state/country to which head of the household belongs.

TABLE VI.14

Distribution of households by district/state/country to which head of the household belongs (survey data)

| Place to which head of the household belongs | Number of households | Percentage |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Same town | 82 | 32.80 |
| Same district | 37 | 14.80 |
| Same state | 85 | 34.00 |
| Other states | 43 | 17.20 |
| Other countries | 3 | 1.20 |
| Total | 250 | 100.00 |

In majority of the cases, the place of last residence is the birth place itself. However, in some other cases last residence is not necessarily the place of birth. It is clear from the above table that, out of 250 surveyed households, more than 80 per cent heads of the households belong to same state (i.e. Maharashtra State). These heads of households belong to other districts like Bombay, Thane, Ratnagiri, Pune, Bid, Solapur, Nashik etc. Similarly, the heads of households belonging to other states are from Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc.

Households hailing from outside

Among the migrant households hailing from different places, 70 households (45.75%) migrated from places within a distance of 100 kms. i.e. Thane, Bombay, Vashi, New Bombay, Pen, Alibag, Roha etc., 25 households (16.34%) within a distance of 101 to 200 kms. i.e. Pune, Ahmadnagar, Nashik etc., and the remaining 58 households (37.91%) migrated from beyond 200 kms. i.e. Solapur, Akola, Ratnagiri, Satara, other states and countries. It is clear that 75 households originally belonged to rural areas whereas rest of the households are from urban areas. Most of the households are migrated from a distance of below 100 kms.

Characteristics of the place of origin of migration and reasons for migration

It may be interesting to study the characteristics of original places of residence of the migrants and to establish casual relationships with the place of migration and reasons for migration. As regards the characteristics of the place of origin of the 153 migrant households, it may be stated that the places of origin of 75 households were villages, those of 23 households were small towns, those of 6 households were medium sized towns and those of 49 households were cities. Opportunities of employment and business or education seems to be the main attraction of the town to the migrant households. Classification of small towns (below 20,000 population), medium sized towns (20,000 and above but below 1 lakh) and city (population of 1 lakh and above) was considered for this purpose.

The reasons for migration are as under

1. Employment : Increase in employment opportunities in Government, Semi-Government, and private sector attract people from outside the town.

2. Business : Panvel, being on the busiest Bombay-Pune highway and fastest growing trade centre, people from nearby and far off places come here for business purpose.

3. Education : Panvel, being a tahsil place, higher educational facilities like degree college, B.Ed. and D.Ed. colleges, I.T.I. are available and hence students as well as families migrated to the town especially from nearby rural areas.

4. Low income : Opportunities of earning higher income forced many people to migrate to Panvel town.

The details of the migrant households by last residence and by reason for migration is given in Table VI.15.

TABLE VI.15

Number of migrant households by place of last residence and by reason (survey data)

| Reason | Number of households |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Employment | 94 |
| Business | 54 |
| Education | 4 |
| Low Income | 1 |
| Total | 153 |

According to the results of field survey the main reason for movement of the working population is unemployment at their native places (which are mostly in rural areas) and the meagre income of the families. The other factors for movements of persons from their native places are :

1. better income prospects in other places,
2. lack of educational facilities at native places,
3. availability of occupation,
4. nearness to the native place,
5. family difference,
6. allotment of Government land and
7. dislike for the occupation presently engaged.

Characteristic of the places of successive migration

The households which came to the town by successive migration in two or more stages constitute 44.44 per cent of the total migrant households. The location of Tahsil level offices – State Government, Central Government and Semi-Government – might have caused frequent transfers and posting of employees in these units. This appears to be the main reason for successive migration by stages.

Property at the place from where migrated

While going through the migration aspect of the population, one important factor i.e. the property at the place from where they migrated is to be considered. There are 50 migrated households having property at their native places. These households have migrated from various distant places. Among them 56.00 per cent of households have migrated from a distance of less than 100 kms. The details of arrangement of supervision of their property is given in Table VI.16.

TABLE VI.16
Households having property at the place from where migrated, classified by arrangement of supervision/management (survey data)

| Distance of place of migration (kms.) | No. of households | Arrangement of supervision | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Personal | Rented | Through | | |
| | | | | Relative | Neighbour | Kul (Tenant) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 10 or less | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| 11 - 20 | 7 | 1 | — | 5 | — | 1 |
| 21 - 50 | 8 | — | — | 7 | — | 1 |
| 51 - 100 | 10 | 1 | — | 8 | 1 | — |
| 101 - 200 | 7 | 1 | — | 6 | — | — |
| 201 - 500 | 10 | 1 | — | 9 | — | — |
| 501 & above | 5 | — | — | 5 | — | — |
| Total | 50 | 4 | — | 43 | 1 | 2 |

This table shows the distance of place of migration of the household and the nature of supervision of the property that has been left behind. Most of these migrants, with distance below 500 kms. are supervising the property through relatives. A good proportion of migrant from all places except those who came from other states and countries, still retain ownership of their landed property in their native places. More than 90 per cent of the households who came to the town during the last one to four years could claim properties at their previous homes, as against a few earlier immigrants who came to settle down in the town before 20 years. It shows that the people with longer stay in the town did not retain as much landed property in their native places, as the recent migrant households. Usually the migrants hand

over the supervision of the property to close relatives or leave it for the maintenance by their parents or other relatives, who continue to stay at their places of origin. In several cases the extent of land owned by them is small and of little value. Some have disposed of their property at the time of migration.

Close relations at the place from where migrated

Among the migrant households included in the sample, more than 58 per cent have their close relations like parents, daughters, sons, brothers, sisters etc., at their place of origin. Table VI.17 gives an idea regarding close relatives of the households who stay in the places from where the households migrated to the town.

TABLE VI.17
Households having their close relations at places from where they have migrated (survey data)

| Details of relatives | No. of households |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Father | 17 |
| Mother | 14 |
| Son | 2 |
| Brother | 5 |
| Wife | 3 |
| Sister | 2 |
| Daughter | 2 |
| Total | 45 |

These migrant households who have close relations at their places of origin, maintained with their former homes by visiting one or more times during last three years. Many of the households visited their relatives 2 to 5 times during last three years.

Almost all the visits of these households to the places of origin of migration were undertaken to meet their kith and kins. The relatives of migrants are also stated to have visited them at Panvel occasionally (on marriage, birthday, religious ceremony etc.). Among the other relatives visiting the migrant households, brothers, mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law of the head of the households are the frequent visitors.

Unit of migration

It is but natural that the persons come first individually at the place where he gets the job or for business, etc. and after making all the arrangements (accommodation, job etc.) his family members follow him. In this study the following types of unit of migration came into light during the survey :

1. Only male working members
2. All at a time
3. Only male working member at the first stage followed by others.

Out of 153 migrant households by place of last residence, 34 households have migrated under type 1, 98 households have under type 2 and the rest 21 households have migrated under type 3.

Help received from various sources during migration

Of the migrant households only 10 have received help on their migration to the town. They belong to Brahmin, Maratha, Sonar, Mali, Khatik (SC), Balmiki (SC) and Muslim communities. These households received help from their employing agencies, relatives, friends and co-villagers by way of free accommodation, cash and credit.

Problems faced during or after migration

Most of the migrant households faced problem such as accommodation, electricity and water during or after migration to the town. The same has been presented in Table VI.18.

TABLE VI.18

Problems faced during or after migration by place from where the households hails

| Place from where the household hails | Total No. of households | Problems | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|----|
| | | Description | No. of households who faced | No. of households for which still continuing | |
| | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Same district (R) | 1 | Accommodation | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other districts of the state | (U) | Accommodation | 2 | — | 2 |
| | | Financial | 2 | — | 2 |
| | | Electricity | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Water supply | 1 | — | 1 |

The facts and figures furnished above according to census as well as survey data show that an overwhelming proportion of the migrants

came from the surrounding areas of the district and among them those shifted from the rural areas are in majority.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The term neighbourhood is difficult to define and can be explained well only in its sociological perspective. The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood according to Carpenter¹ are its relations with a local area sufficiently compact, to permit frequent and intimate association and emergence out of such association, of sufficient homogeneity and unity, to permit a primary face to face social grouping enclosed with a strong sense of self consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents. The neighbourhood is also to be found in towns and cities especially in residential areas which are not over densely settled and which possess a population, for the most part homogeneous and exhibiting a low rate of mobility.

Neighbourly contacts whether in a city or a rural area are characterised by physical proximity and natural helpfulness. These find expressions in varied forms. Borrowing and lending money, helping a person who is sick or in any other adversity may spring from intimacy or mere acquaintance depending on many factors. It is said that the process of urbanisation is actually opposed to the preservation of neighbourhood life, because urban life is wholly impersonal and devoid of primary group intimacy. Many people think that urban life is wholly sophisticated and that the fellow-feeling among neighbours does not go beyond a polite expression of good will and any aid given to others is channelised through organisations. Hence some students of sociology have tried to draw a distinction between neighbourhood in the city and in the rural areas as 'Primary' or 'intimate face to face association and co-operation' characterised by the 'we' feeling and the group relationship in the city as 'secondary' and characterised by the 'me' feeling.

Neighbourhood is only a sub-section of the city and its position in the urban structure cannot be

overlooked. Even the most unplanned town does not grow in a completely random fashion though it is not controlled by a 'master plan'. Cities often divide their residential areas according to social class criteria. Hence in considering neighbourhood pattern we have to consider the social class of any given area, its functions, the behaviour that constitutes neighbourliness.

According to Dr. Gore² "neighbourhood is an area of living sufficiently compact to permit frequent and fairly intimate contact between the members. Social interaction in a neighbourhood is face to face and primary. This makes for a strong sense of belonging together, ensures conformity to the group norms and endows every member of the community to influence the behaviour of others. Thus, understood, a neighbourhood presupposes a degree of homogeneity, stability of residence and restricted physical mobility away from the community".

The focus of the study is a social relationship in the neighbourhood. One of the major objectives is to find out whether the mother-tongue, caste or level of education of a person influence neighbourhood in which he lives.

Panvel town has an area of 12.15 km² housing a population of 37,073. It extends for 6 kms. north-south and 2 kms. east-west. This town has been divided into 25 wards for the municipal administration. The boundaries of wards are liable to change after every 5 years on account of the change in the number of electorate and available seats in the municipal council. The wards do not therefore constitute composite informal groups living in close proximity. Some of the localities however present a picture of composite groups of persons having some ethnic, linguistic, social, occupational or economic factors in common. Such parts of the town have been selected to form

1 Encyclopaedia of the Social Science, New York – Carpenter. 1933

2 M.S. Gore : Immigrants and Neighbourhoods – Two aspects of life in a Metropolitan city, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, 1970, Page 194.

different localities and have been named as Brahmin, Muslim, Middle class, Koliwada and Agri localities. In these localities five important neighbourhoods have been selected viz., Gavdevi Pada, Kutchi Mohalla, Durgamata Mandir, Takka and Dhakta Khanda.

Localities selected

For detailed study of the neighbourhood pattern following five localities have been surveyed by interviewing 10 individuals per locality.

| Locality | Neighbourhood |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Brahmin | Gavdevi Pada |
| 2. Muslim | Kutchi Mohalla |
| 3. Middle class | Durgamata Mandir |
| 4. Koliwada | Takka |
| 5. Agri | Dhakta Khanda |

1. Gavdevi Pada neighbourhood

This neighbourhood can be easily identified as the Gavdevi Temple area. The neighbourhood is situated on Lokmanya Tilak Path leading to Dhootpapeshwar industries. It is linked with national highway through Uran Naka. The important land marks are the famous Gavdevi Temple and Dhootpapeshwar industry. This neighbourhood is a part of ward No. 9. It is crowded with hotels, private dispensaries, hospital, kirana shops, maternity homes, post office and book stalls. The area is identified by almost all the respondents.

2. Kutchi Mohalla neighbourhood

This neighbourhood is situated on Mahatma Gandhi road in Muslim locality. The area covers both the sides of the road. Two lanes known as *pada* and *kutchi mohallas* are to the west of the road near municipal office. The area is identified clearly by almost all respondents interviewed. Normally Muslims migrated from Kutch (in Gujarat) are staying here. These people originally migrated to

set up industrial units manufacturing bullock-cart wheels.

3. Durgamata Mandir neighbourhood

Middle class locality covers Durgamata Mandir neighbourhood. This locality is situated on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar road near market yard. Bombay-Pune highway is located towards the east, a 60 feet T.P. Road to the west, Vishrale tank to the south are the rough boundaries of the area. The neighbourhood has come up in the last 30 years and therefore has neat and clean look with straight roads and lanes meeting almost at right angles. Primary school, Barns High school, Private clinics, Pan-bidi shops, Chartered accountant's office and Telephone exchange are located in this neighbourhood. Very famous Durgamata Mandir, Ganesh Mandir and beautiful Shivaji Garden are also situated in this neighbourhood. It also covers Rupali Theatre. This is completely a residential area.

4. Takka neighbourhood

Takka neighbourhood is covered in the Koliwada locality. This neighbourhood is located near Panvel creek. It is one of the oldest part of the town. The respondents stated that the area bounded by Uran road to Koleshwar Temple and the creek to the Panjra Pol road could form a composite neighbourhood inhabited predominantly by Kolis (Fishermen). Almost all the fish and mutton shops mostly managed by Koli, Agri, Maratha and Muslim vendors are located here. The neighbourhood is congested with narrow lanes and small houses.

5. Dhakta Khanda neighbourhood

This neighbourhood is situated on the western side of the Panvel town on Bombay-Pune national highway. Agri people are staying in this neighbourhood. It is covered in the Agri locality.

Image of neighbourhood

During the survey a test about the consciousness of the image of the neighbourhood

among the respective local residents was undertaken. The dent of the image has made in the residents mind was gauged by means of enquiries posed to a set of 50 interviewees selected on a sample basis from different localities in the five neighbourhoods. The results obtained are given below with reference to various aspects.

As a prime question, the interviewees were asked to indicate the physical boundaries of the neighbourhood in which they lived. 27 respondents among the 50 interviewed know the boundaries of their neighbourhood correctly. Only respondents from Koli and Agri neighbourhood have not given correct answer on the physical boundaries of their neighbourhood.

Among the 10 interviewees from Gavdevi pada neighbourhood 8 respondents indicated the boundaries of their neighbourhood. Among the 10 interviewees from Kutchi mohalla five indicated the name Kutchi mohalla. Among 10 interviewees of Durgamata Mandir 8 indicated the boundaries of the neighbourhood. Among the 10 interviewees of

Takka neighbourhood only 3 indicated the boundaries. Among the 10 interviewees of Dhakta Khanda neighbourhood only 3 indicated the boundaries of their neighbourhood. It is clear from the above results that the dimension of neighbourhood in the local residents view is confined to the predominance of the ethnic population and area in which they live in and not beyond that.

History of neighbourhood

In the same way the historical aspects or the association of the neighbourhood was enquired into. Among the 50 interviewees almost all reported the history of association of their neighbourhood. The history of the place in which the residents lived was cited as the history of the neighbourhood as a whole. The Tables VII.1 to VII.3 indicate the results regarding the physical boundaries of the neighbourhood as well as its history, classified according to caste, occupational pursuit and age and sex of the interviewees.

TABLE VII.I
Names of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with the
neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different religion/caste/tribe
by age and education

| Name of locality as reported by the investigator | Religion, caste, tribe of interviewee | No. | Age of the interviewee | Education of the interviewee | Number who named the neighbourhood as | No. | History of associations | No. |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|--|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Brahmin | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 28 | S.S.C. | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | Gavdevi Temple is situated here | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 44 | B.Sc./B.Ed. | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 52 | Matric | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 75 | Matric | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 52 | Matric | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Agri | 1 | 40 | 3rd Std. | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Agri | 1 | 50 | Illiterate | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Maratha | 1 | 28 | S.S.C. | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Sutar | 1 | 52 | 7th Std. | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| Hindu/Vaishyawani | 1 | 28 | S.S.C. | Gavdevi Pada | 1 | -do- | 1 | |
| 2. Muslim | Muslim/Sunny | 1 | 36 | M.A.,B.Ed. | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | Kutchi Caste people migrated from Gujarat (Kutch) are staying here | 1 |
| | Muslim/Sunny | 1 | 41 | 3rd Std. | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Muslim/Sunny | 1 | 55 | S.S.C. | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Muslim/Sunny | 1 | 42 | Illiterate | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Muslim/Sunny | 1 | 26 | B.A.B.Ed. | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Muslim/Sunny | 1 | 28 | 10th | Pada Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Sonar | 1 | 56 | 5th | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Lohar | 1 | 33 | 6th | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Kalan | 1 | 73 | 3rd | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| Muslim/Sunny | 1 | 60 | Illiterate | Kutchi Mohalla | 1 | -do- | 1 | |
| 3. Middle class | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 70 | S.S.C. | Durgamata Mandir | 1 | Middle class people are staying in majority | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 60 | 5th | Durgamata Mandir | 1 | -do- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 35 | B.Com. | Durgamata Mandir | 1 | -do- | 1 |

TABLE VII.1 (Contd.)

TABLE VII.1 (Concl.)

| Name of locality as reported by the investigator | Religion, caste, tribe of interviewee | No. | Age of the interviewee | Education of the interviewee | Number who named the neighbourhood as | No. | History of associations | No. |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 3. Middle class | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 57 | M.B.B.S. | Durgamata Mandir | 1 | Middle class people are staying in majority | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 50 | M.B.B.S | Durgamata Mandir | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 37 | S.S.C. | Durgamata Mandir | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Jain/Swetamber | 1 | 51 | S.S.C. | Middle class | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Vaishyawani | 1 | 54 | B.A., B.Com | Middle class | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Kachchi Lohana | 1 | 52 | S.S.C. | Middle class | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Vaishnav | 1 | 58 | 7th | Middle class | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| 4. Koliwada | Hindu/Khatik | 1 | 39 | IX Std. | Takka | 1 | Koli people are staying in majority | 1 |
| | Hindu/Sonkoli | 1 | 46 | Illiterate | Takka | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Sonar | 1 | 28 | B.Sc. | Takka | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Mahadev Koli | 1 | 43 | 2nd. | Ganesh Temple | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Mahadev Koli | 1 | 40 | Illiterate | Ganesh Temple | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Vaishyawani | 1 | 49 | S.S.C. | Koliwada | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Vaishyawani | 1 | 59 | 2nd | Koliwada | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Muslim/Sunny | 1 | 40 | 3rd | Takka | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Burud | 1 | 75 | 3rd | Takka | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Gavali | 1 | 40 | 7th | Takka | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| 5. Agri | Hindu/Agri | 1 | 50 | 5th | Khanda village | 1 | Agri people are in majority | 1 |
| | Hindu/Agri | 1 | 38 | 4th | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Agri | 1 | 35 | 5th | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Agri | 1 | 42 | 4th | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Agri | 1 | 45 | 4th | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Brahmin | 1 | 42 | 3rd | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Sonkoli | 1 | 26 | 4th | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Rajput | 1 | 46 | 8th | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| | Hindu/Maratha | 1 | 24 | 9th | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 |
| Hindu/Maratha | 1 | 23 | Diploma in Engineering | Khanda village | 1 | --do-- | 1 | |

TABLE VII.2
Boundary of neighbourhood as defined by persons belonging to different
religion/caste/tribe

| Locality as reported by interviewee | Neighbourhood described by persons interviewed into locality | Number of interviewees describing who are of religion/caste/tribe |
|--|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Muslim locality | Kutchi Mohalla | Muslim / Sunni - 6 |
| | Pada Mohalla | Sunni - 1 |
| | Kutchi Mohalla | Hindu / Sonar - 1 |
| | Kutchi Mohalla | Lohar - 1 |
| | Pada Mohalla | Kalan - 1 |
| Koliwada | Takka | Hindu / Khatik - 1 |
| | Takka | Sonkoli - 1 |
| | Takka | Sonar - 1 |
| | Ganesh Temple | Mahadev koli - 2 |
| | Koliwada | Vaishya wani - 2 |
| | Takka | Burud - 1 |
| | Takka | Gavali - 1 |
| | Takka | Muslim / Sunni - 1 |
| Brahmin | Gavdevi Pada | Hindu / Brahmin - 5 |
| | Gavdevi Pada | Agri - 2 |
| | Gavdevi Pada | Maratha - 1 |
| | Gavdevi Pada | Sutar - 1 |
| | Gavdevi Pada | Vani - 1 |
| Middle class | Durgamata Mandir | Hindu / Brahmin - 6 |
| | Middle class | Jain / Svetamber - 1 |
| | Middle class | Hindu/ Vaishya wani - 1 |
| | Middle class | Kachchi lohana - 1 |
| | Middle class | Vaishnav - 1 |
| Agri | Khanda village | Hindu / Agri - 5 |
| | Khanda village | Brahmin - 1 |
| | Khanda village | Sonkoli - 1 |
| | Khanda village | Rajput - 1 |
| | Khanda village | Maratha - 2 |

TABLE VII.3

Boundary of neighbourhood as defined by persons belonging to different age groups and sex

| Locality reported by investigator | Neighbourhood described by persons interviewed in the locality | No. of male interviewees who are aged | | | No. of female interviewees who are aged |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|------|---|
| | | 20 - 34 | 35 - 59 | 60 + | 35 - 59 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Brahmin | Gavdevi Pada | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Muslim | Kutchi Mohalla | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | Pada Mohalla | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Middle class | Durgamata Mandir | — | 5 | 1 | — |
| | Middle class | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| Koliwada | Takka | 1 | 4 | 1 | — |
| | Ganesh Temple | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | Koliwada | — | 2 | — | — |
| Agri | Khanda village | 3 | 7 | — | — |

Note : There was no male informant in the age group of below 20 years and no female informant in the age group of below 20 years, 20-34 years and 60+ years.

It is seen from the above tables that in religion and castewise classification, the interviewees belong to a heterogenous group. They include Brahmin, Agri, Wani, Maratha and other castes including the Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe residing in that area. Each resident irrespective of his caste or religious affinity treats the locality in which he lives as his neighbourhood.

The results of the analysis of the informants classified according to occupational pursuit indicate that irrespective of the occupational diversity the informants confine the dimension of their neighbourhood to the respective ethnic population or the locality in which they live. They include the highly placed personnel officer, Steno, truck owner, Regional Transport Office (RTO) inspector, hotel owner to a low income earning fish vendor. Thus the formation of the neighbourhood is

not profession-oriented also.

An age group and sexwise analysis of the informant indicate that the interviewees in the different neighbourhoods surveyed is not generation oriented also. Majority of the informants belong to the age group 35-59. Along with them the young as well as the ripeaged informants considered the locality in which they live as their neighbourhood.

An enquiry into the main characteristics of the neighbourhood with reference to ethnic composition, the prevalence of occupational and economic groups and of the prominent landscape if any was also made. The deliberations with the informants with reference to these aspects have been presented in Table VII.4 which are self explanatory.

TABLE VII.4

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe/community

| Name of neighbourhood | Characteristics described | Number of persons describing the characteristics who are of religion, caste/tribe | | | Remarks |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 |
| 1. Gavdevi Pada | Gavdevi Temple | Hindu | Brahmin | 5 | |
| | — do — | | Agri | 2 | |
| | — do — | | Maratha | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Sutar | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Vani | 1 | |
| 2. Kutchi Mohalla | Kutchi people are in majority | Muslim | Sunni | 7 | |
| | — do — | Hindu | Sonar | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Lohar | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Kalan | 1 | |
| 3. Durgamata Mandir | Middle class people are staying here | Hindu | Brahmin | 6 | |
| | — do — | | Vaishyawani | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Kachchi lohana | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Vaishnav | 1 | |
| | — do — | Jain | Swetamber | 1 | |
| 4. Takka | Koli people are in majority | Hindu | Khatik (SC) | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Sonkoli | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Sonar | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Mahadev koli (ST) | 2 | |
| | — do — | | Vaishyawani | 2 | |
| | — do — | | Burud | 1 | |
| | — do — | | gavali | 1 | |
| | — do — | Muslim | Sunni | 1 | |
| | — do — | | | | |
| 5. Dhakta Khanda | Agri people are in majority | Hindu | Agri | 5 | |
| | — do — | | Brahmin | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Sonkoli | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Rajput | 1 | |
| | — do — | | Maratha | 2 | |

TABLE

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood

| Neighbourhood | Cultural, religious or social activity | | | Number of households belonging to | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | Name | Description | Performer | Below 20, whose members participated | | | 20-34 whose members participated | | |
| | | | | Manner I | Manner II | Made financial contribution | Manner I | Manner II | Made financial contribution |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Gavdevi Pada | Ganeshutsav | Pooja | Priest | - | - | - | With family | - | Rs. 10/- |
| | Gokulashtami | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Holi | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | With family | - | Rs. 5/- |
| | Satyanarayan Mahapooja | Pooja | Priest | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Kutchi Mohalla | Bakri-Id | Namaz | Self | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Ramzan-Id | Namaz | Self | - | - | - | With family | Worshiping | - |
| | Ganeshutsav | Pooja | Priest | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Gokulashtami | Pooja | Priest | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Durgamata Mandir | Shiv Jayanti | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Gokulashtami | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Navaratra Utsav | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | With family | Worshiping | Rs. 5/- |
| | Ganeshutsav | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Holi | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Takka | Moharrum | Namaz | Male members | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Gokulashtami | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Ganeshutsav | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Navaratra Utsav | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Holi | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Dhakta Khanda | Ganeshutsav | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Gokulashtami | Pooja | Utsav mandal | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Among the 50 interviewed persons most of them informed of the physical participation in worship and the events connected with different festivals. They contribute generously towards the festival expenses.

Gavdevi Pada neighbourhood

Gavdevi Temple is located in this neighbourhood. Navaratra Utsav is celebrated here in Ashvin Pratipada to Ashvin Navami. Saptashati Patha (Chandi Patha) is done by Brahmin Priest. Ganesh Chaturthi and Gokul Ashtami Utsavs are also celebrated here by giving contribution of Rs. 10 to 15. Out of 10 interviewees 5 are taking active part – performing pooja and attending programmes.

Kutchin Mohalla neighbourhood

Bakri-Id and Ramzan-Id is celebrated in this neighbourhood. Only two Maratha and two Kalan respondent are celebrating Ganesh Utsav and Gokul Ashtami by giving contribution.

Durgamata Mandir neighbourhood

Among the 10 interviewed in this neighbourhood, all informed of physical participation in worship and events connected with the festival. They are celebrating Ganeshutsav, Shiv Jayanti, Gokul Ashtami and Navaratra Utsav conducted by Utsav committees. All the informants are taking active part in pooja, kirtan and attend film shows, orchestra and fancy dress competitions. Their financial involvement was to the tune of Rs. 5 to 15 given as contribution towards the festival expenses.

Takka Neighbourhood

Among the 10 interviewed persons, five respondents are participating in Shivratri Utsav at Koleshwar Temple. Their financial involvement was to the tune of Rs. 5 to 10 given as contributions towards the festival expenses. In this temple Bhajan, Kirtan, Pravachan etc. are also arranged. Gokul Ashtami, Ganeshutsav and Navaratra Utsav are also celebrated by the residents of this neighbourhood.

Dhakta Khanda neighbourhood

The main deity of this neighbourhood is Lord Ganesh. Only one temple of Lord Ganesh is located in this neighbourhood. During the Ganeshutsav celebrations people do not instal the idol of Lord Ganesh in their homes, but instead they celebrate at the temple only. During these days no body is crossing the limits of the neighbourhood without taking prasad. The devotees offer coconut, flower, sweets etc. to Lord Ganesh. The participating household contribute Rs. 5 to 10 for this festival.

Most of the informants irrespective of the difference in their caste, religion etc. have accepted a particular religious event as the event of their neighbourhood. For example in the Durgamata Mandir neighbourhood all the informants irrespective of castè and religion have indicated the Navaratra utsav as the festival of their neighbourhood. In the Takka neighbourhood persons of all castes have treated Shivratri utsav as the festival of their neighbourhood. In Gavdevi Pada and Dhakta Khanda neighbourhood the persons of all castes have accepted Ganeshutsav as the festival of their neighbourhood.

Participation in religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood

Participation in the religious or social events occurring within the locality do not always satiate one's religious or social desire. This in other words means that the resident manifests his or her inadequate satiation by evincing interest in participating in the events occurring outside his locality as well. However, the desire is often deterred by contingencies of social and financial nature. In such cases the resident makes choosy participation in which one or two of his family members attend. The choice is always in favour of the male members.

During the survey it is found that the festival in honour of Lord Shankar at Koleshwar Mandir (i.e. Mahashivratri) and Navaratra utsav at Durgamata Mandir are celebrated all over the town. Often people go outside the neighbourhood to celebrate

these festivals. Muslim people go outside the neighbourhood to participate in Mushairas. The interviewed people from middle class locality stated that they often used to go outside the neighbourhood to celebrate Ganesh Utsav, Shivjayanti, Gokul Ashtami and participate in programmes like orchestra, film shows etc.

In 1986 a famous Sai Baba Mandir was built. Thousands of people perform pooja and sing Bhajans and Kirtans every Thursday. Statue of Sai Baba in this Mandir is similar to that at Shirdi. People from all the neighbourhoods come here to perform pooja and Bhajans.

Socio-economic life of the people

The social and economic life of most of the people is confined to the area in which they live. Most of the persons living in different localities buy their goods from Main Bazar which reveals that

none of the neighbourhoods are self-sufficient and they have to depend upon other localities of the town for their existence. The character of neighbourhood also varies with the economic status of its people. Broadly speaking, the importance of neighbourhood (as a means of social organisation) decreases as economic condition improves, so the junctions of neighbourhood depend upon its class character.

Purchase of commodities inside/outside the different neighbourhood

Most of the interviewed persons purchase the goods outside the neighbourhood as the shops located inside the neighbourhood are small and they do not have all the requirements of the people. Takka and Dhakta Khanda neighbourhoods have to depend on Main Bazar which is about 1.5 kms. away from these neighbourhoods. The details are provided in the Table VII.7.

TABLE VII.7
Purchase of commodities in and outside the different neighbourhood

| Neighbourhood | Total No. of interviewees | Number purchasing commodities | | | Remarks |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | Within neighbourhood | Outside neighbourhood | Outside town in metropolitan centre or other town to which the referrent town to satellite or suburb | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Gavdevi Pada | 10 | 7 | 8 | — | Most of the informants purchase commodities both in and outside the neighbourhoods |
| 2. Kutchi Mohalla | 10 | 5 | 7 | — | |
| 3. Durgamata Mandir | 10 | 7 | 10 | — | |
| 4. Takka | 10 | 5 | 10 | — | |
| 5. Dhakta Khanda | 10 | 5 | 9 | — | |
| Total | 50 | 29 | 44 | — | |

Educational facility and its enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood

Gavdevi Pada neighbourhood

One primary school – “Dagadi shala” is located in this neighbourhood. K.V. Kanya Shala and V.K. High school are located very near to this neighbourhood. Students from this neighbourhood and other neighbourhoods come to this school.

Kutchi Mohalla neighbourhood

This neighbourhood has a Urdu primary school and Yakub Baig high school. Students from this neighbourhood avail of this facility. Muslim students from other neighbourhoods also attend these schools.

Durgamata Mandir neighbourhood

This neighbourhood has a primary school and an English medium high school (Barns high school). Students from all neighbourhoods attend these schools.

Takka Neighbourhood

There is only one primary school in this neighbourhood. For higher level education the students of this neighbourhood go outside the neighbourhood viz., Gavdevi Pada and Middle class society neighbourhoods.

Dhakta Khanda neighbourhood

Only one primary school is located in this neighbourhood. Students are going outside the neighbourhood viz., Gavdevi Pada and Middle class society neighbourhoods for higher education.

Medical facility and its enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood

Gavdevi Pada neighbourhood has a private dispensary and a hospital (Sarang hospital). A maternity hospital (Balmata Sangopan Gruha) is very near to this neighbourhood. Kutchi Mohalla has a private dispensary and Panvel municipal hospital is located very near to this neighbourhood. Durgamata Mandir

neighbourhood and Takka neighbourhood have private dispensaries and clinics. For complicated medical treatment residents of all neighbourhoods have to go outside their limits.

Dandekar hospital, Patwardhan hospital and Ghodake hospital are fully equipped and even surgical operations of complex nature (excluding open heart surgeries) are performed in these hospitals. People of all neighbourhoods and nearby villages avail of the facilities available in these hospitals.

Recreational facility and its enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood

Gavdevi pada neighbourhood has a private library and a sports club. People of this neighbourhood avail these facilities. Kutchi Mohalla neighbourhood has a municipal ground and a garden nearby. The residents of this neighbourhood and outsiders make use of these facilities. Durgamata Mandir neighbourhood has a garden, a reading room, a library, a mahila mandal and a sports club. Mahila mandal conducts pravachans on Dnyaneshwari. Women from this neighbourhood and outsiders attend these programmes. This neighbourhood has a theatre in its vicinity. Most of the residents patronize this theatre.

Municipal library, private libraries, reading rooms, Lions club and some other clubs located in the town are utilised by most of the people. Municipal ground near municipal office is used for public meetings, political meetings and as a play ground. Of the five localities with five neighbourhoods discussed above the middle class locality is the best locality. As mentioned earlier banks, dispensaries, hospitals, primary schools, vegetarian and non-vegetarian restaurants, photo studio, temples, shivaji garden etc. are situated in this locality. The other four localities i.e. Brahmin, Muslim, Koliwada and Agri localities with four neighbourhoods, cannot be considered independent localities or independent neighbourhoods. They are dependent upon each other for economic, educational, medical purposes and purchase of daily requirements.

CHAPTER – VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

The pattern of urban family is distinguishable from the traditional rural family. Urban family is characterised by its small size, changed functions and distinct mode of interactions among its members. Reason of this change is rapid social changes and development of new social norms. The urban influences have affected the family as an institution.

In the past the family was responsible for providing protection, education, food, clothing, recreation and everything else. But now many of these functions have been taken over by other institutions and organisations. Various social organisations and institutions are providing educational, medical facilities to the poor people and shelter to old, aged and sick persons.

