

**CONTINUOUS VILLAGE SURVEYS  
(1955-56)**

**VILLAGE POSEGAON  
(TALUKA KHATAV, DIST. NORTH SATARA)  
MAHARASHTRA STATE**

**RESERVE SECTION**

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**1955 - 56**

**VILLAGE : P U S E G A O N**

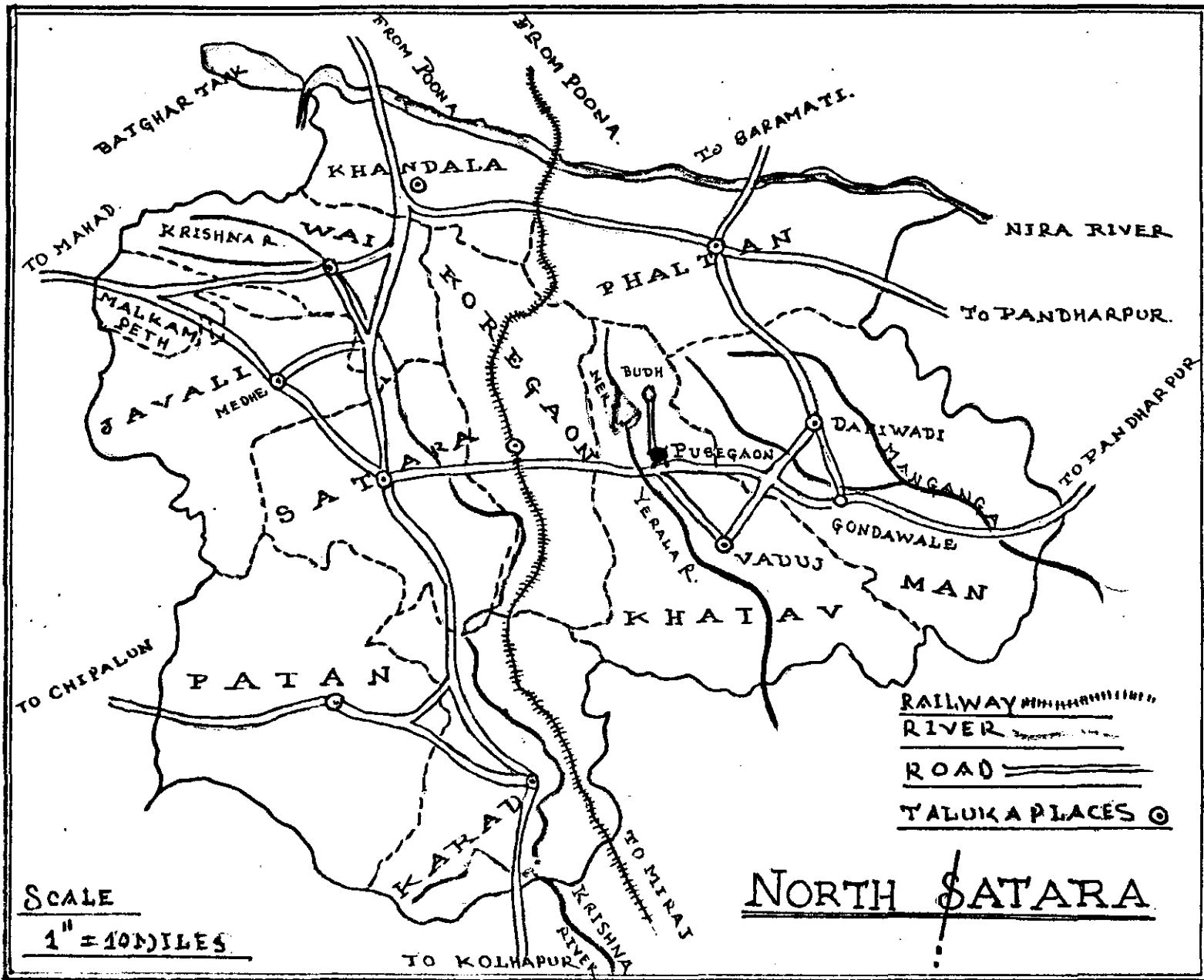
**(Taluka:Khataw; District:North Satara)**

**Maharashtra State**

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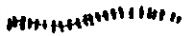
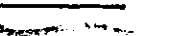


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SCALE  
 1" = 10 MILES

NORTH SATARA

RAILWAY   
 RIVER   
 ROAD   
 TALUKA PLACES 

## Chapter I

### Physical Features and Layout

#### 1.1 General Features:

The North Satara district lies between  $16^{\circ} 48'$  and  $18^{\circ} 11'$  north latitudes and  $73^{\circ} 36'$  and  $74^{\circ} 58'$  east longitudes and covers an area of 4022 sq. miles with a population of 1175309 according 1951 census. With the integration of the former Princely States, in the year 1948, the district was reorganised. Phaltan and certain other areas were included in the district, whereas Vita, Tasgaon and Atpadi mahal were merged in the adjoining State areas in the south to form a new district of South Satara. The district is bounded on the north by Nira river separating it from Poona district; on the east by Shelapur district; on the south by the district of south Satara; and on the west, along the Western Ghats, by the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

From Mahabaleshwar in the north west corner of district 4717 feet above sea level, start two ranges; one the main range of Sahyadries running towards the south and the other Mahadeo range of hills, which going first in an easterly direction and then in southerly direction, extends towards the boundary, where it sinks gradually into the plain. Except near Mahabaleshwar and in the valley of Koyna, the hills of the district are very low and <sup>have</sup> hence a

a strikingly bare and rugged aspect. The Mahadee range even in the rainy season is but scantily covered with verdure.

There are two river systems, in the district, namely the Bhima system in a small part in the north east and the Krishna system in the rest of the district. The Krishna river flows only one hundred and fifty miles within the limits of the district covering an area of 3000 sq. miles together with its tributaries. There are six feeders on the right bank of the Krishna and only two feeders on the left bank.

The district may be divided into <sup>Three</sup> these belts, namely, a moist hilly western and a dry eastern country separated by the transition tract. The transition tract is flatter and contains more rich level soil, while the eastern country is more elevated and hilly and has a poorer soil. The climate and rainfall varies a lot in all these different parts of the district. In the east especially in the months of April and May the heat is considerable. Near the Ghats it is much more moderate. The variations in rainfall are again considerable. Average rainfall in the north western Dongri tracts varies from nearly thirty inches in Wai and forty inches in Satara taluka to over two hundred and fifty inches on the <sup>crest</sup> ~~summit~~ of the Ghats. The transition tract enjoys a rainfall of about thirty inches, and the Desh about twenty inches.

The soil of the district belongs to three main classes; red, black and light. Along the leading streams

the soil is black, and the broadest belt of rich soil, yielding best garden and dry crops, is to be found in the Krishna valley. The light coloured soil or the malran is the commonest in the Desh. Around the Ghats the soil is mostly red. With the difference in the rainfall and the soil there are different crops grown in the tracts. In the irrigated area of Phaltan sugarcane is entirely grown. Potato is grown in Nai, Koregaon and western parts/ of Khatav taluka. Though potato is not an important crop for the district it is a very important cash crop for the respective talukas.

The population is largely agricultural. Out of total population of 1175309 according to 1951 census, 907165 i.e. 77.2% is dependent on agriculture. There is a large number of shepherds and herdsmen. The eastern and western belts of the district afford pasture though the farmers cannot be trusted because of its precarious rainfall. The eastern uplands, mainly Man and part of Khatav/ taluka, are essentially sheep grazing grounds. In the western and eastern parts of the district considerable number of cattle is bred. The Khillaris bred mainly in Man, and the Krishna valley cattle bred along the banks of the Krishna river, are two important breeds produced under quite different conditions. The cattle are bred by ordinary cultivators as an essential part of their farming operations.

The southern railway traverses the middle of the district from north to south. The trunk road from Poona

to Bangalore passes through this part of the district. The transitional tract, which is the centre of activity and where the major markets, namely Karad, Satara and Koregaon, of the district situate is well served by the roads. In the western part of the district which is mostly hilly, there are little communication facilities, except for one motor road going over the Ghats to the west in Konkan.

The eastern part which is plain but mal and hence low income yielding and thus thinly populated, there are very few good roads. Except for the transitional tract the railway facility does not exist in any other part of the district.

### 1.2 Selected Villages:

Pusegaon and Visapur, the two villages selected for the survey belong to the Khatav taluka, which along with Man and Phaltan comprises Desh <sup>of</sup> and the Satara district.

Pusegaon situates 1½ miles east of Koregaon railway station and in the north western part of the Khatav taluka, on the eastern bank of the river Yerala. Visapur which is south west of Pusegaon is separated across the Yerala canal flowing from north to south.

Pusegaon served as a nucleus village. Satara-Padharpur road passes through the village from west to east and transport to other places is available through Pusegaon. Visapur is about 2½ miles south of Satara-Padharpur road and the villagers are dependent on the motor service through Pusegaon. Besides the transport facility, Visapur and some of the surrounding villages are dependent on Pusegaon for supplies of daily necessities, medical



facilities, and higher educational (High School) facilities, etc. Though weekly markets are held in most of the nearby villages, which mostly have a population ranging between 2000 and 2500, the weekly market at Pusegaon, its being on the main traffic route, is comparatively important.

Potato is an important crop in Pusegaon and a few surrounding villages. During the months of October, November and December when the sale of potatoes is in full swing, Pusegaon being on the main traffic route is a centre of great selling activity. Potatoes from nearby villages are sold here only and the villagers from surrounding villages find work here as hamals, weighmen, etc.

There is a post office in both the selected villages but no telegraph office in either of the two and the nearest telegraph office is at Khatav 4 miles east of Pusegaon on Satara-Pandharpur Road.

A new road, from Phaltan to Aundh, is under construction, which will pass through Pusegaon to west and then to south over the north-western boundary of Visapur. Visapur, which so far has no metalled road passing through the village will have one going from Aundh to Phaltan. The construction of this road will reduce the distance between Pusegaon and Phaltan and Aundh by about 30 and 15 miles respectively. This in addition will reduce the transport cost of supplies from these parts, mainly of sugar, gur, etc. and as well on transports of potatoes out of the village.

### 1.3 Physical Features:

The western boundary of the village Pusegaon is

marked by the Yerala right bank canal and the hill adjoining the canal, about half a mile west of the river. The canal to the further south separates the two villages of Pusegaon and Visapur. From the north-east flows a stream which joins the river Yerala within the village area of Pusegaon. The eastern and southern parts of the village are mostly mal with an occasional strip of black soil.

The northern boundary of Visapur is partly marked by the canal and a low lying hill. To the south of the village are two low lying hills. From the northern and southern directions flow two streams, by the side of village, which ultimately join the river Yerala in Khatgum area. The stream flowing from the north is mostly dry except for the rainy season.

The soil in Pusegaon, between the canal and the river bank is all black, and is supplied irrigation water from the canal. All the rest of the lands are mostly mal mixed with red and an occasional piece of black soil. To the further east the lands are bare hard rock. The black soil grows potatoes during Kharip and Jowar in the Rabbi. The rest of the lands are mostly used for bajri or Rabbi jowar. The supply of canal waters is for about 250 acres of land all across the river to the west. Visapur which is just across the canal gets canal water supply to the extent of 40 acres only. All the soil is red with an occasional strip of black soil which is mainly near the canal. For lack of irrigation water supply and as well to the poorer soil, <sup>because of</sup> bajri is the main crop. A large proportion of the

village land is forest grazing land mostly the hills on the southern and northern boundaries of the village. During the rainy season these lands provide enough fodder to cattle of the village. There are no forest grazing lands in Pusegaon.

The earliest rains are reported by middle of June. Both the villages belong to a taluka that has been classed as most liable to famine. Average rainfall during the last thirty years is between 19 and 20 inches with variations every four or five years. Bad crops and hence famines have been reported in this area every five or six years. The rainfall during the year of survey, 1955-56, was about 20 inches more than the average. The wettest months were September and October having 14 and 17 inches of rain respectively. The lack of sufficient rainfall is responsible for the dependence on bajri as the main crop. In addition to scanty and uncertain rainfall the irrigation facilities are not sufficient.

The wells dry up by March and supply of water to summer crops is not possible. The crops during Kharif are Potatoes, only in irrigated lands, groundnut and bajri. There is very little land under potato in Visapur. During Rabi all the lands that were under potato during Kharif are used for growing of Jowar which is the main crop of the season along with gram and little wheat. Bajri during Kharif is the important crop in Visapur.

The tract because of scanty rainfall is mostly

barren. The surrounding hills are without, practically, any vegetation except for the rainy season. There are no hills, except for the one in the west and which comes under Visapur, surrounding Pussegan. Because of scanty rains in 1954-55, 60 thousand paddies of fodder were imported in Pussegan in June and July of 1955. In times of scanty rainfall the fodder is not sufficient for the village and has got to be fetched from outside mainly Mangalvedha and Pandharpur areas. The river banks are green all the year round with trees standing all along. The cultivators along the riverside have in some cases planted Bamboo groves in their fields. This gives them an income and as well helps to hold the soil. No trees in the fields are generally to be seen except in a strip of half a mile width between the Yerale canal and the river bank. Visapur is mainly well and very few trees are to be seen in the fields. The hills on the north and the south supply enough fodder during the rains. Usually the fodder has not to be fetched from outside.

Heavy floods of Yerale have not been reported anytime yet. Pussegan is very near from the rise of the river, and the floods during the rains do not obstruct the traffic for more than a few hours. The cultivable areas along the river bank are twelve to thirteen feet above the bed of the river and the flood waters do not enter the fields and damage the crops.

Bunds are to be found in many of the irrigated lands and some of the dry lands in the south and east. No Government or any other agency has as yet initiated the bunding activity. In case of Visapur, which is flanked by hills on the south and the north, the lands adjoining the hills are liable to soil erosion. During the rainy season heavy rushing water from the hills flows into nearby streams and soil is carried away with the flowing waters.

Yerala which flows by Pusegaon is the source of water supply for drinking and other purposes. Though the banks of the river are never full of water, except for a few hours during rains, a small stream flows all the year round. Drinking water is made available by digging a 'Hals' in the riverbed by the side of the stream, thus taking advantage of natural filtration. There are five such 'Hals' along the river bank and one more, a pakka stone built, on the stream into the river from the north east. Besides the river water there are three wells, used for drinking water, in the village. Two of these are privately owned and only caste Hindus are allowed to draw water. there are no steps to these and the water is drawn by means of pulleys. The third one was built by District Local Board and is no more used for drinking water purposes. All the wells are used only during rains when it is not possible to fetch water from the 'Hals' on the river. In Visapur there are seven wells used for drinking water and other purposes. Besides the wells 'hals' are dug on the two

streams and these are used mainly for other purposes than drinking water. All the wadis of the village have wells for drinking water.

#### 1.4 Layout of the nuclear village:

As stated earlier Pusegaon situated<sup>s</sup> on the eastern bank of the river Yerala which marks the western boundary of the Gaathan. Beyond the river to the west lies village lands up to the Yerala canal flowing from north to south. The mullah flowing from the north-east gives the northern boundary. To the east and the south are the village lands mostly mal beyond which start the boundaries of the villages Katgun to the east, Khatay to south east and Khatgun to the south.

The village has been divided into two by the Satara Pundharpur road passing from the west to east. On both the north and south sides of the main motor road there are kaccha roads running parallel to one another. On the northern side of the main road there is one pakka road, leading to Nher and Budh, on which a regular S.T. service flies between Koregaon and Budh. To the southern end of the village one more road runs parallel to the main motor road. The roads are not very well kept. There are too many ditches on the roads and during the rainy season are muddy and impossible. The main motor road, which is metalled, is, as well, not in good condition.

There are no wadis to the village and no households outside. The Gaathan. All the various castes, except

for Mahars, Mangs, Ramohli, etc. are mixed up together and no grouping of other castes, as such, can be made out. In the case of Brahmins, all the older families staying in the village for generations, have their houses near each other. The Brahmins seem to have occupied the most advantageous position in the housing area. These houses are on the main road and nearer the river bank than beyond half a furlong from the river bank. Most of them are former Vataadars such as Kulkarnis, Dashpandes, etc. The population of the village is predominantly Maratha and most of the castes find themselves surrounded by their houses.

In the case of depressed classes, their households are slightly separated from others. Just to the north of the village along the river side Ramohliwada is situated on the western boundary of the village. To the south are Mahars; east of Mahars are Mangs; and west of Mahars are Chamars. Practically Chamars, Mahars and Mangs and form a straight line, across the southern road of the village running parallel to the main road, going from west to east. Chamars and Mahars are separated by a road, going between their households, leading to the river bank. The distance between the Mahars and Mangs is much more than that. There are no households beyond the line formed by Chamars, Mahars and Mangs.

There are a few Mohamedans in the village, working as milari and blacksmiths, most of them residents of the place. All of them stay near the masjid in the eastern

part of the village. Even here, though most of them are staying very near to each other, they do <sup>not</sup> go to form a separate grouping or locality of the village. In all the cases their houses are flanked by marathas on all the sides.

The groupings of various castes, into a separated locality within the village, does not seem to exist except in the case of Mahars, Mangs, and Chamars, who stay slightly separated from others. The Potters have a separate wada of their own, in the north east along the stream, but they are not separated from the rest of the households. Beyond the Potters but nearer the motor road is the Police outpost and the quarters of its constables.

The village chavadi and the Grampanchayat are the two important public buildings. The chavadi is situated almost in the midst of the village on the main road. The Grampanchayat is, beyond the chavadi, in the east, opposite the motor stand across the open ground. Within the building a part has been rented out to an aided dispensary, and the open varandah at the back of the building is used as Dharmashala. The weekly market is held in the open ground in front of the Grampanchayat building. Besides the chavadi and the Grampanchayat there are two school buildings one of the primary school and the other that of the High school. The primary school situated slightly to the east of Mangwada and the High



School further south of the primary school.

There are six temples in the village. Two adjoining the river bank are of God Datta and the other of Mahadeo. The Maruti temple is opposite the village chavadi. The remaining three temples of various goddess<sup>s</sup> are situated in the southern part of the village. Datta temple is the part of the Sevagiri Math and is open to all the castes and is looked after by the present head of the Math. The temples of Maruti and Mahadeo are looked after by the Guruv and the rest of the three remaining temples by the balutedar Mali.

The main motor road passing through the village is the centre of activity. Most of the shops and hotels are situated on this road to the eastern end of the village near the <sup>water</sup> market stand. Villagers are always to be seen around these crowding the road all the day round.

Very few new houses seem to have been built in the village. Most of these are in the eastern part adjoining Satara-Pandharpur Road. There is no possibility of new houses being constructed in the western parts across the river as the land is under irrigation. As stated, in the earlier part the Phalten Aundh road, which is under construction, will enter the village from the north across

the stream. With the completion of this road the village will have increased its importance, with the increase in transport facilities in all the directions. There is a possibility of appreciation in the value of lands adjoining the new road and within ~~the area of~~ the village housing area.

## Chapter II

### VILLAGE SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION

The villages had overwhelmingly Hindu population, with Mohameddians in a meagre minority. Thus only two population groups, Hindus and Mohameddians, based on religion existed in the villages. Out of the total number of 1069 families (survey figure), of both the villages together, only 23 families were those of Mohameddians.

#### 2.1 Caste-wise Distribution of Families

Table 2.1 gives the broad caste-wise distribution of families in both the villages.

Table 2.1 : Caste-wise distribution of families.

<u>C a s t e</u>	<u>Number of families in</u>	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Yisanur</u>
1. Brahmins	13	3
2. Advanced Hindus	15	4
3. Maratha and allied castes	279	368
4. Intermediate Hindus I	35	9
5. Intermediate Hindus II	46	20
6. Backward classes	19	-
7. Depressed classes	71	159
8. Mohameddians	18	5
<u>T o t a l</u>	501 ✓	568 ✓

Maratha and allied castes, which included Mali, Jain cultivators, etc., besides Marathas, were in majority in

both the villages with 55 per cent and 64 per cent of the families in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. The second largest castegroup in both the villages was of Depressed classes, consisting of such castes as Mahars, Chamars, Mangs, and Ramoshis, etc., with 14 per cent and slightly more than 27 per cent of families in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Intermediate Hindus I and II were functional caste groups which consisted of Sutar, Lohar, Shimpi and Sonar under I and Khasvi, Parit, Kumbhar and Gurav under II. Besides Mohameddans, Brahmins, Backward classes and Advanced Hindus, consisting of such castes as Marvaris, Jain non-cultivators, and Lingayat Wanis, etc., were in meagre minority. Mohameddans, though not belonging to any caste group, have been included here for the sake of convenience. All the Mohameddans were of 'Sunni' faith.

## 2.2 LANGUAGE

Marathi is the regional language, the vast majority having it as its mothertongue. Certain sections such as Marvaris, Jains and Vadars, etc., who speak a different language amongst themselves know Marathi as a secondary language. Thus, for all practical purposes, Marathi was the only language used within the village and no separate groups on account of linguistic differences existed.

The schooling, for all the children of the villages, was in Marathi, there being no other school giving instructions in any other language. This limited school facility

automatically had the effect on all the school-going children whether of Mohameddans, Gujarathis or others being taught in Marathi as the only medium of instruction.

### 2.3 Caste, Occupation and Status

Table 2.2 gives the occupational (main occupation) distribution of families by caste. Nearly 75 per cent of the families were engaged in pursuing agriculture and other primary occupations. Marathas had the overwhelming majority in this occupational group, followed by the Depressed classes. The other caste groups did not feature very much in this occupational group. Brahmans, who were in minority, were mostly engaged in government services, or other services such as medical practitioners, teachers, etc. The Marathas and allied castes feature in almost every occupational group. Out of nineteen families of Advanced Hindus, ten took up agriculture and nine to trading. These families were mainly of Lingayat Wanis, Jain non-cultivators, etc.

Various castes, amongst the Hindus, have their duties assigned at birth, but this has very little relevance now than in the olden days. However, within a village, the caste in which a person was born has some importance. There is no more any bar for a person to take up any job or occupation if one qualifies for it. But having taken to a new

**Table 2.2 : Distribution of the families according to caste and main occupation.**

<b>C a s t e</b>	<b>Agri- cul- ture</b>	<b>Process- ing and manufa- cture</b>	<b>Comm- erce</b>	<b>Trans- port</b>	<b>Constru- tion &amp; utility</b>	<b>Health, educa- tion, etc.</b>	<b>Other ser- vices</b>	<b>Un- produc- tive</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Brahmins	7	3	-	-	-	9	2	-	21
2. Advanced Hindus	10	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	19
3. Maratha and allied castes	588	4	8	1	4	30	5	7	647
4. Intermediate Hindus I	11	21	6	-	1	2	2	1	44
5. Inter. Hindus II	31	11	4	-	-	7	13	-	66
6. Backward classes	4	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	19
7. Depressed classes	150	23	-	-	25	30	-	2	230
8. Mohameddians	9	4	7	-	1	2	-	-	23
<b><u>T o t a l</u></b>	<b>810</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1069</b>

occupation did not necessarily mean that the individual concerned always gained in social prestige. This was particularly true in respect of Depressed classes. A Mahar teacher, working in the village Primary School, did not have the same social status as the other caste Hindus working as teachers. Within the school he was respected by students but amongst his own colleagues at the school he was treated with indifference. The Mahar teachers concerned could not find accommodation, for their families, outside of Maharvada.

#### 2.4 Intercaste Relations

Brahmins were still held with some respect, though the Brahmin families were to a certain extent secluded from others. Because of the anti-Brahmin feeling, these Brahmin families have taken particular care to keep themselves practically aloof from most of the village activities. There was no Brahmin member on the village bodies such as Grampanchayat or the Managing Board of the 'Multipurpose Co-operative Credit Society'. The anti-Brahmin feeling culminated, in 1948, in setting fire to Brahmin households.

Maratha and the other allied castes were the most numerous families, all the other castes being in minority. Most of the families in this caste group were substantial land holders and were comparatively well off than others. Other minorities, to a greater extent, were dependent on the Marathas for employment as farm labourers or artisans,

etc. The Maratha and allied castes, in view of their numerical majority and their much better financial position, had an upper hand in the village affairs.

The problem of untouchability continued to exist without talk of it. The Mahars did not enter any temple, except that of Goddess 'Mari', fearing the consequences of forcing such an entry. The observance of untouchability did not operate in the restaurants and shops, but in respect of temples and drinking water supplies it still continued to be observed. The Mahars had a separate 'hel' for drinking water supplies and no body objects to their use of the common 'hel' which was used by the caste Hindus only. An elderly Mahar put it that no one would, probably, object to their making use of the common 'hel' for drinking water supplies, but there was every likelihood that the caste Hindus giving up using the present one and digging a new one, up the stream and far away from the existing 'hel'.

### 2.5 Balutedars

Blacksmiths, carpenters, cobblers, Kumbhars, Mangs, Sonars, Barbers, Washermen, Mulanis, Malis, Ramoshis and Mahars, were the main categories of Balutedars in the villages. Besides these twelve, Curav, Gramjoshi and Davari Gosavi used to receive grain payments but were not regular balutedars as such.

The carpenter, blacksmith, Mang, and a cobbler were



the essential balutedars to agriculturist. The work consisted of manufacture and repairs to implements and supply of certain goods to agriculturists. In respect of manufacture, particularly in the case of a carpenter and blacksmith, the necessary raw materials such as wood, coal, etc., were supplied by the cultivator. The cobbler supplied footwear, whips, etc. to his clients. The Mangs had to supply reins, muzzles, etc., to cultivators who usually supplied him with the necessary raw material - hemp.

The rest of the balutedars were to a greater extent unessential balutedars. The potters' work consisted of supply of various type of earthenwares to clients. The barber undertook hair cutting and shaving of his clients against grain payments. Payment in case of the barber was made in respect of the adults, children under eight years of age not being taken into account. The goldsmith's work consisted of repairs to various ornaments. Repair work requiring use of valuable materials more than copper or brass wire was against cash payment. The other balutedars were more or less ceremonial in the sense that they had their assigned duties but there was very little or no work taken from them.

Besides the regular duties undertaken by various balutedars there were ceremonial duties for most of them. Carpenter, barber, etc., received the bridegroom, when a

marriage ceremony in the client's family took place, at the entry point of the village and received Re.1 or some cloth as a payment. Besides this the barber had the duty to invite the villagers, at the time of marriage ceremony, on behalf of his clients. The potter supplied earthen pitchers constituting the piles around the altar where the marriage ceremony took place.

The payment for the regular work of these balutedars was not done on any fixed terms, but was according to the ability and the willingness of the client to pay. The balutedars used to collect baluta payments at the threshing floor and separately for both the seasons. In table 2.3, we give the number of balutedars, in each category, and the payment received by them.

**Table 2.3 :** Baluta receipts of various balutedars.

Category	No. of families	Total baluta receipts Rs.	Average per family Rs.
Blacksmith	8	2350	294
Carpenter	7	1450	207
Cobbler	6	1150	191
Mang	28	1550	55
Kumbhar	7	906	129
Sonar	1	100	100
Barber	7	1080	154
Dhobi	6	805	134
Mulani	4	565	141
Mali	3	100	33
Ramoshi	15	1200	75
Mahar	4	250	62

Amongst the essential balutedars the blacksmiths received the highest average payment of Rs.294, while the Mangs who were too numerous received only Rs.55 per family. Amongst the non-essential balutedars the barber, Mulani, dhobi, and potter received average per family payments nearabout the same. Except in the case of a Mulani the others received payment that was proportionate to service given to clients. The Mulani had very little or no specific work and his case was something like all privileges and no duties. Mahars and Ramoshis, though balutedars, are treated under village servants.

### 2.6 Village Servants

Under the category of village servants only those who are residents of the village and are not liable to transfer from one place to another are included. This limits the number of village servants to three, namely Police and Mulki Patil, Mahars, and Ramoshis.

The police and mulki Patil was the same person in the village and received a cash payment of Rs.144 per annum from the Government. His duties as a mulki Patil consisted mainly of helping the Talati in the collection of revenue. As a police patil, he was to keep a note of wandering tribes passing through the village, keep an eye on bad elements in the village and generally help the police in crime detection, etc. The record of births and deaths in the village was kept by the police Patil.

The Mahars worked both for the government and the villagers. For the governmental work they have Inam lands and get no other cash payment. Two Mahars were attached to the chavadis and their work was assisting the Talati in his work, taking the cash collection from chavadi to taluka office and carrying messages from one place to another. There were four Mahars working, two for the chavadi and two for the village. The number of Mahar families, entitled to work as village servants, was nearly twenty and four families worked during one year thus each family getting its turn once every five years. One of the Mahars working during the survey year was the agent of the other whose turn it was to attend to duties but had left the village for Bombay. The Mahar concerned made a payment of Rs.30 to his relative carrying the work on his behalf.

As a balutedar, the Mahar's duties consisted of lifting the dead cattle of the cultivators, etc., for which he was entitled to the skin of the dead animal. Besides this Mahars used to cut wood for the marriage ceremony and as well at the time of funeral. The baluta payment was not fixed to any measure and the Mahars received the least baluta from the cultivators.

The Ramoshis were the village guards. They had practically no work and were very rarely called to work by the villagers. His duties consisted of keeping the guard on the standing crop and keeping company to the

cultivator at the threshing floor. During the marriage ceremony, Ramoshis were supposed to guard the belongings of the bridegroom, when he had come from other place, and in return for the services would get a rupee or two. There was no fixed basis for baluta payment. All the Ramoshis of the villages collected their baluta payments together and then equally divided it amongst themselves.

#### 2.7 Police Outpost at Pusegaon

Until the year 1922, there was a police station, headed by a sub-inspector of police, at Pusegaon. Since that year the police station has been shifted to Vaduj, the taluka place, and the police outpost at Pusegaon which works under the supervision of police station at Vaduj, was established. The staff of the police outpost consists of one head-constable and three constables. The jurisdiction of the outpost was for twenty two villages, the nearest village being two miles away and the farthest twelve miles away.

The record of various crimes during the five year period from 1950-51 to 1954-55 is given on the following page. Prohibition crimes were on the increase in most years. Besides breaking of prohibition law, house-breaking and other thefts were the major crimes in the area. Thefts of standing crop were very rarely reported. Under the category 'other crimes' minor offences were included. Two

	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1951-52</u>	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>1954-55</u>
Murders	1	2	-	-	2
Robberies	1	2	2	-	1
House-breaking	2	5	5	6	6
Other thefts	16	11	12	13	9
Accidents, etc.	4	5	4	3	2
Prohibition	10	11	10	23	10
Other crimes	7	12	13	12	10
<u>Total</u>	41	48	54	62	42

cases of breaking of bigamous marriages act were reported, one in the year 1950-51 and the other in 1952-53.

### 2.8 Management of Village Temples

There were six temples, viz., (1) Mahadeo, (2) Maruti, (3) Mari Goddess, (4) Laxmi Goddess, (5) Bhavani, and (6) Sevagiri Datta Mandir in the village. The 'Mahadeo' had hundred acres of Inam land which was given on cash-rent to trustees. Out of the income from the land lighting and any other expenses were met. The Gurav looked after the worship of the deity and other routine duties and accepted in payment whatever was offered to the deity.

The 'Maruti' had six acres of Inam land and the Gurav enjoyed right to this land in return for all the duties carried out by him. In addition to enjoying the right to land, the Gurav accepted whatever was offered to the deity. The temple was the least cared for and was in a dilapidated condition.

Sevagiri 'Datta' mandir was the most important temple

in the village. The temple was situated on the eastern bank of the river Yerala at the entry point of the gaathan and had an imposing structure. The temple belongs to 'Math' in the name of a sanyasi 'Sevagiri Poornagiri Maharaj', who died in the year 1948. The 'sanyasi' came to the village some thirty-five years previously and slowly established himself. He collected funds from the villagers and rebuilt the temple and the surrounding shed and established a 'Math'. The present Mathapati, who had come with Sevagiri Poornagiri, looks after the temple. There are no inmates in the Math nor does the Math conduct any preaching or any other work. A fair in the name of the deceased Mathapati takes place, every year, since 1948, from Margashirsh Vad 9 to Poush Shud 3, and this was the only occasion of importance to the 'math'. Even in the conduct of the fair the present Mathapati took no part. The fair was managed by a committee elected by the villagers. The election of committee members was more or less a farce and most of the committee members were working in that capacity since the inception of the fair in the year 1948. On the seventh day of the fair the procession goes round the village. Villagers from a distance of twenty miles and over come there for the procession and the fair. Gifts in cash and kind were given for the Math during the procession. At the time of the fair various shops and establishments such as travelling movie talkies, etc., come into the village and stay almost for the whole period of the fair. A cattle bazaar was held during

the last three days of the fair. The total collection of funds during the fair amounted to Rs.2800, of which Rs.2000 were the cash gifts made by the villagers, etc. at the time of procession and the rest being the collection of a small fee from shops and establishments attending the fair and charges for making out a sale receipt for the cattle during the cattle bazaar. The expenses incurred during the fair, for various purposes, were to the tune of Rs.650, the part of balance being left for the 'Math' and the part for aid to the local high school.

The temple of the goddess 'Mari' was near the Maharwada and the Mahars took care of it, no other villagers going to that place. The remaining two temples of goddess Laxmi and Bhavani were slightly away from the village and were least cared for. The balutedar Mali looked after these two temples. Regular cleaning and lighting of the temples did not take place. Moreover, the Math and its 'Datta' temple had robbed all the deities and temples of their devotees and visitors. This could not be explained except on the grounds that the former 'Mathapati', Sewagiri Poornagiri, was held in high respect by the villagers and thus had a larger following which still continues.

### **2.9 Grampanchayat**

Both Pusegaon and Visapur had Grampanchayats working in the village since 1951 and 1940 respectively. The present



body of members was elected, in 1951, and the tenure of the elected bodies was for a period of three years. Fresh elections to the Grampanchayat were due in April 1954, but the term of the existing body was extended for a period of two years by the order of the Collector. The number of members for each was set at nine, two of these seats being reserved for a woman member and a member from the backward and depressed classes. A qualified secretary had been appointed in both the Grampanchayats to look after the routine work. Since Maratha and the allied castes were in overwhelming majority in the villages all the seats, excepting the two reserved seats, were occupied by the Marathas.

The Grampanchayats looked after the maintenance of roads and lanes of the village, except the main road which was under the charge of the Public Works Department. Regular sweeping of roads and removal of garbage was not undertaken even though a sweeper was appointed. Lighting of the street lights was only for a fortnight being from Vad 4 to Sudh 4, according to Hindu calendar month.

The major items of revenue, besides the government grants, were tax on houses and buildings, tax on marriage, adoption and other ceremonies, tax on hotel and other establishments as shops, etc., and bazaar tax. On the following page we give the income and expenditure account of the two villages for the year 1st April 1954 to 31st March 1955.

