

**SURVEY
OF
ECONOMIC CHANGE IN RURAL AREAS
(1957-58)**

**HAGARIBOMMANAHALLI
(TALUKA HADAGALLI, DISTRICT BELLARY)
MYSORE STATE**

By
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POONA 4

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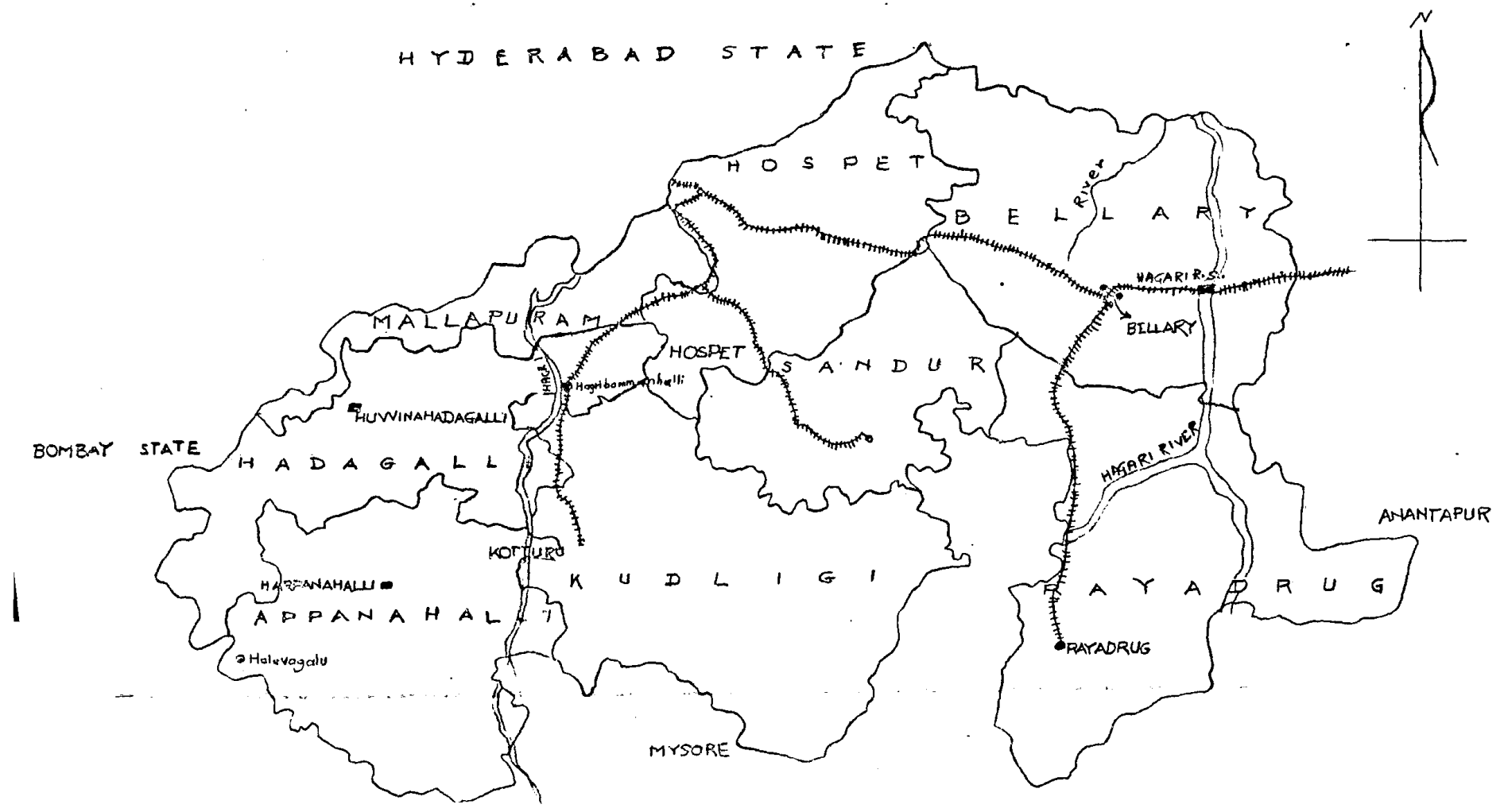
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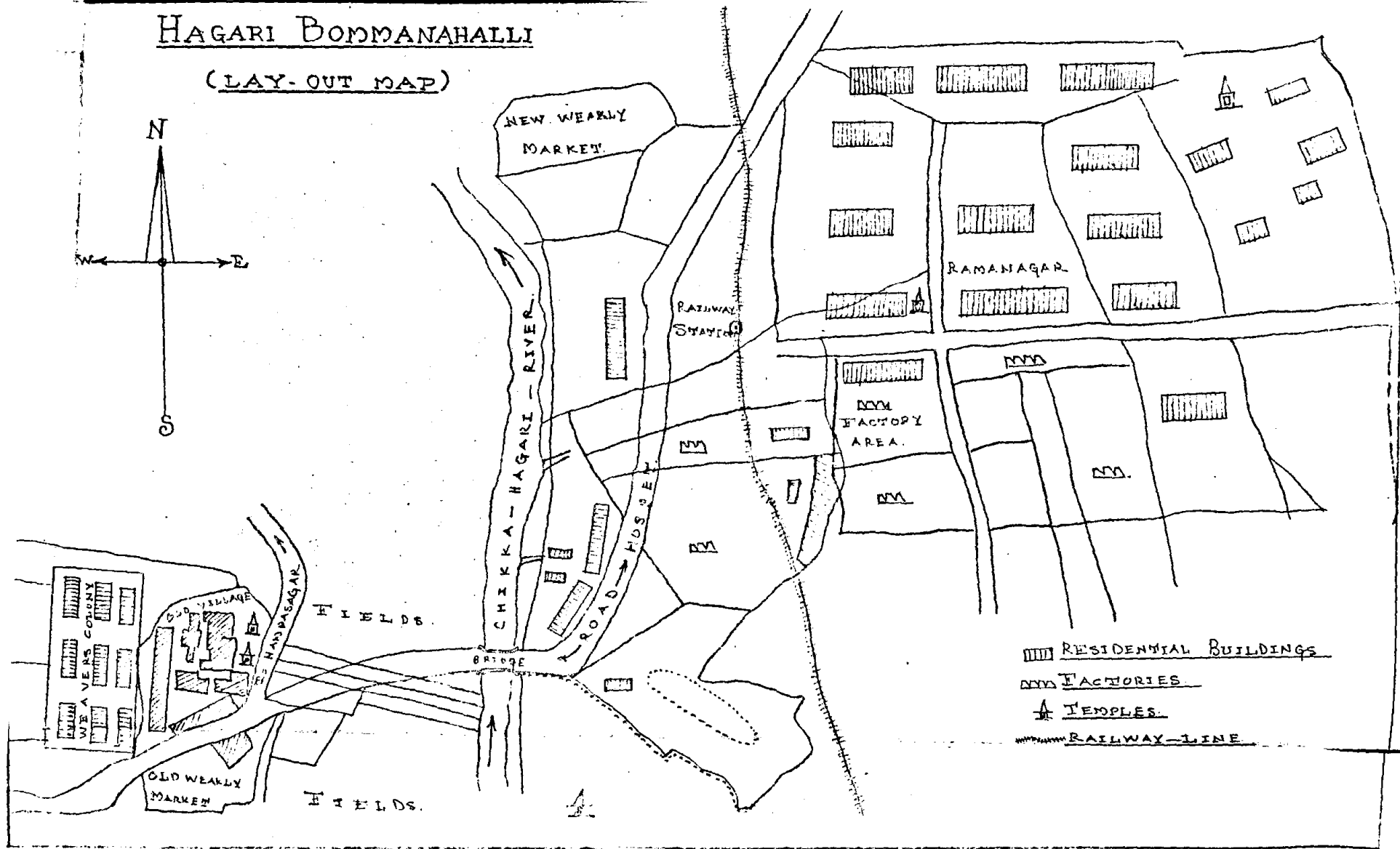
1	District Map - Bellary
2	Layout Map - H.B.Halli

MAP No 1
BELLARY DISTRICT



HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI

(LAY-OUT MAP)



Chapter I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT & LAY-OUT OF THE SURVEYED VILLAGES

Introduction

Hagaribommanahalli and Chintrapalli were the two villages of Bellary District, Mysore State, chosen for the purpose of the agro-economic survey during the year 1957-58. The villages belong to Hadagalli taluka which forms the southernmost part of the district and are situated at a distance of about 25 miles from the taluka headquarters. The location of the selected villages in relation to the taluka and the district centres may be noted in the adjoining map.

Hagaribommanahalli - to be called H.B.Halli hereafter, was selected as the nuclear village. It has a weekly market and provides facilities for education, transport and communication for the population of the neighbouring villages also. An additional factor in favour of choosing the village for the survey was that it is one of the important places where the people whose properties, land, building, etc., were submerged as a result of the construction of the Tungabhadra dam in the neighbouring taluka, have been rehabilitated on a large scale. As a result of this, the village economy is expected to undergo rapid changes in the coming years; a study of such a village, it was thought, would be worth attempting.

The large size of the population of the main village (1018 families at the time of the survey) was responsible for restricting the total number of villages to two only. An important point to be mentioned is that the village called H.B.Halli in this report has a part of its residential area within the revenue boundary of Chintrapalli village. Therefore, the population of H.B.Halli as given in this report is

technically more than the actual population of the revenue village H.B.Halli. For all practical purposes, however, the village as taken in this report is working as a single unit. It may be observed in the lay-out map that, that portion of the residential area lying in Chintrapalli - called Ramanagar, looks nothing but a natural extension of H.B.Halli.

This chapter which discusses mainly the broad physical features and economic aspects of the district, taluka and the selected villages is intended to give a general idea of the region to which the villages belong. It is based mainly on informations collected from published works such as the District Gazetteer, the Census Hand Book. But as far as possible additional data are furnished to give as complete a picture as possible.

History: The history of Bellary district is no less complicated and chequered than the history of India. After coming under the rule of a multitude of kings during the past five centuries, the district was finally divided after Independence. In the early days of our history Bellary formed a part of many a famous, ancient South Indian Hindu Kingdom such as the Kadambas, Chalukyas, Rastrakutas, Cholas, Kalacharyas, Hoisselas, Ballalas and also Yadavas in succession. By 1335 Vijayanagar - "city of Victory" - was built on the bank of Thungabhadra river at Hampi (at a distance of 30 miles from the surveyed villages). The golden age of the famous Vijayanagar Empire was put an end to by Mohamadans, Nizams and Marathas. In the 18th century the district came under Mysore as a result of the suppression of the local chieftains particularly of Rayadrug and Harapanahalli, by Hyder Ali. In 1786 Tipu Sultan conquered Adoni and added it to Bellary and after his death Sandur joined the Marathas

and a part of Bellary came under the Nizam of Hyderabad. After the 5th Mysore War in 1799 the district was divided between the Nizam and the English and in the next year the former acceded to transfer to the English all his acquired areas in return to a subsidiary force. Thus the whole of Bellary was finally passed on to the British.

During the British rule the district enjoyed to some extent a settled administration. The villages, Jodikosinayakanahalli, Gowripara, Jodibommanahalli, Bommagatta, Sarvainam, Obulapuram and Devarabuddanahalli of Mysore State were absorbed in this district under the absorption of Enclaves Order 1950. The district with its 10 talukas continued to be a part of Madras State till 1953. But at the time of the formation of Andhra Pradesh, Ajuor, Adoni and Rayadrug talukas were severed ~~xxxxx~~/from the district and added to Andhra State and the remaining part was merged with Mysore State. At present the district consists of only 7 talukas given below.

<u>Name of Taluka.</u>	<u>Area Sq. miles.</u>
1. Bellary	652
2. Sairuguppa	403
3. Saudur	481
4. Hospet	384
5. Hadagalli	487
6. Kudligi	703
7. Harapanahalli	611

	3821

The loss of 3 talukas mentioned above as a result of the division of the district in 1954, has affected the economy of the area to a considerable extent. The total area of the district has been reduced from 5882

to 3821 sq. miles; the total forest area from 682 sq. miles to 585 and the irrigated area from 58391 acres to 39778. The talukas Adoni and Alur are rich cotton growing areas with a high percentage of (66 % and 75 %) respectively) black soil. The per acre assessment of dry land in these two districts are Rs. 1/- and Rs. 1-6-0 respectively as against 7 annas in Kudligi taluk and 8 annas in Hospet taluk. According to some, Adoni is the second biggest cotton market in the whole of South India, the first being Coimbatore. The loss of this important market is very much being felt by the cotton growers and traders of Bellary district.

About the taluka Hadagalli, to which the surveyed villages belong, it may be said that this and Harapanahalli are the only two talukas in the district where the Chalukya type of architecture which is famous for stone carving is found. Some pieces of architecture seen in these parts are so fine that one historian was tempted to say "no chiselled work in gold or silver could possibly be finer".

Huvinahadagalli is the full name of the taluka which is derived from two Kanada words Huvur and Hadaga, meaning flower and boat respectively. The story goes that when the Vijayanagar Empire was flourishing, flowers for its temples and palaces were floated down the river Tungabhadra from the place known as Hadagalli today.

As for the history of the villages H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli we have not come across any important evidence except a small piece of copper plate rusted and broken and is preserved with care and feeling by the village Patil of H.B.Halli. Written on the metal

plate in ancient Kannada are the details of a deed for the transfer of property between an individual of the village and a neighbour. There are, however, references which are important from our point of view, to the effect that the document was written in the year 1724 and the village at that time belonged to the then ruling king of Penugonda - near Raichur. Mention is also made of a few neighbouring villages namely, Kadlabad, Chintrapalli (one of the surveyed - villages) and Hiregondanahalli. In addition to the above document, the village Patil who is considerably old says from what he heard from his father and grand father that the village in olden days was a big one which as years passed by, degenerated for reasons not well-known. However, in the beginning of this century the village was indeed small with only 50 to 60 households mostly of Lingayats. In later years the village started growing and the construction of a groundnut factory some 20 years ago acted as a fillip. The present size of the village with 1018 families is largely due to the rehabilitation which began by about 1952.

In Chintrapalli there are certain physical evidences to show that once upon a time the village was under the influence of a chieftain. There is some sort of a fort on the top of a high rock in the centre of the village and the village Talati who is in possession of a few half destroyed books and worn out instruments claims to be a decendent of the forgotten 'Palegar' or chieftain. According to the people the village has not undergone any important changes in recent years except for the arrival of some families for rehabilitation in recent years.

Physical features.

The district is situated between $14^{\circ} 30'$ and 16° of the Northern latitude and $76^{\circ} 35'$ and $76^{\circ} 40'$ of the eastern longitude. Bellary is surrounded by Chithaldrug, Dharwar and Raichur on the south, west and north; and Karnool and Anothapur districts on the east. The level of the district falls gradually from south to north towards the river Tungabhadra which covers the entire northern boundary of the district. Bellary district is divided into two natural regions by the Soundur hills running across the district from north-west to south-east. The eastern portion is strikingly flat, devoid of forests and with rocky hills here and there. The western part consisting of Hadagalli, Harapanahalli, Kudligir, Sandur and a part of Hospet taluka, is broken up by a series of wild and bushy hills lying at a greater altitude than those found in the eastern region.

Rivers and Irrigation.

The main river Tungabhadra is flowing along the entire western and northern boundary of the district for about 200 miles. The river is formed by the merger of two minor rivers; Thunga and Ehadra which have their sources in the western ghats of south kanara district. The chief tributaries of the main river are the Chikkahagari and Hagari of which the former runs through the centre of the survey thus being responsible for the name of the village Hagaribommanahalli. There are also about half a dozen minor branches joining the river at several places in the district.

Tungbhadra river has not been extensively used for irrigation till recently, perhaps due to the tech-

technical difficulty that the river takes a deep bed lower down when it enters the district. But with the construction of the Tungabhadra dam recently the position of the district in respect of irrigation has changed considerably. The dam which is one of the biggest in south India is at a distance of 24 miles from H.B.Halli (the centre of the survey) at Hospet. If properly utilised it has a capacity for irrigating 1,50,000 acres of land in Mysore State alone (the dam also benefits Andhra Pradesh). The estimated power production will be about 36,000 K.W. of electricity. Hospet taluka stands to benefit most by the dam.

It may be observed that as far as irrigation is concerned, Hadagalli taluka to which the surveyed villages belong has the second lowest area. As per census figures of 1951 the district had a total area of 37772 acres under irrigation of which 2188 acres belonged to Hadagalli taluka. The taluka has no major irrigation project. At present it has 10 rainfed tanks irrigating about 1350 acres. One of the tanks is in Chintrapalli village irrigating about 180 acres.

Climate and rainfall.

During summer that is, from March to May roughly, the temperature is abnormally high throughout the district. The dryness of air, however, makes it more tolerable. The period from May to October is comparatively cool and during the remaining months the region enjoys the best climate. Hadagalli on the whole has slightly better climate being on a higher altitude.

The rainfall is scanty and most of it is received during the South-west Monsoon. The district and taluka average annual rainfall during the last five years is as follows.

Table 1.1. Average Rainfall.

Year.	District Average(Inches)	Taluka Average (inches).
1954	23.54	26.48
1955	23.54	25.61
1956	33.68	28.51
1957	26.53	27.14

Compared to the district average, Hadagalli taluka is in a better position. The average number of rainy days in a year is about 40 which are spread over three months starting from June.

Forests:

Originally the district had a forest area of 682 sq. miles which was reduced to 585 miles after the division of the district in 1954. The forest area has been further reduced though the exact extent is not known, the reasons for this reduction are: 1) the construction of the Thungabhadra dam has submerged some forests, and 2) in order to rehabilitate the people uprooted because of the dam construction disafforestation was carried out in many places. For example the two villages of H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli together lost about 1000 acres of forest area which though inevitable has resulted in a scarcity for fuel, pasture etc. At present the nuclear village has no forest area at all and Chintrapalli has 691.58 acres of Reserve forests.

Unlike the forests of *malnad* areas of Mysore State, the forests found in Bellary district consist mostly of small and thorny shrubs and bushes with soft-wood trees and bamboo clusters here and there.

Soils and crops.

The soils observed in the district can be classified into three main categories of red, black and mixed. The eastern portion of the district comprising Siveguppa and Bellary are noted for black cotton soil whereas Hospet and Harapanahalli have a high percentage of red soil conducive for the cultivation of groundnut. Hadagalli taluka which is important from our point of view has more or less a balanced mixture of all the three types with 20% of black, 47% of red and 33% mixed soil.

Some of the important crops cultivated in this region are Jowar, groundnut, cotton of which the first one is a food crop and the other two are important cash crops of the district. The figures supplied below give an idea of the area under each crop for the district and taluka during the year 1949-50.

Table 1.2. Important crops of the district.

Crop	District total. (acres)	% of the total area	Hada-galli taluk (acres)	% of the total area sown	The cen-tre (acres)	% of the total
Jowar	699600	28.9	66000	30.7	710	36.7
Ground-nut	305700	12.6	50100	23.3	946	45.6
Cotton	590900	24.4	21100	9.8	145	7.5
Total	2420100	65.9	215100	63.8	4013	89.8

The comparison reveals that the percentages of area under cotton is lower in the case of the taluka and centre than the district. The position regarding jowar and groundnut is reverse. Particularly in the centre the area under cotton is very small and out of 145 acres indicated for the centre as a whole only 7 acres belonged to Chintrapalli village. It is surprising that only 2 crops, groundnut and jowar should constitute more than 80% of the total land cultivated in the two selected villages. What is more, the total area under these two crops especially, groundnut has been increasing considerably as can be seen in the following table.

Table 1.3. Changes in the cropped area.

Year	Total	H.B.Halli Area under		Total	Chintrapalli area under	
		Jowar	Ground- nut		Jowar	Ground- nut
1949-50	1615	353	307	2398	357	639
1950-51	1805	458	530	2679	421	1053
1951-52	1681	360	570	2853	387	1159
1952-53	1719	442	526	2548	463	854
1953-54	1859	567	425	3230	563	796
1954-55	2085	387	814	3709	513	1198
1955-56	2175	654	721	Not available		
1956-57	Not available			4149	909	1706

It has been possible to bring more and more acres of land under these two important crops partly at the expense other crops and partly due to the increase in the total cultivated areas in the two villages.

Transport.

So far as transport facilities are concerned the district is better placed than many other districts of the State both in regard to railway and road transport. All the taluka headquarters are directly connected to the district centre by high roads which are sufficiently broad and well maintained. The total length of first class roads in the district is 757 miles of which 128 are in Hadagalli taluka itself. The road connecting Hospet and Hadagalli pass through the centre of the survey and here the road sends another branch to Harapanaghalli.

As a result of the division, the district lost about 50 miles of broad-gauge railway. At present the district has 171 miles of Meter-gauge line only. Starting from Bellary a line reaches Hospet where it splits into two one going to Sonehalli in Kudligi taluka and the other to Kottur via H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli villages. These lines are marked in the map.

Population.

The total population of the district rose from 6,49,028 in 1941 to 1243525 in 1951 registering an increase of 8.5% during the decade. The 1954 partition brought it down to 773712. The corresponding increase in the population of the taluka is 10.7; the 1951 figure being 101,961. There was an unnatural increase of 62.8% in the case of Hospet taluka mainly due to the construction of Tungabhadra dam which resulted in large scale immigration. There was also some infiltration into the district due to the Razakar trouble just

across the border. The changes in population may be observed in the table given below.

Table 1.4. Growth of population during 1901-1951.

Year	Taluka		H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Popu- lation	Rate of growth	Popula- tion	Rate of growth.	Popula- tion.	Rate of growth
1901	92139		Not available		Not available	
1911	92974	+ 0.9%	506	-	694	-
1921	77495	-16.6%	464	- 8.3	591	-14.8
1931	86292	+11.4%	477	+ 2.8	787	+33.2
1941	92118	+ 6.8%	490	+ 2.7	686	-12.8
1951	101961	+10.7%	648	+32.2	1005	+46.5

It is interesting to note that there was a general decline in the population of the taluka and the villages during the period 1911-1921. This, it is said, was due to widespread epidemics which broke out in the region during the period. After 1921 onwards there has been a steady increase in the population except in Chintrapalli in which case there was a decline again in 1941. So far as the rate of growth is concerned there appears to be no similarity between the different regions.

Occupational Pattern.

The following table gives in detail the occupational distribution of the total populations of the district, the taluka and the two villages selected for the survey. The figures for the district and the taluka pertain to the rural sectors only. This is done in order to provide as accurate a comparison as possible between the different regions.

The percentage higher in the case of the taluka rural sector than the district so far as agriculture is considered except in the case of cultivating labourers. In the case of non-agricultural occupations the position is reverse. This is obviously because the rural sector on the whole for the district is more urbanised than the rural sector of Hadagalli taluka. When we project the comparison still further to the selected villages we get rather unexpected results. For example, both the villages seem to be having a higher percentage of people in non-agricultural occupations particularly, 'production other than agriculture', commerce and 'other services' than the taluka and even the district percentages. This is more so in the case of Chintrapalli which has less than 60% of the population in the whole of the agricultural sector - including cultivating labourers. At least with regard to H.B.Halli it may be explained that because of processing work in groundnut the village has a considerable number of people in the non-agricultural sector. But it is surprising to find 4.71 % of people engaged in commerce in Chintrapalli as against 3.7% in H.B.Halli. The corresponding figures for the taluka and the district are 1.8 % and 1.8 % respectively.

An important point to be noted here is that the picture presented in the above table relates to 1951 and though it is more or less the same today for the district and the taluka it is very much different in the case of the villages for the reason that unexpected and important changes have taken place during the last five years making H.B.Halli a bigger and more urbanised

Table 1.5.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN:

Occupations	DISTRICT		TALUKA		H.B.HALLI		CHINTRAPALLI	
	No. of persons	Percentage of total.	No. of persons	Percentage of total.	No. of persons	Percentage of total	No. of persons	Percentage of total.
<u>Agriculture:</u>								
Cultivators of mainly owned land & dependents	584038	59.95	60312	63.60	437	67.13	420	41.79
Cultivators of unowned land & dependents	60031	6.16	6590	6.95	-	-	20	1.99
Cultivators, labourers dependents	143757	14.76	11136	11.74	52	7.99	138	13.73
Non-cultivating owners, renteers, etc.	24291	2.49	3156	3.32	-	-	7	0.70
Non-agricultural production other than cultivation.	35627	3.66	3414	3.60	48	10.91	44	4.38
Commerce	17707	1.82	1667	1.76	24	3.69	47	4.68
Transport	2864	0.29	90	0.09	-	-	9	0.89
Other services	105857	10.87	8477	8.94	67	10.29	320	31.84
Total population:	974172	100	94835	100	648	100	1005	100

village as we shall see later on in the report. For instance the population of the village according to the survey has risen to 4898, largely due to the rehabilitation¹, and the number of groundnut decorticators has risen from 1 to 6. The proportion of ~~people depending~~^{people depend} ~~on agriculture~~^{cultivators} today in H.B.Halli is only about 40%.

Conclusion:

On the whole it may be observed that the region is provided with good means of communication and sufficient markets at the district and taluka centres. Bellary is an important market for groundnut and cotton and in the neighbouring district, Dhavangeri is well-known as a cotton market and has a number of textile mills. But the paucity of rain and the poor quality of soil have been great handicaps for the district as such. With the help of the Tungabhadra dam it may be hoped that both the areas under cultivation and yield per acre will increase in the coming years. Should the proposed dam at Malvi (4 miles from the selected villages) be completed the position of the surveyed villages regarding irrigation will change substantially. The region also suffers in regard to forest and grazing land.

1. Details regarding the rehabilitation are given in Appendix I.

LAY-OUT :

The lay-out of the nuclear village has undergone a significant change during the last one decade or so; mainly due to the rehabilitation that took place some 6 years before the year of the survey. Even before that with the establishment of Shri Satyanarayana Oil Mill (the biggest groundnut factory in the village) in around 1940 - expansion was taking place in the village residential site towards east. The entire residential area of the main village as it existed at the time of the survey, may be divided into 3 parts: (1) old village, (2) factory area and (3) Ramanagar.

The old village is called so because it is the oldest part of the village H.B.Halli except for the weavers' colony adjoining it which came up after the rehabilitation. The old village with the weavers' colony forms one end of the village and if one is to enter from the west this is the beginning of the village. As may be noted in the map the weavers' colony is built according to a plan; the houses arranged in two rows with sufficient space between the rows and in between the houses. The old village proper, however, provides a contrast, big houses and huts huddled together with narrow lanes winding here and there. This area is on a lower level than the weavers' colony. The old village is encircled by two roads one coming from Harapanahalli and the other from the taluka headquarters, Hadagalli. Actually the point where the roads meet marks the end of the old village .

The road, broad and mehadamised proceeds to the east cutting across jowar fields and passing through the bridge over the river, Hagari, comes to the second locality called the factory area. The name is attributed because of the concentration of groundnut factories in this area, as can be seen in the map. This is the busiest locality of the village from the point of view of trade and manufacture. It covers a wider area than the old village as the factories are spread out conveniently. There are a number of cloth shops and hotels on either side of the main road. Opposite to the Satyanarayana Oil Mill and near the bridge one can notice a cluster of huts.

The position of the railway station is marked in the map. This practically forms the boundary between the factory area and the Central colony or Ramanagar as it is popularly known. There is no natural demarcation here as between the old village and the factory area through it it is not difficult to make out as Ramanagar is a more recent extension of the two localities. With the construction of Ramanagar not only the village lay out has changed considerably but it has also brought a new look to the village as a whole. The central colony is constructed in the fashion of a modern township with broad roads crossing at regular intervals and houses built on the allotted plots. The main road passing through the village just touches off Ramanagar and goes to the north towards Hospet. Ramanagar itself has a fairly broad main road running from west to east for about half a mile. The beauty of this locality is enhanced by a 'choultry' (dharmashala) constructed at

at the cost of over a lakh of rupees. There are also many terraced houses which resemble those of a modern town. The outer wing of the choultry, houses a number of shops and on the other side of the road there is a temple. The houses in this area are sparingly built unlike those in the old village. The eastern end of Ramanagar is called Kurudugadde where a temple and a group of houses are seen. There are a number of vacant house-sites in Ramanagar which through have been allotted long back are yet to be made use of. At the rate the village is growing it may not be long before these plots are utilised. The sites chosen for the proposed hospital and the high school may be noted in the map.

Landmarks:-

The three localities described above are situated on different levels. The old village and Ramanagar are on elevated places whereas the factory area is on a lower level. The river Hagari which runs in the middle of the village almost forms a valley. On the side of the river near the bridge there is a huge rock one can hardly miss.

A group of tamerind trees may be seen in the old village and on few scattered ones here & there. There are two or three private fruit gardens & a mango grove near Ramanagar.

CHINTRAPALLI.

Unlike H.B.Halli, Chintrapalli has a more compact & well defined residential area which has not undergone much change in recent years. There are two narrow lanes; one running from north to south and another from east to west. The latter one separates the Harijan ^{colony} from the rest of the houses.

The village (residential area) is surrounded by fields and thickly grown trees. There is a huge rock almost in the middle of the village on the top of which are some ruins of a small ancient fort. Within the distance of a furlong there is a big tank which according to the villagers was built many generations ago.

Chapter II
SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The social life of H.B.Halli was somewhat in an unsettled state at the time of the survey. This was due to the fact that the village grew suddenly, under the impact of large scale immigration as opposed to the natural process of growth. As we have referred to in the previous chapter, more than 600 families came from outside, only some 6 years before the survey due to the rehabilitation scheme. This new population was not yet fully absorbed by the old, for two or three reasons. Firstly, as noted above, the immigrant population was too big to be easily absorbed within a short time. The second reason was perhaps the caste factor. The most important caste among the immigrants was Vaishya, and Lingayat was the dominant caste of the old population. Each of these two castes was trying to become more powerful than the other which resulted in mutual hostility. Probably, there was a third reason which may be attributed to the distance between the localities inhabited by the two sections of the population. The majority of the rehabilitated population was residing at the eastern wing of the village which was separated from the old western cluster by a few furlongs.

The outcome of these factors was that there was a lack of intimate contact between the two major groups of the population and this was preventing the village from growing as a single, homogeneous unit. The social and economic consequences of this extraordinary situation will be discussed in greater detail in the special section on rehabilitation.

The different castes.

It is appropriate to start a discussion on the social structure of a village community with the caste system which is the most important factor influencing the social life. Caste is important not merely from the point of view of social behaviour but also from economic considerations. Even to-day in many villages, a caste does not merely mean a social group; it indicates an occupation also and it is only in recent years that the traditional caste - occupation inter-link has started to give away. It is of particular interest for those who are concerned with gauging changes in village economy and social life, to know, how the caste system, which has been holding sway for ages, will be subjected to the forces of development and change in the coming years.

The 1018 families of H.B.Halli belonged to as many as 43 castes and even in Chintrapalli where there was a small number of 288 families, a total of 21 castes were found. In Table 2.1, the different castes are presented in 8 major groups with their individual strength in the two villages. It may be noted that the population of Brahmins was strikingly small in both the villages though the reason for it was not known. Another point of interest is that while there were as many as 107 families of Muslims in H.B. Halli, the corresponding figure for the neighbouring village is only 3. To have a real idea of the caste-composition it is necessary to follow Table 2.2, wherein we give some of the most prominent castes of the two villages. It is interesting to note that inspite of a large number of castes present in the centre, what really mattered was only a small group of them

Table 2.1

CASTE AND POPULATION.

S.No.	Caste	H. B. H A L L I				CHINTRAPALLI			
		No. of families	Total population	Average per family	Percentage of total	No. of families	Total population	Average per family	Percentage of total
1	Bahmin	23	112	4.87	2.26	3	11	3.66	1.04
2	Advanced Hindus	277	1507	5.43	27.21	67	347	5.19	23.26
3	Kuruber and allied castes	245	1099	4.46	24.07	74	298	4.03	25.69
4	Hindus	99	499	5.04	9.72	12	57	4.75	4.17
5	Hindus	106	454	4.28	10.41	50	210	4.2	17.36
6	Backward class Tribe	108	508	4.70	10.61	40	178	4.45	13.89
7	Depressed class	53	231	4.35	5.21	39	129	3.31	16.54
8	Muslim	107	488	4.56	10.51	3	15	5.00	1.04
Total		1018	4898	4.81	100.00	288	1245	4.33	100.00

numbering less than a dozen in each village. Whereas in H.B.Halli 10 castes together accounts for 67.1% of the population, only 7 castes in Chintrapalli constituted 78.3 per cent.

The most important single caste in the two surveyed villages was evidently Lingayat for in H.B. Halli it had the largest proportion of 21.2 per cent of the total population and in Chintrapalli it was second highest with 15.9 per cent. Apart from this numerical strength this caste wielded considerable social influence, being an advanced group. As we have already seen until recently, the nuclear village was under the sole influence of Lingayats. There were a considerable number of landowners and merchants among Lingayats and the Patils of both the villages belonged to this caste. By way of digression it may be pointed out here that so far as Lingayats are concerned, it may be more correct to consider them as constituting a sect rather than a caste, because among Lingayats, barring untouchables, there exist many castes found among the Hindu hierarchy - such as barber, potter, trader and there is no ^{practice} fraction of inter-dinning or inter-marriage between these castes.

Other common castes of importance in the two villages were Kuruba, Harijan, Barkeru, etc. and their respective strength may be observed in Table 2.2. There were only 2 families of Vaishyas in Chintrapalli and even in H.B.Halli they were 35 out of a total of 1018 families. However, it may be noted that in the latter village at least this caste had become as important as Lingayat. Vaishyas are traders

Table No.2.2

SOME IMPORTANT CASTES

Village	Castes	No. of families	Total population	Average per family	Percentage of total
H. B. Halli	Lingayat	201	1055	5.2	21.2
	Naik	111	482	4.3	9.7
	Muslim	107	488	4.4	10.5
	Kuruba	42	183	4.3	3.7
	Vaddar	41	218	5.3	4.5
	Harijan	41	189	4.6	3.9
	Kedaru	36	171	4.7	3.5
	Vaishya	35	225	6.4	4.6
	Collar	33	161	4.8	3.3
	Barikeru	30	109	3.6	2.2
	Total	677	3281	4.8	67.1
Chintra-palli	Kuruba	59	238	4.1	19.1
	Lingayat	41	198	4.8	15.9
	Harijan	38	128	3.3	10.3
	Helavar	24	107	4.4	8.6
	Ambigaru	24	101	4.3	8.1
	Kshatriya	24	124	5.1	9.9
	Barikeru	19	80	5.2	6.4
	Total	229	976	4.3	78.3

traditionally and those who migrated to H.B.Halli were considerably rich, educated and enterprising. At least the immigrant population looked up to this caste to provide leadership. All the six groundnut decorticators except one, belonged to Vaishyas and ^{some of the} ~~most of~~ ^{Vaishyas} them were commission agents. The growing importance of Ramanagar which was the rehabilitated area was mainly due to the efforts of these people.

Vaishyas come to the top again when we consider the size of the family in each caste. They had the highest average of 6.4 persons per family, in H.B.Halli; the second place going to Vaddars of the same village with 5.3. Lingayats follow close with 5.2 in the nuclear village though their average goes down to 4.8 in Chintrapalli. The highest number of members per family in Chintrapalli was 5.1 and that was the case of Kshatria caste. On the whole, it may be observed that the joint family system was more common in the case of more advanced castes. For example, the average size of the Harijan family was comparatively small in both the villages - 4.6 in H. B. Halli and 3.3 in Chintrapalli.

Caste concentration

In a village where the residential quarters are all huddled together in a small area of one or two square furlongs, it is difficult to demarcate separate ^{areas} regions as belonging to different castes. This was the position in Chintrapalli where except for the Harijan colony which was separated from the rest of the houses by a narrow lane, the other houses were close to one another. At best one could say that this ~~this~~ lane was predominantly inhabited by Brahmins and that had more [?] Barikeru. But H.B.Halli was somewhat

different because of its more extensive lay-out and the recent immigration of ^a large groups of people. In the rehabilitated area, the ^{Medars (basket makers)} Madras consisting of 16 families were living in a group at the northern end ~~and~~ the Vaddars had a separate colony of their own near the bridge. Vaishyas had occupied what is shown as the 'factory area' in the lay-out map. Most of the Lingayats were in the old village and Harijan huts were in a cluster though not far away from the Lingayat houses. The weavers' colony was entirely separate and recently constructed and that formed the western end of the village residential area.

Caste Panchayat

In spite of the innumerable castes found in H.B. Halli, many of which were low down in the social ladder, the influence of caste Panchayat was not marked. No doubt that there were a few castes such as Vaddar and Harijan each of which had a group of elders who were supposed to solve the problems within the caste but their influence was not pervading. Hence more often than not the members of these groups solicited the advice and help of the village leaders belonging to higher castes, namely Vaishya and Lingayat.

Balutha system

The 'balutha' system (or Aya as is called in this part) was also no more an important socio-economic factor in this centre. The system which was originated at a time when money was scarce and the village economy was operating in isolation was found to be fast disappearing here though in many backward villages it may still have a significant bearing on the income of the artisan-group. However, the degree of prevalence

of this practice was higher in the case of Chintrapalli than H.B.Halli, perhaps, for the following reasons:-

(a) Many of the artisans of H.B.Halli had come to the village recently and with the new customers they were not bound by any old contracts.

(b) The artisans of this village catered to customers of distant places with whom it was difficult to maintain credit or the conventional system of 'balutha' payment. They found it more convenient to have only one system of payment for all their customers rather than treating the outsiders differently from the villagers.

(c) The village itself was a fairly big trading and production centre with money circulation at a good speed. The general tendency was to prefer cash to kind.

Details regarding the balutha income derived ⁷ from the different artisans in the two villages are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3

Balutha Payments

<u>H.B.Halli</u>					
Occupation	No. of families receiving balutha	Balutha income	Average	Average total income	Balutha as portion of total
• Harijans	6	640	107	547	20.0%
* Blacksmith	1	60	60	1200	5.0%
Carpenter	1	25	25	1135	2.2%
Total	8	725	192	2882	6.7%
<u>Chintrapalli</u>					
Harijans	17	1487	87	923	9.4%
Carpenter	4	330	83	689	12.1%
Barber	1	45	45	237	19.0%
Total	22	1862	215	1849	11.6%

It is clear that in both the villages it was only the Harijans who were following this system to any appreciable extent because there were very few artisans who have reported income from balutha. In the nuclear village out of 8 families reporting balutha income 6 were Harijans but even this number was not big compared to the total number of Harijan families in the village which was 41. The duties of these baluthadar Harijans included supplying leather articles, required for agricultural purposes, keeping a watch over the produce harvested and collected in the field etc. Of the other two families of baluthadars in the village one was a blacksmith and the other one was a carpenter. The extent of ^{balutha} baths in the village may be understood when we say that out of 9 blacksmiths only one has reported a meagre income of Rs.60 per year from this source and out of 24 carpenters in the village there was only one baluthadar family. The baluthadaxx income of the carpenter was still smaller it being Rs.25/-. If we compare the balutha income with the total income we find that in the case of the Harijans, it formed 20%, blacksmith 5% and finally only 2% in the case of the carpenter.

In Chintrapalli we find that out of 22 baluthadars 17 were Harijans, 4 carpenters and 1 barber. Though the Harijans got only 9.4% of their total income from balutha, the carpenters and the barber got 12.1% and 19% respectively. All the three categories put together the balutha income formed 11.6% of the total compared to 6.7% in the case of the baluthadars of H.B.Halli.

Caste and occupation

We have already noted that the importance of caste system consists not merely in the fact that it identifies social groups but also in pointing out broadly the occupational structure of the village economy. Ever since, the people were classified according to 'Chaturvarnas', each caste meant a particular occupation. Of late, however, the hold of caste system over occupation is weakening and cases of a particular caste people breaking the traditional rigidities and taking up other jobs are increasing. In many of our villages today it is no more a case for social excommunication when a born blacksmith takes to tailoring. We will have occasions to study this aspect of occupational shift in respect of the centre when we take up the chapter on non-agricultural occupations. In this section we propose to study the important castes in relation to some broad occupational groups.

It is clear in table 2.4 that the main occupation of the most of the castes ^{was} ~~is~~ agriculture. But a closer scrutiny reveals that if we divide those who depend on agriculture into cultivators and agricultural labourers, Harijans have the highest proportion of labourers in both the villages. 26 out of 38 families of Harijans in Chintrapalli belong to this category whereas in the nuclear village it ^{was} ~~is~~ about 50 per cent. Kuruba and Lingayat were the two leading cultivator-castes in Chintrapalli with 83% & 75% of people in this occupation respectively. As a matter of fact this village being predominantly an agricultural one, most of the castes had a fairly big proportion in this sector. The little

Table 2.4
CASTE x OCCUPATION.

H E. Halli

S.No.	Caste Groups	Agri. Primary production etc.	Process- ing & ma- facture of food - stuff	Other pro- cess- ing	Comm- erce	Trans- port	Constru- ction & utility	Health Educa- tion vi- llage admin.	Other servi- ces,	Unproduc- tive.	Total
1	Brahmins	1	3	1	1	-	1	7	9	-	23
2	Advanced Hindus	84	45	4	64	5	3	20	50	2	277
3	Kuruba and allied castes	147	39	4	8	6	16	12	11	2	245
4	Hindus Inter I	8	37	32	5	1	3	5	7	1	99
5	Hindus Inter II	70	10	1	4	-	1	2	16	2	106
6	Backward castes	20	18	23	2	8	35	-	2	-	108
7	Depressed castes	38	7	1	1	1	2	2	1	-	53
8	Muslims	44	22	10	7	2	8	5	9	-	107
	Total	412	181	76	92	23	69	53	105	7	1018
<u>Chintrapalli</u>											
1	Brahmins	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2	Advanced Hindus	54	3	1	4	-	-	-	5	-	67
3	Kuruba & allied castes	71	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	74
4	Hindus Inter I	7	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
5	Hindus Inter II	49	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	50
6	Backward castes	37	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	40
7	Depressed castes	38	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	39
8	Muslims	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Total	262	3	6	8	-	3	1	5	-	288

scope provided by the non-agricultural field was monopolised by Lingayats.

In H.B.Halli again Lingayats were there in almost all categories of employment. This was true to some extent with ^{Vaishyas} Vaishys and Barikeru though in the case of the latter about 60 per cent was equally distributed among the three fields of cultivation, labour and food-stuff processing. The last mentioned occupation was largely confined to hand-parching of rice which was the monopoly of this caste. The fact that Vaishyas were mainly traders was proved by the presence of 20 families out of a total of 35 in the field of commerce. It is of importance to note that by and large the backward and depressed people were still confined to labour and other traditional services and their entry into such profitable fields as trade, and - manufacturing was of negligible extent.

Places of worship, festivals etc.

As we have already seen the population of H.B. Halli included 107 families of Muslims. This explains the existence of a mosque constructed some three years before the survey. The small Jain population had hired a room in Ramanagar to house their God, Mahavir. With the advent of the immigrants new temples have also come up, important among them being the Laxminarayana temple near the eastern boundary of the village and Satyanarayana temple in the heart of Ramanagar. In the old village there were Lingayat temples of Shiva and Basavanna but they were old and not maintained - properly.

In addition to these, there were smaller temples or 'Gudies' as called in this part, of which mention

may be made of Maruthi Gudi and Mariyamma in Ramnagar. The lower caste people such as Vaddars, Medars, Harijans had their own caste deities housed in their respective localities and they were offered fowls and on rare occasions, sheep or goats.

In all the big temples and the mosque mentioned above prayers were performed daily by priests in charge and since the people of this part were quite religious attendance at the temples in the morning and evening was considerable. However, untouchables were still not admitted to temples in this part.

Until the year of the survey there used to be no big festival in H.B.Halli. But during the year a chariot, constructed with the help of a donation by a rich man of the village amounting to about Rs.20,000/- was made ready and the first festival took place on a grand scale on 25-1-1958. Nearly 25000 people were estimated to have gathered coming from the neighbouring villages and towns. A large number of traders (about 150) had come from various places and remained for 2 or 3 days after the main day of the festival.

The most important and attractive part of the festival was the pulling of the gaily decorated, huge wooden chariot along the main road of Ramnagar for about 2 furlongs. Though the people of the old village area did not take any active part in the festival they did enjoy the event.

In addition, national festivals such as Krishnastami, Holi were also celebrated on a considerably large scale in the traditional way.

Social Problems.

a) Education

In this section we describe briefly the educational facilities available in the village. The standard of literacy and related problems will be discussed in Chapter VII.

Until as late as 1943 there was no school in H. B. Halli and those who were interested in educating their children had to send them to far off places. ~~As a result of the~~ ^{As a result of the} ~~initiative taken by an individual of the village an elementary school was established in 1943.~~ initiative taken by an individual of the village an elementary school was established in 1943. For some more years to come this small school, housed in the middle of the old village, was sufficient for the scanty school-going children of the village. Gradually, the village began to expand towards the eastern side of the river Hagari due largely to the establishment of an oil factory & the population of this locality felt that the old school was too small and far away to serve them fully. Therefore, representations were made to the District Board to establish a separate school in this locality and the second primary school was started in 1950 which was later on ^{upgraded} ~~promoted~~ into a Higher Elementary school. The school was located near the railway station and classes were conducted in two separate buildings due to the absence of a sufficiently big single structure. Perhaps due to this reason another primary school was started in Ramanagar in 1952 in a new but small building. This school may be said to have come into existence to serve exclusively the rehabilitated population. It was a private (aided) school run by a school committee including some important persons of the locality.

Given below is a table showing the total number of students attending school starting from 1943.

Table 2.57.

Year	No. of students attending school.		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1943	20	10	30
1944	26	14	40
1945	28	14	42
1946	25	13	38
1947	29	15	44
1948	42	20	62
1949	39	16	55
1950	39	24	63
1951	46	22	68
1952	88	30	108
1953	88	51	139
1954	152	62	214
1955	179	89	268
1956	213	91	304
1957	254	114	368

^{steady}
The ~~study~~/increase in the number of school-going children was largely due to the increase in the population of the village due to various reasons mentioned before. Since the village was growing fast both in population as well as importance and also due to the fact that the nearest High School was at a distance of about 20 miles, a scheme for the establishment of a government high school in the village itself was under operation. A number of villages in the neighbourhood will also be benefited if the high school comes into existence at H. B. Halli.

b) Health

In respect of medical facilities this centre was in a much better position than many of the Indian

villages. There were 5 doctors practising at H.B. Halli who served the villagers around 10 miles. All of them had come to these villages recently and only about 10 years ago the villagers of H. B. Halli had to go a long distance of about 25 to see a doctor. Of the 5 doctors now in the village 3 had undergone regular training and held recognised diplomas, 2 had taken postal tuitions and one was an old Ayurvedist. There was ^a small government dispensary with a single doctor who was allowed to have private practice. - Ordinary medicine in this hospital was free but injection was charged for. The average attendance in the dispensary per day was about 25 people.