Similarly, women and children in a family were completely dependent on the head of the household. But now, every member of the family in urban areas is becoming economically self-sufficient. Adjustment between husband and wife is becoming difficult and relation of other members in the family are undergoing radical changes. The family institution is becoming unstable and more and more nuclear families are coming into existence.

In this chapter the family life in Panvel town and

how far this institution has undergone changes in the changing circumstances due to urbanisation has been discussed by analysing its composition, the nature of relationship and interaction among its members and with those who have left their homes for distant places in search of employment, education etc. All these factors together form a complete picture of the family life in the town.

Majority of the households in the town consist of a single married couple with unmarried children. The size of the family is not very large. The average size of household in Panvel is (5.08) slightly less than that for the whole of urban areas in Maharashtra State urban (5.29). According to 1981 Census the average number of persons per household in Panvel town is 5.08 as against 5.34 in 1971 and the corresponding urban state average is 5.29 in 1981 and 5.02 in 1971. The reduction in family size could be attributed to the following factors (1) Practice of family planning (2) breaking down of the traditional joint family system on account of social changes etc. Among the towns in the district, Panvel occupies eighth place in respect of family size.

The details regarding average size of the households in the wards of Panvel according to 1981 Census are presented in Table VIII.1.

TABLE VIII.1
Wardwise average number of persons per household in the town

| Sl. No. of ward | 1981 Census | | Average number of persons per household |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---|
| | No. of households | Population | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 499 | 2,601 | 5.21 |
| 2 | 419 | 2,080 | 4.96 |
| 3 | 321 | 1,358 | 4.23 |
| 4 | 388 | 1,768 | 4.56 |
| 5 | 845 | 3,846 | 4.55 |
| 6 | 308 | 1,602 | 5.20 |
| 7 | 346 | 1,777 | 5.14 |
| 8 | 231 | 1,121 | 4.85 |
| 9 | 249 | 955 | 3.84 |
| 10 | 231 | 1,271 | 5.50 |
| 11 | 257 | 1,350 | 5.25 |
| 12 | 211 | 1,010 | 4.79 |
| 13 | 137 | 799 | 5.83 |
| 14 | 152 | 746 | 4.91 |
| 15 | 298 | 1,574 | 5.28 |
| 16 | 296 | 1,462 | 4.94 |
| 17 | 353 | 1,932 | 5.47 |
| 18 | 452 | 2,271 | 5.02 |
| 19 | 157 | 934 | 5.95 |
| 20 | 220 | 1,197 | 5.44 |
| 21 | 162 | 1,022 | 6.31 |
| 22 | 173 | 937 | 5.42 |
| 23 | 163 | 854 | 5.24 |
| 24 | 134 | 877 | 6.54 |
| 25 | 294 | 1,729 | 5.88 |
| Total | 7,296 | 37,073 | 5.08 |

Source : Raigarh DCH, 1981 Census, page 220.

From the above statement, it may be noted that the average size of household is the smallest (3.84) in ward number 9 and the largest (6.54) in ward number 24. Among the 25 wards the average size of the household of two wards is above 6 (i.e. 6.31 and 6.54), in 14 wards it varied between 5.02 to 5.95, in 8 wards it varied between 4.23 to 4.96 and in the remaining one ward it is 3.84. The census data do

not provide a comprehensive picture about the family life of the town but the data collected for the sample households for this survey provide a comprehensive picture about the family life of the town. Table VIII.2 presents average number of persons per household in respect of each religion.

TABLE VIII.2
Religionwise average number of persons per household (survey data)

| Religion | No. of households | Population | Average number of persons per household |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Hindu | 201 | 1,057 | 5.26 |
| Muslim | 39 | 227 | 5.82 |
| Jain | 5 | 29 | 5.80 |
| Buddhist | 3 | 17 | 5.67 |
| Sikh | 1 | 3 | 3.00 |
| Jew | 1 | 4 | 4.00 |
| All religions | 250 | 1,337 | 5.35 |

Altogether 250 households having a population of 1,337 persons comprising 703 males and 634 females were covered by the special survey. The average number of persons per household as revealed by the survey is 5.35. Among the four major religions, the Muslim households have more persons per household (5.82). Next to Muslims in household size are the Jain households with average household size 5.80. Buddhist households rank third with 5.67 persons per household. Among Hindus the average household size has been found to be 5.26 which is lower than that for the other three religions.

Nature of relation of members to head of households

The distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of household and migration status of head of household is presented in Table VIII.3.

TABLE VIII.3

Distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of household and migration status of head of household (survey data)

| Nature of relation of members to head of household | Number of households where migration status of head of household is | | | Percentage to total households |
|---|---|------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | Non-migrant | Migrant | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Self | 1 | 11 | 12 | 4.80 |
| 2. Self, spouse | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4.00 |
| 3. Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters | 38 | 68 | 106 | 42.40 |
| 4. Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters | 12 | 23 | 35 | 14.00 |
| 5. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with/ without unmarried sons and daughters | 3 | — | 3 | 1.20 |
| 6. Self (male), unmarried son/daughter | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.80 |
| 7. Self (female), unmarried son/daughter | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3.60 |
| 8. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.80 |
| 9. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother | 9 | 3 | 12 | 4.80 |
| 10. Self (male), unmarried brother/sister | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Others (households having different relationships with the head of household) | 25 | 34 | 59 | 23.60 |
| Total | 97 | 153 | 250 | 100.00 |

The number of migrant households 153 (61.2%) exceeds the number of non-migrant households 97 (38.8%) by a large margin. As expected, 11 of the 12 single-member households, are migrant households. This shows that the heads of these 11 households have moved to Panvel for employment or business leaving their family behind. Moreover some heads of these households who have migrated from nearby villages and are having land and other property in the village are maintaining two establishments. They go to their villages during week-end. The proportions of various types of households among migrant and non-migrant households do not vary much. The trend is towards nuclear families both among migrant and non-migrant households. Due to the changed social conditions and paucity of accommodation, the

married sons normally break away from the parent family. There are only 14% households with married sons staying with parents in a total of 250 households. The fraternal or brotherly ties are also on the wane as only 1.20 per cent households have two or more married brothers living together.

The composition of sample households by sex and age status of members is presented in Table VIII.4. Of the 250 selected households 163 (65.20%) have families consisting of adult males and females and minor males and females only. 74 households (29.60%) have adult males and females only. 7 households (2.80%) have adult males only. Whereas 5 households (2.00%) have adult females only. One household (0.40%) has adult females with minor male and female children.

TABLE VIII.4
Composition of sample households by sex and age status of members
(minor - below 15, adult - 15 and above)

| Composition of sample household | Number of households |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Adult male and female and minor males & females | 163 |
| Adult male and female | 74 |
| Adult male only | 7 |
| Adult female only | 5 |
| Adult male and minor male or female | — |
| Adult female and minor male and female | 1 |
| Total | 250 |

Households by number of members

The statement given below presents distribution of households by number of members

and age of head of household. In this Table VIII.5 the households (250) studied in Panvel town are classified by seven categories with reference to number of members in each household.

TABLE VIII.5
Distribution of households by number of members and age-group of head of household
(survey data)

| Age of head of household | Number of households having members | | | | | | | | Percentage to total households |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | Single | 2 | 3 | 4-5 | 6-7 | 8-9 | 10+ | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Below 20 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0.40 |
| 20 - 29 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | — | — | 22 | 8.80 |
| 30 - 39 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 50 | 20.00 |
| 40 - 49 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 73 | 29.20 |
| 50 - 59 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 51 | 20.40 |
| 60 + | 2 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 53 | 21.20 |
| Total | 12 | 16 | 25 | 90 | 63 | 25 | 19 | 250 | 100.00 |

It is generally expected that with the growth of a town, the size of the family should reduce. The decrease in number of children per family and the increase in childless couples constitute a major trend in western countries. Though this yardstick cannot be wholly applied to the Indian towns, it has

some grain of truth in case of metropolitan cities. But the position of Panvel is somewhat different and the normal size of the family is 4-5. The rural areas merged in Panvel town have still retained some of the old characteristics. There are only 16.4 per cent households with 2 or 3 members. The

households having 8 or more members constitute 17.6 per cent of the total households.

There is not a single large sized household (8 or more members) where the heads of households are in the age-group 20-29. The proportions of large-sized households among heads of households in other age-groups, do not indicate

only specific trend.

Type of households and its correlates

The distribution of sample households by caste, tribe and community of heads of households and type of household is presented in the Table VIII.6.

TABLE VIII.6

Distribution of households by caste/tribe/community of heads of household and type of household (survey data)

| Type of household | Number of households where head of households belongs to | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Community (Hindu) | | | Communi- nity (Muslim) | Communi- nity (Buddhist) | Communi- nity (Jain) | Communi- nity (Sikh) | Communi- nity (Jew) | |
| | Excluding SC/ST | Scheduled Caste | Scheduled Tribe | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Nuclear | 86 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 116 (46.40) |
| 2. Supplemented nuclear | 30 | 3 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 42 (16.80) |
| 3. Sub-nuclear | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 11 (4.40) |
| 4. Single-person | 8 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 12 (4.80) |
| 5. Supplemented sub-nuclear | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 (1.20) |
| 6. Collateral joint | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 (1.20) |
| 7. Supplemented collateral joint | 6 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 9 (3.60) |
| 8. Lineal Joint | 16 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 28 (11.20) |
| 9. Supplemented lineal joint | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 (0.80) |
| 10. Lineal collateral joint | 11 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 12 (4.80) |
| 11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. Other (specify) | 8 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 12 (4.80) |
| Total | 179 | 12 | 10 | 39 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 250 (100.00) |

The above table shows that out of 250 sample households 116 households (46.40%) belong to the nuclear family. It is followed by the supplemented nuclear family with 42 households (16.80%) and Lineal joint family with 28 households (11.20%). Single person families, lineal collateral joint families and others account for 4.80 per cent each (12 households each). 4.40 per cent of the total households fall in the sub-nuclear, 3.60 per cent fall in the supplemented collateral joint categories. Supplemented sub-nuclear and collateral joint families account for 1.20 per cent each (3 households each). Only 0.80 per cent of the total households fall in the category of supplemented lineal joint family (i.e. 2 households).

Out of 179 total Hindu households (excluding SC/ST) 86 households (48.04%) are nuclear households, whereas out of 12 Scheduled Caste households only 5 households 41.67% are nuclear and out of 10 Scheduled Tribe households 6 households (60.00%) are nuclear. Thus it may be seen that Scheduled Tribes prefer to have nuclear family system more than Scheduled Castes. Out of

39 Muslim households, 14 households 35.90% are nuclear households. It may be also observed that of the 5 Jain households 2 are nuclear (40.00%) and of the 3 Buddhists households 1 is a nuclear household (33.33%). One each Sikh and Jew sample households reported to have nuclear family system.

Thus, the survey data show that nuclear family system is followed commonly by the households of all religions. The analysis of survey data also indicates that joint family system is followed by the households belonging to Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and Jain communities.

The proportion of households following joint family system among Hindu (including SC/ST) households comes to 20.40 per cent. The corresponding proportions for Muslim, Buddhist and Jain households are 20.51 per cent, 66.67 per cent and 40.00 per cent respectively.

The communitywise distribution of the 97 Hindu nuclear families which form the largest group of nuclear families is given in Table VIII.7.

TABLE VIII.7

Communitywise distribution of Hindu (including SC/ST) nuclear families(survey data)

| Sl. No. | Community | Total No. of households | No. of nuclear families | Percentage of nuclear families in each community | Sl. No. | Community | Total No. of households | No. of nuclear families | Percentage of nuclear families in each community |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Agrahari | 1 | 1 | 100.00 | 22. | Sonar | 6 | 1 | 16.67 |
| 2. | Agri | 24 | 10 | 41.67 | 23. | Sonkoli | 2 | 2 | 100.00 |
| 3. | Bhandari | 1 | 1 | 100.00 | 24. | Sutar | 3 | 3 | 100.00 |
| 4. | Brahmin | 40 | 19 | 47.50 | 25. | Teli | 3 | 2 | 66.67 |
| 5. | Choukalshi | 1 | 1 | 100.00 | 26. | Vadari | 3 | 2 | 66.67 |
| 6. | Chandra Seniya Kayastha Prabhu | 4 | 2 | 50.00 | 27. | Vaishnav | 1 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 7. | Dawari | 1 | 1 | 100.00 | 28. | Vaishyavani | 13 | 7 | 53.85 |
| 8. | Gavali | 1 | 1 | 100.00 | 29. | Waghri | 1 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 9. | Kachchi | 4 | 3 | 75.00 | Scheduled Caste | | | | |
| 10. | Kalan | 3 | 1 | 33.33 | 30. | Chambhar | 6 | 1 | 16.67 |
| 11. | Kumbhar | 1 | 1 | 100.00 | 31. | Khatik | 1 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 12. | Lingayat | 4 | 1 | 25.00 | 32. | Matang | 1 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 13. | Lohar | 2 | 1 | 50.00 | 33. | Walmiki | 2 | 1 | 50.00 |
| 14. | Mali | 6 | 5 | 83.33 | 34. | Mahar | 1 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 15. | Maratha | 27 | 10 | 37.04 | Scheduled Tribe | | | | |
| 16. | Marwadi | 3 | 2 | 66.67 | 35. | Mahadeo Koli | 10 | 6 | 60.00 |
| 17. | Nair | 1 | 1 | 100.00 | Total (All Castes) | | | | |
| 18. | Nhavi | 3 | 1 | 33.33 | | | 189 | 97 | 51.32 |
| 19. | Rajput | 5 | 3 | 60.00 | Note : One household each of Baniya, Dhangar, Jat, Kamati, Burud and Telangi and two households each of Gurao, Maheshwari and Ahuja do not have any nuclear households. Hence these communities have not been included in the above table. | | | | |
| 20. | Shimpi | 2 | 1 | 50.00 | | | | | |
| 21. | Somvahshiya Kshtriya Prabhu | 2 | 1 | 50.00 | | | | | |

As per survey data there are 86 Hindu (excluding SC/ST) nuclear families in Parvel town. Communitywise distribution of these sample Hindu families shows that Agri, Brahmin, Maratha and Vaishyavani communities have substantial nuclear households. Among the four major communities in the town, Vaishyavani community leads the proportion with 53.85 per cent of nuclear households. Brahmin community follows with 47.50 per

cent, Agri with 41.67 and Maratha with 37.04 per cent.

Composition of country, state, religion, caste and language

Distribution of households (covered by the special survey) by migration status and place of birth of head of household is given in Table VIII.8.

TABLE VIII.8

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of household
(survey data)

| Migration status and place of birth of head of household | | No. of households | | | Percentage to total households |
|--|--|-------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Total | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A. | Non-migrant (Born in Panvel) | — | 99 | 99 | 39.60 |
| B. | Migrant (Born outside Panvel) | 90 | 61 | 151 | 60.40 |
| | I) Born outside the town but within the district | 31 | 7 | 38 | 15.20 |
| | II) Born within the state in other districts | 34 | 41 | 75 | 30.00 |
| | Bombay | — | 11 | 11 | 4.40 |
| | Thane | 4 | 7 | 11 | 4.40 |
| | Ratnagiri | 7 | 1 | 8 | 3.20 |
| | Sindhudurg | 1 | — | 1 | 0.40 |
| | Nashik | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2.40 |
| | Dhule | — | 1 | 1 | 0.40 |
| | Jalgaon | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.80 |
| | Ahmadnagar | 2 | — | 2 | 0.80 |
| | Satara | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1.60 |
| | Pune | 3 | 10 | 13 | 5.20 |
| | Sangli | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2.00 |
| | Solapur | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1.60 |
| | Kolhapur | — | 1 | 1 | 0.40 |
| | Aurangabad | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.80 |
| | Bid | 4 | — | 4 | 1.60 |
| | III) Born in other states/union territories | 23 | 12 | 35 | 14.00 |
| | Karnataka | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2.40 |
| | Gujarat | 10 | 4 | 14 | 5.60 |
| | Kerala | 3 | — | 3 | 1.20 |
| | Rajasthan | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1.60 |
| | Delhi | — | 1 | 1 | 0.40 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1.20 |
| | West Bengal | — | 1 | 1 | 0.40 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | — | 1 | 1 | 0.40 |
| | Punjab | 1 | — | 1 | 0.40 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | — | 1 | 1 | 0.40 |
| | IV) Born in other countries | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1.20 |
| | Pakistan | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.80 |
| | Afghanistan | 1 | — | 1 | 0.40 |
| Total (A + B) | | 90 | 160 | 250 | |

The place of birth of most of the heads of households is in Raigarh district. Thus of the 250 households covered in the special survey, the heads of 137 households (54.80%) are born in Raigarh district, the district in which Panvel is situated. While the remaining 110 heads of the households are born in the other districts of the State and other States of India and 3 are born in other countries. The migrants from the adjacent districts of Bombay, Thane, Ratnagiri and Pune are more in number than the other districts of the State. 11 heads of the households (4.40%) are born in Bombay & Thane each, 8 heads of the households (3.20%) are born in Ratnagiri and 13 heads of the households (5.20%) are born in Pune district. The remaining 32 heads of the households (12.80%) are reported to be born in the districts other than the neighbouring districts mentioned above. 35 heads of the households are born in other States i.e. 6 (2.40%) in Karnataka, 14 (5.60%) in Gujarat, 4 (1.60%) in Rajasthan, 3 (1.20%) each in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh and 1 (0.40%) each from Delhi, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. The birth place of 2 heads of households is in Pakistan and for the remaining one is in Afghanistan.

Of the 38 heads of households born in Raigarh district (excluding those born in Panvel), as many as (81.58%) are born in rural areas, indicating that the bulk of the migration from within district is from rural areas.

Of the 75 heads of households born in other districts of the state, 34 (45.33%) are born in rural areas and 41 (54.67%) in urban areas. The higher proportion of urban migrants is due to migrants from Bombay (a city-district), Thane and Pune districts. Among the heads of households born in other

states, again the rural migrants predominate. Of the 35 heads of households born in other states 65.71 per cent are born in rural areas.

The classification of the sample households according to religion reveals that 201 households belong to Hindus, and in these households there are 555 males and 502 females. 39 households belong to the Muslims in which 117 are males and 110 are females. In other words 80.40 per cent of the total sample households belong to Hindus, 15.60 per cent households belong to Muslims, 2.00 per cent households to Jains, 1.20 per cent households to Buddhists and 0.40 per cent households belong to Sikhs and Jews each.

Hindus are in majority in the town and include various castes viz. Brahmin, Maratha, Rajput, Vaishyavani, Sonar, Nhavi, Teli, Kalan, Mali, Lingayat, Wadari, Chandra Seniya Kayastha Prabhu, Marwadi, Lohar, Maheshwari etc. Muslims include Sayyad, Pathan, Bagwan and Maulana groups.

Members staying outside - Reason, nature of link with the household

Out of 250 households covered by this special study, close family members of 84 households are staying outside the town. Of them 61 are Hindu households (excluding SC/ST), three are Scheduled Castes, 2 are Scheduled Tribes, 15 are Muslims and one each Jain, Sikh and Jew.

The distribution of sample households whose close family members are staying outside by religion, caste, tribe and community and place (state) of belonging of head of household is presented in Table VIII.9.

TABLE VIII.9

Households whose close family members are staying outside by religion, caste, tribe and community and place (state) of belonging of head of household

| Religion, caste, tribe community of head of household | | No. of house- holds | Place of belonging of head of household |
|---|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Hindu | Agri | 8 | (All from Maharashtra) |
| | Brahmin | 12 | (Maharashtra 11, Gujarat 1) |
| | Maratha | 11 | (All from Maharashtra) |
| | Sonar | 2 | (... " ...) |
| | Gavali | 1 | (... " ...) |
| | Ahuja (Sindhi) | 1 | (Pakistan) |
| | Agrahari | 1 | (U.P.) |
| | Lingayat | 2 | (Maharashtra) |
| | Maheshwari | 1 | (Maharashtra) |
| | Kachchi | 1 | (Gujarat) |
| | Nhavi | 1 | (Rajasthan) |
| | Lohar | 1 | (Maharashtra) |
| | Kalan | 1 | (Maharashtra) |
| | Sutar | 3 | (Maharashtra) |
| | Marwadi | 2 | (West Bengal 1, Gujarat 1) |
| | Rajput | 1 | (Rajasthan) |
| | Teli | 1 | (Maharashtra) |
| | Mali | 3 | (Maharashtra) |
| | Vaishyavani | 7 | (Maharashtra 6, Uttar Pradesh 1) |
| | Gurao | 1 | (Karnataka) |
| Scheduled Caste | | | |
| | Matang | 1 | (Maharashtra) |
| | Chambhar | 2 | (Maharashtra) |
| Scheduled Tribe | | | |
| | Mahadeo Koli | 2 | (Maharashtra) |
| Muslim | | 15 | (Maharashtra 9, Gujarat 1, Karnataka 1, Kerala 2, Andhra Pradesh 1, Afghanistan 1) |
| Jain | | 1 | (Gujarat) |
| Sikh | | 1 | (Punjab) |
| Jew | | 1 | (Maharashtra) |
| Total | | 84 | |

Out of the 84 households whose close relatives are staying outside, heads of 67 (79.76%) households belong to Maharashtra and 5 (5.95%) belong to Gujarat.

The distribution of these 84 households whose family members are staying outside by Religion, Caste, Tribe and Community and distance of place of last residence of head of household is presented in Table VIII.10.

TABLE VIII.10

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste or tribe or community and distance of place of last residence of head of household (survey data)

| Religion and caste/tribe/community | Total No. of households | Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where distance of place of last residence of head of household is | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | | Same Town | 50 or less km. | 51-100 km. | 101-200 km. | 201-500 km. | 500+ km. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Hindu | 61 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| Agri | 8 | 1 | 6 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Maratha | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Brahmin | 12 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Vaishyavani | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Sonar | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Gavali | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Lohar | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kalan | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Mali | 3 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Lingayat | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Agrahari | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Gurav | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sutar | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Maheshwari | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Kachchi | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Nhavi | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Rajput | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Teli | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Marwadi | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Ahuja | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Scheduled Caste | | | | | | | |
| Matang | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Chambhar | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Scheduled Tribe | | | | | | | |
| Mahadeo Koli | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Muslim | 15 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jain | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Sikh | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Jew | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Total | 84 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 9 |

Among the 84 households 18 are the natives of the town itself. 34 have come to stay in the town from a place within a distance of 100 km., 13 households from places situated at a distance of 101 to 200 km., 10 households had their last residence at a distance of 201 to 500 km. and only 9 households have come from places located at a distance of 500 km. and above. Out of the 61 (non-SC/ST) Hindu households whose family members are staying outside, the place of last residence of the

heads of 11 households is the town itself. The corresponding figure for Scheduled Tribe is 2 households out of 2 and for Muslims, it is 5 households out of 15.

The distribution of households whose family members are staying outside and whose heads of households are in different occupational category is given in Table VIII.11.

TABLE VIII.11

Households whose family members are staying outside and whose heads of households are in occupational category (survey data)

| Occupational category of head of household | No. of households |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Physical Science Technicians | 2 |
| Physicians & Surgeons (Allopathic, Dental & Veterinary Surgeons) | 1 |
| Accountants, Auditors & related workers | 1 |
| Teachers | 3 |
| Administrative & Executive officials, Govt. & Local bodies | 2 |
| Working proprietors, Directors & Managers, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing & related concerns | 1 |
| Working proprietors, Directors, Managers & related executives, Transport, Storage & communication | 1 |
| Clerical & other Supervisors | 1 |
| Book-keepers, Cashiers and related workers | 2 |
| Clerical and related workers | 9 |
| Transport conductors and guards | 1 |
| Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and retail trade | 8 |
| Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related workers | 6 |
| Hotel and Restaurant keepers | 1 |
| Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners & related workers | 2 |
| Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers | 1 |
| Protective service workers | 1 |
| Cultivators | 2 |
| Fishermen and related workers | 1 |
| Metal processors | 1 |
| Chemical processors and related workers | 1 |
| Carpenters, Cabinet makers & related workers | 2 |
| Blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operators | 3 |
| Machinery fitters, Machine assemblers and precision instrument makers (except electrical) | 4 |
| Electrical fitters & related electrical & electronic workers | 4 |
| Painters | 1 |
| Materials handling and related equipment operators (loaders and unloaders) | 3 |
| Transport Equipment Operators | 3 |
| Labourers | 2 |
| Total | 70 |

Note : 14 heads of households belong to the category of non-workers

An analysis of the table shows that majority of the heads of households (24) are engaged as Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (occupational division 7-8-9). The State transport depot and workshop, small scale industries and the construction activities in Panvel have absorbed a large number of workers in this category.

The heads of households (14) engaged as sales workers (Division 4) constitute the next highest group. As already mentioned Panvel is an important trading centre and is linked with and having trade with other districts.

This group is followed by the heads of households (12) engaged as clerical and related workers (Division 3). Panvel is a tahsil headquarters and a number of Government Offices, Maharashtra State Electricity Board office, Banks, B.Ed. & D.Ed. Colleges etc. are situated here. The officials in Government offices, B.Ed. & D.Ed. Colleges etc. are transferable and many of them leave their families at native places or last residence.

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of head of household and nature of relation with head of household are presented in Table VIII.12.

TABLE VIII.12

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of head of household and nature of relation with head of household

| Occupation of head of household | Total no. of households | Number of households whose members staying outside are related to head of household as | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|--------|-----|----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Father | Mother | Son | Daughter | Brother | Father & Mother | Father & Mother & Son | Father, Mother, Brother | Father, Mother, Brother, Son, Daughter | Mo-ther, Mo-ther, Bro-ther, Daugh-ter, Sister | Mo-ther, Bro-ther, Sister | Mo-ther, Bro-ther, Sister, Daughter, Wife | Mo-ther, Bro-ther, Sister, Daughter, Wife | Mo-ther, Bro-ther, Sister, Daughter, Wife | Mo-ther, Bro-ther, Sister, Daughter, Wife | Mo-ther, Bro-ther, Sister, Daughter, Wife |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Physical Science Technicians | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Physicians & Surgeons (Allopathic) | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Accountants & Auditors | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Teachers, University and Colleges | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Teachers, Higher Secondary & High School | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Admns. & Executive officials State Govt. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Admve. & Executive officials Quasi-Government | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers. Electricity, Gas & Water | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers & Related Executives, Transport | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Supervisors (Inspectors etc.) | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Book-keepers & Accounts Clerks | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cashiers | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clerks, General | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Store-keepers & Related workers | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Time Keepers | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Office Attendants, (Peon, Daftaries Etc.) | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |

TABLE VIII.12 (Concid.)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Supervisors & Foremen, Machinery fitting, Assembling, Repairing & Precision Instrument making (Except Electrical) | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery fitters & Machine Assemblers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery fitters and Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument makers (Except Electrical) | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electricians, Electrical fitters & Related workers | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Telephone & Telegraph Installers & Repairmen | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electrical fitters & Related Electrical and Electric workers | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Painters | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Loaders & Unloaders | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tram Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Labourers | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-workers | 14 | - | - | 1 | 10 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 84 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Of the 84 households whose members are staying outside in the case of maximum number of households (20), sons of heads are staying outside. Ten of these households have 'Non-workers' as their heads. Next comes the households (19) with mothers of heads staying outside followed by

households (15) with father and mother staying outside.

Particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of household are presented in Table VIII.13.

TABLE VIII.13

Particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of household

| Age group | Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household as | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------|---|--------|-----|----------|---------|--------|------|-------|
| | Father | Mother | Son | Daughter | Brother | Sister | Wife | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0-9 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 5 |
| 10-14 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 15-24 | — | — | 7 | 8 | 11 | 4 | — | 30 |
| 25-34 | — | — | 9 | — | 11 | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| 35-59 | 8 | 17 | 13 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 44 |
| 60 + | 21 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | 56 |
| Total | 29 | 52 | 36 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 162 |

In all 162 members belonging to the 84 households are staying outside. The mothers (52) account for 32.1% of them, followed by sons 36 (22.2%), fathers 29 (17.9%) and brothers 24 (14.8%). Normally those households which have migrated to Panvel in search of employment have landed property at native places. The parents or brothers of heads of such households stay at the native places to cultivate the land and look after the property. Similarly the fathers, brothers and sons of some of the heads of households are employed outside Panvel.

Of the 29 fathers staying outside, 72.4 per cent are in the age-group 60+, of them 36 sons staying outside 7 (19.4%) are in the school-going age-group 0-14 and the remaining 29 (80.6%) are in the working age-group 15-59. Of course some of the 29 sons may be studying in High schools & Colleges. All the 24 brothers are in the working age-group 15-59.

Table VIII.14 presents particulars of the 162 family members staying outside by educational level.

TABEL VIII.14

Particulars of family members staying outside by educational level and relation to head of household

| Educational level | Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household as | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------------|---|--------|-----|----------|---------|--------|------|-------|
| | Father | Mother | Son | Daughter | Brother | Sister | Wife | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Illiterate | 6 | 37 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 55 |
| 2. Education without level | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Below Primary | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| 4. Primary | 15 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 2 | — | 48 |
| 5. Matric | 1 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 2 | — | 27 |
| 6. Diploma and Certificate | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 7. Degree and above | — | — | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 12 |
| Total | 29 | 52 | 36 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 162 |

There are 55 (34.0%) illiterates. As many as 78.2 per cent of the illiterates are the parents (fathers and mothers) of heads of households. There is no diploma holder or graduate among the parents.

Of the 36 sons staying outside 34 (94.4%) are literate, and 10 (27.8%) are diploma and degree holders. These 10 sons account for 71.4 per cent of the total (14) diploma and degree holders.

Of the 24 brothers, 10 have studied upto primary, 7 upto matriculation and only 2 are graduates.

Among the 162 members staying outside, there are 95 non-workers and 67 workers. The distribution of the 95 non-workers by their nature of activity is presented in Table VIII.15.

TABLE VIII.15

Particulars of non-workers family members who are staying outside by nature of activity and relationship to head of household

| Nature of activity of non-worker family members staying outside | Number who are related to head of household as | | | | | | | Total |
|---|--|--------|-----|----------|---------|--------|------|-------|
| | Father | Mother | Son | Daughter | Brother | Sister | Wife | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Student | — | — | 10 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 20 |
| Dependent | 15 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 42 |
| Housewife | — | 21 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| Seeking Employment | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 6 |
| Retired | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total | 17 | 45 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 95 |

As many as 62 (85.3%) of the 95 non-workers are the parents of the heads of households and they include dependents, housewives or retired.

Of the 12 non-worker sons, 10 are students, seven of the nine non-worker daughters are also students. Of the seven brothers, three are students and three are seeking work.

As many as 19 (28.4%) of the 67 workers are engaged cultivators, thus indicating that majority of the rural-based households, send one or two members to urban areas for employment who in turn support the parent household which depends on the vagaries of nature for cultivation. Further 22 (32.8%) workers are engaged as production and

related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers (occupational division 7-8-9). Almost every fifth person is engaged as Sales worker (Division 4).

Of the 95 non-workers staying outside 6 are seeking employment. Out of these six members, one (son-B.A.) is staying in Bombay, One (brother-S.Y.B.A.) in Sangli, 1 (daughter-S.S.C.D.Ed.) in Pen and 3 (two brothers-V Std. & B.A. and one sister-illiterate) are staying in the town itself.

The particulars of family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship with head of household is shown in Table VIII.16.

TABLE VIII.16

Particulars of family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship with head of household

| Occupation | Number of family members staying outside who are related to head of household as | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|--|--------|-----|----------|---------|--------|------|-----|----|-------|
| | Father | Mother | Son | Daughter | Brother | Sister | Wife | Kin | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Accountants & Auditors | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Lawyers | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Teachers, University and Colleges | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Teachers n.e.c. | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Clerical Supervisors (Office) Superintendent, Head clerks, Section heads | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Stenographers & Steno-typists | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Book-keepers & Accounts clerks | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Clerks, General | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Time Keepers | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Office attendants (Peons, Daf-taries etc.) | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Merchants & Shop Keepers, Wholesale and Retail Trade, n.e.c. | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Sales Supervisors | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Street Vendors, Canvassers & News Vendors | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Agents & Salesmen Insurance | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Insurance, Real Estate, Securities & Business Service Salesmen and Auctioneers n.e.c. | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Sweepers, Cleaners & related workers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Cultivators | 8 | 6 | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 19 |

The distribution of 162 persons staying outside by length of time, reason and relation to head of household is given in Table VIII.17. Due to shortage of accommodation, the married son in a household breaks off from the parent household and sets up his new house. All the members of such households are grouped under the category of 'Due to shortage of accommodation'. Again there are a number of households in the neighbourhood of Panvel town, one or two members (alongwith wife and children) of which have migrated to Panvel in search of employment. The other members stay back to look after the cultivation of land, family business and other property. All such members are included in

the category 'To look after landed property'.

Of the 162 persons staying outside, 95 (58.6%) persons stay outside to look after the landed property, followed by 34 (21.0%) who stay outside for shortage of accommodation, 23 (14.2%) who stay outside for business or service.

The pattern of one or two members (either singly or with wife and children) migrating to Panvel from the nearby areas with other members staying back carrying on the family occupation does not seem to have changed over the years.

TABLE VIII.17

Number of family members staying outside by length of time, reason and relation to head of household

| Relation- ship to head of household | Total No. of persons | Less than 1 year | | | | 1 - 4 years | | | | 5 - 9 years | | | | 10 - 19 years | | | | 20 years | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Seek- ing Emp- loy- ment | Seek- ing Emp- loy- ment | Stu- dies after land- ed pro- perty | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Seek- ing Emp- loy- ment | Seek- ing Emp- loy- ment | Stu- dies after land- ed pro- perty | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Stu- dies after land- ed pro- perty | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Stu- dies after land- ed pro- perty | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation | Shor- tage of acco- mmo- dation |
| Father | 29 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 6 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 13 | - | - |
| Mother | 52 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | 7 | - | 4 | - | - | 5 | 1 | 26 | - | - | - |
| Son | 36 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| Daughter | 11 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brother | 24 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | 6 | - | - | 1 |
| Sister | 6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wife | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total | 162 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 26 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

Remittances

Of the 84 households whose members are staying outside, 12 households receive remittances from absentee family members, 31 send remittances to absentee family members and the

remaining 41 households neither send nor receive remittances.