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
	<u>R. As.Ps.</u>	<u>R.As.Ps.</u>
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>		
Cash balance on 1-4-1954	776- 5-9	1298- 8-3
Tax on houses and buildings	778- 4-0	902- 2-0
Tax on shops & establishments	120- 0-0	60- 0-0
Weekly market tax	1051- 0-6	- -
Tax on marriages, etc	55- 0-0	73- 8-0
Government grant	1454-10-9	2117-10-6
Other income	9- 0-0	99- 6-0
Advances	500- 0-0	820- 0-0
Deposits	82- 0-0	70- 0-0
<b>Total including opening cash balance</b>	<b><u>4926- 5-0</u></b>	<b><u>5441- 2-9</u></b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURE</u></b>		
Secretary's salary and allowances	750- 0-0	780- 0-0
Salary of other staff	350- 6-0	60- 0-0
Office stationery, etc.	185-10-6	67-12-0
Travelling allowances, etc.	33-10-0	10- 2-0
Road repairs and other works	556- 0-0	1397- 6-3
Water supply	19- 0-0	- -
Lighting expenses	273- 0-0	301-15-6
Tax collection expenses	130-14-0	- -
Advances	500- 0-0	- -
Deposits	82- 0-0	70- 0-0
Other expenses	301- 1-0	89- 2-6
Incidental expenses	14-11-6	19- 5-0
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>3196- 5-0</b>	<b>2795-11-3</b>
<b>Cash balance carried to next year</b>	<b>1630- 0-0</b>	<b>2645- 7-6</b>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>4926- 5-0</u></b>	<b><u>5441- 2-9</u></b>

The major item of income for both the villages was the various government grants which were around 30 per cent of total income excluding opening cash balance. Visapur had no weekly market and hence the next important item of income

was tax on houses and buildings, etc. The income from tax on shops and establishments was half in Visapur than at Pusegaon. Weekly market tax was the second important item followed by tax on houses and buildings in Pusegaon. On the expenditure side repairs and maintenance of roads accounted almost 50 per cent of total expenditure in Visapur, and around 17 per cent in Pusegaon. Other expenses, etc., were mainly on purchase of furniture in Visapur and on furniture and planting of trees during 'Vana Mahostava' in Pusegaon. During the year, the cash balance on hand had improved by Rs.853-10-3 and Rs.1346-15-3, in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

The District Local Board generally supervised the working of the Grampanchayats. The yearly budgets and final accounts were sanctioned and audited by the Board officials.

### 2.10 Educational Facilities

Both the villages had primary school run by the District School Board. The primary school in Pusegaon was started as early as 1864 when it had a strength of forty-one students. The school had its own building consisting of five class rooms with a total floor area of 4140 square feet. The accommodation was insufficient for the rising strength of students and the first two primary classes were being held in the 'Maruti' temple. The number

of students had been rising steadily and for the last five years it was as given below:

	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1951-52</u>	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>1954-55</u>	<u>1955-56</u>
No. of students	270	254	255	255	426	464

The sudden rise in the number of students in the year 1954-55 was on account of closing of a primary school for girls run by the 'Rayat Shikshan Samstha', Satara, which with the help and persuasion of the villagers had started a high school at Pusegaon. The primary school was working as an Agricultural school since 1949. Besides the normal course of studies, agriculture was taught as a compulsory subject to 6th and 7th standard students. The students were required to work under the guidance of the teacher on a plot acquired by the school.

The high school was started in 1949 and in the first year of working had only 8th standard. Every year one more standard was added and since 1953 the school functioned as a full-fledged high school. The student strength of the school in 1955-56 was hundred. Out of the total number of students, forty students were from nearby villages of Nher, Katgun, Vissapur, Vardhangad, etc. The school building consisted of three class rooms with a floor area of 1200 square feet. The accommodation was insufficient and the 8th standard classes are held in the morning. The additional two class rooms were under construction. The building of

the high school was owned by the villagers and not by 'Rayat Shikshan Samstha'. The school, as stated earlier, was started at the instance of the villagers in the name of the late Mathapati 'Sewagiri Poornagiri'. The collection of funds for the building was made within the village and the surplus of the fair collections was partly used for it. The building was in stone and mortar and valued at Rs.15,000. The villagers have no say in the working of the school. However, there was a local consultative body, of seven members from the village, which for all purposes was inoperative.

#### 2.10 Library facilities

The 'Sewagiri Poornagiri' Math ran a small reading room. It only received newspapers such as 'Kesari', 'Lokasatta', 'Sakal', etc., and a few weeklies. Besides the Math, the Grampanchayat and the Multipurpose Co-operative Society received a few newspapers and weeklies and ran a reading rooms. The facility at the three places was available to all the villagers. Two schools also maintained a small library mainly for the convenience of the staff and to a lesser extent for the students. There was a good demand for daily newspapers in the village with a number of regular subscribers for some newspapers.

#### 2.12 Medical facility

There were two dispensaries, one run by a private .

practitioner and the other an aided dispensary. Besides these, the Grampanchayat supplied some minor patent medicines to villagers free of charge. There was no medical facilities available in most of the nearby villages and the villagers from these places came to Pusegaon for treatment.

The aided dispensary had a qualified medical practitioner in charge of it. The district local board supplied medicines, for the dispensary, to the extent of Rs.500 per annum. The sanctioning authority, for the supply of the medicine, was not vested in the District Local Board but in the Civil Surgeon at Satara. The demand for medicine being channelled through the Board. A permanent list of medicines to be supplied was maintained and the actual supplies were made, once a year, according to demand of the dispensary and availability. If certain items were not supplied for non-availability at the time of demand, these were not likely to be supplied any time before next year. Besides this supply, the practitioner in charge of dispensary kept a stock of medicines worth Rs.1000. The normal attendance was of one hundred and fifty patients and the charges were annas eight per day. The dispensary was for the five villages of Pusegaon, Visapur, Khatav, Nidhal and Katgun, and the doctor had to visit these places at least once a week.

## :CHAPTER III:

### HOUSING

In Chapter I we described the layout of the nuclear village. We now present the housing conditions in the village, description of five best houses, description of the Maharwada and sites for the wandering castes in the village. Practically very little information regarding housing conditions was available from the General Family Schedule. All that we know from the General Family Schedule is, as to how many families lived in owned houses and rented houses. This information is presented in Chapter IV on capital structure.

#### 3.1 Grades of houses.

The houses may be divided into two main categories, immovable i.e. mostly permanent structures and movable i.e. mainly huts and 'pals' or tents. The immovable types of houses may further be divided into three classes; those with tiled roofs and walls of fire-baked bricks or stone walls; those with thatched roofs and galvanized iron sheet roofs and walls of sun-burnt bricks; and those with thatched roofs and wattled or grass walls plastered with mud or clay. The movable types can be divided into two classes; one ordinary grass or bamboo matting huts and the other 'pals' or crude tents. The 'pals' were mainly used by wandering tribes.

There is a marked difference between the three classes of immovable types of houses. This is not only in the types of material used but as well in the amenities provided, such as the number of rooms, separate bath, separate kitchen and a shed for livestock etc. In class one, generally, houses have plinth varying from one foot to three feet, where as plinth may be or may not be there in the other two classes of houses. The height of the plinth differs with the location of the house. Houses on the higher level of ground have lower plinths or even no plinth and at the lower level and nearer the river bank have higher plinth. The difference was mainly with the possibilities of gathering water, especially during rainy season, having the effect of making the floor damp and wet. Houses near the river bank with very low plinth have damp floor and in a few cases damp walls during the rainy season.

Only in bigger houses, of old wada type use of stone has been made for the plinth and for walls in a few cases. The walls are of brick and mud, plastered with mud from the inside only. In certain cases the outer surface has been pointed with mortar. The thickness of the walls is about 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet only in the outside. The walls within the building are generally seven to nine inches thick, just enough thick to hold the wooden planks of the doors. The wood used for doors and windows and as well for the roof is usually of neem or mango tree. At times large sized bamboo has been used for the central beam of the roof. The roofs then are covered with galvanized iron



sheets and flat tiles. In two or three recently constructed houses use of 'Mangalore tiles' for roofing has been made. Even use of galvanized iron sheets is made in better type of houses only. In case of mud huts and roofs generally have no tiles but are covered with a thick layer of dry grass and branches of trees. In such type of roofs the water leaks during the rainy season making the floor wet. In double storied houses extensive use of wood has been made for the ceiling. The ceiling then is covered with a five to six inches layer of earth. The floors are mostly of earth and smeared with dung. Painting or even white washing the walls occurs in very few cases. Usually the walls are plastered with mud and no further care is taken to get those whitewashed or painted.

Separate kitchen existed in a very few cases mainly in the houses of the former Vatandars and a few substantial cultivators. In majority of the houses a corner of a room served the purpose of a kitchen, the rest of room being utilised for various other purposes such as storing of grain, sitting room and bed room as well. Only in certain cases, where the room was sufficiently large, a date-matting partition was used to make a separate arrangement for cooking. Separate bath rooms were equally rare as a separate kitchen. In many cases, where separate bathrooms were provided for, these were not a permanent structure. A bath-room was a some sort of enclosed space, in many cases without a roof. In recently built structures separate bathrooms have been built. The bathrooms wherever these exist, were mainly utilised by females in the family, the males usually taking bath in the river stream.

As for the movable types of houses, the difference between the two classes was mainly in the use of materials. The grass huts were comparatively more permanent structures than the 'pals'.

There are no houses/<sup>out</sup>enside the Gaathan proper on the farms of cultivators. Cultivators go to sleep on their farms during crop cutting and on the threshing floor, in both Kharip and Rabbi seasons. In the 'Kharip' when potato is dug and is spread in the fields today, it becomes necessary to stay on the farms to protect the crop. Only during these days i.e. September and October, temporary sheds of bamboos and bamboo matting are built on the farms. Even these number ~~are~~ very few. Wherever these sheds are built these as well serve as a store for potatoes up to its sale. During Rabbi cultivators go to sleep on the farms <sup>from</sup> February onwards with the crop standing and approaching of the cutting of the jowar.

### 3.2 Five Best Houses.

(1) One of the best houses of the village is owned by farmer Vatandar Kulkarni. The house is situated about half furlong from the river bank at a height of ten to twelve feet and on the south of the main road passing through the middle of the village. There is no open area around the house and is planked by road and two lanes on the north, west and south respectively and a house on the east.

The structure faces to the west and the two side walls going from west to east are in full stone with a walled

courtyard 35 x 40 feet at the back of the house. The length of the wall on the north adjoining the main road is about 55 to 60 feet and that on the south about 100 feet. The plinth is three feet high and is in stone, the floors being that of earth. The entire width of the house (about 40 feet) with depth of 6 feet on the plinth is covered with a roof of galvanized iron sheets making some sort of a varandah. Just after the varandah the rooms start with a door in the middle of the varandah. There are two rooms in the front of the size 20 x 10 feet and with one window, in each room, opening into the varandah. The two doors are 6 x 4 and the windows 4 x 3 feet with iron bars to these. The house can generally be divided into two parts one occupied by the tenant i.e. northern and the other by the owner himself. In the part occupied by the tenant there are four rooms on the ground floor and two rooms on the first floor, these two being on the two front rooms occupied by him. The size of the rooms on the ground floor is 20 x 10 for all the four rooms. Except for the two stone walls of the house all the other are in sun-burnt bricks and mud. Only the outer surface of the wall of the front room is pointed with mortar. All the three rooms have small windows, on the north, of the size 2-1/3 x 2 feet. This allows sufficient light in the rooms. The fourth room in the back is used as a kitchen and adjoining to it there is a separate bathroom 6 x 4 feet in size. The five doors of all the rooms are in <sup>straight</sup> one line and in the middle of the rooms and of the size 6 x 4 feet. Between the first and the second room is the staircase to the north. The two rooms on the

first floor are on the right and left of the stairs. Both the rooms are 20 x 10 ft. in size and have three windows each 6 x 3 ft. in size with no iron bars and opening to the west. There is enough light in both the rooms all the day round. The height of the rooms on the ground floor, is about 12 ft. from the floor and 10 ft. on the 1st floor. The ceiling of the ground floors is in complete wood, large wooden beams being used to support the planks of the ceiling. The ceiling is well oiled. In the kitchen (4th room at the back) there is a small sink (3 x 3 ft.) and the waste water flows out into the street. No special facilities have been provided for the store of grains etc. The walls are plastered with mud and only the front room and the two rooms on the first floor are white washed. The floor is of earth and is very smooth and even. On the first floor the thickness of the floor is 6 to 7 inches from the ceiling. The roof on the first floor is of galvanized iron sheets and is tiled. On the ground floor only two rooms have a roof of flat tiles.

The part occupied by the owner is exactly the same except for a long 30 x 10 room and a roofed varandah adjoining the kitchen. The additional room has two doors, one opening on the south and the other in the courtyard at the back. There is a separate door in the courtyard in the southern wall. Within the courtyard a shed with grass roof has been built for the cattle.

Two rooms on the ground floor and the two above it

were burnt during 1948 disturbances and thus the number of rooms occupied by the owner is less than four. No repairs have yet been carried out. In spite of this the house stands out to be the best in the whole of the village, considering the spacious rooms floors, fine wood used for doors, cupboards and the windows providing good light day round and provision of separate closed bathroom both for the tenant and the owner and draining of the waste water outside the house. There is no separate latrine here too as is the case with all the village.

(ii) The second best house is situated just near the river, but to the north of the main road. It is an old structure built some fifty years ago. The front of the house is to the west. There is no open space around the building except on the southern side. However, the house has open courtyard both in the front and the back side.

The entry to the house is from the south into the front courtyard. Adjoining is the building with a roofed varandah 20 x 6 ft. and from there onwards the main structure starts. At one end of the varandah is a room 8 x 10 ft. in size with two windows in the north and west. Parallel to varandah there are three rooms one after another; with all the doors of the rooms in the same line. At the back is a small 6 x 8 ft. room used as a kitchen. The kitchen is slightly separated from the rooms having no direct entry into it from the living rooms. Each of the

three rooms has one window each in the southern wall of the house and opening into the open ground outside the house. The rooms do not get sufficient light upto 1 p.m. or so but afterwards there is good light.

There is no plinth practically, though the roofed varandah is about 9 inches high above the ground. The floors are in earth and are exceptionally smooth and even. Regular smearing with cowdung seems to have made it so even and smooth. The walls are in sun-burnt bricks except for one in the south which is in full stone. No use of mortar has been made and the whole structure has been built with mud. The doors are 5 x 3½ ft. in size well oiled and hard. The ceiling again is in wood with large beams used to support the wooden planks of the ceiling. The ceiling then is covered with earth and then there is a roof. The ceiling is only for the two front rooms and not for the others. The roof is of flat tiles supported by bamboo. The walls are not coloured but are plastered with mud.

In the back courtyard there is a shed for cattle. There is a separate door in the back courtyard just near the cattle shed. There is a small bath room. There is nothing peculiar about the structure with no amenities such as cupboards etc. but the house has been maintained in a very good condition. The walls have no cracks nor are the floors rough. The woodwork has been kept clean and well oiled, giving the place a very tidy look.

(111) The third house is to the eastern end of the village near the bus stand. The building is situated in a plot of 5000 sq. ft. with a compound along the plot. The floor of the building is 1200 sq. ft. (40 x 30).

The building faces to the north east. The two side walls are in full stone where-as the walls in the front and the back are in fire-baked bricks. The plinth is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high. The whole building is divided into two blocks of the same size and description.

The front room is divided into two by the difference in the height of the floors. About half the breadth of the room is level to the plinth but the rest of the half is nearly two feet higher than the plinth. All the rest of the rooms are on this higher level. The floors are made of earth. There are no windows in the whole building. Open space between the roof and the front and the back walls allows enough light all day round. The walls inside the building are in brick and mortar and are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick. The plastering is that of mud and only in the front rooms and rest of the rooms are not at all plastered. The room at the back is used as a kitchen with provision made for the smoke to pass out through chimney. There are cupboards only in the front room and one cupboard in the kitchen. There is only one bathroom outside the building and separated from the house. It is built by making use of bamboo matting and only the owner uses it. There is no roof to the bathroom.

The house is one of the very few buildings where 'Mangalore tiles' have been used for roofing. The peculiarity as such there is none except that the house is very sturdily built and has enough open space around it, allowing sufficient light and fresh air.

(iv) The fourth house is on the main road passing through the village. The house is planked by other quarters on east, west and north and on the south by main road.

Adjoining the road is roofed verandah of 6 x 5½. The main rooms, three in number including the kitchen, start after the verandah. The front room has two windows and the size is 6 x 10 ft. The four doors of all the rooms are in one line. In between the first room and second room wall there is a small window, of 3 x 2 ft. which allows some light in the second room. The kitchen at the back has sufficient light as it had one big window 4 x 3½ in the back wall. All the doors and windows are from north to south and there is no opening on east and west. Just at the back of the kitchen is an open courtyard of 10 x 6 ft. The waste water from the kitchen flows into the courtyard and then outside into the lane. The bathroom, without a roof, is situated in the courtyard. There is no cattle shed, inspite of the owner having cattle with him and cattles are tied in the courtyard.

All the walls are in brick and mud. The walls in the front and the back are about 2 ft. thick whereas walls in between the rooms are just 1 ft. thick. The walls are finely plastered with mud. White wash has been applied



to front room only all the rest having been smeared with mud and dung. The roof is of flat tiles supported by bamboo and bamboo matting. The least height between the roof and the floor below is 10 ft. and the maximum at the central beam is 20 ft. The roof on the front verandah is of galvanized iron sheets. The plinth is 9 to 12 inches, from the level of the road, for the verandah and the rooms rise about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above the floor of the verandah. Stone has been used to raise the level of the rooms. The floors are of normal earth, not very smooth and even.

Only the front room has two cupboards. The kitchen has a sink in the corner and the waste water flows into the courtyard. There is enough light in the front room and the kitchen and very little in the other rooms. The peculiarity of the windows is that they are very near the floor. The distance from the floor is just two and half feet and the breadth is more than the height of the window. This allows more light to enter the rooms.

(v) The fifth house situates in the south west near the primary school. The building is situated in a square plot of 90 x 80 ft. with a fence all around the plot. The building is rectangular in size (25x40 ft.) with ground and first floor. There are four rooms on the ground floor and three on the first floor. Both the ground and the first floor can be used as two independent units complete in itself. The first floor rooms have independent entrance.

The two rooms in the front are 10 x 10 ft. each in size adjoining the rooms in the closed bathroom within the building. The plinth is about 1 foot. The three rooms are practically of the same size. The fourth room used as kitchen, is slightly smaller than the other two. The entrance to the house is from the north and the front wall has two windows (3 x 2) in it. The two rooms at the back have one window each in the southern wall. The rooms on the first floor are exactly the same, except that the breadth of the rooms is 3 feet less than the ground floor rooms. This strip of 3 ft. x 35 ft. is used as a roofed gallery. One draw-back herein is that the three rooms, both on the ground and the first floor, are not interconnected by doors. The bath room on the first floor is closed one and is at the farthest end of the gallery.

All the walls are of fire-baked bricks and mortar. The four walls on the outside are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick and the walls in between the two rooms 1 ft. thick. The doors are 6 x 3 ft. in size. The walls are plastered with mortar and are whitewashed.

The ceiling is in all wood and is covered with  $\approx$  6-7 inch layer of earth. The ceiling is well oiled and polished. The floors have been beaten very hard and are smooth and even. The roof is in Mangalore tiles and slanting.

The waste water from the kitchen and the bathroom on the ground floor flows outside the house and is allowed to

be soaked in the ground. The arrangements for draining away waste water from the 1st floor have not yet been made.

### 3.3 Maharwada.

Maharwada, of the village, lies to the southern end of the village. It is slightly separated across the road by an open ground from the houses of caste Hindus. There are about 35 to 40 households in the Maharwada. All the houses are built in a scattered manner.

At the beginning of the Maharwada, across the road from the houses of the caste Hindus is the Mahar Chavadi from where the rest of the houses start. The Chavadi is quite an old structure built in stone and roof of flat tiles. The size of the floor is 20 x 3 ft. The plinth is 1 foot high and is in stone and earth. The whole floor is that of earth very uneven and not at all smooth. The height of the floor for about 10 ft. from the entrance is level to the plinth. Beyond this the rest of the floor is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. higher than the plinth level. The Chavadi faces to the east. There is only one window at the back in the eastern wall. With an open front and a small window at the back there is enough light in the Chavadi all the day round. The roof, which covers all the floor of Chavadi is supported by wooden pillars and bamboo beams. The tiles used are flat. The Chavadi is no more used as a place for community gathering and discussion. The only use to which it is put to is for sleeping purposes at night by male members of the community. The

floor area in the households of most of the Mahars is so little that it is practically not possible to accommodate all the members of the family within the household.

Most of the houses comprise of a room and an open roofed verandah. The verandah is open on all the three sides and does not have any protection from wind and dirt. The walls, of the rooms are of mud and grass, and are very thin that these just hold wooden doors. The doors are very low about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 ft. in height and 3 ft. in breadth. Generally no windows are provided to allow fresh air and light in the rooms. Thatched roofs are common and in very few houses flat tiles or iron sheets have been used for roofing. The single room serves all the purposes for the members of the family. Again in very few cases separate arrangement for bath was found to exist. This separate arrangement for bath, was necessarily for females, and amounted to some sort of enclosure on all sides but without a roof. Arrangement for draining of waste water is lacking. Waste water from the room, which serves all purposes including the kitchen, and from the bath room, wherever it exists, is allowed to be soaked in the ground. At times a small pit is dug near the house and the water is led to the pit and allowed to be soaked and evaporated there only. The water standing in the pit becomes a breeding place for mosquitoes and flies and especially so in the rainy season.

Open space around the house or a closed courtyard at the back or in front of the house is to be seen in a very few cases. A cattle shed for draught or milch cattle is

not the practice. This may have been for lack of open space belonging to the owner of the house. Under such circumstances the cattle are tied with a rope near the household by the side of a tree. In some cases the cattle was kept in the verandah making the whole place dirty. Description of a single household, in Maharwada may help to show the general conditions of the houses in Maharwada as such.

The house consists of a room and an open roofed verandah in front of the room, with no walls on three sides except the one at the back. The size of the room is 10x14 ft. and has only one entrance through the verandah. The roof is thatched and the walls are of grass plastered with mud. The floor is earthen but not very smooth. The walls are not well plastered though care seems to have been taken to keep them in order by smearing these with mud and dung. The height of the roof from the floor is about 7 ft. - 8 ft. There are no windows in the walls but only two air-holes at a height of 6 ft. Small door and lack of windows keeps the room dark even during day time and it is practically impossible to move inside the room without the help of a lamp. The roof leaks during rains and the floor as well as the walls get damp during the rainy season making the living conditions inside the room unhealthy.

The verandah has been divided into two parts, by use of bamboo matting, of the size of 4 x 7 ft. and 10 x 7 ft.

The smaller portion of the verandah has a wall  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height on two sides, on the third side wall of the room on the front bamboo matting. This enclosure serves as a kitchen. There is a very small sink in the kitchen and the waste water is allowed to pass just outside the house. There is no bathroom as such and the females manage to take their bath in the kitchen itself.

Thus the conditions inside and outside the house are unhygienic. The waste water that passes through waste channel in the kitchen gathers outside the house and is allowed to soak in the ground. The dirt is thrown just in front of the house. All this creates lot of trouble during the rains with mosquitoes and flies all around. Even the conditions, as stated earlier, inside the house are no good than outside the house. Lack of sufficient light and fresh air and damp floors and walls do not show any improvement over conditions outside the house.

#### 3.4 Sanitation and Water Supply.

The houses are so closely built together that in a large number of cases the two walls are so mixed up into one another that it is difficult to make out two different houses. This naturally had the disadvantage of very little sunlight entering the houses. In some cases the houses are all closed on three sides by three different houses, thus causing very little light inside even during the day time. Open space, around the house, under such

conditions cannot exist and one lands right on the road outside the house. Even the bigger houses do not have any open space around the building. To the eastern end of the village where new houses have been constructed, there is a compound around the house with an open space all round the house. These new houses are slightly better than most of the other in the village.

The conditions are insanitary. There are no drains in the villages and the dirty water flows on both sides of the roads and at times across the road. The houses being situated on the eastern bank, with a slope from east to west, all the dirty water flows into the river. In addition to this children are allowed to ease themselves just outside the houses on the roads. Regular sweeping and cleaning of the roads does not take place and the dirty water standing by the side of the roads becomes a breeding place for mosquitoes and flies. In very few cases drains exist for better type of houses, and even in these cases an outlet is made for flowing of dirty water just outside the house and is allowed to be soaked up there only.

There are many dilapidated structures in the village, On the main road and near the Chavadi, neither cleared of the materials nor ~~is~~ being reconstructed. There are such places in most parts of the village. Many houses in which villagers reside are in a very bad state and may come down any time under heavy showers. Regular sweeping of the village, by the Grampanchayat, does not take place

and these places of dilapidated households, becomes identified with garbage. This in addition to lack of drainage becomes a fine breeding place for flies.

Supply of drinking water is from the river. 'Hels' have been dug near by the stream from which water for drinking purposes is made available. There are only three wells, in Pusegaon, water from which is used for drinking purposes. Two of the wells are privately owned and the third was built by District Local Board. Practically no house has an independent supply of water and the villagers have to depend on the river stream. Acute shortage is never felt though the supply of water is not sufficient in summer. All the different castes have separate 'hels' dug by the river stream.

### 3.5 Sites for wandering castes.

Among the wandering castes that visit the village are trappers, Vasudeos and Joshis. The trappers usually stay outside the village on the open mal but not far off from the village. They usually engage in trapping birds and collecting honey from trees on the roadside. They carry with them very crude type of tents made out of various pieces of cloth stitched together. Usually they come in a group of three or four families along with all their belongings. A large number of these families are to be found in the village, during the "Sevagiri Fare" in the month of December. During the fare in 1955-56 some 15 families reported during ten days, and were found to be



dealing in crippled and old cattle. Trappers have no right in the village and during their stay beg in the village.

Vasudeo's and Joshi's are very rarely to be found in the village. They usually stay in the Sarai near the Grampanchayat.

Besides these wandering castes there are other professional wandering men who visit the village all the year round. These are blacksmiths, repairers of locks and umbrellas, dealers in pearls, and roadside opticians. The blacksmiths usually come with their family and belongings and stay near the police station, on open ground in a tent. The family stays for two or three days and goes ahead to the next village. The blacksmiths are seen reporting in the village every month. The rest of the wandering professionals, especially dealers in pearls and roadside opticians, do not stay in the village for the night. They are to be seen in the village only during day time and even then not continuously for three or four days.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**Capital Structure**

In this chapter we present ownership and distribution of wealth, comprising of land (ownership and cultivated holdings), houses and other structures if any (residential and non-residential), livestock, agricultural implements. In addition to these changes in these assets, on account of acquiring of new assets or on account of sale of any of these assets, during the five years, preceding the survey year 1955-56, have as well been presented. All the information regarding these assets was collected through the General Family Schedules.

There is no source of information for estimating the value of different assets and hence, instead of estimating value of these assets, it was found better to give the frequency of each asset.

**4.1 Land.**

The number of land owning families, in the two villages under survey, was as below:

Village	Total No. of families	Land owning families	Proportion of 3 to 2
Pusegaon	501	347	69.2
Visapur	568	476	84.2

Only 69.2 % of the families in Pusegaon owned any land, whereas in case of Visapur 84.2% of the families<sup>5</sup> owned land.

The number of land owners, according to village records, for Pusegaon and Visapur was 440 and 585 respectively. The difference, in the number of land owners, between the village record and the number arrived from the General Family Schedules is likely to be on account of the absence of these landlords from the village, or because of the division of lands amongst brothers or father and son, who still continue to live together as members of a single family and the division is only with a view of avoiding any future complications.

**TABLE 4.1:** Distribution of land ownership according to income.

Income group	Pusegaon			Visapur		
	No. of owners	Area owned Acres	Average per family	No. of owners	Area owned Acres	Average per family
1 Upto Rs. 150	6	16	2.66	1	13	13.0
2 Rs. 151 to 250	7	33	4.71	17	33	1.94
3 Rs. 251 to 350	10	88	8.80	29	104	3.58
4 Rs. 351 to 450	27	83	3.00	65	192	2.95
5 Rs. 451 to 550	17	72	4.24	85	440	5.17
6 Rs. 551 to 650	19	72	3.78	53	351	6.62
7 Rs. 651 to 750	26	136	5.23	50	318	6.36
8 Rs. 751 to 850	20	129	6.45	31	236	7.61
9 Rs. 851 to 950	22	120	5.45	35	280	8.00
10 Rs. 951 to 1050	9	78	8.66	17	150	8.82
11 Rs. 1051 to 1500	84	707	8.41	75	921	12.2
12 Rs. 1501 to 3000	85	1014	11.92	22	384	17.4
13 Rs. 3001 & more	15	380	25.33	3	76	25.3
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>2928</b>		<b>486</b>	<b>3498</b>	

The average land owned per family rises with each income group, in Visapur, barring the first income group, with income upto Rs. 151, where the average land owned works out to be thirteen acres. In respect of Pusegaon there is no continuous rise in the average land owned per family with the rise in income. A continuous rise can be seen only in the last three income groups.

#### 4.2 Distribution of Land Ownership (Castewise).

As could be seen from the table 4.2 Marathas were the majority land owners and owned most of the land in both the villages. In Pusegaon these accounted for 66.3% of the land owners while in Visapur these accounted for 70.4% of the land owners. The land owned by Marathas was 70.8% and 75.6% in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. The <sup>Second</sup> record group of land owners, in Pusegaon, was that of Intermediate Hindus who represented 12% of the land owners and 7% of the land owned. In Visapur the second group of land owners was that of other depressed (Ramoshi, etc.) who represented 18.3% of the land owners and 17.8% of the land owned. Brahmins, in Pusegaon, were prominent owners. Though Brahmins took the third place in respect of land owners representing only 2.5% of the land owners, they took the second place in respect of land owned representing 9.2% of the land owned. In Visapur Brahmins were insignificant land owners, representing .4% of the total land owners and only .9% of the land owners. Rest of the caste groups owned insignificant area of land. However, amongst the depressed classes in Mahars,

**TABLE 4.2: Caste-wise distribution of land ownership.**

Caste	P u s e g a n				V a s a p u r			
	No. of owners	% to total owners	Area owned	% to total area owned	No. of owners	% to total owners	Area owned	% to total area owned
Brahmins	9	2.5	270	9.2	2	.4	31	.9
Advanced Hindus	5	1.4	22	.7	4	.8	24	.7
Maratha, Mali, Dhangar	230	66.3	2076	70.8	335	70.4	2679	75.6
Jains	5	1.4	98	3.4	5	1.1	26	.7
Other Marathas	5	1.4	37	1.3	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	14	4.0	77	2.6	3	.6	5	.2
"    "    II	28	8.0	123	4.4	10	2.1	61	1.7
Backwards, Vadar, etc.	2	.6	27	.9	-	-	-	-
Mahars	23	6.6	85	2.9	16	3.4	49	1.5
Chambhars	5	1.4	23	.8	2	.4	3	.1
Mangs	7	2.1	28	.9	10	2.1	22	.7
Other depressed	7	2.1	22	.7	87	18.3	595	17.8
Muslims	7	2.1	40	1.4	2	.4	3	.1
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2928</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3498</b>	<b>100</b>

Mangs and Chambhars, (Ramoshis and others have been taken earlier under other depressed). The Mahars were in majority, representing 6.6% and 3.4%<sup>of</sup> land owners and 2.9% and 1.5% of the land owned in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

Considering the average size of ownership holding, for each caste group, it could be easily seen that Brahmins took the first place in both the villages. The ownership holding being 30 and 15.5 acres in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. The Marathas who were the majority land owners and owned most of the land had an average holding 9 acres and 7.9 acres in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Amongst the depressed classes the caste group 'other depressed' reported average holding of 6.8 acres, much larger than that of the Mahars, Mangs and Chambhars.

#### 4.3 Distribution of Cultivated Holdings (Castewise).

Table 4.3 gives the castewise distribution of cultivated area. Marathas, in both the villages, were the majority cultivators, having 75% and 72.7% of the cultivated holdings and cultivated 79% and 79.3% of the cultivated area in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Brahmins took to cultivation only in Pusegaon, and held 1.2% of the holding and 4.2% of the land cultivated. The second largest caste group of cultivators in Pusegaon was that of Intermediate Hindu (II), comprising such castes as barbers, Dhobi, Kumbhars, Gurav, etc. and represented 9% of the holdings but cultivated only 6.9% of the total cultivated land. Whereas in Visapur the second largest group of cultivators was that of other depressed,

**TABLE 4.3: Caste-wise distribution of cultivated land.**

C a s t e	P U S E G A O N						
	No. of culti- vators	% to to- tal cul- tivators	Leased out Acres	% to to- tal lea- sed out	Cultivated area	% to to- total cultivators	Average cul- tivated holding
Brahmins	3	1.2	184	24.1	120	4.2	4.0
Advanced Hindus	5	2.0	-	-	27	.9	5.4
Marathas	194	75.0	320	41.9	2224	79.0	11.4
Jains	1	.4	96	12.8	2	.1	2
Other Marathas	3	1.2	4	.5	35	1.3	11.6
Intermediate Hindus I	7	2.7	17	2.2	70	2.6	10
Intermediate Hindus II	23	9.0	31	4.0	192	6.9	8.3
Backwards	2	.8	-	-	27	.9	13.5
Mahars	8	3.0	53	6.9	48	1.7	6
Chambhars	3	1.2	10	1.3	15	.6	5
Mangs	1	.4	14	1.8	14	.5	14
Other depressed	3	1.2	12	1.6	19	.7	6.3
Muslims	5	1.9	22	2.9	18	.6	3.4
	258		763		2810		

... Contd.

57  
6

258  
411  
710

68  
1  
2  
258  
1.4

TABLE 4.3 - Contd.

C a s t e	V I S A P U R						
	No. of culti- vators	% to to- tal cul- tivators	Leased out Acres	% to to- tal lea- sed out	Culti- vated area	% to total cultivators	Average cul- tivated holding
Brahmins	-	-	31	6.9	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	3	.7	9	2.0	17	.7	5.6
Marathas	299	72.7	281	62.7	2922	78.3	9.9
Other Marathas	3	.7	2.1	4.7	23	.7	7.6
Intermediate Hindus I	2	.5	1	.2	4	.5	2
Intermediate Hindus II	5	1.2	15	3.3	50	1.2	10
Mahars	7	1.5	32	7.1	25	1.7	3.5
Chambhars	2	.5	1	.2	4	.5	2
Mangs	6	1.5	8	1.8	30	1.5	5
Other depressed	83	17.4	49	10.9	653	20.3	7.8
Muslims	1	.2	1	.2	2	.2	2
	411		449		3730		



mainly Ramoshi, and represented 17.4% of the holdings and cultivated 20.3% of the cultivated land in the village. Mahars, Chambhars and Mangs represented meagre number of cultivators and still meagre area cultivated.

Considering the average size of cultivated holding, for each caste group, it could be seen that Brahmans had by far the largest cultivated holding of 40 acres. The Marathas had cultivated holding of 11.4 acres in Pusegaon and 9.9 acres in Visapur. Vadars in Pusegaon had a larger cultivated holding than that of the Marathas, the average size of cultivated holding being 13.5 acres. Even, Kumbhars, Dhobi, Gurav and Barbers, etc. included in the caste group, Intermediate Hindus (II), had a slightly larger cultivated holding, than that of Marathas, of 11.6 acres and 10 acres in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

As for leasing out of land Brahmans leased out 24.1% of the total land leased out in Pusegaon but the land leased out by Brahmans was 68.1% of their owned area. Marathas, who leased out 41.9% of total leased out in Pusegaon, had leased out only 15.3% of the area owned. However, Jains had leased out 97.9% of the owned land though they represented only 12.8% of the land leased out in Pusegaon. Amongst the depressed classed the Mahar leased out 62.3% of owned land, Chambhars 43.4% of owned land and Mangs 50% of owned land in Pusegaon.

In case of Visapur, Brahmans had leased out all the land they owned. Mali, Dhangars included in 'other Marathas' had

leased out 80.7% of the land owned though it was only 2.1% of the total leased out in the village. The Marathas who had leased out 62.7% of the total leased out in Visapur, had leased out only 10.4% of the land owned. The Ramoshis (other depressed) who were the second largest caste group of cultivators had leased out 6.8% of the area owned. The Mahars, Chambhars and Mangs had leased out 65.3%, 33.3% and 36. % of their owned area respectively.

In the light of recent tenancy legislation, it is likely that caste groups, which are leasing out lands owned and cultivating a meagre part of it, may not be represented in the land ownership and hence cultivated holdings as well. The corollary of this is that some other caste groups will increase their ownership and cultivated holdings.