The concensus of opinion among the medical practitioners of the village was that the most common diseases prevalent in the village were malaria and venereal disease. A point of interest regarding the type of medicine used is that the villagers in this part had greater faith in Alopahy than - Ayurvedic medicine. They were particularly in favour of injection and the doctors, it was told, were - insisted on to resort to this, irrespective of the type of ailment and the doctors charged between 2-3 rupees for any injection.

c) Begging and Prostitution:

Whereas the number of beggars in the centre was negligible that of prostitutes was alarming. There were only 5 professional beggars on the whole, of whom 3 were in the main village and the rest in - Chintrapalli. On the other hand, 34 families in H.B.Halli and 15 in Chintrapalli had frankly admitted to be receiving income from prostitution. The actual number may even be more. Therefore, a brief study of

this unhealthy practice may not be out of place in this chapter.

A caste-wise break-up of the families ^{leading} engaged in this way of life is given below for the two villages :-

H.B.Halli.		Chintrapalli.	
<u>Caste</u>	<u>No. of families.</u>	<u>Caste</u>	<u>No. of families</u>
Naikar	20	Madiga	8
Barikeru	4	Valmiki	3
Madiga	3	Chalvadi	2
Asher	1	Naikar	1
Carpenter	1	Ambigeru	1
Lambani	1		-----
Killikecha	1		15
Kabbar	1		-----

	34		

It may be noted that most of these were lower castes in the social hierarchy. They were also poor as evident from the fact that the average income of these families came to Rs. 840 in H.B.Halli and Rs. 748 in Chintrapalli of which income from prostitution constituted 34% and 17% respectively. Therefore prostitution ^{was} ~~is~~ looked upon as an additional source of income.

The prostitutes who numbered in all 45 in the main village and 17 in Chintrapalli belonged to the age group of 15 to 40 years. It is interesting to note that none of them was married except one in the main village who incidentally was a widow. It is necessary to remember here that these were professional prostitutes who had a kind of traditional sanction for this type of living. Out of the 45 women in the nuclear village as many as 35 were permanent 'keeps' and the

rest were depending on casual 'customers'. The corresponding figures for Chintrapalli are 13 and 4.

A large majority of the families following this way of life was without male family heads. In the absence of a male head the financial stability of the family is at stake and the female head perhaps finds a solution in prostitution. To some extent it might also be due to lack of discipline within the family consisting only of females.

An interesting custom practised by the prostitutes was told at the time of the survey. When a girl of the prostitute family attains puberty, it is publicised in the village and 'volunteers' are invited to inaugurate her career by breaking her virginity. A function is held on that day with the girl wearing new clothes, flowers, etc. and also visiting her favourite temple. The celebration costs about Rs.25 and usually a rich man of the village takes this opportunity. It is considered as an honour for such a person. Afterwards she is either 'kept' by the same person permanently or allowed to her own choice in course of time. However, it was given to understand that the practice was on the wane.

Certain habits of the people

Reading:- The percentage of literacy in the main village was 47.3 as against 32.5 in Chintrapalli. There was no reading room or library in Chintrapalli, nor were there many people subscribing for newspapers. The villagers depend on H.B.Halli for news about outside world. In the nuclear village, however, there was a library cum reading room. It was run on a moderate scale and managed by the youths of Ramanagar. The books in the library numbering about

100 consisted mostly of personal gifts. Most of the books were Kannada fictions. The reading room received 2 Kannada dailies and a weekly. In addition a good proportion of the public, mostly hotelers and shopkeepers were getting some popular dailies like Samyukta Karnatak and Prapancha. A few English knowing people also read Deccan Herald, an English Daily from Bangalore.

Eating:- Jowar being the main crop of the region was naturally the staple diet of the people. Rice was consumed mostly by the richer section of the population as it was costlier than jowar. Tea was the most popular drink even though coffee was available in some big hotels and was consumed by some occasionally. People, particularly the peasant class seemed to be fond of eating in hotels and the existence of ²³hotels testified to this. As elsewhere the Udipi Brahmin hotels, with their variety of dishes were the most popular with the villagers. Whenever there was a friendly gathering parched rice and fried chillies form the main items of menu.

Recreation :

The people of H.B.Halli, particularly the immigrants seemed to be an active lot with a desire to live and enjoy. They were hard working and at the same time they were for fun and entertainment. Except during the period of cultivation, there always used to be some sort of night entertainment for the public. There were field-drama troupes who enacted various themes selected from mythology and social problems and some of them were very popular though slightly ribald.

During the period of the survey two professional drama companies visited the village and presented a couple of shows. The village youths also enacted a drama which won them great appreciation. Towards the beginning of 1958 a Touring Talkies was opened and it worked for about 4 months showing mainly Kannada and Telugu pictures. To see the cinema people used to come from a number of neighbouring villages, and generally two shows were held starting late in the evening to suit the convenience of the villagers.

There were also a few gymnasiums or 'gardies' as called in this part where the physically strong young men practised wrestling. Occasionally wrestling matches were held between teams of the village and neighbouring places.

There were altogether 18 radios which provided modern type of recreation to the people. Particularly the hotel radios were tuned on practically throughout the day and also till late in the night.

Satyanarayana Puja, Harikatha, Bhajana and such other common events of a village life were not missing in this part.

Village Administration

It was rather surprising that a village with a population of 4898 should be without a panchayat. According to some responsible people of the village the reason for this state of affair was the internal rivalry between the rehabilitated population of Ramanagar and the 'old' villagers, each group wanting to have the panchayat composed mainly of their own representatives and located in their own place.

However, what was important was not the reason but the consequence. Public hygiene was the first casualty. There were no regulations regarding the disposal of manure, dirt and also human waste. The few public latrines constructed at considerable costs were put to disuse for want of proper care. The village being a considerably big one, street lights were badly needed in many places. In the absence of a local body of authority streets and public places were not maintained cleanly. Now that the village was rapidly growing, ~~one cannot but emphasise~~ the need for establishing a panchayat without any loss of time, *becomes more important.*

The routine matters of village administration such as the collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order were looked after by the revenue officials and the police. There was a police station in the village itself with a sufficient number of men and it was told that when a daring robbery took place in the village a couple of years before the survey, reserve policemen were stationed for a few months in order to instill confidence in the people.

Chapter III

HOUSING

The residential structures seen at the centre may broadly be brought under three categories. In the first place there was the common slum consisting of small huts belonging mostly to backward and the Depressed people. These were generally one-room tenements raised on rough ground without foundation or plinth. The walls were either made of mud or mats without any ventilation. The roof was thatched with hay and palm leaves. In H.B.Halli, most of these huts belonged to Harijans and Stone-cutters.

The second type of house belonged to the middle class people of the village; the small cultivators, artisans and so on. A house falling in this class was bigger and costlier than the typical hut described above. The construction was also different. This house had a plinth though not raised much above the ground. The walls were made of undressed stones and raw bricks. It had a ceiling instead of a roof, which was constructed with wooden poles or beams upon which mud was placed for a thickness ranging from a few inches to a foot. The floor area consisted either a single hall or it was divided into convenient portions with the help of mats or thin mud walls.

As a matter of fact in Chintrapalli only the above two types of houses were found and even in H.B.Halli till recently it was so. The rehabilitation, however, changed the pattern of housing in the nuclear village. The rich immigrant Vaishyas had constructed houses some of which cost over Rs.20,000. These houses were typical town structures constructed according to modern style and convenience. First class materials were used from stone to steel; most of the raw materials

coming from far off places. They were terraced with reinforced concrete and plastered and painted both inside and outside. (A brief description of one such house is given at the end of the chapter).

House renting :

It is known that in villages people generally build and own their own houses, whether big or small. This was true in the case of Chintrapalli where 91.7% of the families were living in their own houses. Only 4 houses in all were rented even though the proportion of living places taken free of rent was 6.9%. But the position was different to a considerable extent in H.B.Halli where the percentage of owned houses was as low as 68.7% of the total. There were 180 houses given on rent which constituted a percentage of 17.7. It may also be noted that 11.8% of the families were housed in rent free buildings. In addition 19 families have reported that failing to secure separate accommodation they were occupying small portions (generally free of rent) of houses owned by others. It is clear now that housing was a more serious problem in H.B.Halli than in Chintrapalli partly because of the immigrant population and partly due to the fact that the village was growing fast attracting people from outside.

A distribution of rented houses according to annual rent shows (Table 3.1) that out of four houses rented out in Chintrapalli; one had a small rent of Re.1/- per month, two buildings were given on an annual rent of Rs.37 to Rs.48 and the last one had an annual rent between Rs.97 to Rs.150. On the other hand the rate of rent was quite ^{in H.B.Halli.} high as can be seen from the fact about 32% of the rented buildings

had an annual rent of more than Rs.100/- About 11% had actually a rent of more than Rs. 200/-.

Table 3.1

<u>RENTED BUILDINGS</u>				
<u>(annual rent)</u>				
<u>H.B. Halli.</u>			<u>Chintrapalli.</u>	
<u>Rent.</u>	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Percent -age.</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Percent -age.</u>
upto Rs.12	27	15.0	1	25
13-24	16	8.9		
25-36	34	18.9		
37-48	7	3.9	2	50
49-60	12	6.7		
61-72	17	9.4		
73-84	4	2.2		
85-96	5	2.8		
97-150	20	11.1	1	25
151-200	18	10.0		
201-300	12	6.7		
301-500	2	1.1		
501-750	2	1.1		
502-1000	1	0.6		
1001 and above	3	1.7		
Total	:180	100	4	100

Table 3.2 presents a caste-wise distribution of houses according different categories of possession. It is evident from the table that in H.B. Halli higher castes owned smaller percentage of houses than the lower ones. Therefore it is quite understandable that the Brahmins had the highest proportion² rented houses with 43.5% and the advanced Hindus 30.2%. With an exception of Brahmins the

caste x Housing

Table 3.2 : Percentage distribution of families according to caste and housing

S.No.	Caste	Owned	Rented	Free	Free sharing	Total
<u>H.B.HALLI</u>						
1.	Brahmins	39.1	43.5	17.4	-	100.0 = (23)
2.	Advanced Hindus	59.2	30.2	9.4	1.1	100.0 = (277)
3.	Kuruba & allied castes	75.5	13.5	10.2	0.8	100.0 = (245)
4.	Hindus Intermediate I	64.4	22.2	11.1	2.2	100.0 = (99)
5.	Hindus Intermediate II	82.1	4.7	11.3	1.9	100.0 = (106)
6.	Vaddars & other backward classes	75.5	5.7	15.1	4.7	100.0 = (108)
7.	Depressed class	83.0	3.7	11.3	1.9	100.0 = (53)
8.	Muslims	62.6	16.5	13.1	3.7	100.0 = (107)
	Total	68.7	17.7	11.8	1.9	100.0 = (1013)
		=699	=180	=120	=19	
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>						
1.	Brahmins	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 = (3)
2.	Advanced Hindus	83.1	6.0	6.0	-	100.0 = (67)
3.	Kuruba & allied castes	95.9	-	4.1	-	100.0 = (74)
4.	Hindus Intermediate I	91.7	-	8.3	-	100.0 = (12)
5.	Hindus Intermediate II	83.0	-	12.0	-	100.0 = (50)
6.	Vaddars & other backward classes	95.0	-	5.0	-	100.0 = (40)
7.	Depressed class	89.4	-	10.6	-	100.0 = (39)
8.	Muslims	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 = (3)
	Total	91.7	1.4	6.9	-	100.0 = (283)
		=264	=4	=20		

lower castes enjoyed more of free accommodation. However, it is significant to note that though 17.4% of Brahmins have reported to be having free accommodation no family was sharing a house with another family. In Chintrapalli all the 4 rented houses belonged to Advanced Hindus.

The contents of Table 3.2 are presented again in Table 3.3, in a slightly modified way; by substituting income for caste. What is said above regarding the ownership is proved in this table where we notice that the percentage of owned houses decreases as the income increases. With one or two exceptions it is true in the case of Chintrapalli also. From what is seen in this table it may not be wrong to conclude that ^{taking} renting houses ^{on rent} in H.B.Halli at least was more common among the well-to-do section of the population than the poorer class. The reason for this state of affair was perhaps that the poor people built small huts of their own instead of ^{taking on} renting which they could not afford. But the well-to-do people had a sense of ^{prestige} ^{had} ~~prestige~~ and to invest large sums to build good houses of their liking.

Description : Year of construction :

Table 3.5 gives a distribution of owned houses in both the villages according to the date of construction while comparing the two villages we have to keep in mind the background of rehabilitation which had brought about many changes particularly in the nuclear village. Whereas in the case of Chintrapalli 46.7% of the houses were built before 75 years the corresponding figure for H.B.Halli was only 6.0%. Nearly 86% of the houses

Table 3.3 : Percentage distribution of families according to income and housing

S.No.	Income group (Rs.)	Owned	Rented	Free	Free sharing	Total
H.B.HALLI						
1.	Up to 100 50	-	-	33.3	66.7	100.0 = (3)
2.	101 - 250 175	82.4	3.9	9.8	3.9	100.0 = (51)
3.	251 - 500 375	75.3	6.5	15.6	2.7	100.0 = (136)
4.	501 - 750 625	71.2	14.4	13.1	1.3	100.0 = (229)
5.	751 - 1000 875	63.0	19.7	15.2	2.1	100.0 = (238)
6.	1001 - 1500 1250	70.7	20.9	7.0	1.2	100.0 = (158)
7.	1501 - 2500 2000	65.5	24.4	7.1	-	100.0 = (84)
8.	2501 - 3500 3000	57.1	42.9	-	-	100.0 = (21)
9.	Above 3500	52.1	43.7	4.2	-	100.0 = (48)
	Total	68.7 =699	17.7 =180	11.8 =120	1.9 =19	100.0 = (1013)
CHINTRAPALLI						
1.	Up to 100	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 = (1)
2.	101 - 250	76.9	-	23.1	-	100.0 = (13)
3.	251 - 500	74.5	2.1	23.4	-	100.0 = (4)
4.	501 - 750	93.1	1.7	5.2	-	100.0 = (58)
5.	751 - 1000	94.0	2.0	4.0	-	100.0 = (50)
6.	1001 - 1500	97.5	1.3	1.3	-	100.0 = (80)
7.	1501 - 2500	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 = (32)
8.	2501 - 3500	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 = (6)
9.	Above 3500	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 = (1)
	Total	91.7 =264	1.4 =4	6.9 =20	-	100.0 = (238)

Table 3.4

<u>H.B.Halli</u>	<u>CULTIVATED HOLDING x HOUSING.</u>					<u>Chintrapalli</u>			
	No. of houses.					No. of houses.			
<u>Area.</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Rent-</u> <u>-ed</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Shar-</u> <u>-ing</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Rent-</u> <u>-ed</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 acre	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
2 acres	3	-	1	-	4	5	1	1	7
3 "	28	2	1	-	31	16	-	-	16
4-5 "	142	7	10	3	162	44	1	-	45
6-10 "	71	4	1	2	78	109	-	2	110
11-25"	63	12	2	-	77	45	1	1	47
26-50"	20	4	-	-	24	5	-	-	5
51-100"	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2
101 & above	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Land- less.	366	151	105	14	636	36	1	17	54
Total	699	180	120	19	1018	264	4	20	288

Table 3.5

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION.

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>H.B.Halli</u>		<u>Chintrapalli.</u>	
		<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>	
1	Before 1 year	11.4		3.1	
2	" 2 years	5.0		1.1	
3	" 3-5 "	18.1		19.5	
4	" 6-10 "	20.3		22.6	
5	" 11-15 "	20.8		2.3	
6	" 16-25 "	10.6		1.9	
7	" 26-50 "	4.5		1.1	
8	" 51-75 "	3.4		1.5	
9	" 75 "	6.0		46.7	
	Total	100.0=699		100.0=298	

Table 3.6

OWNED HOUSES
(Year of repair)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	
		<u>H.B.Halli</u>	<u>Chintrapalli</u>
1	Before 1 year	38	116
2	" 2 years	43	42
3	" 3 "	3	2
4	" 4 "	6	2
5	" 5 "	3	1
6	" 6-10 "	-	2
7	" 11-15 "	-	-
8	" 20 "	2	-
	Total	95	165
	Unspecified	604	99
		699	264

Table 3.7

EXPENDITURE ON REPAIR

Amount	No. of Houses	
	H.B.Halli	Chintrapalli
Upto Rs. 50	46	124
51-100	33	27
101-200	3	11
201-500	4	2
501-1000	3	1
1001-1500	-	
1501-3000	1	
Total	95	165

Table 3.8

FOUNDATION & PLINTH

S.No.	Description	H.B.Halli %	Chintrapalli %
1	Foundation	30.8	53.8
2	Plinth	2.7	3.4
3	1 + 2	23.0	24.3
4	Without/ and 2	41.6	19.4
5	Unspecified	2.0	
		100.0=1018	100.0=288

in H.B.Halli were less than 25 years old and as many as 55% were built during the last 10 years.

Foundation and Plinth.

The percentage of houses with only foundation (without plinth) was more in Chintrapalli (53.8%) than in H.B.Halli (30.8%). But the proportion was more or less the same for II and III categories of houses i.e. those with plinth only and those with foundation and plinth as shown in Table 1.8. What is surprising however was the existence of 41.6% of houses without either foundation or plinth in H.B. Halli. The corresponding figure for Chintrapalli was as low as 19.4%.

Walls and Roof.

The total number of houses in the two villages is divided into 11 categories in Table 3.9 according to the type of walls and roof. The first point of contrast between the two villages was that the nuclear village had greater varieties of houses than Chintrapalli. There were only 7 types of houses in Chintrapalli as compared to 11 categories in the nuclear village. Secondly in both the villages there was a high percentage of huts as can be seen from the figures ⁷ 57.5% ^{and} for 45.1% for H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli, respectively. Thirdly as against 13.2% of houses with stone walls and brick or cement ceiling in the nuclear village, the percentage of such buildings in Chintrapalli was only 0.3. Finally it is evident from the table ^{3.9} that nearly 50% of living places in Chintrapalli had mud or zinc-sheet ceiling with walls made of stones as compared with 13.9% of such houses in H.B. Halli.

Table 3.9

Description of walls and roof

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Walls and roof.</u>	<u>H.B.Halli</u> %	<u>Chintrapalli</u> %
1	Stone wall & Round tiles.	2.3	
2	" " Mangalore tiles	6.8	1.4
3	Cement wall & round tiles	0.9	1.1
4	" " & Mangalore tiles	-	0.7
5	Mud wall & round tiles	0.4	-
6	" " & Mangalore tiles	0.6	0.3
7	Hut, Grass roof etc.	57.5	45.1
8	Stone wall & brick or cement ceiling	13.2	0.3
9	Stone wall and mud or lime	13.9	49.7
10	Stone wall and grass roof	1.4	
11	Zinc sheet shed	1.0	
12	Unspecified	2.2	1.4
		-----	-----
		100 = 1018	100 = 288
		-----	-----

Area ~~size~~ of houses :

The existence of a large number of small houses or huts in H.B.Halli is revealed once again in Table 3.10 wherein we classify the buildings according to ^{floor area} ~~their size~~. 33.2% in H.B.Halli - consisted of houses with less than 100 square feet of area each and only 4.9% in Chintrapalli belonged to this category. Chintrapalli had a greater proportion of larger houses than H.B.Halli as can be seen in the table. The percentage of houses with the floor space of 400 Sq.ft in Chintrapalli was 24.0 as against 9% in the nuclear village. However the biggest residential structure in Chintrapalli was having 700 sq.ft. only, whereas there were 12 houses in H.B.Halli above this size; 8 of them were having more than 900 sq.ft. each.

Table 3.11 shows the distribution of houses in the two villages according the number of rooms. Here again the nuclear village shows a much higher percentage of small houses than Chintrapalli, for example there were 28.7% of single-room-tenements in H.B.Halli as against 6.2% in Chintrapalli. It may be easy to get an idea of the size of houses found at the centre when we observe that about 87% in H.B. Halli and 86% in Chintrapalli had 3 or less number of rooms. The biggest house in Chintrapalli had 5 rooms whereas in the nuclear village there were 3 houses x with 7 rooms each.

Standard of housing and income level.

Generally speaking the standard of housing reflects the overall standard of living because - housing is one of the primary necessities of life.

Table 3.10

HOUSES ACCORDING TO AREA

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Sq. ft.</u>	<u>H.B.Halli %</u>	<u>Chintrapalli %</u>
1	Upto 100	33.2	4.9
2	101 - 200	35.4	40.3
3	201 - 300	13.3	21.5
4	301 - 400	9.3	24.0
5	401 - 500	2.3	4.9
6	501 - 600	2.5	2.4
7	601 - 700	0.7	1.4
8	701 - 800	0.4	
9	above 800	0.3	
	Unspecified	2.3	0.7
	Total	100 = 1018	100 = 288

Table 3.11

HOUSES ACCORDING TO NO.OF ROOMS

<u>No. of Rooms.</u>	<u>H.B.Halli %</u>	<u>Chintrapalli %</u>
1	28.7	6.2
2	43.5	38.9
3	14.6	40.6
4	8.3	6.5
5	2.1	1.4
6	0.5	
7	0.3	
Unspecified	2.0	0.3
	100 = 1018	100 = 288

But houses are built not so much according to needs as according to ability of the owners to spend money. In the following pages we make an attempt to relate the standard of housing in the two surveyed villages to income as well as occupation.

Tables 3.12 and 3.13 give the different types of houses in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively, according to income. - For the sake of convenience we have taken only the walls and roof to indicate the type of housing though, strictly speaking, we should also include foundation, plinth etc.

It is clear, particularly in the case of H.B. Halli, that the type or standard of housing had a close bearing on the income level. This can be explained in two ways: first of all, it may be observed in ~~the~~ ^{3.12} Table that most of the houses of the poorer people were of cheap type such as thatched huts or small houses with mud walls and mud ceiling. On the other hand there was a large variety of houses belonging to people of higher income groups. For example, 72.5 per cent of the houses belonging to those with a family income of Rs. 101 to Rs.250 may be described as huts and another 13.7 per cent had mud walls and mud ceiling. This may be contrasted with those families having an annual income of Rs.2501 to Rs.3500. In this case, only 23.8 per cent of the living places were huts, another 23.8 per cent had mud walls and mud ceiling, 28.6 per cent had stone walls and brick or concrete ceiling and about 19 per cent had stone walls and tiled roof.

Perhaps a clearer way of establishing the relationship between the type of housing and income level is to take a single type of house and see -

Table No.3.12

TYPES OF HOUSES ACCORDING TO INCOME
(Description of walls and roof)

H.B.Halli

Percentage figures.

S. No.	Income Groups	Stone wall round tiles	Stone wall Mangalore tiles	Cement wall round tiles	Cement wall Mangalore tiles	Mud wall round tiles	Mud wall Mangalore tiles	Mat wall thatched roof (hut)	Stone wall brick or cement ceiling	Mud wall mud ceiling	Stone wall grass roof	Lime sheet shed	Non-repairing	Total
1	Upto 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	33.3	-	-	100.0	3
2	101 to 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.5	5.8	13.7	3.9	-	3.9	51
3	251 to 500	3.7	3.7	1.6	-	-	0.5	72.0	3.8	10.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	186
4	501 to 750	1.7	4.8	0.9	-	0.4	0.4	69.4	5.2	12.2	-	2.1	2.6	229
5	751 to 1000	2.5	8.4	0.4	-	0.8	0.8	53.8	13.9	13.0	2.5	1.3	1.7	238
6	1001 to 1500	2.5	5.7	1.3	-	0.6	0.6	51.9	19.0	15.8	1.3	-	1.9	158
7	1501 to 2500	1.2	7.1	1.2	-	-	1.2	42.9	23.8	17.9	2.4	-	2.4	84
8	2501 to 3500	4.8	14.2	-	-	-	-	23.8	28.6	23.8	-	-	4.8	21
9	3501 and above	-	20.8	-	-	-	-	6.2	47.9	22.9	-	-	2.1	48
Total		2.3=	6.8=	7.7=	-	0.4=	0.6=	57.5=	13.2=	13.9=	1.4=	1.0=	2.2=	100=
		23	69	9	-	4	6	585	134	142	14	10	22	1018

57
57

Table 3.13

TYPES OF HOUSES ACCORDING TO INCOME
Description of walls and roof. - Percentage figures.

CHINTRAPALLI

S. No.	Income groups	Stone wall round tiles	Stone wall Mangalore tiles	Cement wall round tiles	Cement wall Mangalore tiles	Mud wall round tiles	Mud wall Mangalore tiles	Mudwall thatched roof (hut)	Stone wall brick or concrete roof	Mudwall mud or zinc sheet roof	Stone wall grass roof	Zinc sheet shed	Total number of hours.
1	Upto 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	101 to 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.8	-	46.2	-	-	100 = 13
3	251 to 500	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	46.8	-	51.1	-	-	100 = 47
4	501 to 750	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	36.2	-	62.1	-	-	100 = 58
5	751 to 1000	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	42.0	-	56.0	-	-	100 = 50
6	1001 to 1500	-	3.8	-	1.3	-	-	55.0	-	38.8	-	-	100 = 80
7	1501 to 2500	-	-	6.2	-	3.1	3.1	43.8	-	46.9	-	-	100 = 32
8	2501 to 3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100 = 6
9	3501 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100 = 1
Total		-	1.4= 4	1.0= 3	0.7= 2	-	0.3= 1	45.1= 130	0.3= 1	51.0= 147	-	-	100 = 288

whether the proportion of it decreases or increases with the increase in income. An example, the thatched small houses or huts may be taken. In H.B. Halli the proportion of such living places steadily decreases with the increasing income. From 72.5 per cent for those having an income of Rs. 101 to Rs.250 it comes down to 53.8 per cent to those whose income falls between Rs. 751 to Rs.1000 and finally reaches 6.2 per cent in the case of the people of the highest income group of Rs.3501 and above. On the other hand, the proportion of better houses increases with an increase in the income as in the case of the houses having stone walls and brick or concrete ceiling. From a mere 3.8 per cent of this type of houses for those having an income of Rs. 251 to Rs.500, it goes up to 47.9 per cent for those having more than Rs.3500 per year. An identical feature may be observed in the case of the houses with stone walls and (Mangalore) tiled roof.

The above observations hold good in the case of Chintrapalli also though the trends are not as clear and smooth as in H.B.Halli. The houses having mud walls and mud ceiling (which was the most common construction accounting for 51.0 per cent of the total number of houses) increase more or less in keeping with the increasing income. On the other hand, the proportion of huts is quite high and steady up to the income group of Rs.1501 to Rs. 2500 and then upwards it stops completely. The small number of houses in other categories do not permit us to have a clear analysis.

Types of houses according to occupations :

Table 3.14 presents the different types of houses in relation to the major occupational groups

Table 3.14

TYPES OF HOUSES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION

H.B.Malli

Description of walls and roof. Percentage figures.

S.No.	Occupations.	Stone wall round tiles	Stone wall Mangalore tiles.	Cement wall round tiles	Cement wall Mangalore tiles.	Mud wall Mangalore tiles.	Mud wall Mangalore tiles.	Matwall thatched roof hut	Stone wall brick or concrete ceiling	Mudwall mud ceiling	Stone wall grass roof	Zinc sheet shed	Non-repairing.	Total No. of houses
1	Cultivators & Rent receivers.	4.0	6.0	0.4	-	0.4	-	54.2	10.3	21.1	2.0	-	1.6	100 = 251
2	Agri.labourers	2.6	2.0	2.0	-	-	0.7	78.3	2.6	5.9	3.3	1.3	1.3	100 = 152
3	Others engaged in primary production	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	25.0	-	-	25.0	100 = 4
4	Groundnut processing	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	50.0	-	-	-	100 = 4
5	Factory labour	1.1	7.5	-	-	-	-	77.4	-	7.5	-	6.5	-	100 = 93
6	Processing & manufacture of food-stuff, etc.	1.1	2.2	-	-	-	3.4	47.2	39.3	5.6	-	-	1.1	100 = 89
7	Other processing & manufacture	4.1	6.8	-	-	-	-	63.0	4.1	13.6	1.4	1.4	6.8	100 = 73
8	Commerce	1.1	9.7	-	-	1.1	-	33.3	35.5	17.2	-	1.1	1.1	100 = 93
9	Transport	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	75.0	3.6	3.6	-	-	3.6	100 = 28
10	Construction & utility	3.2	3.2	-	-	-	1.5	82.5	3.2	1.6	3.2	-	-	100 = 63
11	Health, Edn. etc. services	-	21.8	3.6	-	-	1.8	18.2	27.3	27.3	-	-	-	100 = 55
12	Other services	1.0	8.7	2.9	-	1.9	-	48.5	12.6	18.4	1.0	1.0	3.9	100 = 103
13	Unproductive	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	10.0	30.0	-	-	20.0	100 = 10
	Total	2.3 = 23	6.8 = 69	0.7 = 9	-	0.4 = 4	0.6 = 6	57.5 = 585	13.2 = 134	13.9 = 142	1.4 = 14	1.0 = 10	2.2 = 22	100 = 1018

Table 3.15

TYPES OF HOUSES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION

CHINTRAPALLI.

Description of walls & roof. Percentage figures.

S. No.	Occupations	Stone wall round tiles	Stone wall Manga-lore tiles	Cement wall round tiles	Cement wall Manga-lore tiles	Mud wall round tiles	Mud wall Manga-lore tiles	Matwall thached roof hut	Stone wall brick or concrete ceiling	Mud wall mud ceiling	Stone wall grass roof	Zinc sheet shed	Not reported.	Total No. of houses
1	Cultivators & Rent receivers.	-	2.1	1.6	0.5	-	0.5	43.9	0.5	50.8	-	-	-	100 = 189
2	Agri. labourers	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	51.4	-	47.2	-	-	-	100 = 72
3.	Others engaged in primary production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Groundnut processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Factory labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100 = 1
6.	Processing and manufacture of food stuff, textile etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100 = 2
7.	Other processing & manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	-	66.7	-	-	-	100 = 6
8.	Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.5	-	62.5	-	-	-	100 = 8
9.	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Construction and utility	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	100 = 4
11.	Health, Edn. etc. services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100 = 1
12.	Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	60.0	-	-	-	100 = 5
13.	Unproductive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	1.4 = 4	1.0 = 3	0.7 = 2	-	0.3 = 1	45.1 = 130	0.3 = 1	51.0 = 147	-	-	-	100 = 288

for H.B.Halli. As we have done in the case of income, here too, we shall take some of the common types of houses and find out whether their proportion has anything to do with the occupation of the inmates. In H.B.Halli, 57.5 per cent of the living places may be described as huts or small thatched houses. It is interesting to note that the proportion of this type of houses was different in different occupations. For instance, cultivators (mostly owners at this place) and agricultural rent receivers had 54.2 per cent of their houses in this category compared to 78.3 per cent among agricultural labourers and 77.4 per cent among factory labourers. Similarly the high proportion of 82.5 per cent of huts reported by those engaged in the occupation classified as Construction and Utility was largely due to the stone-cutters, and in contrast only 18.2 per cent of the families engaged in Health, Education, etc., services lived in small thatched houses. The better type of houses were owned or inhabited in larger proportions by the people engaged in a few chosen occupations. For instance out of the four houses belonging to the factory owners two had stone walls and one had concrete ceiling. The Co-operative Weavers' Society had built good houses for its members and this explains the high proportion (39.3 per cent) of the houses belonging to those engaged in 'processing of food stuff', textile, etc, 'occupations, falling under the description of buildings having stone walls and brick or cement ceiling. Those engaged in commerce also had 35.5 per cent of houses in this category and this may be compared with 2.6 per cent in the case of agricultural labourers. Out of 93 families of factory workers not a single one had reported to be owning or living in such a house.

In Chintrapalli also, 75.0 per cent of the families engaged in construction activities lived in huts compared to 43.9 per cent of agriculturists and 51.4 per cent of agricultural labourers.

Area according to occupation :

Table 3.16 gives a distribution of the floor area according to occupation. This is not much different from the analysis we have done above - provided we know that the better types of houses, generally speaking, are bigger houses also.

It may be observed in the table that in H.B. Halli 23.1 per cent of the houses belonging to the cultivators and rent receivers had each a floor area of less than 100 square feet compared to 50 per cent among agricultural labourers. Again 49.2 per cent of the families working in construction activities reported to be living in houses with floor areas of less than 100 square feet as against 14.5 per cent in the case of those employed in Health, Education and similar services. Further about 18 per cent of the houses occupied by the cultivators and agricultural rent receivers had areas of more than 300 square feet but the proportion of such houses occupied by the agricultural labourers in H.B.Halli formed less than 3 per cent of the total. It may be interesting to note in this connection that out of four houses occupied by the factory owners one had a floor area between 500 and 600 square feet, another between 700 and 800 square feet, and a third one had more than 800 square feet. As against this, none of the 63 families following the occupation-group called 'construction and utility', owned a house with an area of more than 500 square feet. Actually only 3.2

Table 3.16

ROOFED AREA ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

H. E. HALLI.

Area in Sq.ft. Percentage figures.

S.No.	Occupations.	Upto 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 600	601 to 700	701 to 800	801 & above	Non-re- porting.	Total
1.	Cultivators & rent receivers.	23.1	39.8	17.5	9.2	3.6	2.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.6	100 = 251
2.	Agri. labourers.	50.0	40.8	3.0	-	1.3	-	0.7	-	0.7	2.6	100 = 152
3.	Others engaged in primary production.	25.0	25.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	25.0	100 = 4
4.	Groundnut processing	-	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	25.0	-	100 = 4
5.	Factory labour	44.1	40.9	9.7	1.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	3.2	100 = 93
6.	Processing and manufacture of food stuff, textile etc.	32.6	38.2	10.1	23.6	2.2	4.5	1.1	-	1.1	3.4	100 = 89
7.	Other processing	37.0	37.0	15.1	5.5	-	-	-	-	1.4	4.1	100 = 73
8.	Commerce	17.2	23.7	20.4	23.7	3.2	5.4	1.1	1.1	3.2	1.1	100 = 93
9.	Transport	35.7	46.4	10.7	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	3.6	100 = 28
10.	Construction and utility	49.2	39.7	6.3	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.6	100 = 63
11.	Health, Edn. etc. services	14.5	40.0	18.2	20.0	1.8	5.5	-	-	-	-	100 = 55
12.	Other services	21.4	41.7	17.5	10.7	2.9	2.9	1.0	-	-	1.9	100 = 103
13.	Unproductive.	50.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 10
Total		33.2=	35.4=	13.3=	9.3=	2.3=	2.5=	0.7=	0.4=	0.8=	2.3=	100 =
		338	360	135	95	23	25	7	4	8	23	1018

Table 3.17

RECOVERED AREA ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.CHINTRAPALLI

Area in Sq. ft. Percentage in figures.

S.No.	Occupations	Upto 100: S.Ft. :200	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 600	601 to 700	701 to 800	800 & above	Non re- porting	Total
1.	Cultivators & rent receivers.	2.6	37.6	21.7	25.4	6.9	2.6	2.1	-	-	1.1	100 = 189
2.	Agri. labourers	12.5	40.3	20.8	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 72
3.	Others engaged in primary production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Groundnut processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Factory labour	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 1
6.	Processing and manufacture of food stuff, textiles etc.	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 2
7.	Other processing	-	33.3	50.0	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 6
8.	Commerce	-	62.5	-	25.0	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	100 = 8
9.	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Construction and utility.	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 4
11.	Health, Edn. etc. services.	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 1
12.	Other services	-	40.0	40.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	100 = 5
13.	Unproductive.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		4.9=	40.3=	21.5=	24.0=	4.9=	2.4=	1.4=	-	-	0.7=	100 =
		14	116	62	69	14	7	4	-	-	2	288

per cent of the living places in this group had more than 300 square feet.

The situation was the same in Chintrapalli also. For instance among the houses inhabited by the cultivators, only 2.6 per cent had each a floor area of less than 100 square feet and about 10 per cent had more than 400 square feet. On the other hand of the houses occupied by the agricultural labourers all were below 400 square feet mark and 12.5 per cent had less than 100 square feet. Due to the small number of families engaged in other occupations it may not be accurate to compare their positions. However, the data regarding them may be observed in Table 3.17.

Area according to income :

Table 3.18 clearly establishes the relationship between the floor area and income for H.B. Halli. It is evident in two ways; firstly, it may be observed that most of the houses occupied by the people having small incomes fall in the smaller area-groups. For example, in H.B. Halli, all the three families having an annual income of less than 100 rupees lived in houses with areas of less than 100 square feet. In the immediate higher income group, i.e., those families whose income is between Rs. 101 and Rs.250/- there was no house with a larger floor area than 500 square feet. As the income increases, there is a greater spread of houses in larger area-groups as for example those families having an annual income of more than Rs.3500 lived in houses which are well represented in almost all area-groups e.g., 10.4 per cent in 100-200 square feet, 18.4 per cent in 400-500 square

Table 3.18

INCOME AND ROOFED AREA.H.B.HALLI.

Percentage of houses with area of

S.No.	Income groups	Upto 100 Sq.ft.	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 600	601 to 700	701 to 800	801 and above	Non-reporting.	Total.
1	Upto 100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 3
2	101 to 250	40.2	27.5	3.9	3.9	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	100 = 51
3	251 to 500	48.4	34.4	6.1	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	100 = 186
4	501 to 750	38.0	39.3	11.4	4.4	1.7	-	-	-	0.4	4.8	100 = 229
5	751 to 1000	29.0	42.4	13.4	8.8	0.4	2.9	1.7	-	-	1.3	100 = 238
6	1001 to 1500	23.4	37.3	18.4	13.3	1.3	3.8	-	-	0.6	1.9	100 = 158
7	1501 to 2500	17.9	29.8	23.8	21.4	2.4	2.4	1.2	-	-	1.2	100 = 84
8	2501 to 3500	19.0	9.5	14.3	33.5	4.8	9.5	4.8	4.8	-	-	100 = 21
9	3501 & above	4.2	10.4	16.7	22.9	18.4	12.3	-	4.2	10.4	-	100 = 48
Total		33.2 = 338	35.4 = 360	13.3 = 135	9.3 = 95	2.3 = 23	2.5 = 25	0.7 = 7	0.4 = 4	0.8 = 8	2.3 = 23	100 = 1018

feet, and 10.4 per cent in more than 800 square feet area-group.

Another way of establishing relationships between area and income is to take a single area-group and see how the proportion of house in this group reacts to the change in income. In the case of H.B.Halli it is clear in Table 3.18 that in the first size-group, i.e., houses falling below 100 square feet in floor area, the proportion continuously decreases with the increase in the income standard. From as high as 100 per cent for those families whose income is less than 100 rupees per year it comes down to 4.2 per cent for the families with an annual income of more than Rs.3500. In the next higher size-group the proportion first increases with income till it reaches Rs.1000 and starts decreasing along with an increasing income but in the other bigger size-groups the proportion of houses clearly shows an increasing trend with an increasing income but for minor exceptions. For instance in the area-group of 501 to 600 square feet, the proportion of houses starts from a minimum of 1.1 per cent for those families with income between Rs.251 and Rs.500, reaches 3.8 per cent for the income-group of Rs.1001 to Rs.1500 and finally goes upto 12.3 per cent for the highest income bracket of more than Rs.3500. Other details may be observed in the table.

In the case of Chintrapalli, perhaps due to the small number of houses the results are not as fine as in H.B.Halli. However, the broad conclusions made earlier hold good here also. The proportion of the smallest houses, i.e., having less than 100 square feet area, decreases from 23.1 per cent

Table 3.19

INCOME AND RCCED AREA.

Percentage of houses with area of

CHINTRAPALLI.

S.No.	Income groups	Upto 100 S.Ft.	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 600	601 to 700	701 to 800	801 & above	Unspecif-ied.	Total.
1	Upto 100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 1
2	101 to 250	23.1	53.8	-	15.4	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 13
3	251 to 500	12.8	40.4	25.5	17.0	-	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	100 = 47
4	501 to 750	1.7	35.5	19.0	36.2	5.2	3.4	-	-	-	-	100 = 58
5	751 to 1000	-	28.0	30.0	32.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	-	-	-	100 = 50
6	1001 to 1500	2.5	56.3	18.8	15.0	3.8	1.3	1.3	-	-	1.3	100 = 80
7	1501 to 2500	-	31.3	21.9	31.3	6.3	6.3	-	-	-	3.1	100 = 32
8	2501 to 3500	33.3	-	33.3	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 6
9	3501 and above	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100 = 1
Total		4.9=	40.3=	31.5=	24.0=	4.9=	2.4=	1.4=	-	-	0.7=	100 =
		14	116	62	69	14	7	4	-	-	2	268

for those families having an income of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250, to 1.7 per cent for the income group of Rs. 501 to Rs. 750. For the remaining higher income groups, however, the proportion is not steady as can be seen in Table 3.19. Among the bigger area-groups the proportion of houses increases, more or less, with an increase in the income.

Therefore, in conclusion, it may be observed that whereas income may be directly responsible for the type and the standard of housing, occupation also indicates them.

Guest accommodation :

A question was asked in connection with housing, as to whether the particular family had sufficient accommodation for guests or did it have to send them to neighbours' houses, temples or other public or private places. The result is presented castewise in Table 3.20. Taking H.B. Halli first it may be said that the practice of sending guests outside for sleeping, was more common among the lower class people though it was not entirely ^{absent} observed among the upper castes. For instance, among Brahmins 77% of families had reported to be providing accommodation for their guests at home whereas just over 50% had given similar answer in the case of the Backward and Depressed caste people. On the whole 64.2% in H.B. Halli had reported to be providing guest accommodation at home which was smaller compared to 81.9% in Chintrapalli. Though it is difficult to say what exactly this difference was due to, partly it may be attributed to the existence of a big and beautiful 'choultry' (dharma-shala) in H.B. Halli which was meant for public use. At night one could find a number of persons coming there to sleep. No such facility was available at Chintrapalli.

Table 3.20

GUEST ACCOMMODATION

S.No.	C a s t e s	H. B. Halli			Chintrapalli		
		No. of families providing guest accommodation at home	Total reporting of families in village.	Percentage.	No. of families providing guest accommodation at home.	Total reporting families in the village	Percentage
1	Brahmins	17	22	77.3	3	3	100
2	Advanced Hindus	215	275	78.2	60	67	89.6
3	Kuruba and Allied castes	144	244	59.0	55	74	74.3
4	Hindus Intermediate I	71	98	72.4	11	12	92.7
5	Hindus Intermediate II	57	105	54.3	35	50	70.0
6	Backward castes	59	108	53.8	30	40	75.0
7	Depressed castes	30	52	57.7	37	39	95.2
8	Muslims	51	99	52.0	3	3	100
Total		644	1003	64.2	234	288	81.9

One of the best houses:

The house under description was one of the costliest and the most attractive residential buildings at the centre. With a total expenditure of nearly Rs.30,000/- the house was completed just at the time of survey. The building belonged to a Vaishya ~~immigrant~~ who was a Commission Agent cum money-lender. It was constructed on the side of the main road in Ramanagar with its facade to the south. The owner being a - businessman the building was intended to serve a double purpose of providing residential accommodation for the family and also space for a shop or two in ~~the~~ case it was required.

The building occupied a total floor area of about 2000 square feet which was utilised in the following manner. At the very entrance there were two big rooms overlooking the main road, each with an area of 15' x 15' sq. ft. There was a passage leading into the house where there was ^a big hall in the middle. On the right wing there were four rooms, in a row, of different dimensions. The first one was a smaller room housing the family deity, the second and third being the dining room and kitchen respectively. The last room in this row was the bathroom. On the left side of the hall there were 3 rooms of almost equal size i.e. 10' x 10' each, which were used as living rooms. The door at the northern side of the hall opened to a corridor where the staircase to the terrace was - situated. Upstairs there were two rooms which were having tiled roof. Below the corridor there was a kind of ^a court-yard, at the rear end of the house, where a well, a godown, a cattle shed and a latrin were constructed. A compound had been raised covering all

of them. The house was not only big enough for a large family but also self-contained and well provided with necessary amenities.

The high cost of the building is not surprising if we consider the type of materials used for the construction. A plinth of about 4' stands on a sound foundation built with stones and mortar. All the walls were built of stones and plastered with cement. High quality wood had been used for doors and windows and the latter ^{were} was in sufficient number. In between wooden beams, steel bars were used to support the ceiling which was of reinforced concrete. The flooring was made of stone slabs in the case of the front two rooms only, whereas in other rooms mosaic flooring could be seen. The facade was painted light yellow which looked quite attractive.

Harijan colonies:

In both the villages Harijans were living as separate groups though not far away from the rest of the people. In Chintrapalli a lane divided the colony from other houses of superior caste people. Most of these Harijan huts were having only one room each and the maximum number of rooms in any case was two. The roofs were thatched with hay and walls were made of mud with pieces of stone here and there. In some cases instead of walls screens made of mats or palm leaves were used. The biggest house had an area of 150 sq.feet.

The Harijan slum in H.B.Halli was more or less the same as that of Chintrapalli. The huts were similarly constructed with only one improvement, that is, most of the huts had wells made of mud. The Harijans rarely had any livestock except of course poultry and

the general practice was that whatever/^{be}the livestock it was accommodated inside the hut at least in the night. A description of the best house in the colony is given below.

The total area of the house was 20' x 16' sq. feet with two sections inside; one used as kitchen as well as living room and the other for various other purposes including that of providing shelter for livestock. The roof was thached with hay. The walls were about 6' in height and made of mud with a thickness of 1½'. The house had only one entrance to the east and no window or ventilation. The walls were not plastered and the floor was bad. It was constructed in 1946 at a cost of about Rs.300, and there was a recurring expense of ~~about~~ least Rs.15 per year for thaching the roof. There was no provision for bath. The Harijans either took bath in the river or outside the house in open.

There was only one well for the whole colony of 25 households. But strangely this well water was not used for drinking purpose. The Harijans used river water for drinking as, in their opinion it was purer than well water.

The Harijan colony of H.B.Halli unlike the one in Chintrapalli was almost a part of the old village and the houses of the upper class people were close by. At the time of the survey, as reported by the Harijans, there was a move by the higher class people to segregate them by shifting to a more distant place. The Harijans however were vehemently opposing any such proposal. So far as the Harijans of these two villages were concerned nothing had done by either private or public bodies to improve their conditions, both social and economic.

Conclusion:

The pattern of housing in rural areas seems to depend as much on geographical or ^{climatic} ~~natural~~ conditions as on economic standards. In the West-Coast of India for instance where the rainfall is heavy and prolonged it is necessary and customary to build houses with strong foundation and plinth and complete with a thatched or tiled roof. But in the dry, Deccan villages terraced houses built on flimsy foundation, are most common.

But, between two neighbouring villages if there is a difference in the standard or pattern of housing it may be considered to be largely due to the difference in living standards of the people. There was a - considerable difference in the housing standard found in the two villages of the centre which may be observed in the following table.

Village	% of houses with stone walls and brick or cement terraces	% of houses with mud terraces	% of houses with more than 4 rooms	% of rented houses
H. B. Halli	14.16	14.94	12.19	18.68
Chintrapalli	0.34	49.65	1.38	1.38

Education and urbanisation also seem to influence the pattern of housing. For example in Chintrapalli, as in many other small villages of the region, provision for cattle was made within the house mostly at the entrance. From the point of sanitation this was indeed bad because in most of these small houses human beings and livestock were huddled together day and night. But

this tendency was slowly decreasing in H.B.Halli, where the recently built houses had separate cattle sheds generally at the rear end, which was really a welcome improvement.