Table VIII.18 presents data relating to remittances received by the 12 households from absentee family members.

TABLE VIII. 18
Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by state to which the head of household belongs
and the present address of the members of the family staying outside

| State to which head of household belongs | No. of house-holds | Total number of absentee members | Average amount of remittances sent by absentee family members where their address is | | | Rural areas of the district | | | Average amount of remittance received per household (including households not receiving remittance) |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | | No. of house-holds to which absentee members belong | No. of house-holds receiving remittances from absentee members | Average amount of remittance received per house-hold (in-cluding house-holds not receiving remittance) | No. of house-holds to which absentee members belong | No. of house-holds receiving remittances from absentee members | Average amount of remittance received per household (including households not receiving remittance) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Maharashtra | 67 | 131 | 17 | -- | -- | 12 | 2 | 300 | |
| Gujarat | 4 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5000 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Karnataka | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Rajasthan | 2 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Kerala | 2 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| West Bengal | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Punjab | 1 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Pakistan | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Afghanistan | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Total | 84 | 162 | 21 | 1 | 5000 | 12 | 2 | 300 | |

Note : The households from Rural and Urban areas of other state have not sent the remittances and hence the information is NIL.

TABLE VIII. 18 (Contd.)

TABLE VIII. 18 (Concl.)

| State to which head of household belongs | Average amount of remittances sent by absentee family members where their address is | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Other towns of the district | | | | | | Rural areas of other districts | | | | | | Urban areas in the other districts in the state | | | | | |
| | No. of households to which absentee members belong | No. of house-holds receiving remittances from absentee members | Average amount of remittance received per household (including house-holds not receiving remittance) | No. of house-holds to which absentee members belong | No. of house-holds receiving remittances from absentee members | Average amount to remittance received per household (including house-holds not receiving remittance) | No. of house-holds to which absentee members belong | No. of house-holds receiving remittances from absentee members | Average amount to remittance received per household (including house-holds not receiving remittance) | No. of house-holds to which absentee members belong | No. of house-holds receiving remittances from absentee members | Average amount to remittance received per household (including house-holds not receiving remittance) | No. of house-holds to which absentee members belong | No. of house-holds receiving remittances from absentee members | Average amount to remittance received per household (including house-holds not receiving remittance) | No. of house-holds to which absentee members belong | No. of house-holds receiving remittances from absentee members | Average amount to remittance received per household (including house-holds not receiving remittance) |
| 1 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| Maharashtra | 4 | 2 | 2000 | 11 | 1 | 110 | 23 | 5 | 465 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Karnataka | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajasthan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| West Bengal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Punjab | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 2 | 2000 | 11 | 1 | 110 | 25 | 6 | 2465 | | | | | | | | | |

Of the 12 households receiving remittances, heads of 10 households belong to Maharashtra, 1 to Gujarat and 1 to Pakistan. The household whose head belongs to Gujarat has its absentee family members staying in Panvel.

Barring the household whose absentee family members are staying in Panvel, of the remaining 11 household, 8 are receiving remittances from absentee family members residing in urban areas - 2 residing in the urban areas of the same district and 1 residing in urban areas of other districts.

Although Panvel is a tahsil headquarters and a fast growing town, it does not provide job

opportunities to all, so while the parent household resides in Panvel, one or two of its members, or a son with his wife & children settles down in other adjoining major cities and sends remittance to the parent household. Further, the services of those who are in Government & Zilla Parishad departments are transferable. Such employees, who had their houses in Panvel or who while on transfer to Panvel have settled down there, prefer to keep their families at Panvel and visit them during the week ends.

Information on remittances sent by absentee family members classified by relationship of head of household is presented in Table VIII.19.

TABLE VIII.19
Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by relationship to head of household and present address

| Relationship to head of household | No. of households | Absentee family members | Average amount of remittances sent by each absentee family members whose present address is | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----|----|
| | | | Same Town | Same district | | Other districts | | | | | |
| | | | | Rural | Urban | Bombay Urban | Thane Urban | Pune Urban | Nashik Urban | Bid | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Son | 6 | 7 | 2500 | — | 6000 | 2500 | 1200 | 2300 | — | — | — |
| Brother | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2000 | — | — |
| Father-Mother | 1 | 2 | — | 1000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Son-Daughter | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1200 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mother-Brother | 1 | 2 | — | 1000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Father, Mother-Brother | 2 | 7 | — | 375 | — | — | — | — | — | 400 | — |

Of the 12 households receiving remittances 6 (50%) are receiving them from the sons and one from a son & a daughter.

As already seen a number of households have migrated to Panvel in search of employment (including those on transfer), for business etc. Such households send remittances to the parent household residing at their native places. Further, children of some of the households are staying out of Panvel for education. Some of the transferred

employees children are studying elsewhere, these students receive remittances from their parents in Panvel.

Data on remittances sent by households to absentee family members are presented in Table VIII.20 and VIII.21.

The highest average amount is received by children studying outside Panvel.

TABLE

Remittances sent by households to absentee family members classified

| Relationship to head of household | No. of households | No. of absentee family members | Average amount sent by each household | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|------|
| | | | Same Town | Same district | | Other districts | | | |
| | | | | Rural | Urban | Bombay Urban | Thane Urban | Ratnagiri | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Mother | 12 | 12 | — | 450 | — | 500 | — | — | — |
| Father-Mother | 4 | 8 | 400 | 1500 | — | — | 1200 | — | — |
| Father, Mother, Brother, Sister | 1 | 5 | 1800 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Father | 3 | 3 | — | — | 1500 | — | — | 300 | — |
| Wife, Son, Daughter | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mother, Wife, Son, Daughter | 2 | 11 | — | 5000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Son | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 6000 | — | — | 4800 |
| Father, Mother, Son | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2500 |
| Mother, Brother | 1 | 2 | — | 400 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Father-Mother-Brother | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daughter | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brother | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

TABLE VIII.21

Remittances sent by households to absentee non-working family members classified by nature of activity and relationship with head of household

| Relationship to head of household | No. of households | No. of absentee non-working members | Average amount sent by each household to absentee non-working members whose activity is | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Full time student | Household duties | Dependent | Retired |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Father | 8 | 17 | 2650 | 3250 | 2340 | - |
| Mother | 12 | 15 | 500 | 2350 | 700 | - |
| Son | 3 | 3 | 6275 | - | - | - |
| Daughter | 1 | 1 | 8400 | - | - | - |
| Wife | 1 | 5 | 1920 | 480 | - | - |
| Total | 25 | 41 | 19745 | 6080 | 3040 | 2350 |

CHAPTER – IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

The study of housing conditions and material culture provides indication of measure and scope of urbanisation. The pattern of housing, housing problems with reference to health and sanitation, localitywise pattern of settlement within a defined area as discussed in this chapter would enable the reader to draw some inferences about the intensity of urbanisation.

As per the 1981 Census results, 7,149 occupied residential census houses were listed or identified in the town.

Houses in relation to adjoining houses

During the field investigation, 250 sample

households were surveyed for the study. The survey indicated that all the 250 sample households have been accommodated in different types of houses. Among the 250 sample households 26 are living in separate houses with compound, 164 are living in separate houses without compound, 4 live in flats in multi-flat housing units and the remaining 56 in houses which are floors in multi-floor housing units. Among the sample surveyed, 53 households have problems like absence of electricity, sewerage, absence of ventilation, drainage system (of the 7 households in slum area, 4 have reported both problems such as sewerage and absence of electricity). The results are presented in Table IX.1.

TABLE IX.1

Relation of houses of selected households with adjoining houses in space by locality

| Locality | No. of houses studied | Separate houses with compound | | | Separate houses without compound | | | | Houses which are flats in multi-flat housing unit | | Houses which are floors in multi-floor housing unit | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---|----------------|---|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| | | No. of houses | Problems faced | | No. of houses | Problems faced | | | No. of houses | Problems faced | No. of houses | Problems faced | | | |
| | | | Sewerage | No electricity | | Ventilation | Drainage | Sewerage | | | | No electricity | Ventilation | Drainage | No electricity |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. Agri | 14 | 3 | – | – | 9 | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| 2. Brahmin | 38 | 1 | – | – | 23 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 14 | 1 | – | – |
| 3. Harijanwada | 20 | 1 | – | – | 16 | – | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| 4. Middle class | 22 | 6 | – | – | 11 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| 5. Koli | 25 | – | – | – | 20 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| 6. Podi village | 19 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 14 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 7. Slum | 7 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | 7 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 8. Mix | 79 | 9 | 1 | – | 47 | – | – | 3 | 6 | 3 | – | 20 | – | – | – |
| 9. Muslim | 26 | 1 | 1 | – | 17 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | 1 | – |
| Total | 250 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 164 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 18 | 4 | – | 56 | 1 | 1 | – |

Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor capacity and problems faced by them

Of the 250 sample houses, 190 are without any storey, 44 are one storeyed and the remaining 16 are either two or three storeyed buildings. More than

one storeyed houses were found in five localities viz. Brahmin, Harijanwada, Middle class, Mix and Muslim. The problems faced by the households are like sewerage, ventilation, absence of electricity and drainage system. Table IX.2 shows the position of houses of selected households with reference to floor capacity and problems faced by locality.

TABLE IX.2

Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality

| Locality | No. of houses studied | Floor in the building | No. of houses having no problems | No. of the households having problems whose houses are in | | Houses are in problem because of the position with reference to floor |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| | | | | Ground floor | 1st floor | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Agri | 14 | Ground | 6 | 6 | — | 6 Sewerage not available |
| | | One | 2 | — | — | |
| 2. Brahmin | 38 | Ground | 20 | 4 | — | 4 Drainage |
| | | One | 10 | — | 1 | 1 Ventilation not proper |
| | | Two | 3 | — | — | |
| 3. Harijanwada | 20 | Ground | 12 | 5 | — | 1 Sewerage not available |
| | | Two | 2 | — | — | |
| | | Three | 1 | — | — | |
| 4. Middle class | 22 | Ground | 14 | 3 | — | 1 Drainage, |
| | | One | 3 | — | — | 2 Electricity not available |
| | | Two | 2 | — | — | |
| 5. Koli | 25 | Ground | 17 | 3 | — | 1 Sewerage not available |
| | | One | 5 | — | — | 1 Electricity not available, |
| | | | | | | 1 Drainage |
| 6. Podi village | 19 | Ground | 13 | 6 | — | 3 Sewerage not available |
| | | | | | | 2 Electricity not available |
| | | | | | | 1 Drainage |
| 7. Slum | 7 | Ground | — | 7 | — | 7 Sewerage not available |
| | | | | | | 4 Electricity not available |
| 8. Mix | 79 | Ground | 46 | 10 | — | 4 Sewerage not available |
| | | One | 16 | — | — | 6 Electricity not available |
| | | Two | 7 | — | — | |
| 9. Muslim | 26 | Ground | 11 | 7 | — | 1 Ventilation not proper |
| | | One | 6 | 1 | — | 1 Sewerage not available |
| | | Two | 1 | — | — | 5 Drainage |
| | | | | | | 1 Drainage |

Note : In slum locality out of 7 households, 4 households have reported two problems each.

Houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling etc.

Besides the general aspect, information on the structural components of the selected houses was also collected during the course of survey and the findings are as under.

The details gathered during the field investigation in respect of the houses of selected households are given in Table IX.3.

TABLE IX.3
Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality

| Locality | Predominant material of floor | | | Predominant material of wall | | | Predominant material of roof | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Mud | Cement | Shahabadi tiles | Mosaic tiles | Wooden | Brick and mud | Brick and cement | Tin sheet | Mud | R.C.C. | Tin sheet | Wooden |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. Agri | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | — | 5 | 8 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| 2. Brahmin | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | — | 7 | 28 | — | 3 | 6 | — | 4 |
| 3. Harijanwada | 8 | 2 | 4 | 6 | — | 3 | 11 | — | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 4. Middle class | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 18 | — | 1 | 17 | — | — |
| 5. Koli | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 20 | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 6. Podi village | 2 | 4 | 12 | 1 | — | 3 | 12 | — | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. Slum | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | 1 |
| 8. Mix | 11 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 1 | 10 | 63 | — | 6 | 23 | 8 | 7 |
| 9. Muslim | 3 | 8 | 6 | 9 | — | 4 | 21 | — | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 46 | 62 | 69 | 70 | 3 | 39 | 182 | 2 | 27 | 69 | 20 | 20 |

Note : A.C.S. — Asbestos Cement Sheets.

TABLE IX.3 (Contd.)

TABLE IX.3 (Concl.)

| Locality | Predominant material of roof | | Predominant material of ceiling | | | Doors and windows | | | Remarks | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Paddy straw | Thatch | Tiles | Wooden | R.C.C. | Tin sheets | A.C.S. | Wooden | | Wooden with iron bars | Tin sheet |
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 1. Agri | - | - | 12 | 12 | 2 | - | - | 14 | - | - | - |
| 2. Brahmin | - | - | 28 | 30 | 6 | - | 2 | 35 | 3 | - | - |
| 3. Harijanwada | - | - | 8 | 10 | 5 | 5 | - | 20 | - | - | - |
| 4. Middle class | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | 17 | - | - | 20 | 2 | - | - |
| 5. Koli | - | - | 18 | 20 | 3 | - | 2 | 24 | 1 | - | 1 house has no doors & windows |
| 6. Podi village | - | - | 11 | 12 | 6 | 1 | - | 18 | - | - | - |
| 7. Slum | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | 1 house has no doors & windows |
| 8. Mix | - | - | 41 | 47 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 79 | - | - | - |
| 9. Muslim | - | - | 14 | 17 | 7 | 2 | - | 25 | - | 1 | - |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 136 | 154 | 69 | 22 | 5 | 241 | 6 | 1 | |

Among the 250 sample houses, majority i.e. 182 (72.80%) have bricks walls with cement, 39 (15.60%) with brick and mud and the remaining 29 (11.60%) have walls either of tin sheets or mud. For roofing, tiles are common. Houses with tiles as material of roof number 136 (54.40%), 69 houses have R.C.C. roof. Paddy straw and Thatch are used in 2 and 3 houses respectively in the huts of poor men, and in the remaining 40 houses, tin sheets and wood are used as roofing material. As regards ceiling materials, of the 250 sample houses majority, i.e. 154 (61.60%) have wooden ceiling, 69 (27.60%) have R.C.C. ceiling. For the remaining 27 houses, tin sheets or asbestos cement sheets are used for ceiling. As regards the material of the floor, the survey data reveal that 70 (28.00%) of the total sample houses have mosaic tiles, 69 (27.60%) have shahabadi tiles, 62 (24.80%) have cemented floor, 46 (18.40%) have mud flooring and 3 (1.20%) have wooden flooring.

Regarding the predominant material of floor, more than 50 per cent houses in all the localities have shahabadi or mosaic tiles except in Koli and Slum localities. In Koli locality shahabadi and mosaic tiles are used in almost 50 per cent houses. Among the 7 houses in Slum areas, 3 each have mud and cement floors. One house each in Middle class, Koli and Mix locality has wooden floor.

As regards material of wall, majority of the houses in all localities except Slum locality have 'Brick & Cement' walls.

As regards material of roof, majority of the houses in all localities except Slum locality have tiled roofs, followed by houses with R.C.C. roofs.

Regarding the material of ceiling, majority of the houses have wooden ceiling except in Middle class and Slum localities. The Middle class locality which includes the middle class housing society which came into existence after 1960, has 17 (77.3%) of the 22 houses with R.C.C. roof.

Almost all the houses in all the localities have wooden doors and windows.

Number of rooms

The living conditions of the town dwellers can be understood from the availability of living space for the residents. During the survey information on the number of members in the sample households and the number of rooms available to them was collected. The data collected are presented in Table IX.4.

TABLE
Households classified by number of members,

| Locality | Total No. of households | Total No. of members | | Total No. of rooms | Households with one room | | | Households with two rooms | | | Households with three rooms | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | M | F | | No. of households | No. of members | | No. of households | No. of members | | No. of households | No. of members | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. Agri | 14 | 48 | 47 | 42 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 2. Brahmin | 38 | 84 | 73 | 68 | 20 | 47 | 33 | 11 | 21 | 21 | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| 3. Harijanwada | 20 | 55 | 58 | 30 | 13 | 28 | 28 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 4. Middle class | 22 | 66 | 54 | 66 | 6 | 21 | 20 | 7 | 24 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| 5. Koli | 25 | 75 | 68 | 47 | 12 | 33 | 33 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 18 | 11 |
| 6. Podi village | 19 | 42 | 36 | 40 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 18 | 6 | 14 | 12 |
| 7. Slum | 7 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 22 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Mix | 79 | 231 | 196 | 171 | 32 | 84 | 70 | 25 | 70 | 68 | 9 | 30 | 24 |
| 9. Muslim | 26 | 80 | 80 | 54 | 12 | 30 | 36 | 7 | 21 | 19 | 3 | 14 | 12 |
| Total | 250 | 703 | 634 | 525 | 112 | 287 | 254 | 73 | 200 | 195 | 33 | 102 | 87 |

Note : There are no households with 8 rooms and 10 rooms & above. Hence columns for these are omitted in this statement.

IX.4

number of rooms occupied & locality

| Households with four rooms | | | Households with five rooms | | | Households with six rooms | | | Households with seven rooms | | | Households with nine rooms | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----|----------------------------|----------------|----|---------------------------|----------------|----|-----------------------------|----------------|----|----------------------------|----------------|----|
| No. of households | No. of members | | No. of households | No. of members | | No. of households | No. of members | | No. of households | No. of members | | No. of households | No. of members | |
| | M | F | | M | F | | M | F | | M | F | | M | F |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | 31 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | 54 | 43 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 26 | 21 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 7 |

The 250 households have 525 living rooms in their use. This indicates that on an average each household has a little more than two rooms. The survey data show that 1,337 persons are living in 525 rooms, that is on an average there are 2.5 persons per room. Majority of the surveyed households that is 112 (44.8%) live in one room, 73 (29.2%) households live in two rooms, 33 (13.2%) households live in three rooms, 14 (5.6%) households live in four rooms and the remaining 18 (7.2%) live in five or more than five rooms. It may be mentioned that only 32 (12.8%) households selected for

the study live in spacious houses. The survey data also reveal that on an average 4.8 persons live in one room, 2.7 persons in two rooms, 1.9 persons in three rooms, 1.7 persons in four rooms and 1.0 persons in five rooms and above.

The difficulties about the availability of space to the residents can further be understood by classifying the households by number of married couples with their off-springs and number of rooms occupied. The relevant data are presented in Table IX.5.

TABLE IX.5
Households classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above, with other members aged 5 and above and number of rooms occupied by them

| Classification of households | Total No. of households | Total No. of members | Households occupying 1 Room | | Households occupying 2 Rooms | | Households occupying 3 Rooms | | Households occupying 4 Rooms | | Households occupying 5 Rooms and above | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| One married couple | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Without other members aged 5 and above | 45 | 181 | 19 | 72 | 14 | 50 | 6 | 31 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 16 |
| b) With other members aged 5 and above | 122 | 647 | 62 | 334 | 35 | 173 | 18 | 107 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 22 |
| Two married couples | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Without other members aged 5 and above | 8 | 52 | — | — | 4 | 26 | 1 | 10 | — | — | 3 | 16 |
| b) With other members aged 5 and above | 34 | 266 | 9 | 64 | 13 | 107 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 33 |
| Three married couples | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Without other members aged 5 and above | 2 | 16 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| b) With other members aged 5 and above | 9 | 98 | 2 | 22 | 3 | 27 | — | — | 3 | 35 | 1 | 14 |
| Four married couples | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Without other members aged 5 and above | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| b) With other members aged 5 and above | 1 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 10 |
| Other (all other households not specified above) | 29 | 67 | 19 | 39 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 250 | 1,337 | 112 | 541 | 73 | 395 | 33 | 189 | 14 | 97 | 18 | 115 |

It would be seen from the Table IX.5 that majority of married couples live in one room accommodation. As many as 37.2 per cent households having one or more married couples, occupy houses with one room. The sample survey reveals that 62 out of 250 households consisting of single married couples with other members aged 5 and above are accommodated in one room. As many as 12 households with 2 and 3 married couples live in one room accommodation. A total of 19 households with 'other type' of households also occupy one room accommodation. As many as 541 (40.5%) members including married couples, children and their kith and kin live in one room accommodation, 70 households with

married couples occupy two rooms. As many as 35 of these 70 households comprise one married couple with their total membership of 173. As many as 395 (29.5%) members live in two rooms. It could also be seen that the number of single married couples occupying spacious houses is very meagre.

During field investigation the data on living space available for the town dwellers in the sample households were also collected. Table IX.6 shows sample households classified by locality and per capita floor space available.

TABLE IX.6
Selected households classified by locality and per capita floor space

| Locality | Households | | Per capita floor space | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Total number | No. of members | 1 sq.mt. or less | | 1.1 to 4 sq.mt. | | 4.1 to 5 sq.mt | | 5.1 to 9 sq.mt. | | 9.1 to 15 sq.mt. | | 15.1 & above | |
| | | | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members | No. of households | No. of members |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1. Agri | 14 | 95 | — | — | 6 | 48 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 21 | 1 | 5 |
| 2. Brahmin | 38 | 157 | — | — | 5 | 20 | 6 | 30 | 9 | 39 | 7 | 35 | 11 | 33 |
| 3. Harijanwada | 20 | 113 | — | — | 5 | 34 | 6 | 27 | 8 | 51 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Middle class | 22 | 120 | — | — | 4 | 27 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 36 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 34 |
| 5. Koli | 25 | 143 | — | — | 10 | 68 | 7 | 36 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 7 |
| 6. Podi village | 19 | 78 | — | — | 5 | 31 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 17 |
| 7. Slum | 7 | 44 | — | — | 5 | 33 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 8. Mix | 79 | 427 | — | — | 16 | 101 | 13 | 78 | 25 | 129 | 12 | 56 | 13 | 63 |
| 9. Muslim | 26 | 160 | — | — | 11 | 79 | 5 | 27 | 8 | 45 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 250 | 1337 | — | — | 67 | 441 | 42 | 232 | 65 | 346 | 32 | 144 | 44 | 174 |

The above data indicate that in maximum cases i.e. in 67 (26.8%) households the per capita floor space available is in the range of 1.1 to 4 sq.mt., in 65 (26.0%) households it ranges between 5.1 and 9 sq.mt. Of the total sample households, 44 (17.6%) households have the per capita floor space in the range of 15.1 sq.mt. and above. Among other households, 42 (16.8%) have the per capita floor space in the range of 4.1 to 5 sq.mt. and 32 (12.8%) in the range of 9.1 to 15 sq.mt. It may not be possible to prescribe uniformly a specific standard of accommodation for a person as it may vary from place to place. In this connection it may be mentioned that Shri M.V. Sovani in his book 'urbanisation and Urban India', has proposed that 40 to 50 sq. ft. (3.79 to 4.73 sq. metres) per person may be more realistic standard to aim at. Considering the standard unit of accommodation

per person as suggested by Shri Sovani, 441 persons of 67 (26.8%) households comprising 33.0 per cent of the total population in the selected households have a per capita floor space below the standard level of 3.79 to 4.73 sq. metres. Further, 232 persons of 42 (16.8%) households comprising (17.35%) of the total population with a per capita floor space 4.1 to 5.0 sq. metres can also be said to be below the standard level. It would, therefore, be seen that 141 households (56.4%) with 664 members (49.7%) have spacious accommodation.

Amenities

The information on amenities available in the houses was also collected during the field study. Table IX.7 gives the details of the amenities available in the surveyed houses by locality.

TABLE IX.7
Availability of amenities by localities

| Locality | Total No. of households | Availability | Amenities and availability | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | Kitchen No. of house- holds | Bathroom No. of house- holds | Lavatory No. of house- holds | Source of drinking water No. of house- holds | Water for washing No. of house- holds | Electricity No. of house- holds |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Agri | 14 | a) Not having | — | 1 | 8 | — | — | 1 |
| | | b) Having separately | 13 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 2. Brahmin | 38 | a) Not having | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| | | b) Having separately | 37 | 29 | 14 | 26 | 26 | 33 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 1 | 7 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 5 |
| 3. Harijan wada | 20 | a) Not having | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| | | b) Having separately | 14 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 16 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 6 | 4 | 17 | 8 | 8 | — |
| 4. Middle class | 22 | a) Not having | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| | | b) Having separately | 17 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 3 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 5. Koli | 25 | a) Not having | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 2 |
| | | b) Having separately | 18 | 18 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 18 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 7 | 5 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 5 |
| 6. Podi village | 19 | a) Not having | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 2 |
| | | b) Having separately | 14 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 5 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 7. Slum | 7 | a) Not having | — | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | | b) Having separately | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| | | c) Share with other households | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | — |
| 8. Mix | 79 | a) Not having | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | | b) Having separately | 73 | 62 | 32 | 62 | 62 | 68 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 6 | 14 | 44 | 16 | 16 | 4 |
| 9. Muslim | 26 | a) Not having | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| | | b) Having separately | 21 | 19 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 25 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 5 | 5 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Total | 250 | a) Not having | 2 | 22 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| | | b) Having separately | 212 | 179 | 74 | 172 | 172 | 203 |
| | | c) Share with other households | 36 | 49 | 150 | 76 | 76 | 22 |

The survey indicated that 212 households have separate kitchen. Only 2 (0.8%) households reported having no kitchen and 36 (14.4%) sharing it with other households. 179 households (71.6%) have separate bathroom and 49 (19.6%) households share them with others and the rest 22 (8.8%) do not have separate bathroom facilities. Separate lavatory facilities are available only for 74 (29.6%) households, 150 (60%) households have common lavatory and the remaining 26 (10.4%) households have no lavatory facility at all.

Separate drinking water sources are available for 172 (68.8%) households, 76 (30.4%) households share it with others and the remaining 2 (0.8%) households have no source of drinking water. The

same position holds in regard to the availability of water for washing.

Electricity is separately available for 203 (81.2%) households surveyed. 22 (8.8%) households share it with others and the remaining 25 (10.0%) households do not have this facility.

The information on amenities available to the households was collected at 1981 Census also. Table IX.8 shows the distribution of households in Panvel town by source of drinking water. As expected, majority of the households (6720 or 93.20%) are receiving tap water. However, of the 6720 households as many as 3060 (45.54%) households do not have taps in their households.

TABLE IX.8

Households by source of drinking water

| Total No. of households | Drinking water source | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Well | | Tap | | Handpump | | River/Canal | | Tank | | Others | |
| | Within premises | Outside premises | Within premises | Outside premises | Within premises | Outside premises | Within premises | Outside premises | Within premises | Outside premises | Within premises | Outside premises |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 7,210 | 290 | 130 | 3,660 | 3,060 | 5 | — | — | 25 | — | — | — | 40 |

Source : Maharashtra, Series 12, Household Tables Part A & B (ii) page 972.

Table IX.9 gives the distribution of households by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and tenure status. Majority of the households viz. 5,185 (71.91%) are living in rented houses. Further, as many as 1,715 (23.79%) households do not have electricity and 3,425 (47.50%) households do not have toilet facilities.

Tenural Status

People normally live either in their own houses, in rented houses or in allotted houses. The details on the tenural status of the 250 sample households classified by duration of present residence are given in Table IX.10.

TABLE IX.9
Households and population by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and tenure
status of house occupied

| Tenure status of house occupied | Total No. of households | Electricity | | | | Toilet facility | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Available | | Not available | | Available | | Not available | |
| | | House-holds | Popu-lation | House-holds | Popu-lation | House-holds | Popu-lation | House-holds | Popu-lation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Total | 7,210 | 5,495 | 29,070 | 1,715 | 7,510 | 3,785 | 18,930 | 3,425 | 17,650 |
| Owned | 2,025 | 1,525 | 9,335 | 500 | 2,445 | 955 | 5,405 | 1,070 | 6,375 |
| Rented | 5,185 | 3,970 | 19,735 | 1,215 | 5,065 | 2,830 | 13,525 | 2,355 | 11,275 |

Source : Maharashtra, Series 12, Household tables Part A & B (ii) page 847.

TABLE IX.10
Sample households classified by duration of present residence and tenural status

| Duration of present residence | Total No. of households | Number of households living in houses which are | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|
| | | Owned | Rented | Allotted |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Less than 1 year | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 - 4 years | 15 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| 5 - 9 years | 13 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| 10+ years | 218 | 110 | 97 | 11 |
| Total | 250 (100.00%) | 116 (46.4%) | 119 (47.6%) | 15 (6.0%) |

The above table shows that 116 (46.4%) of the sample households live in owned houses, 119 (47.6%) live in rented houses and the remaining 15 (6%) live in the houses allotted by the employing agency.

Furniture

The type and number of articles of furniture used by the sample households of the town are given in Table IX.11.

TABLE IX.11

Existence of furniture with reference to duration of stay of head of households

| Duration of stay in present residence | Total No. of households | Total No. of households having furniture | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | No. of households having | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Chair | Table | Diwan | Cot | Newar cot | Tea-pny | Almirah |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Less than 1 year | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 1 - 4 years | 15 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 5 + years | 231 | 213 | 18 | 196 | 158 | 72 | 171 | 32 | 24 | 99 | 22 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 2 | |
| Total | 250 | 230 | 20 | 212 | 173 | 78 | 183 | 35 | 26 | 103 | 22 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 2 | |

In general it may be stated that some low class and middle class households possess chairs, tables, benches, stools etc. and upper middle class and rich households have articles of furniture like chairs, tables, almirahs, diwan, sofa-cum-bed etc. In the sample households 84.8 per cent households have chairs, 69.2 per cent possess tables, 31.2 per cent have diwan, 73.2 per cent have cots and 41.2 per cent have almirahs and so on. Of the 250 sample households 20 households (8%) have no furniture.

Utensils

The utensils used for cooking and other purposes are made of aluminium, copper, brass and stainless steel. Every household has metal vessels made of aluminium, brass and stainless

steel. Irrespective of economic and migration status and occupation, most of the people use aluminium vessels for cooking food. As many as 85.60 per cent of the total households use aluminium vessels for cooking purpose. However, 31 (12.40%) households use brass and 5 (2.00%) households use stainless steel utensils for cooking. For serving food, majority of the households (78.80%) use stainless steel utensils/plates. Aluminium and brass utensils/plates are also used by the households which constitute respectively 14.00 per cent and 3.60 per cent of the total households. China wares are used by 3.60 per cent households for serving food. The details of utensils used by the town folk both natives and migrants in the sample households are given in the Table IX.12 given below :—

TABLE IX.12

Material of which utensils are made by locality to which the households belong

| Locality | Total No. of households | No. of households where cooking utensils are made of | | | No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|-----------|----------|---|----------|------------|----------|
| | | Aluminium | Brass | Steel | Aluminium | Brass | Steel | Crockery |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Agri | 14 | 11 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 11 | — |
| Brahmin | 38 | 35 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 37 | — |
| Harijanwada | 20 | 17 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | 15 | — |
| Middle class | 22 | 20 | 2 | — | 3 | — | 19 | — |
| Koli | 25 | 19 | 6 | — | 3 | 3 | 19 | — |
| Podi village | 19 | 17 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 14 | — |
| Slum | 7 | 6 | 1 | — | 5 | — | 2 | — |
| Mix | 79 | 67 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 67 | 2 |
| Muslim | 26 | 22 | 4 | — | 6 | — | 13 | 7 |
| Total | 250 | 214 | 31 | 5 | 35 | 9 | 197 | 9 |

Fuel and light

The pattern of the consumption of fuel and light

by the town dwellers in the selected sample households can be understood from the following

Table IX.13.

TABLE IX.13

Light and fuel used by locality and migration status of household as per last residence

| Locality | Total No. of house- holds | Migrant households | | | | | | Non-migrant households | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | | No. of house- holds | No. using fuel | | | No. using light | | | No. of house- holds | No. using fuel | | | No. using light |
| | | | Fire- wood | Kero- sene | Cook- ing gas | Elec- tricity | Kero- sene lamp | | Fire- wood | Kero- sene | Cook- ing gas | Elec- tricity | Kero- sene lamp |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. Agri | 14 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| 2. Brahmin | 38 | 23 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 10 | 14 | 1 |
| 3. Harijanwada | 20 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | — |
| 4. Middle class | 22 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 9 | — | 9 | 8 | 9 | — |
| 5. Koli | 25 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 8 | — | 17 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 2 |
| 6. Podi village | 19 | 17 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 7. Slum | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Mix | 79 | 56 | 6 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 12 | 23 | 1 | 19 | 12 | 16 | 7 |
| 9. Muslim | 26 | 12 | — | 10 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 1 |
| Total | 250 | 153 | 31 | 120 | 106 | 118 | 35 | 97 | 18 | 79 | 55 | 85 | 12 |

Note : 7 Households use both firewood and kerosene for cooking.

It will be seen that irrespective of the migration status, majority of the households use both kerosene and cooking gas as fuel. Out of the 250 sample households, 31 migrant households and 18 non-migrant households use firewood as fuel, of the 153 migrant households 118 (77.12%) and of the 97 non-migrant households 85 (87.63%) use electricity for lighting. Among the 250 sample households 47

(18.8%) households (35 migrant households and 12 non-migrant households) use kerosene lamps to drive away darkness.

Luxury and costly goods

The luxury and costly goods items possessed by the sample households are given in the Table IX.14.