#### 4.4 Distribution of Owned Holdings.

The Table 4.4 gives the number of owners according to acreage frequency and the land held in each frequency. In both villages the number of holdings were concentrated in the frequency group 1 to 5 acres, whereas the land was concentrated in the frequency group 6 to 10 and 11 to 15 acres. Fiftythree percent of the holdings, in both the villages, were in 1 to 5 acre frequency group whereas the land held in this frequency was 18.3% and 18.8% in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. The frequency groups 6 to 10 of-the-holdings and 11 to 15, taken together, held 35.43% and 36.77% of the holdings and held 42% and 46.2% of the owned land in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. As we move to higher frequencies

**TABLE 4.4: Distribution of Land Ownership.**

Size of holding Acres	P u s e g a n				V i s a p u r			
	No. of owners	% to total owners	Land owned Acres	% to total land	No. of owners	% to total owners	Land owned Acres	% to total land
1 to 5	184	53	535	18.3	248	52.10	658	18.8
6 to 10	70	20.17	553	19.0	126	26.47	992	28.4
11 to 15	53	15.26	671	23.0	49	10.30	623	17.8
16 to 20	16	4.64	287	9.8	30	6.30	536	15.3
21 to 25	5	1.45	113	3.9	6	1.26	136	3.9
26 to 30	6	2.00	165	5.6	7	1.47	196	5.6
31 to 35	4	1.16	168	5.6	6	1.26	202	5.8
36 to 40	2	.58	77	2.2	3	.63	113	3.2
41 to 45	1	.29	42	1.4	1	.21	42	1.2
46 to 50	1	.29	46	1.6				
51 to 60	1	.29	53	1.8				
61 to 75	1	.29	63	2.3				
75 to 100	2	.58	155	5.3				
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>347</b>		<b>2928</b>		<b>476</b>		<b>3498</b>	

in Pusegaon, the number of holdings generally declines, while the land held also declines except in frequencies 25 to 30, 31 to 35 and 75 to 100. In these frequencies, in the order noted above, the holdings <sup>were</sup> are 2%, 1.16% and .58% of the total holdings in Pusegaon and own-land 5.6%, 5.6% and 5.3% of the total owned land. In Visapur as we move to higher frequencies the number of holdings as well as the land held under each frequency declines. The average size of ownership holding was 8.6 acres in Pusegaon and 7.3 acres in Visapur.

#### 4.5 Distribution of Cultivated Holdings.

The Table 4.5 gives the number of holdings and the land cultivated under each frequency. The holdings, and as well the land cultivated, <sup>were</sup> are concentrated in two frequency groups 6 to 10 and 11 to 15 taken together. These two groups together represent 55.4% and 47.1% of the holdings and cultivate 49.8% and 46.7% of the cultivated area of Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. As we move to higher frequencies the number of holdings and as well the land cultivated declines except in two cases in Pusegaon where in the frequency groups 56 to 65 acres and 66 to 100 acres, the holdings were .4% and .4% of the total holdings and the land cultivated was 2.2% and 3.2% of the total cultivated. This <sup>was</sup> is only because of the very large acreages cultivated by single cultivator in both the frequencies. In case of Visapur the holdings and land cultivated declines as we move to higher frequencies upto 36 to 40 acres. In the frequency 41 to 45, .7% of the holdings cultivate 3.4% of the total cultivated area. The average cultivated holding was 10.8 acres in Pusegaon and

**TABLE 4.5: Distribution of Cultivated Holdings.**

Size of holding Acres	P u s e g a n				V i s a p u r			
	No. of culti- vators	% to total cultivators	Land culti- vators	% to total culti- vators	No. of culti- vators	% to total culti- vators	Land culti- vators	% to total culti- vators
1 to 5	63	24.4	181	6.4	153	37.2	472	12.7
6 to 10	68	24.1	688	24.6	122	29.7	866	23.3
11 to 15	55	21.3	700	25.2	71	17.4	870	23.4
16 to 20	26	10.1	442	15.7	30	7.3	540	14.5
21 to 25	14	5.4	318	11.4	18	4.2	400	10.7
26 to 30	8	1.9	143	5.1	7	1.7	193	5.2
31 to 35	3	1.2	98	3.4	5	1.2	171	4.5
36 to 40	1	.4	39	1.3	1	.3	38	.9
41 to 45	1	.4	45	1.5	3	.7	128	3.4
46 to 55	-	-	-	-	1	.3	52	1.4
56 to 65	1	.4	63	2.2	-	-	-	-
66 to 100	1	.4	93	3.2	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>258</b>		<b>2810</b>		<b>411</b>		<b>3730</b>	

8 acres in Visapur. The increase in the size of cultivated holding was because of the decline in the number of cultivators than that of land owners.

The number of owner cultivators was 246 in Pusegaon and 394 in Visapur. This gives the number of absentee land lords as 101 in Pusegaon and 82 in Visapur. The total number of pure tenants i.e. those who cultivated only leased in land, was 12 in Pusegaon and 17 in Visapur.

The difference in the total owned land and the total cultivable area is likely to be on account of misreporting, on the part of the respondent, such as double remuneration of leased out land, where the owner might have reported it to be self cultivated and not leased out and the tenant as well must have reported it to be a cultivating, having leased in. Taking into consideration the difference between the leased out <sup>and</sup> leased in land, this difference between owned and cultivable area is approximately made <sup>up</sup> out.

#### 4.6 Leasing in and out of land.

TABLE 4.6

	Pusegaon		Visapur		Total for both- villages
	Acres	Per- cent	Acres	Per- cent	
Taken on cash rent	303	44.3	388	56.1	691
Taken on share rent	381	55.7	304	43.9	685
Total leased in:	684		692		

Table 4.5 shows the land leased in on cash and share rent in both the villages. For both the villages as such there does not seem to be any difference in the practice of taking land on share or cash rent. But taking the two villages separately it could be seen that practice of share renting is preferred to cash renting in Pusegaon. Of the total rented land of 84 acres in Pusegaon 44.3% was taken on cash rent while 55.7% was taken on share rent. The results are almost opposite in case of Visapur where cash renting is more in practice. The total leased in land was 692 acres of which 56.1% was on cash rent and 43.9% on share rent.

Even in the case of leasing in of land, frequency groups 6 to 10 and 11 to 15 acres leased in more land. Of the total leased in area of 684 acres (cash and share rented), 383 acres or 55.6% of the leased in land was taken up by these two frequency groups. In Visapur the very two frequencies have leased in about 56% of the total leased in land by all the cultivators.

#### 4.7 Changes in Real Estate.

In Table 4.7, we give expenditure incurred, during the last five years, on various items such as residential buildings and other buildings, land purchases and improvements on it and construction of wells etc.

The total expenditure, on all the five items, in Pusegaon was of Rs. 273900 and that in Visapur was Rs. 180652. Of

TABLE 4-19

I t e m	P u s e g a n						V i s a p u r					
	Pur- chase Rs.	% to total	New con- struc- tion Rs.	% to total	Impro- ve- ments Rs.	% to total	Pur- cha- se	% to total	New con- struc- tion Rs.	% to total	Impro- ve- ments Rs.	% to total
Residential buildings	6000	5.33	37610	35.4	12869	23.2	-	-	34875	59.3 222k	2891	15.3
Other buildings	6000	5.33	26785	25.2	3100	5.8	3000	3.1	-	-	100	0.4
Land	100525	89.34	-	-	37668	59.4	92134	96.9	-	-	13325	70.7
Wells	-	-	416.28	39.4	5024	8.9	-	-	31800	40.7	2527	13.6
Orchards etc.	-	-	-	-	1705	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>112525</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106033</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55342</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95134</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66675</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18843</b>	<b>100</b>



this total expenditure incurred, in Pusegaon, 41% was on purchases, 38.7% on new constructions and only 20.3% of improvements. In Visapur the total expenditure was divided at 52.6% on purchases, 36.9% on new construction and only 10.5% on improvements. In both the villages the maximum expenditure incurred was on purchases and this was large mainly on account of purchases of land in both the villages.

In Pusegaon, the total expenditure on purchases was Rs. 112525 of which land was the major item of expenditure absorbing as much as 89.34% of it. Purchase of residential building and other buildings represented only 5.33% and 5.33% of the total expenditure on purchases. In case of Visapur the purchases of land represented 96.9% of the expenditure incurred on purchases and the rest of 3.1% of the expenditure was on other buildings, other than residential houses.

As for new construction the expenditure in Pusegaon was Rs. 106033 and was divided as 35.4% residential buildings, 25.2% other buildings and 39.4% on wells. If buildings residential and others are taken together the expenditure amounts to 60.6% of the total expenditure, but taken separately construction of wells represents the highest proportion of expenditure incurred on new constructions. Total expenditure on new construction, in Visapur, was Rs. 66675 divided as 59.3% on residential buildings and 40.7% on wells. No expenditure, in Visapur, was incurred on buildings other than residential buildings.

In Pusegaon expenditure on improvements of land, building, etc. was reported at Rs. 55342. This total expenditure was divided as 23.2% on residential buildings, 5.5% on other buildings, 59.4% on land, 8.9% on wells and 3% on orchards etc. Here again, as in case of purchases, the land absorbs the major share of expenditure. In Visapur the total expenditure of Rs. 18843 on improvements was divided as 15.3% residential buildings, .4% other buildings, 70.7% on land and 13.6% on wells.

If the figures of expenditure, on various items, in both the villages are compared it could be easily seen that generally it is more in all the cases in Pusegaon. This could be more markedly seen in case of new constructions. In both the villages expenditure on construction of new wells was nearly 40% of the total expenditure on new construction. Whereas in case of residential and non-residential buildings there was a great difference. Besides, the construction of wells the only item of expenditure, in Visapur, was residential buildings which absorbed 59.3% of the expenditure on new construction. While in Pusegaon residential buildings absorbed only 35.4% of the expenditure and 25.2% was for other buildings. The expenditure on buildings other than residential quarters, in Pusegaon, may be on account of its being on the traffic route. Besides the construction of a new road, through Pusegaon, joining Phaltna and Gundh may as well have accentuated the activity slightly.

This preferential trend of expenditure on buildings can, as well, be seen in case of expenditure incurred on various

improvements to land, buildings, wells, etc. Expenditure on improvement of buildings (items 1 and 2) represented 28.7% of the expenditure on improvements in Pusegaon. While in Visapur improvement of buildings represented only 15.7% of the expenditure on improvements. In both the villages the major share of expenditure on improvements went to land improvements but this was proportionately less in Pusegaon though the actual expenditure was more than that of Visapur.

#### 4.9 Ownership of Houses.

Information regarding the total number of residential houses in the villages is not available from the General Family Schedules and hence it is not possible to state the number of house owners in relation to the number of houses in the village. However, the ownership of houses can be looked into as those living in owned houses and those living in other than owned houses.

Out of the total of 501 families in Pusegaon 363 families lived in owned houses, 116 in rented houses and 22 families did not pay any rent. In Visapur the number of house-owners was ~~sufficiently~~ larger than in Pusegaon. Out of 568 families, in Visapur, 551 lived in owned houses, 7 in rented houses and 10 did not pay any rent. If the ownership of houses is divided into cultivators and non-cultivators, then it shows that 64.7% of houses were owned by cultivators in Pusegaon and 69.5% of houses, in Visapur, were owned by cultivators.

The distribution of houses amongst cultivators and non-cultivators was as below.

	Pusegaon		Visapur	
	Culti- vators	Non-cul- tivators	Culti- vators	Non-cul- tivators
Owned	235	128	383	168
Rented	17	99	1	6
Blank i.e. without rent	13	9	4	6

It can be seen from the above table that most of the cultivators stayed in their own houses, the proportion being 88.6% in Pusegaon and 98.7% in Visapur. In the case of non-cultivators the proportion of those living in owned houses was 54.2% in Pusegaon and 93.3% in Visapur. 41% of the non-cultivators, in Pusegaon, stayed in rented houses, while the proportion of these in Visapur was quite negligible.

#### 4.7 Live-stock.

Table 4.3 gives the distribution of livestock owned according to cultivated holding.

The total number of draught cattle, in both the villages together was reported at 556, of which 231 or 41.6 % were reported in Pusegaon and 58.4% in Visapur. The total area cultivated in the two villages was 6540 acres and the average cultivated area per pair of draught cattle was 23.5 acres. The average cultivated area per pair of draught cattle was

**TABLE 4.8: Distribution of Livestock according to size of holding.**

**PUSELAON:**

Size of cultivated holding		Bull- ecks	He- Buff- aloes	Cows	She- buff- aloes	Bulls	Cow- cal- ves	He- buff- alo cal- ves	She- buff- alo cal- ves	Goats	She- goats	Sheep	Poult- ry
	Nil	7	1	37	29	13	17	14	11	2	40	-	57
63	1 to 5 acres	1	-	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	3
88	6 to 10 "	-	-	11	3	2	4	1	-	-	3	-	11
55	11 to 15 "	4	-	2	49	-	2	5	5	-	1	-	1
26	16 to 20 "	5	-	10	5	3	5	1	4	2	4	20	11
14	21 to 25 "	6	-	10	4	3	1	-	2	-	3	-	3
5	26 to 30 "	69	-	49	55	22	22	16	34	8	29	-	42
3	31 to 35 "	52	-	32	55	11	15	8	32	1	23	-	33
1	36 to 40 "	35	-	14	33	5	8	5	17	1	9	-	13
1	41 to 45 "	29	-	14	25	5	7	2	14	1	8	-	4
-	46 to 55 "	12	-	8	9	2	1	1	3	2	4	-	-
1	56 to 65 "	2	-	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
1	66 to 100 "	6	-	6	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	10
258	<b>Total:</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>190</b>

Total cultivated Area: 2810 Acres.

**TABLE 4.8: Distribution of Livestock according to size of holding.**

**VISAPURI**

Size of cultivated holding	Bull-ocks	He-buff-aloos	Cows	She-buff-aloos	Bulls	Cow-cal-ves	He-buff-alo-cal-ves	She-buff-alo-cal-ves	Goats	She-goats	Sheep	Poul-try
Nil	6	-	46	25	11	30	3	10	2	43	40	124
153 1 to 5 acres	-	-	8	5	2	2	-	2	-	8	-	14
122 6 to 10 "	4	-	27	11	11	12	-	4	4	33	91	53
71 11 to 15 "	10	-	17	13	5	10	1	11	5	15	-	34
30 16 to 20 "	22	-	25	14	5	15	2	5	6	27	-	72
18 21 to 25 "	27	-	32	18	12	9	2	11	2	45	25	58
7 26 to 30 "	93	-	122	76	41	45	12	35	13	86	20	169
5 31 to 35 "	73	-	75	72	25	35	11	29	8	89	50	169
1 36 to 40 "	35	-	31	29	12	14	5	10	5	12	-	41
3 41 to 45 "	35	-	34	29	15	16	9	14	1	11	20	55
1 46 to 55 "	18	-	17	13	4	13	-	8	1	7	20	21
- 56 to 65 "	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
411 Total:	325	-	434	307	143	201	45	140	47	376	266	810

Total cultivated Area 3730 Acres.

slightly different for two villages, it being 24.2 acres in Pusegaon and 22.8 acres in Visapur. The draught cattle consisted mostly of bullocks, (the buffaloes not being reported in Visapur and only three being reported in the main <sup>Village</sup> by cultivators; non-cultivators; accounting for 3.5% in Pusegaon and 1.8% in Visapur. Within the group of cultivators those having holdings between 6 to 10 acres and 11 to 15 acres taken together accounted for 52.3% and 51 % of the draught cattle in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. There were the two acreage groups wherein the land holdings were concentrated in both the villages.

In Pusegaon the total number of milch cattle, consisting of cows, she-buffaloes, sheep and she-goats, was reported at 583. This was divided as 34.4% cows, 40.0 % buffaloes, 4.3% sheep and 21.3% she-goats. The average number of milch cattle per resident family was 1.16. Total number of milch cattle, in Visapur, was 1383 which was divided as 31.3% cows, 22.2% buffaloes, 19.2% sheep and 27.3% she-goats. Average milch cattle per resident family was 2.4. Taken together the two villages had 19.66% milch cattle of which 29.6% were in Pusegaon and 70.4% in Visapur. The vast difference between the two villages may be explained on account of availability of grazing lands in Visapur. There was no forest grazing area in Pusegaon and this to some extent may account for the less number of milch cattle there.

Total number of fowls reported was 1000 of which 190 or 19% were in Pusegaon and 81% or 810 in Visapur. The average per resident family was .36 in Pusegaon and 1.42 in Visapur.

The number of young stock (draught) reported was 123, in Pusegaon, divided as 53.2% bullocks and ~~64.8%~~<sup>55</sup> buffaloes. The average area cultivated, per pair, was 4.7 acres. The number of young stock reported, in Visapur, was 188 consisting of 76% bullocks and 24% of buffaloes. The average area cultivated per pair was 3.9 acres. Taken two villages together Visapur had 60.5% of the young stock and Pusegaon 39.5% of it.

The number of young stock (milch) was reported at 211, in Pusegaon, consisting of 41.2% calves and 58.8% young she-buffaloes. The average per resident family was .42 of young milch cattle or 1 for 2.5 families. In Visapur the number of young stock (milch) was reported as 341 consisting of 58.9% calves and 41.1% young she-buffaloes. The average per resident family was .6 or 1 for 1.6 resident families. Taken two villages together Pusegaon had 38.2% and Visapur 61.8% of the young (milch) stock of the villages.

#### 4.8 Agricultural Implements.

Table ~~4.8~~<sup>4-9</sup> gives the distribution of agricultural implements according to cultivated holding.

Total number of ploughs iron and wooden was 52 in Pusegaon and the average area per plough was 54 acres. The total of 25 iron ploughs were reported by 21 families with only one family having 4 iron ploughs one with two ploughs and the rest of the families having one plough each. As for the 27 wooden ploughs, each of 27 families had one plough each. Besides these 49 families had reported 50 smaller



**TABLE 4.9: Distribution of implements according to size of holding.**

**PUSEGAON:**

Size of cultivated holding	Iron plough	Wooden plough (large & small)	Harrow	Seed-drill	Hoe	Water lift (leather)	Water lift (Iron)	Water wheel	Bullock-cart	Small bullock cart
11 1	2	1	7	4	9	-	1	-	2	1
13 1 to 5 acres	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
88 6 to 10 "	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
55 11 to 15 "	2	1	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
26 16 to 20 "	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
14 21 to 25 "	1	-	8	7	9	1	-	-	2	1
5 26 to 30 "	4	16	65	34	73	1	6	-	22	2
3 31 to 35 "	5	21	53	33	62	-	4	1	21	2
1 36 to 40 "	2	15	31	23	38	-	1	-	16	-
1 41 to 45 "	4	13	28	27	37	-	2	-	13	1
- 46 to 55 "	4	6	7	6	12	-	1	-	3	-
1 56 to 65 "	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
1 66 to 100 "	-	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>7</b>

**TABLE 4.9: Distribution of implements according to size of holding.**

**VISAPTR:**

*cultiv*

Size of cultivated holding	Iron plough	Wooden plough (large & small)	Harrow	Seed-drill	Hoe	Water lift (leather)	Water lift (Iron)	Water wheel	Bullock cart	Small bullock cart
111	1	1	1	4	5	-	1	-	3	-
153 1 to 5 acres	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
122 6 to 10 "	-	1	10	4	6	-	-	-	2	-
71 11 to 15 "	1	-	13	8	14	3	-	-	1	-
30 16 to 20 "	1	2	19	14	34	3	-	-	6	-
18 21 to 25 "	1	2	21	19	33	8	1	-	6	-
7 26 to 30 "	10	10	91	72	113	14	6	-	26	-
5 31 to 35 "	7	13	70	67	93	14	5	-	34	-
1 36 to 40 "	5	5	29	29	41	8	-	-	13	-
3 41 to 45 "	1	10	26	17	38	14	-	-	13	-
1 46 to 55 "	4	2	10	10	16	4	2	-	6	-
- 56 to 65 "	1	1	4	3	2	1	-	-	1	-
<i>411</i> Total:	32	48	295	248	397	69	15	-	111	-

wooden ploughs. Total number of ploughs reported in Visapur was 54 with 32 iron ploughs owned by 32 families and 22 wooden ploughs owned by 22 families. Besides these 26 families had 26 small wooden ploughs in Visapur. The average cultivated area per plough was 69 acres in Visapur.

The number of harrows was 212 in Pusegaon reported by 174 families and 295 in Visapur reported by 257 families. The average was 1 harrow per 1.16 family in Pusegaon and 1 harrow per 1.31 family in Visapur.

107 families in Pusegaon and 185 families in Visapur, reported to have 143 and 258 seed drills respectively. The average was 1.72 and 1.59 cultivating families for one seed drill in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

132 families in Pusegaon and 206 families in Visapur reported 253 and 397 hoes respectively. The average was about 1 hoe per cultivator family in Pusegaon and 1 hoe per 1.1 families in Visapur.

The number of water lifts was 19 for 19 families in Pusegaon, and 84 for 83 families in Visapur. In case of Pusegaon 17 were leather water-lifts while only 2 were of iron. In Visapur the number of leather water-lifts was 13 while 69 were of iron. Only one family reported to have 2 iron water-lifts the rest having one each. The lesser number of water lifts in Pusegaon was partly on account of the canal irrigation available there and again on account of the engines and pumping sets reported in Pusegaon. There

were 17 engines and only 13 pumping sets reported in Pusegaon.

*Seventeen*

17 engines were owned by 24 families of which two were non-cultivating and had no pumping sets. The remaining 15 engines were divided into 22 families as one owning two engines and two pumping sets, one owning two engines and one pumping set, one having an engine and no pumping set, four having four engines and four pumping sets, 10 having 5 sets and engines and 5 families having 1 engine and 1 pumping set. Besides using these pumping sets for their own use, these families used to hire it out to cultivators. No engines and pumping sets were reported in Visapur.

Eightynine families in Pusegaon reported to have 89 bullock carts, the average being one bullock cart for 2.9 cultivating families. In Visapur 112 families reported owning 112 bullock carts with an average of one bullock cart per 3.7 families of cultivators

As should be natural, the implements too were concentrated in the holdings varying between 5 to 10 acres and 11 to 15 acres as in the case of cultivated holdings and ownership of cattle.

## Chapter V

### LAND UTILIZATION

In Chapter IV, Capital Structure, information regarding ownership of land and cultivated area had been presented. In this chapter we deal with land utilization and other related topics such as crop rotation practices, cropping pattern and cultivation techniques. The information regarding these was collected through the Plotwise Survey schedule which forms the main basis of this chapter.

The plots were selected at random from the total number of plots at the two villages. The size of the sample was decided at 250 plots and accordingly every nineteenth plot was selected. Wherever a plot selected in the sample was further divided, between various owners, but such division was not on record, that portion of the plot was covered which was the share of the owner whose name appeared on record. The plotwise survey schedules in respect of these plots were filled in three visits, the first in August-September, the second in December-January, and the third in April-May. The data collected pertains to the year 1955-56.

#### 5.1 General Land Utilization

In table 5.1, we give the general land utilization of

the total land of the two villages.

**Table 5.1 : General Land Utilization.**

	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
	A. - G.	A. - G.
<b>A. <u>Cultivable land</u></b>		
1. Revenue lands	2255-31	3365-11
2. Inam	737- 7	598-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2992-38</b>	<b>3963-25</b>
<b>B. <u>Uncultivable land</u></b>		
1. Potkharab	241- 6	392-39
2. Rivers, Nallahs, etc.	59-37	45-11
3. Forest	163-16	1124-22
4. Roads, etc.	15-22	49-23
5. Gaothan	37-26	27-27
6. Grazing	3-35	4-19
7. Government Quarters, etc.	2- 5	0-35
<b>Total</b>	<b>523-27</b>	<b>1650-16</b>
<b>Total area of the village</b>	<b>3516-25</b>	<b>5614- 1</b>

Of the total area of the villages, cultivable area was 85 per cent in Pusegaon and 70 per cent in Visapur. Forest land in Visapur was nearly 20 per cent of the area of the village while it was insignificant in Pusegaon. The area of Gaothan was larger at 1 per cent of total area in Pusegaon to barely 0.5 per cent of total area in Visapur. The area under 'Government Quarters, etc.', was mainly land under schools, police outpost and quarters, etc.

### 5.2 Soil Type

In Chapter I it was pointed out that the villages were situated in the eastern part of the district called 'Desh'. This part was more elevated and hilly and the soil was generally poorer. The soil was black nearer Yerala banks and away from it was 'murum' of various varieties often mixed with red. In table 5.2 we give the percentage distribution of selected plots according to soil type.

**Table 5.2 :** Percentage distribution of plots according to soil type.

Soil type	<u>Pusegaon</u> % of plots	<u>Visapur</u> % of plots
Black	31.9	27.2
Red	11.2	7.2
Reddish black	5.6	5.6
Calcinated	4.9	2.4
Sandy	6.3	7.2
Red with murum	12.5	10.4
Black calcinated	6.9	6.4
Murum	11.2	12.0
Black sandy	1.3	5.6
Other soil types	8.2	16.0
	----- 100.0	----- 100.0

Black was the best soil and it was slightly more in Pusegaon at 31.9 per cent to 27.2 per cent in Visapur. Generally it is obvious from the table that Visapur had a larger area under poorer soil than Pusegaon. The proportion

of murum lands was more or less the same in both the villages. Other soil types included low grade soils such as red sandy, calcinated sandy, etc. The proportion of such land in Vasapur was much larger than in Pusegaon.

### 5.3 Soil Erosion

In table 5.3 we give the percentage distribution of sample plots according to the extent of soil erosion.

Table 5.3 : Soil erosion on sample plots.

Extent of soil erosion	Pusegaon % of plots	Visapur % of plots	
100 per cent	10.4	4.0	7.2
75 " "	0.7	1.6	11.2
66 " "	-	0.8	14
50 " "	0.7	15.2	8.0
33 " "	0.7	0.8	16.8
25 " "	0.7	6.4	
11 " "	1.4	2.4	
Nil	85.4	68.8	
	100.0	100.0	154

Extent of soil erosion was much grave in Visapur than in Pusegaon, with 32 per cent of the plots in Visapur reporting erosion. This was mainly because of the situation of the village which was surrounded by hillocks on east, south and north, and the rivulets and nallahs washing away soil from the adjoining plots during rainy season. Ten per cent of the plots in Pusegaon were liable to complete erosion and thus uncultivable.



#### 5.4 Bunding

Table 5.4 gives percentage distribution of sample plots according to type of bund.

Table 5.4 : Type of bund.

<u>Type of bund</u>	<u>Percentage of total in</u>	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Earthen	11.1	22.4
Stone	2.1	2.4
Cement	-	0.8
Murum	3.5	7.2
Earth and Murum	3.5	2.4
Not stated	79.8	64.8
	100.0	100.0

The proportion of plots with bunds was comparatively larger in Visapur at 35 per cent to 20 per cent at Pusegaon. The erosion was reported to be a grave problem in Visapur and in view of this it is natural that some care with the help of bunds was being taken. The larger proportion of bunds was in earth, it being 11.1 per cent in Pusegaon and 22.4 per cent in Visapur.

Table 5.5, presented on the following page, gives the percentage distribution of plots with bunds according to life of bunds. Majority of the bunds were built during past ten years, the proportion of plots with bunds over eleven years being 4.9 per cent in Pusegaon and 7.2 per cent in Visapur.

**Table 5.5 : Life of bunds.**

<u>Life of bund (years)</u>	<u>Percentage of plots in</u>	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Up to 2	2.8	8.0
3 to 4	5.6	4.0
5 to 6	2.1	4.0
7 to 8	1.4	9.6
9 to 10	0.7	2.4
11 to 15	0.7	4.8
16 to 20	4.2	2.4
Not stated	79.8	64.8
	-----	-----
	100.0	100.0

**5.5 Buildings on Farms**

Of the total sample plots only six plots in Pusegaon and six plots in Visapur reported having any built structures on the plots. The structures on the plots were as below.

	<u>Number of structures in</u>	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Living Quarters	2	1
Cattle shed	3	5
Other purposes	1	-
	-----	-----
	6	6

The practice of staying on farms, except at the time of approaching harvest, was not in vogue, and even during the harvest the whole family never moved out of the village to the plot. This naturally reduced the necessity of structures on farm to nil.

### 5.6 Size of Plots

In table 5.6, we give the percentage distribution of plots according to size of plots.

Table 5.6 : Size of plots.

Size of plot (acres)	<u>Pusegaon</u> % to total plots	<u>Visapur</u> % to total plots
Up to 1	65.2	76.0
1-1 to 2	20.8	12.0
2-1 to 3	4.2	4.0
3-1 to 4	5.6	0.8
4-1 to 5	0.7	4.0
5-1 to 7	1.4	-
7-1 to 10	0.7	2.4
More than 10	1.4	0.8
	100.0	100.0

Majority of the plots in both the villages were below one acre, the proportion of these plots being larger in Visapur at 76 per cent of plots to 65 per cent of plots in Pusegaon. The plots with size 7-1 acres and more were less in Pusegaon than in Visapur. The first two size groups of plots represented 86 per cent and 88 per cent of plots in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. The proportion of plots in the size group 2-1 to 3 acres was almost the same. There were proportionately more plots in the size group 3-1 to 4 acres in Pusegaon while size group 4-1 to 5 acres had more plots in Visapur.

### 5.7 Land Values

Information regarding value of land was collected in

the plotwise survey schedule. In table 5.7 we give the percentage distribution of plots according to per acre land values.

**Table 5.7 :** Percentage distribution of plots according to per acre land value.

Land value (Rs.)	Percentage to total plots in	
	Pusegaon	Visapur
Up to 100	2.4	4.8
101 to 150	5.1	4.8
151 to 250	9.1	10.4
251 to 500	16.2	24.8
501 to 750	10.5	12.0
751 to 1000	11.2	11.2
1001 to 1500	8.4	15.2
1501 to 2000	14.1	9.6
2001 to 2500	4.3	5.6
2501 to 3000	6.3	-
More than 3000	12.4	1.6
	100.0	100.0

Per acre value of land was calculated from the reported value of the plot. Majority of the plots, in both the villages, were concentrated between price ranges Rs.251 to Rs.500 and Rs.1501 to Rs.2000, the proportionately larger number being in the price range Rs.251 to Rs.500. Plots with average per acre price up to Rs.250 were 16.6 per cent in Pusegaon and 20 per cent in Visapur. Plots with average per acre price of Rs.2001 and more were much larger in Pusegaon at 23 per cent to 7.2 per cent at Visapur. The per acre land value was generally higher in Pusegaon than in Visapur and there was a proportionately larger number of such plots in

Pusegaon than in Visapur. The variations in the per acre value of land were on account of various factors such as soil type, situation, irrigation facility, etc.

### 5.8 Land Sales

In table 5.8, we give the average per acre value of Dry and Irrigated land separately according to the year of sale. For this purpose a schedule was canvassed which covered land sales during the previous five years. The information presented here is for the period 1950 to June 1955.

**Table 5.8 : Land sales according to year of sale.**

Year	Dry land			Irrigated land		
	Area	Value	Average per acre	Area	Value	Average per acre
	A.-G.	Rs.	Rs.	A.-G.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Pusegaon</b>						
1950	20-16	2050	98	12-31	22300	1715
1951	8-13	6190	738	11-4	12125	1102
1952	12-13	3475	358	10-39	19225	1747
1953	11-3	4250	386	6-13	14200	2270
1954	9-11	4325	233	10-19	10250	976
1955	43-8	4100	95	2-10	3200	1422
<b>Visapur</b>						
1950	16-1	3750	234	11-34	9500	791
1951	37-26	13400	357	15-28	21900	1390
1952	60-22	8560	141	5-1	6550	1316
1953	7-5	3740	530	8-36	15700	1745
1954	17-36	4465	247	1-16	1100	735
1955	12-34	5050	390	3-9	1450	746

It is clear from the table that there was a large variations in per acre price of land, and mainly so in respect of dry lands. The maximum price fetched for an acre of dry land was Rs.738 in 1951 and the lowest being Rs.95 in 1955. Both these were in Pusegaon. The maximum and minimum prices fetched per acre of dry land, in Visapur, were Rs.390 in 1955 and Rs.141 in 1952, respectively.

The maximum and minimum prices fetched per acre of irrigated land were Rs.2270 and Rs.976 in Pusegaon and Rs.1745 and Rs.735 in Visapur. Generally the lower per acre prices of land, whether dry or irrigated, were mainly on account of the comparatively poor soil in the village.

### 5.9 Uncultivable Area

Information regarding uncultivable area of the plot was collected in the Plotwise Survey Schedule. Plots reporting some uncultivable area for one reason or the other were around 23 per cent in Pusegaon and 13.6 per cent in Visapur. In table 5.9 we give reasons for uncultivable area and percentage distribution of plots reporting the extent of land that was uncultivable.

In most cases the reasons for uncultivable area were not clearly specified and this, included under other reasons, accounted for 5.5 per cent and 8 per cent of plots in Pusegaon

**Table 5.2 : Percentage distribution of plots according to reasons for uncultivable area and the extent of area uncultivable.**

Reason	Gunthas			31 gunthas to one acre	A c r e s						Blank	Total
	Up to 10	10 to 20	21 to 30		1 to 2	2 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8	8 to 10	More than 10		
<b>PUSEGAON</b>												
1. Bunds, trees, etc.	2.6	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3
2. Nallah, etc.	0.7	0.7	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
3. Roads	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
4. Rocks, etc.	1.1	1.3	0.7	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	4.5
5. No bullocks	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
6. Grazing land	0.7	-	0.7	-	1.3	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	-	4.1
7. Neglect by landlord	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
8. Erosion	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
9. Other reasons	4.1	0.7	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5
10. Blank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.0	77.0
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>VISAPUR</b>												
1. Bunds, trees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Nallah, etc.	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
3. Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Rocks, etc.	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.6
5. No bullocks	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.6
6. Grazing land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
7. Neglect by landlord	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
8. Erosion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other reasons	4.0	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	6.0
10. Blank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.4	86.4
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

and Visapur respectively. Grazing land accounted as reason for uncultivable area in 4.1 per cent plots, rocks, etc., for 4.5 per cent plots, and bunds, trees, etc. for 3.3 per cent of plots in Pusegaon. These were the main reasons for uncultivable area. Plots that could not be cultivated for want of bullocks were 0.7 per cent and 1.6 per cent in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

In respect of the extent of area uncultivable, most of the plots reported uncultivable area up to 10 gunthas. Plots reporting uncultivable area on account of grazing land were proportionately meagre, but the area was more than 10 acres in both the villages.

#### 5.10 Irrigation Facility

Extensive irrigation facility was not available in both the villages. Besides the Nhar tank canal, private bunds and wells etc. were in use for irrigation purpose. We give below the irrigation facility available for both the villages.

	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
1. Government canal	1	1
2. Private bunds, etc.	10	20
3. Wells	35	54
4. Other	-	1

Inspite of comparatively larger number of wells and private bunds etc. the area under irrigation in Visapur was much less than in Pusegaon. In table 5.10, we give the sourcewise area that could be irrigated in both the



villages.

**Table 5.10 : Sourcewise area irrigated.**

Source	Pusegaon <u>A.-Q.</u>	Visapur <u>A.-Q.</u>
Government canal	439- 0	43-36
Private bunds, etc.	30-12	69-14
Wells, etc.	15-25	31- 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>484-37</b>	<b>143-13</b>

The area that could be irrigated in Pusegaon was nearly three and a half times the area that could be irrigated in Visapur. Main source of irrigation was the government canal in Pusegaon, while wells accounted for about half the area that could be irrigated in Visapur. The supply of government canal water in Visapur was not possible because of the geographical situation of the village which was on the higher plane than the canal.

### **5.11 Crop Rotation**

Information about crop rotational practices was asked in the Plotwise Survey Schedule. The following were the important crop rotations practised in the villages.

	<u>Kharin</u>	<u>Rabbi</u>	<u>Next Kharin</u>	<u>Next Rabbi</u>
1.	Bajri	-	Groundnut	
2.	"	Gram	Groundnut	
3.	"	-	-	Wheat
4.	Potato	Jowar	Potato	
5.	"	Wheat	Groundnut	-
6.	"	Gram	Potato	Jowar

Bajri was generally rotated with groundnut and rarely with gram. The rotation with groundnut was of two year duration. The land during Rabbi season following both the crops was not under cultivation.