If the problem of Chintrapalli was one of improving the construction of houses keeping in mind hygienic requirements, that of H.B.Halli was very much different. Here also there were some old houses which offended the modern idea of decent housing. The urgent problem, however, was that of providing more houses. The rehabilitation resulted in an unexpected pressure on housing. For months together a large number of families were living in temporary sheds. As had already been noted even today nearly 19% of the families in H.B.Halli were in rented houses and except a small ^{number} portion of officials, it consisted of families staying permanently in the village. These were mostly the immigrant families who for one reason or other had not been able to have their own houses inspite of the fact some of them were considerably rich and had secured free house sites at the time of rehabilitation. The Government of Mysore after waiting for about 7 years finally instructed those who were keeping their sites still vacant either to put up houses immediately or surrender the plots.

A cooperative Housing Society had been recently formed consisting of the leaders of Ramanagar but so far it had not done any work. However, mention must be made of another cooperative endeavour in connection with housing. The Thambrahalli Weavers' Cooperative Society's ^{President} ~~whose~~ President after migrating to H.B.Halli with over 40 families of weavers, took up earnestly the cause of providing better housing to the members of the society

at a time when they were living in temporary sheds.
^{Due}
~~Thanks~~ to the generous grants provided by the State Government and also the All India Weavers' Society he had been able to construct 17 buildings each accommodating 2 families, at the cost of Rs.2400 per building. Each apartment consisted of a small hall and two rooms; the hall being necessary for fixing the weaving equipments.

Chapter IV

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

In a growing economy it may be reasonable to expect an increase in capital accumulation consequent to a higher level of income, at least in the long run. From the point of view of village change the capital structure may be taken as an indicator.

In this chapter we discuss the ownership of land, house, implements, livestock, etc., both in respect of number and value. The extent of investment and disinvestment is also studied for the period of one year previous to the survey.

LAND

A total of 492 families in H.B.Halli and 226 in Chintrapalli have reported to be land owners. Table 4.4 gives ownership in relation to caste. The table also gives the extent of land owned in the village itself and also belonging to other places. How far the owned land was cultivated by the owners themselves can also be observed in the table.

Of the total land owners in H.B.Halli, the highest proportion of 31.9 per cent belonged to Advanced Hindus. Next comes the caste group of Kurubas and Allied castes with 27.6 per cent. Intermediate Hindus II had 14.4 per cent of the total landowners and all the other castes had less than 10 per cent each. It may be interesting to note that neither the backward people nor the Depressed were completely landless as can be seen in the table. In Chintrapalli also Advanced

Table 4.1 : Land within the village.

(Area figures in acres)

Size of the cultivated holding (acres)	No. of families	Area given on		Self-cultivated area (owned)	Area taken on		Total area cultivated within the village	Total cultivated area (within and outside the village)
		Cash rent	Share rent		Cash rent	Share rent		
H. B. HALLI								
Nil	9	53	123	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1 - 2	5	-	-	10	-	-	10	16
2 - 3	35	-	-	44	3	-	47	113
3 - 5	166	-	8	316	13	-	329	833
5 - 10	79	-	-	271	49	14	334	691
10 - 25	77	-	5	517	30	59	606	1164
25 - 50	24	-	1	424	16	8	448	864
50 - 100	4	-	-	63	-	-	63	338
Above 100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	254
T o t a l	403	53	137	1645	111	81	1837	4277
CHINTRAPALLI								
Nil	10	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	6	-	-	11	2	2	15	15
2 - 3	13	-	-	32	13	-	45	48
3 - 5	47	-	-	181	25	4	210	220
5 - 10	110	-	-	748	98	62	908	932
10 - 25	47	13	-	548	48	39	635	718
25 - 50	5	-	-	190	-	5	195	195
50 - 100	2	37	45	-	180	-	180	190
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	244	51	93	1710	366	112	2198	2318

Table 4.2 : Land outside the village

(Area in acres)

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Area Cash-rented	Area Share-rented	Self-cultivated	Area taken on		Cultivated in outside villages	Total cultivated in village & outside
				Cash rent	Share rent		
H. B. HALLI							
N 1 1	158	855	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
1 - 2	-	-	2	-	-	2	16
2 - 3	-	6	48	-	-	48	113
3 - 5	-	24	459	2	8	469	833
5 - 10	34	12	240	24	63	327	691
10 - 25	21	148	498	5	74	577	1164
25 - 50	-	151	328	68	19	414	864
50 - 100	102	-	110	-	-	110	333
Above 100	-	-	254	-	-	254	254
Total	315	1196	1941	99	163	2203	4277
CHINTRAPALLI							
N 1 1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	1	-	-	1	15
2 - 3	-	-	3	-	-	3	48
3 - 5	-	-	10	-	-	10	220
5 - 10	-	6	24	-	-	24	932
10 - 25	-	-	78	3	12	93	718
25 - 50	-	6	-	-	-	-	195
50 - 100	-	-	10	-	-	10	190
Total	28	12	126	3	12	141	2313

Hindus and Kurubas were the most important land owning classes as they had 22.7 per cent and 27.4 per cent respectively of the total land owners of the village. The Backward and the Depressed people of this village had a fairly large proportion of 13.3 per cent of land owners each, compared to 5.9 per cent in the nuclear village.

Perhaps a more accurate way of looking at the ownership of land in respect of caste is to compare the number of owners with total number of families in each caste in the village. It may be observed in column 3 of the table that the proportions of land owners in the two villages compared to the total number of families were 48.3 per cent in H.B.Halli and 78.5 per cent in Chintrapalli. Among the different castes, the Advanced Hindus and Kurubas, etc., still remained the leading landowners at least in the nuclear village with 56.7 per cent and 55.5 per cent respectively. But the highest proportion of land owners was in the case of Intermediate Hindus II, who had 67.1 per cent. It is surprising to find 54.7 per cent of the Depressed people owning land in H.B.Halli. Compared to this, 26.9 per cent of land owners among the backward class people looks rather small. In Chintrapalli, all the Brahmin families owned land but there were only three families in the whole village. Except Muslims who had 66.7 per cent of families owning land, all other castes had more than 70 per cent. As we have already seen, the general level of ownership was as high as 78.5 per cent in Chintrapalli compared to 48.3 per cent in the nuclear village. Kurubas and Allied castes had 83.3 per cent of families owning land and Hindus Inter I

Table 4.3 : Land in the village and outside.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Income from		Amount given for		Owned land in the village (acres)	Total cultivated in the village (acres)	Owned in the village and outside (acres)	Total cultivated in village & outside (acres)
	Cash-renting Rs.	Crop-sharing Rs.	Cash-renting Rs.	Crop-sharing Rs.				
<u>H.B.Halli</u>								
N 1 1	1915	9549	-	-	175	-	1201	-
Up to 1	-	100	50	-	-	-	7	4
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	10	10	16	16
2 - 3	-	40	-	-	41	47	122	113
3 - 5	6	298	112	-	333	329	843	833
5 - 10	635	815	47	1365	293	334	603	691
10 - 25	101	308	184	197	646	606	1126	1164
25 - 50	-	320	790	425	424	443	925	864
50 - 100	200	200	-	-	63	63	340	338
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	254
<u>Total</u>	2557	11630	1193	2487	1985	1837	5442	4277
<u>Chintrapalli</u>								
N 1 1	-	1318	-	-	58	-	85	-
Up to 1	-	50	-	-	1	-	1	-
1 - 2	-	-	10	80	11	15	11	15
2 - 3	-	-	60	-	32	45	35	48
3 - 5	-	-	110	60	185	210	195	220
5 - 10	-	100	276	1618	749	908	777	932
10 - 25	-	556	545	145	565	635	634	718
25 - 50	-	-	-	200	185	195	185	195
50 - 100	-	558	-	-	262	190	272	190
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	-	1532	1001	2103	2048	2188	2195	2313

Table 4.4 : Distribution of owned and cultivated land in the village and outside among different communities in the village.

Caste	Number of land owners	Proportion to the total in the village	Percentage of the total	Owned land in the village (acres)	Percentage of the total	Land cultivated in the village (acres)	Percentage of Col.6 to Col.4
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
H.B.HALLI							
Brahmin	10	43.5	2.0	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindu	157	56.7	31.9	968	49.8	751	77.6
Kuruba and allied	136	55.5	27.6	536	27.0	505	94.2
Intermediate Hindu I	21	21.2	4.3	62	3.1	32	51.6
Intermediate Hindu II	71	67.0	14.4	145	7.3	136	93.8
Backward Class	29	26.9	5.9	125	6.3	83	66.4
Depressed Class	29	54.7	5.9	87	4.4	76	87.4
Muslim	39	36.4	7.9	62	3.1	62	100.0
Total	492	48.3	100.0	1985	100.0	1645	82.9
CHINTRAPALLI							
Brahmin	3	100.0	1.3	156	7.6	116	74.4
Advanced Hindu	49	73.1	22.7	548	26.8	491	89.6
Kuruba and allied	62	83.8	27.4	552	27.0	539	97.6
Intermediate Hindu I	10	83.3	4.4	40	20.0	22	55.0
Intermediate Hindu II	40	80.0	17.7	314	15.3	302	96.2
Backward Class	30	75.0	13.3	273	13.3	249	91.2
Depressed Class	30	76.9	13.3	144	7.0	136	94.4
Muslim	2	66.7	0.8	21	1.0	21	100.0
Total	226	78.5	100.0	2043	100.0	1876	91.6

	Owned land in village and outside (acres)	Percentage of the total	Cultivated land in village and Outside (acres)	Percentage of Col.10 to Col.8	Average area owned per family (acres)	Average area cultivated per family (acres)	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
H.B.Halli							
Brahmin	318	5.8	14	4.4	31.8	1.4	
Advanced Hindu	2385	52.9	1890	65.5	17.9	12.0	
Kuruba and allied	1019	18.7	913	86.6	7.4	6.7	
Intermediate Hindu I	147	2.7	56	38.1	6.7	2.7	
Intermediate Hindu II	442	8.1	362	81.9	5.9	5.1	
Backward Class	205	3.7	174	84.9	6.0	6.0	
Depressed Class	191	3.5	136	71.2	6.4	4.7	
Muslim	245	4.5	196	80.0	6.0	5.0	
Total	5442	100.0	3741	68.7	10.7	7.6	
Chintrapalli							
Brahmin	160	7.3	128	80.0	53.3	42.7	
Advanced Hindu	558	25.4	527	94.4	11.3	10.8	
Kuruba and allied	579	26.4	549	94.8	9.3	8.9	
Intermediate Hindu I	95	4.3	67	70.5	9.5	6.7	
Intermediate Hindu II	345	15.7	326	94.5	8.6	8.2	
Backward Class	283	12.9	249	88.0	9.4	8.3	
Depressed Class	154	7.0	136	88.3	5.1	4.5	
Muslim	21	0.9	21	100.0	10.5	10.5	
Total	2195	100.0	2003	91.3	9.7	8.9	

and II were close by. More than 75 per cent of the backward and Depressed people of Chintrapalli were landowners.

But the mere number of owners should not mislead us, because unless we know the actual extent of land held by a particular caste, we cannot really place them ^{it} in any position in respect of ownership. It may be noted that though many Depressed people owned land the magnitude of it was quite small compared to the total land owned by the people of the two villages. The proportions of land-owners belonging to the Depressed caste in the two villages were 5.9 per cent and 13.3 per cent in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. But if we take the area of land belonging to them, the proportions come to 3.5 per cent for H.B.Halli and 7.0 per cent for Chintrapalli. The people who were important in this respect were Brahmins and Advanced Hindus in both villages, the percentage of land owned by them was more than the percentage of land owners among them as may be observed from the table.

LAND OWNED IN THE VILLAGE AND OUTSIDE

Of the total land of 5452 acres owned by 492 families in H.B.Halli, only 1985 acres (or 46.4 per cent) belonged to the village itself. In Chintrapalli, 93.3 per cent of the total owned land of 2195 ^{acres} was in the village. Of the land owned in H.B.Halli, 48.8 per cent belonged to Advanced Hindus and 27.0 per cent to Kurubas and similar castes. The proportion of land that belonged to all other castes ranged from a minimum of 3.1 per cent to 7.3 per cent. It is interesting to note that none of the 10 Brahmin landowners had any land in the village. The reason for the fact that a large portion

of the land owned by the people of H.B.Halli belonged to outside places unlike in the case of Chintrapalli, was that most of the inhabitants being immigrants, owned land in or around the original places or acquired later on as there was a scarcity in H.B.Halli.

Land Cultivated

Though the question of cultivation need not arise when we are concerned with the ownership, it may be interesting to know the manner in or the extent to which the land was utilised by the owners themselves. Of the 1985 acres of land owned in H.B.Halli, 1647 acres (82.9 per cent) were cultivated by the owners. The proportion of owner-cultivated land in Chintrapalli was as high as 91.2 per cent. Without owning any land in H.B.Halli, the Brahmins, of course, did not cultivate any and among other castes, Group III, i.e., Kurubas and Allied castes cultivated 94.2 per cent of their own land in the village, which was second to that of Muslims who cultivated all the 62 acres owned by them in the village. The lowest proportion of 51.6 per cent was cultivated by Intermediate Hindus II. In Chintrapalli also Muslims cultivated all the land owned by them in the village and again as in the case of H.B.Halli, people belonging to Intermediate Hindus I, cultivated the lowest proportion of their own land - 55.1 per cent. Except Brahmins who cultivated 74.4 per cent of their land, all others cultivated more than 90 per cent of the land that belonged to them in this village.

Taking the overall position, i.e., the total land owned and cultivated in and outside the village, we find that for the village H.B.Halli as a whole, 68.7 per cent of the total owned land was cultivated by the

owners themselves. The corresponding figure for Chintrapalli was 91.3 per cent. Among the different castes, the Brahmins of H.B.Halli cultivated the lowest proportion of 4.4 per cent of the total land owned by them, the reason perhaps was that all their lands belonged to outside villages. The Brahmins of Chintrapalli, however, cultivated 80.0 per cent of the total land owned by them. Except the people of Intermediate Hindus I in H.B.Halli, who cultivated only 33.1 per cent, all others cultivated more than about 66 per cent of their own land. As in the case of the land owned in the village itself, the Intermediate Hindus I cultivated the smallest proportion (70.5 per cent) of the total owned land in Chintrapalli. The Muslims of the village cultivated 100 per cent of the land they owned but mainly due to the fact that they did not own any land outside the village. The extent of cultivation of owned land in respect of other castes may be observed in the table.

Average Size

The last two columns of Table 4.4 give the average land owned and cultivated per family. This, in addition to the proportion of land-owning and cultivating families in each caste, may give us an idea of the nature and extent of ownership of land and personal cultivation.

It may be seen in the table that the Brahmins had the highest average of land ownership in both the villages. In H.B.Halli, it came to 31.8 per cent acres per family and in Chintrapalli it was still higher, i.e. 53.3 acres. But if we consider the average cultivated land it was least among the Brahmins of

H.B.Halli, i.e. 1.4 acres, but in Chintrapalli it came to 42.7 acres. Regarding the average ownership the Advanced Hindus came second with 17.9 acres in H.B.Halli and 10.0 acres in Chintrapalli. They cultivated to the extent of 12.0 acres of land owned per family in H.B.Halli and 10.8 acres in Chintrapalli. In the case of Muslims the average ownership in Chintrapalli was 9.7 acres. They also cultivated a fairly large area of owned land as can be seen in the fact that the average area per family was 5.0 acres in H.B.Halli and 8.9 acres in Chintrapalli. Even the Depressed people owned as much as 6.4 acres per family in H.B.Halli though in Chintrapalli it came to only 5.1 acres. They cultivated on an average 4.7 acres in the main village and in Chintrapalli.

Value of Land, Building and other Assets

Table 4.5 gives the value of immovable properties such as land and house and also the amount invested in ornaments, securities and shares. The data are presented castewise in order to find out the nature and magnitude of investment among different castes.

Value of land

We have already seen that a total area of 5452 acres of land was owned by the people of H.B.Halli and 2195 acres belonged to the inhabitants of Chintrapalli. The total value was estimated to be Rs.16,83,450 in the case of H.B.Halli and Rs.4,28,500 for Chintrapalli. The per capita value of land given for different castes reveals that only Brahmins in both the villages had more than Rs.1000 worth of land per head. In contrast to Rs.1075 in H.B.Halli, the per capita value of land

Table 4.5 : Value of land, buildings and other assets.

C a s t e	No. of persons in the village	Per capita value in Rupees							Average of all assets Rs.	Total value of all assets Rs.	Per-centage of the total
		Land	Build- ing	Gold & silver	Insu- rance	Shares of co-op. socie- ties	Postal savings	Other savings depo- sits etc.			
H.B.Halli											
Brahmins	110	1075.5	594.1	167.7	123.2	74.5	9.1	0.7	2050.0	225490	6.3
Advanced Hindus	1500	651.8	509.9	223.3	62.9	16.8	0.4	0.1	1465.2	2197770	62.3
Kuruba and allied	1089	283.6	116.0	31.7	15.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	449.3	489260	13.9
Inter.Hindus I	497	86.2	257.8	58.7	4.0	1.1	-	0.5	408.4	202980	5.8
Inter.Hindus II	452	206.4	131.6	24.2	4.4	-	-	-	366.8	165790	4.7
Backward Castes	511	89.3	52.4	15.7	7.8	-	-	-	164.4	83990	2.4
Depressed Castes	236	154.2	46.2	5.8	-	-	-	-	206.2	48670	1.4
Muslims	503	121.2	85.5	10.2	6.9	0.2	-	0.1	224.4	112850	3.2
Village average		343.7	250.1	90.4	23.0	8.0	0.5	0.4	720.0		
Total value for the village (Rs.)		1683450	1224980	442650	136900	39350	2610	860		3526800	
% of total		47.7	34.7	12.6	3.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0		100.0
Chintrapalli											
Brahmins	11	3636.4	318.2	145.5	90.9	13.6	-	-	4204.5	46250	7.4
Advanced Hindus	349	376.5	127.2	52.3	-	3.1	-	-	559.1	195130	31.3
Kuruba and allied castes	298	311.4	124.2	37.6	-	8.7	-	-	481.8	143590	23.1
Inter.Hindus I	57	463.1	103.5	48.2	-	1.2	-	-	616.1	35120	5.6
Inter.Hindus II	210	265.5	85.7	39.3	-	0.3	-	-	390.8	82070	13.2
Backward Castes	176	283.6	83.9	53.5	-	-	-	-	431.1	75890	12.2
Depressed Castes	129	194.2	65.5	14.2	-	0.2	-	-	274.0	35350	5.7
Muslims	15	420.0	153.3	40.0	-	-	-	-	610.6	9200	1.5
Village average		344.2	103.6	43.3	0.8	3.2	-	-	500.1		
Total value for the village (Rs.)		423500	135200	53930	1000	3960	-	-		622590	
% of total		68.8	21.7	8.7	0.2	0.6			100.0		100.0

owned by Brahmins in Chintrapalli was as high as Rs.3636. It is interesting to note that on the whole the per capita value of land decreases in keeping with the caste hierarchy. That is, the lower the caste position, lower the per capita value. This is more so in the case of Chintrapalli where the lowest investment in land was done by the Depressed people (Rs.194 per head). In H.B.Halli, their average investment was Rs.154 which was higher than those of Intermediate Hindus I and Backward castes who had an average of Rs.86 and Rs.83 respectively. The Muslims of Chintrapalli had a greater investment in land with Rs.344 per head as against Rs.121 in the case of their counterparts in the nuclear village. The per capita value of land for the village as a whole was surprisingly the same (Rs.344) both for H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli.

Value of Buildings

Here also it is quite clear that the upper caste people had more investment in buildings than the people of lower caste. For instance the per head investment in buildings in the case of Brahmins in H.B.Halli was Rs.594^{and} for Advanced Hindus it was Rs.510. As against this the per capita value was Rs.52 for the backward people and it was the lowest (Rs.46) in the case of the Depressed. The difference between the upper and lower castes in relation to ownership of buildings was less in Chintrapalli. For example, the highest per capita investment was Rs.318 in the case of Brahmins and the lowest was Rs.66 for the Depressed people. The Muslims of Chintrapalli seemed to be better off than the those of H.B.Halli. Their per capita investment in building in Chintrapalli was Rs.153 as against Rs.86 in H.B.Halli.

But of course we have to bear in mind that the Muslim population of H.B.Halli was 503 as against only 15 in Chintrapalli.

Ornaments Gold and Silver.

The value of gold and silver ornaments as reported was recorded in the General Family Schedule. The ~~ana-~~^{data} ~~lysis~~ shows that ornaments worth Rs.4,42,650 were possessed by the people of H.B.Halli and in Chintrapalli they were of the value of Rs.53,930. In terms of per capita average the amounts were Rs.90 for H.B.Halli and Rs.43 for Chintrapalli. Only Brahmins and Advanced Hindus were above the village average in H.B.Halli, with Rs.168 and Rs.223 per head respectively. It is understandable that the per capita value of ornaments in the case of the Depressed people was the lowest in both the villages. It was Rs.6 in H.B.Halli and Rs.14 in Chintrapalli. In Chintrapalli also the Brahmins topped the list with Rs.146 worth of gold and silver per head and the second highest was Rs.59 which surprisingly was in the case of the backward class people. The Advanced Hindus also had a per capita investment of Rs.52.

Insurance

So far we have been discussing the traditional mode of investment which is to be found in every village such as investment on land, house and ornaments. But of late the pattern of investment is slowly changing with new opportunities presenting themselves by way of insurance, securities or shares. These being modern means, find favour with educated and progressive people and hence the size of investment in these new lines becomes important from the point of view of economic change.

The above observation is proved by the fact that only Brahmins had an investment of Rs.1000 in Chintrapalli whereas in the case of H.B.Halli which was a more advanced village, the value of the insurance policies taken came to Rs.1,36,900. In this village also most of the investment was made by the richer and higher caste people. For instance the per capita value of insurance in the case of Brahmins was Rs.123 and it was Rs.63 for Advanced Hindus. On the other hand the Depressed people had not invested at all in insurance and the per head value in the case of the backward people was just about Rs.8. The average for this village as a whole was Rs.7 per head, compared to less than one rupee for Chintrapalli.

Postal Savings.

As in the case of insurance the two villages provided a striking contrast in relation to postal savings also. Chintrapalli people had not reported any such savings at all whereas in H.B.Halli the people had saved to the extent of Rs.2610 in this way. Except a negligible amount of Rs.10 saved by Muslims whole of the amount was accounted for by Brahmins, Advanced Hindus and Kurubas. Compared to the total population of the village the amount saved in the postal scheme was very small as it worked out to be 1/2 rupee per head.

Shares, Deposits, etc.

A sum of Rs.39,350 had been invested by the people of H.B.Halli in shares of societies and companies and Rs.860 in Government deposits or certificates. As in other types of investment, most of this investment was

made by the higher caste people as can be seen in Table 4.5. Whereas the Depressed people had not invested at all in shares or certificates, the amounts reported by the backward people and Intermediate Hindus II were negligible. In Chintrapalli, investment in government certificates was nil whereas the amount invested in shares of societies was small (Rs.3960) compared to that in H.B.Halli and most of it (about 96 per cent) was made by the top three caste groups. The per capita investment in shares for the entire village Chintrapalli was Rs.3 as against Rs.8 for H.B.Halli.

Taking the overall position we find that an amount of Rs.35,26,800 had been invested by the people of H.B.Halli in the various assets mentioned above. The average came to Rs.720 per head which was quite high compared to Rs.500 in Chintrapalli. But of the total investment in the nuclear village the highest proportion of 62 per cent was done by Advanced Hindus; Kurubas and Allied castes accounted for 14 per cent of the total, which was the second highest. In Chintrapalli also the largest proportion went to Advanced Hindus with 31 per cent and in the case of Kurubas and Allied caste people, it was 23 per cent. The lowest proportion of investment in the nuclear village was that of the Depressed people (1.4 per cent) but in Chintrapalli it was the Muslims who were at the bottom with 1.5 per cent mainly due to their small number. But on the whole investment among different castes did not depend entirely on their numerical strength because we have already seen that the per capita investment among the higher caste people was much higher than

that of the lower caste people.

If we take the different items of investment separately, we find that the most important ones were land and building which in H.B.Halli accounted for 48 per cent and 35 per cent of the total investment respectively. The corresponding figures for Chintrapalli were 69 per cent and 22 per cent. The next came the investment in gold and silver. About 13 per cent of the total investment in H.B.Halli and 9 per cent in Chintrapalli were on this item. That is to say, about 4 per cent of the total investment in the nuclear village and less than one per cent in Chintrapalli had gone into such items as insurance, shares of societies, securities, etc.

Agricultural Implements

Tables 4.6 and 4.7 give a distribution of agricultural implements according to the size of cultivated holding, for H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. The idea is to know whether the number and type of implements owned have any relation to the area cultivated.

A large number of different types of implements were owned and used by the cultivators of this part. In addition to the small, common implements, tools such as plough or harrow, the tables also give certain bigger items such as bullock cart, sugarcane-crusher and water pump. Before going into details regarding the ownership of each of these many implements a few general observations may be made.

First of all, the smaller agriculturists owned very few implements and even those owned by them were

Table 4.6 : Agricultural implements - Cultivated holdingwise. H. B. Halli

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Iron plough			Wooden plough			Harrow			Seed-drill			Hoe I			Hoe II		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1 - 2	-	-	-	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	5	5	1.0	4	5	1.25	3	3	1.0	1	1	1.0	2	5	2.5
3 - 5	5	5	1.0	89	111	1.24	83	103	1.24	67	69	1.0	71	165	2.33	43	87	2.0
5 - 10	1	1	1.0	54	71	1.31	54	71	1.31	46	47	1.0	51	150	3.0	25	55	2.2
10 - 25	7	14	2.0	59	80	1.35	62	97	1.56	52	58	1.08	58	179	3.08	38	100	2.77
25 - 50	15	15	1.0	22	48	2.19	23	59	2.56	22	25	1.13	22	103	4.68	15	56	3.73
50 - 100	3	4	1.3	2	10	5.0	3	12	4.0	2	2	1.0	3	13	4.33	2	5	2.5
Above 100	1	4	4.0	1	8	8.0	1	8	8.0	1	2	2.0	1	8	8.0	1	8	8.0
Total	32	43	1.31	233	334	1.43	237	356	1.51	193	204	1.06	207	619	2.99	124	316	2.54
Blank	2	4	1.0	7	8	1.14	5	6	1.20	4	4	1.00	5	6	1.20	2	6	3.00
Grand total	34	47	1.42	240	342	1.42	242	362	1.50	197	208	1.05	212	625	2.95	126	322	2.56
Reporting families as % of total	8.1			58.7			59.2			49.2			51.8			30.8		

	Leather water-lift			Iron water-lift			Persian wheel			Cart			Cart with one bullock			Cane-crusher		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1.0	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
3 - 5	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	2	2	1.0	59	59	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	4	6	2.5	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	38	38	1.0	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
10 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	50	1.01	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
25 - 50	4	6	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	26	1.24	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
50 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1.33	-	-	-	1	1	1.0
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	13	1.44	2	2	1	3	3	1.0	173	194	1.06	4	4	1.0	2	2	1.0
Blank	-	-	-	1	6	6.0	1	1	1.0	17	19	1.12	2	2	1.0	1	1	1.0
Grand total	9	13	1.44	3	8	2.67	4	4	1.0	190	203	1.06	6	6	1.0	3	3	1.0
Reporting families as % of total	2.2			0.7			1.0			46.5			1.5			0.7		

	Iron pan			Brass drum			Bucket			Pump			Engine		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
3 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1.0	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	1	1	1.0	-	-	-	2	2	1.0	-	-	-
10 - 25	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	7	7	1.0	1	1	1.0
25 - 50	1	2	2.0	1	2	2.0	-	-	-	6	6	1.0	3	3	1.0
50 - 100	2	2	1.0	2	3	1.5	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
Above 100	1	4	4.0	1	2	2.0	-	-	-	1	2	2.0	-	-	-
Total	5	9	1.8	6	9	1.5	2	2	1.0	19	20	1.01	4	4	1.0
Blank	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8.0	2	2	1.0	1	1	1.0
Grand total	5	9	1.8	6	9	1.5	3	10	3.33	21	22	1.0	5	5	1.0
Reporting families as % of total	1.2			1.5			0.7			5.1			1.2		

* (1) = Number of reporting families; (2) = Number of implements; (3) = Average number of implements per family.

of common and cheap type. For instance there were about 50 farmers in H.B.Halli cultivating less than 5 acres each and none of them owned either an iron plough, water lift, cane crusher or pump. The same was true of the farmers of Chintrapalli who numbered about 25 cultivating less than 5 acres. The implements they owned were made of wood, such as plough, harrow and seed-drill. Perhaps being small farmers, they either could not afford costly implements or there was no necessity for them because of the small areas they cultivated.

The second point to be noted is that there were some non-cultivators who have reported to be possessing agricultural implements. However, the number of such cases was negligible particularly in Chintrapalli. The stray instances were due to following reasons: (1) Some former cultivators were still holding their old implements, and (2) Items as bullock cart, cane crusher, or water pump, etc., were required for non-agricultural purposes also.

Finally a comparison between the number of implements and the size of the holding reveals that in most of the cases the average number of implements per family goes on increasing with an increase in the size of cultivated holding. For instance, in H.B.Halli the average number of ploughs per family is slightly more than 1 when the size of the holding is about five acres but it reaches to 2 when the area is about 25 acres and finally the number goes up to 8 for a cultivated area of about 100 acres per family. The case of harrow or seed-drill is identical.

Table 4.7 : Agricultural Implements - Cultivated holdingwise. CHINTRAPALLI

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Iron plough			Wooden plough			Harrow			Seed-drill			Hoe I		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1 - 2	-	-	-	3	4	1.33	3	4	1.33	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	7	7	1.0	6	8	1.33	4	5	1.25	6	16	2.66
3 - 5	2	2	1.0	24	33	1.4	23	29	1.25	21	23	1.09	20	58	2.91
5 - 10	10	10	1.0	45	97	2.2	96	141	1.46	92	96	1.03	96	279	2.91
10 - 25	12	12	1.0	4	8	2.0	43	61	1.42	43	53	1.23	42	122	2.93
25 - 50	3	3	1.0	1	2	2.0	5	10	2.0	5	6	1.2	5	18	3.6
50 - 100	2	3	1.5	-	-	-	2	5	2.5	2	4	2.0	2	11	5.5
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	30	1.0	84	151	1.79	178	258	1.45	168	188	1.12	171	504	2.95
Blank	-	-	-	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	1	3	3.0
Grand Total	29	30	1.0	85	152	1.72	179	259	1.45	169	189	1.12	172	507	2.95
Reporting families as % of total	12.4			36.3			76.5			72.2			73.5		

	Hoe II			Persian wheel			Bullock-cart			Cart with one bullock			Sugarcane crusher		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
2 - 3	1	3	3.0	-	-	-	3	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 5	1	3	3.0	-	-	-	12	12	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	8	24	3.0	1	3	3.0	51	51	1.0	1	1	1.0	6	6	1.0
10 - 25	8	23	3.0	1	4	4.0	36	36	1.0	2	2	1.0	1	1	1.0
25 - 50	3	12	4.0	-	-	-	5	5	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1.5	1	1	1.0	2	2	1.0
Total	21	65	3.9	2	7	3.5	109	110	1.01	4	4	1.0	9	9	1.0
Blank	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	21	65	3.9	2	7	3.5	110	111	1.0	4	4	1.0	9	9	1.0
Reporting families as % of total	9.0			0.9			47.0			1.7			3.4		

	Big iron pan			Brass drum			Bucket			Pump			Engine		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5.0	-	-	-
10 - 25	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 100	1	1	1.0	2	2	1.0	-	-	-	2	2	1.0	2	2	1.0
Total	2	2	1.0	3	3	1.0	1	1	1.0	3	7	2.33	2	2	1.0
Blank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	2	2	1.0	3	3	1.0	1	1	1.0	3	7	2.33	2	2	1.0
Reporting families as % of total	0.9			1.3			0.4			1.3			0.9		

* (1) = Number of reporting families; (2) = Number of implements; (3) = Average number of implements per family.

Table 4.8 : Value of agricultural implements - Cultivated holdingwise.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	H.B.Halli			Chintrapalli		
	Number of farmers reporting	Total value Rs.	Average value per family Rs.	Number of farmers reporting	Total value Rs.	Average value per family Rs.
Up to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	1	20	20	3	120	40
2 - 3	6	1050	175	7	910	130
3 - 5	88	14070	160	24	4340	181
5 - 10	57	18920	332	99	19570	196
10 - 25	62	26100	421	45	11470	225
25 - 50	23	22930	997	5	1460	292
50 - 100	3	5880	1960	2	10320	5160
Above 100	1	1250	1250	-	-	-
Blank	23	7630	332	1	250	250
Total	264	97850	371	186	48440	260

It may be interesting to compare the proportion of agricultural families owning different implements in the two villages. The total number of agriculturists was 409 in H.B.Halli and 234 in Chintrapalli. Out of these, only a small proportion has reported to be owning costly items such as iron plough or iron water bucket not to speak of cane crusher or water engine. For example 34 families in H.B.Halli have reported to be possessing 47 iron ploughs and 29 families in Chintrapalli owned 30 iron ploughs. Most of the ploughs were owned by the richer and bigger cultivators. As an illustration, it may be pointed out that out of 5 farmers in H.B.Halli cultivating more than 50 acres, 4 have reported to be possessing altogether 8 iron ploughs whereas among 77 farmers cultivating between 11-25 acres, only 7 have reported to be owning iron ploughs. The proportion of the agriculturists owning iron ploughs to the total number of cultivators in the village comes to 8 per cent in H.B.Halli and 12 per cent in Chintrapalli.

What is surprising, however, is that even the common and cheap implements such as wooden plough, harrow or seed-drill were not owned by many agriculturists. Only 57 per cent of the total number of farmers owned wooden ploughs and an equal proportion owned harrows. But the position in Chintrapalli was slightly better. The proportion of cultivators owning harrow in this village was 77 per cent and 73 per cent owned seed-drill. But only 36 per cent of cultivators owned wooden ploughs. Since well irrigation was not important in this region very few water lifts have been reported. In H.B.Halli, 9 families were owning

thirteen leather water-lifts and only 3 families owned 8 iron water-lifts. In Chintrapalli no family has reported to be owning this type of implement. The proportion of families owning bullock cart was almost the same in the two villages - 47 per cent. But not all the carts were owned by the cultivators. In the nuclear village out of 203 carts reported, 19 belonged to non-cultivators though in Chintrapalli only one out of 111 was owned by a non-agriculturist. The number of sugarcane crushers in H.B.Halli was 3 as against 9 in Chintrapalli. One cane-crusher in the main village was owned by a non-cultivator. Finally a considerable number of pumps and engines have been reported in the nuclear village. Twenty-two pump-sets and 5 engines were owned by 26 families in H.B.Halli of whom only 3 were non-cultivators. In Chintrapalli too there were 7 pumps and 2 engines and all of them were owned by cultivators.

Value of Implements

The value of the implements ^{mentioned} ~~discussed~~ above is given in Table 4.8. The table gives the total as well as average value according to the size of holding. The total value of all the implements put together was Rs. 97,850 in H.B.Halli of which a sum of Rs.7630 belonged to non-cultivators. In Chintrapalli, however, implements worth only Rs.250 were owned by non-cultivators and the total value of all the implements was Rs.48440. It is clear from the table that for both villages the average value of implements per farmer goes on increasing with an increase in the size of the cultivated holding. In H.B.Halli it starts with a minimum of Rs.20 for those cultivating 3 acres and goes on increasing till it reaches

the maximum of Rs.1960 for those who cultivate between 50-100 acres. In Chintrapalli, the increase is rather more gradual if we ignore the two farmers cultivating between 50-100 acres and reporting implements worth Rs.5160. The village averages are Rs.371 and Rs.260 for H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli in that order.

Livestock

The general observations we made regarding the ownership of agricultural implements hold good in relation to livestock also. For instance the smaller cultivators had very few animals and that too not all the types, and some non-cultivators also owned livestock of different descriptions. It is also true that generally speaking the average number of animals per family increased with the increasing size of cultivated holding as in the case of implements.

The livestock population of the village may be divided into 3 groups of plough cattle consisting of bullocks and he-buffaloes, milch cattle, and thirdly all other animals such as the young ones of cows and she-buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses. Taking one by one we may observe that 252 families in H.B.Halli have reported to be owning a total of 595 bullocks. If the number of families owning bullocks is compared to the total number of families in the village it comes about 25 per cent. Perhaps it would be more accurate to compare it with the number of cultivators in which case the proportion comes to 62 per cent. However, out of 252 families 23 were not cultivators who owned 54 of the total bullock population of the village. The bullocks owned by the non-agriculturists were mostly used for carting. In Chintrapalli, out of 199 families

Table 4.9 : Livestock - Cultivated holdingwise. H.B.HALLI

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Bullocks			He-buffaloes			Cows			Calves of cows			She-buffaloes			Calves of she-buffaloes		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1 - 2	1	2	2.0	1	2	2.0	1	1	1.0	8	9	1.12	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
2 - 3	6	12	2.0	1	3	3.0	11	12	1.09	65	110	1.69	3	6	2.0	-	-	-
3 - 5	77	156	2.03	-	-	-	68	99	1.5	40	71	1.78	35	50	1.43	22	28	1.27
5 - 10	58	121	2.09	1	2	2.0	44	72	1.64	38	67	1.86	30	45	1.50	18	30	1.67
10 - 25	61	145	2.38	-	-	-	38	72	1.89	15	23	1.53	38	60	1.67	31	44	1.43
25 - 50	22	80	3.06	1	2	2.0	15	29	1.93	2	9	4.5	15	44	2.98	13	24	1.85
50 - 100	3	16	5.33	-	-	-	3	6	2.0	1	2	2.0	2	6	3.0	2	5	2.5
Above 100	1	9	9.0	-	-	-	1	2	2.0	-	-	-	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
Blank	23	54	2.38	5	9	1.8	60	105	1.75	59	90	1.5	34	61	1.79	24	33	1.38
Total	252	595	2.38	9	18	2.0	241	398	1.65	226	381	1.69	157	274	1.75	130	166	1.28
Reporting families as % of total	61.6			2.2			58.9			55.3			38.4			31.8		

	Male goats			Female goats			Sheep			Fowls			Horses		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1 - 2	1	3	3.0	1	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	1	3	3.0	-	-	-	6	18	3.0	-	-	-
3 - 5	3	4	1.33	14	57	4.07	-	-	-	40	137	3.43	1	4	4.0
5 - 10	3	7	2.33	8	34	4.25	3	11	3.66	18	61	3.39	1	2	2.0
10 - 25	4	7	1.75	11	39	3.72	2	10	5.0	15	52	3.47	2	2	1.0
25 - 50	3	4	1.33	3	23	7.66	2	10	5.0	2	11	5.5	-	-	-
50 - 100	1	3	3.0	1	8	8.0	1	9	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blank	4	12	3.0	12	45	3.75	3	16	5.33	52	312	6.0	6	19	3.17
Total	19	40	2.10	51	210	4.12	11	56	5.09	133	591	4.44	10	27	2.7
Reporting families as % of total	4.6			12.5			2.7			32.5			2.4		

* (1) = Number of families reporting; (2) = Number of animals; (3) = Average number of animals per family.

Table 4.10 : Livestock - Cultivated holdingwise. CHINTRAPALLI

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Bullocks			Cows			Calves of cows			She-buffaloes		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1 - 2	2	4	2.0	2	2	1.0	1	2	2.0	-	-	-
2 - 3	7	14	2.0	3	3	1.0	3	3	1.0	3	5	1.66
3 - 5	23	48	2.07	25	37	1.48	19	21	1.16	14	24	1.71
5 - 10	101	213	2.11	82	158	1.93	57	77	1.34	37	71	1.92
10 - 25	45	102	2.27	37	70	1.89	26	42	1.54	30	55	1.83
25 - 50	5	22	4.4	5	11	2.2	3	4	1.33	5	25	5.0
50 - 100	2	9	4.5	2	5	2.5	2	6	3.0	1	6	6.0
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blank	14	28	2.0	8	12	1.5	7	10	1.43	3	6	2.0
Total	199	440	2.21	164	298	1.82	117	165	1.41	93	192	2.06
Reporting families as % of total	75.4			62.1			44.3			35.0		

	Calves of She-buffaloes			She goats			Sheep			Poultry		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
2 - 3	1	2	2.0	1	1	1.0	-	-	-	2	4	2.0
3 - 5	8	10	1.25	6	11	1.83	-	-	-	1	3	3.0
5 - 10	29	36	1.23	19	47	2.61	10	37	3.7	10	23	2.3
10 - 25	25	30	1.2	9	61	6.77	10	55	5.5	4	9	2.25
25 - 50	4	9	2.25	2	18	9.0	2	18	9.0	1	2	2.0
50 - 100	1	3	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 100	4	6	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2.5
Total	72	96	1.33	36	138	3.83	22	110	5.0	20	46	2.3
Reporting families as % of total	27.3			13.6			8.3			7.6		

* (1) = Number of families reporting; (2) = Number of animals; (3) = Number of animals per family.

owning bullocks 14 were non-cultivators. For both villages it is clear in the table that the average number of bullocks per family goes on increasing in keeping with size of cultivated holding. In the surveyed villages, only bullocks were used for ploughing. This perhaps was the reason for the total absence of he-buffaloes in Chintrapalli. Even the he-buffaloes of H.B.Halli (13 in number) were used for carting purpose mostly by the stone-cutters of the village. Only 50 per cent of he-buffaloes were owned by agriculturists. It may also be noted that even for agriculturists the average number of animals did not depend on the size of the land they cultivated.

There were more cows in H.B.Halli than she-buffaloes. Two hundred and forty-one families or about 24 per cent of the total population, owned as many as 398 cows as against 157 families owning 274 she-buffaloes. About 25 per cent of cows and 20 per cent of she-buffaloes were owned by non-cultivators. In Chintrapalli, on the other hand, the proportion of milch cattle held by non-cultivators was much less. Out of 298 cows in the village only 12, and 10 out of 165 she-buffaloes were owned by them. But the proportion of people owning milch cattle compared to the total population of the village was higher in Chintrapalli as can be seen in the figures that 62 per cent of families owned cows and 35 per cent of families she-buffaloes out of a total of 283 families in the village.

Among other animals goats and sheep were found in both villages but horses were there only in H.B.Halli.

Seventy families in the nuclear village (about 7 per cent of the total population), and 36 families in Chintrapalli (or 14 per cent) owned 250 and 133 goats respectively. The average per family comes to 3.6 in H.B.Halli and 3.8 in Chintrapalli. Of the total number of goats 57 in H.B.Halli belonged to agriculturists. It may be noted that goats, sheep and horses were owned mostly by the middle order cultivators as both the big and small cultivators had very few of them. The total number of sheep in H.B.Halli was 56 of which 16 belonged to non-cultivators. This was small compared to 110 sheep reported in the smaller village, Chintrapalli. However, the average number of animals per reporting family was exactly the same, i.e., 5 for both villages. There were no horses in Chintrapalli. But in H.B.Halli there were as many as 27 of which a majority of 19 were owned by 6 non-cultivators.

Finally, inspite of a high proportion of cultivators in Chintrapalli only 20 families reported to be keeping a total of 46 birds. That is to say less than 6 per cent of the total population had poultry and on an average it was one bird for every 27 persons. But in the nuclear village, 591 birds were reported by 133 families of whom 52 were non-agriculturists. On the whole, poultry owning families formed about 13 per cent of the total and the average number of birds per head was also higher in this village. There was a fowl for every 8 persons in H.B.Halli.

Value of Livestock

Table 4.11 gives the value of livestock in the two villages. The livestock population has been divided

Table 4.11 : Livestock value - Cultivated holdingwise.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	No. of families reporting	Value of plough cattle Rs.	Value of milch cattle Rs.	Value of other live-stock Rs.	Total value Rs.	Average per family Rs.
H.B.HALLI						
1 - 2	3	350	170	300	820	273.3
2 - 3	21	1500	1410	140	3050	145.2
3 - 5	122	29360	12110	4370	44840	367.5
5 - 10	72	19540	9650	3190	32380	449.7
10 - 25	66	30880	12180	3590	46650	706.8
25 - 50	22	2450	7510	1990	11950	543.2
50 - 100	3	500	1030	1120	2650	883.3
Above 100	1	180	750	80	1010	1010.0
Total	310	83760	44310	14780	143350	462.4
<i>Non-cultivators.</i> Blank	144	7330	12660	3400	23440	162.8
Grand Total	454	91140	57470	18180	166790	367.4
%		54.6	34.5	10.0	100.0	
CHINTRAPALLI						
1 - 2	3	450	90	40	580	193.3
2 - 3	10	1530	970	110	2610	261.0
3 - 5	38	7110	5890	720	13720	361.1
5 - 10	107	37140	18340	3420	58900	550.5
10 - 25	47	18020	1170	3190	22380	476.2
25 - 50	5	730	4240	1770	6740	1348.0
50 - 100	2	300	1450	140	1890	945.0
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	212	65280	32150	9390	106820	503.9
<i>Non-cultivators.</i> Blank	14	900	1140	190	2230	159.3
Grand Total	226	66180	33290	9580	109050	482.5
%		60.7	30.5	8.8	100.0	

into plough cattle, milch cattle and other animals and birds. The total value of livestock in Chintrapalli village was Rs.1,09,050 of which a sum of Rs.2230 (2.0 per cent) belonged to non-cultivators. Among the different types of animals 60.7 per cent of the total value was accounted for by plough cattle, 30.5 per cent by milch

cattle and the rest was the value of the third category of livestock including sheep, goats and fowls. For H.B.Halli, the total value was Rs.1,66,790 of which 54.6 per cent was made up by plough cattle and 34.5 per cent by milch cattle.

The average value of livestock per agricultural family comes to Rs.504 for Chintrapalli compared to Rs.462 for the nuclear village. In the case of non-cultivators the average per family is Rs.163 for H.B. Halli and Rs.159 for Chintrapalli. So far as the cultivators are concerned it is clear in the table that the total average per family increases with an increase in the size of the cultivated holding. Altogether 454 families in H.B.Halli and 226 in Chintrapalli reported ownership of some kind of livestock or other. Proportionately it comes to 44.6 per cent and 78.5 per cent of the total population of H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively.

Investment and disinvestment ⁱⁿ of capital assets

(a) Agricultural implements : In the General Family Schedule provision was made to collect data regarding investment and disinvestment in capital assets by way of purchase and sale during the year previous to the survey. Data thus collected are presented in this section for agricultural implements, movable and immovable properties, livestock, etc. The data are presented in relation to the size of the cultivated holding in order to get an insight into the nature and magnitude of investment and disinvestment among different classes of cultivators.

In the case of agricultural implements, however,

in addition to sale and purchase we have to take into consideration repair, though the amount spent on it may have to be omitted while estimating investment, for technical reasons. Still it is important to note that most of the ordinary agricultural implements are rarely bought or sold in villages and a large amount is spent on repairs. For instance, in H.B.Halli, whereas only a sum of Rs.361 was spent on purchase and the amount realised by sale was Rs.1344, a sum of Rs.16,983 was spent on repairs only. Similar was the case in Chintrapalli too, where the repair charges came to Rs.8679 compared to only Rs.70 spent on the purchase of agricultural implements during the year. Another point of comparison between the two villages is that barring repairs, disinvestment was more than investment in regard to implements in both the villages.