TABLE
Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality,

| Name of locality | Total No. of households | Religion | No. of households | | Number of households possessing | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Posse- ssing luxury, costly goods | Not posse- ssing luxury, costly goods | Wrist watch | Table clock | Wall clock | Radio | T.V. | Gramo- phone | Tape recor- der |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Agri | 14 | Hindu | 12 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 8 | — | 2 |
| | | Muslim | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 13 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 8 | — | 2 |
| 2. Brahmin | 38 | Hindu | 35 | 2 | 33 | 24 | 3 | 31 | 26 | 1 | 13 |
| | | Muslim | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | | | 36 | 2 | 34 | 24 | 3 | 32 | 26 | 1 | 13 |
| 3. Harijanwada | 20 | Hindu | 13 | 3 | 11 | 5 | — | 8 | 6 | — | 2 |
| | | Muslim | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Sikh | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| | | Buddhist | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| | | Jew | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | | | 17 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 10 | — | 3 |
| 4. Middle class | 22 | Hindu | 15 | — | 15 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 11 | — | 9 |
| | | Muslim | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |
| | | Jain | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 2 |
| | | | 21 | 1 | 21 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 15 | — | 12 |
| 5. Koli | 25 | Hindu | 19 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 10 | — | 3 |
| | | Muslim | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | | 20 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 15 | 11 | — | 4 |
| 6. Podi village | 19 | Hindu | 17 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 12 | — | 3 |
| | | Muslim | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 17 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 12 | — | 3 |
| 7. Slum | 7 | Hindu | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | | Muslim | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | | | 4 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | |
| 8. Mix | 79 | Hindu | 62 | 5 | 57 | 46 | 3 | 50 | 36 | — | 17 |
| | | Muslim | 6 | — | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | — | 4 |
| | | Jain | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| | | Sikh | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Buddhist | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| | | | 74 | 5 | 68 | 55 | 4 | 61 | 43 | — | 22 |
| 9. Muslim | 26 | Hindu | 7 | — | 7 | 4 | — | 7 | 5 | — | 3 |
| | | Muslim | 16 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 14 | — | 4 |
| | | | 23 | 3 | 22 | 18 | 2 | 19 | 19 | — | 7 |
| Total | 250 | | 225 | 25 | 207 | 151 | 17 | 182 | 144 | 1 | 66 |

IX.14

religion in respect of selected households

| Number of households possessing | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|---|-------------------|-----------|--------|-----|
| Pressure cooker | Mixer | Refrigerator | Table/ ceiling fan | Bicycle | Scooter | Washing machine | Air- condi- tion and electric generator | Sewing machine | Telephone | V.C.R. | Car |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 2 | — | 1 | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | — | 1 | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 20 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 8 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 29 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 29 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 95 | 58 | 44 | 71 | 71 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 |

Out of the 250 selected households, 225 households have luxury and costly goods and 25 households have no such goods. Among 225 households, 207 households possess wrist-watches, 151 table clocks and only 17 wall clocks, 182 households possess radios, 144 T.V. sets, 66 Tape recorders and 2 V.C.R.s, 95 households have

pressure cookers, 58 mixers, 44 refrigerators, 81 households have bicycle/scooter and only one household possesses car. The households who do not have any luxury goods, by locality, religion/caste, educational level, and occupation are given in Table IX.15.

TABLE IX.15

Households not having luxury and costly goods by locality/religion/caste/education and occupation (survey data)

| Name of locality | Religion | Caste | Educational level | Occupation |
|------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Brahmin | Hindu | Maratha | 4th | Clerk |
| | Hindu | Maratha | 3rd | Electrical worker |
| | Hindu | Agri | Illiterate | Household duty |
| 2. Middle class | Muslim | — | Illiterate | Carpenter |
| 3. Harijanwada | Hindu | Chambhar | Illiterate | Sweeper |
| | Hindu | Agri | Illiterate | Sweeper |
| | Hindu | Agri | Illiterate | Carpenter |
| 4. Koli | Hindu | Agri | 5th | Vegetable seller |
| | Hindu | Mahadeo Koli | 5th | Salesman |
| | Hindu | Mahadeo Koli | Illiterate | Dry fish seller |
| | Hindu | Mahadeo Koli | 2nd | Dry fish seller |
| | Hindu | Mahadeo Koli | 5th | Dry fish seller |
| | Hindu | Maratha | Illiterate | Kirana shop |
| 5. Mix | Hindu | Vaishyawani | 7th | Shop keeper |
| | Hindu | Waghari | 5th | Hawker |
| | Hindu | Wadari | Illiterate | Quarryman |
| | Hindu | Maratha | 5th | Household duty |
| | Hindu | Teli | 4th | Retired |
| 6. Slum | Hindu | Dawari | Illiterate | Construction worker |
| | Hindu | Wadari | Illiterate | Construction worker |
| | Muslim | — | Illiterate | Banana seller |
| 7. Podi village | Muslim | — | 3rd | Sharbat seller |
| | Hindu | Wani | Illiterate | Household duty |
| 8. Muslim | Muslim | — | Illiterate | Dependent |
| | Muslim | — | Illiterate | Carpenter |

Further analysis of the selected 250 households having/not having luxury and costly goods by religion shows that, among the 201 Hindu households, 182 possess luxury and costly goods and 19 households do not possess any luxury and costly goods. Of the 38 Muslim households, 32 possess luxury and costly goods and 6 do not possess such goods. The selected households belonging to all other religions possess luxury and costly goods.

Households residing in middle and mix locality

possess the maximum types of luxury and costly articles. The households in slum areas possess only two items viz. wrist watch and radio.

The data indicate that wrist watches, table clock, wall clock, T.V., tape recorder, pressure cooker, mixer are some of the common luxury items possessed by the households of the town. The proportion of households possessing costly luxury items like scooters, washing machine, car, air-conditioner, telephone and V.C.R. is very low.

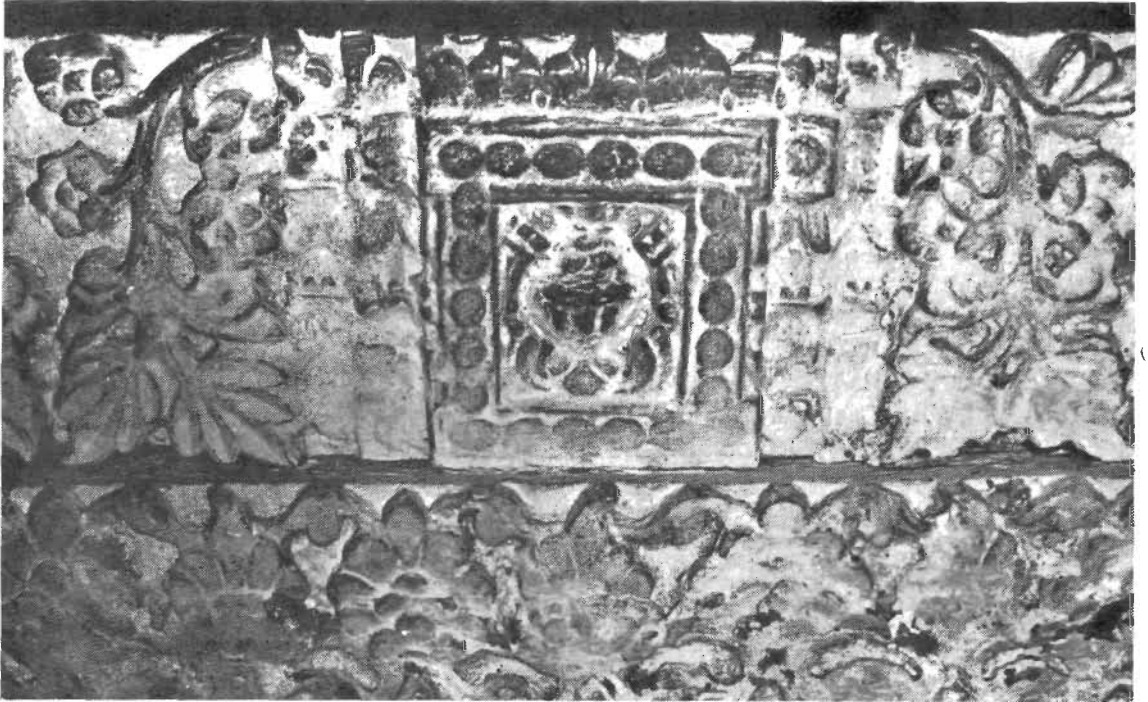


Plate No. 43 Wooden design found on the walls of Bapatwada

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Generally slum is an area with poorly constructed, undesignated dwellings, with inadequate ventilation, light and sanitation, insufficient open space and recreational facilities, high density of population, overcrowded dwellings and absence of essential basic amenities needed for human life such as water, toilet, electricity and all other factors which cause the structure to be unfit or unsafe to occupy for residential. Slums are not an act of God but creation of man. They can be of human folly. They can be banished by wise planning and resolute action. Low income, irregular employment, unemployment, underemployment, poor drainage, low literacy rates and crowded localities are some of the main characteristics of slum dwellers.

In Panvel, there is no notified slum area, but a congested area with substandard living conditions is located beside the Bombay-Pune high way. Mostly, Wadar, Mang, Chambhar and Mahar community peoples are residing there.

When once the rural population migrates to urban centres in search of employment and for other economic reasons they develop a tendency to settle down in the towns and to adjust in the limited space available in the temporary huts put up by them or taken on rent. Growth of families, administrative and financial limitations of the local civic bodies to provide better living conditions, adversely affect their health, level of literacy and nutrition, and thus keep them always below the subsistence level.

Panvel is a town with a density of population 3051 per km². This town is one of the fastest growing towns of Maharashtra State. During the last few years there was a spurt in construction activities. Kalamoli steel market is located nearby this town. Big factories like Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, housing complex like CIDCO colony etc. create employment opportunities. For the last few years the proportion of population drifting to the town had been high. We have already

discussed the trend of increase in population in Panvel town in the preceding chapters. The abnormal increase in population creates problems in the matter of accommodation and other civic amenities.

The conditions prevailing in slum areas or blighted areas have an adverse impact on the health, social relations and behavioural pattern of the residents as well as on others living outside the areas. A slum area causes ill health. It is an ideal place for spreading contagious diseases and high infant mortality. Absence of airy rooms is one of the major factors of ill health. All these above factors tend to increase the incidences of prostitution, crime, suicide etc.

An attempt has been made to analyse the existence of the blighted area in Panvel town. There are no notified slums in Panvel town but according to the survey and observations, there exists one substandard area. This substandard Shivajinagar Zopadpatti area is situated near ST bus stand off Ambedkar Road. Since 15 years these Zopadpattis are growing simultaneously with the township of Panvel. Migrants from poor families who came to the town in search of employment had constructed small huts in vacant land and gradually this area became congested. The huts are constructed in a haphazard manner. Most of the houses are built with kachcha material i.e. tin, bamboo, grass, mud etc. The sanitary conditions are most unsatisfactory. Drainage facility is insufficient, and in rainy season water accumulates and stagnates at different places.

The density of population per room is high. As per survey data, the density per room is 6 persons in Shivajinagar Zopadpatti area compared to other localities where it is found to be less than 2 persons. In the said area most of the people live in one room houses. The houses have been constructed without proper planning and without taking care of the approaches to roads. Thus the said areas give an appearance of a slum.

Basic necessities compared to other non-slums

In the light of these special features, it is relevant to give a brief description of this locality which though not a notified slum represents an area with substandard living conditions in comparison to the other neighbourhoods in the town. Street lights are provided in this area. None of the households is provided with electric supply as compared to the other localities where more than 70 per cent households are provided with electric connections. The same position is found in respect of drinking water facility. As regards the lavatory, not a single household has this facility in the house in the above substandard locality but in other localities more than 60 per cent households have the lavatory facilities in their residential premises.

Shivaji Nagar Zopadpatti

This substandard area is located near the ST stand off Dr. Ambedkar Road. The inhabitants are mostly from Wadari, Dhangar communities of Hindu religion. Some Muslim families also reside here. People residing here are mostly construction workers, sweepers, labourers, daily wage workers, hawkers etc. These people mostly belong to low income group.

Majority of the huts are kachcha. These are built with mud, roofed by mat or tin. These houses have no latrines. The huts have no foundation. The living space available is quite meagre. Almost all the households have only one room and some have converted their one room into two rooms by dividing the room by makeshift partitions. Generally one house is shared by one or two families. The water supply system in the town is said to be fairly good, but water connection is not provided to this area. One common tap is available at a distance of 15-20 metres away from these huts. There is no other source of water in the area. The water supply in this area is poor.

Road lighting is provided to this area. People use kerosene lamps to light their homes. There is open drainage system. The road is kachcha although. ST stand is very near and the railway station is 1/2 km away from this area. The lack of proper sanitation, internal roads keep the locality unhealthy. Poverty and unemployment of the inhabitants are the factors responsible for the low percentage of literacy of this area.

There is a famous Sai Baba mandir near this locality. This Sai Baba mandir trust provides free medical aid to the people. The people of this area avail of this facility. They attend the pooja and arti in this mandir.



Plate No. 44 Slum area

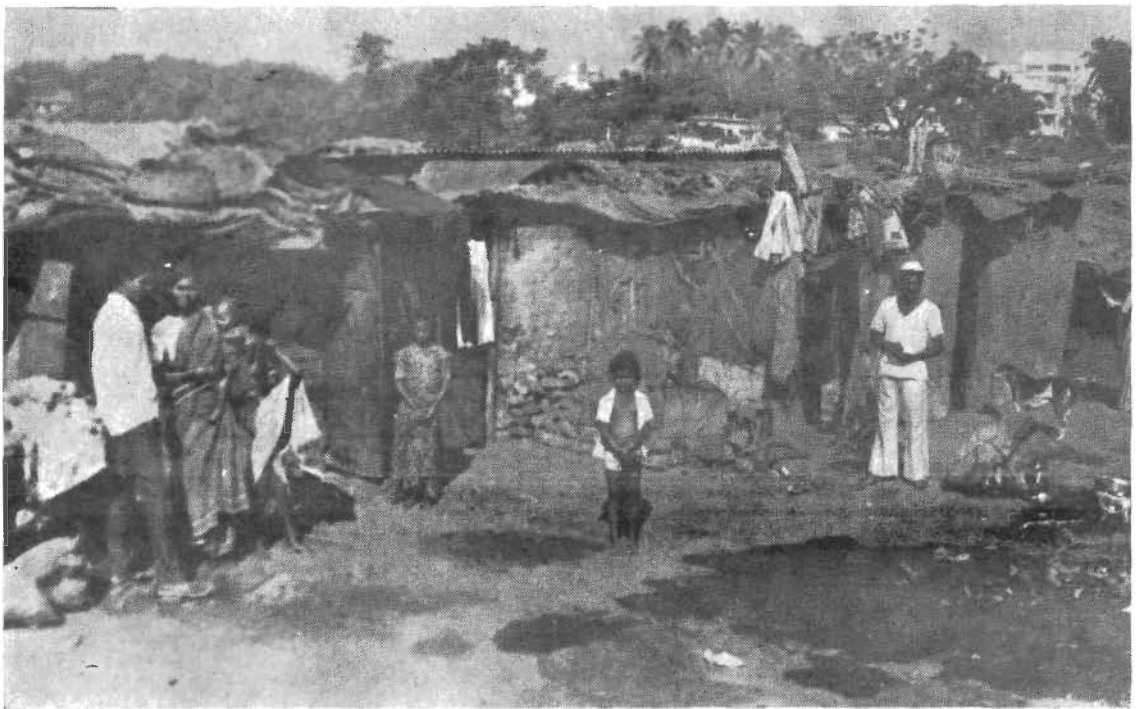


Plate No. 45 Hutments in blighted area

Basic necessities compared to other non-slums

In the light of these special features, it is relevant to give a brief description of this locality which though not a notified slum represents an area with substandard living conditions in comparison to the other neighbourhoods in the town. Street lights are provided in this area. None of the households is provided with electric supply as compared to the other localities where more than 70 per cent households are provided with electric connections. The same position is found in respect of drinking water facility. As regards the lavatory, not a single household has this facility in the house in the above substandard locality but in other localities more than 60 per cent households have the lavatory facilities in their residential premises.

Shivaji Nagar Zopadpatti

This substandard area is located near the ST stand off Dr. Ambedkar Road. The inhabitants are mostly from Wadari, Dhangar communities of Hindu religion. Some Muslim families also reside here. People residing here are mostly construction workers, sweepers, labourers, daily wage workers, hawkers etc. These people mostly belong to low income group.

Majority of the huts are kachcha. These are built with mud, roofed by mat or tin. These houses have no latrines. The huts have no foundation. The living space available is quite meagre. Almost all the households have only one room and some have converted their one room into two rooms by dividing the room by makeshift partitions. Generally one house is shared by one or two families. The water supply system in the town is said to be fairly good, but water connection is not provided to this area. One common tap is available at a distance of 15-20 metres away from these huts. There is no other source of water in the area. The water supply in this area is poor.

Road lighting is provided to this area. People use kerosene lamps to light their homes. There is open drainage system. The road is kachcha although. ST stand is very near and the railway station is 1/2 km away from this area. The lack of proper sanitation, internal roads keep the locality unhealthy. Poverty and unemployment of the inhabitants are the factors responsible for the low percentage of literacy of this area.

There is a famous Sai Baba mandir near this locality. This Sai Baba mandir trust provides free medical aid to the people. The people of this area avail of this facility. They attend the pooja and arti in this mandir.

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

The niche of social popularity and prestige and consequently the power in any small town like Panvel is enjoyed by a group of persons, who carve out a special position for them. The niche of social popularity often makes them authoritative for consultation in the matter of administration of the town and their views are respected. The smallness of a town often makes a person popular in a locality or sub-locality which has a transcending fame throughout the town.

The organisation of power and prestige has undergone a radical change due to the transformation in social and political set up in the country.

In the hierarchy of the caste system, the Brahmin, Vani, Kayastha enjoy higher status and the Shudras the lowest. As matters connected with learning and religion were the monopoly of the higher castes, the lower castes could not move up from their lowly roles. Revolt against the tyrannies of the higher castes is now a part of history. In due course the high castes lost their social and economic monopoly with the dawn of Independence, the right to elect representatives to the Legislative Assembly and Parliament passed on to the people, irrespective of their economic and social status. Anybody can become a leader irrespective of caste or creed. As popular support is now required the politicians and others closely associate themselves with the people of all communities to win their confidence.

As popular support is now required for political parties they vie with each other to win the confidence of economically and socially weaker sections of the community which are actually in a majority. Whether this is a change in the outlook or not, the weaker section can no longer be ignored because their votes are crucial in election.

The socio-political power and prestige in the town are vested in some businessmen and industrialists who by their philanthropy and wealth

could capture popularity and come to the forefront not only in their neighbourhood but also in the town as a whole. They have considerable influence in the political, social and cultural activities of the town.

Whether it be a local body, co-operative society, political organisation or a voluntary service Institution, the men in charge of these units have an important role to play. In the civic elections, general elections, trade union organisations, management of temples and all other activities affecting the economic, social and political life of the society, this class of individuals share a greater degree of responsibility in their functioning. In a sense, elite of the town thus include public, servants, teachers, lawyers, doctors, cultivators, landlords, men engaged in important trade and commerce activities, office bearers of political, educational and other service organisations, President of the local body and the chairman of the Co-operative societies.

The information of the most respected and influential persons has been collected during the survey. They are in the forefront in improving socio-economic conditions and also in the political activities of the town. In other words they are actively involved in the political, social and cultural activities of the town. There are special invitations for almost all the social and cultural functions in the town. Their opinion on matters connected with town life is considered valuable.

In connection with the special study of Panvel town, the names of the most respected and the most influential persons in the town according to the opinion of the persons interviewed were collected.

The details of these persons are given in two separate tables XI.1 and XI.2.

The particulars of the most respected persons are given in the following Table XI.1.

TABLE XI.1
Particular of the most respected persons in the town

| Name | Age | Sex | Religion | Caste/ Community | Education | Occupation |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Shri Mohan Kalyankar | 45 | Male | Hindu | Chambhar | Matriculate | Kirana Shop Keeper |
| 2. Shri Prabhakar Patwardhan | 50 | Male | Hindu | Brahmin | M.D., D.G.O. | Doctor, Social worker |
| 3. Smt. Shubhada G. Raje | 48 | Female | Hindu | C.K.P. | 11th Std. | Social worker |
| 4. Shri Bhalchandra Velankar | 58 | Male | Hindu | Brahmin | M.B.B.S. | Doctor, Social worker |
| 5. Shri Dwarkanath Bhagat | 42 | Male | Hindu | Maratha | B.Com | Businessman, Municipal Councillor |

1. *Mohan Ramchandra Kalyankar* : The name of Shri Mohan R. Kalyankar was mentioned by many persons as having much respect. He is a leader of the S.K.P. (Shetkari Kamgar Party) and a Municipal Councillor elected in 1984. He is a social worker. He works for the upliftment of the backward classes. According to the opinion of persons interviewed Shri M.R. Kalyankar is one of the widely accepted persons of high reputation.

2. *Prabhakar Patwardhan* : Dr. Prabhakar Patwardhan is another respected and well known person in the town. He belongs to the Brahmin community. He is a famous doctor. He has his own hospital with all modern facilities. He has arranged so many programmes such as blood donation, free eye test centre etc. Some times he gives his services free of charge to the poor. He mixes freely with the people and does social work and therefore people of Panvel knows him well.

3. *Shubhada Gajanana Raje* : Smt. Shubhada Gajanana Raje aged 48 years belongs to Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu community is a respected personality in the town. She is engaged in the upliftment of economically backward people especially women. She has studied up to 11th standard. For supplying food at reasonable rates to the people, she has opened Zunka Bhakar Kendras at four different places. These Zunka Bhakar Kendras supply food on mass scale to the worker in factories, offices, institutions etc., at very reasonable rates. The sale of this Kendra is increasing day by day because of the prompt

service, good quality and the tasty food. She has her own office near Dhootpapeshwar Industry. She is a member of C.K.P. Mahila Mandal. Through this Mahila Mandal she takes part in various religious and cultural activities. She brings women together through this mandal and tries to find a solution for their problem. This mandal also takes part in various religious and cultural activities. This mandal also takes part in festivals like Shiv Jayanti, Gokulastami, Haldi Kumkum, Lokmanya Tilak Jayanti, Ram Navami etc. She is the president of Anganwadi union, Member of Yuvak-Uvati Federations district committee Raigarh etc. She is also a member of Maharashtra State Committee of S.K.P. (Shetkari Kamgar Party).

4. *Bhalchandra Velankar* : Dr. B. Velankar is a respected person of the town. He belongs to Brahmin community. He is a M.B.B.S. doctor and has his own dispensary. He also has deep sympathy for the poor and weaker sections of the society. His treatment is free for the poor people. Due to his profession as a doctor he is a famous in the town.

5. *Dwarkanath L. Bhagat* : Shri Dwarkanath L. Bhagat, aged 42 years belongs to Maratha community. He is a councillor in Panvel Municipal Council and a member of construction committee. Because of his dedicated hard work many new roads have been constructed and many new latrines and lavatories have been opened for the people. Basically he is a businessman-supplier of building materials. He took active part in planting 500 trees in Murba village.

The particulars of the most influential persons are given in Table XI.2.

TABLE XI.2
Particulars of the most influential persons in the town

| Name | Age | Sex | Religion | Caste | Education | Occupation |
|----------------------------|-----|------|----------|---------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Shri D.B. Patil | 63 | Male | Hindu | Agri | B.A.L.L.B. | Social worker, M.P. |
| 2. Shri Motilal Bathia | 46 | Male | Hindu | Marwadi | S.S.C. | President of Panvel M.C.I. |
| 3. Shri Aravind Dandekar | 44 | Male | Hindu | Brahmin | M.D. | Doctor, Social worker |
| 4. Shri Shashikant Gadkari | 53 | Male | Hindu | C.K.P. | Matriculate | Businessman |
| 5. Shri Govindrao Gune | 59 | Male | Hindu | Brahmin | D.A.S.F. (Ayurvedic) | Doctor, Social worker |

C.K.P. : Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu

M.P. : Member of the Parliament

D.A.S.F. : Diploma in Ayurvedic and Surgical Faculty

1. D.B. Patil : According to the opinion of the people Shri D.B. Patil is the most influential person in the town. He was the leader of opposition in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and the member of the Assembly since 1957, representing the Peasants and workers Party. Born in 1926 in a Hindu Agri family, he entered in active politics in 1952. After taking a degree in Arts and law he started practising law at Panvel in 1951. He was elected to the district local board in 1952 and to the Legislative Assembly in 1957. He participated in the Samyukta Maharashtra Agitation, in establishing educational institutions, in sponsoring a co-operative rice mill, opposing the establishment of New Bombay and urging government to prepare an acceptable formula for the rehabilitation of persons directly affected by acquisition of agricultural land, etc. He was one of those who organised a rally to the legislative assembly in 1969 for fixing the prices of agricultural produce. He belongs to the Peasants and workers Party and was elected in 1972 Assembly elections also and upto 1984 he was an MLA. In 1984 he became an M.P. The people built a house for him by Shramadan and named it

Sangram. He has a great feeling for the poor. Because of his influence and effective persuasions most of the schemes meant for the benefit of the people have been implemented in the town. His leadership providing more and more amenities to the people in the town is praiseworthy.

2. Motilal K. Bathia : Motilal K. Bathia is one of the most influential persons in the town. By caste he is a Rajasthani Marwadi (Baniya). According to the opinion of persons interviewed Shri Bathia is a widely accepted person of high reputation. He has been elected in the municipal council election and now he is the president of Municipal Council. Mr. Bathia is aged 46 years and belongs to Janata Party. His hard work and able administration added to the glory of Panvel. Though he is from a well-to-do family he has got all the sympathy for the poor and weaker sections. He got elected to the municipal council from a ward in which backward caste people are in majority. Motilal Bathia is said to be the political guru of a number of politicians and social workers.

3. *Dr. Arvind Dandekar* : Shri Arvind Dandekar is a famous doctor and one of the most influential persons in the town. He is of 44 years and Brahmin by caste. Born in Pune, he completed his MBBS at Bombay. In 1972 he started his own hospital with an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs. This hospital is situated at 'Line ali' near Kanya shala. It has seven rooms with sixteen beds. All types of surgery except neuro and open heart surgery are conducted in this hospital. His wife Dr. Sheela is also an M.D. working with him. Family planning operations are done free of cost. All necessary and important medical equipment are available. Recently a cancer detecting machine was purchased for this hospital. He is one of the busiest doctors in Panvel town and is honorary doctor in Panvel municipal council hospital since 1972. In addition to the medical profession, he also has other activities. He is an active member of Lions Club and Rotary Club. He is also a social worker. He helps the poor and the downtrodden.

4. *Shashikant Vasant Gadkari* : Shashikant Vasant Gadkari is the Vice President of Panvel Municipal Council and is one of the most influential persons in the town. He is CKP by caste and aged 53 years. He runs Times group paper agency. He also works as a press reporter. He has studied upto matriculation. A number of institutions are

functioning under his guidance. He is the Managing Director of CKP Samaj, ex-Managing Director of Panvel Co-operative Urban Bank, President of K.G. Limaye Library, Member of the standing committee of Panvel Municipal Council, B.J.P. leader of Panvel unit and was a Secretary of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti. He has sympathy for the poor and the backward classes.

5. *Govindrao Gune* : Shri Govindrao Gune is one of the most influential persons in the town. He has done DASF (Diploma in Ayurved and Surgical Faculty) from Bombay and now practising at Panvel. He is a 59 years old Brahmin migrated from Pandharpur of Solapur district. He has his dispensary in his own building, where he practices Ayurveda and Allopathy. More than 300 families consider him as their family doctor. He also runs another clinic at Tapal Naka. He has good relations with patients. Because of his helping nature and sympathy for the poor he is widely respected in the town.

In addition to this, the information of some other personalities, who have been considered to be respected and influential in the neighbourhoods is collected at the time of survey and their particulars are given in Tables XI.3 and XI.4.

TABLE XI.3
Particulars of five most respected persons in the neighbourhoods

| Neighbourhood | | Name | Sex | Caste | Education | Occupation |
|------------------|----|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Gavdevi Pada | 1. | Madhukar Apte | Male | Brahmin | M.B.B.S. | Doctor |
| | 2. | Vinayak Moghe | Male | Brahmin | Matriculate | Retired Accountant, Social worker |
| | 3. | Sadashiv B. Ajgaonkar | Male | Brahmin | S.S.C. | Social worker (Land lord) |
| | 4. | Vartak Guruji | Male | Mali | S.S.C. | Teacher |
| | 5. | Gajanan Salaskar | Male | Sutar | 7th Std. | Social worker |
| Kachchi Mohalla | 1. | Nijamuddhin Delare | Male | Muslim | S.S.C. | Clerk (B.M.C.) |
| | 2. | Pandurang Tarade | Male | Kalan | Illrd | Hotel owner |
| | 3. | Nissar Ahmad | Male | Muslim | S.S.C. | Supervisor (Bharat Gears Ltd.) |
| | 4. | Ali Mohammed | Male | Muslim | Illiterate | Carpenter |
| | 5. | S.M. Rizhvi | Male | Muslim | M.A. B.Ed. | Head Master |
| Durgamata Mandir | 1. | Keshav Hari Gokhale | Male | Brahmin | Ayurved Visharad | Doctor, Social worker |
| | 2. | Dr. Nana Bapat | Male | Brahmin | M.B.B.S. F.R.C.S. | Doctor, Active member of Rotary Club |
| | 3. | Dr. Suhasini Ghanekar | Female | Brahmin | M.B.B.S. | Doctor, Social worker |
| | 4. | Devidas Nayak | Male | Brahmin | B.A. | Owner of lodging & board- ing, Social worker. |
| | 5. | S.B. Varde | Male | C.K.P. | B.A., B.Com. | Income Tax practitioner |
| Takka | 1. | Sadanand Kalan | Male | Mahadeo Koli | 5th | Vegetable shop owner |
| | 2. | Bhalchandra G. Behere | Male | Mahadeo Koli | 6th | Social worker |
| | 3. | Dinesh N. Bhagat | Male | Agri | B.A.L.L.B. | Advocate |
| | 4. | Anant Lal Tikamal | Male | Ahuja | S.S.C. | Cloth Merchant |
| | 5. | Bhaskar N. Pote | Male | Vani | S.S.C. | Wholesale Masala shop owner |
| Dhakta Khanda | 1. | Ambaji Tambade | Male | Agri | 5th | Salesman, Social worker |
| | 2. | Kannha Mhatre | Male | Agri | 4th | Small Scale Industry |
| | 3. | Krishna Nathu Mhatre | Male | Agri | 3rd | Milk Vendor |
| | 4. | Sharad Shankar Deore | Male | Maratha | Diploma in Civil Engineering | Electrical Technician |
| | 5. | Vishwas Pandurang Mhatre | Male | Agri | B.Sc. | Chemist (HOCL Company) |

TABLE XI.4

Particulars of five most influential persons in the neighbourhoods

| Neighbourhood | Name | Sex | Caste | Education | Occupation |
|------------------|-------------------------|------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Gavdevi Pada | 1. Madhav K. Bøhere | Male | Brahmin | Matric | Clerk (Bank) |
| | 2. Upendra Thakkar | Male | Brahmin | S.S.C. | Quality Control Officer (CIPLA) |
| | 3. Shashikant Bandoðkar | Male | Sonar | S.S.C. | Social worker (M.CI. Employee) |
| | 4. Pramod Sathe | Male | Brahmin | B.Sc. | Teacher, Social worker |
| | 5. Moreshwar Patwardhan | Male | Brahmin | Matric | Businessman, Social worker |
| Kachchi Mohalla | 1. Amir Sheikh | Male | Muslim | S.S.C. | R.T.O. Inspector |
| | 2. Sheikh Mohammad | Male | Muslim | S.S.C. | Clerk (Panvel M. Cl.) |
| | 3. Chintaman Vererkar | Male | Bhandari | 5th Std. | ¹ Operator (Projector) |
| | 4. Mohammad Yusuf Manne | Male | Muslim | S.S.C. | Saw mill owner |
| | 5. Ibrahim Metkar | Male | Muslim | S.S.C. | Truck owner |
| Durgamata Mandir | 1. Devidas Nayak | Male | Brahmin | B.E. | Electrical Engineer |
| | 2. Kantilal Shah | Male | Maheshwari | B.Com. | Head Clerk |
| | 3. Pandurang Thakkar | Male | Nhavi | S.S.C. | Technician (ONGC) |
| | 4. Rajaram Tere | Male | Kalan | S.S.C. | Superintendent (MSEB) |
| | 5. Kamlakar Shetye | Male | Vaishyavani | B.A., B.Com. | Auditor (State Bank) |
| Takka | 1. Hiranman Bhagat | Male | Mahadeo Koli | 5th | Salesman |
| | 2. Datta Bhoir | Male | Mahadeo Koli | 2nd | Dry fish shop owner |
| | 3. Dinesh N. Bhagat | Male | Agri | B.Com. LL.B. | Advocate (M. Cl. Councillor) |
| | 4. Shirish Butala | Male | Jain | S.S.C. | Shivsena Leader, Social worker |
| | 5. Bhagwan Dharma Patil | Male | Agri | 7th | Building Contractor |
| Dhakta Khanda | 1. Chandrakant Mhatre | Male | Agri | S.S.C. | Flour Mill owner |
| | 2. Vasant P. Bhagat | Male | Agri | 5th | Gardener (CIDCO) |
| | 3. Jang Bahadur Singh | Male | Rajput | 8th | Kirana shop owner |
| | 4. Pratap Chandra | Male | Jat | B.Com. | Accountant (Crane company) |
| | 5. Dinanath Thakur | Male | Jat | S.S.C. | Kirana shop owner |

Political parties

Panvel nurtures various political parties like Indian National Congress, Peasants and Workers Party, B.J.P., Shiv Sena, Janata Party, etc. The Indian National Congress has a branch office and also a good number of followers in the town. It is a cosmopolitan organisation with no caste difference. The aim of the political party is to form a socialistic pattern of society, help to provide employment, etc. It has the largest group of elected representatives in the municipal council.

The Peasants and Workers Party (PWP) has the strongest hold over this region, which can be judged from the fact that both the assembly and parliamentary elections are won by this party. It has the support of workers and the peasants. The main object of this party is to bring together the workers and the peasants.

The Shiv Sena has become a dominating force in the recent years. Its presence has been felt in the town also. It is trying hard to strengthen its position at the grass-root level. It has 5 elected representatives in the Panvel municipal council.

In addition to these parties there are many other parties like the BJP, the Janata Party etc. functioning in the town. All these parties struggle hard to win the confidence of the people.

Elections to the municipal council, assembly and parliament

The results of municipal council elections held in 1984 and Panvel Assembly constituency held in 1985 are given in Tables XI.5 and XI.6.