Potato was generally rotated with jowar and at times with gram and wheat. When rotated with jowar or wheat it was a one year rotation, potato being cultivated in every Kharif season and jowar or wheat in Rabbi season. When rotated with gram, potato was cultivated during both Kharif seasons, the Rabbi cultivation being alternately of gram and jowar for two Rabbi seasons that follow.

### 5.12 Cropping Pattern

In table 5.11 we give the cropping pattern of the two villages, according to village records and as derived from sample plots.

**Table 5.11 :** Cropping pattern (Percentage distribution to total area cultivated)

Crop	Pusegaon		Visapur	
	Village record	Sample plots	Village record	Sample plots
Bajri	36.3	37.7	27.1	31.9
Jowar	15.2	20.5	21.2	19.8
Wheat	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.2
Potato	7.3✓	6.9✓	1.6	5.2✓
Gram & other pulses	5.2	5.9 <sup>16.4</sup>	8.5	10.4
Groundnut & oilseeds	7.9✓	9.5	5.3	4.1✓
Grazing lands & fodder	16.9	14.3	29.7	21.3
Other crops	8.8	3.3	4.9	7.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.3

There were some variations in the percentage distribution of area under a given crop. However, the main crops of the villages were Bajri and Jowar. The important cash crop was Potato in Pusegaon.

In table 5.12, we give cropping pattern of the sample plots, separately for the two seasons Kharip and Rabbi. In both the villages Kharip was the more important season, important crop during the season being bajri with 53.1 per cent and 43.5 per cent of land in Pusegaon and Visapur being under this crop. Potato and groundnut were the important cash crops during the season.

**Table 5.12 : Cropping pattern of Kharip and Rabbi**

Season	Crop	Pusegaon	Visapur
		% to total Area	% to total Area
Kharip	Bajri	53.1 ✓	43.5
	Groundnut	13.3 ✓	3.9
	Potato	9.6 ✓	7.3
	Other crops	4.1	20.5
	Current fallow	19.9	16.8
	Total (Actual acres-gunthas)	100.0 (145-10½)	100.0 (83-33)
Rabbi	Jowar	29.1 ✓	26.1
	Wheat	2.6 ✓	1.6
	Gram	8.2 ✓	18.9
	Other crops	0.3	0.1
	Current fallow	59.8	53.3
	Total (Actual acres-gunthas)	100.0 (145-10½)	100.0 (83-33)

During Rabbī, more than 50 per cent of the area, in both the villages was fallow. The important crop during this season was jowar with 29 per cent and 26 per cent of area in Pusegaon and Visapur, respectively, being under this crop. Gram was comparatively important in Visapur with 13.9 per cent of area under that crop. The larger proportion of fallow land during Rabbī was mainly on account of inadequate water supply which was being used for raising jowar in the main.

**Table 5.13 :** Cropping pattern of irrigated sample plots.

Season	Crop	Pusegaon	Visapur
		% to total area	% to total area
Kharip	Bajri	33.7	45.3
	Groundnut	10.9	-
	Potato	18.3	20.5
	Other crops	8.9	6.9
	Current fallow	28.2	27.3
	Total (Actual acres-gunthas)	100.0 (68-35½)	100.0 (27-17)
Rabbī	Jowar	43.1	53.4
	Wheat	7.7	4.3
	Gram	13.5	34.2
	Other crops	0.3	0.4
	Current fallow	35.4	7.7
	Total (Actual acres-gunthas)	100.0 (68-35½)	100.0 (27-17)

In table 5.13 we give the cropping pattern of the irrigated area of the sample plots, separately for the two seasons, Kharip and Rabbī. Bajri and potato continue to be

important crops in the irrigated area during Kharip season in both the villages. Current fallow during this season in both the villages was almost the same. Jowar was the important crop during Rabbi in the irrigated area, the second important crop being gram, especially in Visapur. Larger current fallow in Pusegaon was for lack of well irrigation which was substantial in Visapur and accounted for proportionately lower current fallow area in Vasapur.

### 5.13 Cultivation Practices and Crop Inputs

In this section we give information regarding cultivation practices in respect of four important crops, namely, jowar, bajri, potato and groundnut. The input data, human and bullock labour and materials, from the Plotwise Survey Schedules refers to the sample plots and not to the operational holdings.

#### (1) Potato

Ploughing took place during April, immediately after the harvesting of the previous crop. For lands that were on the slope ploughing was done across the slope. Ploughing was reported for all the area that was sown to the crop, and was nine inches deep. Transport of manure, mainly dung manure, took place in May. Most of the plots reported at least two harrowings, the first in April after ploughing and the second in June. Third harrowing was reported in a few cases and took place in May. Spreading of manure was

undertaken in June a fortnight or so before sowing. Sowing operations took place by end of June and beginning of July. By the time seed germinates, oil-cake manure was given to the crop and was followed by hoeing. Hoeing normally took place within a fortnight or three weeks after sowing. Weeding took place in August after the plant stands about six inches above the soil. In almost all the plots, weeding was done twice, the first in July and the second, within a fortnight of the first, in August. The crop requires assured supply of water. Of the total area of 19 acres and 13½ gunthas under the crop only 12 acres and 7½ gunthas were supplied with irrigation water, the rest of the area being from dry lands. Watching was not the general practice and was reported only in respect of 8 acres by end of August and beginning of September. The crop matures within ninety days after sowing and harvesting was spread between end of September and beginning of October.

In table 5.14, we give input data regarding potato. Of the total male labour input of 599 labour days, harvesting required slightly more than 16 per cent, transport of manure around 15 per cent, and sowing and subsequent operations around 14 per cent. In respect of female labour required, the concentration was in three operations, namely harvesting, weeding, and sowing, the three requiring 42 per cent, 32 per cent, and 23 per cent of the total female labour days respectively. All these three operations were

TABLE 5.14: Input Data (Potato)

Month of operation	Nature of operation	Area operated Acres	Man Days		Woman Days		Bullock Days		Cash wages Rs.	Type	Kind wages		Material Input	
			Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired			Quantity Mds. Srs.	Value Rs.	Type	Quantity Mds. Srs.
April	Ploughing	19-13½	48.9	-	-	-	89.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	Manure Transport	-	92.5	-	-	-	102.6	-	-	*	<del>149-5</del>	-	*	149-5 1153-8
June	Manure spreading	17-23½	20.3	3.0	-	-	-	-	1-4	Jowar	3-0	76-0	Payment for sheep manure in kind.	
April, May, June	Harrowing	19-13½	48.1	-	-	-	88.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	Sowing and spreading of other manures	19-13½	85.0	26.0	107.0	84.0	44.5	-	69-0	-	-	-	Potato 260-0 Oil- 175-0 cake	4453-8 1071-7
July August		15-37½	34.2	-	-	-	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July August	Hoeing	19-13½	32.5	3.0	4.0	-	3.0	-	3-0	-	-	-	-	-
July August	Weeding	19-13½	5.0	-	147.0	92.0	-	-	39-0	Jowar	0-12	5-6	-	-
August	Watering	12- 7½	21.3	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	Water 94-14 charges	-
August September	Watching	8- 0	65.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September October	Harvesting	19-13½	100.5	35.0	189.5	94.0	-	-	85-0	-	-	-	-	-
September October	Transport of Produce	-	50.8	6.0	9.0	5.0	44.5	4.0	7-0	-	-	-	-	-
Total:			599.1	73.0	453.5	275.0	414.9	4.0	204-4	Jowar	3-12	81-6	-	-

\* Dung manure in cartloads.

by hand and hence the concentration in these of both male and female labour.

The average seed rate per acre was a little more than 13 maunds of seed potato. The generally accepted seed rate in the area was between 12 and 15 maunds of seed potatoes per acre. The seed potatoes are cut into pieces and then sown by hand. The input of oil-cake manure was less than the normally accepted rate of 10 maunds of oil-cake for 12 maunds of seed potatoes. In respect of dung manure there was not any fixed rate practised by the farmers in the area and the input of it depended on availability.

Hired labour requirements were for sowing, weeding, and harvesting, and there too, it was largely the female labour that was required. The wage payments were mostly in cash and were at the highest at the time of harvesting. Average wage payment per acre was Rs. 10-11 and for various operations such as sowing, weeding, and harvesting at Rs. 2-9, Rs. 2-1, and Rs. 4-7 respectively. It was higher at the time of harvesting because of concentration of hired labour, both male and female, during that period.

Bullock labour requirements were mainly up to sowing and it was concentrated in ploughing, transport of manure and harrowing, the three respectively requiring 21 per cent, 24.8 per cent and 20.8 per cent of total bullock labour. Bullock labour input for sowing was 11 per cent of total



**Table 5.15 : Bullock labour dispersion (Potato)**

Operation	Size of plot (acres)	Area A.-G <sub>v</sub>	Bullock days	Average bullock days per acre
<b>Pusegaon</b>				
Ploughing	Up to 1	10-8½	53.3	5.1
	1-1 to 2	1-20	3.0	2.0
	2-1 to 3	2-10	8.0	3.5
	Total	13-38½	64.3	4.5
Harrowing	Up to 1	10-8½	47.5	4.6
	1-1 to 2	1-20	4.0	2.6
	2-1 to 3	2-10	8.0	3.5
	Total	13-38½	59.5	4.2
Sowing	Up to 1	10-8½	26.5	2.9
	1-1 to 2	1-20	4.0	2.6
	2-1 to 3	-	-	-
	Total	11-28½	30.5	2.6
<b>Visapur</b>				
Ploughing	Up to 1	1-23	9.5	6.0
	1-1 to 2	3-32	16.0	4.2
	Total	5-15	25.5	4.7
Harrowing	Up to 1	1-23	10.75	7.1
	1-1 to 2	3-32	18.0	4.8
	Total	5-15	28.75	5.3
Sowing	Up to 1	1-23	6.0	3.7
	1-1 to 2	3-32	8.0	2.1
	Total	5-15	14.0	2.6

bullock labour. In table 5.15 we give the bullock labour dispersion according to size of plot and for three operations, namely ploughing, harrowing and sowing. The average bullock labour per acre was always more in respect of plots below one acre, for all the operations, and it was always more in Visapur than in Pusegaon. In plots between 2-1 and 3 acres,

average bullock labour input was a bit more, in respect of ploughing and harrowing, no bullock labour being utilised in this size group for sowing. This was probably on account of intensive operations on these plots. The lowest per acre bullock input was reported in respect of sowing and this was because of a larger component of human labour requirement for the operation. The bullock labour in this case was required only for covering of the seed sown and not for the actual sowing which was done by hand.

## (2) Bajri

Bajri was generally grown on low quality soil. Most of the pre-sowing operations were as in the case of potatoes. Area ploughed, harrowed and sown was almost the same. Watering of the crop was not the general practice as irrigated land in most cases was utilised for cultivation of potatoes. The variety used matured at the end of five months and harvesting took place at the end of October or November depending on the time of sowing and maturity of the crop. Generally no second crop could be raised on this piece of land, but occasionally gram was sown during Rabbi. Manuring of the crop was barely at the rate of one and a half cartloads of dung manure. In fact only 39 per cent of the cropped area, of the sample plots under Bajri, was manured and the per acre average was around four cartloads of dung manure. Seed rate per acre was around 2 seers excluding the mixed crop seed.

In table 5.16, we give input data regarding bajri. Of the total male labour the maximum labour input was for watching at 26.5 per cent. Pre-sowing operations, namely ploughing and harrowing required 10.3 per cent and 8.7 per cent of total male labour. Of the hired male labour a little more than 75 per cent was at the time of harvesting. Of the total labour input of 400 labour days for harvesting, hired labour component was 29 per cent. Female labour was concentrated in two operations, weeding and threshing, these two accounting for 44.5 per cent and 43.1 per cent of total female labour. Hired female labour was required mainly during these two operations, the proportion of hired labour being 40.9 per cent and 31.5 per cent of total female labour for weeding and threshing respectively.

Of the total wage payment of Rs.418, cash wage payment was Rs.251-12 annas, the rest being kind payment. Average wage payment per acre sown and harvested was Rs.3-8 annas. Average cost per acre weeded, harvested and for threshing was Rs. 1-2 annas, Rs. 1-4 annas and a little less than a rupee, respectively.

Bullock labour inputs were 30 per cent for ploughing, 23.7 per cent for harrowing, 12.4 per cent for sowing and 12.0 per cent for threshing. Of the total bullock labour input, 71 per cent was utilised up to sowing. Practice of using hired bullock labour was not much in vogue and only those cultivators who had no bullock availed of it, others

TABLE 5.16: Input Data (Sajri)

Month of operation	Nature of operation	Area operated Acres	Man Days		Woman Days		Bullock Days		Cash wages Rs.	Kind Wages			Material Input		
			Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired		Type	Quantity Mds. Srs.	Value Rs.	Type	Quantity Mds. Srs.	Value Rs.
April	Ploughing	111-24	236.4	5.5	-	-	498.5	11.0	13-8	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	Manure transport	-	113.1	5.0	-	-	127.0	5.0	1-8	-	-	-	-	-	-
June July	Manure spreading	45-37	21.1	1.5	-	-	1.3	-	0-8	Jowar	4-32	32-0	*	184	1326-0
April May June	Harrowing	114-16	199.2	6.2	-	-	393.5	12.5	6-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
June, July	Sowing	115-18	168.0	4.8	-	-	206.0	5.0	2-0	-	-	-	Sajri	6-9	55-10
													Udid	2-18	17-11
													Kultha	3-27	25-5
													Tur	0-35	6-14
													Mung	0-23	3-13
													Math	0-11	2-0
													Gidgap	0-1	0-4
													Chavali	0-1	0-3
													Oil-	24-0	150-8
													cake		
													manure		
July	Hoeing	115-18	115.9	3.5	-	-	132.4	3.5	1-0	-	-	-	-	-	-
August September	Weeding	108-1	90.0	10.0	620.6	254.0	-	-	97-8	Jowar	2-16	24-4	-	-	-
September	Watering	10-36	23.2	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	Water charges		11-8
October	Watching	75-6	612.0	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	Main crop harvesting	115-18	400.1	117.0	112.0	31.0	-	-	129-0	Ground-nut	0-20	7-0	-	-	-
December	Subs. crop harvesting	-	94.0	-	53.3	5.0	-	-	2-8	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	Threshing etc.	-	105.0	-	340.9	202.0	193.1	-	96-8	Jowar	0-6	3-0	-	-	-
December	Transport	-	109.5	1.5	1.5	-	92.2	.5	1-0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>			2293.5	155.0	1438.3	492.0	1660.5	37.5	351-12	Jowar	7-14	52-4	-	-	-
										Ground nut	0-20	7-0			

\* Dung manure in cartloads.

using exchange bullock labour.

In table 5.17, we give bullock labour dispersion for four operations, ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing, according to size of the plot sown to Bajri. In both the villages average per acre bullock labour input, for all the four operations, was higher in the size-group 'upto one acre'. In most cases the average per acre bullock labour input is lower as we move to the higher size-group. In the size-group 2-1 to 3 acres, average per acre bullock labour in respect of harrowing, sowing and hoeing was a little more than the preceding and the following size-group. The average bullock labour input was always more, in respect of all the operations and in all the size groups, in Visapur than in Pusegaon.

### (3) Groundnut

Most of the operations and its timing in respect of groundnut were the same as in the case of potatoes and bajri. In respect of the sample plots, area ploughed, harrowed was nearly the same as the sown area. Manuring was for nearly 90 per cent of the sown area under the crop, the manure used being dung manure and the average rate per acre of two and a quarter cartloads. Watering of the crop was for 27 per cent of the area sown. The seed rate was nearly one maund of groundnut per acre.

In table 5.18, we give input data in respect of the crop.

TABLE 5.18: Input Data (Groundnut)

Month of operation	Nature of operation	Area operated Acres	Man Days		Woman Days		Bullock Days		Cash wages Rs.	Kind wages			Material Input		
			Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired		Type	Quantity Mds. Srs.	Value Rs.	Type	Quantity Mds. Srs.	Value Rs.
April	Ploughing	24-36	54.1	2.0	-	-	120.8	2.0	3- 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
May June	Manure Transport	-	33.5	2.0	-	-	50.0	2.0	2- 0	-	-	-	*	57	411- 0
June	Manure spreading	22-17	7.2	.5	-	-	.5	-	0- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
May June July	Harrowing	25- 7	54.3	.6	-	-	108.3	1.5	3- 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	§ Sowing and subsequent § Manuring	25- 7	50.0	.5	-	-	61.0	.5	1- 0	-	-	-	Groundnut	25- 0	492- 8
													Dhana	0-27	14-10
													Mung	0- 1	0- 2
													Tur	0- 1½	
													Oilcake manure	8- 0	55- 0
July August	Hoing	23-37	21.5	.5	-	-	22.3	.5	1- 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
August September	§ Weeding §	25- 7	117.5	9.0	94.0	63.0	-	-	31-10	Jowar	0-15	3-12	-	-	-
October	Watering	6-27	10.5	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	Water charges		32- 0
October November	§ Weeding §	17-22	173.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October November	§ Main crop harvesting §	25- 7	51.0	-	278.0	158.0	-	-	47- 0	Ground- nut	3-10	45- 8	-	-	-
October	Subsidiary crop harvesting	-	6.5	-	6.5	3.0	-	-	1- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
October November	§ Transport etc. §	-	20.5	.2	2.0	-	12.8	-	0- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>		-	605.6	15.3	380.5	227.0	387.2	6.5	91-14	Jowar Groundnut	0-15 3-10	3-12 45- 8	-	-	-

\* Dung manure in cartloads.

As in case of Bajri weeding accounted for the maximum man labour days at 29 per cent of the total man labour days. Weeding accounted for 19.3 per cent of total man labour days. Thus the major part of the man labour days was absorbed in post-sowing operations. Hired man labour days were quite insignificant. In respect of woman labour, all of it was employed from weeding onwards and was concentrated in two operations, weeding and harvesting; the proportion, to total woman labour, being 24.7 per cent and 73.1 per cent respectively. The hired woman labour component was 60 per cent and 56 per cent of total woman labour employed for weeding and harvesting respectively.

The payment of wages was both in cash and kind but mainly in cash. Of the total wage payment of Rs. 141, kind wage payment was of Rs. 49 only. The average cost per acre, was Rs. 1-9 annas. Average cost per acre, of labour, was Rs. 1-6 annas and Rs. 3-11 annas for weeding and harvesting, respectively.

Bullock labour inputs were mainly up to sowing, the proportionate distribution being 31.2 per cent, 27.9 per cent, and 15.9 per cent for ploughing, harrowing and sowing respectively. Hired bullock labour was quite insignificant.

In table 5.19, we give the bullock labour dispersion. Here again as in case of potatoes and bajri, we find that average bullock labour input per acre was highest, in respect

Table 5.19 : Bullock labour dispersion (Goundanur)

Operation	Size of plot (acres)	Pusegaon			Visapur		
		Area A.-G.	Bullock days	Average bullock days per acre	Area A.-G.	Bullock days	Average bullock days per acre
Ploughing	Up to 1	8-35	49.8	5.6	5-23	31.0	5.6
	1-1 to 2	5-16	20.0	3.7	-	-	-
	2-1 to 3	5- 2	20.0	3.9	-	-	-
	Total	19-13	89.8	4.6	5-23	31.0	5.6
Harrowing	Up to 1	8-35	33.3	3.7	5-34	33.0	5.6
	1-1 to 2	5-16	18.0	3.3	-	-	-
	2-1 to 3	5- 2	24.0	4.7	-	-	-
	Total	19-13	75.3	3.9	5-34	33.0	5.6
Sowing	Up to 1	8-35	22.0	2.5	5-34	19.0	3.2
	1-1 to 2	5-16	10.0	1.8	-	-	-
	2-1 to 3	5- 2	10.0	1.9	-	-	-
	Total	19-13	42.0	2.1	5-34	19.0	3.2
Hoing	Up to 1	8.25	9.3	1.0	5-34	9.5	1.6
	1-1 to 2	5-16	3.5	0.6	-	-	-
	2-1 to 3	5- 2	2.0	0.4	-	-	-
	Total	19- 3	14.3	0.7	5-34	9.5	1.6



of all the operations, in the size group up to one acre. The lowest per acre bullock input, for all operations except hoeing, was reported in the size group 1-1 to 2 acres. Area under groundnut, in Visapur, was in the size group up to one acre and there too the average bullock labour input per acre was more than per acre bullock input in the same size group in Pusegaon.

#### (4) Jowar

Jowar was mainly a Rabbi crop, in the area, and was sown after harvesting of potatoes wherever irrigation facilities were available. In other cases the land was not sown to any other crop during Kharip. Pre-sowing operations were generally carried out as in the case of other crops such as bajri, groundnut, etc. Sowing took place late in September or in early October. Hoeing was within three weeks to a month after sowing and weeding was followed within a fortnight of hoeing. Generally two rounds of weeding were given with a gap of fortnight to three weeks between the two. In majority of the cases watering was twice, first in November and the second in January. Harvesting started from end of February and continued up to end of March. Threshing and other operations were after a fortnight of harvesting.

Of the total area sown to the crop, only 65.6 per cent was ploughed. Ploughing in respect of the area that was sown to potatoes during Kharip, has been treated as an input

of the Kharip crop and this may be the cause for part of the 34 per cent of the area under jowar being reported as not ploughed. Harrowing was reported in a little more than 80 per cent of the area under the crop.

Manuring was for 23 per cent of the area sown and the input of dung manure per acre sown was one and a one-third cart-load. Watering was in respect of 65.6 per cent of the total area and was in two rounds, one in November and the other in January. The seed rate was five seers per acre excluding subsidiary crop seed.

In table 5.20, we give input data regarding the crop. Man days were concentrated in two operations, watching and harvesting, the proportion being about 27 per cent and 20 per cent for watching and harvesting, respectively. Of the operations up to sowing, harrowing accounted for 7.6 per cent and sowing 7.9 per cent of total man days. Hired man labour was concentrated in respect of harvesting operation and it was 28.9 per cent of total man labour for it. Woman labour, as in the other crops - bajri and groundnut, was used chiefly for weeding and threshing. The proportion of hired woman labour was 44.7 per cent and 27.4 per cent of total woman labour in weeding and threshing respectively.

All the wage payments were in cash and the cost per acre sown was Rs.4. The cost per acre <sup>was</sup> Rs. 1-4 annas, Rs. 1-9 annas, and annas thirteen for weeding, harvesting, and threshing, respectively.

TABLE 5.20: Input Data (Jowar)

Month of operation	Nature of operation	Area operated Acres	Man Days		Woman Days		Bullock Days		Cash wages Rs.	Type	Kind Wages		Material Input		
			Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired			Quantity Mds. Srs.	Value Rs.	Type	Quantity Mds. Srs.	Value Rs.
April	Ploughing	42- 3	99.7	-	-	-	206.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	Manure Transport	-	84.0	-	-	-	84.5	-	-	-	-	*	86	964-0	
July August	Manure spreading	18-19	12.6	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
May June   October	Harrowing	55-30	130.6	-	4.0	-	205.9	2.0	3-0	-	-	-	-	-	
September   October	Sowing and other manuring	64- 6	135.3	3.0	-	-	204.3	4.0	9-0	-	-	-	Jowar 8-8	87- 2	
													Wheat 1-24	31- 6	
													Kardi 2-10	16- 7	
													Satu 0- 8	2- 0	
													Oil- 105- 0	662-13	
													cake		
													manure		
November	Hoing	62-12	61.3	-	-	-	61.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
November   December	Weeding	62-27	67.5	4.0	330.0	151.0	-	-	80-8	-	-	-	-	-	
November to   January	Watering (2 roads)	41-19	102.0	3.0	-	-	28.0	-	6-0	-	-	-	Pump rent paid	15- 0	
													Water charges	216- 7	
February	Watching	33-14	458.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
February March	Main crop harvesting	64-6	342.5	99.0	1.0	-	-	-	103-0	-	-	-	-	-	
February March	Subsidiary crop Harvesting	-	59.3	1.0	31.5	3.0	-	-	3-0	-	-	-	-	-	
March	Threshing etc.	-	62.6	-	383.1	105.0	147.5	-	52-8	-	-	-	-	-	
March	Transport	-	72.0	-	6.5	-	75.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total:		-	1399.4	110.0	788.1	369.0	1044.0	6.0	257-0	-	-	-	-	-	

\* Dung manure in cartloads.

Bullock labour was employed at 19.9 per cent, 22.6 per cent, 19.5 per cent, and 14.1 per cent, of total bullock labour, in ploughing, harrowing, sowing and threshing, etc. These were the four main operations where bullock labour was mainly used.

In table 5.21, we give the bullock labour dispersion. The highest per acre bullock labour was reported in size group up to one acre. As the area of the plot increases, the average bullock labour per acre decreases in respect of all the operations. Average bullock labour per acre was higher, in respect of all operations and for all the size groups, in Visapur than in Pusegaon.

#### 5.14 Bullock Labour Dispersion

In tables 5.15, 5.17, 5.19, and 5.21, bullock labour dispersion in respect of potatoes, bajri, groundnut and jowar has been given. We now compare the bullock labour dispersion of these crops in respect of each operation.

The average per acre bullock labour input was nearly the same in respect of ploughing, the variation being between 4.3 the lowest for bajri and 4.7 the highest for jowar. A comparison of various size groups shows that the higher bullock labour inputs were reported in the size group up to one acre.

Harrowing was intensive in respect of potatoes and

**Table 5.21 : Bullock labour dispersion (Jowar)**

Operation	Size of plot (acres)	Pusegaon			Visapur		
		Area A.-G.	Bullock days	Average bullock days per acre	Area A.-G.	Bullock days	Average bullock days per acre
Ploughing	Up to 1	10- 0	50.5	5.0	8-27	55.0	6.3
	1-1 to 2	11-16	51.0	4.4	5-28	22.0	3.8
	2-1 to 3	2- 0	12.0	4.0	-	-	-
	3-1 to 4	3-12	16.0	4.8	-	-	-
	Total	27-28	129.5	4.7	14-15	77.0	5.5
Harrowing	Up to 1	16-13½	70.1	4.1	9-18	57.0	6.0
	1-1 to 2	11-16	52.5	4.6	9-20	31.5	3.3
	2-1 to 3	5-10	14.0	2.6	-	-	-
	3-1 to 4	3-12	11.0	3.3	-	-	-
	Total	36-11½	147.6	4.0	18-38	88.5	4.6
Sowing	Up to 1	16-13½	64.3	3.9	10-12	50.0	4.8
	1-1 to 2	17-15	41.0	2.9	11- 9	37.0	3.3
	2-1 to 3	5-10	8. 0	1.5	-	-	-
	3-1 to 4	3-12	4.0	1.2	-	-	-
	Total	42-10½	117.3	2.7	21-21	87.0	4.0
Hoing	Up to 1	16-13½	22.3	1.3	9-34	13.5	1.3
	1-1 to 2	17-15	12.0	0.6	11- 9	7.5	0.6
	2-1 to 3	5-10	4.0	0.7	-	-	-
	3-1 to 4	3-12	2.0	0.6	-	-	-
	Total	42-10½	40.3	0.9	21- 3	21.0	0.9

jowar, the average per acre bullock input being 4.2 and 4 respectively. It was reported lowest in respect of bajri and was 2.9 per acre. Average bullock labour input per acre was nearly same in respect of sowing for all the crops. In respect of hoeing, the operation was only for bajri, groundnut and jowar, and the variation was from 0.7 for groundnut to 0.9 for jowar and bajri.

Between operations the average per acre input was larger for ploughing and the lowest in respect of hoeing.

#### 5.15 Employment in Agriculture

A time schedule for various agricultural operations was as below.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Operation</u>
April-May	Pre-sowing operations (1) Ploughing (2) Harrowing (3) Transport and spreading of manure.
June-July	Sowing of Kharip crops and intercultural operations
August-September	Intercultural operations
October-November	Harvesting of Kharip crop
December	Sowing of Rabbi crop, threshing of bajri, etc. Intercultural operations for Rabbi crop
February-March	Harvesting and threshing of Rabbi crop.

In table 5.22, we give monthwise distribution of labour employment, for the sample plots. The distribution of labour employed generally goes along with the various operations, its employment being more during busy season. Woman labour employed was about 56 per cent of the total male labour employed. This was mainly because of woman labour being used for such operations as weeding and threshing. There was no woman labour employed during April and May when pre-sowing operations were in progress.

The hired labour component in respect of man labour was around 4.6 per cent of total man labour employed and the same in respect of woman labour was 39.7 per cent of woman labour employed. It was a general practice to employ more woman labour during weeding and threshing operations. The concentration of woman labour was in August when weeding of Kharip crops was in progress and again in November when threshing of Kharip crops and weeding of Rabbi crop was carried out.

Information regarding wage payment to labour was not available separately for man and woman labour and hence the wage rates paid at the time of each operation cannot be given.

#### 5.16 Sale of Agricultural Produce

Information regarding sale of agricultural produce

Table 5.22 : Monthwise labour employment.

Month	Man Days		Woman Days		Cash wages Rs.-As.	Wages in kind (Value) Rs.-As.
	Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired		
January	186	3	5	-	1- 8	-
February	1094	98	212	49	127- 8	23- 0
March	206	13	299	82	53- 0	3- 0
April	252	1	-	-	0-12	-
May	432	9	-	-	-	3- 8
June	349	8	1	-	5- 4	-
July	602	38	262	155	113- 0	33- 8
August	368	11	803	361	133-10	32- 0
September	806	39	198	99	88- 8	-
October	1065	125	391	109	189- 0	7- 0
November	444	16	1111	463	210- 8	48- 8
December	241	2	58	10	7- 0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6045</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>3340</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>926-10</b>	<b>150- 8</b>



was asked in the General Family Schedule. The period referred to was previous twelve months and hence the sales refer to the produce of the year 1954-55. The information was available only in respect of the place of sale, value of crop sold and not regarding sale practices, etc. Some information regarding sale practices and middlemen, etc., is given in Chapter VIII.

Potato was the important cash crop and it accounts for most of the sales. Besides potato, groundnut was another cash crop which featured in sales. Below, we give the sales of crops as reported in the General Family Schedule.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Value in Rupees</u>	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Potato	118406	42315
Groundnut	2546	7440
Cereals etc.	22872	37180
Vegetables, etc.	2620	-
Fruits, etc.	2890	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>149334</b>	<b>87735</b>

Sales of potatoes were much larger in Pusegaon than in Visapur. There was more land under potato in Pusegaon than in Visapur, because of the canal irrigation facility. Besides the potatoes cereals were the second in respect of sales. All the sales were within the village except for potatoes, part of which was sold outside as given on the following page.

<u>Place of sale</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u> Rs.	<u>Visapur</u> Rs.
Local sales	98868	34347
Bombay	18943	6518
Poona	495	-
Sholapur	1050	1450
<b>Total</b>	<b>118406</b>	<b>42315</b>

Sales within the village were to visiting traders from other places. The sales outside the villages were through Dalals at respective places.

Sales of cereals, etc., were mainly in the weekly market of the village mostly to consumers and partly to traders.

## CHAPTER VI

### Non-agricultural production and services.

Thirteen non-agricultural occupations are presented in this chapter. These exclude those occupations that are covered in chapter VIII under Trading and Transport. All the occupations do not necessarily undertake production. As is obvious occupations such as that of a washerman, tailor or barber etc. are purely in the nature of services. Even in the case of iron smiths and carpenters little or no production has been reported, most of them rendering service to their clients against cash or baluta payment.

Figures regarding income, baluta payments received, and production, wherever it was reported, refer to the year previous to survey year. The necessary information about these occupations was collected through the General Family Schedule. Since the visit to all the establishment in a single trade did not take place at the same point of time, the period 'year' for any individual family was 12 months preceding the day of visit. The lack of uniformity in time period was, however, ignored for computing the aggregates as it was thought that it would not substantially affect the figures collected. The word 'year' henceforth used refers to a period of twelve months occurring between June 1954 and May 1955.

Wherever necessary and possible the figures regarding income and production have been supplemented through the case studies. Case studies were made of all these occupations and the working has been described with the help of these.

### 6.1 Ironsmiths:

Out of the ten ironsmiths reported, seven treated ironsmithy as their main occupation and the remaining three as subsidiary occupation, agriculture being the main occupation of these three. Out of the seven treating ironsmithy as main occupation, five had no subsidiary occupation, and were totally dependent on this very occupation for their livelihood. Of the remaining two one worked as a carpenter and the other as mason.

The total income received by pursuing the occupation was Rs. 5700/- making an average income of Rs.570/- per annum per family. In the case of the seven treating ironsmithy as the main occupation, the income from it was Rs. 3800 out of the total family income of Rs. 4848, thus putting the income from this occupation at 78.3% of the total family income. In the case of these treating it as a subsidiary occupation, the income from this occupation was Rs. 1900/- out of the total family income of Rs. 4140, thus putting the income from ironsmithy at 45.8% of the total family income.

Thus it can be seen that for the seven families treating ironsmithy as the main occupation, it was the major source of earning livelihood.

Out of the total income of Rs. 5700/- received by these families, the share of baluta receipts was Rs. 2350/-, making it 41.2% of the total income from ironsmithy. The payment for baluta was for the repairs to various agricultural implements such as Khurpi, Kudal, plough share etc. Only eight families out of the ten worked against baluta, getting total receipts of Rs. 2350 thus making average receipts of Rs. 294/- per working family. The number of clients making payment of baluta was reported to be 420, thus the payment of baluta per client was as low as Rs. 5.6 only. However, the receipts from baluta vary a lot, the maximum receipts being Rs. 500/- and the minimum Rs. 200/-. The variations in receipts are mainly dependant on the number of clients to whose needs the artisan caters.

As said earlier the baluta payment was for the repair work to agricultural implements. All the other work such as fitting of iron rims to bullock-cart wheels, or fitting of horse-shoes to bullocks and production of any other articles as plough share etc. was made against cash. Even in these cases the production was undertaken against specific demand of the customers. In the case of rims for the cart-wheels and horse shoes the customer

had to fetch the necessary material and then only the work could be carried out. None of the ironsmiths reported to be producing anything for sale in the market. Only one of the ten ironsmiths brought iron strips for the fitting of rims to cart wheels. During the whole year he fitted twelve new rims to cart wheels. A cart-wheel requires iron strip 13 feet in length and with a width of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The cost of the strip is about Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 and the iron smith charges one rupee per wheel as fitting charges. The new strips of iron are not locally available and have got to be brought from Koregaon or Satara.

The equipment of the ironsmith consisted of a sledge hammer, anvil, a bellows, pairs of tongs, pinches for taking out nails etc. The total value of equipment of all the ten families was reported to be Rs. 2323/- with an average equipment worth Rs. 232/- per family. Out of these ten, four had equipment worth between Rs. 125 and 250, five between Rs. 250 and 400 and only one had equipment worth Rs. 89 only.

All the ironsmiths had taken up the occupation being an hereditary one. Eight of these nine ironsmiths are from the same villages and the other two have migrated from Mohimagad and Jamkhindi.

The caste composition was as follows: Seven were Lehars by caste and three Mohameddans. Working in the

trade is limited to family members only and there was no permanent or casually employed labour in any of the establishments. The total number of workers in the trade was 18 comprising of 15 males and 3 females.

## 6.2 Carpenters:

Seven treated carpentry as their main occupation and only one had it as subsidiary occupation, his main occupation being that of an ironsmith. Out of the seven, treating carpentry as main occupation, three had no subsidiary occupation and were totally dependant on it. The remaining four, of the seven, took to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation.