In Table 4.12, only some important agricultural implements such as bullock-cart, water-lift, cane-crusher, pump, are given separately and the smaller and common ones are combined together. In H.B.Halli, the value of bullock-carts purchased came to Rs.300 compared to the sale proceeds of Rs.860 and repair charges of Rs.4121. In Chintrapalli, there was no purchase of bullock-cart at all during the year preceding the survey and only one cart was sold for Rs.200; but the repair charges worked out to Rs.433. Regarding other items there was very little sale or purchase during the period though a considerable amount was spent on repairs; except one sugarcane-crusher sold in H.B.Halli for Rs.480.

Since very few families reported sales and purchases,

Table 4.12 : Investment and disinvestment during one year. - Agricultural implements - H. B. Halli

I t e m	Investment or disinvestment		Size of cultivated holding (acres)								Non- culti- vators	Total	
			Up to 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 5	5- 10	11- 25	25- 50	50- 100			Above 100
Number of families			4	7	38	172	82	77	24	4	1	609	1018
Bullock cart	Purchase	Rs.	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
	Sale	Rs.	-	-	-	660	150	50	-	-	-	-	860
	Repair	Rs.	-	-	290	1578	238	781	115	47	150	922	4121
Pump	*Repair	Rs.	-	-	200	500	200	230	250	250	-	-	1630
Leather water-lift	*Repair	Rs.	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	45
Cane crusher	*Sale	Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	430	-	-	-	-	430
	Repair	Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	100	-	120
Engine	*Repair	Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	800
Others	Purchase	Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	61
	Sale	Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	Repair	Rs.	-	10	140	2113	1630	2655	1424	462	1800	33	10272
<u>T o t a l</u>	Purchase	Rs.	-	-	-	300	-	61	-	-	-	-	361
	Sale	Rs.	-	-	-	660	150	534	-	-	-	-	1344
	Repair	Rs.	-	10	630	4191	2113	3686	1789	759	2850	960	16988
Average repair charges		Rs.	-	1.4	16.6	24.4	25.8	47.9	74.5	189.7	2850.0	1.5	16.7

*Purchases and Sales were not reported in cases of pump, leather water-lift and engine; purchases were not reported in case of cane crusher.

Table 4.13 : Investment and disinvestment during one year. - Agricultural implements - Chintrapalli

I t e m	*Investment or disinvestment	Size of cultivated holding (acres)									Non- culti- vators	Total
		Up to 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 5	5- 10	11- 25	25- 50	50- 100	Above 100		
Number of families		1	7	16	47	110	47	5	2	-	-	288
Bullock cart	Sale Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	200
	Repair Rs.	-	-	-	-	85	288	60	-	-	-	433
Engine	Repair Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	170
Cane crusher	Repair Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	50	30	-	-	-	80
Others	Purchase Rs.	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
	Repair Rs.	-	-	255	1055	4260	1862	120	444	-	-	7996
<u>T o t a l</u>	Purchase Rs.	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
	Sale Rs.	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
	Repair Rs.	-	-	255	1055	4345	2200	210	614	-	-	8679
Average repair charges	Rs.	-	-	16.0	22.4	39.5	46.8	42.0	307.0	-	-	33.6

(*Reported investments or disinvestments are mentioned here.)

it is more interesting to study the relationship between the size of cultivated holding and the amount spent on repairs. ~~It is interesting to note that as may be expected,~~ In both the villages, there is a clear case of an increasing average expenditure on repair along with an increase in the size of the holding. To start with the smallest cultivators, say those cultivating below 3 acres, have very little to report by way of repair charges. For those who are in the third and fourth size groups, the averages are more or less the same. The average goes on increasing from Rs.25.8 for size group 5 in H.B.Halli to Rs.139.7 for size group 8, finally reaching as high as Rs.2850 for the only agriculturist of the village cultivating more than 100 acres. In Chintrapalli, the increase of the average amount is not so steep till it reaches the last slab. For instance, from an amount of Rs.46.8 for those cultivating between 11 and 25 acres, the average repair charge goes down slightly in the case of those cultivating between 25 and 50 acres. But for those who are in the next higher slab, i.e. between 50 and 100 acres, the average goes up to the extent of Rs.307. As there is no repair charge reported by non-agriculturists in Chintrapalli, the average comes to Rs.33.6 for the whole village. The reason for the still smaller average of Rs.13.7 for H.B.Halli is that there were only 409 cultivators in the village out of the total of 1013 families.

(b) Land, building, etc. : Investment and disinvestment data for land, buildings, gold and silver ornaments, and finally, financial ~~assets~~ assets like shares, certificates are presented in Tables 4.14 and 4.15 for H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli, respectively. Naturally in a village

Table 4.14 : Investment and disinvestment during one year. - Land, buildings and other Assets - H. B. HALLI

Size of holding (acres)	Land		Buildings		Share certificates etc.		Gold, silver, etc.		Insurance		Total	
	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Up to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. 1 to 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. 2 to 3	1100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1100	-
4. 3 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	-	-	-	362
5. 5 to 10	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-
6. 10 to 25	12725	3750	1501	500	10000	-	-	-	-	-	24226	4250
7. 25 to 50	1000	5100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	5100
8. 50 to 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivators	9150	11200	10528	1450	-	-	-	3970	641	-	20319	16620
Total	24675	21050	12029	1950	10000	-	-	4332	641	-	47345	27332

Table 4.15 : Investment and disinvestment during one year. - Land, buildings and other Assets - CHINTRAPALLI

Size of holding (acres)	Land		Buildings		Gold, silver, etc.		Insurance		TOTAL	
	Purchase Rs.	Sale Rs.	Purchase Rs.	Sale Rs.	Purchase Rs.	Sale Rs.	Purchase Rs.	Sale Rs.	Purchase Rs.	Sale Rs.
1. Up to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. 1 to 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. 2 to 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. 3 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. 5 to 10	1600	800	475	-	100	-	-	-	2175	800
6. 10 to 25	10000	3500	-	-	250	-	42	-	10250	3500
7. 25 to 50	2400	-	200	-	100	-	-	-	2700	-
8. 50 to 100	-	2500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2500
9. Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivators	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	550	-
Total	14000	6800	1225	-	450	-	42	-	15675	6800

economy, land and buildings besides livestock are the most important items of assets. In H.B.Halli, the purchase of land during the year previous to the survey was to the tune of Rs.24,675 of which Rs.9150 were invested by non-cultivators. The total amount secured by selling land was Rs.21,050 and here also the non-agriculturists accounted for about 50 per cent. Most of the purchases and sales have been carried out by the middle order cultivators having between 10 and 50 acres.

The total value of buildings purchased and/or built came to Rs.12,029 of which only a small sum of Rs.1501 was incurred by cultivators and the rest by non-cultivators. Compared to this, disinvestment in buildings was small. This is understandable because in villages few people sell their houses unless they are forced to do so in extreme emergencies. In H.B. Halli, sale proceeds of buildings were estimated to be Rs.1950.

Among other forms of investment and disinvestment notable ones were the purchase of company shares worth Rs.10,000 by a few rich merchants of the village, and the payment of insurance premium of the value of Rs.641. These are important because they are the modern modes of investment common in urban places now slowly creeping into rural areas. What is, however, surprising in the investment pattern of the nuclear village is the complete absence of purchase of any gold or silver during the year under consideration, though disinvestment to the extent of Rs.4332 was reported.

Unlike what we have seen in the case of the nuclear village where the sale and purchase of land had been

carried out even by non-cultivators, in Chintrapalli, the entire amount of Rs.14,000 invested on land came from cultivators and that too from those having between 5 and 50 acres. Compared to the investment in land disinvestment was small, it being of the value of Rs.6800. In the case of buildings there was no disinvestment at all during the period and out of the investment amount of Rs.1225, Rs.550 were accounted for by non-cultivators.

Again, regarding gold and silver ornaments, the position in Chintrapalli was quite contrary to what we observed in H.B.Halli. For, in the nuclear village, there was no investment at all on this item but in Chintrapalli there was no disinvestment. However, the amount of investment was also quite small; it was Rs.450 for the whole village. The only other item of investment in the village in this category was a small amount of Rs.42 paid as insurance premium.

(c) Livestock : Investment in Livestock in H.B.Halli during the year preceding the survey is given in Table 4.16. The value of different types of livestock is given separately and in relation to the size of cultivated holding.

The purchase of livestock was reported both by cultivators as well as non-cultivators. Out of a total value of Rs.12,042 worth of bullocks purchased, a sum of Rs.1945 belonged to non-cultivators. As the amount indicates bullocks were purchased on a fairly large scale compared to other animals. She-buffalo was the next important animal so far as the amount

Table 4.16 : Purchase of cattle during one year - H.B.HALLI

(Value in Rs.)

	Non-cultivators	Size of cultivated holding (in acres)									Total	Grand Total
		Up to 1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100	Above 100		
Bullocks	1945	-	140	-	6172	5493	13732	6600	1400	1500	12042	13987
Cows	130	-	-	22	137	50	-	-	-	-	259	439
Cow-calves	624	-	-	-	-	10	15	-	-	-	25	649
He-buffaloes	-	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	-	-	475	475
She-buffaloes	2153	-	150	250	420	1445	1010	662	-	-	3937	6090
Goats	132	-	200	-	20	26	110	20	-	-	376	508
Sheep	20	-	-	-	-	24	-	200	-	-	224	244
Fowls	64	-	-	6	9	2	3	-	-	-	20	84
Bonkeys	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Horses	20	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	52
Total	5198	-	490	278	6808	7055	15377	7482	1400	1500	40390	22583
Average per family	8.5	-	70.0	7.1	39.6	80.2	199.7	311.8	350.0	1500.0	98.8	22.2

spent on the purchase was considered. She-buffaloes worth Rs.3937 were purchased during the year, of which animals of the value of Rs.2153 belonged to non-agriculturists. In the case of the purchase of goats and sheep, most of it was done by agriculturists but when we consider fowls, out of a sum of Rs.84 spent on the purchase of fowls only Rs.20 were provided by the cultivators and the rest by non-cultivators.

The total value of livestock purchased during the year previous to the survey year was Rs.22,588 of which a sum of Rs.5198 (or 23.0 per cent) belonged to non-agriculturists and rest to agriculturists. But the average per non-agriculturist family comes to Rs.8.5 compared to Rs.98.8 which is the average for a cultivating family. For the village as a whole, the average value of livestock purchased in the period comes to Rs.22.2. It is interesting to observe that so far as the cultivating families are concerned the average value steadily increases with an increase in the size of cultivated holding.

In Table 4.17 we give the data relating to the sale of livestock in H.B.Halli. As in the case of purchase the sale value in bullocks was of considerable magnitude. Out of an amount of Rs.14,752 realised by selling bullocks, a small sum of Rs.780 belonged to non-agriculturists. All other types of livestock too were sold by both non-cultivators and cultivators except sheep and fowls which were sold only by agriculturists.

The total sale value was Rs.18,775 of which Rs.1670 belonged to non-agriculturists and the rest to agri-

Table 4.17 : Sale of cattle - Cultivated holdingwise

H.B.HALLI

(Value in Rs.)

	Non-culti-vators	Size of cultivated holding (in acres)								Total	Grand Total	
		Up to 1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100			Above 100
Bullocks	780	-	95	50	4559	1417	4876	2155	600	1000	14752	15532
Cows	120	-	-	-	105	34	35	50	-	-	224	344
Cow-calves	210	-	-	-	80	30	-	-	-	-	110	320
Buffaloes (He-)	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	90
She-buffaloes	285	-	-	-	85	335	330	20	-	-	870	1155
Buffalo-calves	50	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	55
Goats	150	-	-	-	109	40	40	100	80	-	369	519
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	100	200	200	200	-	700	700
Fowls	-	-	-	-	10	4	46	-	-	-	60	60
Total	1670	-	95	50	4953	2010	5577	2540	830	1000	17105	18775
Average per family	2.7	-	13.6	1.3	28.8	24.5	72.4	105.8	220.0	1000.0	41.8	13.4

-culturists. Per family average in the case of non-cultivators comes to only Rs.2.7 compared with 41.8 of agriculturists. For the village as a whole the average sale-value comes to Rs.13.4 which is smaller compared to Rs.22.2 which is the average value of the cattle purchased during the year preceding the survey. As in the case of purchase, the average value of sale per family increases with the increasing in the size of the cultivated holding as can be seen in the table.

Regarding the sale and purchase of livestock in Chintrapalli, the following brief observations may be made, particularly in comparison with what we have seen in the case of H.B.Halli. Only three kinds of animals were purchased in Chintrapalli compared to a large number in H.B.Halli. ~~Even those sold were not many either in variety or in number.~~ Even important animals such as cow and buffalo were not sold or purchased inspite of the fact that the agriculturists in the village formed about 90 per cent of the total population. Second point to be noted is that whereas bullocks were purchased by agriculturists in almost all size-groups of cultivated holding, they were sold only by the cultivators having between 4 and 25 acres of land. In other words there is a good deal of difference in the magnitude of sale and purchase of bullocks in Chintrapalli which is evident from the fact that the value of sales comes to Rs.2045 compared to Rs.20,063 which is the total value of the purchase of bullocks. Finally, contrary to what we have seen in the case of H.B.Halli, there is no clear connection in Chintrapalli between the average value and the size of cultivated holding, particularly in the case of sale. Regarding

Table 4.13 : Sale and Purchase of cattle - CHINTRAPALLI

(Value in Rs.)

	Non-cultivators	Size of cultivated holding (in acres)								Total	Grand Total	
		Up to 1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-25	25-50	50-100			Above 100
Sale of cattle												
Bullocks	-	-	-	-	680	450	865	50	-	-	2045	2045
Cow-calves	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	-	-	-	40	40
Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	84	-	284	234
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	8
Total	-	-	-	-	680	488	1125	50	84	-	2427	2427
Average per family	-	-	-	-	14.5	4.4	23.9	10.0	42.0	-	10.3	8.4
Purchase of cattle												
Bullocks	150	-	80	250	1796	5752	8205	2600	1230	-	19913	20063
She-buffaloes	-	200	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	450
Goats	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	32	32
Total	150	200	330	250	1796	5768	8221	2600	1230	-	20395	10545
Average per family	2.8	200.0	47.1	15.6	33.2	52.4	174.9	520.0	610.0	-	86.7	71.3

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Table 4.19 : Sale of livestock -

Type of animal	H.B.Halli			Chintrapalli		
	Number	Value Rs.	Percent	Number	Value Rs.	Percent
Bullocks	127	15532	82.7	20	2045	84.3
Cows	10	344	1.8	-	-	-
He-buffaloes	3	90	0.5	-	-	-
She-buffaloes	9	1155	6.2	-	-	-
Cow-calves	6	320	1.7	2	40	1.6
Buffalo-calves	3	55	0.3	-	-	-
Goats	31	519	2.8	12	284	11.7
Sheep	40	700	3.7	2	50	2.1
Fowls	25	60	0.3	4	8	0.3
Total	254	18775	100.0	40	2427	100.0

purchase, at least for those who cultivate more than 3 acres, the average value per family increases with the increase in the size of the cultivated holding.

Proportions

So far we have studied the total value of sale and purchase of livestock in relation to the size of the cultivated holding. In Tables 4.19 and 4.20, a comparative study of ^{investment and disinvestment in} different types of animals is attempted for the two villages. We have already mentioned that the total value of livestock sold in H.B.Halli during the year previous to the survey amounted to Rs.13,775. It is now clear in Table 4.19 that 82.7 per cent of the total was the sale value of bullocks only. All other animals were unimportant compared to this because the second highest proportion was 6.2 per cent and that was in the case of she-buffaloes. In Chintrapalli also the bullocks were sold in large number as 84.3 per cent of the total sale proceeds was on account of them. But unlike in H.B.Halli, the second largest proportion of the sale value in Chintrapalli was in the case of goats - (11.7 per cent).

In the case of purchase also, the position of bullocks remained unchanged. Although in H.B.Halli as many as 206 bullocks were purchased, the value of them came to 61.9 per cent of the total but in Chintrapalli it was as high as 97.7 per cent because of the fact that very few other animals were purchased in that village. In H.B.Halli, she-buffaloes were purchased in a fairly large number, i.e., 42 during the year worth Rs.6090 and forming 27.0 per cent of the total.

Perhaps, it will be interesting to note the

the proportion of reporting families in reference to sale and purchase of livestock. Taking H.B.Halli first we find that most of the sales except in the case of bullocks, were reported by the middle-order cultivators. Bullocks were sold by cultivators in almost all size-groups and the proportion of the reporting families was in relation to the size of the holding. Altogether 16.1 per cent of the agriculturists reported the sale of bullocks, 2.0 per cent cows and goats and she-buffaloes were sold by about 1.5 per cent. Other types of animals were sold by even less than one per cent of the total number of agriculturists. The proportions become smaller still if we include non-cultivators also; as for instance, the proportion of reporting families comes down from 16.1 per cent for agriculturists to 7.0 per cent for the entire village. Regarding purchase the proportions seem to be higher. For example, 27.1 per cent of agriculturists and 1.5 per cent of non-cultivators reported to have purchased bullocks during the period. Similarly 3.8 per cent of the total population purchased she-buffaloes compared to 0.8 per cent who sold. Only 0.5 per cent reported to have sold fowls as against 2.9 per cent reporting purchase.

In Chintrapalli, except in the case of bullocks very few families reported any sale or purchase of cattle as can be seen in Tables 4.19 and 4.20. Even here the number of families reporting purchase was more than those reporting sale. For instance, 53 families reported to have purchased bullocks as against 14 who sold.

Table 4.20 : Purchase of livestock

	H.B.HALLI			CHINTRAPALLI		
	Number	Value Rs.	Percent	Number	Value Rs.	Percent
Bullocks	206	13987	61.9	107	20063	97.7
Cows	11	439	1.9	-	-	-
Cow-calves	13	649	2.9	-	-	-
He-buffaloes	3	475	2.1	-	-	-
She-buffaloes	42	6090	27.0	3	450	2.2
Buffalo-calves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goats	23	508	2.2	2	32	0.1
Sheep	10	244	1.1	-	-	-
Fovls	40	84	0.4	-	-	-
Others	7	112	0.5	-	-	-
Total		22588	100.0		20545	100.0

Net account

Finally, in Table 4.21, we present the total picture regarding the livestock population in the two villages surveyed. With the help of the data pertaining to sale and purchase, birth and death during one year previous to the survey, we are able to calculate the net addition to or decrease in the livestock population during the period. At the outset, it is evident from the table that there is no general trend of increase or decrease for all the animals. However, some broad statements can be made because of the similarity in the data for the two villages. First of all, the number of bullocks increased in both the villages, during the period. This was largely due to the purchases made which counteracted decrease due to deaths and sales. In H.B.Halli for example 206 bullocks were purchased as against 127 sold and 29 dead. Similarly in Chintrapalli 102 bullocks were purchased, 20 were sold and 5 died thus giving a net addition of 77 bullocks. The second point to be noted is that there was a decrease in the strength of milch cattle, i.e., cows and she-buffaloes in both the villages and death was the main reason for this. Eleven cows were purchased in H.B.Halli during the year preceding the survey, 10 were sold but as many as 21 died. In the case of she-buffaloes also, inspite of the fact that 42 were purchased and only 9 were sold during the period, the balance is - 2 because of the large number of deaths.

But deaths in the case of bullocks and milch cattle were compensated by births of young ones whose population increased to the tune of 212 for cow-calves, and 150 buffalo-calves in H.B.Halli and 143 and 84 for cow and

Table 4.21 : Net Account during one year

Type of livestock	No. at present	Purchase (No.)	Birth (No.)	Sale (No.)	Death (No.)	Domestic use (No.)	Net increase or decrease
<u>H.B.HALLI</u>							
1. Bullocks	595	206	-	127	29	-	+50
2. Cows	398	11	-	10	21	-	-20
3. Cow Calves	391	13	236	6	31	-	+212
4. Buffaloes	18	3	-	3	4	-	-4
5. She-buffaloes	274	42	-	9	35	-	-2
6. Buffalo calves	166	1	153	3	51	-	+150
7. Goats	250	23	104	31	29	16	+51
8. Sheep	56	10	55	40	14	1	+10
9. Fowls	591	40	637	25	1020	363	-681
10. Other animals	27	2	2	-	-	-	+4
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>							
1. Bullocks	440	102	-	20	5	-	+77
2. Cows	298	-	-	-	4	-	-4
3. Cow calves	165	-	163	2	23	-	+143
4. He-buffaloes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. She-buffaloes	192	3	-	-	6	-	-3
6. Buffalo calves	96	-	110	-	26	-	+84
7. Goats	133	2	114	12	27	6	+71
8. Sheep	110	-	70	2	17	-	+51
9. Fowls	46	-	119	4	153	67	-105

buffalo calves respectively in Chintrapalli.

Lastly, increase in case of goats and sheep and a large extent of decrease in the case of poultry is noticed. Natural death and domestic use were the main reasons for the reduction in the number of fowls to the tune of 631 and 105 in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. These figures are actually more than the number of birds reported at the time of the survey.

Net investment and disinvestment

What we have already studied in regard to investment and disinvestment of different assets are presented in Table 4.22 in a consolidated manner for the village as a whole. One important point to be noted here is that figures relating to the investment of implements in this table do not include repair charges and they represent only the purchase value of agricultural implements. It is necessary to mention this because as we have already seen the total repair charge was many times the value of implements ^{purchased} in the surveyed villages. For other assets purchase was taken as investment and sale as disinvestment.

The total amount invested in H.B.Halli during the year preceding the survey on all assets came to Rs.1,82,034 of which a sum of Rs.67,697 (or 3.7 per cent) belonged to non-agriculturists. The total value of disinvestment was of the magnitude of Rs.1,20,841. Thus, the net balance was positive and was to the tune of Rs.61,193. The net account was positive for Chintrapalli also where a sum of Rs.58,982 was invested during the year which resulted in a surplus of Rs.42,755 over disinvestment.

TABLE 4.22: Net Investment and Disinvestment.

Size of cultivated holding	No. of families	INVESTMENT								DISINVESTMENT								Net investment or disinvestment	Per family
		Land	Live-stock	Purchase of investments	Buil-ld-ings	Gold and silver	Finan- cial invest-ments	Repay- ing fami- lies	Total invest-ment	Land	Live-stock	Sales of Imple-ments	Buil-ld-ings	Gold and silver	Finan- cial ass-ets	Bo- row- ing	Total dis- invest-ment		
H. B. HALLI:																			
Upto 1 acre	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1.1 - 2 acres	7	-	490	-	-	-	-	60	550	-	95	-	-	-	20	115	+ 435	+ 62.2	
2.1 - 3 "	38	1100	278	300	-	-	-	1600	3278	-	50	660	-	-	2850	3560	- 282	- 7.4	
3.1 - 5 "	172	-	6808	-	-	-	-	11680	19488	-	4953	150	-	362	9520	14985	+ 3503	+ 20.4	
5.1 -10 "	82	700	7055	61	-	-	-	16940	24756	-	2010	534	-	-	17320	19864	+ 4392	+ 59.7	
10.1 -25 "	77	12725	15377	-	1501	-	10000	12550	52153	3750	5577	-	500	-	10140	20267	+31886	+ 414.1	
25.1 -50 "	24	1000	7482	-	-	-	-	2590	11072	5100	2510	-	-	-	4150	11790	- 718	- 29.9	
50.1-100 "	4	-	1400	-	-	-	-	-	1400	-	880	-	-	-	-	880	+ 520	+ 130.0	
Above 100 "	1	-	1500	-	-	-	-	1140	2640	-	1000	-	-	-	1500	2500	+ 140	+ 140.0	
TOTAL:	409	15525 (13.6)	40390 (35.3)	361 (0.3)	1501 (1.3)	-	10000 (8.7)	46560 (40.7)	114337 (100)	8850 (12.0)	7105 (23.1)	1344 (1.8)	500 (0.7)	362 (0.5)	45800 (61.9)	73961 (100)	+40376	+ 98.7	
Non-cultivators	609	9150 (13.5)	5198 (7.7)	-	10528 (15.5)	-	641 (0.9)	42180 (62.3)	67697 (100)	11200 (23.9)	1670 (3.6)	-	1450 (3.1)	3970 (8.5)	28590 (51.0)	46880 (100)	+20817	+ 34.2	
Percentage		(12.6)	(25.0)	(0.2)	(6.6)		(5.8)	(48.7)	(100)	(16.6)	(15.5)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(3.6)	(61.6)	(100)			
GRAND TOTAL:	1018	24675	45588	361	12029	-	1064	88740	182034	20050	18775	1344	1950	4332	74390	120841	+61193	+ 60.1	
CHINTRAPALLI:																			
Upto 1 acre	1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	250	250	- 50	- 50.0	
1.1 - 2 acres	7	-	330	-	-	-	-	350	680	-	-	-	-	-	350	350	+ 330	+ 47.1	
2.1 - 3 "	16	-	250	35	-	-	-	160	445	-	-	-	-	-	360	360	+ 85	+ 5.3	
3.1 - 5 "	47	-	1796	35	-	-	-	2320	4151	-	680	-	-	-	480	1160	+ 2991	+ 63.6	
5.1 - 10 "	110	1600	5768	-	475	100	-	7610	15553	800	488	200	-	-	1550	3038	+12515	+ 113.8	
10.1 - 25 "	47	10000	8221	-	-	250	42	8850	27363	3500	1125	-	-	-	3580	8205	+19158	+ 407.6	
25.1 - 50 "	5	2400	2600	-	200	100	-	2180	7480	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	+ 7430	+1486.0	
50.1 - 100 "	2	-	1230	-	-	-	-	860	2090	2500	84	-	-	-	-	2584	- 494	- 247.0	
Above 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL:	235	14000 (24.2)	20395 (35.2)	70 (0.1)	675 (1.2)	450 (0.8)	42 (0.1)	22330 (38.5)	57962 (100)	6800 (42.5)	2427 (15.2)	200 (1.3)	-	-	6570 (41.1)	15997 (100)	+41965	+ 176.9	
Non-cultivators	53	-	150 (14.7)	-	550 (53.9)	-	-	320 (31.4)	1020 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	230 (100)	230 (100)	+ 790	+ 14.9	
GRAND TOTAL:	288	14000 (23.7)	20545 (34.8)	70 (0.1)	1225 (2.1)	450 (0.8)	42 (0.1)	22650 (38.4)	58982 (100)	6800 (41.9)	2427 (15.0)	200 (1.2)	-	-	6800 (41.9)	15227 (100)	+42755	+ 147.8	

(Figures in brackets show percentage).

The last column of the table gives the average net investment or disinvestment per family. The figures in the column, however, do not follow any given pattern. That is to say the average per family does not vary in accordance with the size of the cultivated holding. For example in H.B.Halli, the average starts with a net investment of Rs.62.2 for those cultivating between 1.1 and 2 acres of land but in the next size group it becomes Rs.7.4 and then there is a sudden increase reaching Rs.414.1 for those cultivators having between 10.1 to 25 acres. Afterwards there is again a fluctuation. In Chintrapalli the smallest and the biggest cultivators show negative balance and in between it is positive and increases according to the size of the cultivated holding.

Now let us try to examine the importance of the different assets in relation to the total investment and disinvestment. It may be seen that so far as investment is considered the most important item was the repayment of old debt. In H.B.Halli the amount repaid came to 43.7 per cent of the total and in Chintrapalli also it was as high as 33.4 per cent. Next was livestock, the purchase of which formed 25.0 per cent and 34.8 per cent of the total investment in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. It is natural that investment in land should be of a considerable magnitude in a village. In H.B.Halli, it formed 13.6 per cent of the total whereas the proportion was nearly double (23.7 per cent) in Chintrapalli. Investment in any other asset was less than 10 per cent and it is rather surprising that in H.B.Halli no investment was reported in the case of gold and silver.

On the side of disinvestment, the three most important items continue to be the same noted earlier though not in the same order. Borrowing was the most important item here as repayment was in the case of investment. Of the total disinvestment, 61.6 per cent in H.B.Halli and 41.9 per cent in Chintrapalli were on account of borrowings. In the nuclear village, the proportions of disinvestment in land and livestock were approximately the same as evident from the figures of 16.6 per cent and 15.5 per cent for land and livestock respectively. But in Chintrapalli, the difference was quite considerable as for instance the value of land sold formed 41.9 per cent of the total disinvestment compared to 15.0 per cent in the case of livestock. Where there was no reporting of disinvestment in the case of buildings, ornaments and financial assets in Chintrapalli their proportions in the nuclear village were rather negligible as can be seen from Table 4.22.

The table also indicates some difference in the pattern of investment and disinvestment between agriculturists and non-agriculturists. In H.B.Halli, for instance, the proportion of investment in land was almost the same (about 14 per cent) and in the case of livestock the investment was 35.3 per cent of the total for agriculturists as against 7.7 per cent for non-cultivators. Similarly in the case of repayment of old debt, for non-agriculturists it formed 62.3 per cent of the total investment as against 40.7 per cent for cultivators. This type of difference was there in the case of disinvestment also. However, in Chintrapalli, the non-agricultural sector was rather unimportant

and hence it figured rarely both in investment and disinvestment.

Table 4.23 gives the investment and disinvestment position for the different assets in a more concised manner. Here it is clear that in most of the cases the investment was more than disinvestment. In Chintrapalli actually except in the case of implements all assets had a positive net balance. In the nuclear village also disinvestment in agricultural implements was more than investment during the year previous to the survey. The reason for this peculiar position regarding implements is to be found in the fact that in the case of investment we have excluded the amount spent on repairs which as we have seen earlier was of considerable magnitude. This explains the recording of a small amount of Rs.361 as investment in the case of implements compared to a disinvestment of Rs.1344 in H.B.Halli. The only other item showing a negative balance in the nuclear village was in regard to gold and silver ornaments, articles, etc. Surprisingly, no investment was reported in this case in H.B.Halli but the value of disinvestment was Rs.4332.

Borrowing for investment

So far we have studied the nature as well as the magnitude of investment and disinvestment in the two surveyed villages. A total amount of Rs.1,82,034 was invested in different types of assets in H.B.Halli during the year previous to the survey period and the amount of investment in the neighbouring village Chintrapalli was of the size of Rs.58,490. Naturally, it would be interesting to know the sources of finance for the investment of the above magnitude. However,

Table 4.23 : Aggregate Investment and Disinvestment

I t e m	Investment		Disinvestment		Net Amount Rs.
	Amount Rs.	Percent	Amount Rs.	Percent	
<u>H.B.HALLI</u>					
1. Land	24675	13.6	20050	16.6	+4625
2. Livestock	45588	25.0	18775	15.5	+26813
3. Implements	361	0.2	1344	1.1	-983
4. Buildings	12029	6.6	1950	1.6	+10079
5. Gold and silver	-	-	4332	3.6	-4332
6. Shares, bonds, etc.	10641	5.8	-	-	+10641
7. Indebtedness	89740	49.7	74390	61.6	+14350
<u>T o t a l</u>	182034	100.0	120841	100.0	+61193
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>					
1. Land	14000	23.7	6800	41.9	+7200
2. Livestock	20545	34.8	2427	15.0	+18118
3. Implements	70	0.1	200	1.2	-130
4. Buildings	1225	2.1	-	-	+1225
5. Gold and silver	450	0.8	-	-	+450
6. Shares, bonds, etc.	42	-	-	-	+42
7. Indebtedness	22650	38.4	6800	41.9	+15850
<u>T o t a l</u>	58982	100.0	16227	100.0	+42755

Table 4.24 : Borrowings for Investment

I t e m	H. B. HALLI			CHINTRAPALLI		
	Total amount invested Rs.	Amount borrowed Rs.	(2) as per cent of (1)	Total amount invested Rs.	Amount borrowed Rs.	(2) as per cent of (1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Land	24675	2600	10.5	14000	300	2.1
2. Livestock	45583	9550	21.0	20545	1610	7.8
3. Implements	361	-	-	70	-	-
4. Buildings	12029	5110	42.5	1205	400	32.7
5. Gold and silver	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Shares, bonds, etc.	10641	-	-	-	-	-
7. Repayment of old debt	88740	750	0.8	22650	-	-
<u>Total</u>	182034	18010	9.9	58490	2310	3.9

we have data relating to only one source, i.e., borrowing and in Table 4.24, how far borrowing helped the investment in the two villages can be seen. The total borrowed amount utilized for investment was Rs.13,090 in H.B.Halli of which more than 50 per cent was allotted for the purchase of livestock and a sum of five thousand rupees for construction of buildings. Similarly, in Chintrapalli, the highest proportion of the borrowed money (Rs.1610 out of Rs.2310) went into the purchase of livestock and the rest of the amount was divided between buildings and land. On the other hand, if we compare the borrowed amount allotted for investment with the total amount invested, the item to be benefited most in both the villages was the investment in buildings. 42.5 per cent of the total investment on buildings in H.B.Halli and 32.7 per cent in Chintrapalli were financed by borrowings. Livestock was second in H.B.Halli, with 21.0 per cent. On the whole, it may be stated that borrowing was responsible for about 10 per cent of the total investment in H.B. Halli but in Chintrapalli its importance was much as it provided only about 4 per cent of the total amount invested.

CHAPTER V
LAND UTILISATION

Introduction

This chapter on land utilisation is divided into two parts. The first section is somewhat general in the sense that it starts by giving an idea of the extent of land available for cultivation; proceeds to give a description of the soil, type of bunding, extent of erosion etc. and finally studies the crop pattern in the selected villages. The second part confines mainly to the study of inputs. This is done both in relation to operations as well as the size of cultivated holding.

The data presented in this chapter were collected through a special study known as the Plot-wise Survey. For a detailed description of the methodology of this investigation please refer to the introductory part of the special note "Plot-wise Survey" at the end of the chapter.

The total area of H.B.Halli was only 2897.82 acres as compared with 6895.38 acres of Chintrapalli, though so far as the population is concerned the former had nearly 4 times that of Chintrapalli village. The distribution of the total area among various heads is given in Table 5.1. It can be seen that in H.B.Halli there was no forest nor was there any Inam land whereas in Chintrapalli 10.0 per cent of the total area was under reserve forest and 1.3 per cent under Inam. The reason for the complete absence of forests in the nuclear village was that at the time of rehabilitation the forest area was taken over by the government for

distributing it among the new entrants to the village for the purpose of agriculture. The proportion of cultivable land in private ownership was higher by 10 per cent in H.B.Halli than in the neighbouring village where it was 63%, but the difference between the two villages in regard to government owned cultivable as well as uncultivable land was not significant. About 16% of the total area in both the villages was considered as cultivable (under government ownership) and about 10% uncultivable.

TABLE 5.1
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LAND

Description	(in acres)			
	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Area	%age of Total	Area	%age of Total
1. Private ownership (cultivable)	2136-12	73.7	4361-59	63.3
2. Government cultivable	476-58	16.5	1095-12	15.9
3. Government uncultivable (Rd., canal etc.)	285-13	9.8	657-76	9.5
4. Reserve forest			691-58	10.0
5. Inam			89-33	1.3
Total	2897.82	100	6895-38	100

The Plots

Out of 254 plots selected for detailed study regarding agricultural practices, 94 belonged to the nuclear village and the remaining 160 to Chintrapalli. The reason for selecting a smaller number of plots from

the main village was that the area under cultivation in this village was much less than in Chintrapalli, as we have already seen. The selection of the plots, of course, was purely on random sample basis in both the villages and every ^{eight} ~~ninth~~ plot was selected.

Size of plots.

A size-wise distribution of the plots is given in Table 5.2. It may be observed in the table that none of the plots in either of the two villages was bigger than 25 acres and in H.B.Halli the largest plot was less than 15 acres in area. 25.5% of the plots in H.B.Halli and 22.5% in Chintrapalli were ~~actually~~ less than 1 acre in size. Actually 72.3% of the plots in H.B.Halli were below 4 acres in size as against 51.3% in Chintrapalli. Only 4 plots in the nuclear village and 14 in Chintrapalli were above 10 acres in area. On the whole Chintrapalli had a higher proportion of bigger plots than H.B.Halli.

Table 5.2

SIZE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PLOTS

Size (acres)	H. B. Halli		Chintrapalli	
	No.	% of total.	No.	% of total.
Upto 1	24	25.5	36	22.5
1.1 - 2	12	12.8	24	15.0
2.1 - 3	19	20.2	12	7.5
3.1 - 4	13	13.8	10	6.3
4.1 - 5	9	9.6	22	13.8
5.1 - 7	10	10.6	32	20.0
7.1 - 10	3	3.2	10	6.3
10.1- 15	4	4.3	8	5.0
15.1- 25	-	-	6	3.8
Total	94	100	160	100

$$Av. Size = \frac{303.76}{94} = 3.23$$

$$\frac{735.55}{160} = 4.60$$

Value.

In Table 5.3 the plots are again distributed depending on the value of each plot. The proportion of plots in the higher value-groups was more in H.B.Halli than in Chintrapalli. For instance about 51% of the plots in H.B.Halli fall below Rs.1000/- as against 63% in Chintrapalli. About 39% of the plots in the nuclear village had a value between Rs.1000/- and Rs.3000/-, compared to 32% in Chintrapalli. Again, the proportion of plots valued at more than Rs.3000/- was about 10% in H.B.Halli. In Chintrapalli however, it was only 5%. But this is contradictory to what we have already observed, i.e. Chintrapalli had a higher proportion of bigger plots than the nuclear village. Perhaps an explanation for this can be found in Table 5.4 which gives the per acre value of the plots, size-wise. Here it may be observed that in both the villages the per acre value decreases with the increasing size of the plot. But between the two villages the average value per acre is throughout higher for H.B.Halli than for Chintrapalli. Particularly in the first and the last but one size-groups of below one acre and 10-15 acres respectively, the average ^{in Chintrapalli} per acre/ is almost half ^{of} that in the nuclear village. On the whole the higher land value prevailing in the nuclear village may be attributed to the unexpectedly high demand created by the influx of a large population of immigrants. The average value of land for the village as a whole, was Rs.473/- per acre in H.B.Halli and Rs.257/- in Chintrapalli.

Table 5.3

DISTRIBUTION OF PLOTS ACCORDING TO VALUE

Value Rs.	H.B. Halli		Chintrapalli	
	No. of plots.	%age	No. of plots	%age
Upto 250	13	13.8	26	16.3
251-500	18	19.1	26	16.3
501-1000	17	18.1	49	30.6
1001-2000	27	28.7	40	25.0
2001-3000	10	10.6	11	6.9
3001-5000	7	7.5	6	3.8
5001-7500	1	1.1	1	0.6
7501-10000	1	1.1	1	0.6
Total	94	100	160	100

Table 5.4

PER ACRE VALUE.

Size (acre)	H.B. Halli			Chintrapalli		
	Total value	Total area	Value per acre.	Total value	Total area.	Value per acre
Upto 1	9481	10.96	861.1	8265	19.08	433.2
1.1-2	8850	17.33	570.7	14020	33.16	422.8
2.1-3	22900	49.14	466.0	9600	24.86	386.2
3.1-4	24600	44.82	548.9	10100	35.46	284.8
4.1-5	17200	39.38	436.8	22900	102.19	224.1
5.1-7	26800	60.01	446.6	48100	175.15	274.6
7.1-10	12000	25.81	464.9	25750	84.33	305.3
10.1- -15	20500	53.62	383.3	19400	97.37	199.2
15.1- -25				18700	116.34	160.7
	142331	301.07	472.8	176835	687.94	257.1

With the help of the information collected through the plot-wise survey it is convenient to classify the soil found in the two villages into three varieties depending mainly on the colour. Red soil was the most common variety in both the villages with 75.5 per cent and 72.5 per cent in H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. The proportion of plots with black coloured soil was more or less the same in the two villages (about 23%) and a negligible percentage of 2.1 in H.B. Halli and 3.9 in Chintrapalli had a mixed type of black and red. The crops grown in this region mostly groundnut and jowar, explain the existence of red soil in a large proportion. Black soil is good for the cultivation of cotton which was found to some extent in H.B.Halli but in Chintrapalli it was devoted mainly for the cultivation of paddy and sugarcane.

TABLE 5.5 : SOIL (COLOUR)

Village	Red		Black		Red & Black		Total
	No. of Plots	%	No. of Plots	%	No. of plots	%	
H.B.Halli	71	75.5	21	22.3	2	2.2	100.0=94.
Chintrapalli	116	72.5	38	23.6	6	3.7	100.0=160.

Permanent fallow:

21 plots in H.B.Halli and 38 in Chintrapalli were reported to be permanently fallow. In terms of percentage they formed about 22 in the nuclear village, 37 in Chintrapalli. The extent of fallow land seems to be quite high in both the villages. Among the important reasons given were; the presence of shrubs and bushes water logging and rocks. 49 per cent of the fallow plots in H.B.Halli were attributed to the first cause whereas water logging and rocks accounted for the rest. In Chintrapalli 22 per cent of the plots rendered fallow were due to the existence of bushes and thorny shrubs, 12 per cent because of rocks and small stones, whereas the rest were effected by water logging.

Fences.

There were no wire fences or any other type of permanent fences on the plots selected for the study. However, 51 per cent of the plots in H.B.Halli and 29 per cent in Chintrapalli were reported to be having some sort of temporary fences. These were mostly erected with the help of branches of thorny trees (known as Jali in this part). In a few cases some kind of small plants were grown on the boundary of the plot. If these are planted sufficiently thick then they provide good protection to the crops grown on the plots.

Erosion

15 plots in H.B.Halli and 46 in Chintrapalli were reported to be vulnerable to erosion. The proportion of affected plots to the total number of plots studied in each village, was 16.0 per cent in H. B. Halli and 28.8 per cent in the neighbouring village. But the proportion of the actual area rendered useless by erosion in H.B.Halli was 7.1 per cent compared to 3.4 per cent in Chintrapalli. On the whole if the area affected by erosion was compared to the total area of all the plots studied in the village, the extent was almost the same in both the places and it was negligible (about 1.5 per cent) as can be seen in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6

EROSION

Village	No. of plots affected.	% of total plots	Total area of affected plots. Acres	Affected area. Acres	5 as % of 4	5 as % of area of all plots.
H. B. Halli	15	16.0	58-33	4-17	7.1	1.4
Chintra-palli.	46	28.8	295-20	10-13	3.4	1.5

Bunding

16 out of 94 plots in H.B.Halli and 51 out of 160 in Chintrapalli had bunds. This works out to be 17 per cent for the former village and 32 per cent for Chintrapalli. The bunds were of similar type in both the villages and made out of earth, mostly without proper outlets. A distribution of the bunds in the two villages according to age is given in Table 5.7. The main difference in the bunds of the two villages was that whereas in Chintrapalli only about 4 per cent of them were constructed before 15 years, 31 per cent in H.B.Halli were older than 15 years. The table also indicates that the bunding work had been steadily increasing in recent years as was proved by the fact that nearly 40 per cent of the bunds in H. B. Halli and 60 per cent in Chintrapalli were constructed during the last 5 years.

Table 5.7

BUNDING.

Age less than	H. B. Halli		Chintrapalli.	
	No.	% age.	No.	% age.
2 years	3	18.8	10	19.6
5 "	3	18.8	21	41.2
10 "	3	18.8	12	23.5
15 "	2	12.5	6	11.8
20 "	3	18.8	1	2.0
30 "	2	12.5	1	2.0
Total	16	100	51	100

Table 5.8

COST OF BUNDS

Cost	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	No.	%age	No.	%age.
Upto 50	9	56.3	35	68.6
51 to 100	1	6.3	8	15.9
101 to 200	2	12.5	2	3.9
201 to 500	1	6.3	1	2.0
500 above			1	2.0
Non report- ing	3	18.8	4	7.8
Total	16	100	51	100

Table 5.8 gives a distribution of the bunds according to the original cost of construction. All the bunds in H.B.Halli cost less than Rs.500 each & only one in Chintrapalli was above that level. On the whole the bunds were ordinarily constructed at very low costs as can be noted in the table. As much as 56.3 per cent in the nuclear village and 68.6 per cent of the total number were erected at a cost of less than Rs.50 each.

All the bunds were privately constructed and maintained and till ^{the} time of ^{the} survey there was no government scheme operating in this region.

Irrigation.

There was no major irrigation project ⁱⁿ either of the villages. There was, however, a proposal to construct a dam at a distance of about 3 miles from the centre, at a place called Malvi, and it was expected to benefit this region on completion. In

Chintrapalli there was a big tank which provided sufficient water to irrigate as much as 178 acres of which in 1957-58, 105 acres were under paddy and the rest under sugarcane. The area under well-irrigation was negligible in both the villages. For example, there were only 5 acres under well-irrigation in Chintrapalli during 1957-58.

Tenancy.

It is rather surprising that out of 94 plots selected for the study in H.B.Halli, only one was reported to be cultivated by a tenant; all others were owner-cultivated plots. This single plot was cultivated on cash rent basis. As against this, 25 plots in Chintrapalli were cultivated by tenants which comes to about 15 per cent of the total. Of these 25 plots, 21 were cultivated on crop-sharing agreement and the rest on cash rent basis. The difference in the magnitude of tenant cultivation between the two villages may be explained to some extent by the fact that the immigrants in the nuclear village were given small plots of land which were hardly sufficient for their own cultivation. This resulted in a scarcity for cultivable land unlike the case of Chintrapalli.

Crop pattern:

The data relating to crop pattern were taken from the village records but information was not available for 1956-57 in the case of H.B.Halli and 1955-56 in the case of Chintrapalli and hence these columns are kept blank in tables 5.9 to 5.13.

For the sake of convenience, ^{the} or different crops in the centre have been grouped into 4 categories of

Table 5.9

AREA UNDER CROPS -

Village - H.B.Halli.

Crop	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Paddy	3	8	12	14	16	13	-	-	13
Jowar	353	458	360	442	507	387	654	-	499
Shejji	244	193	185	148	272	278	179	-	122
Kavane	277	142	183	170	291	252	212	-	156
Total	877	896	745	774	1006	931	1045	-	790
Cotton	138	148	110	144	134	142	137	-	71
Groundnut	307	530	570	526	425	814	721	-	613
Sugarcane	-	-	-	1	7	9	5	-	2
Total	445	678	680	671	566	965	863	-	686
Horsegram	152	141	95	44 91	55 46	62 55	89	-	80
Tur	32	49	33	45	38	43	42	-	37
Green gram	37	45	49	45	38	24	25	-	22
Matki	60	57	48	56	52	32	41	-	18
Total	281	292	225	237	174	154	197	-	157
Other crops	36	34	36	37	37	93	30	-	40
Grand total	1639	1810	1636	1719	1863	2148	2145	-	1673

of food crops, Cash crops, pulses and others. Let us take each group separately and study in respect of area in different years.

Among the food crops in H.B.Halli, paddy was negligible and of the remaining jowar was the most important one and what is more interesting is that the area under this crop had been steadily increasing during the last ten years. During 1954-55 there were 654 acres under this crop. To some extent this ^{increase} was at the expense of navane and shejji (bajara), the other two food crops. The total area under food crops was also increasing considerably except in 1957-58 during which period there was a general decline in the cultivated area.