TABLE XI.5
Panvel municipal council election, 1984
Elected members and party votes

| Name of candidate | Party | Total No. of votes polled | No. of votes valid | No. of votes cast in favour of the winning candidate |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Krushnabai Mhatre | Peasants and Workers Party | Elected without opposition | | |
| Jana Kana Mhatre | Peasants and Workers Party | 604 | 587 | 315 |
| Hemant Dattatray Sawant | Shiv Sena | 507 | 493 | 178 |
| Chandrakant D. Malusare | Bharatiya Janata Party | 615 | 604 | 212 |
| Ashok Bhaskar Kher | Congress (I) | 559 | 557 | 234 |
| Ramesh Vasudeo Gudekar | Shiv Sena | 406 | 399 | 260 |
| Tukaram Jana Patil | Congress (I) | 1231 | 1210 | 550 |
| Narendra Vishwanath More | Peasants and Workers Party | 73 | 72 | 25 |
| Kamlakar Raghunath More | Congress (I) | 398 | 396 | 251 |
| Datta Amrutrao Jadhav | Independent | 521 | 504 | 203 |
| Motilal K. Bathiya | Janata Party | 715 | 707 | 237 |
| Dwarkanath L. Bhagat | Congress (I) | 219 | 217 | 115 |
| Sangita Shashikant Mayekar | Shiv Sena | 577 | 573 | 190 |
| Shashikant D. Bandodkar | Bharatiya Janata Party | 686 | 674 | 246 |
| Shirish M. Butala | Shiv Sena | 690 | 688 | 337 |
| Nisar Ahmed Gulam Saheb | Peasants and Workers Party | 741 | 722 | 486 |
| Dattatray Shankar Ladu | Shiv Sena | 500 | 499 | 204 |
| Mehmud Yusuf Maste | Peasants and Workers Party | 348 | 348 | 220 |
| Sadraru Beddalal Kanji | Janata Party | 324 | 318 | 173 |
| Shashikant Y. Gadkari | Bharatiya Janata Party | 610 | 607 | 195 |
| Shashikant M. Dingorkar | Congress (I) | 529 | 521 | 316 |
| Kisan Baburao Jagnade | Peasants and Workers Party | 228 | 225 | 74 |
| Dinesh Namdeo Bhagat | Congress (I) | 387 | 373 | 198 |
| Bhalchandra G. Bohira | Congress (I) | 321 | 312 | 207 |
| Vasant Kamalakar Bhoir | Congress (I) | 300 | 298 | 175 |
| Mohan Ramchandra Kalyankar | Peasants and Workers Party | 384 | 373 | 211 |
| Rekha Ramanik Makhicha | Congress (I) | 346 | 344 | 138 |
| Uttamrao Dashrath Gire | Peasants and Workers Party | 858 | 851 | 309 |
| Nandkumar D. Thakre | Congress (I) | 493 | 488 | 197 |
| Bhagwan Dharma Patil | Congress (I) | 461 | 458 | 221 |
| Mulla Mahmud Sayyid Abdul Hamid | Congress (I) | 552 | 546 | 282 |
| Abdul Salam Gulam Mohmed Kuwari | Peasants and Workers Party | 569 | 560 | 268 |

Source : Municipal Council, Panvel.

TABLE XI.6
Voting pattern of the general assembly elections of Panvel constituency – 1985

| Name of constituency | No. of total electors in constituency | No. of valid votes polled | Name of candidate | Party | No. of votes polled |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Panvel General Assembly Constituency 1985 | 129,195 | 68,592 | 1. Dattatray Patil | Peasants and Workers Party | 37,740 |
| | | | 2. Gajanan Patil | Congress (I) | 14,663 |
| Panvel Parliamentary Constituency 1984 | 122,194 | 82,865 | 1. D.B. Patil | Peasants and Workers Party | 43,238 |
| | | | 2. A.R. Antule | Congress (I) | 30,601 |

Source : Election Branch, Collectorate, Raigarh.

**LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS,
RELIGION AND CRIME**

Various types of religious places like temples and institutions of the town play a pivotal role in shaping the socio-economic and cultural pattern of the towns life.

People have come from different places to settle down in the town mainly for business, service and education. This of course, has its impact on the growth of the socio-cultural and religious activities of the town. Along with the growth of the town, libraries, cinema theatres, reading rooms, sports clubs, recreational clubs and gardens have also come up in the town and all such institutions have added colour to the town.

In Panvel, there are many temples and shrines well laid out with their places clearly designed to remind the pilgrims, the devotees and the residents of their purposeful place in religious life. In the pages that follow the details of various such religious institutions in the town and the part played by non-religious institutions, the social participation and awareness are discussed.

Parks and gardens

There are three gardens in Panvel town. Of these only one is important, namely Ashok Udyan. This garden is situated near Vadale tank. In 1954, Shramadan Pathak cleared the ground in a piece of land admeasuring about 5,000 sq. ft. near Vadale tank. The municipality later decided to have a garden there and appointed a gardener in 1955. A number of flowering trees and shrubs were planted. Now there is a pump supplying water from the Vadale tank. The municipality spends about Rs. 24,000/- per year for developing the garden. The garden is visited by 100 to 150 persons daily in the evening. There is a proposal to provide more facilities for children and to have a small zoo.

Play grounds

There is no public play ground in the town. But

the open spaces in front of K.V. High School, Vithoba Khandappa High School and Municipal Office are used by the public as play grounds. Public meetings are also conducted in the open space in front of the municipal office. There are also small play grounds in front of high schools and primary schools. Students of the concerned schools play on these grounds.

Circus

No circus troupes visit Panvel as there is no spacious ground or open space.

Mahila mandal

There are six Mahila Mandal in the town. They are :

1. Titale Road Mahila Mandal
2. Maruti Mandir Mahila Mandal
3. Middle Class Society Mahila Mandal
4. Mahalaxmi Mahila Mandal
5. Bhagini Samaj
6. Akshay Mahila Mandal

Among these the most popular are Middle Class Society Mahila Mandal and Akshay Mahila Mandal.

Middle class society mahila mandal

This Mahila Mandal was established in the Middle Class Society in the year 1981. Some women came together under the leadership of Mrs. Admuthe and formed this Mahila Mandal for the betterment of the women of the middle class. At present there are 67 members. Each member subscribes Rs. 1 per month. The members get

medical guidance from trained lady doctors. Being a cosmopolitan area people from different parts of the country are residing here. Because of this, every member has an opportunity to familiarize herself with different customs, different culture and various types of food items. This mandal arranges cooking classes for the members. All types of religious festivals are organised by this mandal. In addition to Sankrant, Haldi kum kum, Mangala gaur are also celebrated. This Mahila Mandal organises trade centres for the poor on reasonable rents. In these trade centres poor people sell eatables like vada-pav, panipuri, bhel, papad, etc. During Divali this mandal helps poor families by selling the sweetmeats prepared by them. This mandal also organises the sale of sarees, exhibition-cum-sale of handicrafts. Adivasi students are helped by providing them free books, free uniform etc. The president of this mandal has donated Rs. 1000/- for this purpose. Various sports competitions are also organised by this mandal in the month of December. Various sports like bridge, musical chair, etc. and rangoli competition, music competitions, drama, one act play, etc. are conducted. Bhagavad gita and Dnyaneshwari Parayan and Bhajans, Kirtans are performed during the festival season. Most of the members of this mandal are participating in the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. During the Vishwa Hindu Parishad Rath Yatra, this mandal had arranged 'Bhojan' (meals) for about 200 participants. Every year tours are arranged, most of them to the religious places.

Akshay mahila mandal

This Mahila Mandal is presided over by Smt. Subhada Gajanan Raje, a Chandra Seniya Kayastha Prabhu by caste and aged 48 years. A total of 250 members run the affairs of this mandal. The main objective of this mandal is to provide employment to poor and needy women. For this purpose this mandal started Zunka Bhakar Kendras at four places at Panvel. Many women are employed for making chapati and Bhaji. They are paid Rs. 250/- to Rs. 300/- per month. It sells roti at the rate of Re. 1/- and bhaji at the rate of Rs. 0.50 per plate.

Religious and cultural programmes are also organised. Shivjayanti, Gokulashtami are

celebrated. The subscription per member is Rs. 10 per month. This Mahila Mandal distributes free books to poor students.

Library

The important and famous library at Panvel town is K.G. Limaye Sarvajanik Vachanalaya. This library was established on 20.12.1948. It is named after a social worker and landlord who had given a donation of Rs. 10,000 in 1968 for the library. This library is located near vegetable market, Mirchi Galli and is run by an association. There are 769 members. Every year election is held and the managing committee is elected. The managing committee consists of a President, Vice-president, secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and 6 committee members. For the year 1988-89 Shri Kantilal Sadrani has been elected as the President and Shri Kashinath Moghe as Vice-president. There are two types of members – life members and ordinary members. Life membership can be had by contributing Rs. 250/- and above. At present there are 71 life members. Another type of membership is called the monthly magazine members. These members are entitled to read magazines and the daily newspapers. The present strength of this type of members is 258. For the ordinary members the yearly contribution is Rs. 36/- and a deposit of Rs. 50/-.

The library has its own building. The shops in the ground floor are let out on deposit basis and monthly rent is collected. A regular Librarian is appointed and he is assisted by an Assistant Librarian. They are paid a monthly salary of Rs. 1450/- and Rs. 850/- respectively. There is a library clerk and he is paid Rs. 350/- monthly.

Books on various subjects are available in the library. At present there are 22,958 books in English, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu and Marathi languages. Novels, short stories, children's story books are available. Books on history, geography, music, drama, literature, medicine, law, economics, science, etc., are also available. There is a separate reference book section. Books on religion such as the Ramayana, the Mahabharat, Dnyaneshwari,

Bhagavad gita, etc. are also available. There are more than 800 religious books. In the library 18 single cupboards, 9 double cupboards, one godrej cupboard, 18 tube-lights and 3 fans are provided. This library is open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightly, monthly magazines are kept for reading. The main daily newspapers available are : The Times of India, Indian Express, Maharashtra Times, Loksatta, Tarun Bharat, Navakal, Kesari, Navshakti, Nav Bharat Times, etc.

The main sources of income are the Government grant, Municipal grant, members' contribution, life members' contribution, rent from the shops on the ground floor. The expenditure includes the purchase of new books, daily newspapers, magazines, electric bill, staff salary, maintenance, etc.

On an average 700-800 people visit daily for reading newspapers, periodicals and for reference. It has received the Ambedkar Puraskar along with Rs. 10,000/- from the Government of Maharashtra.

In addition to this there are two more private libraries in the town. One is situated near Ramdas Maruti Temple, the other is in vegetable market.

Cinema theatres

There are two permanent cinema theatres in Panvel town. One is Gyan Talkies, the other is Rupali Theatre. Both are owned by Shri Jagajit Pal Singh Ahluvalia.

Gyan talkies

This talkies located near the Railway Station, was established in 1970. Housed in an imposing structure, this talkies can be seen from the Bombay-Pune Highway. The building is constructed with bricks and cement walls, the roof is made of cement sheets. It has a floor area of about 4000 sq. feet. The projection length is 90 feet. The screen is 40 feet in length.

The types of accommodation and number of seats available by rates are indicated below.

TABLE XII.1

Distribution of seats by class and rates

| Type of accommodation | Ticket rate (Rs.) | Seating capacity |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Balcony | 4.00 | 208 |
| Dress circle | 3.40 | 468 |
| Stalls | 2.00 | 60 |

Feature films are purchased from Chitrapat Mahamandal, Naaz building, Bombay. Normally, Hindi and Marathi films are exhibited. Daily four shows at 12.00 noon, 3 p.m., 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. are screened. On an average 1500 tickets are sold per day.

Rupali theatre

This theatre is located in the Middle class Co-operative Housing Society near Tapal Naka Road. This theatre is housed in a modern building with bricks and cement walls. The floor is made of Shahabad tiles. It has a seating capacity of 994 persons.

The types of accommodation and number of seats available by rate are given below.

TABLE XII.2

Distribution of seats by class and rates

| Type of accommodation | Ticket rate (Rs.) | Seating capacity |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Balcony | 6.95 | 297 |
| Dress circle | 5.95 | 697 |

The projection length of this theatre is 120 feet. It has a screen of 40 feet in length. There are three projectors, one slide projector and two main projectors. This theatre started screening feature films from 21 August, 1988. It exhibits daily four shows at 12 noon, 3 p.m., 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. It has a patronage of about 1000 people daily. Normally Hindi and Marathi films are exhibited which are brought from Bombay.

Newspapers and journals

Newspapers are one of the strong communication media and are read by all people irrespective of their age, sex and religion. The people of this town get most of the newspapers and periodicals published from Bombay and nearby towns.

The newspapers in demand in the town are Loksatta, Maharashtra Times, The Times of India, The Indian Express, etc. The newspapers are brought to the town in tempos and matadors from

Bombay. The papers published from other towns are mostly brought by S.T. buses. There is no sub-office of any newspapers, but there are four main agents in the town and they deliver the daily newspapers and periodicals to the houses of the subscribers. There are many book stalls in the town exclusively for the sale of newspapers, journals and periodicals.

The names of news papers, periodicals and the number of copies in circulation in the town are given below :-

TABLE XII.3

Names of newspapers, periodicals and numbers of copies in circulation in the town

| Type | Name of newspapers | Language | Place of publication | No. of copies in circulation |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Daily | The Times of India | English | Bombay | 550 |
| | Indian Express | English | Bombay | 235 |
| | The Daily | English | Bombay | 15 |
| | Free Press Journal | English | Bombay | 15 |
| | Loksatta | Marathi | Bombay | 2100 |
| | Maharashtra Times | Marathi | Bombay | 1250 |
| | Mumbai Sakal | Marathi | Bombay | 300 |
| | Tarun Bharat | Marathi | Pune | 30 |
| | Kesari | Marathi | Pune | 60 |
| | Adrushta | Hindi | Bombay | 15 |
| | Inquilab | Urdu | Bombay | 35 |
| | Janasatta | Hindi | Bombay | 35 |
| | Navbharat Times | Hindi | Bombay | 80 |
| | Lokshakti | Hindi | Delhi | 75 |
| | Pravasi | Gujarati | Bombay | 50 |
| Mumbai Samachar | Gujarati | Bombay | 90 | |
| Samkalin | Gujarati | Bombay | 110 | |
| Nav Shakti | Marathi | Bombay | 200 | |

TABLE XII.3 (Contd.)

TABLE XII.3 (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------|----|
| Weekly | Lok Prabha | Marathi | Bombay | 600 | |
| | Kille Raigad | Marathi | Panvel | 25 | |
| | Shri | Marathi | Bombay | 150 | |
| | Swarajya | Marathi | Pune | 40 | |
| | Marmik | Marathi | Bombay | 75 | |
| | Jatra | Marathi | Pune | 50 | |
| | Sobat | Marathi | Pune | 30 | |
| | Chandni | Marathi | Bombay | 50 | |
| | Mayapuri | Hindi | Delhi | 150 | |
| | Film City | Hindi | Bombay | 35 | |
| | Aar Par | Hindi | Bombay | 40 | |
| | Screen | English | Bombay | 30 | |
| | Sports Star | English | Calcutta | 15 | |
| | Employment News | English | Delhi | 40 | |
| | Chitra Lekha | Gujarati | Delhi | 100 | |
| | Chandan | Gujarati | Ahmedabad | 25 | |
| | Nashe Man | Urdu | Bangalore | 15 | |
| | Akbar-e-Alam | Urdu | Bangalore | 15 | |
| | Manorama | Malayalam | Kottayam | 25 | |
| | Kumari | Malayalam | Kottayam | 15 | |
| | Manoranjan | Malayalam | Kottayam | 25 | |
| | Kerala Shabdham | Malayalam | Trivendrum | 20 | |
| | Prajamatha | Kannada | Bangalore | 15 | |
| | Taranga | Kannada | Bangalore | 15 | |
| | Fortnightly | Shatkar | Marathi | Bombay | 75 |
| | | Ashtapailu | Marathi | Bombay | 35 |
| Chaukar | | Marathi | Bombay | 25 | |
| Chanderi | | Marathi | Bombay | 100 | |
| Gaganbhedi | | Marathi | Thane | 100 | |
| Champak | | Marathi | Delhi | 35 | |
| Gee | | Marathi | Bombay | 50 | |
| Apli Mumbai | | Marathi | Bombay | 50 | |
| Women's Era | | English | Delhi | 20 | |
| India Today | | English | Bombay | 25 | |
| Mayura | | Kannada | Bangalore | 25 | |

TABLE XII.3 (Concl.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| Monthly | Dakshata | Marathi | Bombay | 50 |
| | Chandoba | Marathi | Bombay | 250 |
| | Dnyan Vikas | Marathi | Pune | 50 |
| | Kishor | Marathi | Bombay | 25 |
| | Dattak | Marathi | N.A. | 50 |
| | Cricket Cricket | Hindi | Bombay | 15 |
| | Graha Shobha | Hindi | Delhi | 25 |
| | Satya Katha | Hindi | Delhi | 25 |
| | Manohar Kahaniyan | Hindi | Allahabad | 30 |
| | Filmi Duniyan | Hindi | Delhi | 25 |
| | Cricket Samrat | Hindi | Bombay | 25 |
| | Debonair | English | Bombay | 25 |
| | Science Today | English | Bombay | 15 |
| | Competition Success | English | Delhi | 35 |
| | Star Dust | English | Bombay | 25 |
| | General Knowledge | English | Delhi | 40 |
| | Click | Malayalam | Ernakulam | 15 |

Nature of leisure time activities of members

The canvassing of household schedules has thrown some light on the leisure time activities of the people of the town. It is observed that only a few persons are having some leisure time activity. Others have no particular type of leisure time activity and do not have specified hours for rest or recreation. Of course, they spend a lot of time in meeting friends, discussing business and politics, listening to radio, watching T.V., reading newspapers and periodicals either in the libraries or at their own homes. Many people go for films or spend the leisure time in the parks. Children upto the age of 14 have not reported any leisure time

activity as such. Of the 13 persons stated to have some leisure time activity, 11 are males and 2 are females.

The Table XII.4 gives the details regarding leisure time activity as related to occupation, age and sex.

From table XII.4, it is seen that only 13 persons have reported having some leisure time activity. Out of them, 5 are interested in gardening, 3 in thermacol art work, 2 in photography, 1 in social work, 1 in embroidery work and one in acting in dramas.

TABLE XII.4
Leisure time activity as related to occupation, age and sex (survey data)

| Occupation | Description of leisure time activity | Age and Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| | | 15-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-59 | | | | | | | | |
| | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Teacher | Embroidery work | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cultivator | Social worker | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Tea Vendor | Gardening | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Supervisor | Thermacol decoration | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Auto rickshaw driver | Thermacol decoration | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shop keeper | Gardening | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electrician | Gardening | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Artist | Photographer | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Screen printer | Photographer | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Superintendent | Gardening | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Stenographer | Gardening | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Chemist | Participating in drama | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - |

Religious institutions and religious activities

Apart from enjoying above mentioned leisure time and other recreational activities, a large number of men and women spend some of their time in visiting temples, offering prayers, performing special pujas and observing religious rites as a part of their daily life. Particularly the Brahmin community spends their extra time at the various temples. There are many temples in the town. Celebrations of the following fairs and festivals are arranged on a mass scale in which majority of the Hindus participate.

1. Ganesh Chaturthi
2. Gopal Krishna Jayanti
3. Shiv Jayanti
4. Holi Pournima, Maha Shivaratri
5. Group singing of bhajans and attending kirtans

The above celebrations have special significances for the majority of the people and also keep them busy on account of various arrangements involved. The celebrations are held with devotion, pomp and gaiety. Likewise Moharrum, Bakri-Id and Christmas provide an opportunity for muslims and christians, to spend their time in offering prayers as per the religious customs. Thus religious festivals and ceremonies, which periodically attract the attention of the people, during the course of the year invariably influence a great deal on their spare time activities in the town.

There are about 62 places of worship at Panvel. The oldest place of worship was constructed about 300 years ago, while some places of worship are recently constructed. As Hindus form the majority in the town, about two-thirds of the places are Hindu temples. There is a Church, a Bethel synagogue and two Jain temples. Out of 42 Hindu temples, 9 are dedicated to Maruti, 4 to Shankar and the remaining are dedicated to local gods like Jarimari, Chedoba, Munjoba, Shitaladevi, etc. Some of them are small and there are no regular persons to look after them. Most of the bigger places of worship are looked

after by paid servants appointed by the trust established for this purpose. The Yakub Beg Trust is supposed to be one of the richest trusts not only in the town but in the district. The fair celebrated to commemorate the death anniversary of Hajarat Karam Ali is the most important fair in the town when about 25,000 persons stand in a queue to pay obeisance at the tomb of the saint.

Information on some of the most important places of worship is presented in the following paragraphs.

Sai Baba temple

There are two Sai Baba temples in Panvel town. One is situated near S.T. stand and the other is near Railway Station. The mandir which is located near S.T. stand is a famous one and is called as Sai Ram Temple. It was established in 1986 opposite B.Ed. College. The founder of this temple is Shri Narayan Swami. Now the affairs of this temple are managed by Mr. Soni hailing from America. It has an area of 2000 sq. feet. The mandir remains open from 4.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. It is closed during 12.00 noon to 4.30 p.m.. Arati and puja are performed daily. Every Thursday Abhisheka is done. Those who wish to do Abhisheka have to pay Rs. 25/-. On this day poor people are provided free meals. Guru Pournima, Ram Navami and Dasara are celebrated on grand scale. Being located close to the Bombay-Pune highway, the temple always crowded. There is a separate meditation room. The idol of Sai Baba is made of bronze. It is similar to that installed in Shirdi (the original seat of Sai Baba). The main sculptor of this statue is from Bombay. Three pujaries (priests) are engaged in this temple and they are paid Rs. 800/-, Rs. 500/- and Rs. 350/- each. A dispensary is also run by this temple. Poor people are provided free medical aid by this dispensary. A kindergarten school (English medium) is also run by the temple.

Durgamata mandir

This temple is located in middle class society area. It was established on 1st March, 1985. The affairs of this temple are managed by Shri Srinivas Ganesh Nayak, a Saraswat Brahmin migrated from Udipi, in South Kanara district of Karnataka. He is

staying at Panvel since last 45 years. He was responsible for the construction of this temple. He has spent Rs. 1,50,000/- for this purpose. The temple is 30-feet in length, 40 feet in breadth and 15 feet in height. The main deity of this temple is Durgamata and the idol of Durgamata is 3.5 feet in height. The arati is performed thrice a day. Daily 100 to 150 persons visit this temple. Devi's Utsav is celebrated during *Phalgun shudha navami*. About 1,000 people participate in the celebrations. Navaratra Utsav is celebrated for 9 days. Every day Bhajan, Kirtans are held and 'Prasad' is distributed. In this mandir an idol of Lord Ganesh is also installed. Every year Ganeshotsav is also celebrated.

This mandir is housed in a Pucca building made of bricks and cement walls, Shahabad tiles floor and roof of Asbestos cement sheets. One Pujari is engaged and he is paid Rs. 500/- per month.

Ballaleshwar temple

This temple was established in 1720 A.D. The main founder was Balaji Pant Bapat who had migrated from Guhagar village in Ratnagiri district. Now the temple is managed by a trust consisting of three trustees. They are :-

1. Govind G. Bapat
2. Mukund Govind Patwardhan
3. Purushottam Narayan Khare

At present the regular pujari is Dattapant Joshi. He is paid a monthly salary and has been provided an accommodation of two rooms.

The main *gabghara* in which the linga is installed is about 10' x 15' in size. The Ballaleshwar linga is 3 feet long, 1¹/₂ feet broad and 6 inches in height. There is a 12' x 12' sabha mandap for performing arati and bhajans, etc. At the entrance of the sabha mandap is a Nandi and to the left of Nandi, idols of Ashtabhujadevi, Ram, Lakshman and Sita are installed. To the right of Nandi is an idol of Maruti. There is also a shrine of Dattatraya. Beyond Nandi is the main hall where bhajans, kirtans and religious

discourses are arranged and devotees can sit and meditate. Behind the gabghara, is a garden where flowers for daily pooja are grown. On both sides of the garden houses are constructed, the rent from which goes to the trust. The temple overlooks lake known as Vadale tank. It is built in stones, bricks and mortar and has a floor of shahabadi stones.

Arati, Pooja and Abhisheka are offered in the morning for half an hour. Dhooparati and Naivedya are offered in the evening. Kirtans are performed for 9 days from the first day of Chaitra to the 9th day of Ram Navami. About 500 devotees participate in Ramjanmotsava, Hanuman Jayanti, Datta Jayanti and Shivratri celebrations (falling on Chaitra Pournima, Margashirsha Pournima and 13th day of dark half of Magh). During Chaturmas, puranas are expounded and 20-25 persons attend the lectures. A series of lectures is arranged in the temple during the Ganeshotsava and Navaratra. Mahashivratri is celebrated for five days. Datta Jayanti is celebrated by singing kirtan and bhajans for three days. Two days' celebrations are held for Gokulastami. The temple is open to all castes and communities.

Shri Virupaksha temple

Shri temple is centrally located in the town. The linga and gabghara are very old. The sabha mandap has an area of 30' x 25' and the Kalas was built by famous landlord, V.K. Gulave of Panvel in 1884. Idols of Ganapati, Parvati, Nandi and Maruti are also installed in the temple. Pooja is offered to all idols early in the morning from 6 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. by a Gurav who also enjoys a land near the Vadale tank as remuneration for the service. All Hindus irrespective of their caste or community can enter the temple and worship the deities. During the Chaturamasa, discourses on Puranas are arranged in the temple. Every day about 50 men and 50 women devotees attend these discourses. A procession is taken round the town on the first day of Bhadrapada. Tripuri Pournima (Full moon day of Kartika) has a special significance for devotees of God Shankara, for on this day the Lord killed the demon Tripura. Previously the entire temple was illuminated with the help of oil lamps but now electric lights have replaced oil lamps. The

deepmala was constructed by Vamanrao Patki in 1968. At present, the temple affairs are managed by a trust. There is no permanent source of income for the temple. Hence its financial position is not very sound. It cannot, therefore, undertake any philanthropic, educational, social or cultural activities.

Balaji temple

It is not known when the temple was originally constructed, but it came to the fore owing to the efforts of Guru Jankidas who was a pujari of the temple. A trust was formed in 1892 and most of the members of the trust were from the Marwadi Maheshwari Community. A wooden structure divides the temple into a gabhara and sabha mandap. Idols of Ram, Lakshman, Sita, Radha, Krishna, Balaram and Hanuman are installed on marble platforms. The gabhara covers an area of 10' x 12' and the sabha mandap is about 50' x 30'. The walls of the temple are built by bricks and cement and the roof is made of Mangalore tiles. The open space admeasuring about 36,000 sq. feet around the temple, has been given to the municipality on lease for 30 years, where a vegetable market has been established.

Abhyanga snana, Pooja and arati are offered to the deities in the morning and tirtha-prasad is distributed among the devotees. Bhajans and kirtans are performed in the afternoon. Evening pooja is performed at about 7 p.m. and Shej arati at 9 p.m. The temple celebrates the jayanti of Ram, Hanuman and Krishna falling on the 9th day of bright half of Chaitra, the full moon day of Chaitra and the 8th day of black half of Shravana respectively.

There are three employees. A Brahmin performs pooja of Ram and other deities except Hanuman and he is paid Rs. 1200/- annually. The pujari of Hanuman gets a pay of Rs. 1800/- per year and the person who cleans the temple every day is paid Rs. 1200/- per year.

All the members of the trust are merchants and come from the Marwadi community. The trust also looks after a Maruti temple near the government rest house. The trust owned 2¹/₂ acres of land. It

has disposed all the plots but one and constructed a commercial building which is given on rent. The income from rent is about Rs. 27,000/- annually. For the construction it had obtained a loan from the bank which has been repaid from the income obtained as rent.

Ramdass temple

The construction of Swami Ramdas temple was completed by Phadke in 1916. The temple has a carpet area of about 40' x 60'. It is constructed using bricks, mortar, wood. Floor is made of Shahabad stones and Mangalore tiles for the roof. The idol of Hanuman and Padukas of Saint Ramdas are worshipped in the temple. Pooja is performed in the morning and in the evening. Bhajans are performed on each Ekadashi and Pravachanas are arranged during Chaturmas. Das Navami, Hanuman Jayanti and Dnyaneshwar Punyatithi falling on the 9th day of the black half of Magh, the 15th day of Chaitra and 13th day of the black half of Kartika respectively are celebrated. Dasbodha is read and explained on Das Navami. Laghu rudras are offered on Hanuman Jayanti and the Bhagavata is explained on Dnyaneshwar Punyatithi. About 500 devotees attend the functions.

People from all castes and communities participate in the daily pooja and special functions. The trust, comprising 5 trustees looks after the temple affairs. All the trustees are Brahmins. A Brahmin pujari performs daily pooja. The temple has a limited income most of which is spent on maintenance, religious functions and municipal taxes.

Koleshwar temple

This is one of the oldest temple dedicated to Lord Shankara. The pindi (Linga) of Shankara is believed to have sprung up from the earth by itself. Hence it is called 'swayambhu'. Present temple and sabha mandap were constructed by Narsu Khushal Dudam in 1872. As the temple is located in the fishermen's locality, it is known as Koleshwar Temple. The temple is constructed in stone, mortar and iron sheets are fixed on the roof. The addition of another sabha mandap was made by Shri Bhalchandra Narayan Pote.

No pujari is appointed to perform pooja every day. The devotees perform pooja and Abhisheka whenever it suits them. About 25 devotees visit the temple every day. During the Mahashivaratri, the 13th day of the black half of Magh and on every Monday of Shraavan about one thousand devotees gather in the temple and offer pooja. Except the offerings by individual devotees, there is no other source of income to the temple.

Bethel synagogue

The synagogue was constructed in the year 1849. The walls of this building are made of bricks and cement and roof of Mangalore tiles. A synagogue is a place of worship of the Bene Israels (i.e. Children of Israel) who are also known as Jews. Nothing definite is yet known about the origin of the Bene Israels. Some writers claim that they came from Aden while others believe that they came from the Persian Gulf. Bene Israels worship one God and use no images. In the synagogue they have manuscript copies of the Old Testament and consider it to be the divine authority. No one is allowed to enter with his shoes on. To the door is fastened a wooden box, which the worshippers kiss as they enter. Inside, there is a cupboard like frame with glass door called the ark. In this ark are kept the manuscripts of the laws of Moses written on pieces of parchment. Prayers and singing of songs also form a part of the worship. The staff of the Synagogue consists of the hazan (minister), the Kazi (religious teacher) who helps in performing ceremonies, and the Samash (beadle) who is the general servant. The Synagogue is financed by voluntary contributions made by the public and the special charges made on occasions like marriage, circumcision, etc. The property of the Synagogue is held by trustees. It also gets income from donations and the rent from buildings and land. The major expenditures are remuneration to the staff, religious ceremonies, repairs, electricity charges etc. No philanthropic activities are undertaken by the trust on account of paucity of funds.

Various Jewish feasts are celebrated by the Bene Israels. 'Rosh Hashana', the New year feast falling on the 10th day of Tishri (Sept.-Oct.), 'Kippur' or fast of the Atonement, 'Purim' in the month of

February-March, 'Tishabe-ab' in the month of July-August are celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Karam Ali dargah

The dargah was constructed by Khwaja Muajjam Shah in 1747 in the memory of his saintly father Khwaja Karam Ali Shah Chushti Banawa. Karam Ali was a great saint and a number of persons benefited by his guidance. He is held in high esteem as an Awaliya. He died in 1737. The central part of the dargah is constructed in stone and mortar while the outer construction is of bricks and lime. Originally there were three arches each on the four sides of the dargah. In 1911 five arches each were constructed on the four sides. There are eight tombs in the dargah – those of i) Karam Ali Shah, ii) Muajjam Shah, iii) Kutub Shah, iv) Lutuf Shah, v) Latif, vi) Syed Fakruddin, vii) Syed Kutubuddin and viii) Gulam Ali Shah. The dargah is constructed on a plinth 4¹/₂' high. The height of the dargah is about 100' from the ground with an impressive dome that can be seen from a distance.

The activities in the dargah start early at the dawn when namaz is offered by the Mujawar at about 5 a.m. Evening prayers are offered at dusk when usually about 30 devotees are present. On Thursdays and Fridays about 2000 devotees attend the namaz. The main festival in the dargah is held from the 11th day to 13th day of Magh according to Hindu almanac. The tradition seems to have continued since the death of the saint. The eldest member of the Bapat family performs the first ritual of spreading a chaddar on the tomb of the saint on the Ekadashi of Magh when the festival begins. Fakirs and the poor are given free meals. About 12,000 to 15,000 people assemble to pray before the saints tomb.

The dargah is open to all castes and communities but non-muslims do not go to the dargah for prayers except during the Urs. The dargah property includes a piece of land of eight acres. The major sources of income are rent from land and buildings, and donations. The main items of expenditure are establishment charges, house tax, maintenance and expenditure during festivals.

Jam-e-masjid

The mosque is believed to have been built by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in the last decade of the seventeenth century. The mosque is built with stone and mortar. The beautiful glass zumbars are very old. Prayers are offered five times in a day. Special prayers are first read out by the Imam from the Kuran and the devotees follow him. On the 12th day of Rabi-ul-Awwal, about 100 persons gather to pray on the eve of the death anniversary of the Prophet. Gatherings are held in the mosque and people keep awake throughout the night to attend the early namaz before they disperse. During Ramzan when the fast is undertaken from dawn to dusk about 100 devotees pray in the mosque. On Khudba day, Ramzan ends and Shawal starts and people put on new clothes and namaz is offered by a gathering of about 1000 in the mosque. On Bakrid, about 1500 persons gather in the mosque. No philanthropic, educational or cultural activities are conducted by the mosque.

The affairs of the mosque are managed by a trust. There are three employees, an Imam who leads the namaz and two bangis who announce prayers. The main sources of income for the mosque are rent from the land and buildings and the main items of expenditure are remuneration to the staff, maintenance of the building, electricity charges, municipal taxes, expenditure on festivals etc.