The total income received by these eight families, from pursuing this trade, was Rs. 3350/- making an average income of Rs. 420/- per annum per family. The total family income, of these eight families was Rs. 500/- and carpentry contributed nearly 71% of the total income. However, in the case of the seven families, treating carpentry as main occupation, the trade income was Rs. 2850 out of the total family income of Rs. 350/-, thus the trade contributing as much as 87% to the total family income. In the case of a single family taking to carpentry as subsidiary occupation, the income from the trade was Rs. 500 out of the total family income of Rs. 1500/-. thus the trade contributing only 33.3% to the total family income. Thus the seven families were,

practically, wholly dependant on the income from the trade where as for the eighth family carpentry, though a significant source of income, was not a major source of income.

To the total income of Rs. 3350/-, from carpentry, baluta income contributed Rs. 1450/- or 43.2% of the incomes from the trade. Only seven families worked against payment of baluta. The eighth family, that of a Lohar, which had migrated from Mahimangad some eighteen years back, did not share in the baluta work. The average receipts of baluta per family was Rs. 207/-. The number of clients, taking advantage of the baluta service, was 85, thus making average payment, to the carpenter, per client not even Rs. 3/-. The maximum amount of baluta payment received was reported at Rs. 300/- and the lowest amount was reported to be Rs. 150/-.

The payment of baluta is necessarily for the repair work that the carpenter does for his clients. The repairs are to agricultural implements such as harrows, hoes etc. If any of the implements have to be made a new, then the client has to make cash payment for it. Even in these cases the wood is provided by the cultivator and the carpenter makes charges for his services. None of these eight undertook production for market, as most of them reported there was no demand for chairs, stools, or cots in the village. The work done for cash payment was for various wooden materials required for



houses. The total cash income, besides baluta income, of all the eight families was reported to be Rs. 1430/-. Of the total cash income only one got Rs. 500 the remaining amount was shared by the seven carpenters. Thus cash work and work for baluta payments were practically equal, each sharing nearly 50% of the total income from the trade.

The equipment of the carpenter consisted of saws, axes, hammers, drills and various other implements for levelling of the wood. The total value of equipment of all the eight families was reported as Rs. 445/- with an average equipment worth Rs. 55/- per working family. Out of these eight, four had equipment worth less than Rs. 50 one worth less than Rs. 100 and the three had equipment worth Rs. 150 each.

Out of the eight carpenters, seven were in the hereditary occupation and had received the necessary training in the trade in the family establishment. Most of them had a standing, in the trade, varying between 8 and 40 years. The eighth carpenter had taken to carpentry ten years back, but still continued in his family occupation of an iron smith. He had received the necessary training in carpentry, while working with a contractor in Berar.

Seven were Sutars by caste and only one was a Lohar by caste. There were no servants employed in any of the establishments and working was limited to family members.

The total number of workers (family members) engaged in the trade was ten. There were no females working.

### 6.3 Cobblers:

Out of eight cobblers reported five treated it as main occupation, and three as subsidiary occupation. One of the five had no subsidiary occupation, and four took up agriculture as their subsidiary occupation. For the remaining three, who took to cobblers work as subsidiary occupation, agriculture was the main occupation.

The total income from the occupation was Rs. 4300 with an average income per family of Rs. 575/-. In the case of the five, taking it as main occupation, income from trade was Rs. 3250 out of total family income of Rs. 4256/- making income from the trade 73.6% of the total income. However, there were large differences in the individual incomes from the trade as two out of these five shared Rs. 2000/- from the trade and the three sharing the remaining. In the case of the three treating it as subsidiary occupation, the share of income from trade was Rs. 1350/- out of total family income of Rs. 3160/-. Thus the trade contributing 42.7% to the total family income. Here too, as in the case of two cobblers taking it as main occupation, a single cobbler had the income, from the trade, of Rs. 800/- the rest being shared by the two. Thus three cobblers out of the eight had incomes, from the occupation, of Rs. 1200, Rs. 800 and Rs. 800 respectively. Of ~~of~~ the

remaining five, two had incomes, from the trade, of Rs. 500 each, one had income of Rs. 300 and remaining two had income of Rs. 250/- each. The large difference in the incomes is attributable to the fact that the three cobblers, with incomes of Rs. 1200, Rs. 800, and Rs. 800 each, used to manufacture footwear (chappals) besides carrying out their customary baluta work and sundry repairs. Whereas the remaining five worked as balutedars and carried only minor repair work to footwear etc. against cash payment.

Contribution of income from baluta, to the total income of Rs. 4600/-, was Rs. 1150/- only, putting baluta receipts at 22.8% of the total income. The baluta income was shared by only six cobblers, the other two migrants from Khatav and Diksal did not share in the baluta work. The average baluta receipts per working family were Rs. 191/-. The number of clients, attached to these six families and making payment of baluta was reported to be 334, Thus making per client baluta payment of Rs. 3.4 only. The maximum amount of baluta received was Rs. 200/- and the minimum amount was Rs. 100/-.

The cobblers work against payment of baluta consists of repairs to various leather goods, such as water-lifts, footwear, and supply of whips to his clients. In addition to this most of them do a little cash work of repairs, and as well produce goods to order whenever ordered by the customers. However, only three of the eight cobblers reported to be producing footwear for

market. The value of the total production during the whole year was Rs. 8365/- of which production against order was worth Rs. 5765/-, for the market Rs. 1450/- and for customary baluta was worth Rs. 1150/-. Thus the share of the production against order was 69%, that for market 17.3% and for baluta only 13.7%. The main reason why production for market was not undertaken, was lack of sufficient finance and in addition to this uncertainty of the ready customers. Most of the production against order is local and even production made for the market is sold in the weekly bazaar. Only two reported to be occasionally attending weekly bazaar at Khatav and Diksal. The stock of ready footwear with three cobblers was worth Rs. 690/-.

The raw materials for the production of footwear is not locally available and has got to be fetched from Dahiwadi. None of the cobblers undertakes tanning and the local raw hides are purchased by visiting dhors from Mhasawad and Dahiwadi. The necessary purchases are made once in two months. The total raw materials in stock with the three cobblers was worth Rs. 375/-.

The weekly production (of a single cobbler covered under case study) of a single cobbler was about 20 pairs of chappals (adult size) and a pair of shoes. This was carried out with the help of a servant who was paid Rs. 1/8/- per day. A pair of shoes, which normally does

not find ready customer, is undertaken against order. Except for the pair of shoes, worth Rs. 12, all the goods were made for market.

Total equipment of all the eight cobblers was worth Rs. 938. Of these five had equipment worth less than Rs. 40 whereas the other three, who undertook production of footwear, had equipment worth Rs. 220, Rs. 253 and Rs. 375 respectively. The main item in the equipment, of these three, that brought about so great a difference in the value of their equipment was the sewing machines which was essential for their work. The three together had equipment worth Rs. 848 out of the total equipment, of all the eight families, worth Rs. 938/- putting their share of equipment at 90% of the total. They, however, shared 80% production worth Rs. 6715 out of the total production worth Rs. 8385/-. Their share of the income from the trade was 67.4% that is Rs. 3100/- out of the total income from trade of Rs. 4600/-. This only shows that the equipment could not be fully utilised for lack of either finance or customers, thereby affecting their share of production and income too.

All the eight cobblers had taken up the hereditary occupation, and had received the necessary training, in the trade, in the family. Only two of these were migrants from Khatav and Diksal having come here in 1947 and 1955. All the eight families were chamar by caste. The total number of workers in the trade was 12, of which 11 were

family members and one casually employed labourer who was paid at the rate of Rs. 1/8/- per day. The workers in the trade were all males. The standing and experience in the trade varied from 5 to 55 years.

#### 6.4 Potters'

Out of seven potters reported, six treated pottery as their main occupation and only one took to it as subsidiary occupation. One had no subsidiary occupation and the five took to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation.

The total income received, by all these seven families, from pottery was Rs. 1580/- only with an average income per working family of Rs. 225/-. The total family incomes of these seven families was Rs. 3406/- and income from pottery contributed 46.3% to it. However, in the case of the six families with pottery as main occupation, income from pottery was Rs. 1560 out of total family income of Rs. 2793/-, pottery contributing nearly 55.8% of the total. Whereas in the case of the single family with pottery as subsidiary occupation it contributed only 3.2% to the total income (Rs. 20 Rs. 613). Thus the dependance, of the single family, on the income from pottery was meagre, whereas the rest of the six families received a sizeable income from it. The main reason for it was that the potter concerned did not produce any of the goods that he used to supply to his clients under

customary baluta system. With a view of keeping his custom and deriving whatever little advantage he may, the potter used to purchase the necessary goods from others and supplied these to his clients, thereby gaining a net advantage of Rs. 20 only.

To the total income of Rs. 1580 from pottery, baluta contribution was 57% worth Rs. 906/-. All the seven families worked as balutedars and the average receipts of baluta per family were Rs. 129/-. The total number of clients making baluta payments was 665, thus the average payment of baluta per client was Rs. 1.3 only.

The total production was worth Rs. 1540/-. which was divided as, production against order Rs. 410, production for market Rs. 474 and production for baluta Rs. 656. The items included in baluta payments were gadgi, earthen pots, sugadi, etc. Flat tile, ranjan, bricks (sun baked) and earthen stoves were made either for market or against order. Bricks were made only against order. None of the potters worked a brick kiln and the total production of bricks by all the potters was 4000 bricks worth Rs. 110. Only one potter reported to have made tiles worth Rs. 40 sold at the rate of Rs. 20/- per thousand tiles. Goods such as ranjan, earthen pots, and earthen stoves were either sold for cash or exchanged for grain. As reported in the case study one potter sold the following items against payment of cash:- corn.

Earthen Stoves	10	10 seers Jowar.
Earthen Pots	15	30 seers Jowar.
Ranjans	6	12 Payalis of Jowar.

Total sales, including production against order, of all the six working potters were reported to be worth Rs. 934/-. Production against order was shared by only three and production for market was undertaken by all the six potters.

None of the potters had a permanent kiln for baking various pots. They used to make a temporary kiln of earth near the river side and bake the pots. The size of the kiln was 6' x 8' rectangular open on all sides. The fuel burnt for baking was gathered from the riverside. The arrangement for baking is, at the lowest layer is fuel then the pots are laid on it with subsequent spreading of fuel and placing the pots to be baked. The top of the kiln, which is open, is covered with fuel. The fire is set from the opening at the lower surface and the whole fuel is allowed to burn. The kiln burns for about 48 hours, with additional fuel being supplemented from time to time. The kiln is allowed to cool down and then the baked pots are taken away.

The raw materials for these are usually brought from the potters own lands. All the potters take to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation and get the necessary earth from the fields. In addition to earth



dried dung and ash as well is mixed with it. The clay so made is allowed to remain in the open for a day or two and then the pots are made out of it. The wet pots are allowed to dry in the sun and then are baked.

Usual seasons for work are in November, when sugadi for Makar Sankrant are made, and the summer before the rains start. In between work may be undertaken only against order. The major period of work, however, is during the summer months when various pots are made.

The equipment of the potters consisted of a wooden wheel, potters pater, and a rolling stone (gunda). The wheel and the rolling stone have a long working life, whereas the patters have to be brought every year. Total value of equipment, of all the six potters, was Rs. 64/- only. The average value of equipment per family was Rs. 10.6 only. Four of the potters possessed equipment worth less than Rs. 10, two had equipment worth Rs. 10 and only one had it worth Rs. 22. The single potter with equipment worth Rs. 22 had some brick layers.

All the potters were Kumbhars and were trained in the occupation in the family. However, only six families out of seven took to actual working. The seventh potter had stopped working on account of old age. The standing of the workers in the trade varied from 10 years to 40 years. There were no hired workers employed and in 13 family members worked in the trade out of which 4 were

females. Most of the workers in the trade had no other training except in the traditional work.

### 6.5 Rope Making:

The total number of Mangs, taking to rope making, were reported to be 39. Out of these 39 families, fifteen families treated rope making as their main occupation and twentyfour families took it up as their subsidiary occupation. Out of the fifteen families, ten worked as labourers, three took to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation and the remaining two had no subsidiary occupation. Out of the twentyfour families, with rope making as subsidiary occupation, nineteen worked as labourers and five took to agriculture as main occupation.

The total family income was Rs. 21592 of which rope making contributed Rs. 6335 or 29.4%, and wages, earned as labourers, contributed 7535 or 35%. In the case of fifteen families with rope making as main occupation the share of wages was Rs. 1900 or 29%, that of rope making Rs. 3325 or 50.3% in the total family income of Rs. 6408. In the case of 24 families with rope making as subsidiary occupation, the share of wages was Rs. 5635 or 37.1% and that of rope making Rs. 3010 or 19.8% in the total family income of Rs. 15184. Thus it could be seen that twentyfour families with rope making as subsidiary occupation, had labour as their major source of income.

Out of the total income of Rs. 6335 received from rope making the share of baluta payments received was Rs. 1550 or 24.8%. Out of thirtynine families only twentyeight families worked for baluta thus getting an average receipts of baluta per family of Rs. 55.3. The total number of clients making baluta payments was 304, and the payment received per client was Rs. 5/-. However, the variations in baluta <sup>payment</sup> receipts did exist. The maximum and minimum baluta receipts reported were Rs. 150 and Rs. 10 respectively. The variations in baluta receipt do not seem to be dependent on the number of clients one works for, but on the materials that the balutedar has supplied and in some cases the good relations between the two. As x could be seen the maximum number of clients, one balutedar had, was so getting his receipts of Rs. 100 only with an average per client payment of Rs. 2, while another balutedar had only one client making a payment of Rs. 10.

Against payment of baluta, reins, tether and nose-bridle are supplied to the client. There is no repair work to be done. The supply of these materials is made at least once a year. Most of the production, as reported, is undertaken for market. The total production, as-reported of all the 39 families, in the year was worth Rs. 5417/- shared as production against order Rs. 916 or 17%, production for market Rs. 3347 or 61.7% and for baluta Rs. 1154 or 21.3%. The total sales, including

the production against order but excluding production given against baluta payments, amounted to Rs. 6024. Very little of the production for market is sold locally and most of it is marketed in Koregaon, Aundh, Mhasavad, and Khatav. During the months of December, January and February, there are various religious fairs held in the nearby area and along with the fair a cattle market as well is held. These fairs take most of the production and fetch a good price. In view of these fairs the production is undertaken in advance and the busiest period of work is between November and February, for about four months.

Raw material, hemp, is not locally available and was brought from Khatav, Dahivadi or Mhasavad. There was not enough work all the year round and purchases were made at the time of undertaking production. The total value of raw materials purchased was Rs. 1765, which includes travelling and transport charges which could not be stated separately. As reported in the family schedules, the raw materials in stock with the Mangs were worth Rs. 282/- and finished goods or goods in the process of being finished were worth Rs. 1621/-.

The equipment consisted of three or four iron bars and a small revolving instrument, made of wood, known as Jantar-mantar. The total value of equipment, as reported, was Rs. 295 for all the 39 families. The maximum amount invested in equipment never exceeded Rs. 10, the minimum being Rs. 4 only. The average value of equipment per family was barely worth Rs. 7/8/-.

All the families had taken up the hereditary occupation and were of Mangs only. As said earlier only 28 families worked against baluta payment. Out of remaining 11 families, three families had migrated from Mahimangad, Daruj and Khatgin, 8, 11 and 20 years back respectively. The remaining eight families get their turn of baluta work every alternate year, when other eight families working for baluta this year would cease to work next year.

Total number of family workers in the trade was 104 and no hired labour was employed. The work was never sufficient for all the members of the families and barely lasted for three to five months. Out of the 104 workers, males were 44 and females 60. The number of females working was predominantly high as many of the males only occasionally worked in the trade. The work of rope making was mostly entrusted to elder males and females. The younger males usually took to work as labourer on the farms or on the road that was being constructed some four miles away. The number of males working on the road or as casual agricultural labourer was 36 getting total wages, during the year, of Rs. 7535 which contributed 36% of the total family incomes. The experience in the making of ropes varied from 5 years to 40 years. The youngsters, instead of attending school, started to get the training in the trade at an early age of 8 or 9 so that along with elders and females there were sufficient number of youngsters working on rope making.

### 6.6 Basket Makers:

Three families of basket makers were reported and all the three stayed in Pusegaon. All the three families pursued a single occupation and were totally dependent on it for their livelihood.

Three families together received the total income of Rs. 3160/- out of which Rs. 2800/- was received from basket making. The rest of the income was from remittances coming from outside and on account of milk and eggs etc. Basket making was the only source of income and it earned 88.6% of the total income received by all the families. However, there were extreme differences in the incomes of the three families. Two families had incomes of Rs.1500/- and 1200/- from the trade, while the third family, which consisted of a single female, had an income of Rs.100/- only from the very same trade.

All the production is for sale into market and includes baskets (large and small sizes), sieves, a scuttle form of basket for sifting corn (sup), caskets, and corn bins. Corn bins are made only against order as there is very little demand for it. Total sales of various types of goods, during the year, were reported to be worth Rs. 9000/-. Total sales against order were worth Rs. 790/- only. The items supplied against order were corn bins and caskets for carrying hens. As in the case of incomes of the three families, the differences in

sales, too, varied largely. The sales reported by three families were Rs. 5500/-, Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 500/- only.

The raw material for all these goods consists of bamboos only. Most of the raw material has to be purchased from Satara or Koregaon though a little is purchased locally from the cultivators. A few cultivators have bamboo groves in the fields along the riverside, but the supply is not certain. During the year total purchase made by all the three were worth Rs. 6350/- out of which local purchases were worth Rs. 300/- only. Even here the purchases of bamboo were made in Koregaon by two families the third having purchased these from either of the two. All the local purchases of bamboo were made by a single <sup>u</sup>burnā. Purchases were made every fortnight or so, as no credit purchases were allowed.

The usual size of a bamboo is about 20 to 25 feet in length and it is cut into pieces of 8 to 9 feet long according to need. Since bamboos are brought from Belgaum, these are not green ones but are dry and hence before these are used for making of baskets etc., bamboos are <sup>u</sup>sink in water for about three to four days. After withdrawing it from water it is cut lengthwise into eight to ten strips, which again are made thinner by using a knife. After going through all this process the various articles were made. On an average two men can finish 6 to 7 caskets worth about 4 rupees, or one corn bin worth Rs. 5 in a day. The raw material required for these consists of one bamboo of about 25 feet in length.

The equipment required to carry out the work is very simple and meagre. It consists of a wood-bill, a knife and a small chip of wood. The value of capital equipment with all the families was Rs. 25/- only, two having equipment worth Rs. 10 each and the third of Rs. 5/-. The wood-bill and the knife require sharpening regularly, especially the knife has to be sharpened at least once in a fortnight. The main work of chipping or scrapping the bamboo is done by hand with the help of a knife, and that demands regular sharpening. A normal knife gives service for about a year or two and has got to be replaced. However, the cost of sharpening and replacement does not exceed more than Rs. 3 to 4 per establishment.

As said earlier, the merchants at Koregaon or Satara do not allow any credit and the purchases of bamboo have to be made regularly every fortnight or so. As reported from the case study the fortnightly purchases were around Rs. 70 to 80, which included transport of bamboos and the travelling charges also. The total stock with the three families was worth Rs. 170 in bamboo and finished or semi-finished goods worth Rs. 700. The finished goods included, bamboo matting, sieves, caskets etc.

All were following the traditional occupation of basket making and had received the necessary skill and training in the family. Two of the families were local, while the third had migrated, from Malawadi 30 years back, in search of better business. The working was limited to family members only. Total number of workers was 10, consisting of 4 males and 6 females.



### 6.7 Gold-smiths:

There were four gold-smiths, getting total family incomes of Rs. 4140/- out of which income from work in gold and silver was Rs. 2750 or 67.8%. The income from goldsmithy of the four families was, one having an income of Rs. 1200/-, one of Rs. 750/- and two families had income of Rs. 400 each. Work in gold and silver was the main occupation of all the four families. Only one goldsmith was totally dependent on the craft for his income, while the other three families took to agriculture as subsidiary occupation.

Only one of the four goldsmiths received Rs. 100/- worth of baluta income. No specific work could be sorted out that he carries out for his clients as a balutadar. Generally all the repairs not requiring use of valuable materials, more than a copper or brass wire, were carried out against yearly payment of baluta. Anything requiring use of other materials and labour was done against cash payment. Besides the repair work he visited the families, whenever he is asked to do so, for the purpose of pricking the ears or nose. If this is done at the clients house he gets 1 to 1½ seers of grain. The materials he uses at this time were just 1 to 2 inches of copper wire.

All the four undertook modelling of ornaments for customers. However, none of them had stated the quantity of work done (of modelling new ornaments) during

the year. The work of modelling new ornaments is purely cash work and the customer had to supply gold or silver necessary for the work. The goldsmith got charges for his labour at the rate of 4 annas per tola for work in silver and Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per tola for work in gold.

All the goldsmiths reported this work of modelling new ornaments to be too meagre. Out of the total earnings of Rs. 2750 from the trade, the income from production against order (modelling of ornaments) was reported to be Rs. 600 only representing 21% of the total income from the trade. Even this production of new ornaments was shared by only two of the goldsmiths. The major share of income from the craft is due to repairs to various articles. Most of the work of modelling ornaments was in gold though a little was in silver. The main cause, for getting less work of modelling new ornaments, as reported by goldsmith in a case study, was that the goldsmith was not able to prepare new and varied types of ornaments which were readily available in the towns nearby. The villagers under these circumstances preferred to purchase the ornaments ready from the towns.

The equipment of the goldsmith consisted of a earthen vase, a small crucible, moulds, various types of spinners, a small hammer, copper and brass wire and nitric acid. The nitric acid and the copper and brass wires are purchased in Satara and Koregaon. The purchases were made, usually, at the time of Diwali when the work starts coming in. The value of total equipment

with all the four families was Rs. 457, with four families having equipment worth Rs. 200, Rs. 120, Rs. 64 and Rs. 73. This included the value of materials such as nitric acid etc. that are necessary to carry out the work. Since none of the four catered for the market, there were no stocks of ready ornaments of gold and silver with any of these.

All the four families belonged to sonar community and were following hereditary occupation. The necessary training was received in the family establishments. As said earlier only one of the four carried any baluta work. The reason is that the family was originally working for the village chawadi checking the fineness of the coins paid into village treasury. The two were from the other village under survey and the fourth remaining had migrated from Vita five years back.

The number of workers in the trade was four only, all the four being family members. The work was not sufficient and barely lasted for five or six months in a year and that was not a full time work. All the workers were males and had experience in the trade of 8 to 40 years.

#### 6.8 Barbers:

There were eleven barbers in two villages, seven of which were in Pusegaon and four in Visapur. Eight of

the eleven barbers pursued it as their main occupation and three as subsidiary occupation, the main occupation in the case of these three being agriculture. Out of the eight treating it as main occupation, seven took to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation and the eighth had no subsidiary occupation. Four barbers out of the total of eleven had set up saloons, while the rest of the five attended to customary baluta work along with some cash work.

The total family income of all the eleven barbers was Rs. 8300/- out of which income from the occupation represented Rs. 5540/- or 66.7% of the total family income. Four barbers, who had set up saloons, had an income of Rs. 2540/- or 45.8% of the total income from the occupation. The average income in their case was Rs. 635. In the case of the other seven, income from occupation was Rs. 3000/- with an average income of Rs. 428.5. Thus the four saloon-owners had the larger average income from the work than the other seven without any establishment.

Out of the total income of Rs. 5540/-, from the occupation, the receipts of baluta represented Rs. 1080/- or 15.8% of the total income. Only seven barbers worked against baluta payment, and out of these seven three worked for baluta only and did no cash work. The average receipts of baluta per family were Rs. 154/-, the maximum amount of baluta payment received being Rs. 200

and the minimum being Rs. 100 only. The number of clients, taking advantage of the service and making payment, was 365, making average payment of Rs. 3/- per client family. The payment of baluta was received as follows:

Per adult	...	8	paylis	of	Jowar
Child (not above 10)...		4	"	"	"

However, the payment of baluta is not necessarily made according to these measures. Much depends on the willingness and ability of the client to pay. Children below 10 were shaved free of charge.

Value of equipment, with the eleven barbers, was Rs. 3225/- with an average equipment worth Rs. 293/-. However, the major share of equipment was with four barbers and the total value of it was Rs. 2755/- with an average equipment worth Rs. 688/-. The rest of the equipment worth Rs. 470/- was shared by the seven with an average equipment of Rs. 67/- only. The difference was on account of the addition of cushioned chairs, cupboards, mirrors and other fashionable furniture bought by the owners of these four shops. In addition, three of the saloons had two workers each while the fourth had three workers in it, thereby asking for more equipment than average.

Total number of workers was sixteen, all of which were family members. No wage earners were employed in

any of the four establishments. The occupation being hereditary all of them had received the necessary training in the family. Four of workers from saloons had worked in Bombay and Poona but returned back shortly after a stay of a year or two. The experience and standing varied from 2 years to 30 years.

### 6.9 Dhobis:

There were seven Dhobis working as washermen. Five of these treated laundering as their main occupation and had no subsidiary occupation. One of these five was an immigrant and had started a laundry. Two had agriculture and casual labour as their main occupation and took to laundering as subsidiary occupation.

Total income received by all the seven was Rs.1945/- out of which income from laundering represented Rs.1280/-. Even out of this income of Rs. 1280/- from washing clothes, Rs. 430/- were claimed by the owner of the laundry, the rest of the income of Rs. 850/- being shared by the rest of the six. All these six washermen were balutedars and did practically no cash work.

Out of the total income, from washing clothes, of Rs. 1280/- the share of baluta receipts was Rs. 805/-. If the income of the laundry is excluded, then the share of baluta receipts turns out to be Rs. 805/- out of the total income, for the six balutedar washermen, of Rs. 850. This shows that the six washermen did practically no work against cash payment.

As for the laundry, the owner had migrated from Diksal five years back and was not a balutedar. He works only against cash payment. His weekly washing of clothes was for about 100 pieces. The charge per piece was annas two only. On an average every month he used to wash 400 to 450 clothes. The necessary expenses for this were 6 to 7 Lbs. of washing soda, 8 packets of blue, and a bag of coal. The laundry was working in a hired room for which the owner charged him Rs. 5/- as rent per month. His working for one month can be shown as below:

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
400 clothes	Rs. 50-0-0	1 bag of coal	Rs. 4-8-0
@ -/2/- per		8 packets blue	2-0-0
piece		7 Lbs. washing	
		soda	3-8-0
		Rent	5-0-0
			-----
			<u>15-0-0</u>

Thus the average income per month after deducting all the expenses was about Rs. 35/-. However, during the Seva-girl fair held in December and January, he gets nearabout 300 to 350 clothes for two weeks. The clothes for washing have to be collected from the customers place and after washing and ironing were returned to the customers place by the washermen himself. Before renting a shop, he worked in his home for three years. There is very little change in the number of customers coming. He has 20-25 customers taking advantage of his service regularly.

None of the six balutedar washermen required any equipment. It was the laundry owner, for whom equipment was a necessity. He possessed equipment worth Rs. 160/-. This included a cupboard, a table, iron and two metal tubs for the purpose of washing.

All the washermen were Dhobi by caste and had taken up the hereditary occupation. The owner of the laundry had his early training in Bombay, where he worked in a laundry for three years. He had migrated from Diksal five years ago with a view of starting a laundry in Pusegaon which is on the main traffic route.

Total number of workers in the occupation was nine and all were family members. Out of nine, seven were females and only two males.

#### 6.10 Tailors:

Altogether thirteen tailors were reported, of which eight were in Pusegaon and four in Visapur. Eleven of these treated it as their main occupation. Out of these eleven, five took to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, two were grocers, one a cloth merchant and the remaining three had no subsidiary occupation. Only two took up tailoring as subsidiary occupation, their main occupation being agriculture and service as a primary school teacher.



Total income received from tailoring, by all the thirteen families, was Rs. 7445/- and was 60.6% of the total family income of Rs. 12260/-. In the case of eleven tailors, with tailoring as main occupation, the income, getting as much as Rs. 6185 or 72.8% of the total income of Rs. 8490/- of these families. In the case of other two families tailoring contributed 33.4% or Rs. 1260/- out of the total income of Rs. 3770/-. As pointed out earlier two of the tailors had no other subsidiary occupation and were totally dependent on the income from tailoring.

All the tailors undertake stitching of clothes against order. As reported in a case study a single worker can stitch four to five shirts or equal number of trousers in a single working day of about 7 to 8 hours. However, there is not enough work all the year round. Again stitching of clothes is limited to certain types such as shirts, coats, trousers etc. Stitching of ladies clothes was undertaken by only two tailors where females from the family were working in the establishments. However, very little stitching of female clothes <sup>took</sup> taken place. Majority of the customers are local villagers, but on weekly bazaar days visitors coming here for the market, get their clothes stitched. In all these cases the visitor to the weekly bazaar purchases cloth from one of the local shops and gets the clothes stitched immediately.

The equipment consisted of a sewing machine, scissors, a flat board or a table for cutting of cloth to measure, a measure tape, and in certain cases an iron. The total value of equipments possessed by all the tailors, was Rs. 4709/- with an average equipment per family of Rs. 362/-. Three tailors out of the eleven had two sewing machines each and the value of their equipment was Rs. 2219/- or 47% of the total equipment of all the tailors. These three tailors, however, shared only 37% of the total income from tailoring, the incomes of the three being Rs. 1200, Rs. 900 and Rs.700. Maintenance and repairs to sewing accounted for about Rs. 400/- yearly. Minor repairs could be carried out locally by a local tailor, for whom it was a source of income, but the major repairs such as replacement of parts etc. had to be done in Koregaon or Satara.

Most of the materials such as stitching thread, buttons, needles etc. were available locally. As reported in the case study during a weeks period a tailor stitched 26 clothes, such as shirts, blouses, shorts, etc. and got total stitching charges of Rs. 16/10/-. The materials required for the week were worth Rs. 3/- only, thus giving the tailor a clear margin of Rs.13/10/-. This was during the normal working week. During marriage seasons and at the time of festivals the weekly earning, excluding expenses, go up to Rs. 25 to 30. There was very little stitching done for the females and most of

it went to two establishments in which two family members (female) were working.

The number of workers in the trade was 19 of which 17 were males and two females. There were no wage earners employed and the establishments were necessarily family establishments. The caste-wise composition was as follows:

<u>Caste</u>	<u>No. of establishments.</u>
Shimpi	6
Teli	2
Chamar	1
Maratha	1
Mohameddars	3
TOTAL:	<u>13</u>

The standing and experience in the trade ranged between 3 and 20 years.

In three cases the occupation was hereditary. The rest had taken it up after training and apprenticeship at various places such as Poona, Karhad, Satara etc. Out of the eleven tailors six were local the other five having come from Kale (Karhad taluka), Mahimangad, Khotgun, and Dighav etc.

### 6.11 Butcher and Mulani:

Six butchers and Mulanis were reported, of which two were butchers and four mulanis. There is a slight difference in the working of the butcher and mulani, but since mulani was, to a great extent, dependent <sup>on</sup> of the butchers trade it was found convenient to treat them together. The mulani alone slaughtered the goats but did not sell the mutton; while the butcher did not slaughter the animal but only sold the mutton. This, however, was the case in the nuclear village. In the other village under survey, there was no butcher and the two mulanis used to carry out the work against payment of baluta.

As balutedar, the mulani has to slaughter the goat for his customers, whenever asked for. Besides the slaughtering of the goat, further flaying, cleaning and cutting it into pieces was done by him only. For all these duties he only gets the head of the goat slaughtered and at times the mutton dish prepared. Besides this, at times, he was asked to kill a chicken or a cock at the customers place, as a part of the religious belief of the customer. On such occasions he gets a meal, in addition to the normal baluta, in return of the services rendered by him. However, getting a meal on such occasions has become a matter of courtesy. This was all the work that mulani used to do for his customers.

Most of the work that the Mulani did was for the butcher. He had to slaughter a goat five days in a week. No goat was slaughtered on Monday and Saturday. In the case of a butcher the work is against cash payment at the rate of two annas for each goat slaughtered. The Mulani did not have the right to the head of the goat as further flaying and cleaning etc. is done by the butcher.

Two butchers working in the village have reduced the number of households attached to him. The presence of a butcher has, to some extent, adversely affected the mulani's custom, and thus the returns that the mulani gets in the form of baluta. In the absence of a butcher mutton would not have been available in smaller quantities.

The butcher, as said earlier, used to sell the mutton and not slaughter the goat. The necessary flaying, cleaning etc. was done by the butcher. After the goat was slaughtered, it is left hanging by the tail to let the blood drip away. The blood so gathered was not made use of and was given away to dogs. Once the dripping of blood had stopped, the next operation was of flaying. For removing the skin from the body, four cuts were taken on the legs of the slaughtered goat. In the case of front legs the cuts are up to the belly, and as for the two hind legs the cuts are right up to the tail. After the cuts were taken, skin round the whole body was loosened with the help of a knife. The skin having been

loosened the main body is pulled out of the skin by the tail. The skin so got was a whole piece with only four cuts on the legs.

A goat supplies between 8 to 10 seers of mutton, though at times it may give more. The preference is for a sheep or a goat between three and four years of age. The goats above this age are not preferred as the mutton has a peculiar retarding smell. Two butchers, in the village, used to slaughter about 15 to 20 goats and sheep in a week. An account of a sheep, as reported in the case study, was as follows:

<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>Income</u>	
1 sheep price paid	Rs. 13- 0-0	7½ seers of	
Transport and travel	0- 8-6	mutton @ 1/14/-	
Feed	0- 2-0	per seer	Rs.14- 1-0
Slaughtering charges	0- 2-0		
	-----	Value receiv-	
Total expenses:	<u>13-12-6</u>	ed for skin	
		sold	2- 0-0
			-----
		Total Income:	16- 1-0
		Less expenses:	-13-12-6
			-----
		Net Profit:	<u>2- 4-6</u>

Thus, it may be said that, the value received for the skin, of the slaughtered animal, was the butcher's profit.

The total income of all the six families was Rs. 4728/- out of which Rs. 1675/- was received as income from the occupation. However, out of this income, from the occupation, of Rs. 1675/- the butchers had the

major share of Rs. 1000/-. the rest being shared by four mulanis. All but two butchers treated it as their subsidiary occupation. The main occupations were, agriculture for two, labour for one, and running a flour mill for the fourth.

The goats and sheep were not locally available and were purchased at Gondavale about 20 miles away. The purchases were made, by two butchers, once a week on Monday and were of the value of Rs. 200/-. together. The prices varied between Rs. 10 to 15 for a goat and Rs. 8 to 12 for a sheep. On an average each butcher used to get 8 to 10 goats per week. The animals purchased are brought here on foot by engaging a person and the charges had paid are annas four per animal. In addition to this personal expenses per trip were reported to be Rs. 3/- per butcher.

Only mulanis were balutedars and got total baluta receipts of Rs. 565 with an average of Rs. 141/-. The number of clients making a payment was Rs. 775/-, this payment per client was just annas twelve only.

The equipment required by butchers was a knife, weighing balance and a small block of wood. The mulani required in addition to these, a small axe but no weighing balance. The value of total equipment with all the six was Rs. 45/-, out of which the two butchers shared equipment worth Rs. 20/.

All of these six families had taken up the hereditary occupation, and had received the necessary training in the family. The four mulanis were residents of the village while both the butchers had migrated here from Koregaon some 40 years back.

The caste composition was as follows; both the butchers were Dhangars and four mulanis were mohameddars. The working was limited to family members. The number of family members engaged in the trade was twelve and all were males. The experience varied between 5 and 45 years.

#### 6.12 Oil Press:

Three oil presses were reported to be working in the village. Only one of these three extracted oil on his own and sold it. The rest of the two worked only against order and extracted oil against a fixed charge of annas 6 for 10 seers of nuts crushed. For two the working of the oil press was in the nature of a service to the customers, while the third was a trader. Two telis treated it as their main occupation and took to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation. In the case of the third main occupation was agriculture and operating oil press a subsidiary occupation.