There were only two important cash crops or commercial crops in the nuclear village as sugarcane may be excluded. Between 1949 and 1956 the area under cotton remained almost the same except in 1951-52 when it came down to 110 acres. On the other hand the area under groundnut was only 307 acres in 1949-50 and reached to 814 in 1954-55 though in the succeeding years it came down a little.

Among pulses the most important one was horse-gram but the area under it had been decreasing during the ^{recent} years. Others remained without any noticeable fluctuation in their areas. The total area under pulses had been on the decline though during 1955-56 there was a tendency to regain the old position. From an area of 292 in 1950-51 it came down to 154 acres in 1954-55 though in the next year it increased to 197 acres. 'Other crops' include oil seeds, vegetables, fruit etc. There was no change in the area under these except during 1954-55 when it reached 98 acres from a mere

37 acres the previous year.

The total area cultivated for the village as a whole was increasing from 1951-52 and it reached 2148 acres in 1954-55. But according to the village record during 1957-58 only 1673 acres were under cultivation.

Table 5.10 gives areas under different groups ~~under different groups~~ of crops in terms of percentage to the total area sown in the village. It may be observed that during 1949-50 food crops alone accounted for 53.5 per cent though in the succeeding years it declined except during 1953-54 when it reached the highest percentage of 58.3. It is interesting to note that there was a kind of competition between areas under food crops and commercial crops. For example during 1949-50 when the food crops accounted for 53.5 per cent, commercial crops had 27.2 per cent but in the next year the former went down to 44.5 per cent while the latter registered a rise with 37.5 per cent. In 1951-52 they came very near to equal though in 1953-54 when the food crops recorded 58.3 per cent it was at the expense of commercial crops which showed only 30.4 percent of the total cropped area. However, together they accounted for about 70 to 80 per cent of the total area throughout the period of 1949-58. There was considerable decrease in the area devoted for the cultivation of pulses which had 17.1 per cent in 1949-50 and only 7.2 per cent in 1954-55. The area under miscellaneous crops did not undergo any significant change except as we have seen during 1954-55 when it reached the highest figure of 4.6 per cent from an average of about 2 per cent.

In Chintrapalli also the same analysis is applied to study the crop pattern during the period from 1949-50 to 1957-58. This is done in order to enable a proper

Table 5.10

PERCENTAGE AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS.H. B. HALLI

Year	Food crop	Commercial	Pulses	Others	Total
1949-50	53.5	27.2	17.1	2.2	100 = 1639
1950-51	44.5	37.5	16.1	1.9	100 = 1810
1951-52	44.2	40.3	13.3	2.1	100 = 1686
1952-53	45.0	39.0	13.8	2.2	100 = 1719
1953-54	58.3	30.4	9.3	2.0	100 = 1863
1954-55	43.3	44.9	7.2	4.6	100 = 2148
1955-56	48.7	40.23	9.2	1.4	100 = 2145
1956-57	-	-	-	-	-
1957-58	47.2	41.0	9.4	2.4	100 = 1673

comparison between the two villages. Among the food crops it may be observed that whereas jowar had been steadily increasing but for a slight fall in 1954-55, shejji (bajara) and navane have been undergoing frequent fluctuations. It is surprising that paddy which had only 20 acres under it during 1949-50 reached a figure of 230 acres after making steady progress though in more recent years it had gone down. On the whole it may be said that the total area under food crops had been constantly on the up except in the last year during which there was a general fall. This increase in the area under food crops was due to two reasons; firstly, there was general increase in the total area cultivated for the whole of village and secondly, it appears that a considerable area under pulses was taken away by food and commercial crops though the exact extent of which is not easy to estimate.

Obviously (see Table 5.11) the only important cash crop in this village was groundnut which was allotted more and more acres in recent years. For instance from an area of 639 acres in 1949-50 it reached 1706 in 1956-57. During 1956-57 and 1957-58 however, there was a considerable increase in the area under sugarcane also.

It may be noted that the total area under pulses had been changing frequently. This was a common characteristic of all the crops in this group though in the case of tur there had been some marked changes. The area under miscellaneous crops had also not been steady as can be observed in the table.

If we look into the percentages of different groups (Table 5.12) we find that the proportion of the area under the food crops to the total cultivated

Table 5.11

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS.

CHINTRAPALI.

Crops	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Jowar	357	421	387	463	563	513	-	909	1166
Shojji	469	367	375	330	747	639	-	552	236
Navane	206	148	142	163	261	297	-	375	233
Paddy	20	103	226	200	219	230	-	142	105
Total	1052	1044	1130	1161	1790	1679	-	1978	1740
Groundnut	639	1053	1159	854	796	1698	-	1706	1629
Cotton	7	4	6	-	11	7	-	9	3
Sugarcane	-	11	33	4	5	8	-	30	74
Total	646	1068	1198	858	812	1713	-	1745	1606
Horsegram	436	371	320	315	371	285	-	252	201
Tur	61	79	72	75	113	100	-	5	130
Green gram	21	20	16	22	24	14	-	4	4
Katki	75	72	43	66	72	48	-	25	47
Total	593	542	451	478	580	447	-	286	382
Other crops	101	59	50	48	45	76	-	72	122
Grand total	2392	2713	2829	2545	3227	3915	-	4081	3850

Table 5.12

PERCENTAGE AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS.CHINTRAPALLI

Y e a r	Food Crops	Commercial	P u l s e s	O t h e r s	T o t a l
1949-50	44.0	27.0	24.8	4.2	100 = 2392
1950-51	38.5	39.4	20.0	2.2	100 = 2713
1951-52	39.9	42.3	15.9	1.8	100 = 2829
1952-53	45.6	33.7	18.8	1.9	100 = 2545
1953-54	55.5	25.2	18.0	1.4	100 = 3227
1954-55	42.9	43.8	11.4	1.9	100 = 3915
1955-56	-	-	-	-	-
1956-57	48.5	42.8	7.0	1.8	100 = 4081
1957-58	45.2	41.7	9.9	3.2	100 = 3850

area was more unsteady than the actual acreage under this crop. If we leave out 1949-50, there was a constant increase in the percentage upto 1953-54 when it reached 55.5 per cent of the total cultivated area. Afterwards there were frequent fluctuations coming finally to 45.2 per cent in 1957-58. It appears that the decline in the areas under pulses and miscellaneous crops was due to the increase in the area under commercial crops particularly after 1954 onwards from which period it never came below 40 per cent.

Now let us attempt a brief comparison between the two villages. We have already seen that 179 acres of Chintrapalli village were under irrigation which enabled the cultivation of paddy and sugarcane on a larger scale than in H.B.Halli. The most important food crop in both the village was jowar and groundnut was an important commercial crop.

Another point of interest is that in both the villages the total area under cultivation for all the crops, had increased during the period from 1949-50 to 1956-57 though during 1957-58 there was a slight decline which according to the village officials was due to excessive and untimely rains.

A comparison between the percentage of areas under different groups of crops between the two villages shows that on an average the same proportions were allotted during the period under study. As for the food crops the percentage varied from 44 to 58 in H.B.Halli compared to 39 to 56 in Chintrapalli. Similarly in the case of cash crops the range for the nuclear village has 27 per cent to 45 percent as against 25 per cent to 44 per cent for Chintrapalli.

Crop rotation

The plotwise survey provided us data relating to crop rotation for a period of 3 years consisting of the year previous to the survey, survey year, and the year following the survey year. Crop pattern for the third year, however, was still in the formative stage when the investigation was done and hence it could only be hoped that the plan was not very much modified later on.

The crop ^{rotation} pattern presented here relates to the two most important crops of the centre, namely, groundnut and jowar. Table 5.12 gives an idea of crop rotation for groundnut as it was arranged in the two surveyed villages. With the data in hand, we are able to make out two types of rotation; 3 year rotation and 2 year rotation for both the crops. Taking groundnut first, we find that in Chintrapalli as many as 9 combinations were seen for a 3 year rotation as compared to only 5 combinations in H.B.Halli. 3 year rotation is a system in which the crop is cultivated on the given plot once in 3 years. The combinations presented in the table enable us to understand the way in which the plot was utilised during the remaining two years of the period. It is evident from the table that the most popular combination in a 3 year rotation for groundnut was to grow jowar for two consecutive years and then to put groundnut for the third year. This happened in 14 out of 43 plots in which groundnut was cultivated in a 3 year rotation pattern in - Chintrapalli. In the nuclear village also about 30 per cent of the plots were under this system of rotation for groundnut. Among the remaining combinations two types were noticeable; one was that of

Table 5.13

CROP ROTATION

<u>Groundnut</u>				<u>H.B.</u>	<u>Chintra-</u>
<u>3 year rotation</u>				<u>Halli</u>	<u>palli.</u>
<u>S.No.</u>	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year.</u>	<u>No.of</u>	<u>No.of</u>
				<u>plots.</u>	<u>plots.</u>
1	Groundnut	Fallow	Gram	2	
2	"	"	Jowar	2	
3	"	"	Fallow	4	
4	"	"	Shejji	2	
5	"	Navane	Jowar	13	8
6	"	"	Navane	1	2
7	Fallow	G.mut	Jowar	2	1
8	Jowar	Jowar	Groundnut	14	8
9	G.mut	Gram	Jowar	3	7
				<u>43</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>2 year rotation</u>					
1	Groundnut	Fallow	Groundnut	1	2
2	"	Groundnut	Jowar	30	21
3	"	Jowar	G.mut	2	3
4	"	G.mut	Shejji	2	8
5	"	Navane	G.mut	5	-
6	Jowar	G.mut	Jowar	6	8
				<u>46</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>No rotation</u>					
	G.mut	G.mut	G.mut	23	11
				<u>112</u>	<u>79</u>
			<u>Grand total</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>79</u>

preceding or following groundnut cultivation with two years of other crops and the second practice was to keep the plot fallow immediately after the groundnut cultivation and then to grow some other crop such as jowar, navane or gram in the third year. The latter practice was adopted in as many as 4 out of 9 combinations in Chintrapalli. However, in contrast, it may be observed that no such case was reported in H.B.Halli.

Regarding 2 year rotation practice for groundnut, 6 combinations were reported in both the villages. The most important of these was the practice of cultivating groundnut for two consecutive years and then follow it up with jowar in the third year. This combination was reported in as many as 30 out of 46 plots reporting 2 year rotation of groundnut in Chintrapalli. In the nuclear village the proportion of such combination was 50 per cent. In 3 more plots in the village the same pattern was adopted with a slight change; with bajri in place of jowar. In the remaining cases, groundnut was grown alternatively with any one of the crops such as jowar, navane and bajri except in the case of 2 plots in the nuclear village and one in Chintrapalli where groundnut was grown alternately by keeping the plot fallow for one year in between.

Groundnut was grown continually for a period of 3 years in 11 plots in H.B.Halli and 23 in Chintrapalli. This means that during the period under consideration, this crop was grown in 112 plots in Chintrapalli of which 43 were under 3 year rotation, 46 plots under 2 year rotation, and the rest had no rotation at all. The corresponding figures for H.B.Halli are 26 plots, 42 plots and 11 plots respectively, out of a total of 79 plots.

Jowar: As in the case of groundnut, here also we find two types of rotations; 3 year period and 2 year period. There were a number of combinations for 3 year rotation of jowar. Twelve combinations of this type of rotation were found in Chintrapalli though in H.B.Halli only 7 combinations were reported. The most important practice, however, was that of cultivating jowar in one year and following it up with two years of groundnut. We have already seen the reverse process working in the case of 3 year rotation for groundnut. In about 50 per cent of the plots reporting 3 year rotation of jowar in the main village, the above method was adopted. In Chintrapalli, 30 out of 57 plots were cultivated with one year of jowar and two consecutive years of groundnut. Belonging to this category were those plots wherein jowar was grown in combination with two successive years of any two crops such as gram and bajri, paddy and sugarcane, cotton and cotton or navane and groundnut. This leaves out only 6 combinations which may be divided into two groups. In the first place three year rotation was achieved by keeping the plot temporarily fallow during one out of 3 years. In Chintrapalli, however, 4 plots were kept fallow for 2 successive years after taking one crop of jowar. In the second category we have a situation in which jowar is preceded and followed by any other crop. This situation, however, was rare and has occurred only in 4 plots in Chintrapalli as well as H.B.Halli.

The two year rotation system is rather simple in the sense jowar appears twice in 3 years either continually or alternatively with any other crop or by keeping the plot fallow temporarily. Among the 7 combinations listed in Table 5.14, the most important in H. B.Halli was that of rotating jowar with bajri in the third year

and in Chintrapalli the place of the second crop was taken by groundnut which happened in the case of 14 out of 22 plots reporting 2 year rotation. Navane and cotton were the only two other crops to appear in combination with jowar.

Table 5.14

<u>J o w a r.</u>			Chintra	H.B.
<u>3 Year rotation.</u>			<u>palli.</u>	<u>Halli.</u>
<u>1st year.</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year.</u>	<u>No. of Plots.</u>	<u>No. of Plots.</u>
1. Jowar	fallow	Shejji,	2	1
2. Jowar	fallow	G.nut,	4	1
3. Jowar	fallow	fallow	4	-
4. Jowar	Navane	G.nut	4	2
5. Jowar	fallow	G.nut	1	-
6. Jowar	G.nut	G.nut	30	21
7. Shejji	Jowar	G.nut	4	3
8. Jowar	Gram	G.nut	3	-
9. Jowar	Gram	Shejji,	4	9
10. Jowar	Paddy	Sugarcane	1	-
11. Jowar	Cotton,	Cotton,	-	1
12. Shejji	Jowar	Paddy	-	4
			-----	-----
			57	41
			-----	-----
<u>2 Year rotation.</u>				
1. Jowar	fallow	Jowar	5	1
2. Jowar	Jowar	fallow	1	-
3. Jowar	Jowar	G.nut	14	8
4. Jowar	Navane	Jowar	2	-
5. Jowar	G.nut	Jowar	-	8
6. Jowar	Jowar	Shejji	-	13
7. Jowar	Cotton	Jowar	-	1
			-----	-----
			22	31
			-----	-----
<u>No rotation.</u>				
Jowar	Jowar	Jowar	2	4
			-----	-----
Grand Total.....			81	76
			-----	-----

Finally the proportion of plots which did not ^{any} rotation at all in the course of ^{three} years was less for jowar than for groundnut. For, in the case of jowar only 2 plots out of 81 in Chintrapalli and 4 out of 76 in H. B. Halli had been put under jowar without any change for a period of 3 years compared to groundnut in which case, as we have already seen, about 15 per cent of plots in H.B. Halli and 20 per cent in Chintrapalli have been cultivated without change for a period of 3 years.

It conclusion it may be observed that for the two crops under study the rotation system was more or less the same. In the first place both had two year and 3 year systems of rotation. Secondly in both the systems of rotation the most popular method was the same for the two crops. For example, in the two year system, the popular practice was to cultivate the crops for two successive years and then change it with another crop in the third year. The 3 year rotation system was also similar for the two crops. An interesting point is that in both the rotation systems the most popular combination was evolved by the interchange of jowar and groundnut. Thus we find two year jowar and one year groundnut and vice versa coming more often than any other combination.

Part IIA Study of Inputs

The plot-wise survey provided detailed data relating to inputs for the crops cultivated on the selected plots. The data available may be presented in two ways viz., operation-wise and size-wise. Our study here, relates to only two crops; groundnut and jowar which were the most important crops at the centre.

Operation-wise Inputs for Jowar :

Table 5.15 gives the data relating to jowar in H.B.Halli village. There are 8 operations listed in the table, from ploughing to harvesting and against each of them details regarding various items of inputs are recorded. Taking man-labour first, we find that about 25 per cent was devoted for ploughing itself. But the highest percentage (44 per cent.) of man-labour was in regard to harvesting operation. The total number of man days engaged in the cultivation of jowar in the nuclear village was 1996 of which 58 per cent. was provided by hired men.

Women were mostly engaged for weeding as is evident from the fact that about 51% of the total days were spent on this operation. A fairly big proportion of women labour was also used for harvesting and processing operations such as threshing and winnowing. 39 per cent of the woman days have gone into these operations. The total number of woman days reported was 1433 of which only 16.2 per cent was provided by family labour.

Table 5.15

H. B. HALLI - JOWARINPUTS OPERATIONWISE

S.No.	Operations.	Total man days	% of total	Total woman days	% of total	Bullock days	% age	Material		
								Quantity	Kind	Value Rs.
1	Ploughing	489	24.5	-	-	1000	47.9	-	-	-
2.	Manure and transporting	87	4.4	18	1.3	58	2.8	215	carts	624
3	Harrowing	144	7.2	57	4.0	284	13.6	-	-	-
4	Sowing	181	9.1	71	5.0	305	14.6	296	seeds	111
5	Hoeing	223	11.2	6	0.4	224	10.5	-	-	-
6	Weeding	-	-	719	50.5	-	-	-	-	-
7	Harvesting and processing operations	872	43.6	552	38.8	215	10.3	-	-	-
Total		1996	100	1423	100	2086	100			735

It is quite natural that 48 per cent of the total bullock days should go into ploughing though harrowing sowing, hoing and processing also required from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. of the bullock days, each. The total number of bullock days required for the cultivation^{of} jowar in H.B.Halli comes to 2086 of which 26 per cent was provided by hired bullocks.

Only two types of materials were used for the cultivation of this crop namely manure and seeds. The manure consisted mostly of cow-dung since artificial manures were not commonly used in this part. 215 carts load of manure was used which came to Rs.624 in all. A quantity of 296 seers of jowar seeds was used which was valued at Rs.111. Therefore the total value of the materials used for the cultivation of jowar in H.B.Halli was Rs.735.

Jowar : (Chintrapalli).

Harvesting and processing of jowar accounts for 39 per cent of total man days in Chintrapalli which was slightly lower than in H.B. Halli. No doubt ploughing was also an important operation and in this village 27 per cent. of the total man labour went into it. Harrowing and hoeing were the other two operations each taking more than 10 per cent of the total man days 1365. The proportion of hired labour days was 48.9 per cent. of the total.

Out of total of 817 days employed for the cultivation of jowar in Chintrapalli 770 days - (or 94.3 per cent.) were provided by family members. As we have noted before women concentrated mostly on weeding and in the present case about 60% of the total was spent on weeding. 31 per cent. of the total

Table 5.16

CHINTRAPALLI - JOWARINPUTS OPERATIONWISE

S.No.	Operations	Total man days	% age total	Total woman days	% age total	Bullock days	% age	Material		
								Quantity	Kind	Value Rs.
1	Ploughing	371	27.2			726	48.0			
2	Manuring Manure and transporting	36	2.6			24	1.6	53 30	Cowdung Husk	159 38
3	Harrowing	160	11.7	36	4.4	300	19.8			
4	Seed & sowing	93	6.8	38	4.7	178	11.8	273 seers	seed	129
5	Hoeing	179	13.2			130	8.6			
6	Weeding			487	59.6					
7	Harvesting and other processing operations	526	38.5	256	31.3	154	10.2			
Total		1365	100	817	100	1512	100			326

women days was required for processing. Harrow-
-ing and sowing were the only other operations in
which women were employed and the percentages were
4.4 and 4.7 respectively.

As may be expected nearly 50 per cent. of
the total bullock days was utilised for ploughing
in both the villages. In manuring, bullocks were
used only for transporting the manure and where ^{it}
was ^a practice ^{to} of manure a plot once in two or three
years the operation played a minor role. Only
about 2 per cent. of the bullock days was used for
this purpose in this village and in H.B. Halli it
was 3 per cent. In all other operations where the
bullock labour was made use of it was more than 10
per cent. except in the case of hoeing where it
was slightly less. The total number of bullock days
required for the cultivation of jowar in Chintra-
palli was 1512 of which 76.7 per cent. was contri-
-buted by owned bullocks.

The total value of materials used come to
Rs.326. Cow-dung itself accounted for Rs.159 by
way of 53 carts load and husk was another item of
manure though in terms of value it came to Rs. 38
only. 273 seers of jowar seeds were used which
were worth Rs.129. Other details may be noted in
table 5.16.

Groundnut (H.B.Halli.)

The cultivation practices were almost the
same for groundnut and jowar. The difference
comes at a later stage i.e. after harvesting. For
groundnut there is not much to be done after havrest-
-ing but in the case of jowar threshing, winnowing
etc., are necessary.

Table 5.17

H.B.HALLIOPERATIONWISE INPUTS FOR GROUNDNUT

S.No.	Operations	Total man days	% age of total	Total woman days	% age of total	Bullock days	% age total	Materials		
								Quantity	Kind	Value Rs.
1	Ploughing	608	35.3			1204	53.5	Carts	^{along} Cowdery	1037
2	Manuring	181	10.5			134	6.0	339		
3	Harrowing	180	10.5	91	6.6	340	15.1			
4	Seed & sowing	106	6.2	24	1.8	202	9.0	seers 2840	seeds	1533
5	Hoeing	227	13.2			192	8.5			
6	Weeding	50	2.9	1104	80.5	-	-			
7	Harvesting	370	21.5	152	11.1	178	7.9			
Total		1722	100	1371	100	2250	100			2570

Out of a total of 1722 man days incurred for the cultivation of groundnut in H.B.Halli the highest proportion of about 35 per cent. was necessary for ploughing itself. Harvesting was the next most important operation from this point of view which engaged 22 per cent. of man labour. The only agricultural operation in which men are generally not engaged is weeding but in the present case a total of 50 man days had gone into it though in terms of percentage it was negligible being just about 3 per cent. The proportion of hired man labour was 49.3 per cent. of the total.

Of the total woman days 81% was required for weeding. Among the remaining operations women were concerned with only 3 of which harvesting accounted for 11 per cent. of the total woman days. The proportion of hired woman days to the total of 1371 was 90.2 per cent. As in the case of man labour, the highest proportion of bullock labour went into the operation of ploughing though the per centage in the latter case was much higher - being 54 per cent. Harrowing was another important operation for which bullock labour was used to a considerable extent i.e. 15 per cent. The total number of bullock days was 2250 of which 69.1 per cent. was provided by owned bullocks.

There was no reporting of artificial manure and hence cowdung happened to be the only type of manure used for the cultivation of groundnut in the nuclear village. Due to scarcity of forests H.B. Halli farmers had to depend entirely on cowdung manure which in the present case was utilised to the magnitude of 339 carts load costing Rs.1037.

Groundnut: (Chintrapalli).

While studying the inputs in relation to the cultivation of groundnut in Chintrapalli we have an opportunity to compare it with the position regarding the same crop in the main village which we have already seen. It is interesting to note that so far as men labour is concerned the proportion used for ploughing in Chintrapalli was 34 per cent. as against 35 per cent in nuclear village. Similarly the percentage of man days taken for harvesting was the second highest in both villages, being 22 per cent. for H.B.Halli and 24 per cent. for Chintrapalli. The similarity is noticeable in regard to other operations also. The total number of man days required for the cultivation of groundnut in Chintrapalli was 4069 as compared to 1722 in H.B.Halli; the difference of course was due to the difference in the size of the cultivated area in the two villages. The percentage of hired man labour in Chintrapalli was 56.2 as compared to 49.2 per cent. in H.B.Halli. The proportion of woman labour engaged in weeding in Chintrapalli was 66 per cent. which was smaller than that in H. B. Halli though if we combine weeding with harvesting then in both villages it was about 90 per cent. Regarding harrowing and sowing the positions were same as can be seen in Tables 5.17 and 5.18. The total number of woman days employed in the cultivation of groundnut in Chintrapalli was 3629 to which the hired labour contributed 97.7%. Once again we find close similarity in the distribution of bullock labour on different operations between the two villages. As for instance we have already noted that 53 per cent. of bullock labour went

Table 5.18

OPERATIONAL INPUTS FOR GROUNDNUT.Village - Chintrapalli.

S.No.	Operations	Total man days	% age of total	Total woman days	% age of total	Bullock days	% age of total	Materials		
								Quantity	Kind	Value
1.	Ploughing	1364	33.5			2664	50.4			
2.	Manure and transport	412	10.1			260	4.9	496 50	cowdung Husk	1439 65
3.	Harrowing	556	13.7	280	7.7	1130	21.4			
4.	Seed and sowing	256	6.3	61	1.7	512	9.7	seers 6691	G.mnt seeds.	3775
5.	Hoeing	497	12.2			326	6.2			
6.	Weeding	-	-	2394	66.0					
7.	Harvesting	984	24.2	894	24.6	394	7.5			
Total		4069	100	3629	100	5286	100			5279

into ploughing in H.B.Halli and in Chintrapalli it was quite close with 50 per cent. Harrowing was the next most important operation in both villages from this point of view though the extent of 21 per cent. in Chintrapalli was slightly higher than that in the nuclear village. The total number of bullock days employed for the cultivation of groundnut in Chintrapalli was 5286. Of this 34 per cent. was provided by hired bullocks.

In addition to cowdung which was used to the extent of 496 carts load, 50 carts-load of husk has also utilised by way of manure. The total value came to Rs.1504 of which husk formed only a small amount of Rs.65. The quantity of seeds used was 6691 seers. The total ^{value of seeds} cost ~~of~~ which came to Rs. 3775.

Table 5.19

INPUTS (SIRENISE)

H.B.HALLI

Size	G R O U P D M U T								P E R A C R E V A L U E				
	Total man days	Average per acre	Total man days	Average per acre	Total bullock days	Average per acre	Value of material	Average per acre	Man Labour	Woman Labour	Bullock Labour	Material	Total
Upto 1 acre	36	82.2	-	-	50	103.4	29	126.6	82.2	-	206.8	126.6	415.6
1-2	161	22.7	146	18.9	192	26.3	198	47.2	22.7	14.2	52.6	47.2	136.7
2-3	506	26.7	308	12.9	608	28.3	695	51.5	26.7	9.7	56.6	51.5	144.5
3-4	267	25.7	166	13.7	316	27.4	210	28.6	25.7	10.3	54.8	28.6	119.4
4-5	94	19.6	50	10.4	116	24.2	-	25.6	19.6	7.8	48.4	25.6	101.4
5-7	257	13.6	243	14.5	420	22.3	532	27.0	13.6	10.9	44.6	27.0	96.1
7 & above	360	11.8	466	15.2	526	17.1	841	27.5	11.8	11.4	34.2	27.5	84.9

H.B.HALLI - JOWAR.

Upto 1 acre	159	10.1	152	70.3	166	59.8	82	58.2	60.1	52.7	119.6	58.2	290.6
1-2	404	37.6	317	26.6	355	42.4	107	21.2	37.6	19.9	84.8	21.2	163.5
2-3	432	27.7	312	19.1	439	26.3	248	24.9	27.7	14.3	52.6	24.9	119.5
3-4	376	20.4	295	16.7	372	20.7	215	13.4	20.4	12.5	41.4	13.4	87.7
4-5	213	18.2	161	16.2	154	15.4	80	13.6	18.2	12.2	30.8	13.6	74.8
5-7	374	19.8	143	10.1	366	19.6	25	1.3	19.8	7.6	39.2	1.3	67.9
7 & above	32	4.0	-	-	64	8.0	-	-	4.0	-	16.0	-	20.0

Table 5.20

CHINTRAPALLIINPUTS (SIZEWISE)

Size	G R O U N D N U T							PER ACRE VALUE					
	Total man days	Average per acre	Total no- man days	Average per acre	Total bullock days	Average Value per acre	Value of material per acre	Average Man labour	Woman labour	Bullock labour	Materials	Total	
Upto 1 acre	108	41.0	85	28.5	100	26.2	73	28.8	41.0	21.4	72.4	28.8	163.6
1-2	226	29.8	151	17.1	246	34.1	310	41.1	29.8	12.8	68.2	41.1	151.9
2-3	454	23.0	302	14.6	520	25.9	611	33.6	23.0	10.9	51.2	33.6	119.3
3-4	631	15.4	500	11.0	838	20.6	887	26.6	15.4	8.3	41.2	26.6	91.5
4-5	753	19.4	677	15.8	910	22.4	1007	32.3	19.4	11.9	44.8	32.3	108.4
5-7	1031	16.3	1004	14.7	1394	21.4	1526	27.6	16.3	11.0	42.8	27.6	97.7
Above 7	850	16.2	858	15.5	1200	21.6	1079	23.5	16.2	11.6	43.2	23.5	94.5

CHINTRAPALLI - JOWAR.

Upto 1 acre	42	34.0	37	33.6	50	39.9	17	23.8	34.0	25.2	79.8	23.8	161.8
1-2	1149	21.5	79	13.5	180	25.6	41	21.1	21.5	10.1	51.2	21.1	103.9
2-3	225	24.6	128	11.9	238	26.7	59	18.3	24.6	8.9	53.4	18.3	105.2
3-4	146	21.1	107	15.2	138	21.3	40	11.7	21.1	11.4	42.6	11.7	86.8
4-5	352	17.6	220	8.8	286	18.3	125	21.6	17.6	6.6	36.6	21.6	82.6
5-7	184	15.3	142	11.8	208	17.4	22	1.8	15.3	8.9	34.8	1.8	60.8
Above 7	254	13.9	104	10.2	296	16.0	22	1.2	13.9	7.7	32.0	1.2	54.8

Table 5.21
INPUTS - SIZE WISE x OPERATION WISE

H.B.HALLI - GROUNDNUT. Ploughing.

Size group	Area	Man days	Per acre	Woman days	per acre	Blk days	per acre	Value of material	Per acre
Upto 1 acre	0.47	10	21.3			20	42.6		
1-2 "	7-70	58	7.5			108	14.0		
2-3 "	26-04	165	6.3			320	12.3		
3-4 "	12-17	100	8.2			183	15.4		
4-5 "	4-80	40	8.3			80	16.7		
5-7 "	22-45	94	4.2			188	8.4		
Above 7	30-54	141	4.6			282	9.2x		
Total	104-17	608	5.8			1186	11.4		

Manuring and transporting of it.

Upto 1 acre	0-12	3	25.0			2	16.7	12	100.0
1-2 "	2-82	6	2.1			4	1.4	96	34.0
2-3 "	8-02	84	10.5			56	7.0	288	35.9
3-4 "	3-00	15	5.0			6	2.0	45	15.0
4-5 "									
5-7 "	16-00	33	2.1			20	1.3	180	11.3
Above 7	30-54	48	1.6			40	1.3	426	13.9
Total	60-50	189	3.2			128	2.1	1047	17.3

Table 5.21 contd.

Harrowing

Size group	Area	Man days	Per acre	Woman days	Per acre	Elk days	Per acre	Value of material	Per acre
Upto 1 acre	0-64	5	7.8	-	-	8	12.6		
1-2 "	7-62	14	1.8	6	0.8	28	3.7		
2-3 "	26-04	45	1.7	6	0.2	90	3.5		
3-4 "	12-17	27	2.2	6	0.5	54	4.4		
4-5 "	4-80	10	2.1			20	4.2		
5-7 "	22-45	39	1.7	30	1.3	60	2.7		
above 7	30-54	40	1.3	43	1.4	80	2.6		
Total	104-26	180	1.7	71	0.9	340	3.3		

Sowing

Upto 1 acre	0-64	4	6.3	-	-	8	12.6	17	26.6
1-2 "	7-70	13	1.7	5	0.6	24	3.1	102	13.2
2-3 "	26-04	34	1.3	8	0.3	62	2.4	407	15.6
3-4 "	12-17	13	1.1	7	0.6	26	2.1	165	13.6
4-5 "	4-80	5	1.0			10	2.1	75	15.6
5-7 "	22-45	17	0.8	3	0.1	34	1.5	352	15.7
Above 7 "	30-54	21	0.7	1	-	42	1.4	415	13.6
Total	104-34	107	1.2	24	0.2	206	2.0	1533	14.6

Table 5.21 (contd).

Hoeing.

Size group	Area	Man days	Per acre	Woman days	Per acre	Blk days	Per acre	Value of material	Per acre
Upto 1 acre	0-64	7	10.9			8	12.6		
1-2 "	6-70	24	3.6			24	3.6		
2-3 "	26-04	72	2.8			62	2.4		
3-4 "	12-17	44	3.6			30	2.5		
4-5 "	4-80	6	1.3			4	0.8		
5-7 "	22-45	30	1.3			30	1.3		
above 7 "	30-54	44	1.4			32	1.0		
Total	103-34	287	2.2			190	1.8		

Weeding.

Upto 1 acre									
1-2 "	7-70			111	14.4				
2-3 "	23-49			258	11.0				
3-4 "	12-17			123	10.1				
4-5 "	4-80			50	10.4				
5-7 "	16-00			210	13.1				
Above 7 "	30-54			360	11.8				
Total	94-70			1112	11.7				

Table 5.21 (contd).

Harvesting.

Size group	Area	Man days	Per acre	Woman days	Per acre	Blk days	per acre	Value of material	Per acre
Upto 1 acre	0-64	7	10.9			4		6.3	
1-2 "	7-70	46	6.0	24	3.1	4		0.5	
2-3 "	26-04	106	4.1	36	1.4	18		0.7	
3-4 "	12-17	68	5.6	30	2.5	12		1.0	
4-5 "	4-80	33	6.9			2		0.4	
5-7 "	12-45	44	3.5			88		7.1	
Above 7 "	30-54	66	2.2	62	2.0	50		1.6	
Total	94-34	370	3.9	152	1.6	178		1.9	

Table 5.22

INPUTS - SIZE WISE x OPERATIONWISEH.B.HALLI. JOMAR.Ploughing.

Size	Area	Man days	Per acre	Woman days	Per acre	Bullock days	Per acre	Value of material	Per acre
Upto 1 acre	3-09	29	9.4			72	23.3		
1-2 "	10-93	86	7.9			230	21.0		
2-3 "	20-25	118	5.8			212	10.5		
3-4 "	15-94	87	5.5			150	9.4		
4-5 "	4-70	12	2.6			24	5.1		
5-7 "	18-82	117	6.2			204	10.8		
Above 7 "	8-0	32	4.0			64	8.0		
Total	81-73	481	5.9			956	11.7		

<u>Manuring</u>									
Size	Area	Man days	Per acre	Woman days	Per acre	Bullock days	Per acre	Value of material	Per acre
Upto 1 acre	1-31	12	9.1	15	11.5	8	6.1	72	55.0
1-2 "	4-46	27	6.1			18	4.0	87	19.5
2-3 "	9-32	24	2.6			16	1.7	210	22.5
3-4 "	15-73	18	1.1	3	10.2	12	0.8	195	12.4
4-5 "	4-92	6	1.2			4	0.8	60	12.2
5-7 "									
above 7 "									
Total	35-74	87	2.4			58	1.0	624	17.5

Table 5.22 (contd.)

Harrowing.

Size	Area	Man days	Per acre	Woman days	Per acre	Bullock days	Per acre	Value of material	Per acre
Upto 1 acre	3-09	13	4.2			22	7.1		
1-2	11-93	24	2.0	2	0.2	52	4.4		
2-3	15-32	31	2.0		0.2	62	4.0		
3-4	22-61	26	1.1	12	0.5	52	2.3		
4-5	14-27	17	1.2	15	1.1	34	2.4		
5-7	18-88	27	1.4			54	2.9		
Above 7									
Total	86-10	138	1.6	36	0.4	276	3.2		

Hoeing.

Upto 1 acre	3-09	22	7.1			20	6.5		
1-2	11-93	41	3.4			40	3.4		
2-3	16-25	39	2.4			41	2.5		
3-4	19-44	45	2.3			54	2.8		
4-5	14-17	48	3.4			44	3.1		
5-7	18-88	28	1.5			20	1.1		
above 7									
Total	83-76	223	2.7			219	2.6		

Table 5.22 (Contd).

<u>Sowing</u>									
Size	Area	Man days	Per acre Average	Woman days	Average	Bullock days	Average	Value of material	Average.
Upto 1 acre	3-09	15	4.9	6	1.9	26	8.4	10	3.2
1-2	11-93	37	3.1	9	0.8	50	4.2	20	1.7
2-3	15-75	36	2.3	14	0.9	66	4.2	38	2.4
3-4	19-44	31	1.6	10	0.5	60	3.1	20	1.0
4-5	14-17	16	1.1	6	0.4	32	2.3	20	1.4
5-7	18-88	34	1.8	20	1.1	60	3.3	25	1.3
Total	83-26	169	2.0	65	0.8	294	3.5	133	1.6

<u>Weeding</u>									
Upto 1 acre	2-36			98	41.5				
1-2	11-93			159	13.3				
2-3	18-25			187	10.2				
3-4	15-83			140	8.8				
4-5	9-47			90	9.5				
5-7	11-99			45	3.8				
Total	69-83			719	10.3				

Table 5.22 contd.

Harvesting.

Size	Area	Man days	Average	Woman days	Average	Bullock days	Average	Value of material	Average
Upto 1 acre	3-09	44	14.2						
1-2	12-93	104	8.0						
2-3	16-25	119	7.3						
3-4	19-44	108	5.6						
4-5	14-17	94	6.6						
5-7	18-88	188	6.8						
Above 7									
Total	84-76	597	7.4						

Other operations.

Upto 1 acre	2-14	24	11.2	33	15.4	18	8.4		
1-2	11-93	85	7.1	147	12.3	65	5.4		
2-3	12-25	65	5.3	94	7.7	42	3.4		
3-4	19-28	61	3.2	130	6.7	44	2.3		
4-5	9-57	20	2.1	50	5.2	16	1.7		
5-7	18-88	40	2.1	98	5.2	28	1.5		
above 7									
Total	73-98	295	4.0	552	7.5	213	2.9		

Table 5.23

INPUTS - SIZEWISE & OPERATIONWISECHINTRAPALLI, GROUNDNUT- Ploughing.

Size	Area	Man days	Average	Woman days	Average	Bullock days	Average	Value of material	Average
Upto 1 acre	2-91	19	6.2			36		12.4	
1-2	7-55	54	7.1			109		14.3	
2-3	20-61	138	6.7			276		13.4	
3-4	45-35	228	5.0			456		10.1	
4-5	42-85	264	6.2			464		10.8	
5-7	65-71	340	5.2			694		10.6	
above 7	56-04	312	5.6			624		11.1	
Total	241-02	1354	5.6			2658		11.0	

Harrowing and clearing of fields.

Upto 1 acre	2.91	9	3.0	3	1.0	10		3.4	
1-2	9-15	22	2.3	12	1.3	40		4.4	
2-3	20-61	50	2.4	52	2.5	88		4.3	
3-4	45-37	93	2.0	54	1.2	180		4.0	
4-5	42-85	93	2.2	52	1.2	186		4.3	
5-7	68-52	162	2.4	93	1.4	324		4.7	
above 7	63-23	131	2.0	14	0.2	290		4.6	
Total	252-64	560	2.2	280	1.1	1118		4.4	

Table 5.23 (contd)

Hoing

Size	Area	Man days	Average	Hoxan days	Average	Bullock days	Average	Value of material	Average
Upto 1 acre	3-31	23	6.9			18	5.4		
1-2	9-15	40	4.4			28	3.1		
2-3	20-61	54	2.6			36	1.7		
3-4	45-37	84	1.9			54	1.2		
4-5	42-85	83	1.9			58	1.4		
5-7	68-52	124	1.8			80	1.2		
Above 7	63-23	89	1.4			56	0.9		
Total	253-04	497	2.0			330	1.3		

Manuring & Transporting

Upto 1 acre	1-82	24	13.2			12	6.6	18	9.9
1-2	6-55	67	10.2			40	6.1	168	25.6
2-3	16-15	81	5.0			52	3.2	296	18.3
3-4	16-37	39	2.4			26	1.6	180	11.0
4-5	20-80	72	3.5			48	2.3	354	17.0
5-7	40-91	90	2.2			56	1.4	541	13.2
Above 7	17-79	39	2.2			26	1.5	159	8.9
Total	120-39	412	3.4			260	2.2	1716	14.3

Seed and Sowing.

Table 5.23 (contd)

Size	Area	Man days	Average	Woman days	Average	Bullock days	Average	Value of material	Average
Upto 1 acre	2-91	6	2.1	3	1.0	12	4.2	55	18.9
1-2	9-15	13	1.4	5	0.5	26	2.8	142	15.5
2-3	20-61	25	1.2	5	0.2	50	2.4	215 315	15.3
3-4	45-37	43	0.9	11	0.2	86	1.8	707	15.6
4-5	42-85	39	0.9	12	0.3	78	1.8	653	15.3
5-7	68-52	68	1.0	16	0.2	136	2.0	985	14.4
Above 7	63-23	62	1.0	9	0.1	124	2.0	920	14.6
Total	252-64	256	1.0	61	0.2	512	2.0	3770	14.9

Weeding

Upto 1 acre	2-91	63	21.0
1-2	9-15	132	14.4
2-3	20-61	229	11.1
3-4	45-34	402	8.9
4-5	42-85	438	10.2
5-7	68-52	580	8.5
Above 7	54-74	500	9.1
Total	244-12	2344	9.6

HarvestingHARVESTING

Table 5.23 (Contd.)

Size	Area	Man days	Average	Woman days	Average	Bullock days	Average	Value of material	Average
Upto 1 acre	2-91	28	9.6	16	5.5	12	4.2		
1-2	9-15	40	4.4	4	0.4	18	2.0		
2-3	20-61	106	5.1	16	0.8	18	0.9		
3-4	45-34	144	3.2	33	0.7	86	1.9		
4-5	42-85	202	4.7	175	4.1	76	1.8		
5-7	68-52	247	3.7	315	4.6	104	1.5		
Above 7	54-74	217	4.0	335	6.1	80	1.5		
Total	244-12	984	4.0	894	3.7	394	1.6		

Table 5.24

CHINTRAPALLI - JOWARINPUTS SIZEWISE x OPERATIONWISEPloughing.

Size	Area	Man days	Average per acre	Woman days	Average per acre	Bullock days	Average per acre	Value of material	Average per acre
Upto 1 acre	1-31	5	3.8			10	7.6		
1-2	7-47	44	5.9			88	11.8		
2-3	8-54	60	7.0			120	14.0		
3-4	6-00	36	6.0			72	12.0		
4-5	21-05	106	5.0			196	9.3		
5-7	12-00	48	4.0			96	8.0		
Above 7	18-30	72	3.9			144	7.8		
Total	174-67	371	5.0			726	9.7		

Harrowing and cleaning fields

Upto 1 acre	1-31	2	1.5	3	2.3	10	7.6		
1-2	7-57	15	2.0	3	0.2	30	4.5		
2-3	10-54	16	1.5			32	3.0		
3-4	6-00	9	1.5	10	1.7	18	3.0		
4-5	25-79	49	1.9	20	0.8	98	3.8		
5-7	12-00	24	2.0			48	4.0		
Above 7	18-30	32	1.7			64	3.4		
Total	81-51	147	1.8	36	0.4	300	3.7		

Table 5.24 (contd).

Hoeing

Size	Area	Man days	Average per acre	Woman days	Average per acre	Bullock days	Average per acre	Value of material	Average per acre
Upto 1 acre	1-31	7	5.3			6	5.1		
1-2	7-52	24	3.2			20	3.0		
2-3	12-54	24	2.7			24	1.9		
3-4	6-00	12	2.0			8	1.3		
4-5	25-79	48	1.9			32	1.2		
5-7	12-00	24	2.0			20	1.7		
Above 7	18-30	30	1.6			20	1.1		
Total	83-46	179	2.1			130	1.6		

Manure and Transporting

Upto 1 acre	0-70	3	4.3			2	2.8	15	21.5
1-2	1-25	3	2.4			2	1.6	24	19.2
2-3	2-29	12	5.2			8	3.5	38	16.6
3-4	3-00	6	2.0			4	1.3	30	10.0
4-5	4-45	12	2.7			8	1.8	90	20.2
5-7									
Above 7									
Total	11-69	36	3.1			24	2.0	197	16.9

Table 5.24 (contd).

Sowing.

Seed	Area	Man days	Average per acre	Woman days	Average per acre	Bullock days	Average per acre	Value of material	Average per acre
Upto 1 acre	1-31	3	2.3	4	3.1	4	3.1	3	2.3
1-2	9-07	13	1.4	7	0.8	26	2.8	17	1.9
2-3	12-54	15	1.2	8	0.6	14	1.1	21	1.7
3-4	6-00	6	1.0	4	0.7	12	1.0	10	1.7
4-5	24-79	24	0.9	9	0.4	42	1.7	35	1.4
5-7	12-00	12	1.0	4	0.3	24	2.0	22	1.8
Above 7	18-30	20	1.1	2	0.1	40	2.2	22	1.2
Total	84-01	93	1.1	38	0.5	162	1.9	130	1.5

Weeding.

Upto 1 acre	0-70	8	11.4
1-2	4-57	39	8.5
2-3-4	9-54	70	7.3
3-4	6-00	45	7.5
4-5	25-79	165	6.4
5-7	12-00	90	7.5
Above 7	8-30	70	8.4
Total	66-90	487	7.3

Table 5.24 (contd).

Harvesting.

Size	Area	Man days	Average per acre	Woman days	Average per acre	Bullock days	Average per acre	Value of material	Average per acre
Upto 1 acre	1-31	22	16.8	22	16.8	18	13.7		
1-2	7-52	50	6.6	30	4.4	14	1.9		
2-3	12-54	88	7.0	50	4.0	40	3.2		
3-4	9-00	77	8.6	48	5.3	24	2.7		
4-5	21-79	113	5.2	26	1.2	10	0.5		
5-7	12-00	76	6.3	48	4.0	20	1.7		
Above 7	18-30	100	5.5	32	1.7	28	1.5		
Total	82-46	526	6.4	256	3.1	154	1.9		

Plot-wise Survey - An analysis of input-output data in relation to the size of cultivated holding.

Introduction :

An important part of the Agro-Economic Survey is what is known as the Plot-wise study. This is undertaken in order to examine the pattern of agriculture of the given region in a sufficiently comprehensive manner. A 'Sub-Division' as shown in the village record is taken as a 'plot' and about 250 such plots are generally chosen for the study, in a centre. The choice of the plots is based on random sampling so as to get a cross-section of different types or sizes of plots. The data in this paper relate to H.B.Halli Centre which was surveyed during 1957-58.

The Plot-wise schedule enables us to collect information on a wide range of items such as a general description of the plot, nature of tenancy, opinion of the cultivator regarding certain problems of agriculture. But perhaps the most important part of the questionnaire is devoted to the collection of data regarding inputs of various items and the quantity of yield for the important crops grown on the plots. The purpose of this paper, as the title indicates is to study the input-output data in relation to the size of cultivated holding for two important crops of the centre. "Holding" in this analysis means that portion of the plot which is subjected to the cultivation of the particular crop.

Hypothesis:

The input-output data when presented according to the size of cultivated holding should enable us to verify the following points :

* This was a paper submitted to the Agricultural Economics Group for discussion.

(1) Whether and to what extent output is - influenced by the input. If for example both input and output show a similar trend it may be said that output can be influenced by changing the quantity of input correspondingly, other things being equal.

(2) Whether there is any relation between the size of the holding on the one side and the quantity of input and output for the crop, on the other.

(3) Finally, given other conditions, whether there is an economic holding for a particular crop.

Assumptions:

The following assumptions seem to be necessary for this analysis:

(1) Soil and other natural conditions are same for all the plots under study.