Gramadevi temple

The temple of gramadevi or gaondevi was previously situated on the top of a hillock. The hillock was levelled and houses were built on the levelled ground. The temple was renovated from time to time. The main shrine is about 3' high and two other idols – one of Vetala and another of a tiger are both in stone. A legend goes that the temple was visited and cleaned by a tiger at night. Once the tiger remained in the temple till sunrise and was killed by the people approaching the temple in the morning. The deity is supposed to be riding on a tiger. The temple has walls of bricks and cement, floor of Shahabad stones and roof of wood and tiles.

The deity is offered pooja with flowers, garlands, incense and prasad daily before sunrise and after sunset by a family of Bhopis. There are five brothers who worship the deity for a year in turn. The temple is open to all castes and communities. About 20-30 people visit the temple every day. During Dasara festival about 200 devotees attend the bhajans and kirtans arranged in the temple. On Tuesday in the month of Chaitra about 300 persons accompany the procession of the deity taken out in a palanquin through the town. Devotees offer 'navas' of all types to the deity.

Temple of mariaai

The temple of Mariaai is situated in the locality predominantly inhabited by Chambhars (Scheduled Caste). The temple is very old and was renovated about 55 years ago. It has walls of bricks and cement, floor of stones and roof of tiles. There is no idol in the temple, only a 'lene' of the deity in yellow colour is seen in the form of small flags. No regular priest is appointed. Daily pooja is not performed. Devotees offer pooja etc. at their convenience. Gokulashtami and Ganeshotsav are celebrated. The temple has no property or other source of income. All the festivals are arranged by the Rohidas Dnyati Panchayat by public contributions.

Knowledge and practice of family planning

During the survey an enquiry regarding the family planning measures adopted by town dwellers was made. As per the survey it is found that 156 households have the awareness of the possibility of prevention of birth. Out of these, 152 have the awareness of family planning measures. Of the 34 Muslims having the awareness of prevention of birth, 32 actually know the family planning measures.

Out of the 250 households interviewed, informants of 95 households reported having knowledge about family planning measures practised by their kins and non-kins.

It is found that most of the persons are having the knowledge of the growing population in the country as a whole. Of the 250 interviewed

households, 92 interviewees desire for having a son and a daughter only. 71 prefer two sons and a daughter.

It is found during the survey that, among the surveyed population 113 persons are not practising the family planning measures at all. 25 persons use Nirodh, 92 persons opted for the operation, 4 females make use of loops, 10 females adopted Tambi (Copper T) and 6 females use tablets.

Family planning measures are in practice at Panvel town since more than 10 years. Persons from all walks of life practise the family planning measures. According to the survey data it is found that 49 persons practise the family planning measures for more than 10 years. 43 persons practise since 5-9 years and 45 persons practise since last 5 years.

Among the males practising family planning measures no one complained about the physical, psychological and other after effects of family planning measures. But among the females only one complaint about the physical, psychological and other after effects.

Knowledge about indian social legislations

As per survey data, of the 179 Hindu informants, 155 have the knowledge about Indian Social Legislations. Among them 143 are literates. It may be seen that of the 40 Brahmins, all have the knowledge about Indian Social Legislation, of the 27 Marathas, 22 have the knowledge and among 24 Agris, 18 have the knowledge. Among the 12 Scheduled Castes informants all have the knowledge and out of 10 Scheduled Tribes, 9 have the knowledge. Out of 39 Muslim informants, 34 have the knowledge (Table XII.5).

TABLE XII.5
Knowledge about indian social legislations as related to religion/caste/tribe/community and education of Informant

| Religion/Caste/Tribe/ community of informants | Total No. of informants | Number of illiterates having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian Social Legis- lations | | Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations | | Number of educated above matric having knowledge/no know- ledge about Indian Social Legislations | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| | | Aware | Not aware | Aware | Not aware | Aware | Not aware |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| All Religions | 250 | 21 | 17 | 101 | 11 | 98 | 2 |
| Hindu Total (excluding SC/ST) | 179 | 12 | 13 | 63 | 9 | 80 | 2 |
| 1 Agri | 24 | — | 5 | 12 | 1 | 6 | — |
| 2 Maratha | 27 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 9 | — |
| 3 Brahmin | 40 | 1 | — | 13 | — | 26 | — |
| 4 Rajput | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| 5 Vaishyavani | 13 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 6 Sutar | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| 7 Sonar | 6 | — | — | 2 | — | 4 | — |
| 8 Sonkoli | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 9 Jat | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 10 Shimpi | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 11 Chowkalshi | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 12 Nhavi | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| 13 Nair | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |

TABLE XII.5 (Concid.)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 14 Teli | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 15 Kachchi | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 16 Kalan | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| 17 Mali | 6 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 18 Vaishnav | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 19 Ahuja | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 20 Gavli | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 21 Lingayat | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| 22 Agrahari | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 23 Dangar | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 24 Wadari | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 25 Dawan | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 26 Chandrasenia Kayastha Prabhu | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| 27 Loharia | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 28 Somavams hia Kshatria Prabhu | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 29 Marwadi | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| 30 Telangi | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 31 Kumbhar | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 32 Baniya | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 33 Kamati | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 34 Lohar | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 35 Bhandari | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 36 Gurav | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 37 Maheshwari | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 38 Waghri | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Scheduled Caste | 12 | 4 | — | — | 7 | — | 1 | — |
| 39 Chambhar | 6 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| 40 Khatik | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 41 Burud | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 42 Matang | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 43 Balmiki | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 44 Mahar | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scheduled Tribe | 10 | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | — |
| 45 Mahadeo Koli | 10 | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | — |
| Muslim | 39 | 3 | — | 3 | 18 | 2 | 13 | — |
| Buddhist | 3 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Jain | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Sikh | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Jews | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |

The occupationwise classification shows that among the 19 clerical workers all have the knowledge about Indian Social Legislations. Of the 29 wholesale merchants, 27 have the knowledge,

of the 16 salesmen, 13 have the knowledge and of the 63 persons who are engaged in household duties, 52 have the knowledge (Table XII.6).

TABLE XII.6
Knowledge about Indian social legislations as related to occupation
and education of the informant

| Occupation of the informant | Total No. of informants | Number of illiterates having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations | | Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations | | Number of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations | |
|---|-------------------------|--|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| | | Aware | Not aware | Aware | Not aware | Aware | Not aware |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Physical Science Technicians | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Architects, Engineers, Technologists & Surveyors | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Engineering Technicians | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Physicians & Surgeons (Allopathic, Dental & Veterinary Surgeons) | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Teachers | 9 | — | — | — | — | 9 | — |
| Sculptors, Painters, Photographers & related Creative Artists | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing & related concerns | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| Clerical & other Supervisors | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape Punching Operators | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Book-keepers, Cashiers & related workers | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Clerical & related workers, n.e.c. | 19 | — | — | 8 | — | 11 | — |
| Transport Conductors & Guards | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Merchants and shopkeepers, Wholesale and Retail Trade | 29 | 3 | — | 13 | 2 | 11 | — |
| Manufacturer's Agents | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Salesmen, Shop Assistants & related workers | 16 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders & related workers (Domestic & Institutional) | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Maids & related Housekeeping Service workers n.e.c. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Building caretakers, Sweepers, cleaners & related workers | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |

n.e.c. — Not elsewhere classified.

TABLE XII.6 (Contd.)

TABLE XII.6 (Concl.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Protective Service Workers | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Service Workers n.e.c. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Cultivators | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Other Farm Workers | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Fishermen and related workers | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Miners, Quarrymen, Well drillers and related workers | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Wood preparation workers and paper making | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Chemical Processors and related workers | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Food & Beverage Processors | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine Tool Operators | 3 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument makers (except Electrical) | 7 | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — |
| Electrical Fitters and related Electrical and Electronic workers | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Plumbers, Welders, Sheet Metal and Structural Metal Preparers and Erectors | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Jewellery and Precious Metal workers and Metal Engravers (except Printing) | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Rubber and Plastic Product makers | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Printing and related workers | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Painters | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Bricklayers and other construction workers | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Materials Handling and related Equipment (Operators, Loaders and Unloaders) | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Transport Equipment Operators | 10 | — | — | 8 | — | 2 | — |
| Labourers n.e.c. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Household Duties | 63 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 22 | — |
| Retired | 15 | — | — | 12 | — | 3 | — |
| Student | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Dependent | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Total | 250 | 21 | 17 | 101 | 11 | 98 | 2 |

It is found that 40 persons belonging to the age group 20-44 have the knowledge about Hindu Marriage Act, 117 persons of the same age group have the knowledge about Dowry Prohibition Act, 66 persons have the knowledge about the Untouchability Act and 93 persons know about the Child Marriage Act. Similarly, in the age group 45 +, 37 persons know about the Hindu Marriage Act, 76 persons know about the Dowry Prohibition Act, 49 persons have the knowledge about the Untouchability Act, and 61 persons know about the Child Marriage Act.

Of the 250 households, 218 have reported that the legal action to remove social evils is adequate, 2 informants suggested other actions and 30 informants failed to suggest any action.

It is found that of the 250 informants, 58 persons have a positive attitude towards Hindu Marriage Act as it brings better social life, happy married life and legal protection. 193 persons supported the Dowry Prohibition Act. They think that it prevents late marriages, less expenditure at marriages and good relationship among the public. 110 persons support the Untouchability Act. They give the reason such as equality in social life, national integrity, etc. 148 persons support the Child Marriage Act. In their opinion it prevents early widowhood and helps physical and mental maturity.

It is found during the survey that despite the Legislations, many persons will practise Dowry System, Child Marriages, etc., of the 250 informants, 193 persons believe that the Dowry System is still in existence. Similarly 144 persons have the opinion

that the child marriages are still in practise. 74 persons have the opinion that untouchability is not yet completely abolished and 62 persons believe that all people do not follow the Hindu Marriage Act.

Of the 250 informants, only one person had sought legal help under the Dowry Prohibition Act.

Crime

There is a police station in the town. The jurisdiction of the police station is limited to Panvel town and 51 surrounding villages of the tahsil. The police station was established in 1869. In addition to this there is one Circle Police Inspector's Office at Panvel. The staff of the Police Station consists of 1 Sub-Inspector, 14 Head Constables and 120 Constables. It has one jeep and 2 mobile wireless vans. Since the town does not constitute a single unit for police administration, details of crimes exclusively relating to the town are not available. However, the details of cases registered by the Panvel Police Station during the years 1987 and 1988 are as follows :-

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| No. of registered cases | 2019 |
| No. of cases challenged | 1804 |

The figures include the various types of crimes occurred in the jurisdiction of Panvel Police Station. The types of crimes are robbery, riot, murder, theft, house breaking, gambling, etc. Table XII.7 gives particulars of cases registered by Panvel Police Station.

TABLE XII.7

**Law and order, crime and deviant behaviour
Particulars in respect of police station (1987-88)**

| Name | Jurisdiction | Number of criminal cases by type dealt with during 1987-88 | | Particulars of cases of both law and order on communal, political, industrial, relations and other grounds | Other particulars of deviant behaviour (e.g. suicide, alcoholism, etc.) | | Remarks |
|-----------------------|---|--|------------|--|---|--------|---|
| | | Registered | Challenged | | Type | Number | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Panvel Police Station | Panvel town and 51 villages (300 sq. km.) | 1987 | 589 | Nil | 1987 - Suicide | 10 | 1987 - Part I - 82 Convicted |
| | | Part II - 87 | 84 | | 1988 - Suicide | 8 | - 5 male |
| | | Part III - 373 | 339 | | 1987 - Other | 34 | Challenged - 3 male |
| | | | | | 1987 - Kidnapping | 2 | 2 female |
| | | 1988 | 557 | | 1987 - Rape | 4 | 1988 - Part I - 46 Convicted Part II - 41 Convicted Part III - 12 Convicted |
| | | Part I - 625 | 73 | | | | |
| | | Part II - 80 | 162 | | | | |
| | | Part III - 162 | | | | | |

Note : Part I - Robbery, riot, murder, theft, etc.
Part II - Gambling, etc.
Part III - Prohibition, etc.

Source : Information collected from Police Station, Panvel Town.

According to the information collected there were a total of 1152 criminal cases during the year 1987 and 867 during 1988. There has been a decrease in crimes in Panvel town during the year 1987 to 1988. In 1987 there were 692 cases of robbery, riot, murder, theft, etc. and in 1988 it was 625. The number of gambling etc. cases were 87 in 1987, compared to 80 in 1988. Similarly the prohibition cases in 1987 were 373 and it came down to 162 in 1988. During 1987 a total of 112 persons were convicted compared to 99 in 1988.

There is a Criminal and Civil Tahsil Court at Panvel. The jurisdiction of the court extends over Panvel and Uran tahsils. The court has a complement of 34 persons. These include 2 Civil Judges, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Stenographer, 4 Senior Clerks, 13 Jr. Clerks, 6 Bailiffs, 6 peons and 1 Sweeper.

Particulars of the criminal cases filed under different acts in the court of Judicial Magistrate (First class) during 1986, 1987 and 1988 are given in Tables XII.8, XII.9 and XII.10.

TABLE XII.8
Information regarding cases filed in the court during 1986

| Type of Act | Cases pending at the beginning of the year | Cases instituted during 1986 | Number carried over for | | | | No. ending in conviction | No. ending in acquittal | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | | Over 3 years | 2-3 years | 1-2 years | Less than 1 year | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. I.P.C. cases | 741 | 2,117 | — | — | 473 | 45 | 31 | 947 | |
| 2. Summary cases | 1,176 | 1,314 | — | — | 11 | 27 | 357 | 66 | |
| 3. Prohibition | 289 | 617 | — | — | 47 | 71 | 6 | 342 | |
| 4. Applications u/s 125 Cr. P.C. | 20 | 52 | — | — | 1 | 19 | — | — | |
| 5. Lunatic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6. Civil proceedings | 406 | 80 | 131 | 149 | 65 | — | — | — | |
| Total | 2,632 | 4,180 | 131 | 149 | 597 | 162 | 394 | 1,355 | |

Source : Judicial Magistrate (Junior) Class I, Panvel Court.

TABLE XII.9

Information regarding number of the criminal cases in civil and criminal courts during 1987

| Type of Act | Cases pending at the beginning of the year | Cases instituted during 1987 | Number carried over for | | | | No. ending in conviction | No. ending in acquittal | Remarks |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | | Over 3 years | 2-3 years | 1-2 years | Less than 1 year | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| I.P.C. cases | 1,589 | 987 | 253 | 396 | 358 | 217 | 47 | 1,199 | |
| Summary cases | 443 | 1,369 | 37 | 47 | 101 | 254 | 769 | 702 | |
| Prohibition | 361 | 601 | 6 | 23 | 83 | 290 | 198 | 361 | |
| Application u/s 125 Cr. P.C. | 42 | 159 | — | — | 12 | 59 | — | 139 | |
| Lunatic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Civil proceedings | 657 | 450 | 193 | 124 | 112 | 214 | — | — | |
| Total | 3,092 | 3,566 | 489 | 590 | 666 | 1,034 | 1,014 | 2,401 | |

Source : Judicial Magistrate (Junior) Class I, Panvel Court.

TABLE XII.10

Information regarding cases filed in the court during 1988

| Type of Act | Cases pending at the beginning of the year | Cases instituted during 1988 | Number carried over for | | | | No. ending in conviction | No. ending in acquittal | Remarks |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | | Over 3 years | 2-3 years | 1-2 years | Less than 1 year | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| I.P.C. cases | 262 | 836 | — | — | 152 | 211 | 73 | 917 | |
| Summary cases | 363 | 445 | — | — | — | — | 390 | 17 | |
| Prohibition | 185 | 391 | — | — | 14 | 126 | 91 | 193 | |
| Application u/s 125 Cr. P.C. | 22 | 32 | — | — | 11 | 22 | — | — | |
| Lunatic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Civil proceedings | 337 | 986 | 193 | 124 | 112 | 214 | — | — | |
| Total | 1,169 | 2,690 | 193 | 124 | 289 | 573 | 554 | 1,127 | |

Source : Judicial Magistrate (Junior) Class I, Panvel Court.

As per the record at the tahsil court during 1987 a total of 3,566 cases were instituted, 1,014 persons were convicted and 2,401 were acquitted. During 1988 a total of 2,690 cases were instituted,

554 persons were convicted and 1,127 were acquitted.

There is only one sub-jail in Panvel.

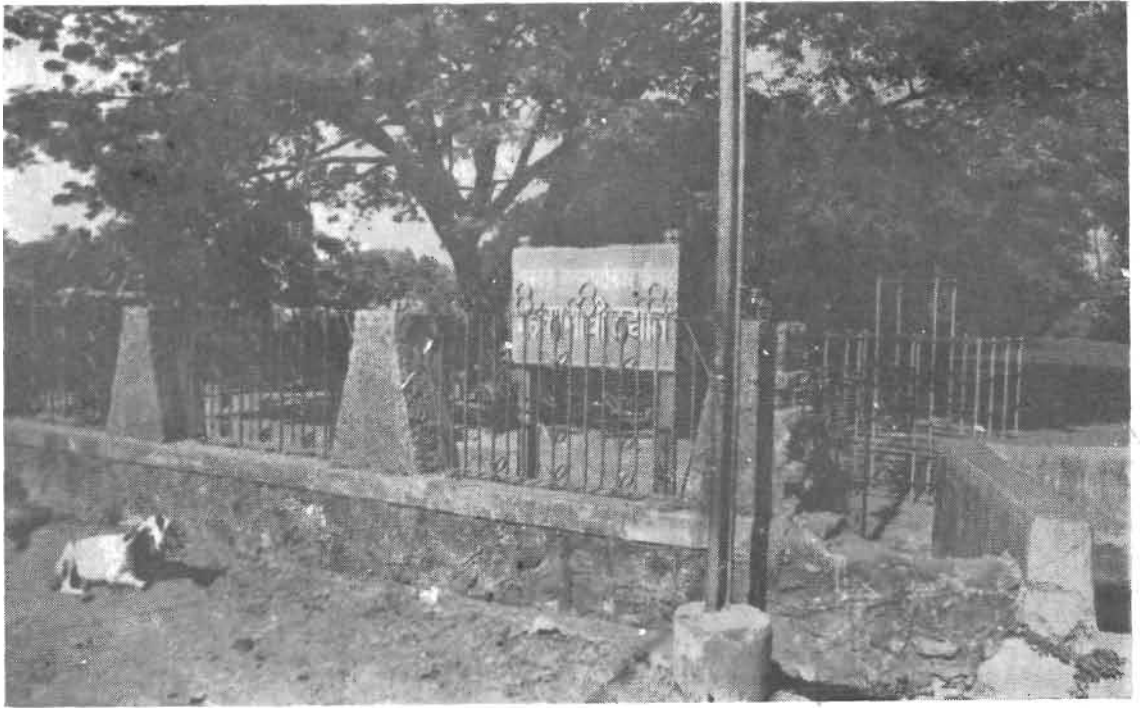


Plate No. 46 Municipal garden



Plate No. 47 Sai Baba Mandir



Plate No. 48 Durgamata Mandir



Plate No. 49 Idol of Durgamata in Durgamata Mandir

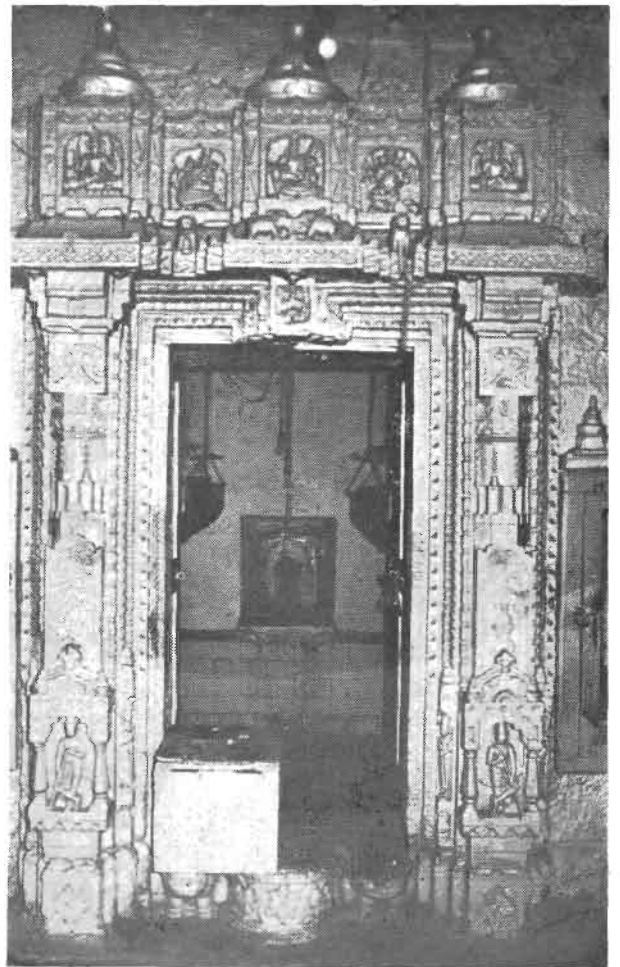


Plate No. 50 Ballaleshwar Temple (inside view)



Plate No. 51 Idols of Ram, Laxman and Sita in Ballaleshwar Temple



Plate No. 52 Koleshwar Mandir

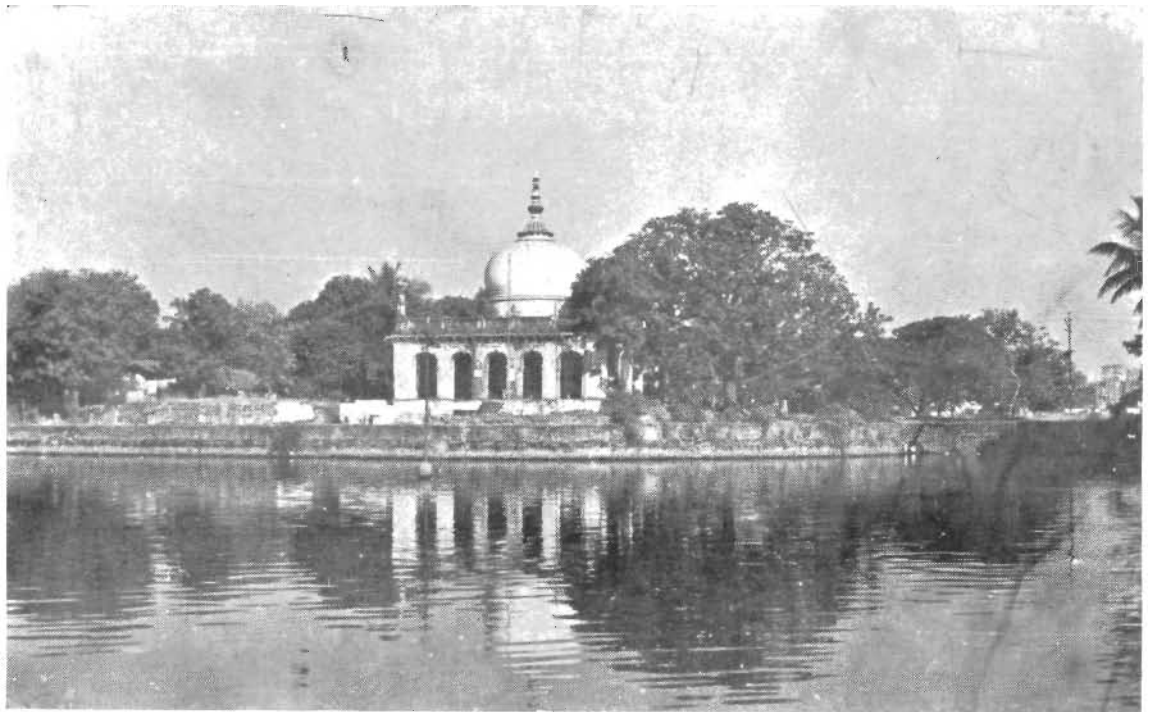


Plate No. 53 Karam Ali Dargah



Plate No. 54 Gavdevi Mandir



Plate No. 55 A Masjid



Plate No. 56 Idol of Gavdevi

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Upto 1852, Raigarh (erstwhile Kolaba) district formed a part of Thane district. In 1853, the Kolaba sub-collectorate was constituted under Thane district. The Sub-collectorate was raised to the status of a full-fledged district in 1891. From time to time some administrative and boundary changes took place and at the time of 1961 Census, the district comprised of 8 talukas and 6 mahals which included 1778 inhabited villages and 12 towns. During the decade 1961-71 the mahals were up-graded as talukas, thus raising the number of talukas to 14. At the time of 1971 Census, the district had 14 talukas or tahsils comprising 1766 villages (including 67 uninhabited villages) and 14 towns. Since then the number of tahsils in the district has remained unchanged. However, the number of villages in the district has gone upto 1885 (including 58 uninhabited villages) owing to conversion of hamlets/wadis into full-fledged villages. Likewise, two places (Gerogaon and Kegaon) qualified to be declared as towns as they satisfied the specific criteria of urban areas. This raised the number of towns in the district to 16.

As per 1981 Census, the district has an area of 7,148 km² and population of 1,486,452 comprising 726,512 males and 759,940 females. It ranks 24th both in terms of area and population among the 26 districts in the State. In other words Raigarh is one of the smallest districts in Maharashtra in terms of area and population.

The district registered a growth rate of 17.69 per cent during the decade 1971-1981. However, this growth rate was lower than that of Maharashtra State (24.54%). The comparatively lower growth rate in the district is due to sex selective male migration to the neighbouring district of Greater Bombay for better economic opportunities. Among the 14 tahsils in the district, Panvel tahsil has registered the highest growth rate (35.88%) followed by Khalapur (35.86%).

The average density of population in the district works out to 208 persons per km² which is marginally higher than the average density of 204 persons per km² for the State. The rural density is 182 persons per km², while the urban density is 1,574 persons per km². Females outnumber males and the sex ratio for the district is 1,046. This imbalance in favour of females is again due to sex selective male migration to Greater Bombay.

There are 16 towns in the district. Among the town Alibag – the headquarters of the district has the highest density of 7,763 persons per km² and Matheran – a hill station has the lowest density of 531 persons per km². There are 1,827 inhabited villages which means that there is one urban centre per 114 villages.

To facilitate comparison the data relating to area, density of population, population by sex and sex-ratio of each town in Raigarh district are presented in Table XIII.1.

TABLE XIII.1
**Area, density of population, population by sex and sex-ratio of each town in Raigarh district
 (1981 Census)**

| District/ Name of town | Area in sq. km. | Density of population | Total population | | | Sex ratio | | | Literacy 1981 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | | | Persons | Males | Females | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Raigarh (Urban) | 133.30 | 1,574 | 209,876 | 110,231 | 99,645 | 943 | 917 | 904 | 66.01 |
| Alibag (M) | 1.81 | 7,763 | 14,051 | 7,258 | 6,793 | 920 | 945 | 936 | 69.53 |
| Goregaon | 2.91 | 1,998 | 5,813 | 2,882 | 2,931 | — | — | 1,017 | 68.38 |
| Karjat | 1.11 | 7,180 | 7,970 | 4,238 | 3,732 | 877 | 888 | 881 | 73.73 |
| Kegaon | 3.13 | 2,120 | 6,635 | 3,784 | 2,851 | — | — | 753 | 64.43 |
| Khopoli (M) | 30.23 | 1,062 | 32,102 | 17,523 | 14,579 | — | 795 | 832 | 56.08 |
| Mahad (M) | 4.12 | 3,688 | 15,196 | 7,919 | 7,277 | 945 | 939 | 919 | 72.30 |
| Matheran (M) | 7.38 | 531 | 3,920 | 2,255 | 1,665 | 776 | 764 | 738 | 59.85 |
| Murud (M) | 3.16 | 3,555 | 11,235 | 5,404 | 5,831 | 1,040 | 1,053 | 1,079 | 70.24 |
| Neral | 11.66 | 817 | 9,523 | 5,012 | 4,511 | 878 | 877 | 900 | 61.59 |
| Panvel (M) | 12.15 | 3,051 | 37,073 | 19,550 | 17,523 | 903 | 901 | 896 | 69.43 |
| Pen (M) | 9.82 | 1,504 | 14,772 | 7,606 | 7,166 | 919 | 941 | 942 | 69.39 |
| Rasayani | 6.06 | 602 | 3,651 | 1,978 | 1,673 | — | 679 | 846 | 73.21 |
| Revdanda | 12.98 | 558 | 7,246 | 3,638 | 3,608 | 1,031 | 1,015 | 992 | 61.30 |
| Roha Ashtami (M) | 20.72 | 569 | 11,781 | 6,393 | 5,388 | 955 | 948 | 843 | 69.87 |
| Shrivardhan (M) | 4.04 | 3,401 | 13,740 | 6,840 | 6,900 | 1,068 | 1,052 | 1,009 | 59.24 |
| Uran (M) | 2.10 | 7,223 | 15,168 | 7,951 | 7,217 | 908 | 883 | 908 | 66.36 |

Source : Raigarh DCH, 1981 Census, page No. 175.

Panvel tahsil has two urban areas viz. Panvel and Rasayani. While Panvel has a population of 37,073, Rasayani has a meagre population of 3,651. Table XIII.2 presents comparative data relating to growth and density for Panvel tahsil and Raigarh district. The proportion of urban population in Panvel tahsil was 16.26 per cent in 1951 and stood at 20.20 per cent in 1981. The corresponding figures for the district are 10.56 per cent and 14.12 per cent respectively. The proportion of urban population in Panvel tahsil has been higher than the proportion of urban population in the district for all the four censuses from 1951 to 1981.

The urban densities of the tahsil and the district follow similar pattern. The densities are increasing at each census. But during the decade 1971-81, there is a spurt in both the tahsil and district urban densities.

Sex ratio

The district as a whole recorded a sex ratio of 1,046 females per 1,000 males in 1981 as against the sex ratio of 937 for the state as a whole. As already explained the preponderance of females is due to sex selective male migration to Bombay.

TABLE XIII.2

Growth and density of urban population in Panvel tahsil in relation to the district

| Census Year | Tahsil | | | | District | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Total population | Urban population | % Urban population | Urban density (Population per km ²) | Total population | Urban population | % Urban population | Urban density (Population per km ²) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1951 | 91,386 | 14,861 | 16.26 | — | 909,083 | 96,028 | 10.56 | 881 |
| 1961 | 115,378 | 18,130 | 15.71 | 1,492 | 1,058,855 | 106,681 | 10.08 | 996 |
| 1971 | 148,348 | 28,620 | 19.29 | 1,572 | 1,263,003 | 152,590 | 12.08 | 1,064 |
| 1981 | 201,582 | 40,724 | 20.20 | 2,236 | 1,486,452 | 209,876 | 14.12 | 1,574 |

Source : i) Raigarh DCH, 1981, page 12.

ii) Raigarh DCH, 1961, page 197 and 202.

Panvel town has a lower sex ratio (896) as it forms the focal point of the development in New Bombay and thus attracts large scale male migration.

Table XIII.3 presents the sex ratio from 1901-1981 for Panvel town and Raigarh district and Maharashtra State as a whole.

During the period 1901-81 the district sex ratio has generally increased except for the last two decades when it has shown a small decrease. During the same period the State sex ratio manifested a reverse trend and generally decreased except for a slight improvement in 1941 over 1931 sex ratio and in 1981 over 1971 sex ratio. The sex ratio for the town has undergone minor ups and down during the period. It has the lowest sex ratio 870 in 1951 and the highest sex ratio 967 in 1911.

TABLE XIII.3

Sex ratio – 1901-1981

| Year | Panvel | Raigarh District | Maharashtra State |
|------|--------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1901 | 965 | 1,000 | 978 |
| 1911 | 967 | 1,023 | 966 |
| 1921 | 937 | 1,028 | 950 |
| 1931 | 877 | 1,009 | 947 |
| 1941 | 924 | 1,036 | 949 |
| 1951 | 870 | 1,040 | 941 |
| 1961 | 903 | 1,058 | 936 |
| 1971 | 901 | 1,056 | 930 |
| 1981 | 896 | 1,046 | 937 |

Source : 1. Table 6(i), 1981 DCH, page 13.

2. Part II-A, A.IV Table, page 182.

The sex ratio for the district is always higher than the Panvel sex ratio for all the decades except 1901. The sex ratio for the State is substantially lower than that for Panvel town for all the nine censuses.

Religious composition

By far the vast majority of the population in the district is Hindus (86.91%). The Muslims form the second largest religious group with a proportion of 7.47 per cent followed by Buddhists (4.56%).

The distribution of population of the district by major religions is presented in Table XIII.4.

TABLE XIII.4

Religionwise distribution of population in Raigarh district, 1981

| Religion | Persons | Percentage to total population |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Buddhists | 67,787 | 4.56 |
| Christians | 4,957 | 0.33 |
| Hindus | 1,291,930 | 86.91 |
| Jains | 9,514 | 0.64 |
| Muslims | 110,949 | 7.47 |
| Sikhs | 545 | 0.04 |
| Others | 621 | 0.04 |
| Religion not stated | 149 | 0.01 |
| Total | 1,486,452 | 100.00 |

Source : Household Population By Religion, 1981 Census, page 4.

Transport and communication

After the formation of Maharashtra State, there has been much improvement in the matter of transport and communication facilities in the district. Panvel is connected by a branch of Railway line of single track branching off from Diva on its way to Roha and Uran. New roads have been constructed in the remote areas of the district and the existing roads have been improved.

The town is well connected with major cities of Maharashtra by Bombay-Goa and Bombay-Bangalore National Highways which are passing through this town. Similarly Uran-Panvel major district road is also one of the important roads for external communication.

In the old town there was no road system, since centuries the development of the town has been allowed to take place according to the necessities when the bullock cart or a tonga was the means of transport. The access to each house was, therefore, designed to suit these old forms of means of transport. This naturally led to long and winding lanes all over the town meeting at points found favourable to the then existing situation. Majority of the roads are either water-bound macadam road or partly metalled. The main road system serving the basic needs of the old town consisted of Shivaji road, Tilak road, Mahatma Gandhi road, Old Karjat Mumbra road and Thane Road.

The total length of the internal roads is 34.27 kms. and the average width of the roads is about 5 metres.