The total income from the oil press for three families was Rs. 900/- or 27.5% of the total income of Rs. 3270/-. In the case of the two, with extraction of



oil as main occupation, the income from the trade represented 41.3% or Rs. 450 of their total incomes of Rs. 1090/-. In the case of the third, with oil pressing as subsidiary occupation, the income represented Rs. 450/- out of total income of Rs. 2180/-.

As said earlier only one teli operates Ghani on his own, purchasing ground nut, extracting oil and selling oil and oilcake in the market. The working of the ghani can engage him for about five months. Three members of the family work in the establishment and no need was ever felt for hired labour. Busy working days were between February and May only. The working could no doubt be extended but for lack of funds it was not possible for him to make additional purchases of ground nut. The oil mills in the area make large purchases of ground nut at Koregaon where he, as well, goes for purchasing ground nut. The competition of the oil mills ends here. But there are flour mills having necessary machinery to extract oil and they can give the service to customers at cheaper rates. These mills extract oil at 6 annas for 14 seers of nuts whereas the telis charge annas 6 for 10 seers. The differences in the rates is bound to occur because of the time required to extract oil. The traditional ghani can crush 10 seers of oil seeds at a time and it takes between 2 to 2½ hours to extract oil. The mill can extract oil in a considerably less time with more quantity of nuts at a time. Again

the percentage of oil extracted by animal operated ghani is lower than that of the mill.

The ghani is a simple mechanism operated by animal power. The equipment consists of a wooden pestle and a stone or granite mortar. The pestle is connected to a shaft to which a bullock is yoked. As the bullock makes circular movements around the ghani the oil seeds are crushed in the mortar by the rotation of the pestle. The oil from the ghani flows from a hole provided in the mortar into a container. Two men are engaged in carrying out working of the ghani. One is engaged in driving the bullock and the other sits by the mortar occasionally stirring the crushed oilseeds.

Only ground nut is crushed by the teli. Very little Kardi is grown in the vicinity and thus there is no demand for kardi oil. A maund (Bengali) of ground nut gives 28 to 30 seers of nuts proper. At a single operation the ghani can crush 10 seers of nuts. The operation is continuous and takes between 2 and 2½ hours. In a days working he crushed between 40 and 50 seers of ground nuts. The normal working is for 10 hours with inbetween rest of an hour or so.

Crushing of oilseeds gives twin products of oil and oilcake. The percentage of oil in the oilcake was more than that of the mill oil-cake. This was specially used for feeding the cattle. Oil cake was sold locally, every

day, at the rate of 4 annas per seer. The percentage of oil extracted varied between 25 and 30.

Total amount of ground nut crushed amounted to 380 maunds. Most of the purchases were made at Koregaon. The rates varied between Rs. 12 to Rs. 15/8/- per maund. Charges for transport of ground nut were paid by the teli. Oil extracted was 78 maunds, and the oil cake was 188 maunds. The sale price of oil varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 55. The oilcake was sold at annas 4 per seer. Most of the oil was sold at Koregaon but some local sales took place. Even in case of oil at Koregaon transport charges were paid by the teli. The years working can be reported as follows:

<u>Expenses</u>		<u>Sales</u>	
380 maunds of ground-nut	Rs.5320-0-0	78 maunds of oil	Rs.4053-0-0
Transport	120-0-0	188 maunds of oilcake	1880-0-0
Coolie charges paid	10-0-0		
	*****		*****
	Rs.5450-0-0		Rs.5936-0-0
			= 5450-0-0
			*****
		<u>PROFIT:</u>	<u>Rs. 486-0-0</u>

The margin after operating the press was Rs.486, out of which repair and maintenance charges amounting to Rs. 40 to 50 per year have to be deducted, this making the net profits of Rs. 440/- or nearabout.

The value of equipment possessed by all the three was reported to be Rs. 450 only. Out of this single tell had it worth Rs. 300, and the two others had it worth Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 each. The difference in the value of equipment was due to two tells taking to extraction against order for their customers and hence did not require containers etc.

The number of workers was five and all were family members. All the members had taken up the family occupation and had received the necessary skill in the family establishments. The standing varied from 18 to 20 years. There were no females working in the trade.

#### 6.13 Flour Mills.

Three flour mills were reported, of which two were in Pusegaon and one in Visapur. The establishments were owned by four families, two of which were Dhangar by caste, one Shimpi and one Mohameddan. Two families, of Dhangars, were immigrant families from Mahimangad and jointly owned the flour mill. These two families were dependent on income from running the flour mill, the other two families took to agriculture as their main occupation.

The equipment of the flour mill consisted of diesel operated engine for supply of motive power, grain grinding units and various accessories necessary for it. All the units had mechanical oil extractors besides grain grinding units. The value of total equipment was reported at Rs.12000, Rs. 7200 and Rs. 6500 for three units. The difference in

total equipment was mainly on account of the capacity of the units and the period over which it had been in use. The grinding capacity of the units varied from fifteen Bengal maunds to eight Bengal maunds for an eight-hour working day.

A case study of one unit was conducted. The unit started working around 12 p.m. and continued it upto 7.30 or 8 p.m. The customers rarely come before 12 p.m. and unless a sufficient number of customers was available it was uneconomical to start the working. The daily grinding of various commodities was around ten and twelve maunds. The rate was annas fifteen for a Bengal maund or one and a half annas for four seers. Besides grinding grain the unit undertook extraction of oil, and the average daily crushing was reported at four to five Bengal maunds of oil seeds, mainly groundnut and a little 'Kardi'. The charge per maund was Rs. 1-2 annas. The oil extraction generally started in October, November and continued upto June end. For the rest of three four months there was almost no oil extraction.

Fuel and lubricating oil requirements were supplied from Koregaon and were usually fetched thrice a month depending on the working of the unit. Minor repairs to machinery <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ carried out by the owners and in case of major repairs etc. facility was available at Karad. The spares, belting <sup>etc</sup> was procured from Poona and the cost for replacement etc. was reported at Rs. 700 for the previous year. Below we give the monthly account of the unit's working.

<u>Income</u>	Rs. As.	<u>Expenditure</u>	Rs. As.
Grinding of grain 230 Maunds @ annas 15 per Md.	310-0	Fuel, lubricating oil etc.	125-0
Oil extraction about 100 maunds @ Rs.1-2 per Md.	112-8	Maintenance and repairs	75-0
Sale of flour left in the unit 3 Maunds @ Rs.15/- per Md.	45-0	Rent of premises	25-0
		Salary of servants	65-0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>467-8</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>290-0</b>

The earnings after meeting the expenditure were Rs.177-8. This was the average working the y-year round. Besides, the expenses above, the other tax payment were as below:

Grampanchayat establishment tax	Rs.	25-0
D.L.B. occupation tax		10-0
Licence fee		24-0
<b>Total tax payment:</b>		<b>59-0</b>

This was for one year. In addition excise duty at the rate of one anna per maund of oil seeds crushed was paid.

The net income earned after meeting all the expenses except depreciation, was reported at Rs. 1400, Rs.700 and Rs. 400, for three units.

Total of fourteen male adults worked in the units, of which eight were family members and six servants. Only two units employed servants and the total wage payment to these was reported at Rs. 1780. No casual labour was employed by the units.

Two units owned the premises and the third paid a land rent of Rs. 300 per year.

## Chapter VII

### LABOUR STRUCTURE

In this chapter we present information regarding the population of the villages under survey, in its various aspects such as labour supply and working population, civil condition, literacy, etc. Wherever possible, a comparison between the survey population and 1951 Census population is made. The information regarding sex, literacy, occupation pursued, etc., was collected through the General Family Schedule in respect of every individual member of the family.

#### 7.1 Sex Composition

The survey and 1951 Census populations of the two villages were as given below:

<u>Village</u>	<u>1951 Census population</u>	<u>Survey population</u>	<u>% increase over 1951</u>
Pusegaon	2351	2594	10.3
Visapur	2778	2947	6.0

The increase in population was reported in both the villages. At Pusegaon, the increase was 10.3 per cent over the 1951 Census population while it was lower at 6 per cent in Vasapur. A comparatively larger increase, in Pusegaon, was partly accounted by the immigrant families which will be dealt with separately.

Table 7.1 gives the sex composition of 1951 Census and the survey population.

Table 7.1 : Sex composition of population.

		<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
1951 Census -	Males	1199	1366
	Females	1152	1412
	Females per 100 males	95.9	103.3
Survey -	Males	1298	1463
	Females	1298	1484
	Females per 100 males	100.1	100.1

The number of females, per hundred males, was slightly less than hundred at Pusegaon and a little more at Visapur. The corresponding figures for Khatav taluka and Satara district were 103.7 and 105.1 females per hundred males. The sex composition of the survey population showed that males and females in both the villages were almost balanced, the composition being 100.1 females per 100 males.

## 7.2 Age and Sex

Table 7.2, presented on the following page, gives the distribution of the population according to age group and sex. The distribution of the population of the two villages into male adults, male non-adults, female adults and female non-adults was 28.2 per cent, 21.7 per cent, 29.4 per cent, and 20.5 per cent at Pusegaon while the corresponding percentages at Visapur were 26.8, 22.8, 30.9 and 19.4 respec-



**TABLE 7.2 : Distribution of population according to age and sex.**

Age group (years)	P u s e g a o n				V i s a p u r			
	Male adults	Male non-adults	Female adults	Female non-adults	Male adults	Male non-adults	Female adults	Female non-adults
Up to 4	-	210	-	231	-	240	-	209
5 to 9	-	217	-	196	-	245	-	253
10 to 14	-	137	-	107	-	188	-	111
15 to 19	125	-	91	-	139	-	125	-
20 to 24	73	-	114	-	81	-	133	-
25 to 29	86	-	103	-	106	-	123	-
30 to 34	76	-	82	-	68	-	98	-
35 to 39	79	-	69	-	63	-	77	-
40 to 44	62	-	65	-	67	-	81	-
45 to 49	52	-	52	-	53	-	71	-
50 to 54	40	-	48	-	43	-	61	-
55 & above	139	-	140	-	170	-	142	-
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>573</b>

tively. The distribution of the population into males, females, adults, and non-adults was more or less the same in both the villages. As for the age group distribution amongst male and female adults, generally females were more numerous than males except in the age groups 15 to 19 in both the villages. This was mainly on account of out-migration of males, who left the other family members at their native place, to various places for service, etc.

### 7.3 Marital Status

Table 7.3 : Distribution of the population according to sex and marital status.

	Marital Status				Total
	Un-married	Marr-ied	Widow-ed	Sepa-rated	
<u>Pusegaon</u>					
Male adults	195	492	43	2	732
Male non-adults	564	-	-	-	564
Female adults	25	560	179	-	764
Female Non-adults	534	-	-	-	534
<u>Visapur</u>					
Male adults	204	512	73	1	790
Male non-adults	671	2	-	-	673
Female adults	17	666	228	-	911
Female non-adults	572	1	-	-	573

Table 7.3 gives the distribution of population according to marital status. The percentage distribution, in both the villages was almost the same in respect of male and female adults. Separation from the spouse was reported in

respect of two and one male adult in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Only three non-adults, two males and one female, were married and all these were from Visapur.

Table 7.4, given on the following page, gives marital status according to caste. Amongst male adults it was generally observed that a larger proportion to total, in a given caste group, was married excepting in the case of Brahmins. As far female adults, proportion of unmarried was quite insignificant, majority of female adults being married. Significantly large number of female adults were widows and that was particularly so amongst Marathas and the allied castes in both the villages. Marriages of non-adult males and females were not much in vogue, only three such cases, two male non-adults from Marathas and one female non-adult from Depressed classes, being reported in Visapur only. The separation from the spouse was again insignificant, only three separations, one amongst Marathas and two from Depressed classes, being reported in both the villages.

#### 7.4 Literacy

Table 7.5 gives the distribution of population according to literates and illiterates. Amongst male adults, only 8 per cent and 5.3 per cent of total male adults were educands in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. While 47 per cent of male adults were literates in Pusegaon, 68.5 per cent of male adults were illiterate in Visapur, only 31.5 per cent being

Table 7.4 : Distribution of the population according to marital status and caste.

C a s t e	Male adults				Male non-adults				Female adults				Female non-adults			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>PUSEGAON</b>																
Brahmins	15	16	1	-	17	-	-	-	4	16	3	-	20	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	7	9	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	10	-	-	-
Marathas & allied castes	100	274	23	1	324	-	-	-	14	308	116	-	301	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	19	37	7	-	36	-	-	-	2	38	8	-	45	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	17	54	4	-	51	-	-	-	2	65	16	-	56	-	-	-
Backward classes	14	20	1	-	26	-	-	-	2	24	4	-	18	-	-	-
Depressed classes	18	65	3	1	82	-	-	-	-	75	22	-	62	-	-	-
Muslims	5	17	2	-	22	-	-	-	1	23	5	-	22	-	-	-
<u>T o t a l</u>	195	492	43	2	564	-	-	-	35	560	179	-	534	-	-	-
<b>VISAPUR</b>																
Brahmins	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	4	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	3	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	6	-	-	-
Marathas & allied castes	135	322	53	-	422	2	-	-	7	422	163	-	342	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	-	9	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	6	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	5	16	-	-	19	-	-	-	1	21	9	-	22	-	-	-
Backward classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depressed classes	60	150	18	1	203	-	-	-	8	196	47	-	183	1	-	-
Muslims	1	7	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	8	2	-	9	-	-	-
<u>T o t a l</u>	204	512	73	1	671	2	-	-	17	666	228	-	572	1	-	-

(1) = Unmarried, (2) = Married, (3) = Widowed, (4) = Separated.

**Table 7.5 : Distribution of population according to literacy.**

	Male adults	Male non-adults	Female adults	Female non-adults
<b>Pusegaon</b>				
Educands	59	225	2	120
Non-educands	353	22	103	24
Illiterates	315	62	659	112
Not of school- -going age	-	255	-	278
<b>Total</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>Visapur</b>				
Educands	42	214	3	64
Non-educands	207	17	38	12
Illiterates	541	152	870	232
Not of school- -going age	-	290	-	265
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>573</b>

literate. Amongst female adults literacy was much lower than male adults, being 13.8 per cent and 4.5 per cent in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. In respect of male non-adults nearly 45 per cent of total non-adults, in both the villages, were not of school-going age. The proportion of educands was larger at 39.9 per cent and 31.8 per cent in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Again in the case of female non-adults 52.1 per cent and 46.1 per cent were not of school-going age. There were proportionately more female non-adult educands in Pusegaon than in Visapur. On the whole illiteracy was more pronounced in respect of females whether adults or non-adults, and more so in Visapur than in Pusegaon. Considering the total population of the two villages, it can

be seen that proportion of literates to total population was more at 35.1 per cent in Pusegaon than 20.1 per cent in Visapur. Literates according to 1951 Census were 28.8 per cent and 13.9 per cent in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

Table 7.6 gives literacy according to caste. Among male adults, Brahmins, Advanced Hindus and Muslims reported the proportionately larger literates to its total strength. Marathas and the allied castes and the depressed classes reported maximum number of illiterates in both the villages. Illiteracy was more pronounced in all the caste groups, excepting that of Brahmins, in respect of female adults. In respect of male and female non-adults, as stated earlier, nearly 45 per cent male non-adults and about 45 to 50 per cent female non-adults were not of school-going age. <sup>Even</sup> If male and female non-adults under the category 'not of school-going age' are excluded (shown among illiterates and not separately), the proportion of literates is much higher in every caste group.

Table 7.7 gives literacy according to main occupation of the head of the family. Largest number of illiterate male adults were reported to be belonging to families with agriculture as main occupation. This was equally so in respect of male non-adults and female adults and non-adults. Since agriculture was the main occupation of majority families in the village, it was natural that these should be in

Table 7.6 : Distribution of the population according to caste and literacy.

Caste	Male adults			Male non-adults			Female adults			Female N. adults		
	*(1)	(2)	(3)	1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b><u>PUSEGAON</u></b>												
Brahmins	3	29	-	9	3	5	-	20	3	10	-	10
Advanced Hindus	1	17	-	2	-	4	-	4	12	4	3	3
Marathas & allied castes	37	177	194	125	11	138	1	45	391	62	14	225
Intermediate Hindus I	6	42	15	18	-	18	1	14	33	15	2	28
Intermediate Hindus II	7	43	25	25	3	23	-	10	73	16	4	36
Backward classes	-	2	33	8	1	17	-	-	31	2	-	16
Depressed classes	3	28	56	27	3	52	-	2	95	8	-	54
Muslims	2	20	2	11	1	10	-	8	21	3	1	18
<u>Total</u>	59	358	315	225	22	317	2	103	659	120	24	390
<b><u>VISAPUR</u></b>												
Brahmins	-	5	-	3	-	1	-	5	2	1	-	3
Advanced Hindus	-	4	2	2	-	3	-	2	6	2	-	4
Maratha & allied castes	34	153	323	144	15	265	1	22	569	37	9	296
Intermediate Hindus I	-	7	3	4	-	7	-	1	10	4	-	2
Intermediate Hindus II	2	8	11	7	-	12	-	1	30	7	-	15
Backward classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depressed classes	6	21	202	52	2	149	1	3	247	10	1	173
Muslims	-	9	-	2	-	5	1	4	6	3	2	4
<u>Total</u>	42	207	541	214	17	442	3	38	870	64	12	497

\*(1) = Educands, (2) = Non-educands, (3) Illiterates.

**Table 7.7 : Literacy according to main occupation of the family.**

Main occupation	Male adults			Male non-adults			Female adults			Female non-adults		
	*(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Pusegaon</b>												
Agriculture	40	195	199	120	6	186	2	51	391	71	15	226
Agricultural labour	3	14	25	14	3	29	-	2	55	-	-	25
Other primary occupations	4	15	14	12	-	19	-	9	58	5	1	21
Tailors	2	14	-	5	-	3	-	6	4	2	1	3
Rope makers	-	1	7	2	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	4
Cobblers	1	5	1	5	2	-	-	-	7	3	-	4
Other processing	-	4	4	3	-	2	-	1	7	2	-	4
Blacksmiths	1	4	6	1	-	3	-	1	6	1	1	4
Goldsmiths	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
Potters	-	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	6
Carpenters	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	2
Other manufacturing	-	2	3	-	2	4	-	-	8	1	-	2
Commerce	3	25	6	17	2	8	-	10	27	7	1	12
Construction and utility services	1	9	39	10	3	15	-	-	33	3	-	26
Health, education services, etc.	4	44	2	22	1	26	-	14	31	17	1	32
Other services	-	17	13	11	3	9	-	7	14	4	4	15
Unproductive	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	5	1	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Visapur</b>												
Agriculture	36	164	412	169	16	334	1	24	641	47	-	366
Agricultural labour	1	5	26	8	-	18	-	1	41	-	-	24
Other primary occupations	5	9	18	12	-	21	1	3	67	3	-	21
Tailors	-	5	1	1	-	4	1	2	4	3	-	2
Rope makers	-	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	13	-	-	13
Cobblers	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Other processing	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Blacksmiths	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	-	4	1	-	-
Goldsmiths	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Potters	-	2	3	4	-	2	-	2	5	1	-	3
Carpenters	-	2	3	3	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	4
Other manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce	-	4	1	2	-	6	-	1	4	1	-	4
Construction and utility services	-	2	25	1	1	13	-	-	29	-	-	17
Health, education services, etc.	-	7	39	9	-	27	-	4	41	1	-	33
Other services	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	4	-	3
Unproductive	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>497</b>

\*(1) = Educands, (2) = Non-educands, (3) = Illiterate.



majority in respect of both literacy and illiteracy. Highest percentage of literacy amongst male adults, within a given occupational group, at Pusegaon was reported at 88 per cent and 75 per cent under 'Health, education, etc.' and 'commerce' respectively. Highest percentage of literacy among male adults was reported at 80 per cent by tailors at Visapur. In respect of non-adult male and female educands, 'Health and education services, etc.' reported the highest percentage to total within the group in Pusegaon. These were mainly the immigrant families and belonged to advanced castes and Marathas.

Table 7.8 gives literacy according to total income of the family. Generally it is seen that as the income rises the number of literates, educands and non-educands also rises in respect of male adults in both the villages. This was equally true in respect of illiteracy, among male adults, in both the villages. The maximum number of literates among male adults was reported in two income groups at Pusegaon with incomes 'Rs.1001 to Rs.1500' and 'Rs.1501 to Rs.3000', the two together reporting slightly more than 50 per cent of the total literates. The same can be observed in respect of female adults in both the villages. As for male and female non-adults the number of educands increases with the increase in the family income, the higher income families reporting proportionately larger number of children, to its total in the respective income group, attending school.

Table 7.8 : Literacy according to income of the family.

Income group (Rs.)	Male adults			Male non-adults			Female adults			Female non-adults		
	*(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Pusegaon</b>												
1. Up to 150	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	17	-	-	4
2. 151 to 250	1	7	4	4	-	6	-	1	14	-	2	7
3. 251 to 350	2	6	10	4	1	12	-	-	26	1	1	15
4. 351 to 450	2	20	26	13	2	25	-	3	52	5	1	29
5. 451 to 550	1	11	16	13	3	11	-	1	40	3	1	22
6. 551 to 650	1	19	14	14	3	17	-	2	33	4	-	21
7. 651 to 750	6	22	25	17	-	32	1	3	53	7	-	32
8. 751 to 850	1	18	20	8	-	16	-	6	33	5	1	20
9. 851 to 950	3	28	25	19	-	22	-	9	45	10	1	34
10. 951 to 1000	3	17	10	9	-	13	-	3	22	2	2	9
11. 1001 to 1500	13	88	81	53	7	74	-	30	141	25	4	81
12. 1501 to 3000	22	90	73	49	6	64	-	28	159	38	10	91
13. 3001 & above	4	32	9	21	-	22	1	17	25	20	1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Visapur</b>												
1. Up to 150	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	-	2
2. 151 to 250	-	1	18	2	-	7	-	-	24	-	-	9
3. 251 to 350	-	5	30	9	-	33	1	1	41	2	-	29
4. 351 to 450	3	13	82	22	1	59	-	3	104	4	1	79
5. 451 to 550	2	20	89	29	4	71	1	3	131	3	1	92
6. 551 to 650	4	17	57	21	1	46	-	2	89	5	-	54
7. 651 to 750	4	27	43	27	4	39	-	5	84	11	-	38
8. 751 to 850	7	15	36	16	-	31	-	3	58	5	1	29
9. 851 to 950	-	22	33	15	1	33	1	2	69	4	1	28
10. 951 to 1000	3	9	22	11	1	10	-	2	29	2	-	18
11. 1001 to 1500	11	47	99	42	5	85	-	9	177	19	6	88
12. 1501 to 3000	6	23	24	15	-	25	-	9	42	5	2	22
13. 3001 & above	2	2	7	5	-	2	-	1	7	4	-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>497</b>

\*(1) = Educands, (2) = Non-educands, (3) = Illiterates

### 7.5 Size of the Family

**Table 7.9 :** Distribution of families according to number of family members.

Number of family members	Number of families in	
	Pusegaon	Visapur
1	47	27
2	49	48
3	63	79
4	59	88
5	53	98
6	81	74
7	62	70
8	38	35
9	15	15
10	19	11
11	4	10
12	4	8
13	2	1
14	1	-
15	1	2
16	1	1
17	1	-
18	-	-
19	1	-
20 or more	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>568</b>

In table 7.9, we give the distribution of families according to number of family members. Majority of the families were reported, in both villages, with family members varying between three and seven. Families up to two members each were reported at 19.1 per cent and 13.1 per cent to total families in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Larger families with more than ten family members

were meagre in both the villages.

In table 7.10 we give castewise distribution of families and its average size in each caste group.

**Table 7.10 : Average size of family according to caste.**

<u>Caste</u>	<u>No. of families</u>	<u>Family members</u>	<u>Average family size</u>
<b><u>Pusegaon</u></b>			
Brahmins	18	92	5.0
Advanced Hindus	15	50	3.3
Maratha & allied castes	279	1461	5.2
Intermediate Hindus I	35	192	5.4
Intermediate Hindus II	46	265	5.7
Backward classes	19	109	5.7
Depressed classes	71	328	4.6
Mohameddars	18	97	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>2594</b>	<b>5.17</b>
<b><u>Visapur</u></b>			
Brahmins	3	20	6.6
Advanced Hindus	4	25	6.2
Maratha & allied castes	368	1868	5.0
Intermediate Hindus I	9	38	4.2
Intermediate Hindus II	20	93	4.6
Backward classes	-	-	-
Depressed classes	159	867	5.4
Mohameddars	5	36	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>2947</b>	<b>5.18</b>

Average size of the family in both the villages was almost the same at 5.17 and 5.18, in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. The lowest average size of family was reported, amongst Advanced Hindus, at 3.3 in Pusegaon, the second

lowest being 4.6 amongst Depressed classes comprising castes such as Mahars, Mangs, etc. Intermediate Hindus I and II, comprising castes such as Sutar, Lohar, Shimpi, etc., reported lowest average family size at 4.2 and 4.6 respectively at Visapur. Except for the two caste groups, mentioned earlier, at Pusegaon, rest of the castes had the average family size varying between 5 and 5.7. In Visapur Muslims, Brahmans and Advanced Hindus reported highest family size at 7.2, 6.6 and 6.2 respectively. Other caste groups, not mentioned earlier, at Visapur had average family size varying between 5 and 5.4.

#### 7.6 Family Type

Table 7.11 : Distribution of families according to family type.

Family type	Number of families at	
	Pusegaon	Visapur
1. Unimember male	26	4
2. Married male with or without wife and children	195	216
3. (2) with married children with family	78	111
4. (2) with parents, brothers, sisters, with their families	92	128
5. (2) with other paternal relations	6	4
6. (2) with other maternal relations	3	9
7. (2) with wife's relations	9	10
8. (2) with other relatives	23	3
9. Female only	27	22
10. Female with husband & children	39	51
11. (10) with other relations of husband	-	7
12. (10) with parents & their relations	2	3
13. Female and other relations	1	-
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>568</b>

Table 7.11 gives the distribution of families according to whether these are unitary or joint families. Family types 1, 2, 9, and 10 represent unitary families of which 1 and 2 have a male as head of the family and 9 and 10 a female as head of the family. The rest of the families are joint families of some description, of which 3 to 8 have a male as head of the family and 11 to 13 a female as head of the family. The distribution of unitary and joint families was 57.2 per cent and 42.8 per cent in Pusegaon and 51.5 per cent and 48.5 per cent in Visapur. Amongst the joint families of any description, joint families with a female as a head of the family were quite insignificant in number in both the villages. Joint families under the category 'Married male with or without wife and married children with family' were biological joint families, while those under the category 'Married male with or without wife, children and parents, brothers, sisters with their families' were heterogeneous in composition. Similarly joint families in the categories 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 13 were as well of heterogeneous composition. The proportion, to total families in the village, of biological and heterogeneous joint families was 15.5 per cent and 27.1 per cent in Pusegaon and 19.3 per cent and 29.8 per cent in Visapur respectively.

Table 7.12 gives the distribution of families according to family type and income of the family. Joint families in Pusegaon, whether biological or heterogeneous were concen-

**Table 7.12 : Family type according to income.**

Family type	Puzeroon			Visapur		
	Up to Rs.350	Rs.351 to 950	Rs.951 & above	Up to Rs.350	Rs.351 to 950	Rs.951 & above
1. Unimember male	5	14	7	1	3	-
2. Married male with or without wife and children	14	101	80	48	150	18
3. (2) with married children and family	2	25	51	2	62	47
4. (2) with parents, brothers, sisters with their families	2	36	54	2	84	42
5. (2) with paternal relations	-	1	5	-	-	4
6. (2) with maternal relations	-	2	1	1	5	3
7. (2) with wife's relations	-	1	8	-	6	4
8. (2) with other relations	-	3	20	-	2	1
9. Female only	22	4	1	17	5	-
10. Female with husband and children	16	20	3	7	43	1
11. (10) with other relations of husband	-	-	-	1	4	2
12. (10) with parents and their relatives	-	1	1	-	2	1
13. Female and other relations	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>123</b>

-trated in the income group with income of Rs.951 and more, while in Visapur, the concentration of these families was in the income group with income up to Rs.950. Comparing the families, with income more than Rs.951, in two villages, we find that the proportion of joint families, to total families in the income group, was much higher at 82.9 per cent in Visapur than 60.7 per cent in Pusegaon.

**7.7 Births, Deaths, and Morbidity :** Information regarding births and deaths

covered a period of five years previous to the day of the visit and hence the information is roughly for a period of six and half years from 1950 to May 1956. In table 7.13, we give the distribution of births according to year of birth.

**Table 7.13 :** Yearwise distribution of births.

No. of births in	Year							Total
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Pusegaon	55	115	78	100	74	124	3	549
Visapur	60	128	56	70	80	149	17	560

Table 7.14 gives yearwise distribution of deaths during the past five years. Table 7.15 gives deaths according to age.



**Table 7.14 : Yearwise distribution of deaths.**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
1950	1	8
1951	13	17
1952	17	12
1953	28	8
1954	12	13
1955	32	24
1956	5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>93</b>

**Table 7.15 : Deaths according to age.**

<u>Age group (years)</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Up to 4	30	15
5 to 9	3	1
10 to 14	4	3
15 to 19	5	1
20 to 24	5	4
25 to 29	4	5
30 to 34	5	3
35 to 39	5	5
40 to 44	1	6
45 to 49	1	3
50 to 54	4	7
55 & above	41	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>93</b>

Proportionately more deaths were reported in the age group '55 and above' and 'up to 4', in respect of both the villages. In table 7.16, which follows, we give reasons leading to deaths.

**Table 7.16 : Reasons of death.**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Pusegaon</b>	<b>Visapur</b>
Malaria	8	12
Pneumonia, typhoid, etc.	6	4
Tuberculosis	9	7
Stomach ailments	13	12
Cholera	1	9
Cancer	1	-
Heart ailments	2	2
Leprosy	2	1
Accident	2	1
Death during confinement	5	2
Old age	27	20
Other ailments	28	17
Unspecified	9	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>93</b>

More deaths were reported under two reasons, namely old age and other ailments. In both these cases, the respondents were unable to give the correct reasons that led to ultimate deaths. There had not been epidemics during the five years' period, and comparatively stray cases of cholera, etc., are reported. Stomach ailments, mainly liver conditions, and tuberculosis reported 13 and 9 deaths in Pusegaon and 12 and 7 deaths in Visapur respectively.

Table 7.17 gives reasons for morbidity and sickness amongst male and female adults and non-adults. The number of sick reported was always more amongst male and female adults than non-adults, and again, always more in Pusegaon

than in Visapur. Malaria was the major cause for sickness in Pusegaon, the next being Asthma, mainly reported amongst male and female adults. No epidemic occurred during the year of survey.

Table 7.17 : Reasons for Morbidity.

Reason	Male Adults	Male non-adults	Female adults	Female non-adults
<b>Pusegaon</b>				
Malaria	64	31	52	26
Pneumonia, typhoid, other fever, etc.	8	6	3	2
Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-
Chicken pox	-	8	1	3
Dysentery	8	7	12	5
Asthma	17	4	30	1
Common cold etc.	13	3	5	7
Stomach ailments	8	3	9	3
Other ailments	37	13	38	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Visapur</b>				
Malaria	10	9	14	3
Pneumonia, typhoid, other fever, etc.	3	1	2	1
Tuberculosis	5	-	1	1
Chicken pox	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	6	4	-	1
Asthma	12	-	19	-
Common cold etc.	23	4	8	2
Stomach ailments	4	2	-	1
Other ailments	7	5	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>

### 7.8 Earners and Non-earners

In table 7.18, we give the distribution of earners according to whether they worked in main occupation only or

main and subsidiary, or main, subsidiary and independent occupation, etc.

**Table 7.18 : Distribution of earners.**

<u>Occupational combination</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
<b>Working in -</b>		
Main occupation only	993	1240
Subsidiary occupation only	42	36
Independent occupation only	32	19
Main and subsidiary occupations	196	330
Main and independent occupations	18	9
Subsidiary and independent occupations	1	1
Main, subsidiary and independent occupations	11	9
<b>Casual workers with other employment</b>	13	1
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>1645</b>

Slightly more than 75 per cent of the earners in both the villages worked in the main occupation only with no other employment. Those working in main and subsidiary occupations were 15.1 per cent and 20.1 per cent of earners in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Reporting of earners under other occupational combinations was meagre especially so in Visapur. In table 7.19, we give the broad occupational distribution of earners.

Agriculture and other primary occupations such as agricultural labour featured mainly in the occupational distribution of earners, 67.3 per cent and 79.1 per cent of the total earners employed in various occupations working

**Table 7.19 : Occupational distribution of earners.**

Occupation	Pusegaon	Visapur
Agriculture and other primary occupations, etc.	1058	1579
Processing and manufacturing	104	137
Commerce	85	11
Transport	3	2
Construction and utility services	85	125
Administrative, educational services, etc.	66	30
Other services	57	17
Rentiers and unproductive	114	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>1995</b>

in this category. Agricultural rent receivers have been brought under the category 'rentiers and unproductive'. These were proportionately larger in Pusegaon than in Visapur. Under the category 'construction and utility services' are included non-agricultural labourers working on the road and building constructions nearby the two villages. Medical services are included under other services. Detailed distribution of workers in processing and manufacturing and commerce has been given in Chapters VI and VIII. In table 7.20, we give a detailed occupational distribution of workers in 'Agriculture and other primary occupations, etc.'.

Majority of workers were pursuing agriculture whether mainly owned or unowned. The proportion, to total, of workers pursuing agriculture of mainly owned land was 67.6

**Table 7.20 :** Distribution of workers in 'agriculture and other primary occupations, etc.'

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Agriculture - mainly owned land	716	1175
Agriculture - mainly unowned land	157	199
Attached agricultural labourers	14	4
Casual agricultural labourers	149	115
Quarrying (Stone)	3	-
Other primary labour	19	58
Herdsmen	-	28
<u>T o t a l</u>	1058	1579

per cent in Pusegaon and slightly more at 74.4 per cent at Visapur. Workers in agriculture, mainly unowned land, were 14.8 per cent in Pusegaon and a little less at 12.6 per cent in Visapur. On the whole a larger numbers had land to cultivate in Visapur than in Pusegaon. This can as well be seen comparing casual agricultural labourers which happened to be 14 per cent and 7.2 per cent in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

**Table 7.21 :** Reasons for not earning.

<u>R e a s o n</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Education	76	49
Household work	147	31
Old age	35	51
Not of working age	1002	1163
Physical disability	7	2
Not specified	16	6
<u>T o t a l</u>	1283	1302

Table 7.21 gives the distribution of non-earners according to reason for not earning. Of the total population 49.3 per cent and 44.1 per cent was non-earning population in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. The main reason for not earning was that 78 per cent and 89.3 per cent of non-earners were not of working age. Education as reason for not earning was reported meagrely. Physical disability was the least important as a reason for not working. Household work as reason for not working featured mainly in Pusegaon and was mainly among female adults. It was observed that a large proportion of non-adults, male and female, were non-earners either on account of being not of working age or because of attending school. Considering the total number of non-earners it was obvious that a few educands while attending school were working members of their respective families. Non-earners under the category 'not specified' were mainly from the advanced castes and were generally well placed. All the non-earners under this category were females and there was no need for them to work.

### 7.9 Out-migration

Information regarding family members who have gone out of the village more or less permanently was asked in the General Family Schedule. The information presented here refers to only those families which were permanent residents of the village.

In table 7.22, we give the castewise distribution of number of families reporting out-migrants and the number of out-migrants. The number of families reporting out-migrants was around 21 per cent and 24 per cent in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. The maximum number of out-migrants were reported by Marathas, these being 53 families reporting 68 out-migrants in Pusegaon and 93 families reporting 129 out-migrants in Visapur. The other castes reporting a little <sup>lower</sup> larger number of out-migrants were 10 Mahar families reporting 13 out-migrants in Pusegaon; and 11 Ramoshi families reporting 16 out-migrants, 10 Mahar families reporting 18 out-migrants, and 10 Mang families reporting 20 out-migrants in Visapur. Five Brahmin families reported eight out-migrants in Pusegaon only. Other castes reported very few out-migrants. The average number of out-migrants per family was highest amongst Advanced Hindus and Buruds in Pusegaon and Mali and Dhangar in Visapur. The average number of out-migrants per family in both the villages was nearly the same.