(2) The mode of cultivation is taken for granted irrespective of the size of the plots. The above - assumptions hold good not only for different plots within the same village but also for the two villages to which the data belong, viz., H.B.Halli and - Chintrapalli.

The Crops:

For the purpose of this analysis two of the most important crops of the region are taken namely, groundnut and jowar. Together these two crops accounted for 66.5 per cent and 72.6 per cent of the total cropped area in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively in the survey year. The total number of plots on which the crops were

grown and the area covered by them are given below:

Table 1.

Village	Ground-nut crop		Jowar crop.	
	No. of plots	Area harvested (Acres)	No. of plots	Area harvested (Acres)
H.B.Halli	36	114.37	37	86.40
Chintrapalli	64	272.39	25	83.66
Total	100	386.76	62	170.06

Inputs:

Strictly speaking in input-output analysis should take into account the aggregate cost incurred in connection with all the factors of production on the input side. For example, the Farm Management study of Madhya Pradesh while presenting the input-output data for the selected farms, has listed a large number of items under input all of which however do not figure in our analysis. For instance, cost factors such as land revenue, and rent have not been included for the following reasons :

(1) The unit of study being only a part of the plot, ready data are not available separately for the area concerned.

(2) The emphasis in the analysis is more on the behaviour of input in relation to output, and size of cultivated holding rather than the efficiency of farming. Consequently this omission does not distort the picture considerably.

Therefore the inputs taken into account here have come to be labour - both human and bullock and capital by way of materials consisting of manure and seeds. For the sake of convenience these factors are valued at the market rates of the locality, ignoring certain minor factors such as the difference between the quality of outside and domestic items. The value of labour, whether human or bullock, is calculated along with the necessary implements required for the purpose of cultivation and hence the question of making allowance for the depreciation of implements does not arise.

The Data:

Tables 5:25 and 5:26
 In ~~appendix 1~~, we give detailed data regarding per acre input of various items for both the crops separately. It can be seen that the average input per acre is not only the highest for plots below one acre but also, in several cases, it is many times that of the immediate higher slab. It is interesting to note that this fact is particularly so in the case of human and animal labour and not so much regarding materials. This enables us to observe that the reason for this extraordinary amount of input for these tiny plots is not so much the genuine desire to cultivate them very intensively as perhaps the availability of a fixed quantity of human and bullock labour. For, there is no similar extravagance in the case of the materials.

The average value of total input and also the per acre output is given in ^{*Tables 5:29 and 5:30*} Appendix 2. A 'profit or loss account' is also shown in the same table for each crop separately for the two villages. Taking groundnut first it may be observed that the two villages present

Table 5.25

Value of per acre inputs (Groundnut)

Size	H. B. HALLI			CHINTRAPALLI		
	Human labour Rs.	Bullock labour Rs.	Material Rs.	Human labour Rs.	Bullock labour Rs.	Material Rs.
Upto 1 acre	82.2	206.8	126.5	62.4	72.4	23.8
1.1 to 2	36.9	52.6	47.2	42.6	66.2	41.1
2.1 to 3	36.4	56.6	51.5	33.9	51.8	33.6
3.1 to 4	36.0	54.8	28.6	23.7	41.2	26.6
4.1 to 5	27.4	48.4	25.6	31.3	44.8	32.3
5.1 to 7	24.5	44.6	27.0	27.3	42.8	27.6
7.1 and above	23.2	34.2	27.5	27.8	43.2	23.5

Table 5.26

Value of per acre inputs (Jowar)

Size	H. B. HALLI			CHINTRAPALLI		
	Human labour Rs.	Bullock labour Rs.	Material Rs.	Human labour Rs.	Bullock labour Rs.	Material Rs.
Upto 1 acre	112.8	119.6	58.2	59.2	79.8	23.8
1.1 to 2	57.6	84.8	21.2	31.6	51.2	21.2
2.1 to 3	42.0	52.6	24.9	33.5	53.4	18.7
3.1 to 4	32.9	41.4	13.4	32.5	42.6	11.7
4.1 to 5	30.4	30.8	13.6	24.2	36.6	21.6
5.1 to 7	27.4	39.2	1.3	24.2	34.8	1.8
7.1 & above	4.0	16.0	-	21.6	32.0	1.2

Table 5.27

OUTPUT (SIZE-WISE)H. B. HALLI.

Size Groups	J O W A R					G R O U N D N U T				
	No. of plots	Total area	Yield(bags)	Per acre yield	Value per acre.	No. of plots	Total area	Yield bags	Per acre yield	Value per acre
Upto 1 acre	6	2-76	10	3.62	144.80	4	1-39	10	7.60	152.00
1.1 to 2	11	13-18	31	2.35	94.00	6	7-68	50	6.51	130.20
2.1 to 3	8	18-25	44	2.41	96.40	12	28-04	160	5.71	114.20
3.1 to 4	6	19-21	50	2.62	104.80	5	15-17	75	4.94	98.80
4.1 to 5	3	14-12	35	2.47	98.80	2	9-10	52	5.71	114.20
5.1 to 7	3	18-88	42	2.22	88.80	4	22-45	155.	6.90	138.00
7 .1 & above						3	30-54	194	6.32	126.40
Total	37	86.40	212	2.45	98.00	36	114-37	696	6.09	121.80

Table 5.28

CHINTRAPALLIOUTPUT (SIZE WISE)

Size groups	No. of plots	Total area	Total yield bags	Per acre yield	Value	No. of plots	Total area	Total yield bags	Per acre yield	Value
Upto 1 acre	1-31 2	1-31	3	2.29	91.60	4	2-91	15	5.15	103.00
1.1 to 2	7-82 5	7-82	13	1.66	66.40	5	7-19	37	5.13	102.60
2.1 to 3	12-44 6	12-44	18	1.44	57.60	9	20-61	100	4.82	96.40
3.1 to 4	6-00 2	6-00	7	1.16	46.40	15	48-83	216	4.42	83.40
4.1 to 5	25-79 6	25-79	46	1.78	71.20	10	42-85	205	4.78	95.60
5.1 to 7	12-00 2	12-00	24	2.00	80.00	15	68-99	232	4.28	85.60
7.1 & above	2	18-30	28	1.53	61.20	6	81-01	347	3.36	67.20
Total	25	83-66	139	1.66	66.40	64	272-39	1152	4.23	84.60

Table 5729 Total value of per acre input and output—groundnut.

Size group acres	H. B. Halli			Chintrapalli		
	No. of holdings	Input	Output	No. of holdings	Input	Output
Upto 1 acre	4	415.6	152.0	4	163.6	103.0
1.1 to 2	6	136.7	130.2	5	151.9	102.6
2.1 to 3	12	144.5	114.2	9	119.3	96.4
3.1 to 4	5	119.4	98.8	15	91.5	83.4
4.1 to 5	2	101.4	114.2	10	103.4	95.6
5.1 to 7	4	96.1	133.0	15	97.7	85.6
7.1 & above	3	84.9	126.4	6	94.5	67.2
	<u>36</u>			<u>64</u>		

Table 5730 Total value of per acre input and output—Jowar

Size group acres	H. B. Halli			Chintrapalli		
	No. of holdings	Input	Output	No. of holdings	Input	Output
Upto 1 acres	6	290.6	144.8	2	161.8	91.6
1.1 to 2	11	163.5	94.0	5	103.9	66.4
2.1 to 3	8	119.5	96.4	6	105.2	57.6
3.1 to 4	6	87.7	104.8	2	86.8	46.4
4.1 to 5	3	74.8	93.8	6	60.8 82.6	71.2
5.1 to 7	3	67.9	83.8	2	60.8	80.0
7.1 and above	-	-	-	2	54.8	61.2
	<u>37</u>			<u>25</u>		

Table 2.3/

The per acre input-output figures for groundnut and jowar, taking the two villages together.

Size groups (in acre)	GROUNDNUT			No. of holdings	J O W A R			
	No. of holdings	Input Rs.	Output Rs.		Profit () or Loss(-) Rs.	Input Rs.	Output Rs.	Profit () or loss (-) Rs.
Upto 1 acre	8	579.2	255.0	- 324.2	8	452.4	236.4	- 226.0
1.1 to 2 acres	11	288.6	232.8	- 55.8	16	267.4	160.4	- 107.0
2.1 to 3 "	21	263.8	210.6	- 53.2	14	224.7	154.0	- 70.7
3.1 to 4 "	20	210.9	187.2	- 23.7	8	173.5	151.2	- 22.3
4.1 to 5	12	209.8	209.8	-	9	157.4	170.0	12.6
5.1 to 7 "	19	193.8	223.6	29.8	5	123.7	163.8	40.1
7.1 and above	9	179.4	193.6	14.2	2	54.8	61.2	6.4
	100				62			

more or less identical results. For instance the average input decreases steadily with the increasing size of the cultivated area in both the villages. The behaviour of out-put is also uniform. The per acre out-put decreases with the increasing size of the holding only upto an extent and then shows an upward trend finally registering a downward movement. One important point of difference between the two villages is that the average out-put per acre in Chintrapalli is throughout less than the input. In other words all these plots are cultivated at a loss. On the other hand in H.B.Halli the per acre input is higher than output only up to the point where the size of the holding is less than four acres; afterwards the output outstrips the input.

So far as the trends are concerned what has been said of groundnut is true in respect of jowar also. As before the size of the marginal or economic holding is smaller in H.B.Halli than in Chintrapalli. Another interesting point of contrast is that both in respect of input and output, the per acre average is higher in H.B.Halli than in Chintrapalli. The combined position for the two villages may be observed in the following table.

Since the two villages are very close to one another there may not be any objection for taking them together and treating as a single unit. The similarity in the characteristics of the two crops is made more clear in Table ^{5:31} 2. It is important to note that in addition to the fact that the input output trends being similar, the size of the economic holding is almost the same for the two crops. Both groundnut and jowar make it obvious that what really matter are those holdings

falling within the size group of 3.5 to 6 acres as only in this range the per acre output is constantly on the increase inspite of decreasing input.

Conclusion:

The above observations may be summarised as follows :

(1) On the whole the per acre input is inversely related to the size of the cultivated holding in regard to both the crops in the two villages under study.

(2) Since the output does not follow the above rule it may be concluded that the output in the cases analysed is not strictly influenced by the input.

(3) Graphs drawn representing the input-output figures show that all the holdings under groundnut in Chintrapalli are cultivated under loss as the output-curve for the crop lies below the input-curve throughout. It is interesting to note that when the two villages are taken together, holdings above 4.6 acres in size for groundnut and 4.3 for jowar may be said to be economic holdings, for the plots below these sizes show loss. The size of these economic holdings will be different if land rent is also included among inputs.

(4) Finally, the farmers of H.B.Halli appear to be more fortunate than their counterparts in the -- neighbouring village. Both in regard to groundnut and jowar the average yield in H.B.Halli is higher than in Chintrapalli. However, it might be noted that the per acre input is also higher in the former village, though not proportionately or uniformly.

It cannot be claimed that this study is complete. As has already been noted inputs such as land revenue and rent have been excluded though the importance of the former is negligible and the latter does not affect the analysis structurally. The scope of the study is also limited to some extent by the fact that most of the holdings are less than 7 acres in size. Perhaps an analysis of this type with the entire plot as the unit of observation may yield more interesting and accurate results.

Chapter VI

PRODUCTION PATTERN OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

This chapter deals with what may be broadly termed as the secondary sector of the economy. The development of an agricultural economy is supposed to be reflected in the expansion of secondary and tertiary sectors. Therefore, those who study village change will do well to consider the size of the non-agricultural field as an indicator of change.

Before we proceed to study each of the number of occupations found in this sector, in detail, it is better to have an overall picture. This is done with the help of two tables. Table 6.1 gives the total number of families depending on different non-agricultural occupations, during the last decade. This, it is hoped, will give an idea of the magnitude of the non-agricultural sector and its growth during the last 10 years. Table 6.2 on the other hand presents the occupations in respect of income earned from different sources and the relative importance of them. It also enables a comparison between the occupations by providing the average income per family in each case.

Progress during last 10 years

The decade under study may be divided into two periods: 1947-1951 and 1952-1957. This is significant because the rehabilitation began by about 1952, and as a result, there was a marked change in the total number of families depending on the non-agricultural occupations as seen in the table. It is particularly so in

the case of H.B.Halli where the number of families working in the various non-agricultural occupations rose from 61 in 1951-52 to 139 during the next year. What is of interest is the fact that both before and after the rehabilitation, the number had been increasing in this village. That is to say, H.B.Halli was growing even before the rehabilitation, and the event only hastened the process. On the other hand, Chintrapalli has not undergone much change even as a result of the rehabilitation, though it must be admitted that the number of immigrants in this case was comparatively small. During 1947-48 the total number of families depending on non-agricultural occupations in Chintrapalli was 15 which declined slightly during the subsequent years and increased to 19 immediately after the rehabilitation. The number at the time of the survey was 22.

The effect of rehabilitation in H.B.Halli was not confined to a mere increase in the total number of families depending on different occupations; it is more important that it brought afresh into the village a few new occupations. For instance, the entire group of 43 weaver-families and 15 rice-parchers came only after the rehabilitation; there was no lime-maker in the village before 1952. Again, 16 families of basket-makers migrated to the village where there was none before.

Among the occupations already in the village but which later gained greater importance due to the rehabilitation were carpentry, goldsmithy and washing. The number of families of carpenters, goldsmiths and washer-

Table 6.1 : Distribution of families according to non-agricultural occupations during 1947-48 to 1957-58

S.No.	Occupation	Y E A R										
		1947 -48	1948 -49	1949 -50	1950 -51	1951 -52	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57	1957 -58
H.B.HALLI												
1.	Carpenters	7	7	9	11	12	13	19	20	21	24	24
2.	Blacksmiths	6	6	6	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
3.	Goldsmiths	4	4	7	7	7	10	11	11	11	13	13
4.	Washermen	1	1	1	2	2	6	10	10	10	11	11
5.	Cobblers	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	8	8
6.	Lime-makers	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5
7.	Stone-cutters	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13
8.	Weavers	-	-	-	-	-	24	41	41	41	43	43
9.	Butchers	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
10.	Barbers	4	4	4	4	5	9	9	10	10	11	11
11.	Basket-makers	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	16	16	16	16
12.	Brick-makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13.	Rice parchers	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	13	15	15
14.	Tailors	4	4	5	5	5	13	19	21	24	24	24
*15.	Flour mills	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4
*16.	Groundnut factories	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	6	6
	Total	45	45	51	55	61	139	171	179	193	206	206
CHINTRAPALLI												
1.	Carpenters	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	10
2.	Potters	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2
3.	Barbers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Washermen	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Cobblers	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6.	Tailors	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Total	16	14	15	15	15	19	21	21	22	22	22

* Indicates the number of establishments and not families as in other cases.

-men just before the rehabilitation was 11, 7 and 2 respectively, whereas at the time of the survey it was almost double in the first two cases and the number of washermen had increased to 11. Some other cases of importance were also noticed: the number of tailor families changed from 5 in 1951-52 to 24 in 1955-56; flour mills from 1 to 4; and where there was only one groundnut factory from 1951 to the time of the survey, the number increased to 6. Tailoring was the only occupation which greatly expanded during this period in Chintrapalli.

A comparison between the two villages clearly indicates the difference in the number as well as the type of occupations. Sixteen different non-agricultural occupations were found in H.B.Halli as against only five in Chintrapalli. Another point of contrast is that even the five occupations reported in Chintrapalli were the traditional ones constituting what might be called the artisan group, except tailoring. On the other hand in H.B.Halli there were about 12 traditional occupations besides weaving, tailoring, flouring and groundnut processing. It may be concluded that H.B.Halli was well served in all respects even though there was no potter in the village; those of Chintrapalli depended mainly on the weekly market at H.B.Halli for the sale of their goods. The percentage of families deriving income from the non-agricultural occupations noted above compared with the total population was about 21 in H.B.Halli as against 8 in Chintrapalli.

Composition of Income

As has already been stated, Table 6.2 gives the

income earned in various non-agricultural occupations. At the outset, we must remember that these occupations were neither the sole nor the main occupations of all the families concerned. In support of this point, the table presents not only the income earned in the occupation concerned but also the total income from all other sources together with the ratio between them. The table also provides the income earned from land, pointing out to what extent the families were dependent on land. The average income earned by a family is provided and a comparison between the different pursuits can be attempted, though, strictly speaking, the basis is questionable.

Though weaving was the most important single occupation in H.B.Halli with 43 families depending on it, the highest income - Rs.93,000, - was earned by the factory owners. The total income from all the occupations put together was Rs.278,410 which formed about 68 per cent of the aggregate income earned by the 205 families from all sources. Among the different occupations in this village the proportion of income from the non-agricultural occupation to the total income varied from a minimum of 13 per cent in the case of flour-mill owners to 100 per cent in the case of the brick-maker and butchers, who did not have any other occupation. Income from land formed, in many cases, only a small portion of the total income; the highest was 66 per cent for the washermen and the lowest one per cent for the barbers. We have already seen that the brick-maker and the butchers did not have any income from land at all. Of the 16 occupations under study only four were having land-income forming more

Table 6.2 : Non-agricultural occupations

S.No.	Name of occupation	No. of families	Income from the occupation Rs.	Total income Rs.	Income from the occupation as % of total income	Percentage of income from land	Average from other occupations. Rs.	Average income per family Rs.
H. B. Halli								
1.	Shoe-making	8	4110	5770	71.2	23.77	514	721
2.	Carpentry	24	19981	25386	78.7	8.41	833	1057
3.	Goldsmithy	13	11960	16391	73.0	24.83	920	1261
4.	Blacksmithy	9	7890	9374	84.2	3.73	877	1042
5.	Washing	11	3539	14198	24.9	66.25	322	1290
6.	Basket-making	16	13610	14281	95.3	4.11	850	892
7.	Stone-cutting	13	19384	20673	93.8	2.78	1491	1590
8.	Weaving	43	46063	53403	86.3	7.10	1071	1242
9.	Butchers	3	3650	3650	100.0	-	1217	1217
10.	Hair-cutting	11	10010	11042	90.7	1.36	910	1004
11.	Lime-making	5	3100	3595	86.2	13.76	620	719
12.	Brick-making	1	500	500	100.0	-	500	500
13.	Tailoring	24	21180	27177	77.9	2.22	883	1132
14.	Rice parching	15	14433	15813	91.3	3.54	962	1054
15.	Flour mills	4	6000	45000	13.3	40.00	1500	11250
16.	Groundnut factories	5	93000	145100	64.1	14.67	18600	29020
CHINTRAPALLI								
1.	Carpentry & blacksmithy	10	4461	9952	44.8	51.11	446	995
2.	Pottery	1	1000	1036	96.5	3.60	1000	1000
3.	Barber	1	237	237	100.0	-	237	237
4.	Washing	1	75	859	8.7	91.25	75	859
5.	Cobblers	5	393	3021	12.7	87.32	77	604
6.	Tailors	4	2480	5287	46.8	38.61	620	1322

than 25 per cent of their total earnings. Columns 8 and 9 give the average income of a family from the non-agricultural occupation concerned, and from all sources together, respectively. So far as the former is concerned, the lowest average income was earned by washermen - Rs.322 per year. Most of the traditional occupations yielded less than Rs.1000 per family. Only in 5 occupations the average was above this level. Naturally the owners of groundnut factories were very well off with an average income of Rs.18,600 per year, and if we take their income from all the sources, the average comes to Rs.29,000. Taking the overall position we find that in 12 out of the 16 occupations the average family income was above Rs.1000. Only the cobblers, basket-makers, lime-makers and the brick-maker had low income.

In Chintrapalli the highest income earned by any single group was by the carpenters both from the occupation as well as in respect of the total income. But in terms of average the tailors were first with Rs.620 from tailoring, and Rs.1322 from all other sources put together. Except the barber all others were depending on land to certain degrees and of whom the washermen and the cobblers derived 91 per cent and 87 per cent of their total income from agriculture, respectively.

THE OCCUPATIONS

1. Stone-cutters

The total number of stone-cutters in the village H.B.Halli was 13. Vaddars by caste belong to backward class. Stone-cutting is the traditional occupation of Vaddars. All of them lived together in a cluster of huts

near the bridge in the factory area. They originally belonged to places like Malkanahalli, Bevanahalli - villages at a distance of 25 to 30 miles from H.B.Halli. Except two families all of them came to this village ten years before the year of investigation. The reason for the immigration of the whole group of stone-cutters is to be traced back to the time of the construction of K.V.R. oil factory - the biggest building in the village - which began some 15 years ago. There were no Vaddars in the small village H.B.Halli at the time.

The Vaddars of the village can be called a landless class because only one family owned 10 acres of land in the original village. About 50 per cent of them had additional small incomes derived mainly from livestock by way of manure or milk. The livestock they maintained generally included a pair of bullocks or he-buffaloes because it was necessary for them to maintain carts for transporting stones to the places of customers and also for bringing firewood required for their occupation.

The occupation requires both skill and strength and is strictly meant for men. Skill is necessary to find out a particular spot on the large expanse of rock wherein it will be easy to break it and also to know how long to heat it. The general process of stone-cutting can be briefly described thus: The stone-cutter first beats the surface of the rock with a small hammer in search of a particular sound indicating the presence of lairs where it is easy to break. On selecting the required spot he proceeds to heat it by setting fire to a heap of cheap firewood arranged on the spot. The heating is prolonged for a full day

and then with the rock still hot the stone-cutter beats it with a big hammer simultaneously using other instruments such as 'chemu', crow-bar. The next step is to convert the shapeless pieces into required sizes. The ordinary size produced by these Vaddars, and that was in demand for the construction of buildings, wells, etc., was 6" x 6".

The implements owned and used by an average Vaddar include:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Price Rs.</u>
Crow-bar	1	9.00
Hammers	2	30.00
'Chenu'	5	8.00
		<u>47.00</u>

Evidently the implements required are few and simple and they last quite a few years even though they need some mending occasionally.

The Vaddars had been fortunate throughout their stay in this village. Ever since they came to construct the factory building they had not suffered unemployment. Of late, the construction of the whole of Ramanagar Colony had resulted in such a great demand for stones that the Vaddars found it hard to cope with. Another important point is that a large expanse of rock in the village itself lying by the side of the river Hagari is looked upon as a divine gift which will last for many years. The stone cutters were living very close by and they could conveniently work whenever they liked.

The main item of expenditure in connection with the occupation was firewood which was available locally or in the neighbouring villages roughly at the rate of Rs.4 per cart-load. Heating of the rock was done one day

in a week and during the rest of the days the stone-cutter engaged himself in actual production. A case study of three of the families has enabled us to construct the following table:

	C a s e		
	I	II	III
Number of stones produced in a week	600	500	800
Value (Rs.)	48	40	64
Firewood required per week			
Quantity (cart-loads)	2	2	3
Value (Rs.)	8	8	12
Gross annual income	2190	2040	3000
Number of persons working	1	1	2

The prevailing rate was Rs.8 per 100 stones under the condition that the stones were delivered at the door of the customer. This was the reason why the stone-cutters owned 11 carts among themselves. But maintaining a pair of bullocks or he-buffaloes meant additional expenditure. However, the income earned by these people was quite impressive. The lowest annual income of any single family was about Rs.1000 with only one male earner and the highest was Rs.3000. The total income of all the families put together was estimated to be Rs.19,384 from stone-cutting for one year. The income from subsidiary occupations was calculated to be Rs.1299. The average annual income of a stone-cutter was about Rs.1250.

There were no stone-cutters in Chintrapalli.

2. Carpenters

There were 24 families of carpenters in the nuclear village and 10 in Chintrapalli, at the time

of the survey. All but three carpenters of H.B.Halli had come from other places during the last decade or so, but in Chintrapalli only one was an immigrant. The influx of this large number of carpenters to H.B. Halli is understandable for as we know the village has been expanding steadily during recent years much due to the rehabilitation. Of the 21 new-comers, four had come before 10 years, 11 between 10-5 years, and the remaining six have migrated during the last four years. As for the distance of migration, most of them had come from a radius of 20-25 miles. However, it is surprising to note that three families had migrated from a distance of more than 250 miles. On asking for reasons of migration, six have reported to have come due to submersion of their original places by ~~B.~~ dam water and the rest in search of better prospects for living. But six families of carpenters who had come to the village for the specific job of constructing a wooden chariot were likely to go back to Hospet after completing the assignment.

A castewise distribution of the families of carpenters in the two villages is given below:

Caste	Number of families in	
	<u>H.B.Halli</u>	<u>Chintrapalli</u>
Panchal	8	9
Jingar	6	-
Mudaliar	4	-
Muslim	2	-
Nallar	3	-
Kurubar	1	1
Total	24	10

Panchals and Jingars are traditionally carpenters and these are local castes. Among Mudaliars except one family which took to this occupation some 20 years ago,

the rest have been following their fathers' occupations. The remaining castes had taken to carpentry by choice which is important from the point of view of occupational change. They thought this would improve their living standards. A majority of these carpenters were wage-earners working either piece-meal or on a contract, like those who were engaged in the construction of the chariot working for a wage of Rs.2 to Rs.3 per day. Only three carpenters have reported that they occasionally make furniture on order. But as the demand for furniture was very low in this part due to the fact that even rich people were not accustomed to using furniture at home, the carpenters had to depend mostly on making and repairing agricultural implements and constructing buildings, particularly in H.B.Halli.

It was found difficult to assess the total quantity of raw materials used by the carpenters of the whole centre due to (1) their large number, (2) the information related to the previous year of the survey, and (3) the practice that more often than not the raw material was supplied by the customer. However, a rough estimate of the raw material requirements of some of the leading carpenters is given below with the help of the case-studies conducted.

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Raw material for one year (No. of carts)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Rs.</u>	<u>Income from the occupation</u> <u>Rs.</u>
1	10	600	850
2	8	400	800
3	6	360	650
4	6	300	600
5	5	300	500
Total	35	1960	3400

The wood was generally purchased at Hospet (25 miles

from the centre) and brought to the village by bullock-cart. Since there was no forest in H.B.Halli or Chintrapalli yielding quality wood it was necessarily to come from outside. The quality used for furniture was costing about Rs.9-10 cubic foot at Hospet and in the nearby markets.

The cost, raw material requirement and the labour charge for some items of furniture and building frames are given below.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Labour charge</u> <u>Rs.</u>	<u>Wood</u> <u>(Cubic feet)</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Rs.</u>
Chair	4	1	12
Table	6	2	20
Stool	3	1	10
Armchair	10	6	60
Ceiling frame	15	20	225
Door	6	8	80
Window	2	1	10
Cart	20	30	200

Payment was generally in cash except in the case of three carpenters of the old village who received small incomes from 'baluta'. Baluta income was more common in Chintrapalli where the carpenters depended mainly on making and repairing agricultural implements.

From the point of view of income the occupation was not very important particularly for the carpenters of Chintrapalli. The annual income of four of the 10 carpenters of this village, from this occupation, was below Rs.250 and the total income was calculated to be Rs.4461 which was lower than the total income earned from other occupations, mainly agriculture. Therefore it may be said that for a majority of them, 6 out of 10 to be precise, carpentry was only a subsidiary occupation. Only one carpenter was depending entirely on

this mode of earning and has reported to have earned Rs.400 during the year previous to the survey.

The average income from carpentry in the case of the carpenters of H.B.Halli comes to nearly Rs.800 per family as against Rs.446 which was the income of their counterparts in Chintrapalli. The greater importance of the occupation in the nuclear village was also proved by the fact that for nearly 50 per cent of the carpenters this was the only source of income and another six families considered this as the main occupation. The carpenters of H.B.Halli mostly being immigrants do not own or depend on land as much as those of Chintrapalli. Only 5 families have reported to be owning lands among whom 3 were the old inhabitants of the village. Therefore if we take the total income earned by the carpenters of the two villages, the difference is not as glaring as in the case of the income from carpentry itself. We have already seen that the average income of the carpenter of H.B.Halli from carpentry was nearly double that of the carpenters in the neighbouring village. But the aggregate average incomes per family were Rs.1025 in H.B.Halli as against Rs.995 in Chintrapalli.

3. Blacksmiths

There were 9 blacksmith families in the village of H.B.Halli. In accordance with the distribution of the village population into three groups - Ramanagar, Factory Area, and old H.B.Halli - the blacksmiths had distributed themselves in these areas. Four of them were in the old village with their workshops under the tamarind trees by the side of the main road, three in the factory area and the remaining two were residing

in Ramanagar. Another interesting point to be noted is that those who were in Ramanagar had come from N.D.Keri, a submerged village, like most others of the new colony. The three families in the factory area belonged originally to places like Kottur, Birpur and Vettigole whereas the blacksmiths in the old village were born and been living in this part of the village itself ever since.

The castewise distribution of the blacksmiths is as follows:

<u>Caste</u>	<u>No. of families</u>
Kammar or blacksmith	5
Vallmiki	1
Kshatriya	1
Uppar	1
Muslim	1

	9

It may be noted that in spite of the fact that the 9 families of blacksmiths belonged to as many as five castes of which only Kammar was the traditional caste; all have reported to be following their fathers' occupations.

As far 'baluta' there was no common practice among the blacksmiths; those 5 blacksmiths who had migrated to the village recently did not at all practise baluta. Even among those belonging to the old village the system was not so widely prevalent. Only two families have admitted income from this source to the extent of Rs.30 and Rs.60 which formed a small part of their total incomes of Rs.830 and Rs.1200 respectively. During the course of the case-study it was gathered that baluta system was strictly followed in the old village some years ago. One blacksmith told that his grandfather

had 50 baluta households, but gradually the number decreased due to various reasons such as disagreement between farmers and artisans over the rate of baluta payment, entry of other blacksmiths into the village, etc.

Of the 9 families, 5 had additional sources of income, mainly from land. In addition to blacksmithy, 3 families worked as carpenters also and in one case the income from carpentry was equal to the income from blacksmithy. It is both conventional and convenient to combine blacksmithy and carpentry. Persons of a single caste known as Panchal have been following both these occupations simultaneously. There is of course a definite advantage in knowing both the occupations because most of the agricultural implements require the combined services of the two artisans.

The blacksmiths have reported to be possessing implements worth Rs.250 per family on an average. Rs.500 reported by a single family was due to the fact that it included implements required both for carpentry and blacksmithy. Since no family had started the occupation afresh it can be said that the implements were old and traditional ones. However, a common list of tools used by the blacksmiths of the village is given below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. required for a unit</u>	<u>Price (Rs.) (if new)</u>
1. Bellow	1	150
2. Anvil	1	150
3. Hammers (6 big & small)	6	50
4. Crow-bars	3	15
5. Tongs	8	12
6. Miscellaneous such as hooks, rings, etc.		50
	Total	----- 427

Blacksmithy like carpentry and such other occupations is not meant for women. Of the 9 families, two had two male adults each, working and all the remaining had only one each, with or without assistance of non-adults of the family or hired labour. Only 3 families had reported the necessity for hired labour and the wage rate varied from Re.1 to Rs.1-8-0 depending on the nature of employment, permanent or casual.

The blacksmiths of H.B.Halli like their counterparts in other villages mainly prepared agricultural implements of various types. It was not their practice to make ready articles and wait for customers; they worked only when the farmers placed orders. H.B.Halli being an important village with two weekly markets the blacksmiths had an advantage of serving the population of the neighbouring villages like Chintrapalli, Bandhihalli. Articles of the following descriptions were prepared by the blacksmiths of H.B.Halli.

Name	Making charge Rs.
1. Cart shaft	4-5
2. Iron cart tyre	3-4
3. Axe	1-3
4. 'Guddali'	1
5. 'Kuda' (used for plough)	12 annas
6. 'Kudugolu'	8 annas
7. 'Baibali'	8 annas
8. 'Salike'	4 annas
9. 'Kurupi'	2 annas

It was gathered that the rates charged were competitive. The general practice was that the customer brought the required quantity of iron and in some cases they also provided charcoal when the blacksmith charged only for his labour.

With the help of case-studies conducted, a rough

estimate of raw materials such as iron and charcoal used by the blacksmiths in one year is made below:

Serial No.	Quantity of iron used during one year (in seers)	Charcoal for one year (bags)	Income from blacksmithy Rs.
1	40	24	730
2	50	60	800
3	50	40	1000
4	70	65	800
5	80	70	1040
6	90	80	1400
7	40	25	720
8	30	20	600
9	65	60	800
Total	515	444	7890

The annual income varied from a minimum of Rs.600 to a maximum of Rs.1400 from the occupation of blacksmithy. The average income came to Rs.877 and a sum of Rs.166 to be added by way of income from subsidiary occupations the nature of which we have already discussed. The total income of the whole group of blacksmiths from both main and subsidiary occupations was estimated to be Rs.9374 for the year previous to the survey.

4. Goldsmiths

The total absence of goldsmiths in Chintrapalli was, perhaps, more than compensated by the presence of 13 families of goldsmiths in the nuclear village. It is interesting, however, to note that some 15 years ago there was no goldsmith even in H.B.Halli. The first batch of two goldsmiths came to the village somewhere in 1944 from a village called Allipur which is at a distance of about 60 miles from H.B.Halli, expecting better prospects. Ever since, the entry of goldsmiths into the village had been steadily increasing

and the process was given a fillip by the rehabilitation due to which factor three families came to the village in 1952 from N.D.Keri. In all, the 13 families had come from 10 different villages. All the goldsmiths belonged to a single caste of Panchal and were following their forefathers' occupations.

There were 23 male adults working in the 13 families of goldsmiths of which only one was a non-adult. Like blacksmithy and carpentry, women are of little use in goldsmithy. It is customary for a village goldsmith to carry on his occupation independently and mostly in his house. Among the goldsmiths of H.B.Halli only one was working as a wage earner in a jewellery shop in the village on a payment of Rs.3 per day.

Seven of the 13 families were depending entirely on this occupation; another 5 considered it as the main source of income whereas only one family depended mainly on land and looked upon goldsmithy as a subsidiary occupation. It is said that generally speaking goldsmiths are the only group of artisans who have not come within the influence of the baluta system and in this case particularly these families being immigrants the question of baluta did not arise at all.

It is a common knowledge that no other artisan has as many implements as a goldsmith though a number of them are small and intricate. Generally there will be a wooden box or two in the house of a goldsmith, full of these tiny instruments, many of which are used rarely. The following list gives a few important instruments used in day-to-day work.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (Rs.)</u>
'Padiachu'	1	50
Anvil	3	20
Hammers	4	16
Bellow	1	15
Tongs, scissors, etc.	12	50
Balance	1	25
'Hari'	4	8
Others		30

Goldsmiths also work as silversmiths and in many cases, in small villages, the income from the latter type of work is as much as if not more than the income from making gold ornaments. Since it was found difficult to collect information regarding different ornaments prepared by the goldsmiths during the course of a year, an attempt was made to estimate the magnitude of work in a few cases by taking the amount of gold and silver utilized by them.

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Number of tolas of silver</u>	<u>Number of tolas of gold</u>	<u>Annual income reported Rs.</u>
1.	1800	30	1000
2.	1500	25	800
3.	1100	20	700
4.	1000	20	600
5.	900	15	500

Generally the gold or silver required for an ornament is supplied by the customer in which case the goldsmith charges simply for his labour. The usual rate is Rs.1-8-0 per tola of gold and Rs.0-8-0 per tola of silver used. However, the rates vary to some extent depending on the type of ornament prepared.

The annual income of the goldsmiths of the village ranged from a minimum of Rs.600 to a maximum of Rs.1300 per family from the occupation of goldsmithy. The

average income came to Rs.920 per year if only the occupation of goldsmithy is taken into consideration. The total average income of a goldsmith family in H.B.Halli was Rs.1261. The goldsmiths of the nuclear village did not confine to the village itself; if they find the business dull some of them at least went to the neighbouring villages in search of customers. But during the marriage season they have reported to be having enough work in the village itself.

5. Washermen

The total number of washermen families in the two surveyed villages was 12 of which only one was in Chintrapalli and this washerman was born in the village itself. On the other hand, of the 11 families in H.B. Halli, 9 had come to the village from various outside places during the last 12 years, 3 families had come 10 years before the survey, one 6 years ago, three 5 years ago and the rest during the last 4 years. As for the reasons of migration it was reported that eight families came because their original villages were submerged in the Tungabhadra dam waters and the remaining in search of better living conditions. The latter category included a Tamilian and a Telugu washermen who before migrating to H.B.Halli were at the dam site at Hospet. With the completion of the dam the mass exodus of workers began and the washermen thought it better to shift to H.B.Halli which showed the signs of rapid expansion. In spite of the difference in the language all these families belonged to the traditional washerman caste locally known as Madiwala.

Depending on the nature of work, the washermen of the centre may be divided into two groups though the

groups will be of unequal strength. The first consisted of those who carried on the work on a fairly large scale maintaining shops or laundries and depended solely or mainly on the occupation. There were four families of this type of which the Tamilian and the Telugu washermen were two. Belonging to the second category were those families who did the washing work in the traditional way and derived only a small income which in most cases formed a fraction of the total income. Seven families in H.B.Halli and the only one of Chintrapalli were of this type. The washerman of Chintrapalli was following the baluta system and was earning an annual income of Rs.75 by serving 6 families. In H.B. Halli, only two families were still bound by the system of baluta though to a negligible extent as can be seen from the fact that together they served only four families and got grains worth Rs.40 in a year. These and the other families of the second category depended mainly on the women to do washing as the work was light. The washerwomen visited the customers daily in the morning to collect clothes and delivered them back immediately after wash. The payment was in cash in a majority of cases; the rate was a quarter anna per garment. For all the washermen families of the second type washing was only of a limited importance as the income derived from it was in no case more than Rs.150. Their main source of livelihood was land. Six families were owner-cultivators and another three were tenants.

Now let us study briefly those washermen who maintained laundries. As has been pointed out earlier, there were four such laundries; one in Ramanagar, two in the factory area and the last one was in the old

village. In these cases the job was done as in towns by baking the clothes and cleaning with the help of washing soda and soap and finally ironing them. These laundries were having a fairly good business due to the fact that there were a considerable number of officials and well-to-do youths in the village who were invariably dressed in pants and up-to-date shirts. The rate for washing and ironing was $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per garment in the case of casual customers and Rs.6 per 100 if the patron was a regular one. Some details regarding the requirements of a dhobi who washed about 500 clothes per week is given below:

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Price Rs.</u>
1.	Firewood	3-5-0
2.	Charcoal	3-0-0
3.	Washing soda	2-4-0
4.	Soap	0-8-0
5.	Indigo	0-8-0

		9-9-0

In this particular case in addition to the price of the materials, the dhobi paid Rs.7 per week to a labourer he had hired. His annual income was estimated to be Rs.1260 and the other three dhobis of this type reported annual incomes of Rs.1000, Rs.850, and Rs.600. The amount earned by these four washermen was quite considerable compared to the income of others of the same occupation but if we take the total income the difference was not very high as may be noted that except in two cases the total annual income of all the families was above Rs.1000.

The washermen of the village were lucky in having Hagari river running close by the village residential area with a big rock on one bank of the river where they used to wash clothes daily.

6. Barbers

There were 9 hair-cutting saloons in the village H.B.Halli but the total number of barbers was eleven. The two barbers who did not have saloons belonged originally to the village itself and were rendering service by visiting their customers' houses. They were old timers with the minimum paraphernalia: One of them was still having a baluta income of Rs.100 out of 6 families he served.

Out of the nine saloons only one was in the old village and the remaining were concentrated in the factory area and Ramanagar. The owners of the saloons had come to this village from different places during the last 10 years. What is surprising is that four of them had come from a distance of about 400 miles in search of jobs to this village. Only one came from N.D.Keri which was submerged in the T.B.dam waters. Another peculiar feature to be noted is that except the two Lingayat barbers who were born in the village itself the remaining whole group consisted of Telugu barbers. Even the one who had come from N.D.Keri belonged to that caste.

The value of their equipments ranged from a minimum of Rs.15 to a maximum of Rs.120. The maximum included the value of furniture also. Out of the 11 families 8 had only a single person each, working. No family had employed any outsider. The average earning came to about Rs.2 to Rs.3 per day. On market days, the earning was nearly double the normal. The rates were :

Hair-cut - Adult As.6, Child As.3 to As.4; Shave - As.2.

Hair-cutting was the main occupation of all the

families. Out of a total income of Rs.11,042, Rs.10,010 came from the main occupation. All the barbers were landless and the subsidiary income in a number of cases was derived from selling manure, milk, etc.

There was only one barber in Chintrapalli and by caste he was a Lingayat. Even this single barber was not in a happy position. He was not highly skilled and his equipments were few and old fashioned costing in all not more than Rs.10. Secondly, there were a number of barbers in H.B.Halli with up-to-date saloons with whom he was not in a position to compete. Therefore, he at best earned not more than Rs.3 to Rs.4 per week. Besides of course he had 8 baluta houses each contributing about 2 bags of grains per year. He had to visit the baluta houses once in a week or so. His total income per year was calculated to be Rs.237 from this occupation.

7. Weaving

Introduction : Weaving was one of the most important non-agricultural occupations at the centre. A total of 43 families were depending on this occupation in H.B.Halli (there was no weaving in Chintrapalli). All these weavers were residing as a single group at the western end of the old village where the Weavers' Society has newly built houses for all its members, each house costing Rs.2400. Though weaving had been the traditional occupation of all the 43 families, they did not belong to a single caste as can be seen below:

<u>Caste</u>	<u>Number of families</u>
Lingayat	10
Devang	11
Chikkarani	7
Kshatria	6
Padmashali	8
Waiker	1
Total	<u>43</u>

It is important to note that the entire group of weavers had come to H.B.Halli from outside during recent years. Actually, except 2 families, all had migrated to this village due to Tungabhadra dam, having lost their original places.

The Co-operative Society

A study of weaving in this village should include the Co-operative Society, the Master Weavers and finally the wage earning weavers. The full name of the society is the Weavers' Co-operative Society, Thambrahalli, as it was in that village the society was first formed and even at the time of the survey the main office was there. A branch was operating at H.B.Halli since a substantial number of weavers had migrated to this village along with the President. The society had a total membership of 113 of which 40 belonged to H.B.Halli. The activities of the society were two-fold: (1) Welfare aspect; (2) Production aspect. It must be admitted to the credit of the society that it had done an excellent job from the welfare point of view so far as the immigrant weavers were concerned. Immediately after the migration, the weavers were putting up in small, temporary huts which were far from adequate from the point of view of their occupation. The President of the Society took up the matter seriously and thanks to the generous grants provided by the Central Government (Rs.12,000) and the State Cotton-Weavers' Co-operative Society (Rs.15,000), within about six years of their migration all the members of the society were provided with new buildings, as mentioned earlier.

Regarding the occupation, the society was responsible

for the supply of raw materials to the members and the payment of wages which was in relation to the quantity of work. The rate was Rs.7 per bundle of 20 yards of finished cloth. Marketing was done by the society itself. While making the payment the society used to deduct the contribution of the members towards thrift fund, reserve fund, etc. As far as possible, the society tried to supply the necessary equipments. Though the members of the society were not expected to work for any one else, in this village, it was found that some weavers were working both for the society as well as master weavers mostly because they were under some obligation of the latter with whom they had longer ties.

The progress of the society during the last few years may be observed from Table 6.2A. It was found not possible to present separate accounts for the members of the society residing at H.B.Halli, due to the fact that accounts were kept for the society as a whole.

The decrease in the membership of the society was due to the policy adopted by the society in 1950 that the master weavers and other independent weavers should no longer be the members. During 1953-54, though the membership had increased slightly, there was a decline in production and profits. But according to the President this was due to the dislocation created by the rehabilitation and in more recent years both production and profits were said to have gone up.

The Master Weavers

There were four well-to-do weavers in the village

Table 6.2A : Progress of the Society

S. No.	I t e m	Y E A R						
		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1.	Number of members	113	120	155	102	103	103	113
2.	Number of looms	40	80	60	60	59	59	59
3.	Share capital (Rs.)	1530	2620	2970	1600	1680	1570	1670
4.	Production	13156	29174	12664	31819	39081	38707	14984
5.	Sales	11260	31054	16086	63758	61139	52985	17673
6.	Working capital	5684	8659	12162	13013	17140	27773	17324
7.	Yarn purchase	12002	234985	65998	23636	32297	25317	5625
8.	Wages paid	4861	3509	5547	22488	19807	17740	6991
9.	Office expenses	225	1633	1060	1320	1330	2160	1733
10.	Net profit(=+), Loss (-)	-	+13878	-503	+9136	+9183	+4286	-5412
11.	Reserve fund	-	8327	8327	11981	15654	15654	15654
12.	Building fund	-	416	416	1320	1781	1781	1781
13.	Price stabilisation fund	-	1333	1333	2190	3108	3108	3108
14.	Wage stabilisation fund	-	117	117	390	520	520	520
15.	Common good fund	-	1041	1041	1670	2358	3248	2241

of whom two were self-employed and independent weavers and the other two were what may be called 'master weavers'. The master weavers were those who employed others to work for them by supplying raw materials, equipments, etc. The rate of wage paid by them was more or less the same as that of the society. Some of the details regarding the activities of these four weavers are given below:

	Master Weaver				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Capital invested Rs.	300	400	1650	4000	6350
Number of men working	4	5	15	25	49
Output in yards	780	800	14400	30200	46180
Annual income Rs.	900	1000	5000	10000	16900
Remarks	Self-employed Master Weavers				

The total quantity of raw materials supplied by these weavers and also cloth produced by them are given in Table 6.3. The total quantity of cloth produced during the previous one year was estimated to be 83,240 yards used for making blouse, of which 46,180 yards (or 55 per cent) were produced by the master weavers and the two independent weavers and the remaining by the Weavers' Co-operative Society. Only one variety of cloth was produced at this centre, but in two grades of 40 counts and 60 counts. The finished product was sent to places like Gadag, Bombay. The retail rates were Rs.1-4-0 per yard for 60 counts and Rs.0-12-0 for 40 counts. According to the weavers, the local consumption was very limited.

The Weavers

As has already been noted, there were 43 families

Table 6.3 : Quantity of raw materials consumed and cloth produced during one year.

S. No.	R a w M a t e r i a l s								O u t p u t	
	Yarn (Cotton (40 + 60 counts together))		Art Silk		Staple or spun		Colour (Different types together)		Quantity (yards)	Value (Rs.)
	Quantity (lb.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (lb.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (lb.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (lb.)	Value (Rs.)		
1	96	300	36	720	12	90	-	-	780	1950
2	1800	5184	45	900	240	1800	-	-	14400	18900
3	3200	8425	100	2000	600	4500	126	2136	30200	39700
4	105	350	30	600	10	80	-	-	800	2000
Total	5786	14259	211	3220	862	6470	126	2136	46180	62550

of weavers of whom except only four all were wage earners, working either for the society or the master weavers or both. Only 10 families have reported to be working exclusively for master weavers, another 10 for both the society and the master weavers and the rest confined to the society only. Altogether they had 80 looms of which 11 belonged to the weavers themselves, 33 were supplied by the society and the rest were owned by the master weavers. The distribution of the weavers according to the number of looms kept was : 9 families had only one loom each, 22 had 2 each, 5 families were with 3, and the remaining 3 had the highest number of 4 looms each. Of course, the number of looms maintained by a family depended mostly on the number of working male members in the family as women generally did not weave. But the women had sufficient work in getting the yarn ready for weaving by stretching, colouring, winding, etc. The total number of adults working in this occupation was 119 of whom 63 were men and the rest women.