The facility of city bus service is not provided to the residents of the town.

Communication

1,007 villages in the district have availability of bus stop/railway station/water way within the village and they serve about two-third (66.98%) of the rural population of the district. As for the remaining 820 villages, it is available within a distance of 5 kms. in respect of 499 villages, at a distance of 5-10 kms. in respect of 266 villages and beyond 10 kms. for the remaining 55 villages. Among the 1,007 villages, 388 villages with this amenity are in the population range below 500, 541 villages are in the range of 500-1,999, 71 villages in the range of 2,000-4,999 and the remaining 7 villages in the range of 5,000 +.

Approach by pucca road

797 (43.62%) villages in the district are approachable by pucca road and they serve 54.27 per cent of the rural population of the district. The

position is rather poor in Poladpur tahsil where only 22.89 per cent of the villages are linked by pucca roads. Among the 797 villages linked with pucca road, 313 villages are in the population range of below 500, 419 villages in the range of 500-1,999 and 58 villages in the range of 2,000-4,999 and the remaining 7 villages in the range of 5,000 +

Working force

Out of 26 districts of the State, Raigarh district stands 17th in so far as its contribution to working force in the state is concerned. In the district as a whole 37.39 per cent of the total population is economically active. Sex-wise data reveal that male and female workers constitute 48.92 per cent and 26.37 per cent of the total male and female population respectively. Some of the main

economic activities in the district are found in the field of 'other workers' and cultivation. The predominant occupation of the district is agriculture, 51.98 per cent of the total main workers are engaged as cultivators and 14.20 per cent as agricultural labourers, 1.94 per cent are engaged in household industry and 31.88 per cent in other services. The economic activity in the district is characterised by a fairly high proportion of population engaged in the agricultural sector. More than 60 per cent of the workers in the district are directly engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Male and female participation as cultivators and agricultural labourers in the district is higher than that of the State. The important crops in the district are Paddy and Nagli.

TABLE XIII.5
Distribution of main workers of each town in Raigarh district

| Name of the town | Population | Total main workers | Cultivators (I) | Agricultural labourers (II) | Household industry [V(a)] | Other workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX] |
|------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Alibag | 14,051 | 4,408 (100.00) | 103 (2.34) | 51 (1.16) | 132 (2.99) | 4,122 (93.51) |
| Goregaon | 5,813 | 1,568 (100.00) | 345 (22.00) | 78 (4.97) | 121 (7.72) | 1,024 (65.31) |
| Karjat | 7,970 | 2,511 (100.00) | 45 (1.79) | 16 (0.64) | 57 (2.27) | 2,393 (95.90) |
| Kegaon | 6,635 | 2,406 (100.00) | 53 (2.20) | 36 (1.50) | 8 (0.33) | 2,309 (95.97) |
| Khopoli | 32,102 | 10,742 (100.00) | 252 (2.35) | 424 (3.95) | 155 (1.44) | 9,911 (92.26) |
| Mahad | 15,196 | 4,359 (100.00) | 136 (3.12) | 23 (0.53) | 348 (7.98) | 3,852 (88.37) |
| Matheran | 3,920 | 1,597 (100.00) | 3 (0.19) | 4 (0.25) | 47 (2.94) | 1,543 (96.62) |
| Murud | 11,235 | 2,711 (100.00) | 255 (9.41) | 181 (6.68) | 117 (4.31) | 2,158 (79.60) |
| Neral | 9,523 | 3,170 (100.00) | 180 (5.68) | 231 (7.29) | 123 (3.88) | 2,636 (83.15) |
| Panvel | 37,073 | 12,283 (100.00) | 399 (3.25) | 88 (0.72) | 446 (3.63) | 11,350 (92.40) |
| Pen | 14,772 | 4,588 (100.00) | 144 (3.14) | 182 (3.96) | 238 (5.19) | 4,024 (87.71) |
| Rasayani | 3,651 | 1,102 (100.00) | 1 (0.09) | — (—) | 3 (0.27) | 1,098 (99.64) |
| Revdanda | 7,246 | 2,484 (100.00) | 241 (9.70) | 84 (3.38) | 525 (21.14) | 1,634 (65.78) |
| Roha-Ashtami | 11,781 | 4,197 (100.00) | 208 (4.96) | 98 (2.33) | 312 (7.43) | 3,579 (85.28) |
| Shrivardhan | 13,740 | 4,315 (100.00) | 297 (6.88) | 476 (11.03) | 78 (1.81) | 3,464 (80.28) |
| Uran | 15,168 | 4,790 (100.00) | 98 (2.04) | 54 (1.13) | 122 (2.55) | 4,516 (94.28) |

Source : Raigarh DCH, 1981 Census, Page 186-189.

In Panvel town 3.25 per cent are cultivators and 0.72 per cent are agricultural labourers. Among the towns in the district, Goregaon (22.00%) has the highest percentage of cultivators and the Shrivardhan (11.03%) has the highest percentage of agricultural labourers. The highest percentage of workers in categories III-IX (excluding category V(a)) is found in Rasayani town (99.64%). The distribution of main workers of each town in Raigarh district according to 1981 Census is presented in the Table XIII.5.

Special economic, social and cultural relations of Panvel town with other towns of the region

Panvel municipal town which is a tahsil headquarters is located only 59 kms. away from Alibag – the district headquarters and 67 kms. away from Bombay – the State headquarters. There is a frequent bus service between Bombay and Panvel town. The district and tahsil Revenue Offices, Employment Exchange, Regional State Public Services Commission, District Court, etc. are located in Alibag and so the people not only from Panvel but also from all over the district have to visit Alibag. The town has social, economic and cultural relations with other towns like Pen, Roha, etc. in the district.

Pen is 36 kms. from Panvel. Poha, Rice, Sweets, Statues and Idols of plaster of paris, mangoes, R.C.C. pipes, vegetables and fruits from Pen have a market in Panvel. Pen has the R.T.O. office and residents of Panvel town have to go to Pen for registration of vehicles. There is a local train plying between Pen and Panvel.

Roha is also connected with Panvel by rail and road. By road it is 89 kms. away from Panvel. Roha has some chemical factories. People from Panvel employed in these factories, return to Panvel during week-ends. Roha exports rice to other places through Panvel.

Rasayani, has the famous Hindustan Organic Chemicals factory located within its limits. It is 24 kms. from Panvel. Many persons from Panvel are employed in the factory. Vegetables from Rasayani are sold in Panvel market.

Shrivardhan (157 kms. away from Panvel) is connected to Panvel by road. The betel-nuts of Shrivardhan find a market in Panvel.

Uran is also connected with Panvel by road. It is 22 kms. away from Panvel. S.T. buses are plying every 15 minutes. Grinding wheels, dry fish, fish and salt are the main items exported from Uran to Panvel for sale.

Khopoli is 57 kms. away from Panvel. Coated fabrics and chemicals from Khopoli find a market in Panvel.

Matheran the famous hill station is at a distance of 29 kms. Leather goods and shoes of Matheran are marketed to Panvel.

Neral, a town at a distance of 51 kms., sends plastic articles and rice.

Revdanda, which is 81 kms. away from Panvel, exports coconuts through Panvel market.

Mahad is 126 kms. away from Panvel. Copper and brass utensils, rice, mangoes and Ayurvedic herbs of Mahad have a market in Panvel.

Karjat is only 13 kms. from Panvel. Small plastic articles and rice, chilly powder, turmeric powder from Karjat. The most important commodities manufactured, imported and exported from towns are given in Table XIII.6.

Panvel has trade links with many districts. Rice and other produce comes down the Bor pass by road. It is strategically located on the Bombay-Goa and Bombay-Pune-Bangalore highways. For treating diseases or injuries of serious nature the people of Panvel go to Bombay. Institutions for higher education – especially medical college are not located in Panvel town. The boys and girls from the town, therefore, have to go either to Bombay or Pune. Nevertheless the Panvel town itself is visited by the people from the neighbouring villages and from far off places. The industries located in the town employ persons who are living outside the town. Besides, there are mutual visits of persons living in the town and those living outside on religious festivities and social celebrations.

TABLE XIII.6

Most important commodities manufactured, imported and exported from towns

| Name of the towns | Most important commodities | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Manufactured | Exported | Imported |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Alibag | — | Dry fish | Rice |
| Goregaon | Copper and Brass Tin | — | Paddy |
| Karjat | Small plastic articles | Rice | Wheat, Jowar, Edible oil |
| Kegaon | Rice | Rice | Barli food |
| Khopoli | Steel pipes | Steel pipes | H.R. Coils |
| Mahad | Copper and Brass utensils | Rice | Tobacco |
| Matheran | Shoes | Leather goods | Food grains |
| Murud | — | Rice | Food grains |
| Neral | Plastic articles | Rice | Wheat, Jowar, Edible oil, Bajra |
| Panvel | Salt | Salt | Iron |
| Pen | Statues and Idols of plaster | Poha | Salt, Tobacco |
| Rasayani | Chemicals | Vegetables | Grocery |
| Revdanda | — | Coconut | Wheat |
| Roha Ashtami | Rice | Rice | Raw materials of Copper, Brass |
| Shrivardhan | — | Betel-nut | Sugar |
| Uran | Grinding wheels | Grinding wheels | Gram |

Source : Raigarh DCH, 1981 Census, Page 26.

Travel index of the population

People of the town travel from place to place for business, study, pilgrimage etc. Several persons of the town visit places which are located outside the State. Muslims have visited gulf countries — Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait etc. Among the places visited by the town dwellers outside the State is Ahmedabad in Gujarat. This is an important business centre of Gujarat State. The other place visited are Delhi, Madras, Kanyakumari, Gangapur, Haridwar, Mysore, Bangalore, Kashi (Prayag) etc. Within the State, the more important places visited by the persons residing in Panvel are Bombay, Ahmadnagar, Thane, Roha, Pen, Alibag, Pandharpur, Akkalkot, Tuljapur, Kolhapur, Dehu,

Alandi, Ajantha, Verul, Shegaon, Shirdi, Gandaval, Narsobachi wadi etc. The towns such as Bombay, Pune, Thane, Nashik, Titwala, Shegaon, Shirdi, Trimbakeshwar are visited frequently for business, religious and other purposes. The travel index which is the average of the maximum distance travelled by the members of the sample households aged 5 and above in the year 1987 is found to be 647.79 for persons, 683.65 for males and 604.92 for females. The caste-wise travel index shows that the persons of Sikh community have travelled longer distance (1800), the persons belonging to Waghari community have travelled a lesser distance (55). The Table XIII.7 gives the details regarding travel index by caste/tribe/community.

TABLE XIII.7
Travel Index of persons, males and females by caste/tribe/community (Survey data)

| Caste/Tribe/ Community | Travel Index | | | Caste/Tribe/ Community | Travel Index | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | | Persons | Males | Females | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| I. HINDU | | | | 30. | Kamati | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | | |
| 1. | Maratha | 419.06 | 436.33 | 393.91 | 31. | Baniya | 1775.00 | 1800.00 | 1760.00 | |
| 2. | Brahmin | 838.85 | 912.90 | 754.19 | 32. | Chandra Seniya | 926.92 | 892.85 | 966.66 | |
| 3. | Agri | 361.26 | 325.20 | 409.03 | | Kayastha Prabhu | | | | |
| 4. | Rajput | 1023.00 | 1050.80 | 988.25 | 33. | Kachchi Lohana | 1091.43 | 1055.00 | 1140.00 | |
| 5. | Jat | 235.00 | 42.50 | 363.33 | 34. | Telangi | 1100.00 | 1100.00 | 1100.00 | |
| 6. | Sonkoli | 118.80 | 127.33 | 106.00 | 35. | Waghari | 55.00 | 55.00 | -- | |
| 7. | Dangar | 210.00 | 210.00 | 210.00 | 36. | Somavams hiya Kshatriya Prabhu | 368.89 | 407.14 | 325.00 | |
| 8. | Wadar | 203.00 | 55.00 | 425.00 | 37. | Lohana | 900.00 | 900.00 | 900.00 | |
| 9. | Dawari | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | Scheduled Caste | | | | | |
| 10. | Nhavi | 800.71 | 975.00 | 568.33 | 38. | Chambhar | 363.75 | 445.71 | 300.00 | |
| 11. | Kachchi | 786.00 | 620.40 | 993.00 | 39. | Walmiki | 1310.00 | 1275.00 | 1333.33 | |
| 12. | Nair | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 40. | Khatik | 420.00 | 475.00 | 383.33 | |
| 13. | Teli | 138.85 | 136.66 | 143.75 | 41. | Burud | 614.29 | 575.00 | 666.67 | |
| 14. | Kalan | 312.50 | 354.50 | 260.00 | 42. | Matang | 373.33 | 500.00 | 310.00 | |
| 15. | Lohar | 279.17 | 300.00 | 268.75 | 43. | Mahar | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | |
| 16. | Sonar | 898.81 | 1018.75 | 770.86 | Scheduled Tribe | | | | | |
| 17. | Wani | 1001.00 | 1226.80 | 843.75 | 44. | Mahadeo Koli | 537.69 | 531.05 | 550.30 | |
| 18. | Mali | 365.16 | 419.33 | 314.37 | II. MUSLIM | | | 555.33 | 692.82 | 419.53 |
| 19. | Lingayat | 755.59 | 774.50 | 728.57 | III. JEW | | | 666.25 | 500.00 | 721.66 |
| 20. | Agrahari | 140.00 | 140.00 | 140.00 | IV. BUDDHIST | | | 254.55 | 250.00 | 260.00 |
| 21. | Gurav | 923.75 | 968.00 | 850.00 | V. JAIN | | | 1253.13 | 1261.11 | 1242.85 |
| 22. | Gavali | 462.50 | 575.00 | 350.00 | VI. SIKH | | | 1800.00 | 1800.00 | 1800.00 |
| 23. | Ahuja | 1750.00 | 1755.55 | 1742.80 | Total | | | 647.79 | 663.65 | 604.92 |
| 24. | Shimpi | 525.00 | 230.00 | 820.00 | | | | | | |
| 25. | Chaukalshi | 300.00 | 300.00 | -- | | | | | | |
| 26. | Sutar | 888.00 | 1300.00 | 270.00 | | | | | | |
| 27. | Maheshwari | 985.00 | 1025.00 | 958.33 | | | | | | |
| 28. | Vaishnav | 288.33 | 45.00 | 775.00 | | | | | | |
| 29. | Marwadi | 1066.67 | 1066.67 | -- | | | | | | |

As compared to Hindus as a whole, the travel index for Buddhists is found to be very low at 250. Similarly, while the occupation status of the persons is considered, the persons who are engaged in highly professional and salaried jobs have travelled long distances.

Particulars of places from/to where people commute for

a) Earning livelihood

As mentioned earlier various types of establishments including Government and Semi-Government Offices are located in Panvel town. Rail and road transport is available to persons who live outside the town but work in any of the establishments in the town. Number of persons come from neighbouring villages such as Shirdhan, Asudgaon, Palaspe, etc.

Boys and girls commute for the college/schools, vegetable merchants, retail Kirana shop-keepers for business purposes and some for services in government and semi-government offices. There are some persons who travel to places outside the town in connection with employment and business. These places can be mentioned as Thane, Bombay, Taloja, Bhivandi, Pune, Kalyan, Titwala, Dombivali, Pen, etc. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation area is 9 kms. north to the town. Persons residing at Panvel go for jobs in that area.

b) Marketing of commodities

Panvel town is not a big marketing centre but the commodities required for daily use can be obtained from the shops and the small markets located in the town. Generally, the shop owners in Panvel town buy essential commodities, articles, etc. on large scale from Thane, Bhivandi (Handloom cloth) Bombay, etc. The products of neighbouring villages (vegetables, cereals, pulses, groundnut, rice, wari, nagli, bajri, mung) find market in Panvel town and also in other towns of the Raigarh district. There are milk centres in the town run under the Government Milk Scheme. Private milk agencies are also operating in the town. Milkmen from the nearby villages bring milk for sale to the

restaurants, hotels, tea-shops and households in Panvel town. Taloja village is located 9 kms. away from Panvel. Persons from this village come to purchase rice and vegetable. Pen, Alibag are two business centres visited by the merchants and their agents to purchase commodities like rice, nagli and vegetables. Pen and Roha towns are near to Panvel town. Merchants visit these towns for purchasing rice and vegetables. They are going to Bhivandi to purchase handloom cloths. Besides, other persons from neighbouring villages come to this town for purchasing day to day requirements. Many traders or their representatives visit the town for purchasing commodities.

c) Participation in cinema and other entertainments

There are many entertainment activities in the town. There are two cinema theatres, a sports club and a few private libraries. People from Asudgaon, Vichumbe, Pargaon, Taloja, etc. villages who wish to see cinema patronize the theatres in the town. There is a sports club in the town and some sports are organised by the club. Private libraries and municipal libraries, reading rooms of the town are also made use of by the persons of the town and those from Asudgaon, Pargaon, Palaspe, etc. villages.

d) Medical facilities

A municipal hospital, private hospitals and private dispensaries in the town serve the town dwellers as well as rural population of Asudgaon, Pargaon, Palaspe, etc. villages. For more serious ailments, patients from the town and from neighbouring villages are admitted in Bombay and Thane.

e) Reading in educational institutions

Panvel town acts as an educational centre for the surrounding areas. It has a degree college, a B.Ed. college, a D.Ed. college and six high schools. The relationship of Panvel with its surrounding areas is perhaps the most significant in matter of educational services. The rural areas by and large depend on the town for receiving educational services beyond primary level. The availability of degree, B.Ed. and technical courses has

encouraged the rural folks towards higher education. The easy accessibility of the town has increased the strength of college going students in the surrounding villages. During the survey, it was observed that maximum number of students come from villages of Asudgaon, Vichumbe, Pargaon, Kamothe, Kolkhe, Palaspe, Nere, Navade, Taloje, Panchnad, etc. (which are located within 10 kms.) to town for receiving higher education. To impart higher education to the children is considered more or less a status symbol. Most of the economically affluent people of the nearby villages send their children to the English medium high school, (Barns High School) which has private buses to carry students. The students from nearby villages come on foot, by bicycle and bus to receive high school and college education in the town. The students from Navade, Taloje, Panchnad and Apte come by train. The students from villages Gavan, Gulsunde, Roadpali, Chawane and Karambeli Tarf Taloje usually come by bus or bicycle as these villages are more than 15 kms. away from the town.

Particulars of places outside the town where

a) Taxis and rickshaws ply from the town

Taxi and car services are available at any time in the town. Shirdan, Asudgaon, Pargaon, etc. are the places to which taxis ply from the town. There are auto-rickshaws in the town and they carry passengers to and from Taloja, Pen, etc.

b) Places outside the town where newspaper vendors go

Panvel is an important town on Bombay-Pune highway. It receives almost all newspapers published in Maharashtra. The newspaper vendors of the town go to nearby villages to supply the

newspaper. The villages such as Asudgaon, Vichumbe, Pargaon, Kamothe, Kolkhe, Palaspe, Nere, etc. receive daily newspapers like Loksatta, Maharashtra times, Navakal and Samana. Most of the daily newspaper supplied to the villages are in Marathi language. The important weekly magazines supplied by the newspaper vendors are Lok Prabha, Marmik etc. The distant villages also receive daily newspaper and magazines as per the demand of the villagers.

c) Public offices extend their services

The Public Works Department, Police Station, Telephone Exchange, Tahsil Office, etc. located in the town extend their services beyond the town to include some villages. Maharashtra State Electricity Board supplies electricity outside the town also. Panvel being a tahsil place, the postal delivery zone of the sub-post office extends services to the neighbouring villages and it controls the branch post offices in the villages falling under its jurisdiction.

Demographic and other characteristics of the selected villages

In order to assess the urban influence of Panvel town on the surrounding villages, 20 villages located within a radius of 20 kms. are selected. For studying the influence of town over its hinter land the following demographic factors are taken for consideration – (1) density of population, (2) sex ratio, (3) proportion of literates, (4) rate of participation in non-agricultural operations, (5) the proportion of persons dependent on commerce etc. The details regarding the routes on which these villages are located and their distances from Panvel are given in Table XIII.8.

TABLE XIII.8

Details of the selected villages under urban influence

| Name of village | Distance from Panvel town in kms. | Route |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Asudgaon | 4 | Pucca Road. Bombay-Panvel Road |
| 2. Vichumbe | 4 | Kaccha Road. Panvel-Pune Road |
| 3. Pargaon | 5 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Uran Road |
| 4. Kamothe | 5 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Bombay Road |
| 5. Kolkhe | 6 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Pune Road |
| 6. Palaspe | 6 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Pen Road |
| 7. Nere | 8 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Nere Road |
| 8. Navade | 8 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Bombay Road |
| 9. Taloje Panchnad | 9 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Bombay Road |
| 10. Ulwe | 10 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Uran Road |
| 11. Chinchavan | 10 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Pen Road |
| 12. Rohinjan | 11 | Pucca Road. Panvel-Bombay Road |
| 13. Dundre | 12 | Kaccha Road |
| 14. Vavanje | 13 | Pucca Road |
| 15. Gavan | 14 | Pucca Road |
| 16. Gulsunde | 15 | Pucca Road |
| 17. Roadpali | 16 | Pucca Road |
| 18. Chawane | 17 | Pucca Road |
| 19. Apte | 18 | Pucca Road |
| 20. Karambeli Tarf Taloje | 20 | Kaccha Road Taloje Panchnad Apte and Navade are the Railway stations on Diva-Panvel local line. |

Source : 1981 DCH Raigarh, Page 52 to 57.

All these villages are connected to the town by roads and all the routes are served by bus.

The description at a glance for the selected villages is given below :-

1. Asudgaon

Asudgaon is a village with a population of 838 persons comprising 456 males and 382 females

Among these 49 are Scheduled Tribes. There is no persons belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes. The majority of the persons belong to Agri community. This village is adjacently located to the town at 4 kms. on the Bombay-Panvel Road. There are 311 literate persons in the village. The literacy rate works out to 37.11 per cent. 250 workers are engaged in different activities. 68 are cultivators, 11 are agricultural labourers, 12 persons are engaged in household industry and 159 are engaged as

'other workers', 78 persons are marginal workers and 510 are non-workers.

Panvel market is the only nearest centre catering to all the needs of this village. Following amenities are available in this village like Primary [(1) drinking water (from well and tap (3 nos.)), State transport service and electricity for agricultural purposes. There is one brick kiln, two flour mills and four Kirana shops in the village. One blacksmith and a carpenter also reside in this village. The main staple food of the villagers is rice and nagli. The surplus milk produced here is supplied to Panvel town. Medical, postal and market facilities are not available in this village. Population in this village increased by 304 persons (56.93%) during 1971-81. Density of population is 479 per km². The number of households per 100 census houses is 100 only. Most of the workers (63.60%) are engaged in 'other work' and very few workers (4.80%) are engaged in household industry. For religious purpose people go to the Maruti temple which is situated in this village.

2. Vichumbe

Vichumbe is a village with a population 832 persons, comprising 425 males and 407 females. There is not a single person belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes. Most of the people belong to Karadi and Agri communities. Out of total population of the village 15 persons belong to Scheduled Tribes. This village is adjacently located to the town at 4 kms. on the Panvel-Pune Road. 242 workers are engaged in different activities – 97 are cultivators, 3 are agricultural labourers. Nobody is engaged in household industry, 142 are 'other workers'. 49 are marginal workers and 541 are non-workers.

Decadal population variation (1971-81) is 128 (18.18%). Density of population is 699 per km². Number of households per 100 census houses is 112. Most of the people are engaged in agricultural and other services. 374 persons are literates in the village. Literacy rate to total population is 44.95 per cent.

Following amenities are available in this village

– Primary (2) and Middle School, drinking water from well and taps (2 nos.). There are 5 bricks kilns located in this village. Two carpenting shops and one flour mill, one rationing shop, eight Kirana shops are situated here. Villager's main staple food is rice and nagli. Vegetable, milk rice produced here supplied mostly to Panvel town. Medical, post and telegraph services are not available. For marketing, people go to the other villages or Panvel town. Group gram panchayat runs the affairs of this village which have its own building with a hall and a television set. A Samaj mandir is also located in this village in which social functions are held.

3. Pargaon

Pargaon village has a population of 1,681 persons comprising of 854 males and 827 females. Among these 15 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and 219 to Scheduled Tribes. Majority of the people belong to Agri community. This village is located at a distance of 5 kms. to the west of Panvel town on the Panvel-Uran Road. There are 571 males and 296 females literates in the village. 584 main workers are engaged in different activities – 304 are engaged in cultivation, 73 are agricultural labourers, 4 are engaged in household industry and 203 in 'other work'. There are 37 marginal workers and 1,060 non-workers in this village.

The population of this village increased by 380 persons (29.21%) during the decade 1971-81. The density of population is 505 per km². The number of households per 100 census houses is 343. Among the workers, 52.05 per cent are engaged in cultivation. The literacy rate of this village is 51.58 per cent.

Following amenities are available in this village – Primary school (2), Middle school, drinking water from well and tank, ST bus stand, pucca approach road and electricity for domestic purpose. ST bus services are available at every 30 minutes to Panvel. There are four carpentry shops and two flour mills situated here. One rationing shop and 6 kirana shops are also located here. Excess milk produced here is supplied to Panvel town. One household in this village use bio-gas for cooking purpose. The main staple food is rice. There are two registered

private (medical) practitioners in this village. Post and telegraph facility is not available. The affairs of this village are controlled by Group Gram Panchayat.

4. *Kamothe*

Kamothe village is situated 5 kms. north of Panvel town on the Panvel-Bombay highway. This village has a population of 3,752 comprising 1,952 males and 1,800 females. The scheduled tribe population is 326. There are no scheduled caste persons. Of the 3,752 persons, 1700 are literates. Out of 1,128 main workers, 362 are cultivators, 48 are agricultural labourers, 9 are engaged in household industry and 709 are 'other workers'. There are 121 marginal workers and 2,503 non-workers in this village.

During the decade 1971-1981, this village has recorded a growth rate of 58.85 per cent. The density of population is 623 per km². The number of households per 100 census houses is 114. Most of the workers are engaged as 'other workers'. The literacy rate in the village is 45.31 per cent.

The amenities available in this village are – Primary and Middle school, drinking water from tap (one public tap), well and tank, ST bus stand, pucca road and electricity for domestic and agriculture uses. Medical, postal and telegraph facilities are not available. One rationing shop, 6 retail kirana shops, one flour mill and one bricks kiln are situated here. ST buses are plying two times a day. Gram panchayat of this village has its own building. Rice is the main staple food of the people. Excess milk produced is supplied to Panvel town. Four households have bio-gas for cooking purpose. Important temple of this village is Maruti mandir.

5. *Kolkhe*

Kolkhe village has a population of 1,236 comprising of 676 males and 560 females. This village is located at 6 kms. from Panvel and 0.5 kms. off the Bombay-Pune highway. The scheduled tribe population is 30 and there is no scheduled caste population. Of the 1,236 persons 564 are

literate. There are 495 main workers in the village. Of these 138 are cultivators, 131 are agricultural labourers, 11 are engaged in household industry and 215 are 'other workers'. Marginal workers number 39 and 402 persons are not doing any economically productive activity.

During the decade 1971-1981, this village has recorded a growth rate of 25.23 per cent. The density of population is 552 per km². and the number of households per 100 census houses is 110. Of the main workers, majority are engaged in cultivation. The literacy rate in the village is 45.63 per cent.

The following amenities are available in the village – Primary school, Middle school, dispensary, drinking water from well, tap (common connections 5 and private connections - 20) and river, ST bus stand, pucca road and electricity for domestic purpose. Post and telegraph facility is not available. The nearest railway station is Panvel. There are 11 eating houses, 15 hotels and 20 tea stalls in this village. One bricks kiln, one rationing shop and five kirana shops are also located here. Rice is the main staple food of the people. Vegetables and milk produced here is supplied to Panvel town. The affairs of this village is run by gram panchayat which has its own building with a hall and a television set. Five households use bio-gas for cooking purpose.

6. *Palaspe*

This village is situated 1 km. off the Panvel-Pen road and 6 kms. to the south of Panvel town. The village has a population of 1,772 comprising 914 males and 858 females. The scheduled caste population is 26 and there are 69 scheduled tribe persons. Out of 1,772 persons, 734 are literates. Of the 712 main workers, 192 are cultivators, 90 are agricultural labourers, 6 are engaged in household industry and there are 424 'other workers'. There are 2 marginal workers and 1,058 are not engaged in any economically productive activity.

This village has recorded 30.29 per cent growth rate during the decade 1971-1981. The density of

population is 754 per km². There are 109 households per 100 census houses. The bulk of the main workers contain 'other workers' i.e. (59.55%) and the literacy rate is 41.42 per cent.

The following amenities are available in this village – Primary school, middle school, secondary school, high school, dispensary, registered private practitioners (3), drinking water from tap (15 nos.), well and river, post office, ST bus stand, pucca road electricity for domestic purpose. The nearest railway station is Panvel. Marketing facility is not available. One eating house, one hotel and 2 tea stalls are located here. There are two blacksmiths, three carpenters, two flour mills, one rationing shop, seven kirana shops located in this village. Vegetables produced in this village is supplied to Panvel town. The main staple food of the people is rice. Thirteen households use bio-gas for cooking purpose. The village has its own gram panchayat with own building and a hall. It has a television set for the benefit of the villagers.

7. Nere

Nere village is connected to Panvel town by a 8 kms. pucca road and situated to the east of Panvel town towards the Haji Malang range of the western ghat. This village is a centre of communication as cart tracks from many villages meet here. This village has a population of 1987 comprising 1,012 males and 957 females. This population includes 34 scheduled caste and 76 scheduled tribe persons. There are 1,041 literates in this village. This village has 483 main workers. Of these, 226 are cultivators, 92 are agricultural labourers, 4 are engaged in household industry and 161 are 'other workers'. In addition to these, there are 67 marginal workers and 1,437 non-workers.

During the decade 1971-1981, this village has recorded a growth rate of 23.96 per cent. The density of population is 406 per km². The number of households per 100 census houses is 102 and the literacy rate in this village is 52.39 per cent.

The amenities available are primary school (2), middle school, high school, primary health centre, private medical practitioner (2), drinking water from well and river, post office, ST bus stand,

pucca road and electricity for domestic purpose. ST buses are plying 16 times a day from this village. The main staple food is rice. Five households use bio-gas for cooking purposes. Marketing facilities are not available. Excess milk & vegetables produced here is supplied to Panvel. The nearest railway station is at Panvel. There is a hotel and a tea stall in this village. One bricks kiln, one carpenter, three flour mills, one rice mill, one poultry farm, one rationing shop, six kirana shops are also located here. The affairs of the village is controlled by gram panchayat which has its own building.

8. Navade

This village is one of the busy villages around Panvel, situated on the Pune-Bombay highway, 8 kms. north of Panvel. The national highway is 0.5 kms. away from the village. This village has a population of 3,267 persons comprising 1,919 males and 1,348 females including 94 scheduled caste and 58 scheduled tribe persons. There are 1,495 literates and 1,328 main workers in the village. Of the 1,328 main workers, 187 are cultivators, 57 are agricultural labourers, one person is engaged in household industry and 1,083 are 'other workers'. 93 persons are marginal workers and 1,846 are not doing any economically productive activity.

The growth rate during the decade 1971-1981 was 165.83 per cent and the population per sq. km. is 827. The number of households per 100 census houses is 123. Majority of the workers are reported to be 'other workers'. The percentage of literates to the total population is 45.76.

This village enjoys the following amenities – Primary school (2), middle school, high school, dispensary (one private and one government), drinking water from tank, tap (4), well and river, post office, ST bus stand, pucca road and electricity for domestic purpose. ST buses are plying frequently. This village is connected to Panvel by railway. Rice and Wheat are the main staple food of the people. There are two eating houses, six hotels, six tea stalls, two bricks kiln, one carpentry shop, one flour mill, one rationing shop and ten kirana shops situated in this village. A few grocery shops are

located in the village some of which even sell stationery articles. There is no separate market day. Excess milk produced is supplied to Panvel town. The village has group gram panchayat with own building and a hall. It also have television set.

9. *Taloje Panchnad*

This village is located on the Pune-Panvel-Thane highway, 9 kms. north of Panvel. Taloja means the camp of a military officer and Panchnad means five hamlets. A military officer is said to have camped here to settle some dispute in the seventeenth century. At present there is no trace of the camp and ancient old clusters of houses. This village has a population of 6,139 persons consisting of 3,216 males and 2,923 females. 66 scheduled caste and 220 scheduled tribe persons also live in this village. The number of literates in this village is 3,178. Of the 1,637 main workers, 216 are cultivators, 116 are agricultural labourers, 25 persons are engaged in household industry and 1,280 are 'other workers'. There are only 24 marginal workers and 4,478 non-workers.

During the decade 1971-1981 this village has recorded growth rate of 50.02 per cent. The density of this village is 1,174 persons per km². and the number of households per 100 census houses is 106. The percentage of literates to the total population is 51.77 per cent.

There are about 52 shops (grocery, kirana etc.) but the villagers mostly make their purchases from Panvel. There are four bricks kiln, four blacksmiths, one carpenter, six flour mills, seven rice mills, two saw mills, two rationing shops, two eating houses, seven hotels and four tea stalls in the village. The amenities available are – Primary school (4), middle school, high school (1), dispensary (6), drinking water from tap (324 connections), well and tank, post office, ST bus stand (buses are plying at a regular interval of 20 minutes), pucca road and electricity for domestic purpose. There are eight registered medical practitioners in the village. This village is connected to Panvel town by railway. The main staple food of the people is rice and wheat. Four households use bio-gas for cooking purpose. There is a Maruti temple in which fair is held

annually. The affairs of the village is run by gram panchayat, which has its own building.