Majority of the out-migrants had left the village for searching employment or were employed. Very few had gone out of the village for continuing education. In table 7.23, we give the occupational distribution of out-migrants. Military and police services, labourers, clerks and peons were the major occupations pursued by the out-migrants in Pusegaon, their strength being 40.3 per cent, 17.2 per cent,



**Table 7.22 : Caste-wise distribution of outmigrants.**

C a s t e	Pusegaon			Visapur		
	No. of families	No. of out-migrants	Average per family	No. of families	No. of out-migrants	Average per family
Brahmins	5	8	1.6	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	1	2	2.0	3	5	1.6
Marathas	58	68	1.2	93	129	1.4
Mali and Dhangar	-	-	-	3	6	3.0
Lohar	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
Shimpi	2	2	1.0	-	-	-
Koshti	3	5	1.6	-	-	-
Nhavi	5	7	1.4	1	2	2.0
Kumbhar	4	6	1.5	1	1	1.0
Gurav	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
Teli	3	5	1.6	2	3	1.5
Koli	2	2	1.0	1	1	1.0
Ramoshi	2	2	1.0	11	16	1.4
Burud	1	2	2.0	-	-	-
Khatik	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
Mahar	10	13	1.3	10	13	1.3
Mang	-	-	-	10	20	2.0
Chambhar	2	2	1.0	1	2	2.0
Mohameddars	5	7	1.4	1	1	1.0
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1.4</b>

**Table 7.23 : Occupational distribution of out-migrants.**

<u>O c c u p a t i o n</u>	<u>No. of out-migrants reported at</u>	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Agriculture	4	5
Traders	1	-
Clerks and peons, etc.	15	3
Teachers	3	5
Military and police	54	19
Education	13	7
Labourers	23	123
Other services	8	20
Not known	13	20
<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>204</u>

and 11.2 per cent, of the total out-migrants, respectively. Labourers and military and police services were the major occupations pursued by out-migrants in Visapur, their strength being 44.1 per cent and 21.3 per cent of total out-migrants respectively. The number of out-migrant labourers was proportionately larger in Visapur than in Pusegaon. Most of these labourers were employed in textile mills and Port Trust in Bombay. Out-migrants under 'education' were not employed in educational services but were students who had left village to pursue higher studies. Out-migrants reported under the category 'not known' had left the village in search of employment but the respondent family did not know whether these were employed and, if so, the nature of employment.

### 7.10 In-migration

Information regarding the native place, father's occupation, etc., was asked in the General Family Schedule. Information presented in this section refers to those families which were not residents of the village and the head of the family had come to the village. In table 7.24, we give the geographic mobility of the in-migrant families.

Table 7.24 : Geographic mobility of in-migrant families.

Place of origin	Number of families migrated to	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Yisapur</u>
Khatav taluka	40	6
Neighbouring taluka	55	9
Satara district	5	1
Neighbouring district	9	-
Bombay State	9	-
Other States	7	-
<u>Total</u>	125	16

Most of the immigrant families, i.e. 80 per cent of total immigrant families, were from the district proper. The maximum number of in-migrants was reported from the neighbouring talukas of Koregaon, Man, and Phaltan, their proportion being 44 per cent of the total in-migrants. In-migrants from Khatav taluka were 32 per cent of total in-migrants. In-migrants from neighbouring districts such as South Satara, Poona, etc., and other districts of the Bombay State were 7.4 per cent each. Only 5.6 per cent of immigrants were from states other than Bombay State. Two

in-migrant families were of Sindhi refugees, one from Uttar Pradesh, two from Sourashtra, one from Rajasthan, and one from Madhya Pradesh.

In table 7.25, we give the distribution of in-migrants according to period of in-migration.

**Table 7.25 : In-migration period.**

<u>Period (years)</u>	<u>Number of in-migrant families at</u>	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Up to 1	27	-
1 to 2	14	-
2 to 3	7	1
3 to 4	3	-
5 to 7	21	1
8 to 11	6	1
12 to 15	11	2
16 to 20	17	1
21 to 30	12	2
31 and more	7	8
<u>Total</u>	125	16

Most of the in-migrant families in Pusegaon had come there within last eleven years, the maximum being within last one year at 21.6 per cent of total in-migrant families. Out of total in-migrant families in Visapur, 50 per cent had come before 31 years and more. Most of these families that had been here for more than 20 years had become residents of the village.

Reasons for in-migration were mainly in search of employment, on account of service, purchase of land, and

'came to stay with relatives'.

**Table 7.26 : Castewise distribution of in-migrant families.**

<b>C a s t e</b>	<b>Number of in-migrant families at</b>	
	<b>Pusegaon</b>	<b>Visapur</b>
Brahmins	10	-
Advanced Hindus	10	-
Maratha and allied castes	45	12
Intermediate Hindus I	18	1
Intermediate Hindus II	4	-
Backward classes	9	-
Depressed classes	20	3
Mohameddans	9	-
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>16</b>

Marathas and allied castes represented 36 per cent of the in-migrant families in Pusegaon. This caste group was the largest group of in-migrant families in Visapur. Families of Depressed classes were 16 per cent of total in-migrants. Brahmins and Advanced Hindu families of in-migrants were 8 per cent each. These families were mainly there on account of service and a few for trading.

In table 7.27, on the following page, we give occupational distribution of in-migrant families according to main occupation. Out of total in-migrant families in Pusegaon, 28.2 per cent were pursuing agriculture and other primary occupations, 17.6 per cent had taken to some sort of trading. Construction and utility services and administration, education and medical services represented 9.6 per

**Table 7.27 : Occupational distribution of in-migrant families.**

<u>O c c u p a t i o n</u>	Number of in-migrant families at	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Agriculture, etc.	36	10
Processing and manufacture	16	1
Traders	22	1
Construction & utility services	12	1
Administration, educational and medical service, etc.	33	-
Other services	6	2
Unproductive	-	1
<u>T o t a l</u>	125	16

cent and 26.4 per cent of in-migrant families respectively. These two occupational groups mainly comprised of families that had in-migrated on account of service. Masons, non-agricultural labour working on road construction, peons, clerks, etc., of various services have been included in the categories. In Visapur, 62.5 per cent of the in-migrant families pursued agriculture and other primary occupations.

In table 7.28, we give the occupational mobility of in-migrant families through past one generation. While in the previous generation seventy-three families pursued agriculture and other primary occupations, there were only forty-six pursuing it now. Similarly, the number of families taking to trading has been slightly reduced. In the case of processing and manufacturing the number of families pursuing it has increased, this was mainly on account of

**Table 7.28 : Occupational mobility of in-migrant families.**

Present Generation	Past Generation							Total
	Agriculture	Processing and manufacture	Trading	Construction & utility	Administrative etc. services	Other services	Unproductive	
Agriculture etc.	32	1	6	-	5	2	-	46
Processing and manufacturing	6	2	7	-	-	2	-	17
Trading	11	2	8	-	-	2	-	23
Construction and utility services	2	-	-	9	2	1	-	13
Administrative, educational, etc., services	13	7	2	-	2	4	-	33
Other services	3	-	2	-	3	-	-	8
Unproductive	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>141</b>

many taking up to tailoring and other minor processing. The increase is to be seen largely amongst administrative, educational, etc., services. There were more in-migrant teachers and other professionals in the village.

### 7.11 Family Budgets

Information regarding certain items, namely (1) fuel, (2) kerosene, (3) edible oil, (4) hydrogenated oils, (5) gur, (6) sugar, (7) tea and coffee, (8) chewing and smoking tobacco, (9) milk and milk products, (10) eggs, mutton, etc., (11) vegetables and fruit, (12) medicine, (13) clothing, (14) footwear, (15) both toilet and washing soaps, (16) hair oils, (17) books and newspapers, and (18) travelling expenses, of expenditure was asked in the General Family Schedule. The information collected was for the previous month. The information available was for a period of nine months from September 1955 to May 1956. The General Family Schedules were filled in as follows:

<u>Month &amp; Year</u>	<u>Number of schedules in</u>	
	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
October 1955	57	-
November "	86	-
December "	121	-
January 1956	144	-
February "	76	87
March "	4	76
April "	9	123
May "	2	211
June "	2	71
<u>Total</u>	501	568



**Table 7.29 : Monthwise expenditure on certain items of consumption.**

Month & Year	No. of families	Expenditure Rs.	Average per family Rs.
<b>Pusegaon</b>			
September 1955	57	2142	37.5
October "	86	4260	49.5
November "	121	6377	52.6
December "	144	6630	46.0
January 1956	76	3637	47.8
February "	4	55	13.7
March "	9	232	25.7
April "	2	9	4.5
May "	2	54	27.0
<b>Total for 9 months</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>23396</b>	<b>46.7</b>
<b>Visapur</b>			
January 1956	87	2352	27.0
February "	76	513	6.7
March "	123	1821	14.8
April "	211	3748	17.7
May "	71	2222	31.2
<b>Total for 9 months</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>10656</b>	<b>18.7</b>

In table 7.29, we give monthwise expenditure on certain items of expenditure. The information available for Pusegaon was for nine months beginning from September 1955 to May 1956 and that for Visapur for five months beginning from January 1956 to May 1956. In Pusegaon, the highest average expenditure per family was reported at Rs.52.6 in the month of November, and the lowest was at Rs.4.5 in the month of April 1956. The highest average per family expenditure in Visapur was reported at Rs.31.2 in the month of May 1956 and

the lowest at Rs.6.7 in the month of February 1956. Though the average per family expenditure may not give a clue to the purchases by the families per month, it goes to show the period in which the cash purchase requirements of the villagers were larger.

**Table 7.30 : Castewise expenditure on certain items of consumption.**

<b>C a s t e</b>	<b>No. of families</b>	<b>Expen- diture Rs.</b>	<b>Average per family Rs.</b>
<b><u>PUSEGAON</u></b>			
Brahmins	18	1611	89.5
Advanced Hindus	15	567	37.8
Marathas & allied castes	279	14284	51.2
Intermediate Hindus I	35	1745	49.8
Intermediate Hindus II	46	1967	42.8
Backward classes	19	458	24.1
Mahars	40	924	23.1
Chamars	8	476	59.2
Mangs	12	139	11.58
Other Depressed classes	11	325	29.5
Muslims	18	900	50.0
<b><u>T o t a l</u></b>	<b>501</b>	<b>23396</b>	<b>46.7</b>
<b><u>YISAPUR</u></b>			
Brahmins	3	262	87.3
Advanced Hindus	4	146	36.5
Marathas & allied castes	368	8230	22.4
Intermediate Hindus I	9	159	17.7
Intermediate Hindus II	20	330	16.5
Mahars	17	202	11.9
Chamars	3	36	12.0
Mangs	32	160	5.0
Other Depressed classes	107	930	8.6
Muslims	5	201	40.2
<b><u>T o t a l</u></b>	<b>568</b>	<b>10656</b>	<b>18.7</b>

In table 7.30, we give castewise expenditure on

certain items of consumption. The highest average per family expenditure, in both the villages, was reported by Brahmin families at Rs.89.5 and Rs.87.3 in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Chamars in Pusegaon reported average per family expenditure of Rs.59.2, being slightly more than the Marathas and allied castes which had an average per family expenditure of Rs.51.2. The average per family expenditure, in every caste group, was generally larger in Pusegaon than in Visapur. The average per family expenditure in Pusegaon was Rs.46.7, almost two-and-a-half times that of Visapur where it was 19.7 rupees.

In table 7.31, presented on the following page, we give the percentage distribution of families, to total families in the village, reporting expenditure on a given item and the percentage distribution of expenditure, to total expenditure, on that item. Every family had reported to have incurred expenditure on one or more items. The more important items on which most of the families reported expenditure, were kerosene, gur, sugar, tea and coffee, tobacco, soap and hair oils. The amount of expenditure incurred on these items was quite low varying between 5 per cent expenditure on sugar to 1 per cent on hair oils. Certain items such as fuel, edible oils, milk and milk products, vegetables and fruit featured mainly in Pusegaon, the expenditure incurred on these being 5 per cent, 2 per cent, 5 per cent, and 2 per cent respectively. This could have been

**Table 7.31 :** Percentage distribution of expenditure on certain items of consumption.

Item of expenditure	Pusegaon		Visapur	
	*(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1. Fuel	40	5	2	1
2. Kerosene	83	3	91	5
3. Edible oils	59	2	29	2
4. Hydrogenated oils	5	1	1	(+)
5. Gur	87	2	90	3
6. Sugar	84	5	52	5
7. Tea and coffee	92	3	74	3
8. Tobacco, etc.	76	4	67	5
9. Milk and milk products	57	5	13	2
10. Eggs, mutton, etc.	60	5	69	7
11. Vegetables and fruit	50	2	7	1
12. Medicine	11	5	2	3
13. Clothes	46	43	43	54
14. Footwear	11	2	2	1
15. Soap	95	2	86	2
16. Hair oil	97	1	95	2
17. Newspapers, books, etc.	5	1	1	(+)
18. Travel	19	4	3	3
Total families	501		568	
Total expenditure Rs.		23396		10658

because of a comparatively shorter supply of these to villages, in Pusegaon, from their own sources or because of a larger number of in-migrants who had recourse only to cash purchases. Expenditure on newspapers, etc., was reported to be 1 per cent at Pusegaon and was insignificantly low in Visapur. Clothing, which was reported by 46 per cent and 43 per cent of families in Pusegaon and Visapur respec-

-tively, was the largest single item which accounted for 48 per cent and 54 per cent of total expenditure incurred in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

## CHAPTER VIII

### TRADING AND TRANSPORT

In this chapter we present information regarding various trading occupations in the surveyed villages. The occupations were listed from the General Family Schedules, and a section has been devoted to each of these trading occupations in which information regarding general trading practices, annual turnover, profits, etc. has been given. Case studies of certain establishments in various trading occupations were conducted and wherever possible the figures regarding income, annual turnover etc. have been supplemented through these.

In respect of transport no case of bullock cart transport or any other transport with the help of animal power was reported. Brief description is given regarding passenger traffic facilities and goods transport, but no figures were available regarding either.

#### 8.1 Grocer's Shops.

A total of nineteen grocer's establishments, run by nineteen families, were reported. Fifteen of these establishments were in Pusegaon and only four in Visapur. Ten families pursued it as their main occupation and nine as subsidiary occupation. Castewise distribution of the families was as below:

Lingayat Wani	-	4
Jains, Gujars	-	6
Teli	-	3
Mohameddars	-	3
Maratha	-	2
Brahmin	-	1
		<u>19</u>
Total:		19

Seven of the nineteen families were of immigrants who had come here during last twentyfive years and have been running the shop. The main immigrants were Jains and Gujars (five families out of six) who had come from places far away from the villages.

The grocers stocked and sold almost all the types of foodgrains and commodities such as tea, sugar, gur, edible oils, cigarettes, soaps, stationery, kerosene, etc. The products locally available were mainly foodgrains grown in the area, but these purchases were partially supplemented by imports from other purchasing centres, such as Koregaon, Karhad, etc. In respect of imports of other commodities most of traders purchased goods at Koregaon and Karhad. Supply of edible oils, kerosene, cigarettes, stationery, etc. reach from Koregaon or Karhad. Sugar, gur and some other commodities were imported from Phaltan and other places. Supply of tea and confectionary such as chocolates, biscuits, etc. was made by the salesmen of various tea and confectionary manufacturers.

The conditions for purchase of goods varied for each purchasing centre but generally purchases were made on credit.

The payment for these taking place within a week's time to a month or before the next purchase of commodities took place. Supply of commodities through the salesmen was only on cash basis.

All the establishments were of retailers, though two establishments undertook wholesale operations, which were mainly in the nature of supply of commodities to petty shopkeepers in the village proper. The annual turnover of the nineteen establishments was reported as below.

Range	No. of establishments	Turnover
Upto Rs. 2000	3	Rs. 5500
" Rs. 3000	2	5500
" Rs. 5000	5	17500
Upto Rs. 6000	2	11500
" Rs. 10000	3	27000
" Rs. 20000	4	73000
	<u>19</u>	<u>140000</u>

The total income earned from pursuing the trade was reported at Rs. 11650 which happened to be barely 8.3% of the turnover. The income earned was net after meeting all the necessary expenses.

The stocks on hand were reported as follows:

Range	No. of establishments	Value of stocks
Upto Rs. 300	3	Rs. 750
" 500	1	500
" 1000	3	2200
" 1500	10	12300
" 2000	2	3750
	<u>19</u>	<u>19500</u>
Total:	19	19500



The total of thirty-two family members were employed in nineteen establishments, divided as sixteen adult males, four adult females and twelve non-adult males. In none of the establishments a permanent servants were employed. Casual labour was employed to do some sundry jobs and the total wage payment to these was reported at Rs. 350 only.

The equipment of the grocer generally included scales, weights, measures, empty tins, boxes, racks, cupboards, gunny bags and in a few cases a cash box. The investment in equipment by the nineteen grocers was reported at Rs. 1085 or an average of Rs. 57 per establishment.

8.2 Cloth Shops.

There were eight cloth shops in the surveyed villages, all of which were situated in the nuclear village Pusegaon, run by nine families. Two families were equal partners in one of the establishments. The castewise composition was as below:

Maratha	-	2
Shimpi	-	3
Marvadi	-	1
Sindhi (Refugee)	-	2
		<hr/> 8

Four of the families were those of immigrants, who had come here during last forty years. Two Sindhi refugees were last to come in 1951-52, and had started the establishments with aid of the government loan. These establishments sold cloth in some of the weekly markets in the neighbourhood of Pusegaon.

The shops stocked and sold mostly mill-made cloth, viz. sarees, dhoties, shirtings, coatings, long cloth, chadars, pressed cotton rugs, etc. Proportion of handloom cloth in the stock was very meagre. The traders imported various varieties from Karad, Koregaon, Bombay, Poona, Banhatti and few more centres. Imports from Banhatti were only of saris, while other centres supplied almost all the varieties that were needed by the trader. Most of the purchases were made either at Karad or Koregaon, only one trader making part of the purchase in Bombay and Poona and two purchasing sarees at Banhatti.

Credit facilities were generally available at most of the centres of purchase. Two establishments had comparatively better facilities so that they could make purchases upto Rs. 5000/- at one time. The terms of payment varied with the standing of the establishment. Normally credit facilities were made available upto one month but at times were extended upto three months. In a few cases the wholesaler's agent used to visit the village to collect dues every week and during this visit took fresh orders for supply of cloth. This was mainly in respect of wholesalers from Karad which happened to be the nearest trading centre.

All the establishments were of retailers. The annual turnover of the eight establishments was reported as below:

Range	No. of establishments	Total turnover in Rs.
Upto Rs. 4000	1	4000
" 5000	2	9500
" 7500	2	13000
" 10000	1	10000
" 20000	2	32000
	<hr/>	<del>60000</del>
	8	68500
	<b>Total:</b>	

The income earned from persuing the trade was reported at Rs. 6050, for all the establishments, making it 8.8% of the turnover of all the establishments,

The stocks were never constant, but varied with seasons. The lowest stocks were during rainy seasons when there was very little demand for any cloth. The stocks on hand reported were as below:

Range	No. of establishments	Value of stock Rs.
Upto Rs. 500	2	800
" 750	2	1450
" 1500	2	2700
" 2000	1	2000
" 3000	1	3000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9950</b>

The total of eleven family members were employed in eight establishments, divided as nine male adults and two male non-adults. Two establishments employed one permanent servant each and the payment made was reported at Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 per month, the total wage payment coming to Rs.1020 per year for two establishments.

The equipment of the cloth shop consisted of cupboards, sheves, yard measures, scissors, etc. The investment in equipment was reported at Rs. 1150 for all the eight establishments, the average per establishment being Rs. 143.

### 8.3 Bangle Shops and Atars:

There were five bangle shops of which four were in Pusegaon and one in Visapur. All the establishments at Pusegaon were run by mohameddians and the one at Visapur by a

Jain Kasar. Only one family of a mohameddan was of an in-migrant, having come here from Mhaswad fifteen years previously.

The shops dealt in bangles, turmeric powder, tooth powder, small mirrors and various other coloured paper goods that are of ornamental value and are worn during ceremonies. Two establishments undertook stringing of gold, silver and pearl ornaments.

Purchase of goods were made at Poona, Satara and Miraj. Bangles were mainly supplied from Miraj, while cotton and silk thread etc. were brought from Poona and Satara. No credit facilities were available to either of the establishments and all the purchases were against cash. Most of the purchases were made around the time of various ceremonies, village fairs and the marriage season.

The goods were sold in the surrounding villages. All of the establishments visited weekly markets, besides attending weekly market at Pusegaon, at Khatav, Budh, Nher, Vaduj and Koregaon, all these places within a distance of twelve miles from Pusegaon and easily accessible by motor bus. The important fairs attended, besides Sewagiri fair at Pusegaon, were Mhaswad, Shinganapur, Aundh and Koregaon.

The annual turnover of the five establishments was Rs. 6600, with two establishments having a turnover of Rs. 2000 each, one with Rs. 1200 and two with Rs. 700 each. The income derived was reported at Rs. 1950 after providing for various expenditure for travel etc.

The stock on hand was reported at Rs. 1250, with an average stock per establishment of Rs. 250. The equipment

required consisted of containers, needles of various description and wooden boxes etc. The value of total equipment of five establishments was Rs. 165 with an average equipment of Rs. 33 per establishment.

Five establishments offered employment to seven family members, divided as five male adults and two female adults.

#### 8.4 Fruit Vendors.

There were four fruit vendors in Pusegaon only. Only one of these families took to agriculture as subsidiary occupation, while the other three families were solely dependant, on fruit trade. The caste composition of the families was as below:

Koshti	2
Maratha	1
Mohameddan	1
	-
	4

Except for one family the rest three had been persuing the trade for last twenty years or more. The fourth family that of a Maratha took up the trade only a year back in 1954. These families were of inmigrants, of which two were from Rajapur and one from Satara. No family had a regular establishment.

All the families stocked and sold fruit such as plantains, guava, pomegranates, oranges, mangoes, watermelons etc. Except for plantain the supply of other fruit was seasonal and only for a short period as given below:

Plantains	Almost year round.
Guava	3-4 months - September to December
Pomegranates	3 months - September to November
Sweet Lemons	5-6 months - June to October
Mangoes	2 months - April and May
Watermelons	1 month - May

The places of supply of these fruit were Audhali, Malawadi (mainly plantain and guava), Vetana, Kuntha, Koregaon (pomegranates and tandari<sup>ns</sup>) Mahagaon (only watermelons) and Budh, Nher etc. (Mangoes). The supply from Audhali and Malawadi was made regularly by cultivators and the fruit vendors did not pay anything towards transport cost. In respect of other villages the supply had to be procured by the trader. In most cases the traders made a direct purchase from the cultivator and the purchase was mostly against cash payment.

Besides local trading all the four families visited weekly markets at Vaduj, Khatav and Koregaon all these being easily accessible, by bus transport. All the families were in retail trade but one undertook to send fruit to other centres (Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Kolhapur) for sale. The total sales at the above mentioned centres for this single family were worth Rs. 1350. The total turnover of the four families was around Rs. 11900, with one family having trade worth Rs. 5000 a year, two with about Rs. 2700 a year and one with about Rs. 1500 a year.

The income earned, from persuing the occupation, by all the families was reported at Rs. 3700, one family earning Rs. 1500, two families Rs. 900 each and one earning Rs. 400. The income earned was about 31% of the turnover after providing for necessary expenses towards transport, market fee etc.

The equipment consisted of baskets of various size and nets to cover the baskets. The total equipment, for all the four families, was reported at Rs. 30/- with an average equipment worth Rs. 7/8/- per family.

The number of family members employed was nine of which eight were males and one female.

#### 8.5 Firewood Shops.

Two establishments of firewood sellers were reported, both of these in Pusegaon, run by two Maratha families. One family took to agriculture as main occupation, while the other was wholly dependent on the earnings from this occupation.

No account of the working of the establishment was kept by either family. In the earlier period of starting the shop both the establishments purchased cut logs from nearby villages and used to sell those after further splitting. However, purchase of cut logs did not leave sufficient margin of profit. Now both the establishments purchase trees to be felled, cut into logs and then further split the logs before sale. Purchase of such trees was within a radius of eight to ten miles. The price paid for a tree varied in every case, but the average price was around Rs. 25 to 30. The total purchase of the two establishments was, in a year's working, of the value of Rs. 1800. This was only the price paid for the standing tree and the wage payment to labour for felling tree, cutting into logs, transport of logs to place of sale, and further splitting of the logs before sale were not included in the purchase price above. None of the establishments could give any account of the expenses stated above, and this had to <sup>be</sup> assessed by taking an account of the recent purchase of a tree.

Price paid for standing tree	Rs. 25- 0-0
Felling: 3 men for 4 days @ 1/4/- per day	15- 0-0
Cutting into logs: 2 men for 3 days @ 1/4/- per day	7- 8-0
Transport of logs	3- 8-0
	<hr/>
Total:	Rs. 51- 0-0

The weight of the logs was 35 maunds. These logs had to be split before sale and the wages paid were at the rate of annas four per maund of log split.

Expenses upto now	Rs. 51- 0-0
Cutting charges	8-12-0
	<hr/>
Total:	Rs. 59-12-0

Sale proceeds at the going rate of Rs. 2/- per maund were reported as below:

Sale of 32 maunds @ Rs. 2 per maund	Rs. 64- 0-0
3 bags waste @ Re. 1/- per bag	3- 0-0
	<hr/>
Total:	Rs. 67- 0-0

Thus the benefit out of the whole working was Rs. 7/4/-. The purchase of a tree was guess work and at times the margin was much larger. Sales of wood were local and were reported around four to five maunds daily by both the establishments. Stock on hand was reported at Rs. 250 for both the establishments.

The equipment consisted of weighing balance and weights, saws, axe, sharpening files etc. The value of equipment of the two establishments was reported at Rs. 170 or an average equipment worth Rs. 85/- per establishment. Files had to be replaced every year as these cannot be resharpened after getting worn out.



Income earned from persuing the trade was reported at Rs. 1200 with an average of Rs. 600 per establishment.

Only two males worked in the establishments though casual labour was employed as and when necessary. The total wage payment was reported at Rs. 360 for two establishments.

### 8.6 Tea Shops.

Seven establishments of tea shops were reported, all of these in Pusegaon. Four families persued this as their only occupation while the remaining three took to agriculture as their main occupation. Castewise distribution of the families was as below:

Maratha	2
Koli	1
Koshti	1
Udapi Brahmin	3
Total	<u>7</u>

Only three families of Udapi Brahmins were of immigrants having come to this village between 1947 and 1954.

All the shops ~~xxxxxx~~ served tea, coffee, eatables, etc. Two of the shops served meals. The shops attracted more than ordinarily greater customers between October and January, i.e. after the harvest of potato until its sale, when transport of trucks would be plying in the nearby area. Average daily sales of the shops varied between Rs. 40 to Rs. 10. The annual turnover of these was as below.

Range	No. of establishments	Turnover in Rs.
Upto Rs. 3000	3	8900
" 7000	1	6400
" <del>over</del> 15000	3	47000
Total:	<u>7</u>	<u>62300</u>

Daily <sup>purchases</sup> requirements of various commodities were made partially in the village by the three bigger establishments, the smaller four establishments making all purchases from the local grocers. The supply of tea, coffee, biscuits and confectionary etc. was through the agents of various manufacturing concerns as in the case of grocers. The stocks of commodities and eatables on hand was reported at Rs. 2200 by all the seven establishments, with one having stock worth Rs. 1000, two upto Rs. 400 each, one upto Rs. 150 and three upto Rs. 75.

Total income earned by the seven establishments was reported as belows

Range	No. of establishments	Income in Rs.
Upto Rs. 400	3	Rs. 1100
" 1000	1	900
" 2000	3	4200
	Total	7
		6200

The income earned was the net earning, after payment of all the necessary charges for running the establishment, as was 10% of total turnover.

The equipment of the establishments consisted of cupboards, tables, benches, chairs, utensils, cups and saucers, kettles, empty tins etc. The value of total equipment reported was Rs. 2565 with one having equipment worth Rs. 1250, two upto Rs. 450 each, one upto Rs. 375/- and the remaining three having equipment upto Rs. 175/- each.

All the establishments were housed in rented premises and the total rent payment was reported at Rs. 1050, with a maximum annual rent of Rs. 400 and a minimum of Rs. 50.

The total eight family members were employed in the seven establishments. Out of these eight six were males and two females. Besides the family members three establishments of Udapi Brahmans employed thirteen servants, with one establishment having six servants, one with four servants, and one with three servants. Total wage payment of the three establishments was reported at Rs. 2955. Majority of the servants of the establishments were caste-people of the owners of the establishments. The terms of payment were a comparatively meagre cash payment not exceeding Rs. 10 or 15 per month and free meals. The wage payment reported above includes the imputed value of free meals supplied to these servants.

#### 8.7 Sweetmeat Vendors.

Five families reported pursuing the occupation of sweetmeat vendors. All the families had no other source of earning livelihood. The castewise distribution of the families was as below:

Lingayat Wani	3
Rajput	1
Mohameddan	1
	<hr/>
Totals:	5

Only two of these families had an establishment in the village and paid the rent of Rs. 55 for the premises per year. The remaining three families were that of roadside hawkers.

Purchases of commodities for the trade were made from local grocers by all the families. The commodities required were gram flour, groundnut oil, sugar, beaten rice, parched rice, sifted wheat flour, parched gram, chillies, groundnut, conglobated milk etc. Conglobated milk was usually prepared by the operators after purchasing milk. A case study of

of one establishment was made and his reported requirements per week were as below:

Commodity	Weight M. Seers	Value Rs.
Gram flour	0 - 4	2- 4
Groundnut oil	0 - 1½	2- 0
Sugar	0 - 4	4- 0
Wheat flour	0 - 2	1- 4
Beaten rice	0 - 1	0-12
Groundnut	0 - ½	0- 3
Chillies	0 - ½	0- 8
Conglobated milk	0 - 1	2- 4
Parched rice	0 - 2	1- 0
Fuel	1 - 0	2- 0

Thus the total purchase per week of the establishment was around Rs. 16 on an average. Additional purchases were made during the fairs in the nearby villages.

The eatables made by the establishment were Pedhas, chivada, jilbi, etc. The sales were local and were reported around Rs. 3 to 4 per day with a weekly sale of about Rs. 25-30. This sale gave him a margin of Rs. 9 to 14 of profit. This profit margin varied from week to week but on an average it was around Rs. 12 per week.

The turnover reported by all the five families was - as below.

Range	No. of families	Turnover in Rs.
Upto Rs. 600	2	Rs. 1050
" 750	1	Rs. 750
" 1500	1	Rs. 1500
" 2500	1	Rs. 2500
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Rs. 5800</b>

Three families reported to be moving in the nearby villages for sales. All the five families moved in the various fares at Shiganapur, Aundh, Mhasavad etc. The total earnings of the five families from persuing the trade was reported at Rs. 2740 with the maximum earning of Rs. 1200 and a minimum of Rs. 200 per annum.

The total number of family members employed was ten, divided as six females and four males. No family employed any labour.

The equipment comprised of iron dekchi (of various size), brass plates and utensils, weighing balance and weights etc. Only one family reported to possess hawkers cart. The total value of equipment of all the families was reported at Rs. 410, with the maximum equipment worth Rs.200 and minimum worth Rs. 30.

### 8.8 Pan-bidi Shop.

Three establishments of pan shops were reported at Pusegaon. Of these three one dealt in raw chewing tobacco only and other two in bidis, cigarettes etc. The establishments were owned by a Maratha, Udapi Brahmin, and Lingayat Wani.

The usual stocks consisted of betel leaves, bidis, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, tooth powder, soaps, confectionary etc. Purchase of betel leaves was made once a week on the bazar day by each establishment according to requirements. Cigarettes and bidis were purchased at Koregaon and the rest was more or less locally from the grocers. The

proportion of local purchase was around 70% only 30% coming from other places.

The annual turnover of the three establishments was reported at Rs. 3700, one with a turnover of Rs. 1800, one with Rs. 1300 and one with Rs. 600. The lowest turnover was reported by one dealing in raw chewing tobacco only. The income derived was Rs. 859, with one establishment earning Rs. 400, one Rs. 300 and one Rs. 150. The stocks on hand were reported at Rs. 200, Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 by three establishments.

The value of equipment for all was reported at Rs.150, the maximum reported being Rs. 80 and the minimum Rs.10 only.

Three males ran the establishment. Two were owner operator while the third was a servant of the shop owner.

#### 6.9 Cycle Shop.

A single cycle repair and hire shop run by a Teli was reported at Pusegaon. The establishment was started in 1953 with an initial investment of Rs. 1000.

The establishment undertook repairs to bicycles, stoves, petromax etc. and hiring of bicycles on hourly and daily basis. The equipment consisted of eight bicycles for hiring, spare parts, tyres, tubes, and various spares and tools required for repairs to cycles, stoves and petromax. The value of total equipment was reported at Rs. 2000.

The nature of the trade being mainly service, a larger proportion of earnings was from rental charges for bicycles and repair charges to cycles, stoves etc. Sale of bicycles during a previous twelve month period was not

reported. Average daily earnings were reported around Rs. 4 to 5 divided as Rs. 2 to 3 from hiring of bicycles and the rest for repairs etc. The monthly income and expenditure as reported in the case study was as below.

Income	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Hiring charges @ Rs. 2/8/- per day	75-0	Lubricating oil 1 Gallons	4-0
		Grease 1 Lb.	1-4
Repairs etc. @ Rs. 2/- per day	60-0	Maintenance for bicycles Rs. 1/8/- per bicycle	12-0
		Rent of premises	8-0
		Wage payment to servant	20-0
<b>Totals:</b>	<u>135-0</u>	<b>Totals:</b>	<u>45-4</u>

Thus the monthly earning after expenses were covered was around Rs. 90/-. The income earned from perusing the trade was reported at Rs. 1200/- per annum.

Purchase of spare parts etc. was made at Poona and Satara. Amount due to traders, at Poona, for credit purchase was reported at Rs. 500.

Two males worked in the establishment, one the owner of the shop and the other a servant getting a fixed salary of Rs. 20 per month.

#### 8.10 Dealers in Potato.

Sixteen individuals reported deriving income from dealing in potato trade. All their families were <sup>u</sup>persuing agriculture as main occupation. These sixteen individuals did not work independently but had formed three groups and thus were really three establishments.

The part played by these establishments amounted to bringing the cultivator and the trader together. The part played in bringing about the settlement of the price to be paid to the cultivator was almost nil and the price was always decided by the cultivator and the trader directly. The main duty of the establishment started after the deal had been struck by the trader and the cultivators Weighing, packing and the subsequent transport was arranged by the establishment for the traders. In effect the part of the establishment in the whole deal was that of an agent for the trader and not that of a dealer or a middleman. The remuneration received by these establishments was one anna for every rupee worth of purchase by the trader. Charges for weighing, packing and transport were borne by the trader. The remuneration was only from the trader and the cultivator did not pay anything in the form of commission charges.

The purchases were from Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, and a few more places. The major part of the purchases were made by traders from Bombay and Poona. The price paid to the cultivator varied with day to day wholesale prices at Bombay and Poona, and were generally Rs. 2/8/- to Rs. 3 less over the ruling market prices. If the wholesale prices were rising the margin was less but was more when the prices were falling. The margin was with a view to cover the transport and other necessary charges upto destination.