Among the 39 families of weavers, only 11 have reported to be having subsidiary income of some kind or other and the rest were maintaining themselves entirely on the income from weaving. Of those who have reported subsidiary occupations only one owned a small area of land; as many as 5 derived their additional incomes by working as agricultural labourers and other subsidiary occupations fell into various categories ranging from running soda shop to serving as hotel assistant. The earning from weaving was estimated to be roughly Rs.29,260 to which a subsidiary income of Rs.3940 was to be added to arrive at the total

income from all occupations, for the entire group of 39 families of weavers.

Conclusion

It is clear now that the structure of the weaving industry of the village was complicated by the presence of more than one agency in the field. In spite of the efforts of the co-operative society, the master weavers had a strong hold on the industry which was evident at least in two ways. In the first place, as we have already seen, some members of the society were still working under the master weavers either because of personal obligations or because the society was not in a position to provide them enough work. Secondly, though the society had supplied a considerable number of looms to the members, in certain respects it was not self-sufficient. That is, the equipment called 'Dholi' which was required for winding and stretching the yarn was owned by a master weaver and since the society did not possess it the members were to depend on the master weaver for this service and pay rent for the use of the equipment. In many cases, the colours were also supplied by the two master weavers. Therefore, unless the society removes these handicaps, the master weavers will continue to play an important role and control the industry to a large extent.

8. Rice Parching

This was another non-agricultural occupation where the families engaged in it grouped themselves in a particular locality. We have already seen that the basket makers concentrated at the northern end of Ramnagar. The rice parchers, on the other hand, had located themselves on the bank of Hagari river in the factory

area. Their workshops were attached to their residential huts.

Some six years before the survey, it appears that the occupation was not known in the village because all the present 15 families had migrated to the village during the last six years. Thirteen families had come from N.D.Keri, one of the biggest villages lost as a result of the Tungabhadra dam. But among these 13 families, only 3 had come directly whereas the remaining went first to Mariyammanahalli (another rehabilitation centre) and finding the place unsuitable for the occupation came to H.B.Halli only two years before the year of investigation. The castewise break-up is : 2 Lingayats, 1 Ambigar, 9 Halavars, and 3 Muslims. It may be noted that all were following their ancestral occupations.

The process of parching rice can be briefly described as follows: Paddy is boiled in a big drum and allowed to cool down for about 12 hours. Afterwards it is taken out of water, mixed with sand, fried and dried in shade. The third step is dehusking it. This was done at mills at this centre. Once again it is dried in sun by spreading very thinly on mats for about 8 to 10 hours and at the end it is taken to the mill and 'polished'. The polished rice is then mixed with salt water and fried by putting little by little, in a big frying pan, mixed with sand. The frying work requires quickness and skill. At the time of frying 3 to 4 persons are required; one to feed the oven, another to mix rice with salt water, and a third one to fry. The heap of parched rice is then filled in gunny bags and either stored for some time or sent to

the market immediately.

The nature of the occupation as we have already observed, is such that anybody, young or old, male or female, can take part in it; either in drying the rice in sun, feeding the oven or parching. Therefore, of the 41 persons engaged in the occupation, 4 were non-adults and the remaining consisted of almost equal number of men and women. In addition to the family labour, 14 workers were hired by 11 families. A hired labourer was paid at the rate of Re.1 per day.

On an average, each family had an investment of about Rs.100 which was distributed on various articles shown below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value Rs.</u>
Frying pan	1	20
Filter	2	10
Winnow-tray etc.		15
Drum or barrel		15
Mats	30	20
Gunny bags	25	25
Miscellaneous articles		10
	Total	115

Apart from this investment, there was a need for working capital of a few hundred rupees for buying paddy and fuel, to meet other expenses such as dehusking and polishing. Since these families were poor their credit requirement was met by one or two big merchants of the village, on condition that the parched rice would be sold to them only. The rate at which they bought the product was slightly lower than the prevailing market rate.

The raw material, paddy, was purchased either in the village or neighbouring villages at the rate of

Rs.25 to Rs.30 per bag. Groundnut husk which was available at the rate of one rupee for 3 bags was abundant in the village because of a number of decorticators, was used as fuel and was purchased at the rate of annas eight per bag. Polishing and dehusking was also done in the village without any difficulty because there were enough flour mills in the village itself. A total quantity of 3630 bags of paddy was used in one year and the final output was 20,850 bags of parched rice. It was estimated that a bag of rice required about 6 bags of husk. Roughly a bag of paddy yielded about 6 times the parched rice. The rate for a bag of parched rice was Rs.7. A considerable quantity of this product was sent out of the village to the neighbouring places but the exact extent of export or domestic consumption was difficult to estimate.

Rice parching was the main occupation of all the 15 families and except for three, this was the only source of income. The income range was Rs.400-1233, per family, which works to be an average of about Rs.960 per family. With Rs.1380 earned by way of subsidiary occupations, the total income of all the families put together for the year previous to the survey was calculated to be Rs.15,813.

9. Basket-makers

There were 16 families of basket-makers in the village and all of them belonged to the same caste, i.e., Medar. Living in more or less the same type of houses, close to one another, they had formed a small colony of their own, partly due to their mutual relationship and partly due to their occupation. Out of the 16 families, 4 were what may be called 'master'

basket-makers who not only prepared baskets but in addition were responsible for the supply of raw material.

Raw material

Bamboo is the only raw material required for this occupation. But the type of bamboo wanted for this purpose was not available in the neighbourhood and as such it was brought from a distance of 200 miles from a place called Nandyal. Since it was not possible for every family to get the raw material directly supplied, they depended on the four, more enterprising and well-to-do families, among themselves. The study of these four cases has revealed that they used to go to Nandyal three or four times in a year and buy bamboo with the wholesalers there and transport it to the village by train. At the source, the material was available at the rate of 10 to 15 rupees per 100 depending on the variety, but by the time it reached the village the price got almost doubled due to transport and other incidental expenses as can be seen below:

Cost of transport per wagon-load of raw material

	Rs.
1. Wagon charge -	130
2. Loading at Nandyal -	36
3. Station Master and clerk at Nandyal -	30
4. Sales tax -	10
5. Personal expenses -	50
6. Unloading at the village	6
7. Shifting from the station to house -	10
8. Other incidental expenses	15

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The above cost of transportation was to be added to the cost of the material which was roughly Rs.300 per wagon-load of 2000 bamboos. With profit, in retail

the bamboo was sold in the village at the rate ranging from Rs.25 to Rs.35 per 100. During the previous year to the survey, of the four 'master' basket-makers, two had earned profits of Rs.400 each; one Rs.500 and the last one only Rs.50. The total quantity of raw material purchased during the year previous to the investigation was roughly estimated to be 25,000 bamboos which agreed with the aggregate consumption for the year as reported by all the 16 basket-makers.

The Process

Only a particular variety of bamboo was used for the purpose of making basket. For example the type of big bamboo used for roof construction is not useful nor is a very narrow one because in either case it is difficult to split the bamboo to the required size. Generally, the type used had a circumference of 5" to 10" and it was split into two varieties of tapes of 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " broad. The broader one was used lengthwise and the other horizontally for making an article. Before splitting the bamboo it must be properly soaked in water.

None of the families had any separate workshop as such and the place of work was the front verandah or the open ground before the house. Some of the common articles prepared by the basket-makers of this centre are given below:

Description	<u>Mat</u> 12' x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	<u>Basket</u> Holding 10 seers grain	<u>Winnow-tray</u> Ordinary size
Raw material-			
Quantity (bamboos)	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Value (As.)	12	4	2
Labour	1 Manday	$\frac{1}{2}$ Manday	$\frac{1}{5}$ Woman day
Price (Rs.)	1-8-0	0-8-0	0-4-0
Use	Storing grains, sidescreen, shutters, etc.	General	Processing grains, etc.

Marketing

The articles were sold in the village weekly market and also in the neighbouring villages and towns of 20 to 30 miles distance. Sometimes the neighbouring villagers also came to the Medars to buy their requirements. There was no 'baluta' system so far as this occupation was concerned and in the weekly market and towns the articles were sold for ready cash though in the village itself some were sold for grain.

Capital

For an occupation of this type capital was required in three ways at least: (1) Capital for implements, (2) Working capital, and (3) Capital for business. However, the capital for implements in this case was very small. The implements used were few, simple and cheap and it may be noted that in no case the investment exceeded Rs.25. A set of implements consisted of a sickle or two, a pair of knives and perhaps a hammer. The second type of capital was required to hold a small stock of raw material which every family had to possess and the amount ranged from Rs.25 to Rs.500. Thirdly, capital for supplying the raw material was needed by only four families and even here it was found on investigation that these people managed without investing large sums, because they maintained credit account with the suppliers for some months since their transactions were generally done with the same set of wholesalers. The practice was that when going to buy the material for the second time the bill for the first quota was cleared which these people managed without difficulty.

Nature of work

Basket making is an occupation which though traditional, calls more of experience than skill and as such men, women and even children engage themselves with equal ease. But on closer observation it may be noted that there is a small degree of division of labour and specialisation. For instance, splitting of the bamboo with a crude instrument like scythe is a job left for the men who also make big mats, baskets, etc. Women generally concentrate on smaller and finer articles such as winnow-tray, small basket. Children are used for odd jobs, helping here and there. It is interesting to note that no family had engaged any hired labour at this village.

Income

Basket-making was not only the main occupation of all the 16 families but also it was the only source of income for most of them. Out of the six families having subsidiary occupations five were agriculturists owning less than 5 acres of land each. Altogether, the 16 families had earned Rs.13,910 from basket-making and from subsidiary sources the earning was Rs.670, for the year previous to the survey.

Significance

Though numerically small compared to other non-agricultural occupations such as carpentry, basket-making was an occupation worth watching with interest in the coming years. Like a large number of other people of the village, these 16 families had newly established themselves in this locality and hence were yet in the process of stabilisation. With organised effort it will not be difficult for them to lower the

cost of production and improve efficiency which may lead to an increase in demand for their products.

10. Lime Kilns

There were 5 families of Vaddars engaged in this occupation and all of them were in the nuclear village. These were residing in small huts near the bridge along with the other members of the caste, most of whom were stone-cutters. All the five families of lime makers had come to the village just about 5 years before the survey, 4 from Narayanadevarakeri, a submerged village and the other one from another village at a distance of 15 miles from H.B.Halli. Lime making had been the traditional occupation for all of them.

Unlike in some coastal areas where the raw material is a kind of sea-shell, in this part, lime was made out of a soft stone called 'lime-stone'. For the lime makers of H.B.Halli, the raw material was available in the neighbourhood of about 4 miles and it was brought to the village by bullock carts owned by them. By the time the raw material reached the village it cost about Rs.6 per cart-load. It was reported that a cart-load of lime-stone gave about 3 bags of the final product in the form of powder. A bag of lime powder was sold in the village for Rs.5. The finished lime was mostly used for preparing mortar for building construction. As building construction was at a high speed in H.B.Halli, a major portion of the lime produced was sold in the village itself. Occasionally, the Vaddars visited neighbouring villages in search of customers.

The process of preparing lime may be briefly

described as follows: The most important thing required in this connection is a furnace which is built by raw-bricks or stone pieces. It is round in shape with about 6 feet in diameter and almost of the same height. The raw material is arranged inside the furnace mixed with fuel which in the present case was charcoal. The furnace is generally lighted at night and allowed to burn for 15 to 20 hours. When the heat subsides the final powder is gathered carefully separating waste-fuel and half burnt or unburnt lime stones.

The total quantity of raw material and finished product for one year can be observed in the following table:

Produce	Raw material				Lime produced		Income Rs.
	Fuel		Lime-stone		Bags	Value	
	Bags	Value Rs.	Carts	Value Rs.		Rs.	
1	100	300	100	600	300	1600	700
2	125	400	150	900	475	2375	1075
3	100	300	100	600	300	1500	600
4	150	500	200	1200	600	3000	1300
5	125	400	140	850	450	2250	1050
Total	600	1900	690	4150	2125	10725	4725

Of the five families engaged in this occupation, for two, this was the main as well as the sole source of income. Among the remaining 3 families, two were earning Rs.75 and Rs.300 by way of agricultural labour and the last one had reported to be getting Rs.120 by cultivating owned land.

The nature of the occupation is such that both men and women can engage themselves in it. Altogether 12 persons had reported to be working in lime making, of which 6 were women.

11. Butchers

There were 3 butchers in the nuclear village of whom two were Marathas and had migrated from Rayadurg some 10 years before the year of the survey and the other one belonged to the traditional butcher caste and he was originally at N.D.Keri. All the three butchers were following their fathers' occupation.

Their annual incomes were roughly estimated to be Rs.850. Rs.1300 for Marathas and Rs.1500 for the third family. About 2 to 3 hundred rupees of the income were derived from selling skins of the animals slaughtered. The animals - goats and sheep - were purchased in the village and neighbouring places by paying ready cash. The mutton was sold in the village itself. The following table gives an idea of the total number of animals killed and the quantity of meat sold during the last one year by all the three butchers.

S.No.	Income Rs.	Animals killed		Meat sold	
		No.	Value Rs.	Quantity (seers)	Value Rs.
1	1300	200	4000	2500	5000
2	850	100	2830	2000	3480
3	1500	120	3000	2000	4000
Total	3650	420	9830	6500	12480

12. Potters

The potter was perhaps one of the very few artisans not found in the nuclear village. In Chintrapalli also there were only two families. What is more surprising is that even these two potters had come from Hadagalli, a distance of about 25 miles. Before the arrival of these potters, the villagers of Chintrapalli

and H.B.Halli had to buy their requirements in the weekly market at H.B.Halli to which potters came from Hadagalli and other neighbouring places. Of the two potters of Chintrapalli, one was a Lingayat and the other Kumbhar. However, pottery had been the family occupation of both of them. The Lingayat family was earning Rs.1000 by this occupation and the other potter got about Rs.400 per year. The former by cultivating three acres of land, was also getting Rs.136 as an additional income. Since both the potters were newcomers to the village, they did not follow baluta system even though they were receiving grains from farmers in place of cash.

The raw material, that is clay, was available at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles, from the village and the potters get it transported by bullock cart. The cost of clay was Rs.2 per cart-load. It was estimated that the potters both of them together used about 7 to 8 cart-loads of clay per week. Thus the annual consumption of the raw material was calculated to be more or less 360 cart-loads. For every two cart-loads of clay they also required one cart-load of firewood which was available at a price of about Rs.5. Some of the important articles they prepared are given below:

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Price per item</u> Rs.	<u>Average produc-</u> <u>tion per week</u>
Big bucket	1- 0-0	25
Medium bucket	0-12-0	15
Small bucket	0-10-0	20
Big vessel	0- 6-0	35
Water pot	0- 5-0	50
Other small pots	0- 2-0	100

Most of the articles produced were sold in the weekly market at H.B.Halli since the demand in Chintrapalli was limited.

13. Cobblers

There were in all 13 cobblers at the centre, of which 8 were in the main village and 5 in Chintrapalli. All of them belonged to a single caste known as Madar. Out of the eight cobblers of H.B.Halli, three were originally in the village and rest came during the course of last 12 years from various places with a maximum distance of 250 miles, in search of better prospects. On the other hand, all the cobblers of Chintrapalli were the natives of the village itself. It had been the traditional occupation of all the 13 families.

Depending on the nature of the work, the cobblers of H.B.Halli may be divided into the following groups. Three of them who belonged to the village itself and were working in the old village were doing only baluta work on a small scale, each receiving about Rs.100 per year. This was their subsidiary occupation, the main being cultivation or agricultural labour. They had to supply two pairs of chappals per male adult per year to their patrons and also supply leather articles required for agricultural implements. Apart from this they did not have any cash work. All the cobblers of Chintrapalli village also belonged to this category.

The remaining cobblers were working mainly for cash and their incomes were more than the baluta cobblers since these cobblers depended mainly on this occupation and did it on a fairly large scale. Two of them had permanent shops in the factory area and others carried on their work at home. The difference between those who maintained shops and those who worked at home was that the former two, besides preparing chappals

also dealt in ready-made footwears imported from outside places; whereas those who belonged to the latter group only prepared and sold their own products. In addition, all of them undertook repair work.

The total income of all the 13 cobblers in the two villages was Rs.8791 of which Rs.4493 was derived from shoe making and selling. The cobblers of H.B. Halli were richer than their counterparts in Chintrapalli. For instance, the average annual income of the cobblers of the nuclear village was Rs.721 per family as against Rs.604 in the neighbouring village. The difference in the average income from the main occupation itself was more marked, viz. Rs.501 as against Rs.76, in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. A large portion of the total income of the cobblers of the main village was contributed by those two cobblers who maintained shoe marts and earned Rs.1460 and Rs.1160 separately.

The raw material required was secured locally except in the case of those two cobblers maintaining shops and claiming to provide superior goods. They were getting the raw material from Hospet or some other towns and occasionally along with ready-made chappals they were importing the raw material from Madras also.

A case-study of three leading cobblers reveals:

Case No.	Raw material		Output	
	No. of skins	Value Rs.	No. of pairs	Value Rs.
1	30	600	300	1000
2	20	480	200	700
3	150	3240	1000	4000

14. Brick-making

There was only one brick-maker at the centre. If Chintrapalli was an old village and had little construction activity, the new buildings in H.B.Halli were constructed mostly out of stone instead of brick. Bricks were manufactured during only 5 to 6 months in a year. During rainy season the work was suspended.

The brick-maker of H.B.Halli was a Mudaliar by caste who came from Harihar some 15 years before the survey. His father was also in the same occupation. The brick laying ground was on the side of Hagari river where the required variety of soil was available.

He admitted to have manufactured about 1,43,000 bricks during 1957, of which 43 thousands were sent to Thambrahalli village, 50 thousands to Kyadihalli and the remaining 50,000 were consumed in the village itself. The rate was Rs.8 per thousand. Out of his gross earning of Rs.12,000, he had given away Rs.700 as wages, for casual labourers. The wage rate was Re.1 per day per male adult.

15. Tailoring

People of neighbouring villages within the radius of about 10 miles depended on Hagaribommanhalli for the supply of cloth and also clothes. The presence of 24 tailors in the village may indirectly explain the magnitude of the market. Like many others of the village, most of the tailors had come from outside places during the last ten years. Only two belonged to the village and were working in the old village. Among the in-migrants, 6 tailors belonged to villages submerged in the Tungabhadra dam waters and came to

H.B.Halli some six years before the survey and the remaining tailors came from different other places ranging in distance from 400 miles in North Arcot District of Madras State to 12 miles in the neighbourhood - all in search of jobs. A castewise distribution of the families of tailors is as follows:

<u>C a s t e</u>	<u>No. of families</u>
Lingayat	7
Kshatriya	6
Rangari	5
Muslim	4
Maratha	1
Mudaliar	1
Total	24

The occupation is only now spreading slowly into the rural areas attracting persons from different castes. This point is proved further by the fact that only 12 out of 24 tailors have reported that they were following their fathers' occupations. The rest had learnt it by themselves and adopted by choice.

The income derived from this occupation varied from a minimum of Rs.240 to a maximum of Rs.1500 per family. Except four families, for all others, this was the main source of income. As for capital investment, five families had no investment at all, that is to say, they were working with the help of hired machines. Hire charge of a machine was roughly 50 per cent of the earning of the tailor. The cost of the machine accounted for about 95 per cent of the total investment and when there were more than one machine in a family, the investment rose up to Rs.600-Rs.700. Otherwise, it was generally below Rs.300.

The total number of persons engaged in the occupa-

-tion was 37 of which, it is interesting to observe, that 5 were women. These women worked at home because it was considered unusual in a village to see a woman tailoring in a shop.

H. B. Halli can be called an advanced village in many respects. As for fashion in dress, there were quite a considerable number of men wearing pants and up-to-date shirts or 'slacks'. But these were stitched in the neighbouring towns and not in the village. The village tailors were ordinary in skill and their rates were also moderate as can be seen below:

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Stitching charge for single item As.</u>
Shirts	12
Shorts	8
Blouses	6
Banians	4
Pyjamas	8
Caps	3

It was not possible to make a correct estimate of the total number of garments stitched in by the tailors during a year due mainly to the fact that no tailor kept a record of various clothes he stitched in an year.

Payment for tailoring was made in cash while taking delivery of clothes, but credits were given to customers well acquainted with the tailors. The tailors who worked in the premises of cloth stores owned by others generally did not have to pay any rent but instead there was an understanding between the two parties that the tailor should mend the old clothes of the shop owner free of charge and in some cases they had to stitch new clothes also. It was given to

understand that normally a tailor working under such conditions lost about 10 to 15 per cent of his income.

There were four tailors in Chintrapalli village of whom three had come recently from villages submerged and one was the native of the village itself. Three families belonged to Lingayat caste and the remaining one who was the native of the village was a Valmiki.

Since the neighbouring village H.B.Halli was a big place with a number of cloth stores and tailors, the tailors of Chintrapalli were in a way handicapped. Their incomes for one year from this occupation estimated to be Rs.480, Rs.500, Rs.650, and Rs.850. In the absence of any cloth stores in the village, all the four tailors were working in their home premises.

16. Flour Mills

There were four flour mills in the nuclear village even though there was no such mill in Chintrapalli. Only one flour mill was there in H.B.Halli before the rehabilitation and of the rest one was started in 1952 and the other two in 1956. Two of the four mills were owned by Lingayats and the other two by Vaishyas. Only a well-to-do person can undertake to establish a flour mill as it requires a capital investment of about Rs.2000 and in addition there is a recurring expenditure of a few hundred rupees per year for replacing such items as the grinding stone, huller-blade. Some of the important items of capital investment may be observed on the following page.

The flour mills were located in all the important parts of the village; thus, one in Ramanagar, two in

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Value Rs.</u>
Motor	1000
Grinding machine	400
Huller	250
Huller blades	100
Tape	100
Others	200
Installation expenses	200

Total	2200

the factory area, and one in the old village. As there was no flour mill in the neighbourhood of about 5 miles, the flour mills of H.B.Halli were having good business throughout the year except during the period of cultivation when the outside customers came but rarely. The rates were competitive and for most of the grains it was a quarter anna per seer for grinding or dehusking. Though the owners found it difficult to say the exact quantity of different grains floured in a week or month the gross receipt of a flour mill in the village was placed between 6-10 per day which was derived mainly from flouring jowar.

Each flour mill was looked after by a mechanic or a fitter. Except in two cases where the owners themselves were in charge of the management, the fitters were managers also. A fitter-cum-manager was paid about Rs.50 per month. The annual total profit from these flour mills was calculated to be Rs.10,000 of which the maximum of Rs.3000 was earned by one of the mills in the factory area. Two of the flour mills belonged to persons who also owned groundnut factories.

17. Groundnut Factories

Introduction : The importance of the non-agricultural sector in the economy of H.B.Halli was very much enhanced by the groundnut factories. There were as

many as six such factories of which five were owned by the leading merchant caste, Vaishya, and the sixth one belonged to a Lingayat. Except one factory which was established by about 1940 and was taken over by the present owner in the year 1946, all others were of recent origin. Three factories were established in 1953, one in 1954 and the last one as late as in 1956. In other words, 5 out of the 6 factories came into existence only after the rehabilitation and the owners of these new factories had owned factories in the original village, N.D.Keri, from where all of them had migrated. Therefore, for most of them, it was only a question of shifting their old factories and re-assembling in the new place. For the purpose of constructing these factories they were given free sites at the time of rehabilitation. It was the presence of these factories that had given the name, factory area, to that part of the village.

Nature of factories

The factories may be divided into two groups, depending either on the period of work, i.e., as to whether they were seasonal or perennial, or on the nature of their work in the sense whether they were simply decorticators or decorticators-cum-expellers. As a matter of fact, both the classifications mean the same thing as only the decorticators were the seasonal factories. Once decortication was over which lasted not more than about 6 to 8 months in a year due to paucity of raw material, they had to close down till the next season. On the other hand, if the factory had an expeller it continued to produce oil throughout the year which in this village had become possible due

to the fact that out of the six factories only three were having expellers and this enabled them to get sufficient quantity of the raw material, i.e. groundnut seeds.

Labour

The employees of these factories fell into three groups of unskilled labourers, skilled workers or mechanics, and clerks; the managerial or supervisory skill was provided by the owners themselves with the help of other members of the family. A total of 119 workers were employed in the 6 factories together, of which 57 were men and 62 women. The wage rates were Rs.1-4-0 per male and Rs.0-12-0 per female worker. The payment was made once in a week when they had a holiday. There was no welfare officer to look after the interests of the workers, but an Excise Supervisor was empowered to take action in case of maltreatment or injustices. The biggest factory which employed 43 workers had made provision for housing on a limited scale otherwise the labourers were left to themselves and were seen living in small huts near the factories.

There were 10 mechanics or fitters working in these factories of whom 5 were employed in a single factory which had a small workshop of its own. These persons were to be in charge of the machines and their salaries ranged from Rs.60 to Rs.120 per month, depending on experience. Since the factory owners were Commission Agents and Buyers and Sellers in groundnut, they had a good deal of accounts to be maintained and hence the need for employing as many as 23 clerks who though had not passed any examination in accountancy were well experienced in their own way of book-keeping. A fresher

got a salary of about Rs.50 in the beginning but they were a few clerks with salaries of nearly Rs.100 per month due to their long service. The respective strength of the labour force in different factories may be noted in the adjoining table (No.6.4).

Production

As has already been noted, the factories concentrated mainly in the production of groundnut seeds and only three of them produced oil also. For the year previous to the survey the production of seeds was to the tune of 1,38,000 bags of which the maximum output of any single factory was 48,000 bags. Of the three decorticators, two had a fairly big output of 36,000 and 30,000 bags and the third one recorded only 6000 bags. The total quantity of oil produced during the period was 89,800 maunds and the factory which produced the highest quantity of seeds was first in the case of oil production with 76,800 maunds. This was the biggest and the oldest factory in the village. By way of by-products, 2,33,230 maunds of groundnut cakes and 71,100 bags of husks were reported for the year.

The fact that there was a regulated market for groundnut in H.B.Halli explains the availability of the raw material though it was also brought from neighbouring markets in small quantities. The production in the factories was undertaken on personal responsibility as the owners were businessmen of considerable standing. The quantity of seeds produced was consumed in the village itself by the expellers and about 50 per cent of the oil manufactured was sent to far off markets like Kurnool, Poona and Bombay. The groundnut

Table 6.4 : Groundnut factories.

I N C O M E

S.No.	Owner's caste	Year of establishment	Seasonal or not	Nature of factory	Capital invested including buildings Rs.	Profits Rs.	Income from land Rs.	Area owned (acres)	Other incomes Rs.	Total earnings Rs.
1	Vaishya	1953	Non-seasonal	Decorticator & oil mill	3,00,000	20,000	3,600	131	1,920	26,520
2	"	1953	Seasonal	Decorticator	1,40,000	10,000	500	25		10,500
3	"	1953	"	"	2,30,000	13,000	200	9	3,830	13,200
4	Lingayat	1956	Non-seasonal	Decorticator & oil mill	2,00,000	10,000	2,000	21	5,000	17,000
5	Vaishya	1946	"	"	10,00,000	30,000	15,000	254	20,000	65,000
6	"	1954	Seasonal	Decorticator	40,000	5,000				5,000
Total					19,10,000	93,000	21,300	440	1,42,220	1,38,000

P R O D U C T I O N

	P R O D U C T I O N				L A B O U R			Clerks
	Production of seeds (bags)	Oil (maunds)	Cake (maunds)	Husk (bags)	Unskilled Male	Unskilled Female	Fitter, mechanic, etc.	
1	8,000	1,000	1,800	3,600	5	5	1	3
2	36,000			13,000	4	9	1	4
3	30,000			16,000	7	12	1	4
4	10,000	12,000	29,550	5,500	6	8	1	5
5	48,000	76,800	2,06,830	25,000	23	20	5	8
6	6,000			3,000	12	8	1	2
Total	1,33,000	89,800	2,33,230	71,100	57	62	10	23

cake was also sent out in a large quantity and only the husk was sold locally, mostly as manure or fuel.

Capital Investment and Profit

The capital investment shown in Table 6.4 includes expenditure on buildings besides investment on machines. It is clear from the Table that a considerable magnitude of capital had been invested in these factories. Except in one case where the investment was Rs.40,000, all the factories were worth more than a lakh. The highest amount invested was Rs.10 lakhs which was in the case of the biggest mill we have already referred to. Besides the capital investment, a factory owner had to possess a working capital of at least a few thousand rupees which was necessary for the purchase of raw material, payment of wages, meeting transport charges, etc.

The business was a lucrative one as can be seen from the fact that a total of Rs.93,000 was reported as profit for the year previous to the survey and our impression is that it was somewhat understated. In addition, these factory owners had other properties such as land, buildings which brought the total income to Rs.1,45,100 and the average to about Rs.24,000 per owner per year. Two of the factory owners were big landholders owning 254 acres and 131 acres though in the case of others the landed property was considerably small.

Conclusion

It would not be an exaggeration to say that these people were not merely the richest but also the most active entrepreneurs of the village. They cut across more than one field of activity; running factories,

flour mills, and owning buildings and land. To a large extent, the future developments of the village depend on them.

Chapter VII

CIVIL CONDITIONS AND LABOUR STRUCTURE

The present chapter consists mainly of two parts. The first part includes topics such as literacy, marital status, family type. The section on labour structure is made up of data collected from two sources. During the survey a special schedule was canvassed to study a sample of 60 labour families in relation to the nature of work, availability of work, income, etc. The sixty families were divided into three equal groups and each group was visited once in three months to collect information relating to a period of one month previous to the date of visit. The second source of information was the Plotwise Survey. The data collected through the Plotwise Schedule have been particularly used to study the seasonal demand for agricultural labour, nature and magnitude of payment to them and the extent of hired labour in this field.

The chapter also includes certain allied topics such as occupational shift during a generation, the reason for and duration of contact by villagers with outside places, and a study of dependents staying away from the families.

Age and education

In Table 7.1, we present the data regarding literacy according to age. The total population is divided into three groups of literates, illiterates and those who have not attained the school going age and hence cannot be included in either of the former two categories. Of the total population, 21.5 per cent in H.B.Halli and 15.8 in

Chintrapalli comprised of children below school-going age. As for uneducated people, the proportion was higher in Chintrapalli (67.5 per cent) compared with 52.7 per cent in H.B.Halli. That leads to the conclusion that the proportion of literates in the main village was 25.8 per cent in contrast to 16.7 per cent in Chintrapalli. Perhaps, compared to all-India averages these figures are not low.

Now, the literates themselves may be divided into two classes of educands and non-educands meaning those who are currently attending school and those who have stopped after some years of education. Taking the non-educands first it may be observed that the proportion of those who have studied only up to second standard was higher in Chintrapalli than in H.B.Halli but above that the position was reverse. Particularly after 5th standard or the primary stage the proportion was very insignificant in Chintrapalli. For instance, the percentage of people who had studied up to Matric or more was 1.4 in the nuclear village against less than 0.1 in Chintrapalli. Actually only three people in the latter village reported to have studied beyond the sixth standard. Among the educands also except two all were in primary stage in Chintrapalli inspite of the fact that facilities for middle school education was available in the adjoining village, H.B.Halli. As many as 69 out of 92 youngsters within the age group of 10-14 years were illiterates in this village. In contrast, in H.B.Halli, eight students were studying in colleges of whom a few were already graduates.

The proportion of literates and illiterates in different age-groups can be seen more clearly in Table 7.1A.

Table 7.1A : Literacy according to age.

Age group (Years)	Below school- going age		Literates		Illiterates		Total population
	Num- ber	Proportion of total	Num- ber	Proportion of total	Num- ber	Proportion of total	
H.B.HALLI							
Up to 4	826	100.0	-	-	-	-	826
5 - 9	226	31.0	179	24.6	323	44.4	728
10 - 14	-	-	194	41.1	278	58.9	472
15 - 20	-	-	146	31.8	313	68.2	459
21 - 25	-	-	223	34.6	421	65.4	644
26 - 35	-	-	200	33.6	318	61.4	518
36 - 45	-	-	181	29.3	437	70.7	618
46 - 55	-	-	78	29.2	189	70.8	267
56 - 60	-	-	41	19.5	173	80.5	214
Above 60	-	-	32	26.7	120	73.3	152
Total	1052	21.5	1274	26.0	2572	52.5	4898
CHINTRAPALLI							
Up to 4	175	99.4	1	0.6	-	-	176
5 - 9	22	14.0	56	35.7	79	50.3	157
10 - 14	-	-	24	25.8	69	74.2	93
15 - 20	-	-	26	17.9	119	82.1	145
21 - 25	-	-	31	13.9	164	81.1	195
26 - 35	-	-	22	15.2	99	81.8	121
36 - 45	-	-	23	14.4	166	85.6	194
46 - 55	-	-	7	9.2	69	90.8	76
56 - 60	-	-	5	9.8	46	90.2	51
Above 60	-	-	8	21.6	29	78.4	37
Total	197	15.8	208	16.7	840	67.5	1245

The proportion of literates ranges from a minimum of 19.5 per cent to a maximum of 41.1 per cent in H.B.Halli whereas in Chintrapalli it varies from 9.2 per cent to 35.7 per cent. The highest proportion in the nuclear village was in the case of those belonging to the age-group of 10-14 years. On the other hand, in Chintrapalli, the age-group of 5-9 years showed the largest proportion inspite of the fact that some in this age-group were below school-going age. The lowest percentage of literates was found among those who were around the age of 55 in both the villages. On the whole it may be said that standard of literacy was lower among the older people as can be seen in the table, particularly in the case of Chintrapalli, that the proportion of literates among different age-groups decreases as the age increases. The only exception, however, was in the case of the people above 60 years of age who had a fairly high proportion of literates among them as is evident from the fact that 26.7 per cent of those above 60 years in the nuclear village and 21.6 per cent in Chintrapalli were literates.

Caste and literacy

In Table 7.2, data regarding literacy are presented in relation to the major caste-groups. It may be observed that in both the villages Brahmins were the most advanced people in respect of literacy. Out of 110 persons of this caste in H.B.Halli there were only 14 illiterates which in terms of percentage came to 12.7, and in Chintrapalli 8 out of 11 were literates. Among other castes Advanced Hindus had the highest standard of literacy with 55.7 per cent of literates in H.B.Halli though in the neighbouring village Hindus Intermediate I came next to Brahmins with 42.1 per cent of literates. The position

TABLE 7.2: Caste and Literacy.

<u>H.B.HALLI</u>		Not sta- nda- rds	Studied upto standard										Studying in standard								Able to read	Able to wri- te	Illiterates		Total	
Caste	Below School going age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ma- tric and above	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ma- tric and above			No.	Per- cen- tage of total		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ma- tric and above	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ma- tric and above						
1	Brahmins	22	1	3	11	8	5	6	3	2	12	4	3	5	1	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	14	12.7	110	
2	Advanced Hindus	302	22	65	99	91	112	49	26	35	42	37	32	28	27	17	15	13	12	8	1	4	463	30.9	1500	
3	Kurubas and allied	209	4	14	23	22	10	10	3	6	8	10	10	2	3	2	3	4	3	-	-	-	743	68.2	1089	
4	Hindus Intermediate I	111	10	19	36	26	31	9	2	7	3	7	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	45.5	497	
5	" " II	95	7	9	11	7	5	2	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	68.1	452	
6	Backward class	139	1	5	9	5	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	343	67.1	511	
7	Depressed class	55	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	73.3	236	
8	Muslims	119	9	7	17	9	8	7	3	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	302	60.7	503	
Total:		1052	56	122	206	170	177	83	37	53	70	65	58	41	35	26	20	22	17	8	1	4	2572	52.5	4898	
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>																										
1	Brahmins	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	27.3	11	
2	Advanced Hindus	65	7	13	19	15	9	3	-	2	-	14	6	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	192	55.0	349	
3	Kurubas and allied castes	50	1	17	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	67.8	308	
4	Hindus Intermediate I	47	4	9	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	45.6	57	
5	" " II	22	1	3	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	75.7	260	
6	Backward class	30	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	77.3	176	
7	Depressed class	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	80.6	129	
8	Muslims	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	80.0	15	
Total:		197	15	46	34	26	17	3	-	2	1	33	22	5	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	840	67.5	1245	

of Muslims in regard to literacy was as bad as that of backward class and Depressed people. This was more^{so} in Chintrapalli where 80 per cent of Muslims and 80.6 per cent of Depressed people were uneducated. In the nuclear village, however, the proportions were 60.7 per cent and 73.3 per cent respectively. Nevertheless, 4 Muslims in H.B.Halli reported to have studied above Matriculation, who included one doctor staying in the village. As in many other fields it was the Vaishyas and the Lingayats who were prominent in the field of education. They had a number of graduates among them, one of whom had gone abroad for higher studies.

Literacy according to income and occupation

Table 7.3 and Table 7.4 present literacy according to income and occupation respectively. As has been done earlier, the total population is divided into three classes of educands, non-educands and illiterates. The illiterates as shown in these tables, however, include children below school-going age. For the purpose of studying the relationship between literacy and income or occupation, it is hoped this will not be a handicap.

The proportion of literates was very low among the poorer section of the population. Of the four people coming under the income level of Rs.100 per year, all were illiterates in H.B.Halli. In the next higher income group, i.e. those whose income was between Rs.101 and Rs.250 only, 2.0 per cent were educands and 8.8 per cent were non-educands, thus bringing the total proportion of literates to 10.8 per cent. But thereafter, there is a steady increase in the standard of literacy. The proportion of both the educands and non-educands increases steadily with an increase in the income level. For instance, the

Table 7.3 : Literacy according to income.

Income group (Rs.)	Total number of members	Educands (School-going)		Non-educands		Illiterates	
		Number	Proportion to the total	Number	Proportion to the total	Number (*)	Proportion to the total
H. B. HALLI							
1. Up to 100	4	-	-	-	-	4	100.0
2. 101 - 250	102	2	2.0	9	8.8	91	89.2
3. 251 - 500	610	13	2.1	56	9.2	541	88.7
4. 501 - 750	884	23	2.6	123	13.9	739	83.5
5. 751 - 1000	1190	50	4.2	228	19.2	912	76.6
6. 1001 - 1500	997	52	5.2	213	21.4	732	73.4
7. 1501 - 2500	573	56	9.8	158	27.2	381	63.0
8. 2501 - 3500	121	11	9.1	37	30.6	73	60.3
9. 3501 & above	417	90	21.6	155	37.2	172	41.2
Total	4898	297	6.1	977	19.9	3624	74.0
CHINTRAPALLI							
1. Up to 100	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
2. 101 - 250	24	1	4.2	-	-	23	95.8
3. 251 - 500	139	9	6.5	9	6.5	121	87.0
4. 501 - 750	260	11	4.2	19	7.3	230	88.5
5. 751 - 1000	231	12	5.2	18	6.9	203	87.9
6. 1001 - 1500	353	23	6.5	44	12.5	236	81.0
7. 1501 - 2500	139	7	3.7	39	20.6	143	75.7
8. 2501 - 3500	45	1	2.2	15	33.3	29	64.4
9. 3501 & above	3	-	-	1	33.3	2	66.7
Total	1245	64	5.1	144	11.6	1037	83.3

(*) Including children below school-going age.

Table 7.4 : Literacy according to occupation.

Occupation	Total population	Educands (School-going)		Non-educands		Illiterates	
		Number	Proportion to the total	Number	Proportion to the total	Number (*)	Proportion to the total
H.B.HALLI							
1. Agriculture and other primary productions							
(a) Cultivators and rent receivers	1348	54	4.0	214	15.9	1030	80.1
(b) Agricultural labourers	543	7	1.3	24	4.4	512	94.3
(c) Others	18	-	-	-	-	18	100.0
<u>Total</u>	1909	61	3.2	239	12.5	1610	84.3
2. Processing and manufacturing of foodstuff, textiles, etc.							
(a) Groundnut processing	45	20	44.4	12	26.7	13	28.9
(b) Factory labour	361	11	3.0	54	15.0	296	82.0
(c) Others	484	18	3.7	128	26.4	338	69.8
<u>Total</u>	890	49	5.5	194	21.8	647	72.7
3. Other processing and manufacture	398	19	4.5	66	16.6	314	78.9
4. Commerce	525	76	14.5	202	38.5	247	47.0
5. Transport	122	6	4.9	23	18.9	93	76.2
6. Construction and utility	335	6	1.8	24	7.2	305	91.0
7. Health, Education, etc., services	204	32	15.7	80	39.2	92	45.1
8. Other services	495	45	9.1	146	29.5	304	61.4
9. Unproductive	20	4	20.0	4	20.0	12	60.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	4898	297	6.1	977	19.9	3624	74.0
CHINTRAPALLI							
1. Agriculture and other primary productions							
(a) Cultivators and rent receivers	885	52	5.9	108	12.2	725	81.9
(b) Agricultural labourers	238	4	1.7	8	3.3	226	95.0
<u>Total</u>	1123	56	5.0	114	10.2	951	84.8
2. Processing and manufacturing of foodstuff, textiles etc.							
(a) Groundnut processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Factory labour	3	-	-	1	33.3	2	66.7
(c) Others	5	-	-	2	40.0	3	60.0
<u>Total</u>	8	-	-	3	37.5	5	62.5
3. Other processing and manufacture	29	-	-	11	37.9	18	62.1
4. Commerce	46	4	8.7	12	26.1	30	65.2
5. Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Construction and utility	12	2	16.7	-	-	10	83.3
7. Health, Education, etc., services	6	-	-	-	-	6	100.0
8. Other services	21	2	9.5	4	19.0	15	71.4
<u>TOTAL</u>	1245	64	5.1	144	11.6	1037	63.3

(*) Including children below school-going age.

percentage of literacy in the income group of Rs.1001 to Rs.1500 was about 23 per cent and it was 60 per cent among those having an annual family income of above Rs.3500. Obviously the proportion of illiterates decreases with an increase in the income. In Chintrapalli, however, the relationship between proportion of educands and income level is not what we have seen in the case of H.B.Halli. Up to an income of Rs.1500, the proportion of educands increases and then onwards it starts decreasing despite an increase in the income. The percentage of educands among those having a family annual income between Rs.1001 and Rs.1500 was 6.5 whereas for those whose income was between Rs.2501 and Rs.3500 it was as low as 2.2. But if we take the educands and non-educands together, the trend observed in H.B.Halli holds good in the case of Chintrapalli also because the proportion of non-educands increases more or less steadily with increasing income as can be seen in the table. The proportion of non-educands was higher in H.B.Halli among people of lower income groups though among those who were in the higher income brackets there was not much of a difference between the two villages. The highest proportion in H.B.Halli was 37.2 per cent as against 33.3 per cent in Chintrapalli and both the figures were in respect of those whose annual family income was more than Rs.3500.

whether

where the level of literacy depends on occupation or not can be observed in Table 7.4. For the sake of convenience only the broad groups of occupations are given but in the case of agricultural sector and processing and manufacturing some details are given.

In the primary sector, i.e. agriculture, it is very clear in the table that there was a good deal of difference

in the levels of education between cultivators (mostly owners at this centre) and labourers. For example, in the nuclear village, the cultivators and rent receivers had 4.0 per cent educands and 15.9 per cent non-educands among them compared to 1.3 per cent of educands and 4.4 per cent non-educands among labourers. In Chintrapalli also the position was similar; literacy among cultivators was as high as 18.1 per cent as against 5.0 per cent in the case of agricultural labourers.

Among the remaining occupations the most important from the point of view of literacy was processing of groundnut. The owners of the groundnut factories in the main village were rich and belonged to advanced castes of Vaishya and Lingayat. Naturally they had a high proportion of literates among them. Though their number was small, (only 45 persons), they had 44.4 per cent of educands ^{and} 26.7 per cent non-educands among them which meant that the total percentage of literates was 71.1. It is interesting to contrast this with the standard of literacy of the factory workers in the same village. There were altogether 361 persons in this occupation of whom 296 or 82.0 per cent were illiterates. People engaged in commerce had a fairly high proportion of literates with 14.5 per cent of educands and 33.5 per cent of non-educands in H.B.Halli. The figures for Chintrapalli are 8.7 per cent and 26.1 per cent of educands and non-educands respectively. It is quite natural that those who were employed in village administration, health, education and such other services should have a high percentage of literates among them, due to the fact that generally educated persons take to them. Altogether about 55 per cent of such people have reported to be literates in H.B.Halli.

Thus it may be concluded that both income and occupation do reflect the standard of literacy of the people but whereas the former may be a cause for the standard, occupation gives an idea of the level of literacy only.

Age and marital status

The custom of child marriage was not prevalent to any significant extent in this region. None in Chintrapalli and only 5 in the nuclear village reported to be married being below 10 years of age and all these cases happened to be girls. Three boys and 33 girls below 15 years in H.B.Halli and only 6 girls of the same age in Chintrapalli were married. Thus, it appears that it was more common to marry girls before maturity than boys. There were 17 unmarried males and an equal number of unmarried females in H.B.Halli who were above 45 years. The number of such people in Chintrapalli was negligible.

It may be noted that the proportion of people of different marital status was more or less same in the two villages. Both married males and married females formed about 20 per cent of the total population, each, in H.B.Halli and in Chintrapalli, The proportion was lower by only one per cent. The percentages of unmarried males and females were 30 and 21 in H.B.Halli and 27 and 21 in Chintrapalli, respectively. The proportions of widows in the two villages were 6.4 per cent in H.B.Halli and 10.5 per cent in Chintrapalli. Compared to this, there were only about 2 per cent widowers in H.B.Halli and 3 per cent in the other surveyed village.

Caste and marital status

Table 7.6 gives the marital status of the people

TABLE 7.5: Age and Marital Status.

H.B.HALLI

Age years	Male married	Female married	Male unmarried	Female unmarried	Widower	Widow	Male separated	Female separated	Prostitute	Total	Percentage
1 Upto 4	-	-	428	398	-	-	-	-	-	826	16.86
2 5 - 9	-	5	368	355	-	-	-	-	-	728	14.86
3 10 - 14	3	33	249	184	-	-	-	-	3	472	9.64
4 15 - 20	24	191	198	41	-	2	-	-	3	459	9.37
5 21 - 25	178	284	126	32	2	15	-	-	7	644	13.15
6 26 - 35	232	204	36	7	5	19	1	-	14	518	10.58
7 36 - 45	282	188	24	12	21	78	-	1	12	618	12.62
8 46 - 55	139	46	8	8	15	43	-	-	8	267	5.45
9 56 - 60	74	25	6	7	26	73	-	-	-	214	4.37
A 61 & above	36	2	3	2	29	79	-	-	1	152	3.10
Total:	968	978	1446	1046	98	312	1	1	48	4898	100.00
Percentage:	19.78	19.98	29.50	21.34	2.00	6.37	0.02	0.02	0.98	100.00	

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1 Upto 4	-	-	79	97	-	-	-	-	-	176	14.14
2 5 - 9	-	-	77	80	-	-	-	-	-	157	12.61
3 10 - 14	-	6	51	36	-	-	-	-	-	93	7.46
4 15 - 20	6	48	67	19	-	3	-	-	2	145	11.65
5 21 - 25	50	78	46	12	2	5	-	-	2	195	15.66
6 26 - 35	51	38	15	4	2	9	-	-	2	121	9.72
7 36 - 45	72	50	3	6	10	51	-	-	2	194	15.58
8 46 - 55	27	10	1	4	6	28	-	-	-	76	6.10
9 56 - 60	15	3	-	2	9	22	-	-	-	51	4.10
A 61 & above	14	1	-	-	9	13	-	-	-	37	2.97
Total:	235	234 254	339	260	38	131	-	-	8	1245	100.00
Percentage:	18.88	18.80	27.23	20.88	3.05	10.52	-	-	0.64	100.00	

Table 7.6 : Percentage distribution of the population according to caste and marital status.