10. *Ulwe*

This village is situated on the Panvel creek, 13 kms. from Panvel. Though the old pier is not in good condition now, there is a wharf at Ulwe. Small sailing vessels carrying passengers visit the port which is 1 km. away from the village in fair season. This village has a population of 1,244 persons comprising 612 males and 632 females. There are 89 scheduled caste and 67 scheduled tribe persons. Of the 1,244 persons, 615 are literates. A total of 471 main workers are engaged in different activities – 251 are cultivators, 21 are agricultural labourers, 6 are engaged in household industry and 193 are 'other workers'. 773 persons are not engaged in any economically productive activity. During the decade 1971-81, the population of this village is increased by 37 only i.e. the growth rate of this village during the decade is 3.07 per cent. The density of the village 440 persons per km² and the number of households per 100 census houses is 103. The main activity in the village is cultivation. The percentage of literates to the total population is 49.44.

There are some shops of grocery, stationery articles, sweet-meat etc. The amenities available in the village are – Primary schools (2), middle school, drinking water from well and tank, ST bus stand, pucca road and electricity for domestic purpose. ST buses are plying four times a day. Post and telegraph facility is not available. In the village there is registered private medical practitioner. There are two carpenters, one blacksmith, one flour mill and one rationing shop and five kirana shops in the village. The main staple food is rice. Three households use bio-gas for cooking purpose. The gram panchayat of this village to housed in its own building with a hall. It has also a television set.

11. *Chinchavan*

Chinchavan is a small agricultural village on the Bombay-Goa highway, 9 kms. south of Panvel. This village has a population of 888 persons comprising 452 males and 436 females. There is no

scheduled caste population and the scheduled tribe population is 156. Of the 888 persons only 292 are literates. 508 main workers are engaged in different activities – 258 are cultivators, 101 are agricultural labourers and 149 are 'other workers'. 380 persons are not doing any economically productive activity.

During the decade 1971-81, the growth rate recorded was 34.34 per cent. The density of population is 177 persons per km², the number of households per 100 census houses is 126 and the literacy rate is 32.88 per cent.

The amenities available are primary school, drinking water from well, tank and river, ST bus stand, pucca road and electricity for domestic purpose. Medical, postal and market facilities are not available. The staple food is rice.

12. Rohinjan

This village is located 11 kms. from Panvel town on Bombay-Panvel road. It has a population of 1,621 persons comprising 818 males and 803 females. Among them 71 persons belong to scheduled castes and 165 scheduled tribes. Majority of the persons belong to Agri community. There are 647 literates (39.91%) in the village 721 persons are engaged in economically productive activities. Of them 177 persons are cultivators, 148 persons are agricultural labourers, 7 persons are engaged in household industries and 389 persons are engaged as 'other workers'. 56 persons are marginal workers and 844 persons are non-workers. The population in this village is increased by 643, i.e., 65.75 per cent during 1971-81. The density of population is 819 persons per km².

There is a primary, a middle and a high school in the village. State transport buses are plying 6 times a day. The nearest railway station is Taloje Panchnad which is at a distance of four kms. from this village. Electricity is available for domestic purpose. Postal and market facilities are not available. There is a registered private medical practitioner in the village. Drinking water is available from well and tap (5 connections). Two households use bio-gas for cooking purpose. There

are one hotel, one tea stall, one bricks kiln, one flour mill, one rationing shop and three kirana shops in the village. Excess milk and vegetable produce is supplied to Panvel town. The main staple food of the villagers is rice and wheat. The affairs of the village is managed by group gram panchayat. It has an own building and a television set. There is a Durgamata temple in the village. Annual fair is celebrated at the temple.

13. Dundre

It is located 12 kms. from Panvel town on a kaccha road. It has a population of 1,070 persons comprising 556 males and 514 females. Among these 5 persons belong to scheduled castes and 5 scheduled tribes. Most of the persons belong to Agri community. There are 234 literates (21.87%) in the village. 603 persons are engaged in various economically productive activities – 510 are cultivators, 78 are agricultural labourers, 3 are engaged in household industry and 12 are 'other workers'. 467 persons are not engaged in any economically productive activities. The population of this village is increased by 220 (+25.88%) persons during 1971-81. It has a density of 323 persons per km². There is one primary school in the village. The source of drinking water is well. State transport buses ply 5 times a day. The nearest railway station is Panvel. Medical and postal facilities are not available. Electricity is provided only for domestic purpose.

One flour mill, one rice mill, one rationing shop, three kirana shops are available in the village. Vegetable produced is sold at Panvel town. Group gram panchayat is functioning in its own building. Hanuman temple is situated in this village. The main staple food of the villagers is rice.

14. Vavanje

This village is located at 13 kms. from Panvel town on a pucca road. It has a population of 1,904 persons comprising 1,012 males and 892 females. This population includes 5 scheduled caste persons and 224 scheduled tribe persons. The village has 662 literates (34.77%), 839 persons are engaged in various economically productive activities – 363 persons are cultivators, 311 are agricultural

labourers, 18 persons are engaged in household industries and 147 are engaged as 'other workers'. There are 8 marginal and 1,057 non-workers in the village. The population of the village is increased by 438 (29.44%) persons during 1971-81. It has a density of 389 persons per km².

There are two primary, a middle and a high school in the village. State transport buses are plying four times a day. The nearest railway station is Taloje Panchnad, which is at a distance of 8 kms. The source of drinking water is well. Postal and medical facilities are available in the village. Electricity is available for domestic purpose. There are two bricks kilns, one blacksmith, two carpenters, two flour mills, one rice mill, two stone cutting works, one rationing shop and 6 kirana shops, in the village. Vegetables and milk produced is supplied to Panvel. The main staple food of the villagers is rice. Group gram panchayat is functioning in the village. It has an own building with a hall and a television set. There are three temples viz. Hanuman mandir, Datta mandir and Gavdevi mandir.

Annual fair celebrated at the temples. The people of the village gather at the Samaj mandir for their social functions.

15. *Gavan*

This village is located at a distance of 14 kms. from Panvel town. It has a population of 7,422 persons comprising of 3,784 males and 3,638 females. This population includes 5 scheduled caste persons and 3,286 scheduled tribe persons. There are 3,283 (44.23%) literates in the village. 2,338 persons are engaged in different economically productive activities – 998 are cultivators, 216 are agricultural labourers, 6 are engaged in household industries and 1,118 are engaged as 'other workers'. There are 197 marginal and 4,887 non-workers in the village. The population in the village is increased by 1,378 (+ 22.80%) persons during 1971-81. The density of population is 656 persons per km².

There are 6 primary, a middle, a higher secondary and a high school in the village. State transport buses ply fourteen times a day. The

nearest railway station is Panvel. Electricity is available for domestic purpose. There are three private and one government dispensaries in the town. Postal facility is not available. The source of drinking water is well and tap (20 connections). Two households use bio-gas for cooking purpose. There are three hotels, three tea stalls, two bricks kilns, one blacksmith, four carpenters, five flour mills, three rationing shops and twenty kirana shops in the village. Vegetable and milk produced is sold at Panvel town. The main staple food of the villagers is rice. Gram Panchayat is functioning in the village. It has an own building with a hall. A television set is also kept at the Panchayat office. There is Shanta Devi temple in the village. Every year fair is celebrated at the temple.

16. *Gulsunde*

It is located at 15 kms. from Panvel town on a pucca road. It has a population of 941 persons comprising 508 males and 433 females. Among them 35 persons belong to scheduled castes and 107 persons belongs to scheduled tribes. There are 600 literates (63.76%) in the village. 320 persons are engaged in various economically productive activities – 53 persons are cultivators, 25 persons are agricultural labourers, 5 persons engaged in household industries and 237 persons are engaged as 'other workers'. There are 69 marginal and 552 non-workers in the village. The population of the village is increased by 212 persons (29.08%) during 1971-81. The density of population is 490 persons per km². There is a primary, a middle and a high school in the village. State transport buses are plying 20 times a day. The nearest railway station is Apte which is at a distance of 2 kms. from this village. Electricity is available for domestic purpose. There is a private dispensary in the village. Postal facility is available. The sources of drinking water are well, river and tap (5 connections). Two households use bio-gas for cooking purpose. There are two hotels, two tea stalls, one brick kiln, three carpenters, two flour mills and three kirana shops in the village. The main staple food of the villagers is rice. The Gram Panchayat is functioning in the village. It has its own building. There are three temples in the village, viz., Shankar's mandir, Maruti mandir and Datta mandir. Shivratri Utsav is

celebrated every year.

17. *Roadpali*

This village is situated at 16 kms. from Panvel town on a pucca road. It has a population of 2,610 persons comprising 1,403 males and 1,207 females. Among these 237 persons belong to scheduled castes and 132 persons belong to scheduled tribe. There are 885 (33.91%) literates in the village. 854 persons are engaged in economically productive activities – 204 are cultivators, 45 are agricultural labourers, 32 are engaged in household industries and 573 are engaged as 'other workers'. There are 25 marginal workers and 1,731 non-workers in the village. The population of the village is increased by 906 (+53.17%) during 1971-81. The density of population is 309 persons per km².

There are three primary schools and a middle school in the village. The sources of drinking water are well, river and tap (5 connections). State transport buses are available in this village. The nearest railway station is Kalamboli which is located at 3 kms. from the village. There are two private dispensaries in the village. Postal facility is available. Electricity is available for domestic and agricultural purpose. One household use bio-gas for cooking purpose. There are seven carpenters, one blacksmith, three flour mills and fifteen kirana shops in the village. Milk produced is consumed in the village itself. Group gram panchayat is functioning in the village. It is housed in its own building. There are two temples in the village viz. Maruti temple and Shri Ram temple.

18. *Chawane*

It is situated at a distance of 17 kms. from Panvel town on a pucca road. It has a population of 549 persons comprising 276 males and 273 females. Among these 149 persons belong to scheduled tribes. There are 139 literates (25.32%) in the village. 260 persons are engaged in various economically productive activities. 134 are cultivators, 39 are agricultural labourers and 87 are engaged as 'other workers'. There are 27 marginal workers and 262 non-workers in the village. The population of this village is increased by 163 (42.23%) persons during the decade 1971-81. The

density of population is 118 persons per km².

There is a primary school in the village. The sources of drinking water are well, river and taps (2 connections). ST buses are plying two times a day. The nearest railway station is Apte, which is located at 2 kms. from the village. Medical and postal facilities are not available in the village. Electricity is available for domestic purpose. There are four brick kilns, one flour mill and three kirana shops in the village. Vegetables produced in the village is supplied to Panvel and Bombay. The main staple food is rice. Group gram panchayat is functioning in the village. It has its own building. There are two temples in the village viz. Maruti temple and Sri Devi temple.

19. *Apte*

This village is located at 18 kms. from Panvel town on a pucca road. It has a population of 2,475 persons comprising 1,275 males and 1,200 females. This population includes 58 from scheduled castes and 878 from scheduled tribes. There are 1,232 literates (49.78%). Of the 769 main workers, 121 are engaged in cultivation, 90 are agricultural labourers, 12 persons are engaged in household industry and 546 are 'other workers'. There are 223 marginal workers and 1,483 non-workers. The population of the village is increased by 681 (+37.97%) persons during 1971-81. It has a density of 317 persons per km².

There are two primary schools and a middle school in the village. State transport buses are plying 16 times a day. Diva-Roha railway line passes through the village. Electricity is available for domestic purpose. The sources of drinking water are river, well and tap (1 public connection and 20 private connections). Postal facility is available in the village. There is a private and a government dispensary in the village. Three households use bio-gas for cooking purpose. There are five hotels, three tea stalls, five brick kilns, one blacksmith, two carpenters, one flour mill, one rice mill, one saw mill, one rationing shop and thirteen kirana shops in the village. Milk produced is sold at Rasayani. The main staple food of the villagers is rice. Group gram panchayat is functioning in the village. It has its own building with a hall and a television set. There are

four temples viz. Ganapati temple, Ram temple, Radha-Krishna temple and Vithal-Rukmini mandir. Ganeshotsav is celebrated at Ganapati temple. All the castes in the village have different crematorium.

20. Karambeli Tarf Taloje

This village is situated at 20 kms. from Panvel on a kaccha road. It has a population of 480 persons comprising 236 males and 244 females. The entire population belongs to scheduled tribes. There are only 38 (7.92%) literates in the village. There are 192 main workers consisting of 13 cultivators, 178 agricultural labourers and 1 other worker. 288 persons are not engaged in any economically productive activity. The decade 1971-81 added 87 (+ 22.14%) persons to the

1971 population of the village. The density of population is 50 persons per km².

There are two primary schools in the village. The sources of drinking water are well and river. State transport buses are not available in the village. The nearest railway station is Panvel. Postal, electricity, medical facilities are not available. Milk and vegetables produced in the village has a ready market at Panvel, Haji Malang, etc. Group gram panchayat is functioning in the village. There is only one temple viz. Maruti temple in the village. Social gatherings are conducted at the temple.

In order to study the urban influence, other demographic characteristics for the selected villages are given in the Table XIII.9.

TABLE XIII.9

Area, Density of population, occupied census houses, number of households and number of households per 100 census houses for the selected villages – 1981 Census

| Name of village | Area in sq. km. | Population | Density of population | No. of occupied houses | No. of households | No. of households per 100 houses |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Taloje Panchnad | 5.23 | 6,139 | 1,174 | 905 | 955 | 105.52 |
| 2. Navade | 3.95 | 3,267 | 827 | 621 | 761 | 122.54 |
| 3. Kamothe | 6.02 | 3,752 | 623 | 569 | 651 | 114.41 |
| 4. Asudgaon | 1.75 | 838 | 479 | 170 | 170 | 100.00 |
| 5. Nere | 4.90 | 1,987 | 406 | 322 | 328 | 101.86 |
| 6. Vichumbe | 1.19 | 832 | 699 | 126 | 141 | 111.90 |
| 7. Pargaon | 3.33 | 1,681 | 505 | 284 | 974 | 342.96 |
| 8. Ulwe | 2.83 | 1,244 | 440 | 228 | 235 | 103.07 |
| 9. Kolkhe | 2.24 | 1,236 | 552 | 198 | 217 | 109.60 |
| 10. Palaspe | 2.35 | 1,772 | 754 | 357 | 389 | 108.96 |
| 11. Chinchvan | 5.02 | 888 | 177 | 125 | 158 | 126.40 |
| 12. Rohinjan | 1.98 | 1,621 | 819 | 194 | 277 | 142.78 |
| 13. Dundre | 3.31 | 1,070 | 323 | 171 | 178 | 104.09 |
| 14. Vavanje | 4.90 | 1,904 | 389 | 293 | 302 | 103.07 |
| 15. Gavan | 11.32 | 7,422 | 656 | 1,243 | 1,282 | 103.14 |
| 16. Gulsunde | 1.92 | 941 | 490 | 211 | 212 | 100.47 |
| 17. Roadpali | 8.45 | 2,610 | 309 | 486 | 547 | 112.55 |
| 18. Chawane | 4.66 | 549 | 118 | 90 | 116 | 128.89 |
| 19. Apte | 7.82 | 2,475 | 316 | 439 | 471 | 107.29 |
| 20. Karambeli Tarf Taloje | 9.52 | 480 | 50 | 77 | 83 | 107.79 |

Out of the 20 villages selected, it appears that only four villages viz. Taloje Panchnad, Navade, Kamothe and Gavan have large populations and three villages viz. Taloje Panchnad, Navade and Rohinjan have greater density as compared to other villages. Only five villages viz. Navade, Kamothe, Pargaon, Chinchavan, Rohinjan and Chawane villages show comparatively higher ratio of households to census houses (123, 114, 343, 126, 143 and 129 respectively). Only Asudgaon village has a ratio of 100 households per 100 census houses.

Among the 20 villages, Navade has the highest growth rate of population i.e. + 165.83 per cent. The substantial growth rate of Navade village is due to the railway station in this village. The decadal growth rate varies considerably from village to village. The growth rate for Asudgaon, 4 kms. away from Panvel is +56.93 per cent and that of Vichumbe village, 4 kms. away is +18.18 per cent. It may, therefore, be observed that the nearness of the village to the town is not the only reason for the high or low growth rate of population but various other types of facilities available and other economic resources are the main reasons for varying growth rate. The decadal growth rates of population for the 20 villages are given in Table XIII.10.

TABLE XIII.10

Growth rate of population for the selected villages

| Name of village | Population | | Percentage decade variation |
|--------------------|------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | 1971 | 1981 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Taloje Panchnad | 4,092 | 6,139 | + 50.02 |
| 2. Navade | 1,229 | 3,267 | + 165.83 |
| 3. Kamothe | 2,362 | 3,752 | + 58.85 |
| 4. Asudgaon | 534 | 838 | + 56.93 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|---------|
| 5. Nere | | 1,603 | 1,987 | + 23.96 |
| 6. Vichumbe | | 704 | 832 | + 18.18 |
| 7. Pargaon | | 1,301 | 1,681 | + 29.21 |
| 8. Ulwe | | 1,207 | 1,244 | + 3.07 |
| 9. Kolkhe | | 987 | 1,236 | + 25.23 |
| 10. Palaspe | | 1,360 | 1,772 | + 30.29 |
| 11. Chinchavan | | 661 | 888 | + 34.34 |
| 12. Rohinjan | | 978 | 1,621 | + 65.75 |
| 13. Dundre | | 850 | 1,070 | + 25.88 |
| 14. Vavanje | | 1,471 | 1,904 | + 29.44 |
| 15. Gavan | | 6,044 | 7,422 | + 22.80 |
| 16. Gulsunde | | 729 | 941 | + 29.08 |
| 17. Roadpali | | 1,704 | 2,610 | + 53.17 |
| 18. Chawane | | 386 | 549 | + 42.23 |
| 19. Apte | | 1,794 | 2,475 | + 37.96 |
| 20. Karambeli Tarf Taloje | | 393 | 480 | + 22.14 |

Source : i) Raigarh DCH, 1981 Census, Page 214-219.

ii) Raigarh DCH, 1971 Census, Page 24-31.

The State and the district rural growth rates are + 17.55 per cent and + 14.96 per cent respectively, during the decade 1971-81. It can be seen from the Table XIII.10 that the growth rate of all the villages except Ulwe (3.07%) is higher than that of the state and district.

Conceptually, the main workers plus the marginal workers of 1981 are almost comparable with the workers plus 'non-workers' with secondary work of 1971. Such type of village level data is not available for 1971 as per census definition and hence the comparison is not given.

Another factor indicating the urban influence can be seen from the ratio of workers in household and manufacturing industries and 'other workers' to total main workers. Table XIII.11 presents such details for the selected 20 villages.

TABLE XIII.11

Total workers in household industries and other workers and percentage to total workers in selected villages – 1981 Census

| Name of village | Total main workers | Total workers in household industries | Percentage to total main workers | Other workers [(III, IV, V(b), VI-IX)] | Percentage to total main workers | Percentage to total main workers both household industries and other workers |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Taloje Panchnad | 1,637 | 25 | 1.53 | 1,280 | 78.19 | 79.72 |
| 2. Navade | 1,328 | 1 | 0.08 | 1,083 | 81.55 | 81.63 |
| 3. Kamothe | 1,128 | 9 | 0.80 | 709 | 62.85 | 63.65 |
| 4. Asudgaon | 250 | 12 | 4.80 | 159 | 63.60 | 68.40 |
| 5. Nere | 483 | 4 | 0.83 | 161 | 33.33 | 34.16 |
| 6. Vichumbe | 242 | — | — | 142 | 58.68 | 58.68 |
| 7. Pargaon | 584 | 4 | 0.68 | 203 | 34.76 | 35.45 |
| 8. Ulwe | 471 | 6 | 1.27 | 193 | 40.98 | 42.25 |
| 9. Kolkhe | 495 | 11 | 2.22 | 215 | 43.43 | 45.66 |
| 10. Palaspe | 712 | 6 | 0.84 | 424 | 59.55 | 60.39 |
| 11. Chinchavan | 508 | — | — | 149 | 29.33 | 29.33 |
| 12. Rohinjan | 721 | 7 | 0.97 | 389 | 53.95 | 54.92 |
| 13. Dundre | 603 | 3 | 0.50 | 12 | 1.99 | 2.49 |
| 14. Vavanje | 839 | 18 | 2.15 | 147 | 17.52 | 19.67 |
| 15. Gavan | 2,338 | 6 | 0.26 | 1,118 | 47.82 | 48.08 |
| 16. Gulsunde | 320 | 5 | 1.56 | 237 | 74.06 | 75.63 |
| 17. Roadpali | 854 | 32 | 3.75 | 573 | 67.10 | 70.84 |
| 18. Chawane | 260 | — | — | 87 | 33.46 | 33.46 |
| 19. Apte | 769 | 12 | 1.56 | 546 | 71.00 | 72.56 |
| 20. Karambeli Tarf Taloje | 192 | — | — | 1 | 0.52 | 0.52 |

Source : Raigarh DCH, 1981 Census, Page 214 to 219.

Of the 12,283 main workers in Panvel town 11,796 (96.04%) are engaged in other work and household industry. The corresponding percentages for Taloje Panchnad, Navade, Kamothe, Asudgaon, Vichumbe, Palaspe, Rohinjan, Gulsunde, Roadpali and Apte are 79.72, 81.63, 63.65, 68.40, 58.68, 60.39, 54.92, 75.63, 70.84 and 72.56

respectively. These proportions are substantially higher at village level. The high proportions of workers in non-agricultural pursuits clearly indicate the influence of Panvel town on these villages.

The extent of literacy in the selected villages

can be studied from the following Table XIII.12.

TABLE XIII.12

Literacy rates in selected villages, 1981 Census

| Name of village | Population | No. of literates | Percentage of literacy |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Taloje Panchnad | 6,139 | 3,178 | 51.77 |
| 2. Navade | 3,267 | 1,495 | 45.76 |
| 3. Kamothe | 3,752 | 1,700 | 45.31 |
| 4. Asudgaon | 838 | 311 | 37.11 |
| 5. Nere | 1,987 | 1,041 | 52.39 |
| 6. Vichumbe | 832 | 374 | 44.95 |
| 7. Pargaon | 1,681 | 867 | 51.58 |
| 8. Ulwe | 1,244 | 615 | 49.44 |
| 9. Kolkhe | 1,236 | 564 | 45.63 |
| 10. Palaspe | 1,772 | 734 | 41.42 |
| 11. Chinchavan | 888 | 292 | 32.88 |
| 12. Rohinjan | 1,621 | 647 | 39.91 |
| 13. Dundre | 1,070 | 234 | 21.87 |
| 14. Vavanje | 1,904 | 662 | 34.77 |
| 15. Gavan | 7,422 | 3,283 | 44.23 |
| 16. Gulsunde | 941 | 600 | 63.76 |
| 17. Roadpali | 2,610 | 885 | 33.91 |
| 18. Chawane | 549 | 139 | 25.32 |
| 19. Apte | 2,475 | 1,232 | 49.78 |
| 20. Karambeli Tarf Taloje | 480 | 38 | 7.92 |

Source : District Census Handbook Raigarh, Page 214 to 219.

Raigarh district as a whole has recorded a literacy rate of 42.23 per cent in the rural areas for 1981 Census. While the literacy rate of Panvel municipal town is 69.43 per cent. The rural literacy rate for all the villages in Panvel tahsil is 39.76 per cent. The literacy rate for the selected villages is less than Panvel town. The literacy rate of Taloje Panchnad, Navade, Kamothe, Nere, Vichumbe, Pargaon, Ulwe, Kolkhe, Palaspe, Rohinjan, Gavan, Gulsunde and Apte villages is higher than that for the Panvel tahsil (Rural) as a whole. Only Asudgaon, Chinchavan, Dundre, Vavanje, Roadpali, Chawane and Karambeli Tarf Taloje villages have literacy rates less than that for Panvel tahsil (Rural). It is noted that, the overall literacy

rate for the selected 20 villages is much higher than the literacy rate for Panvel tahsil (Rural) as a whole. This establishes the positive influence of the town on the literacy rates of the neighbouring villages.

All the selected villages have primary schools. Except Asudgaon and Chinchavan, all villages have middle school and Palaspe village has got a high school. None of the selected villages have hospitals. Asudgaon, Vichumbe, Kamothe and Chinchavan villages are not provided with the medical facility, but these facilities are available within a short distance of 5 kms.

Marketing, transport and communication in the hinterland

Only four of the 20 villages have post offices located in their jurisdiction. State transport bus service is available for 8 villages. The remaining villages viz. Asudgaon, Vichumbe and Kolkhe are provided with the bus service facility within a distance of 5 kms. Navade and Taloje Panchnad villages have railway station on Diva-Panvel route.

Electricity and power

Electricity is available in all the selected villages of the hinter land. Only one village i.e. Kamothe is using electricity for agricultural purpose. For cooking purpose the villagers use kerosene and fire wood.

All these villages have kirana shops and shops of variety goods. Panvel is a collection and distribution centre of different goods in respect of these villages. Cereals and pulses on retail and wholesale, various types of agricultural products, fertilizers and seeds for agriculture, construction materials, various types of stationery etc. are available in Panvel town. Private hospitals and maternity homes with well-trained doctors are available in Panvel town.

All the political parties have offices in the villages. The major political parties are Peasants and Workers Party and the Congress (I).

It may be observed from the above mentioned

facts that, the villages which are closer to the town do not reflect high urban influence as compared to the distant villages. It is noted that the literacy rate of most of the villages vary between 21 per cent and 53 per cent except Gulsunde (at 15 km.) which has a literacy rate on par with Panvel town and Karambeli Tarf Taloje (at 20 km.) which has a low literacy rate (7.92%). The density is somewhat higher for the villages which are closer to the town as compared to the distant villages. As far as the growth rate is concerned it varies between 18 and 66 per cent irrespective of the distances of the villages from the town except in cases of Ulwe (10 kms.) which has a low growth rate (3.07 per cent) and Navade (8 kms.) which has a high growth rate (+ 165.83%). Another factor of urban influence is the high percentage of household industry workers and other workers to

the total main workers. But it may be seen that among the selected villages only Dundre at 12 kms. and Karambeli Tarf Taloje (at 20 kms.) have a very low percentage i.e. 2.49 per cent and 0.52 per cent respectively. In rest of the villages it varies irrespective of the distances of the villages from the town. Similarly the ratio of households per 100 Census houses also varies irrespective of the distances of the villages from the town. In case of Pargaon at 5 kms. it is very high i.e. 342.96. For Asudgaon and Vichumbe (Both of 4 kms.), it is 100.00 and 111.90 respectively and for Apte and Karambeli Tarf Taloje (at 18 kms. and 20 kms. respectively) it is 107.29 and 107.79 respectively. Thus it may be stated that the villages which are closer have not been much influenced by the proximity of Panvel town, but they are on par with the distant villages selected for the study.

CHAPTER – XIV

CONCLUSION

The information and analysis presented in the foregoing chapters would have given the reader a clear picture of the town, its socio-economic structure, its demographic characteristics, its cultural heritage and so on

Panvel which was engaged in trade with distant overseas countries of Europe, Africa and Arabia, lost its importance as a port when the Bombay port was established and when the communication by railways commenced.

Upto the beginning of the decade 1961-70, Panvel remained a small urban centre for the large rural area around it. However, because of its proximity to Bombay which was attracting heavy immigration from all over the country and the Government's decision to set up New Bombay with Panvel as a core town, it was expected to play the role of a satellite town of Bombay.

No doubt Panvel has developed and made advancements in socio-economic, educational and other fields during the last two decades. The population has doubled during 1961-81. Nearly 50 per cent of the town-dwellers are migrants (by place of last residence). Majority of the migrants are from within the State.

A number of industries have come up during the last two decades. However, the power supply is not regular and the water supply is inadequate which hamper the production in industrial establishments. The cost of importing raw material from Bombay is also high. This has also resulted in the steep increase in cost of production and the finished product can not compete with goods manufactured in other markets. Further, although there is a definite increase in the number of industries in Panvel, there are no large scale factories say for example, a textile mill etc. having a capacity to employ thousands of workers. The Dhootpapeshwar Co. manufacturing Ayurvedic

medicines, which was established in 1875 and which had nearly 250-300 workers, has shifted its major units to Bangalore due to labour problems. The impact of Nhava Sheva port and Kalamboli steel market yard is not yet discernible as they are still in the formative stage.

Although, literacy rate is improving, the proportion of illiterates as per 1981 Census was as much as 30.57 per cent. Again among the literates also, the percentage of matriculates and above is only 28 per cent as per the survey data. This is because the educational facilities available are disproportionate to the growth of the town. The municipality is not running any educational institution. The educational institutions in the town are run by Zilla Parishad, private persons and trusts. The higher educational facilities are available in the old Panvel township and all the children in the extended areas of Dhakta Khanda, Motha Khanda, etc. which are far away from the old township can not avail of these facilities for want of City Bus Service and other means of communications. There is only one college in Panvel town.

In the past, residential areas were based on castes. For example, Pardeshi Ali (lane), Harijanwada, Koliwada, Bapatwada etc. were predominated by Rajput, Scheduled castes, fishermen, Brahmins etc. But now the position is undergoing rapid changes in all areas except in Harijanwada and Koliwada which are still predominated by scheduled castes and fishermen. In the new constructions that are coming up people of all communities are staying together.

As regards housing conditions, majority of the buildings are old and at the most single storeyed (i.e. ground plus one). Further, the very old structures are in the congested areas of the town and have problems regarding ventilation and natural light. In the extended areas which were but mere villages, a large majority of the houses are of

old rural type. Posh localities like the middle class society and 52- Bungalows have come up during the last two decades. Now, new multi-storeyed buildings are coming up in most parts of Panvel except in Takka, Dhakta Khanda, Motha Khanda and Podi areas in place of the old structures. The CIDCO (City Industrial Development Corporation) has been entrusted with the development of the extended areas and have already constructed a small residential complex. The Burgess hypothesis of zonal development seems to be applicable to Panvel. The pressure of population is converging from all directions to the centre of the town (where all facilities are easily available) leading to higher land values at the centre which gradually decrease as one moves away from it.

As regards medical facilities, the municipal council is running a hospital which is totally inadequate as compared to the growing population. However, a number of private practitioners and private hospitals operating in the town bridge the gap adequately but the town dwellers have to pay for medical services. The Dhootpapeshwar charitable hospital founded by Shri 'Bhauasaheb Puranik was charging reasonably for medical treatment and maternity cases, well-known doctors used to visit the hospital as honorary consultants. The hospital was closed a few years ago. The municipality is now demanding a cottage hospital.

As already mentioned nearly thirty years ago, Panvel was but a small urban centre for the large rural area and therefore there had not been much change in socio-economic structure. Thereafter, it felt the influence of sprawling conurbation of Bombay. The construction of a new port at Nhava Sheva, the Industrial Estate at Taloja, the Industrial township of Hindustan Organic Chemicals and the extensive development in Trans-Thane area put this town in a new situation. Being situated generally at the focal point of these developments, the town has already built up a great potential for development and this is expressed in the increased building activity in the town, and increased traffic on highways. The opening of Diva-Panvel-Apta railway line has already put this town in a favourable position to grow as a distant suburb of Thane Industrial complex in particular and Bombay in

general.

However, with all this Panvel has not grown to the extent expected. Dombivli, a suburb of Bombay which is nearly 50 kms. from Bombay, has registered growth rates of 127.08 per cent in 1951-61, 177.66 per cent in 1961-71 and 101.97 per cent in 1971-81. As already mentioned, Panvel registered growth rates of 22.00 per cent, 46.73 per cent and 39.36 per cent during the corresponding decades. The reasons for this correspondingly slow pace of growth are varied.

Dombivli is a railway station on the central railway. It takes about an hour to reach Bombay by local trains and the monthly season ticket to Bombay costs about Rs. 55/-. Daily thousands of employees and businessmen commute to Bombay. Although, there is a train service from Panvel to Diva and from there the commuters can go to Bombay by Central Railway local trains, the frequency of Panvel-Diva train is very meagre. The commuters can go to Bombay by State Transport Bus, but they have to spend more than ten rupees daily on conveyance. Panvel is, therefore, not able to absorb the overflow population of Bombay to the extent Dombivli does. The construction of Panvel-Mankhurd Railway line which will connect Panvel directly to Thane and Bombay and commissioning of Nhava Sheva port will however change the situation completely.

The second most important reason for the slow growth of Panvel is the inability of the Municipal Council to provide basic amenities to the residents and the industries. Admittedly, the Municipal Council is supplying drinking water, street light, sanitation and medical facilities but they are totally inadequate. The municipality is not running any educational institution. It is running a hospital which can not cater to the needs of the growing population. The drinking water supply is inadequate. The various industries in the town also do not get adequate water supply. The municipality had drawn a development plan in 1967, but it could not implement it mainly because of paucity of funds. During 1987-88, the municipality spent Rs. 215,533 on the dispensary while the income from the dispensary was only Rs. 1692/-. The municipality has, therefore, asked the City Industrial

Development Corporation to develop certain areas. The CIDCO has constructed certain buildings but so far the municipality is not getting any tax from the tenants. Some of the industries are not paying taxes and have gone into litigation. One of the reasons for this sorry plight of the municipality and consequently the developments in the town is that no party has a majority in the council. This has an adverse impact on the implementation of the development schemes. The executive wing finds it difficult to take decisions and implement them. The Chief Officers are either transferred or get themselves transferred. During the last one year to one year and a half, there have been three Chief Officers. Thus, the development schemes have come to almost standstill. This situation has been prevailing for the last almost five years. The educated persons prefer to migrate to Bombay and Pune for jobs and business. Although they retain their ancestral properties and sometimes come to Panvel to spend the week end, they do not take any interest in the development of the town.

The industrialists, the educated persons and the respected persons with whom these points were

discussed were of the opinion that if the boundaries of the town are extended upto Palaspe, Taloja, Washi, Kalamboli and MIDC (Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation) area and the municipal council is upgraded to the status of a corporation, the development will take place rapidly. If the boundaries are thus extended, it will increase the income of the municipality by way of octroi, house tax and other taxes and it would then be able to provide basic amenities required by both the residents and industries in adequate quantities. The industries, when flourished, would fetch more revenue to the municipality thus augmenting its funds. The President of the Municipal Council has also appealed to industries situated in and around Panvel to provide financial assistance to the municipality in implementation of various schemes. It is understood that the HOC has responded by agreeing to advance Rs. 40 lakhs.

In conclusion, the completion of Panvel-Mankhurd railway line, the full scale operations of Nhava-Sheva project, Kalamboli Steel yard and political stability in the council would decide the trends of future development and growth of Panvel.