The operations of the three establishments was limited to nearby villages, besides Pusegaon and Visapur, of Nher, Khatav, Khatgum, Jakhangaon and Katgum. All these villages are within a radius of five miles from Pusegaon. Except



for Khatav, which is on Satara-Pandharpur road, other places had no direct transport facility and the help from these establishments was more or less welcome. Total despatch of the three establishments from various villages was as below:

Pusegaon	5000	bags of 2½ maunds each
Visapur	2600	"
Nhere	4000	"
Khatgum	1100	"
Katgum	700	"
Khatav	350	"

Total: ~~1350~~ bags of 2½ maunds each.  
13750/

The operations were spread over a period of four to four and half months beginning from October and the month-wise despatches were as below:

October	3950	bags of 2½ maunds each
November	4800	"
December	2900	"
January	2100	"
Total	13750	"

The despatches of the purchase according to destination were as below:

Bombay	5925	bags of 2½ maunds each
Poona	3850	"
Kolhapur	1500	"
Sholapur	1150	"
Miraj	350	"
Sangli	475	"
Other minor places	500	"
Total:	13750	"

The income earned by three establishments was reported at Rs. 5325. This was shared by sixteen individual partners according to one's predecided share. The maximum earning of an individual was reported at Rs. 1000 and the lowest at Rs. 200. The income was net after payment of all necessary expenses.

The three establishments or the individual partners undertook very little trading activity on their own. Total despatches, mainly to Bombay and Poona markets, on personal account of all the three establishments were reported at 500 bags only.

#### 8.11 Motor Bus Transport.

Passenger traffic: Passenger traffic from and to the nuclear village was cleared by Bombay State Transport buses. Pusegaon was on the Satara-Pandharpur road and was the nearest place for motor transport for nearby villages of Visapur, Katgum, Phadtarvadi and Khatgum. Following were the timings of buses that passed through Pusegaon towards Pandharpur and Satara.

<u>Route</u>	<u>Towards Pandharpur</u>	<u>Towards Satara</u>
Satara to Mhaswad	9 A.M., 11-30 A.M. and 6 P.M.	8-30 A.M. 1-30 & 7 P.M.
Satara Pandharpur	10-30 A.M.	2 P.M.
Koregaon Mhaswad	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Koregaon Atpadi	7 A.M.	4 P.M.
Koregaon Budh	10 A.M. 1-30 P.M. 8 P.M.	8 A.M. 1-30 P.M. 2-30 P.M.
Koregaon Kaledhon	8-30 A.M. 2-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M. 7 P.M.

The carrying capacity of the buses was 42 passengers but in most cases this was exceeded. During various fairs in the area additional bus service to places of fair was made available by the State Transport Corporation.

**Goods Transport:** The Bombay State Transport Corporation did not undertake any goods transport from and to the village, though a parcel service was available through its passenger buses. The goods traffic was in the hands of private truck owners. Except during the planting season i.e. June and July and the subsequent sale of the crop between October and January, there was very little goods traffic from and to the village. During June and July seed potatoes and oil cake were brought by truckloads from Poona and in majority the trucks had to leave the village without any outward consignment. So as well during sale of the crop most of the trucks came to village without any consignment but had been within 25-30 miles of the place and had come there. The truck owners were more or less sure of getting an outgoing consignment during these four months from October to January. The rates charged by truck owners were as below:

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Rate per maund</u>
Poona, Sangli	As. 14
Kolhapur	Rs. 1/-
Bombay	Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2/-
Sholapur	Rs. 1-4

Potato was the main outgoing commodity of the village and as well of the nearby villages.

:CHAPTER IX:

FINANCIAL SYSTEM

In this chapter we deal with outstanding debts, borrowing during past 12 months prior to the investigator's visit and repayment during the same period reported by each respondent family. The information was collected through General Family Schedule.

9.1 Outstanding Debts.

TABLE 9.1

Village	No. of families	No. of indebted families	% of 3 to 2	No. of cultivating families indebted	% of 5 to 3
Pusegaon	501	230	46	145	63
Visapur	568	135	24	93	69

Table 9.1 gives the distribution of indebted families in both the villages. The proportion of indebted families to total number of families in Pusegaon was nearly twice the proportion of indebted families to total number of families in Visapur. Whereas, the proportion of cultivator's families indebted to total indebted families did not vary much in both the villages.

In table 9.2 we give the % distribution of indebted families according to income classes.

Income group	Pusegaon	Visapur
1 Upto Rs. 450	12	26
2 Rs. 451 to Rs. 950	33	51
3 Rs. 951 and above	55	23
Total:	100=230	100=135

The distribution of indebted families according to income classes differs in two villages. As we move from the lowest income group to the highest income group in Pusegaon, we find that the number of indebted families increases, the highest income group i.e. with incomes above Rs. 951 accounting for 55% of the total indebted families. While in Visapur the lowest and the highest income groups account for almost the same number of indebted families and the middle income group i.e. with incomes between Rs. 451 and Rs. 950 accounts for 51% of the total indebted families.

Table 9.3 gives the volume and extent of outstanding debts.

TABLE 9.3

Village	Out- stan- ding debt	Ave- rage per resi- dent family	Ave- rage per inde- bted fami- ly	Inte- rest- free debt	% 5 to 2	Avera- ge debt per non- cultiva- ting in- debted family	Avera- ge debt per cul- tivating indebted family
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Pusegaon	161682	322	703	7571	5	365	901
Visapur	49751	88	369	965	2	153	466

The average size of outstanding debt, whether per resident family or per indebted family is always much large in Pusegaon than in Visapur. Even in the case of non-cultivating and cultivating families, the average debt per such indebted family is larger in Pusegaon than in Visapur. In both the villages average debt per cultivating indebted family exceeded the average debt per non-cultivating indebted family by about 2½ times and 3 times in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

The volume of interest-free debts, which include advances from friends and relatives and issue of supplies on credit from traders, as percentage of total debts was insignificant, the interest-free debts being 5% and 2% of the total outstanding debt in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

Table 9.4 gives the agency-wise percentage distribution of outstanding loans.

TABLE 9.4

Agency	Pusegaon %	Visapur %
Government	5	2
Co-operative Society	29	7
Money lender	2	4
Trader	16	-
Cultivator	28	75
Relatives	15	10
Loans without interest	5	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100 = Rs.161682</b>	<b>100 = Rs.49751</b>

It is evident from the table that the Government, money lender and interest-free loans were the most insignificant agencies of credit in both the villages. Cultivator was the most important agency in Visapur accounting for as much as 75% of the loan amount. The important agencies of credit, in Pusegaon, were the cooperative society and the cultivator each accounting for 29% and 28% of the loan amount respectively. These two together had advanced 57% of the outstanding debt. The relatives and the trader accounted for 15% and 16% of the total outstanding debt.

The two villages show a marked difference in the agencywise distribution of loans. The loans are widely distributed in Pusegaon and no single agency claims more than 29% of the outstanding debt. While in Visapur a single agency of cultivator accounts for 75% of the outstanding debt.

In respect of the rates of interest practically no information is available. We do not know the rates of interest charged by each agency nor do we have any information as to the period over which the debts are outstanding. All the information available is the amount payable, to each agency, by way of interest.

In table 9.5 we present the data regarding the amount of interest payable to each agency as percentage of the amount of principle payable to it.

Agency	Pusegaon	Visapur
Government	4.3	6
Cooperative Society	6.8	5.3
Moneylender	199	4
Trader	1.3	-
Cultivator	5.8	11.4
Relatives	4.7	7.6

There is a difference, in the burden of interest payable, in respect of the same agency in two villages. This might have been because of the accumulation of interest over different periods. By far the largest percentage share of interest is payable to moneylenders, in Pusegaon, the interest being 199% of the principal outstanding. In no other case the burden of interest exceeds 11.4%, payable to cultivators at Visapur, of the principle.

## 9.2 Borrowings during past twelve months.

TABLE 9.5

Village	No. of resi- dent fami- lies	No. of borr- owing fami- lies	% of 3 to 2	Amount borr- owed Rs.	Average amount per bo- rrowing family Rs.	Average amount per re- sident family Rs.
Pusegaon	501	148	29	68513	463	137
Visapur	568	58	1	21954	378	38

Table 9.5 gives the number of families borrowing during past twelve months, the amount borrowed and the average amount per borrowing family. The proportion of borrowing



families, at Pusegaon, is very high at 29% of resident families, compared to the proportion of borrowing families, at Visapur, where it is very low at 1% of resident families. In every case i.e. in the number of families borrowing, the amount borrowed and the average amount borrowed per borrowing and resident family, the figures for Pusegaon are larger than the corresponding figures for Visapur. The average amount borrowed per resident family, in Pusegaon, is nearly 3½ times the corresponding amount in Visapur. This is mainly because of less number of families borrowing lesser amount in a slightly bigger village.

The average size of borrowing per reporting family shows the growth in indebtedness in each village during the past 12 months. The borrowings during past twelve months represented 42% and 44% of the outstanding debt in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

Table 9.6 gives the percentage distribution of borrowings, during past twelve months, according to agency.

TABLE 9.6

Agency	Pusegaon	Visapur
Government	1	-
Cooperative Society	82	83
Moneylender	2	-
Trader	4	-
Cultivator	6	15
Relatives	3	2
Other	2	-
TOTAL:	100	100

The most important agencies for borrowing were, as in case of outstanding debts, cultivators and cooperative societies. The cooperative societies claimed 82% and 83% of the borrowings during the past twelve months in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Cultivators was another important source for borrowing at Visapur and accounted for 15% of the borrowings during the past twelve months. The role of other agencies was insignificant.

### 9.3 Purpose of Borrowing.

Table 9.7 gives the percentage distribution of borrowings according to the declared purpose.

TABLE 9.7

Purpose	Pusegaon	Visapur
Current Agricultural Expenditure	77.7	68.4
Land Purchase and Improvement	1.5	6.8
Livestock	.7	2.1
Agricultural Equipment	.5	-
Death, marriage and other ceremonies	3.7	.2
Consumption	2.4	2.8
Miscellaneous	13.5	19.7
TOTAL:	100 = Rs. 68513	100 = Rs. 21954

By far the most important declared purpose for borrowing was current agricultural expenditure which claimed 77.7% and 68.4% of the total borrowings in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Borrowing against miscellaneous purposes was again high at 13.5% and 19.7% at Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. This mainly included construction

and repairs to houses, and repayment of previous loans, litigation and credit purchases from traders mainly for consumption, etc. Borrowings for rest of the other purposes such as land improvement, consumption was not very high in both the villages.

Table 9.8 gives the percentage distribution of borrowings by utilised purpose.

TABLE 9.8

Purpose	Pusegaon	Visapur
Current agricultural expenditure	71.7	72.9
Land Improvement and Purchase	12.8	9.6
Livestock	.7	2.3
Agricultural Equipment	.9	-
Death, marriage and other ceremonies	3.2	.2
Consumption	6.3	15.0
Trading capital	3.3	-
Loan Repayment	1.1	-
TOTAL:	100= Rs.68513	100= Rs.21954

The declared purpose for borrowing and the purpose for which the amount was utilised are more or less the same except in a few cases. The borrowings for current expenditure on agriculture were 77.7% and 68.4% in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively, while the actual utilisation was less at 71.7% in Pusegaon and more at 72.9% in Visapur. Similarly borrowings for land improvement and purchase were 1.5% and 6.8% in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively while there was an increase, in both the villages, in expenditure under

this item. The additional expenditure, wherever incurred, possibly, was met out of borrowings for miscellaneous purposes. As said earlier the source of credit for miscellaneous purposes was more likely to be a trader and the credit made available must have been utilised partly for the two above mentioned expenditures and partly for consumption. While the borrowings for consumption are reported at 2.4% and 2.8% at Pusegaon and Visapur, the actual expenditure on consumption was highest at 6.3% and 15% at Pusegaon and Visapur respectively.

#### 9.4 Nature of Debts.

Table 9.9 gives the percentage distribution of borrowings according to period for which these were taken.

TABLE 9.9

Duration	Pusegaon	Visapur
Upto 3 months	.1	.5
Upto 6 "	73.7	70.2
" 1 year	13.3	20.5
" 2 years	.9	2.2
" 3 "	7.2	-
" 5 years and more	.4	-
Loans with no duration	4.4	6.6
	100 = Rs.68513	100 = Rs.221 21954

Borrowings for a period of three months were meagre. The highest proportion of total borrowings i.e. 73.7% in Pusegaon and 70.2% in Visapur, were for a period of six months. These were mainly for current agricultural

expenditure which included cost of seed potato and manure for the crops. Loans upto one year were 13.3% and 20.5%, for two years .9% and 2.2% and upto 3 years 7.2% and nil in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Only .4% of borrowings, at Pusegaon, were for a period upto 5 years. Thus it may be concluded that the proportion of borrowings over a period of one year was comparatively meagre. Loans without any duration were 4.4% and 6.6% in Pusegaon and Visapur.

Table 9,10 gives percentage distribution of borrowings according to months in which these were drawn.

TABLE 9.10

Month	Pusegaon	Visapur
January	.8	2.7
February	.8	-
March	.5	18.4
April	.3	.7
May	7.5	2.0
June	9.8	-
July	72.1	73.2
August	.2	1.1
September	.1	-
October	6.1	.3
November	.2	-
December	1.6	1.4
TOTAL:	100 = Rs. 68513	100 = Rs. 21954

In both the villages most of the borrowings 72.1% in Pusegaon and 73.2% in Visapur, have been drawn in July

which happens to be the planting season for potatoes and hence the borrowings are mostly for the purpose of meeting current agricultural expenditure. The other conspicuous months of borrowing were May, June and October in Pusegaon and March in Visapur. Total borrowings during May, June, July and October in Pusegaon were 95.5% while in ~~2~~ Visapur during March and July it was 91.6% of total borrowings. Borrowings during the other months of the year ~~was~~<sup>were</sup> insignificant.

#### 9.5 Nature of Security.

Table 9.11 gives the percentage distribution of borrowings according to nature of security offered.

TABLE 9.11

Nature of Security	Pusegaon	Visapur
Land	79.1	71.7
Gold and ornaments	4.3	9.8
Houses	.4	-
Current crop	.1	-
TOTAL:	100 = Rs. 68513	100 = Rs. 21954

Land was the commonest security offered against borrowings. Borrowings against land were mostly from cooperative societies for the purpose of current agricultural expenditure. Gold and ornaments were another nature of security offered and had fetched 4.3% and 9.8% of total borrowings in Pusegaon and Visapur. The amount of unsecured loans was quite significant at 16.1% and 18.5% of total borrowings.

### 9.6 Rates of Interest.

Table 9.12 gives the percentage distribution of borrowings according to rates of interest.

TABLE 9.12

Rate of Interest	Pusegaon	Visapur
Upto 5%	5.4	.3
" 10%	85.2	83.3
" 15%	2.5	5.3
" 25%	2.1	9.8
" 40%	2.0	.7
More than 40%	.1	-
Without Interest	2.7	.6
TOTAL:	100 = Rs.68513	100 = Rs.21954

Majority of the loans were taken upto 10% rate of interest. Sources for these loans were mainly cooperative societies and banks. The rates charged by the cooperative societies and banks were around 7.9% and 9% respectively. Borrowings at prohibitive rates of interest were much lower, proportionately, at Pusegaon than at Visapur excepting at the interest of 40%. The sources for these loans were generally moneylender, traders, and at times cultivators. Loans bearing no interest were insignificant.

### 9.7 Repayment during past 12 months.

Table 9.13 gives information regarding repayment of loans during twelve months previous to the investigator's visit.

TABLE 9.13

Village	No. of indebted families	No. of repaying families	% to 3	Amount repaid Rs.	Average per repaying family Rs.	Interest paid Rs.	% to 7
Pusegaon	230	146	63	72812	498	4781	6.5
Visapur	135	73	54	17585	240	2471	14.1

The proportion of repaying families to indebted families was higher in Pusegaon at 63% to 54% at Visapur. The average amount repaid per family was Rs. 498 in Pusegaon twice as much as repaid in Visapur. Of the total amount repaid the proportion of repayment by way of interest was 6.5% in Pusegaon and 14.1% in Visapur. Higher proportionate payment of interest to total repayment at Visapur could have been on account of late repayment of dues which accumulated interest.

Table 9.14 gives percentage of distribution of repayment according to agency.

TABLE 9.14

Agency	Pusegaon	Visapur
Government	2.4	1.4
Cooperative Society	79.8	87.7
Moneylender	6.4	.4
Trader	3.0	-
Cultivator	5.4	10.2
Relatives	3.0	.3
Loans without interest	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	100=Rs.72812	100=Rs.17585



Cooperative society was the agency that shared the largest proportionate repayment, to total repayment, at 79.8% in Pusegaon and 87.7% in Visapur. Money lenders and cultivators received 6.4% and 5.4% respectively by way of repayment in Pusegaon. The second important agency, in Visapur, to which repayment was made, was of cultivators getting 10.2% of the total repayments.

#### 9.8 Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Pusegaon.

The society was established in the year 1931 and by the year of survey had completed 24 years of working. The society's membership did not rise much upto the year 1950, but onwards it had been rising very fast. Along with the rise in membership there has been a rise in advances made to members. We give below the rise in membership, capital and advances of the society.

Year	No. of members	Share capital Rs.	Advances to members Rs.
1931	26	260	1145
1950	45	460	4051
1951	184	12150	41875
1952	198	14555	78666
1953	216	24795	97000
1954	231	33140	92209
1955	219	32660	47094

There had been a continuous rise since 1951 to 1953. The rise in membership was followed with a greater rise in the share capital of the society and the advances

forwarded to cultivators. In the year 1954 the share capital and the membership rose but there was a fall in the advances made to the members. In 1955 there was an all round fall in the membership, share capital and the advances made to members. The fall in membership and share capital was due to resignations of certain members, but the fall in advances was due to non-payment of previous dues.

The membership of the society was limited for the cultivators and the advances were granted mainly for potato crop. The working of the society was limited for the village and the maximum possible membership out of the total village population of 2251 was 650. The actual membership of the society in 1955 was 219 i.e. 1/3rd of the eligible members.

The potato crop is grown in the area for about 30-40 years and before the society was allowed to grant loans to cultivators for the preliminary expenses of the crop, the major finance for the crop had to be got from the money-lenders or traders. But since 1950 the whole picture has changed most of the money lenders business being secured by the society. The rise in membership, share capital and advances to members, onwards of 1950 was essentially because of the society being granted permission to advance loans to its members for potato crop. Advances to members for other purposes were quite negligible.

The preliminary expenditure, for potato crop, included seed potato and manure. The requirement per acre, as practiced here, was between five to six bags of seed potato, each bag of 2½ maunds, and the same number of bags of oil cake, each bag of 2 maunds. The financial requirement changed with the variation in the prices of seed potato and the requirement according to prices prevailing at the planting season of 1955 were as below.

5 bags of seed potato @ Rs. 40 per bag	Rs. 200
5 bags of oil cake @ Rs. 20 per bag	Rs. 100

TOTAL: Rs. 300

The society granted loans to the cultivators near-about these requirements per acre. The security for these loans was land and the maximum loan that could be granted against 1 acre of irrigated and unirrigated land was Rs. 350 and Rs. 150 respectively. With every fresh loan to cultivator, 10% of the loan sanctioned was credited to the share capital of the borrowing member, thus bringing about a rise in the share capital of the ~~security~~ <sup>Society</sup>.

We give below the summary account of the Society's working for last four years.

I T E M	Y E A R S			
	1952 Rs.	1953 Rs.	1954 Rs.	1955 Rs.
1 Share capital	14555- 0-0	24795- 0-0	33140- 0-0	32660- 0-0
2 Reserve Fund	288-15-1	322-15-1	357-15-1	359-15-1
3 Undistributed Profits	499- 4-5	2145- 1-2	3159- 2-0	3159- 1-8
4 Members Deposits	234- 0-0	234- 0-0	234- 0-0	190- 0-0
5 Loans from Banks etc.	69712-13-0	79200- 0-0	75000- 0-0	78639-12-0
6 Circulating Capital (1+2+3+4+5)	85290- 0-6	106697- 0-3	111891- 1-1	115008-12-9
7 Advances for current year	78666-11-9	102679- 3-9	95588- 3-9	47094-14-6
8 Recovery during current year	41875- 0-0	59942- 6-0	90331- 0-0	56687- 4-3
9 Outstanding dues	646-11-9	4079- 3-9	3379- 3-9	44160- 1-9
10 Investment	150- 0-0	150- 0-0	650- 0-0	3050- 0-0
11 Cash with Banks	4755- 8-9	539- 7-9	4914- 0-9	11191- 3-0
12 Working expenses	733-10-0	1696-14-0	1171 - 5-0	4074- 1-6
13 Previous year's profit (+) or loss (-)	-21- 0-3	1154- 1-6	1014- 0-6	211- 4-9

There had been almost a continuous rise in the societies activities for the last three years. With the rise in the share capital of the society, its capacity to borrow from the bank has increased and subsequently its capacity to advance loans to cultivators. There is a rise in advances upto 1952-53 but after that the fall in advances sets in. This fall in advances was mainly on account of the out-

standing dues, which reach the peak figure of Rs. 44160 at the end of the year 1954-55. This had the effect of less advances being granted to cultivators in the year 1955-56, the advances during this year cutting down to almost half the previous year's advances. These large dues were on account of the failure of the crop in the year 1954-55, which had the effect of the society not being able to meet its liability to the bank and thus curtailing its capacity to borrow from the bank for the 1955-56 season. The borrowings from the bank stand at Rs. 78639-12-0 in 1955-56, but more than half of this was in fact outstanding of the previous year. However, it may be said that the ratio of recovery to advances was very high except for 1954-55.

## Chapter X

### SOCIAL AGGREGATES

In this chapter, we give the social accounts of the two surveyed villages. For this purpose, the chapter is divided into three sections - the first dealing with income, the second dealing with estimation of agricultural and non-agricultural production and the third dealing with estimates of imports and exports.

#### 10.1 Income of the Villagers

The main source for income of each family was the General Family Schedule wherein the respondent was asked to report income, received during past twelve months, from various sources. Thus the income of the villagers pertains to a period of twelve months between 1954-56.

Table 10.1 gives the broad sourcewise distribution of income of the villagers.

Table 10.1 : Income of the villagers (Percentage distribution)

<u>Source</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Agriculture	60.9	67.0
Non-agricultural production and Services	6.7	3.2
Trading	7.7	1.1
Income by way of salaries	13.8	7.2
Sundry incomes	10.9	21.5
Total	100.0	100.0
(Actual N.)	5,59,411	4,03,543

The main source of income in both the villages was agriculture accounting for 60.9 per cent and 67 per cent of the total income in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Income derived from non-agricultural production and services, trading and by way of salaries was higher in Pusegaon than in Visapur. Sundry incomes accounted for 10.9 per cent and 21.5 per cent of total income in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. 'Sundry incomes' was the second important source of income in Visapur and this mainly included remittances received by the villagers.

**Table 10.2 : Income from agriculture (Percentage distribution)**

	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Cultivation	91.3	88.9
Agricultural rent	4.1	5.7
Casual and attached agricultural labour	4.6	4.2
Herdsmen	-	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Actual Rs.)	3,41,226	2,69,605

Table 10.2 gives the distribution of income earned in agriculture. Cultivation received the highest proportionate income from land. Income from cultivation of land was larger in Pusegaon, and was so mainly on account of irrigation facilities. Income from agricultural rent and casual and attached agricultural labour was nearly the same in both the villages. Herdsmen were reported in Visapur only and the income derived was 1.2 per cent of the total income. Herdsmen mainly reared

sheep and goat.

**Table 10.3 : Income from non-agricultural production and services (Percentage distribution)**

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Oil Press	0.8	4.4
Flour mill	6.4	2.9
Tailors	17.7	16.4
Weavers	2.2	-
Rope making	8.5	30.7
Cobblers	11.5	4.1
Blacksmiths	12.8	7.1
Carpenters	4.5	12.6
Potters	2.4	8.7
Goldsmiths	6.6	2.9
Basket making	7.5	-
Barbers	11.3	4.8
Washermen and Laundry	1.9	4.1
Cycle shop, etc.	4.8	-
Butchers and Mulani	4.1	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>(Actual Rs.)</b>	<b>37,230</b>	<b>13,490</b>

Table 10.3 gives the percentage distribution of income from non-agricultural production and services. Total income from non-agricultural occupations was nearly thrice in Pusegaon to that in Visapur. The occupations assume different degrees of importance in two villages. Tailors, blacksmiths, cobblers and barbers had the larger proportionate income from their respective occupations in Pusegaon while in Visapur the larger proportionate incomes were derived by rope makers, tailors and carpenters. The income from various occupations was larger in Pusegaon than in Visapur except in case of oil press, rope making, carpenters, potters, and washermen.



**Table 10.4 : Income from trade (Percentage distribution)**

	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Grocers, etc.	30.9	82.2
Cloth shops	14.7	-
Atars, etc.	3.6	-
Sweetmeat vendors	7.2	-
Tea shops	14.6	-
Firewood dealers	2.8	-
Pan-bidi shops	1.0	-
Hawkers, etc.	12.9	5.9
Dalals & moneylenders	12.3	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0
(Actual Rs.)	43,180	4,200

Table 10.4 gives the percentage distribution of income from various trading occupations. Trading activity was almost nil in Visapur. Except for the grocers' establishments, which earned the highest proportionate income from trading in Visapur, there was no other occupation of any significance. Income from trading activity was widely dispersed in Pusegaon. The larger proportionate incomes were derived by grocers, cloth shops and tea shops. Hawkars included fruit vendors and some petty establishments. Dalals and moneylenders earned 12.3 per cent of total income from trading, the larger proportion being of these dalals dealing in potatoes.

Table 10.5 gives the percentage distribution of income earned by salaried services and non-agricultural wage earners. Educational services accounted for nearly one thirds of the total income from salaried services in Pusegaon. Non-agri-

-cultural labour derived 27.7 per cent of total income, and mainly consisted of Vadars and other labour working on road construction. In Visapur, non-agricultural labour earned

**Table 10.5 : Income from salaried services  
(Percentage distribution)**

	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Educational services	31.1	13.7
Medical services	13.8	5.7
Village administration	3.7	4.3
Co-operative societies & Grampanchayat services	7.3	2.9
Police	5.4	-
Postal services	3.0	0.6
Other employment	8.0	5.4
Non-agricultural labour	27.7	67.4
<b>T o t a l</b> (Actual Rs.)	100.0 76,408	100.0 29,366

the highest income at 67.7 per cent of the total income and educational services 13.7 per cent of total income from salaried services. Excepting non-agricultural labour, income from all the salaried services was proportionately larger in Pusegaon than in Visapur. This was mainly observed in respect of educational services and medical services and was on account of better educational facilities (primary school and high school) and presence of qualified medical practitioners with better earnings. Services under the category 'village administration' are included, Talathi, Patil, and Village Kamadars. The income derived by these services was almost the same in both the villages. Other employment was in respect of certain categories of government

servants such as overseers, clerks, etc., and persons employed in tea shops and other establishments.

**Table 10.6 : Sundry incomes (Percentage distribution)**

	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Visapur</u>
Transport	0.9	0.1
Entertainment and recreation services	1.6	-
Domestic services	1.2	0.5
Religious services	0.9	0.6
Other services	0.5	0.2
Rent from houses, etc.	12.8	-
Rent from agricultural implements	5.3	-
Pensions	13.2	4.2
Remittances received	35.5	67.1
Milk produce	26.7	22.6
Poultry	1.1	4.2
Beggars	0.3	0.5
<b>T o t a l</b> (Actual Rs.)	100.0 61,367	100.0 86,882

Table 10.6 gives the percentage distribution of income from other occupations and sundry incomes. The largest income in this group was received in the form of remittances from family members working outside. This was much larger at 67.1 per cent in Visapur, to 35.5 per cent in Pusegaon. Other major source of income was milk produce accounting for 26.7 per cent and 22.6 per cent of total income in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Rent from houses and agricultural implements was reported in Pusegaon only.

## 10.2 Physical Production

Table 10.7 gives the value of physical production,

both agricultural and non-agricultural, in each village.

**Table 10.7 : Value of physical production  
(Percentage distribution)**

	<u>Pusegaon</u>	<u>Yisapur</u>
<b><u>Agricultural Production</u></b>		
Cereals	29.6	42.5
Cash crops	44.9	24.7
Other crops	7.7	10.9
Fodder	10.2	14.2
Total agri. production	92.4	92.3
<b><u>Milk and Poultry</u></b>	2.6	6.2
<b><u>Non-agricultural Production</u></b>		
Cobblers	1.4	0.2
Potters	0.2	0.2
Rope makers	0.3	1.1
Basket makers	1.9	-
Oil Press	1.2	-
<b><u>Total production</u></b>	100.0	100.0
<b>(Actual Rs.)</b>	4,75,656	3,57,584

The agricultural production was estimated from the average per acre yields of crops from the plotwise survey, and was evaluated according to harvest prices prevailing then. In respect of milk and poultry and non-agricultural production, the respondent families had reported the production in the General Family Schedule and the same has been accepted for this purpose.

In both the villages, agricultural production accounted for a little more than 92 per cent of the total physical production. Non-agricultural production was 5 per cent and

1.5 per cent of total production in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Milk and poultry production was comparatively more in Visapur at 6.8 per cent of the total production to 2.6 per cent of the total production in Pusegaon.

Of the total agricultural production, in Pusegaon, nearly half was from cash crops. The main cash crop was potato and the estimated production of the same was worth Rs.1,94,603. In Visapur, a little less than half of agricultural production was of cereals, and the production of cash crops was nearly one-fourth of total production. The difference between the production of cereals and cash crops between two villages was, as stated earlier in Chapter V, on account of lack of sufficient irrigation facility in Visapur, which forced the cultivators to grow more cereals in place of cash crops.

In respect of non-agricultural production, cobblers, basket makers and the oil press were the more important in Pusegaon. Most of their production was either against order and a little for market. The production of potters and rope makers was quite meagre in Pusegaon. Rope makers had most of the non-agricultural production in Visapur and the cobblers and potters were least important.

### 10.3 Imports and Exports

In this section we give the imports into and exports from the villages. These are divided into visible and

invisible imports and exports and are dealt with separately.

(1) Visible Imports and Exports

Table 10.8 : Visible imports and exports

Account Head	Exports from		Imports into	
	Pusegaon (Rs.)	Visapur (Rs.)	Pusegaon (Rs.)	Visapur (Rs.)
Agricultural production (Potatoes only)	1,94,603	71,940	88,025	70,720
Non-agricultural production	18,228	3,347	17,970	1,950
Trading	1,09,832	10,900	3,17,668	88,572
Net Exports	-	-	-	-
Net Imports	1,01,000	75,055	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,23,663</u>	<u>1,61,242</u>	<u>4,23,663</u>	<u>1,61,242</u>

In respect of agricultural production, potato was the only crop that was exported. Production of other cash crops, mainly groundnut, was meagre and was required for consumption within the village. It has been assumed that all the crop of potatoes was sold to outsiders. As for imports of agricultural production, there were two major categories, namely, cereals and seed potatoes and fertilizers. Import of seed potatoes and fertilizers was estimated on the basis of per-acre input of these from the Plotwise Survey Schedule. In respect of import of cereals, etc., there was no direct

information available from the survey schedules. However, a farm business account book was canvassed, during the same period in respect of a few cultivators in both the villages, under a different scheme and the consumption data in respect of cereals and pulses, etc., have been utilised to estimate the consumption. Commodities such as tea, coffee, sugar, etc., are excluded from this estimate and are included under 'trading'. The difference between the production of cereals and pulses and the estimated consumption of these was treated as imports into village. There was a large net surplus of exports over imports in Pusegaon under this account head. The net export surplus under this head, in Visapur, was meagre.

Imports and exports under non-agricultural production were due to various artisans working in the two villages. Imports consisted of raw materials such as, hemp for rope making, tanned hides and skins, bamboos, nails, etc., while the imports were of finished goods sold outside the village. The imports and exports were estimated on the basis of case studies. Imports and exports were mainly on account of cobblers, rope makers, oil press, basket makers and flour mills, etc. Exports from Visapur were only on account of rope makers and there was a net surplus of exports over imports on non-agricultural production account in both the villages.

Under the trading account, imports and exports were due

to grocers, cloth shops, etc. These were calculated on the basis of case studies, and General Family Schedule. Information regarding certain essential items of consumption such as sugar, edible oils, soap, clothes, etc., was asked in the schedules and estimates from this have been taken into account to estimate imports besides the reported imports of the traders. Grocers, etc., had reported the extent of their custom from outside the village and re-exports were calculated on the basis of these. Sweetmeat vendors used to visit nearby villages and most of the fruit vendors' sales were on account of bus passengers passing through the village. This has been treated as re-export. In respect of footwear, clothes, etc. it was assumed that each family would be making purchases of footwear once in a year's time and not more than twice in respect of clothes. On the basis of this, the re-export of cloth shops and cobblers has been calculated.

It will be seen from the table that there was large net import on trading account in both the villages. The exports, under this account, consisted wholly of re-exports.

Considering all the account heads in Table 10.8, we find that there was a surplus of exports over imports on agricultural and non-agricultural account, and net import on trading account in both the villages. On the whole, there were net imports, in both the villages, on the visible imports and exports account.



**(2) Invisible imports and exports**

Table 10.9 gives the invisible imports and exports of the two villages.

**Table 10.9 : Invisible imports and exports**

Account Head	Exports from		Imports into	
	Pusegaon (Rs.)	Visapur (Rs.)	Pusegaon (Rs.)	Visapur (Rs.)
Salaries, professional fees, pensions, etc.	-	-	56,834	20,300
Government grants to school and Grampanchayat	-	-	4,334	2,117
Remittances	-	-	21,815	58,250
Land revenue	3,420	4,524	-	-
School fees	3,476	556	-	-
Travel expenses	21,010	17,235	-	-
Net Exports	-	-	-	-
Net Imports	55,077	58,352	-	-
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>82,983</b>	<b>80,667</b>	<b>82,983</b>	<b>80,667</b>

There were imports under three heads, namely, salaries, professional fees and pensions; Government grants to schools and grampanchayats; and remittances received by villagers from family members working outside the villages. The major item of imports was salaries, etc., and remittances in Pusegaon and Visapur respectively. Earnings of non-agricultural labourers employed on P.W.D. road construction have been included

under salaries, etc. Similarly professional fees received by medical practitioners from other villages have been included as imports under salaries, etc. The medical practitioners had stated the area of their working and the extent of their earnings from other villages.

Grants from the Government were received by the Gram-panchayats in both the villages and by the High School at Pusegaon. In respect of these grants, the part of the grant towards dear-living allowance to employees has not been taken into consideration under this head as the same has been reported under salaries, etc.

Exports from the villages were on account of Land revenue paid to Government, school fees and travel expenses. Remittances sent out of the village were not reported in the General Family Schedule, though it was quite likely that some money must have been sent to students residing outside the village. However, the number of students staying outside the village for studies was insignificant and the non-reporting of remittances to them would not affect the net balance much. Land revenue and the school fees are the actual collections made during that year by respective authorities. Expenditure on travelling was asked in the General Family Schedule and this has been estimated, on the basis of that information, for the whole village.

Considering total of exports and imports, we find that

there was a net balance of imports, in both the villages, of nearly sixty thousand rupees.

Table 10.10 gives the final position in respect of visible and invisible imports and exports of two villages.

**Table 10.10 : Visible and Invisible Imports and Exports**

Account Head	Exports from		Imports into	
	Pusegaon (Rs.)	Visapur (Rs.)	Pusegaon (Rs.)	Visapur (Rs.)
Visible account	3,22,663	86,187	4,23,663	1,61,242
Invisible account	27,906	22,315	82,983	80,667
Net imports on -				
Visible account	1,01,000	75,055	-	-
Invisible account	55,077	58,352	-	-
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>5,06,646</b>	<b>2,41,909</b>	<b>5,06,646</b>	<b>2,41,909</b>
Net Exports (+) or Imports (-)	-1,56,077	-1,33,407	-	-

Both the villages reported net imports in the final position. The net imports on visible account are larger in both the villages. Proportionately imports were larger over exports under the invisible account than that of the visible account.