Caste	Married		Unmarried		Widowed		Separated		Prostitutes	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
H.B.HALLI										
1. Brahmins	20.0	20.0	23.6	23.6	-	2.7	-	-	-	100.0= 110
2. Advanced Hindus	19.3	19.6	30.3	21.3	2.0	7.3	0.1	-	0.2	100.0=1500
3. Kuruba & allied castes	20.5	20.8	26.4	21.7	2.5	6.1	-	-	2.1	100.0=1089
4. Hindu Intermediate I	20.7	21.3	27.0	23.0	1.4	6.2	-	-	0.2	100.0= 497
5. Hindu Intermediate II	18.8	19.7	31.0	17.0	1.8	9.3	-	-	2.4	100.0= 452
6. Backward class	21.1	21.1	23.6	22.3	1.2	5.3	-	-	0.4	100.0= 511
7. Depressed class	14.8	16.1	31.4	28.4	2.5	3.4	-	-	3.4	100.0= 236
8. Muslim	20.4	13.9	24.2	20.7	1.4	4.2	-	0.2	-	100.0= 503
Total	19.8	20.0	29.5	21.6	1.9	6.3	-	-	1.0	100.0=4398
CHINTRAPALLI										
1. Brahmins	18.2	9.1	36.4	9.1	-	27.3	-	-	-	100.0= 11
2. Advanced Hindus	17.5	17.2	30.7	21.8	1.7	10.9	-	-	0.3	100.0= 349
3. Kuruba & allied castes	20.8	21.1	26.9	16.8	4.4	9.4	-	-	0.7	100.0= 298
4. Hindu Intermediate I	24.6	22.8	22.8	17.5	-	12.2	-	-	-	100.0= 57
5. Hindu Intermediate II	14.8	15.2	28.6	23.3	2.4	14.3	-	-	1.4	100.0= 210
6. Backward class	19.9	22.2	23.9	17.6	4.5	11.9	-	-	-	100.0= 176
7. Depressed class	19.4	17.1	27.0	30.0	2.3	2.3	-	-	1.6	100.0= 129
8. Muslim	33.3	26.7	-	20.0	13.3	6.7	-	-	-	100.0= 15
Total	18.9	18.8	27.4	20.8	3.0	10.5	-	-	0.6	100.0=1245

of different castes. It may be observed that the proportions of married males and females were almost the same for all the castes in H.B.Halli except the Depressed class people in whose case only 14.8 per cent males and 13.1 per cent females were reported to be married. This may be compared with the village averages of 19.8 per cent and 20.0 per cent for married males and females respectively. The corresponding figures for Chintrapalli were slightly lower, i.e. 13.9 per cent for married males and 13.8 per cent for females. There was not much of uniformity regarding the proportion of married males and females between the different castes in Chintrapalli. For instance, only 14.8 per cent of males and 15.2 per cent of females were married among those who came under the category of Hindu Intermediate II as against 24.6 per cent and 22.8 per cent of married males and females among Hindu Intermediate I. Advanced Hindus also had rather a low proportion of married people among them though the abnormal percentage figures relating to Brahmins and Muslims should be taken in conjunction with their small strength.

Brahmins had a high percentage of unmarried males in both the villages with 33.6 per cent in H.B.Halli and 36.4 per cent in Chintrapalli. Kuruba and allied castes in the nuclear village and Hindu Intermediate I in Chintrapalli had the lowest proportion of unmarried males with 26.4 per cent and 22.8 per cent respectively. On the whole, the proportion of unmarried males was more than females in the two villages as can be seen in the village averages of 29.5 per cent and 21.6 per cent for H.B.Halli and 27.4 per cent and 20.8 per cent for Chintrapalli, for unmarried males and females respectively.

There was no widower among Brahmins in either of the villages. Widows were three in all the castes and the 3 widows among Brahmins in Chintrapalli accounted for the high percentage of 27.3 as a result of the fact that the total Brahmin population of the village was only 11. Except in the case of Depressed people who had only 2.3 per cent widows, in Chintrapalli all other castes had higher percentages of widows in Chintrapalli than in H.B.Halli. The village averages were 6.3 per cent and 10.5 per cent for H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. Forty-eight women in H.B.Halli reported to be professional prostitutes though in terms of percentages it came to only 1 per cent of the total. The maximum number belonged to Hindu Intermediate II but if we take the percentage, Depressed class stood first with 3.4 per cent in H.B.Halli. The total number of prostitutes was only 8 in Chintrapalli (0.6 per cent), and they belonged to four castes including Advanced Hindu.

Marital status and Relation to head of the family

Table 7.7, besides giving the marital status of the head of the family also gives the relationship between the head and the other members of the family. A comparison between the different heads of families shows that 72.7 per cent of families in H.B.Halli and 61.8 per cent in Chintrapalli were having married-male-heads. Only one per cent of the families in Chintrapalli and 1.6 per cent in H.B.Halli were managed by married women. The percentage of unmarried male heads was higher in Chintrapalli (9.4 per cent) than in the nuclear village where it was only 6.1 per cent. What is interesting, however, is the fact that as many as 31 families in H.B.Halli and 14 in Chintrapalli were

TABLE 7.3: Marital status and relation to head of family.

Marital status	Self No.	Self Percentage	Father	Son/daughter	Brother/sister	Brother's wife	Mother	Wife	Servant	Male relatives of wife	Female relatives of wife	Male paternal relatives	Female paternal relatives	Male maternal	Female maternal	In-laws	Grand children	Illegal relatives	Others	Total
<u>H.B.HALLI</u>																				
1 Male married	740	72.7	29	101	49	-	-	-	5	3	-	7	-	11	-	15	4	1	3	968
2 Female "	16	1.6	-	39	15	44	32	709	1	-	5	-	6	-	3	100	4	3	1	978
3 Male unmarried	62	6.1	-	1035	103	-	-	-	26	23	-	53	-	16	-	5	96	10	17	1446
4 Female "	31	3.0	-	841	32	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	26	-	4	4	80	11	9	1046
5 Widower	59	5.8	14	-	4	-	-	-	1	5	-	9	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	98
6 Widow	86	8.4	-	16	33	9	141	-	-	-	8	-	13	-	1	2	-	-	3	312
7 Male separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8 Female "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 Prostitutes	24	2.4	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	482
Total:	1018	100.0	43	2046	238	53	173	709	33	31	21	72	46	31	8	126	184	20	39	4898
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>																				
1 Male married	178	61.8	8	27	14	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	2	225
2 Female married	3	1.0	-	13	5	13	3	174	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	21	-	-	-	234
3 Male unmarried	27	9.4	-	230	27	-	-	-	13	3	-	14	-	8	-	-	13	1	3	339
4 Female "	14	4.9	-	193	16	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	5	-	16	1	-	260
5 Widower	23	8.0	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	38
6 Widow	39	13.5	-	9	9	1	55	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	4	4	-	1	-	131
7 Male separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Female "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Prostitute	4	1.4	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total:	288	100.0	13	473	76	14	62	174	13	8	11	16	12	12	9	29	29	3	5	1245

managed by unmarried females. The proportion of families with widowers as heads was 5.8 per cent and in Chintrapalli it was 8.0 per cent. 8.4 per cent families in H.B.Halli and 13.5 per cent in Chintrapalli were controlled by widows.

It may be noted that in all other families except those headed by prostitutes even distant relatives such as wife's cousins, paternal relatives, etc., were staying.

Caste and Family type

Table 7.8 gives the family type in relation to caste. The total number of families is divided into 13 family types depending on the composition of the family members. It is quite natural to expect the proportion of unimember families to be small. In H.B.Halli, the percentage of unimember families was 5.6 and in Chintrapalli it was still less, i.e. 3.1 per cent. Among the people of different castes, Muslims had the highest proportion of about 10 per cent single member families with Kurubas and Allied castes coming a close second. All these families consisted of males and in Chintrapalli only 5 caste-groups were represented in this type of family. Brahmins, Advanced Hindus and Muslims did not have any unimember family in this village.

The commonest family type was one with 'male head with or without wife and children'. 46.3 per cent of families in the nuclear village and 36.5 per cent in the neighbouring village fell under this category. Brahmins, backward castes and Muslims in H.B.Halli had more than 50 per cent of their families in this type. In Chintrapalli, however, Brahmins and Muslims, did not have any family of this type mainly due to the fact that there were altogether only 3 families in each caste. The next

TABLE 7.8: Caste and family type.

Caste	Uni- mem- ber	Male with or without wife and child- ren	2 + married child- ren with family	3 + parents, broth- ers, sisters, married or un- married etc.	4 + other pa- ter- nal rela- tives	4 + ma- ter- nal rela- tives	2 + wife's rela- tives	Rela- tives and others	Female only	9 + married or un- married child- ren	10 + rela- tives of hus- band	11 + parents and other rela- tives	Misce- llane- ous with female heads	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>H.B.HALLI</u>														
1 Brahmins	1	15	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
2 Advanced Hindu	6	126	21	77	3	3	4	5	4	3	-	-	15	277
3 Kuruba and allied	20	98	14	47	2	3	3	7	11	5	2	1	32	245
4 Hindu Intermediate I	7	54	7	24	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	99
5 " " II	7	30	7	25	1	-	5	3	6	4	1	1	16	108
6 Backward class	5	61	6	20	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	9	108
7 Depressed class	-	20	-	10	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	14	53
8 Muslim	11	57	8	18	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	6	107
Total	57	471	63	224	9	6	15	26	29	18	3	3	94	1018
Percentage	5.60	46.27	6.19 22	22.00	0.88	0.59	1.47	2.55	2.85	1.77	0.29	0.29	9.23	100.00
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>														
1 Brahmins	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
2 Advanced Hindu	-	26	5	18	1	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	9	67
3 Kuruba and allied	2	36	5	22	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	4	74
4 Hindu Intermediate I	1	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
5 " " II	1	10	3	14	-	-	1	2	4	3	1	-	11	50
6 Backward class	2	13	6	10	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	40
7 Depressed class	3	17	1	9	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	39
8 Muslim	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total:	9	105	24	80	1	1	4	6	12	9	2	-	35	288
Percentage:	3.12	36.46	8.33	27.78	0.35	0.35	1.39	2.08	4.17	3.12	0.69	-	12.15	100.00

important type may be defined as the family with 'male head living with or without wife, children, parents, brothers, sisters, etc.' 22.0 per cent of families in H.B.Halli and 27.8 per cent in Chintrapalli were of this type.

Families under categories from Col.9 to Col.13 in the table were having female heads living with parents, children or other relatives of husband. That means 15 per cent of the total number of families in the nuclear village and 20 per cent in Chintrapalli came under these categories. The proportion of families with only women members in the family was about 3 per cent in the nuclear village as compared with 4 per cent in Chintrapalli.

Earners Class

The earner class depends more or less on the family type. For instance those families managed by female heads had either only female earners or had in addition male non-adult earners. Five per cent of the families in the nuclear village and 12 per cent in Chintrapalli had only a female earner each whereas another 4 per cent in the former village and 23 per cent in Chintrapalli, were assisted by male non-adult earners. 'One male adult with or without female adults' form the most common earner class as can be seen from the fact that 55 per cent and 32 per cent of families belonged to this category in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli, respectively. The biggest earner class in Chintrapalli consisted of 2 male adults except in the case of only one family which had 3 male adult earners. On the other hand nearly 10 per cent of the families in the nuclear village had 3 or more male adult earners.

TABLE 7.9: Caste and Earner's class

Caste	No earner	One female adult	One or more male non-adult	Female and non-adults	One male adult	One male adult and female adult	One male adult and non-earners	1 M.A. 1 F.A. and non-adult earners	2 male adults	2 male adults and others	3 or more adults	3 or more male adults and others	Other contraction	Total
<u>H.3.HALLI</u>														
1 Brahmin	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	23
2 Advanced Hindu	-	4	2	6	99	53	1	9	37	32	6	25	3	277
3 Kuruba and allied	-	20	5	6	48	84	5	15	8	33	2	18	1	245
4 Hindu Intermediate I	1	3	-	1	31	27	-	6	7	11	3	7	2	99
5 Hindu Intermediate II	-	12	3	4	14	35	1	7	5	16	3	5	1	106
6 Backward class & tribe	-	3	1	5	17	44	3	13	3	10	-	9	-	108
7 Depressed class	-	6	-	3	6	24	-	3	1	8	-	2	-	53
8 Muslim	-	4	-	4	28	37	-	7	6	6	2	11	2	107
Total:	1	52	11	29	259	305	10	60	67	117	16	81	10	1018
Percentages:	0.01	5.1	1.08	2.85	25.44	29.96	0.98	5.89	6.58	11.49	1.57	7.96	0.98	100.00
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>														
1 Brahmin	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2 Advanced Hindu	-	9	1	18	15	-	8	9	1	6	-	-	-	67
3 Kuruba and allied	-	4	1	17	28	1	7	9	2	5	-	-	-	74
4 Hindu Intermediate I	1	1	-	4	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	12
5 " " II	-	8	-	12	16	-	3	7	1	3	-	-	-	50
6 Backward class & tribe	-	5	-	7	13	-	2	7	-	5	1	-	-	40
7 Depressed class	-	8	1	6	16	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	39
8 Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Total:		35	3	64	93	1	25	38	7	21	1	-	-	288
Percentages:	0.25	12.15	1.04	22.92	31.6	0.35	8.33	13.19	2.4	7.29	0.35			100.00

LABOUR STRUCTURE

The second part of this chapter relates to the study of labour structure. The data presented here were collected mainly through a special Labour Employment Schedule, which was canvassed to a sample of 60 labour families. As the sample was confined to the nuclear village the picture presented here relates only to that village. But some of the data particularly those in regard to agricultural labour were collected with the help of the Plotwise Schedule and hence belonged to the entire centre.

The sample included 27 agricultural labourers who accounted for 45 per cent. There were a number of factory workers in the village and 10 families (16.7 per cent) of factory workers got selected on random basis. The remaining 23 were various other types of labourers. However, as may be noted in the table, labour was not the main occupation of all the sixty families. On the whole 38 families or 63 per cent reported to be considering it as main occupation and the remaining as subsidiary occupation. Of the agricultural labourers of 27 families 13 were (30 per cent) following the occupation as the main source of income and 7 out of 10 factory labourers were depending mainly on factory work.

An incomewise distribution of the labour families is given in Table 7.10 (both according to the total income as well as income derived from labour). According to the total income the highest percentage (30 per cent) fell within the income group of Rs.501-750. If the income from labour only is to be taken, as many as 41.7 per cent belonged to the income group of Rs.251-500. It is

Table 7.10 : Incomewise distribution of the Sample.

Income group (Rs.)	No. of families according to total income	%	No. of families according to income from the occupation	%
Up to 100	-	-	4	6.7
101 - 250	5	8.3	12	20.0
251 - 500	10	16.7	25	41.7
501 - 750	15	30.0	11	18.3
751 - 1000	14	23.3	6	10.0
1001 - 1500	14	23.3	2	3.3
1501 - 2000	2	3.3	-	-
T o t a l	60	100.0	60	100.0

clear from the table that no family earned more than Rs.1500 per year being engaged in labour and about 27 per cent earned less than Rs.250.

For practical convenience of the investigation, the whole sample of 60 families was divided into 3 groups of 20 each. Table 7.11 gives the position regarding total and average income of these 3 groups. The average income

Table 7.11 : Income of the groups

	1st group (Rs.)	2nd group (Rs.)	3rd group (Rs.)
Number of families	20	20	20
Total income	13798	16270	15209
Average	689.9	813.5	760.4
Income from the occupation	9022	8610	8240
Average	451.1	430.5	412.0
Income from the occupation as per cent of the total income	65.9	52.9	54.2

of a labour family ranged from Rs.690 to Rs.814; but if only the income from labour is calculated the average

comes to Rs.450 in the case of first group and Rs.412 for third group. The last row of the table gives the income from labour as percentage of the total income. Except in first group the income from labour constitutes only a little over 50 per cent of the total income.

Number of days employed during the year

In order to find out the extent of employment opportunities in different fields the labourers are divided into male adults, female adults and non-adults. Table 7.12 gives the combined position for all the 60 families. It is interesting to observe that the employment position for male adults was quite satisfactory in the village since on an average only about 96 days a male adult was unemployed during the course of a year.

Table 7.12 : Employment during one year.

	Male adults	Female adults	Non- adults
Number of earners	60	67	27
Total days in agriculture	3414	5390	1359
Average	57.9	80.4	50.3
Days in non-agriculture	12021	5586	549
Average	200.4	83.4	20.3
Days employed outside the village	708	-	-
Average	11.8	-	-
Unemployed	5742	12498	7812
Average	95.7	186.6	289.3
Total working days			
Average			

However, it may be noted that the situation was largely due to the opportunities of non-agricultural work available in the village. For instance, a male adult was employed only for about 57 days in a year in agriculture

as against 200 days in non-agricultural occupations. Employment opportunities outside the village were looked for only by male adults though the extent of such employment was not very high. Only 12 days in a year a male adult was found to go outside the village for work.

The nature of employment of women was somewhat different. Agriculture provided more employment to women than men. On an average a female adult was engaged for 95.4 days in agriculture as against 57 days in the case of male adults. The employment opportunities for women in the field of non-agriculture was also considerable. As a matter of fact in this village (H.B.Halli) a female adult got 83.4 days of work in non-agricultural activities which was equal to the number of days engaged in agriculture. The average days of unemployment for women was 136.6 which, however, is not surprising considering the fact that they are to take care of domestic work also. The various reasons for unemployment will be later on discussed.

A village labour family has to rely on the non-adult members in order to enhance the income of the family. In H.B.Halli, a non-adult was employed only for about 76 days in a year, in an average, of which 50 days were in agriculture and the rest in non-agricultural occupations.

Reasons for not working

We have already seen the extent of employment and unemployment among male adults, female adults and also non-adults. In Table 7.13 we list the various reasons for unemployment in relation to all the three categories of earners separately. Home work seems to be most

Table 7.13 : Reasons for not working

Reasons	Average unemployed days					
	Male adults	Percentage of the total	Female adults	Percentage of the total	Non- adults	Percentage of the total
1. Home work	43.1	45.0	108.8	58.3	208.8	72.2
2. Sick	6.0	6.3	13.9	7.4	3.3	1.2
3. Old age, permanent disability, etc.	22.5	23.5	21.0	11.2	-	-
4. Holiday	9.3	9.7	7.9	4.2	-	-
5. Delivery, pregnancy, etc.	-	-	10.7	5.7	-	-
6. Work not available	10.5	10.9	18.5	9.9	7.2	2.5
7. Gone out of the village	4.4	4.5	5.9	3.2	-	-
8. Education	-	-	-	-	3.3	1.2
9. Too young to work	-	-	-	-	66.0	23.0
<u>T o t a l</u>	95.8	100.0 = 5742	186.7	100.0 = 12498	288.6	100.0 = 7812

13A
TABLE 7.19: Marital status and reason for not working.

	Old	Edn.	Home- work	Minor	Inability	Sick	Religious reason	Total
<u>H. B. HALLI</u>								
1 Male married	27	3	5	-	2	3	-	40
2 Female "	11	18	450	3	1	-	1	484
3 Male unmarried	3	132	55	481	1	1	-	673
4 Female "	3	49	145	483	1	1	-	682
5 Widower	26	-	4	-	-	-	-	30
6 Widow	70	-	79	-	1	-	-	150
7 Separated male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Separated female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
9 Prostitute	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	5
Total:	140	202	743	967	6	5	1	2065
Percentage	6.7	9.8	36.0	46.9	0.3	0.2		100.0
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>								
1 Male married	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
2 Female "	2	-	112	1	-	-	-	115
3 Male unmarried	-	31	4	115	2	-	-	152
4 Female "	-	7	14	156	1	1	-	179
5 Widower	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
6 Widow	18	-	34	-	1	1	-	54
7 Separated male	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
8 Separated female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Prostitute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	32	38	166	272	5	2		515
Percentage:	6.2	7.4	32.2	52.8	1	0.4		100.0

important reason. For instance, 45 per cent of the unemployed days in the case of males, 53 per cent in the case of females and finally 72 per cent in the case of non-adults were attributed to domestic work. Old age, permanent disability, etc., appear to be the next important cause for being unemployed both in the case of males and females. What is surprising, however, is the fact that non-availability of work did not seem to worry the people to any great extent as only 11 per cent of the unemployed days for males, 10 per cent for females and only 2.5 per cent for children came under this reason. As has already been stated, H.B.Halli with its groundnut factories and a large number of other non-agricultural establishments did provide a considerable scope for employment.

Monthwise distribution of employment in agriculture

Table 7.14 gives an idea of demand for labour, in the field of agriculture, in different months. The number of labour days shown in the table has no significance as it relates only to 250 plots studied in the plotwise survey. *But if we multiply the figures by eight we get the total for the village.* What is important, however, is the nature of demand for labour in different months. The table also gives the extent of hired labour which may be compared with the total requirement. The proportion of hired male labour in H.B.Halli was 56.6 per cent of the total as against 61.6 per cent in Chintrapalli. In contrast, it may be observed that out of the total female labour days of 4068 in H.B.Halli, 3471 (or 85.3 per cent) were provided by hired labourers; the corresponding percentage for Chintrapalli was 97.3.

The seasonal demand for labour is brought out more clearly in Table 7.15 where it is presented in terms of

Table 7.14 : Monthwise distribution of agricultural labour.

Month	H.B.HALLI				CHINTRAPALLI			
	Man-days		Woman-days		Man-days		Woman-days	
	Total	Hired	Total	Hired	Total	Hired	Total	Hired
March	192	154	96	74	153	88	62	62
April	136	101	492	437	297	83	129	123
May	1763	573	251	136	3221	1171	582	547
June	393	185	129	69	493	291	277	250
July	464	287	59	40	787	499	2659	2604
August	298	185	1532	1337	670	570	48	43
September	263	202	433	387	160	139	53	43
October	904	807	285	257	1558	1310	1176	1165
November	150	143	147	96	110	91	65	58
December	100	77	49	33	40	20	106	105
January	76	64	-	-	43	43	13	13
February	390	230	595	560	985	935	16	16
Total	5129	2905	4063	3471	8517	5245	5191	5049

Table 7.15 : Monthwise distribution of agricultural labour.

Month	H.B.HALLI				CHINTRAPALLI			
	Man-days		Woman-days		Man-days		Woman-days	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
March	192	3.7	96	2.4	153	1.8	62	1.1
April	136	2.7	492	12.1	297	3.5	129	2.5
May	1763	34.4	251	6.2	3221	37.8	582	11.2
June	393	7.7	129	3.2	493	5.8	277	5.3
July	464	9.0	59	1.5	787	9.2	2659	51.2
August	298	5.8	1532	37.7	670	7.9	48	0.9
September	263	5.1	433	10.6	160	1.9	53	1.0
October	904	17.6	285	7.0	1558	18.3	1176	22.7
November	150	2.9	147	3.6	110	1.3	65	1.3
December	100	1.9	49	1.2	40	0.5	106	2.0
January	76	1.5	-	-	43	0.5	18	0.3
February	390	7.6	595	14.6	985	11.6	16	0.3
Total	5129	100.0	4068	100.0	8517	100.0	5191	100.0

percentage. The data for the two villages confirm that the demand for male and female labour was not corresponding. The demand for male labour was abnormally high only during May and October. 34.4 per cent of the total male labour days in H.B.Halli and 37.8 per cent in Chintrapalli were required during May. Similarly 17.6 per cent in H.B.Halli and 13.3 per cent in Chintrapalli were utilised during the month of October. The reason for this was that during May preparation for cultivation was at full swing whereas around October the harvesting of the first crop took place. No doubt woman labour was also in demand during April-May but it was during the period of July-August that the demand was the highest. Female labour was employed to the extent of about 39 per cent of the total in H.B.Halli and 52 per cent in Chintrapalli during this period. It was at this time the weeding took place. November to January was the slack season for both male and female labour as may be noted in the table.

Payment to agricultural labour

In this section we study the payments made to agricultural labour. Agricultural labour is of two types; casual and attached. Table 7.16 presents data regarding both these categories. In villages labourers are paid either in kind or in cash or in both. The table gives data for cash and kind payments separately. But there is some difference in the nature of kind payment made to casual and attached agricultural labour. Kind payment in case of casual labour is in the nature of food grains given in place or addition to cash payment. But in the case of the attached labour kind payment generally included food, clothing, etc., supplied in addition to the monthly wage agreed upon. All these data were collected

TABLE 7.16: Payment for agricultural labour

Cultivated holding	C A S U A L L A B O U R													A T T A C H E D L A B O U R							
	Kind Payment													Cash payment	Total payment	No.	Cash	Kind	Total		
	B a j r i			J o w a r			P a d d y			N a v a n e			Jaggery							Total value of food grains	
Baggs	Seers	Value	Baggs	Seers	Value	Baggs	Srs.	Value	Baggs	Srs.	Value	Maunds	Rs.								
H. B. HALLI:																					
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 "	-	-	-	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	30	85	115	-	-	-	-
3 - 5 "	1	55	40	5	66	151	-	-	-	12	40	10	-	-	201	4292	4493	5	220	1588	1808
5 - 10 "	1	44	35	11	06	306	3	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	431	4721	5752	4	2160	-	2160
10 - 25 "	-	-	-	20	12	617	1	-	25	1	64	38	5	30	710	12112	12822	21	2795	6092	8887
25 - 50 "	-	-	-	27	-	840	2	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	900	10100	11000	15	2420	2899	5319
50 -100 "	-	-	-	30	-	875	-	-	-	30	-	750	-	-	1625	4500	6125	7	1160	1780	2940
Above 100 acres	-	-	-	6	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	10000	10180	6	2160	-	2160
TOTAL:	2	99	75	94	24	2799	6	-	175	32	104	798	9	50	4077	45850	50627				
Non-cultivators	-	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	88	93	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL:	3	114	80	94	24	2799	6	-	175	32	104	798	9	50	4082	45938	50720	59	10915	12359	23274
CHINTRAPALLI:																					
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	60	70	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	70	85	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	45	45	615	660	-	-	-	-
3 - 5 "	-	-	-	10	-	300	2	64	70	-	-	-	-	-	370	3556	3926	2	200	330	530
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	62	-	1910	5	36	106	-	-	-	40	200	2216	11168	13384	2	140	600	740
10 - 25 "	-	-	-	49	-	1510	4	36	85	-	-	-	222	726	2321	8929	11250	4	210	1000	1210
25 - 50 "	-	-	-	6	30	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	174	362	2029	2291	2	140	600	740
50 -100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	100	-	-	-	70	210	310	3270	3580	6	800	1124	1924
Above 100 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL:	-	-	-	127	30	3908	18	40	386	-	-	-	405	1355	5849	29697	35346	16	1490	3654	5144

through the General Family Schedule.

Regarding payment to casual labour, it may be observed that though groundnut was the most important commercial crop, and one of the two most important crops of the region, kind payment to casual labour was made only in food grains. On the other hand, it is interesting to note that jaggery though not produced on any significant scale in the two villages, was given as wage along with such food grains as jowar, bajri, paddy and navane. The respective quantity of these grains given to the labourers may be noted in the table. In H.B.Halli, the largest quantity was that of jowar which was distributed to the tune of about 94 bags and navane came second with 32 bags. The total value of all the grains and jaggery came to Rs.4082 of which 71.7 per cent was accounted for by jowar, 20.5 per cent by navane, and 1.3 per cent was made up of jaggery. The proportion of other grains was rather negligible. In Chintrapalli, only two grains, jowar and paddy were reported to have been given to casual labourers in addition to jaggery and together their value came to Rs.5649. As in the case of H.B.Halli, the proportion of the value of jowar was as high as 69.2 per cent in Chintrapalli. 6.8 per cent was the value of paddy and the remaining 24.0 per cent went to jaggery. The high proportion of jaggery payment in this village was due to the fact that it was grown here on a larger scale than in H.B.Halli.

The total cash payment for casual labourers in H.B.Halli came to Rs.45,933 compared to Rs.29,697 in Chintrapalli. Thus, total payment for casual labour, both kind and cash together, in the nuclear village, for the year previous to the survey, was estimated to be Rs.50,720

of which as much as 92.2 per cent was by way of cash and the rest was kind payment. The total bill for Chintrapalli was Rs.35,346 and the proportions of cash and kind payments were 84.0 per cent and 16.0 per cent respectively.

There were altogether 59 attached agricultural labourers in H.B.Halli and 16 in Chintrapalli. The total payment regarding them came to Rs.23,274 in the former village, of which 46.9 per cent was by way of cash payment and the rest was attributed to kind payment. The proportions in the case of Chintrapalli were 29.0 per cent and 71.0 per cent for cash and kind payments respectively. The total payment to attached labourers in this village was to the tune of Rs.5144. It may be noted here that the proportion of kind payment to cash payment was higher in the case of attached labour than casual labour in regard to both the villages. This, of course, was due to the fact that there was a difference in the nature of kind payment between casual and permanent labour which was explained earlier.

Table 7.17 enables us to study the payment to agricultural labour in relation to the size of the cultivated holding more clearly. Here the total payment is given in terms of cash, both for casual and attached labour.

In the case of casual labour in H.B.Halli except for the first two size groups there is a clear trend of an increase in the average payment with an increase in the size of holding. For instance, it starts with a minimum of Rs.3 per family, for the size group 3 (3 acres) steadily increases to Rs.166 for group 6 (11-25 acres) and finally reaches Rs.10,190 for those cultivating more than 100 acres. In Chintrapalli also similar relationship

Table 7.17 : Payment to agricultural labour

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	No. of agricultural families	Total payment to casual labour	Average	Total payment to attached labour	Average	Total payment to attached and casual labour	Average
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H.B.HALLI							
1. Up to 1	4	70	17.5	-	-	70	17.5
2. 1 - 2	7	70	10.0	-	-	70	10.0
3. 2 - 3	38	115	3.0	-	-	115	3.0
4. 3 - 5	172	4493	26.1	1808	10.5	6301	36.6
5. 5 - 10	82	5752	70.1	2160	26.3	7912	96.5
6. 10 - 25	77	12822	166.5	8887	115.4	21709	281.9
7. 25 - 50	24	11000	458.3	5319	221.6	16319	679.9
8. 50 - 100	4	6125	1531.3	2940	735.0	9065	2266.3
9. Above 100	1	10180	10180.0	2160	2160.0	12160	12340.0
Total	409	50627	123.8	23274	56.9	73721	180.7
CHINTRAPALLI							
1. Up to 1	1	70	70.0	-	-	70	70.0
2. 1 - 2	7	85	12.1	-	-	85	12.1
3. 2 - 3	16	660	41.3	-	-	660	41.3
4. 3 - 5	47	3926	83.5	530	11.3	4456	94.8
5. 5 - 10	110	13384	121.7	740	6.7	14124	128.4
6. 10 - 25	47	11250	239.4	1210	25.7	12460	265.1
7. 25 - 50	5	2391	478.2	740	148.0	3131	626.2
8. 50 - 100	2	3580	1790.0	1924	962.0	5504	2752.0
Total	235	35346	150.4	5144	21.9	40490	172.3

between the average payment to casual labour and the size of the cultivated holding can be seen. On the whole, the average payment was higher in Chintrapalli, it being Rs.150.4 per cultivating family, than in H.B. Halli where it was only Rs.123.8.

It is interesting to note that both in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli only those agriculturists cultivating more than 5 acres have reported attached agricultural labour. Here, more than in the case of casual labour, the connection between the size of the holding and the average amount paid shows a clear trend. The average payment ranges from a minimum of Rs.10.5 per agricultural family to a maximum of Rs.2160.0 in the case of H.B.Halli and in Chintrapalli it starts from Rs.11.3 for the size group 4 and goes on increasing with an increase in the size till it reaches Rs.962.0 for those who cultivate between 51 and 100 acres. Unlike in the case of casual labour, the average payment for attached labour for the entire group of cultivators, was higher in H.B.Halli (Rs.56.9 per family) than in Chintrapalli where it was Rs.21.9.

Combining the payment made to casual as well as attached labour we find that a sum of Rs.73,721 was given away by the agriculturists in H.B.Halli. On an average it came to Rs.180.7 per cultivator family. In Chintrapalli the average was slightly lower, it being Rs.172.3, and the total was Rs.40,490.

Combination of occupations

The General Family Schedule collected information regarding the occupation of each member of the family. Table 7.13 gives a break-up of the entire population of the centre according to certain combinations of occupations.

Table 7.13 : Combination of occupations

Combination	H.B.HALLI					CHINTRAPALLI				
	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total
	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults		Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1. Working in main occupation	79.1	82.6	69.9	79.2	70.9	67.4	69.2	60.3	87.5	65.3
2. Working in Subsidiary only	3.9	9.1	8.7	11.5	6.3	3.1	1.0	7.3	-	4.8
3. Working in Independent only	1.7	0.3	0.3	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
4. <u>Total</u> (One occupation)	84.7	92.0	78.8	90.7	84.2	70.5	70.2	67.6	87.5	70.1
5. Main + Subsidiary	13.3	7.8	20.9	9.3	14.6	29.5	29.8	32.4	2.5	29.9
6. Main + Independent	1.9	0.3	0.3	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
7. Subsidiary + Independent	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
8. <u>Total</u> (Two occupations)	15.3	8.1	21.2	9.3	15.8	29.5	29.8	32.4	2.5	29.9
9. Total working (100.0% =)	1388	374	774	96	2632	390	39	262	39	730
10. Total non-working	71	673	640	682	2066	15	169	152	179	515
11. GRAND TOTAL	1459	1047	1414	978	4898	405	208	414	205	1245

2
∞
∞

The total population is divided into males and females and under each category adults and non-adults are given separately.

It is quite natural that a high proportion have reported to be working in the main occupation of the family. In H.B.Halli, 79.1 per cent of working males and 69.9 per cent of working females have reported to be engaged in the main occupation. The corresponding figures for Chintrapalli are 67.4 per cent and 60.3 per cent. It is interesting to note that in both the villages, the proportion of non-adults working in the main occupation was more than that of adults perhaps due to the reason that they were too young to have independent occupations. For example, 87.5 per cent of the female non-adults in Chintrapalli have reported to be working in the family main occupation. A point of difference in the occupational combination between the two villages was that the proportions of persons engaged in subsidiary and independent occupations were much higher in H.B.Halli than in Chintrapalli. For instance, the total proportion of people working in subsidiary occupations in H.B.Halli was 6.3 per cent compared to 4.8 per cent in Chintrapalli. Besides, 11.5 per cent of the non-adult females in H.B.Halli were engaged in subsidiary occupations but in Chintrapalli the proportion was nil. Again in the case of independent occupations there was no reporting at all either among adults or non-adults; on the other hand, in H.B.Halli, 1.7 per cent of male adults, 0.3 per cent of male non-adults and female adults have reported to be working in independent occupations though, understandably, non-adult females were not in the field. Thus, on the whole, 84.2 per cent of the working population of H.B.Halli and 70.1 per cent in Chintrapalli were

following only one occupation, either the (family) main occupation, subsidiary or independent.

The remaining individuals forming 15.8 per cent in H.B.Halli and 29.9 per cent in Chintrapalli were found to have two occupations in different combinations such as main and subsidiary, main and independent or subsidiary and independent. Of these three combinations only the first one was found in Chintrapalli, and in H.B.Halli also that was the most common pattern with 14.6 per cent of the total working population.

Occupationwise distribution of families

The number and proportion of families engaged in different occupations are presented in Table 7.19, given on the following page. Only broad occupational groups are given but for the first two groups wherein some details may be seen in the table. It may be noted that the classification is based on the main occupation only.

The importance of agriculture was surprisingly low in the economy of H.B.Halli as may be seen from the fact that only 40.0 per cent of the families were engaged in it as compared to 91.1 per cent in Chintrapalli. Of course, the rehabilitation was the main reason for this. An interesting point about those in the field of agriculture was the low proportion of tenant cultivators. Only 1.0 per cent of the total families in the nuclear village and 3.1 per cent in Chintrapalli reported to be purely tenant cultivators.

In the processing and manufacture (of foodstuff, textile, etc.) group, there were barely three families in Chintrapalli though in the main village the proportion was as high as 13.3 per cent. This was because of the

Table 7.12 : Occupationwise distribution of families.

Occupation	H.B.Halli		CHINTRAPALLI	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
1. Agriculture and primary industries				
(a) Owner cultivators	241	23.7	178	61.8
(b) Tenant cultivators	10	1.0	9	3.1
(c) Labourers	151	14.8	72	25.0
<u>Total</u>	407	40.0	262	91.1
2. Processing and manufacture of food-stuff, textile, etc.				
(a) Factory labourers, etc.	103	10.1	-	-
(b) Weavers	43	4.3	-	-
<u>Total</u>	186	18.3	3	1.0
3. Other processing and manufacture	73	7.2	6	2.1
4. Commerce	95	9.3	8	2.8
5. Transport	23	2.6	-	-
6. Construction and utility	64	6.3	3	1.0
7. Health, Education, Village administration, etc.	55	5.4	1	0.3
8. Other services	103	10.1	5	1.7
9. Unproductive	7	0.7	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	1018	100.0	288	100.0

groundnut factories in H.B.Halli which along with similar occupations provided employment for 103 families of workers in H.B.Halli. There were also 43 families of weavers in this village who formed 4.3 per cent of the total. There were very few families in other non-agricultural occupations in Chintrapalli since as we have already seen

more than 90 per cent of the families were following agriculture as the main occupation. The situation was different in the nuclear village where the non-agricultural field was more important than the primary sector. The village being a fairly big marketing centre provided main occupation for 9.3 per cent of families in trade. Another important field was what is classified as 'other services' where 103 families (forming 10.1 per cent) were found to be engaged.

Occupational Shift

Provision was made in the General Family Schedule to collect information regarding the occupation of the father of the present head of the family. The data thus collected are presented here so as to know whether there is any shift in the occupational structure between two generations. This may be important from the point of view of village change because it not only gives an idea of the employment potential of different sectors in different periods but also the change that may take place in the occupational structure as may be reflected by a shift of people from one sector to another. It may be stated here that in an underdeveloped country with a heavy pressure of population on land a decrease in the number of people depending on land with a corresponding increase in the secondary and tertiary sectors is recognised as a sign of economic progress.

Table 7.20 gives 9 groups of occupations with the number of families depending on each group according both to father's occupation and the occupation of the present head. The groups are quite broad and only the main occupation is taken into consideration here. Between the two villages, H.B.Halli showed a considerable change

Table 7.20 : Occupational Shift.

Occupation	H.B.HALLI			CHINTRAPALLI		
	No. of families		% Shift	No. of families		% Shift
	Father	Present head		Father	Present head	
1. Primary productions	647	405	-37.4	269	262	-2.6
2. Processing and manufacturing of agricultural produce	82	136	+126.8	4	3	-25.0
3. Other processing and manufacturing	61	73	+19.7	7	6	-14.3
4. Commerce	77	93	+20.8	1	8	+700.0
5. Transport	10	28	+180.0	-	-	-
6. Construction and utility	51	65	+27.5	3	3	0.0
7. Health, education, public administration, etc.	24	55	+129.2	1	1	0.0
8. Other services	41	105	+156.0	1	5	+400.0
9. Unproductive	24	8	-66.6	2	-	-200.0
Total	1018	1018		288	288	

in the occupational pattern considering the two generations. Primary producing sector showed a decrease of 37 per cent in H.B.Halli as against less than 2 per cent in Chintrapalli. Reduction was also noticeable among the people engaged in unproductive occupations to the extent of 67 per cent in H.B.Halli. Naturally there had been considerable expansions in other fields notable among them were processing and manufacture, transport, health, education, village administration, etc., and 'other services'. The proportion of people engaged in processing and manufacture increased by 127 per cent over the previous generation and in the case of transport the expansion was 180 per cent. This high rate of occupational mobility is understandable in the case of H.B. Halli since a large section of the population was forced to change the occupation due to migration. The percentage shift in the table for Chintrapalli among different occupational groups, is rather misleading (except in the case of agriculture) due to the small proportions of people engaged in them. However, the it is clear that more and more people are taking to non-agricultural occupations. To illustrate this point the following concised table may help.

Percentage occupational shift
from father to son

<u>Sector</u>	<u>H.B.Halli</u>	<u>Chintrapalli</u>
Primary	-37.4	-2.6
Secondary	+61.5	-14.3
Tertiary	+75.2	+180.0

One difference in the nature of occupational shift between the two villages was that whereas in the case of the nuclear village the primary sector had fed the other two sectors, in Chintrapalli the tertiary sector seemed to have grown

at the expense of both primary and secondary fields of occupation.

Table 7.21 presents the data in a different form. Here we can find more clearly the relative importance of each occupational group at the two points of time. In H.B.Halli, the percentage of people depending on agriculture came down from 64 per cent to 40 per cent from father to son. The pressure on land decreased in Chintrapalli too, but only by 3 per cent, and even at the time of the survey it remained as high as 91 per cent.

Table 7.21 : Percentage of people in different occupation during two generations.

Occupation	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Father	Son	Father	Son
1. Primary productions	63.6	39.8	93.4	91.0
2. Processing & manufacture of foodstuff, textile, etc.	8.1	18.3	1.4	1.0
3. Other processing	6.0	7.2	2.4	2.1
4. Commerce	7.6	9.1	0.3	2.3
5. Transport	1.0	2.8	-	-
6. Construction and utility	5.0	6.4	1.0	1.0
7. Health, Education, Village administration, etc.	2.4	5.4	0.3	0.3
8. Other services	4.0	10.3	0.3	1.7
9. Unproductive	2.4	0.8	0.7	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	=1018	=1018	=238	=238

The result of the reduction in Chintrapalli is seen in the enlargement of commerce and 'other services' where the percentages increased from 0.3 per cent according to father's occupation to 2.3 per cent at present and from 0.3 per cent to 1.7 per cent respectively. Dependence on other occupations remained more or less the same in this village. In H.B.Halli on the other hand the group

comprising of processing and manufacturing of food stuffs, textile, etc., gained much in importance as the proportion of persons engaged rose from 8 per cent to 13 per cent. Important changes occurred in the field of commerce and 'other services' where the proportion increased from 7 per cent to 9 per cent and from 4 per cent to 10 per cent respectively.

Contact with other places

The percentage of people who reported to have gone out of the village once or more during the course of the year prior to the survey was 8.6 in H.B.Halli whereas in Chintrapalli it was 3.4. Table 7.22 gives the various reasons for such travel, along with places visited. Perhaps the difference in the degree of mobility between the people of the two villages was due to the fact that the population of the nuclear village consisted of a large number of people who had to move about for reasons of trade, service and education. It is quite clear from the table that whereas about 33 per cent people who had gone outside the village for the above reasons in H.B. Halli. The percentage of such people in Chintrapalli came to only 4.8 per cent. Among the other important reasons which induced people to visit outside places were the presence of relations, pilgrimage, etc. In the case of Chintrapalli 62 per cent of the people who travelled did so in order to visit their parents. The percentage of such people in H.B.Halli was 23. Pilgrimage accounted for about 15 per cent of the cases in H.B.Halli as against 24 per cent in Chintrapalli.

As for the places visited the majority did not go beyond the neighbouring taluka. Actually in Chintrapalli 81.0 per cent visited the neighbouring taluka, the rest confining to the taluka itself. The corresponding figures

Table 7.22 : Reasons for going out

P l a c e	Trade	Educa- tion	Service	Leave	Festival, pilgrimage, etc.	Parents' or other relatives' place	Other purposes	Total	Percen- tage
<u>H.B.HALLI</u>									
1. Same taluka	19	1	12	-	6	23	10	71	16.9
2. Neighbouring taluka	43	9	22	-	24	62	51	212	50.4
3. Same district	16	5	5	-	14	11	3	54	12.8
4. Neighbouring district	14	5	3	-	15	18	13	63	16.2
5. Towns	5	1	1	-	5	2	2	16	3.8
<u>T o t a l</u>	97	21	43	-	64	116	79	421	100.0
<u>Percentage to total</u>	23.0	4.9	10.2	-	15.2	27.6	18.5	100.0	
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>									
1. Same taluka	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	8	19.0
2. Neighbouring taluka	1	-	1	-	7	22	3	34	81.0
<u>T o t a l</u>	1	-	1	-	10	26	4	42	100.0
<u>Percentage to total</u>	2.4	-	2.4	-	93.8	61.9	9.6	100.0	

22A
TABLE 7.19:

Place and distance of contact outside.

Place	Distance (miles)									Total	Percentage
	Upto 5 miles	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-100	101-200	201 and above		
<u>H.B.HALLI</u>											
1 Same taluka	4	26	30	3	7	-	-	1	-	71	16.9
2 Neighbouring taluka	4	13	9	141	21	15	8	1	-	212	50.4
3 Same district	1	-	-	-	17	20	4	12	-	54	12.8
4 Neighbouring district	-	-	1	-	5	4	17	30	11	68	16.2
5 Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	16	3.8
Total	9	39	40	144	30	39	30	47	23	421	100.0
Percentage	2.1	9.3	9.5	34.2	7.1	9.3	7.1	11.1	5.5	100.0	
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>											
1 Same taluka	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	19.0
2 Neighbouring taluka	-	1	6	13	12	2	1	-	-	34	81.0
3 Same district	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Neighbouring district	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3	8	16	12	2	1	-	-	42	100.0
Percentage	-	7.2	19.2	38.4	28.8	4.8	2.4	-	-	100.0	

for the nuclear village were 50.4 per cent and 16.9 per cent. But unlike the people of Chintrapalli, the population of H.B.Halli found it necessary to go much beyond the neighbouring taluka. As a matter of fact 16.2 per cent visited the neighbouring district and 3.8 per cent important towns as far away as 200 miles.

V i s i t s

The duration of visit depends both on the distance travelled and also the purpose of visit. We have already seen that the people of Chintrapalli have confined to their own taluka and the nearest neighbouring taluka. Table 7.23 makes it clear that 14.3 per cent took less than a month and the rest of the people reported that they were in the habit of making frequent visits. In H.B.Halli on the other hand the proportion of persons who took less than a month was 42.8 per cent and an equal proportion visited outside places frequently; but there are quite a number who stayed away for months as can be seen in the table. In fact the percentage of people who went away for a year or more was 6.2. Many of these were students studying in far off places.

Dependents elsewhere

Members of the family residing outside the village were recorded separately in the General Family Schedule and in this section we present an analysis of the collected data.

Table 7.24, given on the following page, gives a castewise distribution of the families reporting dependents staying outside the village. Altogether 121 families in H.B.Halli and 7 in Chintrapalli reported to be having some members of their families staying away from them. Of the 121 families in the nuclear village, the

TABLE 7. ²³~~19~~ Duration of visits outside.

Place	Period							Total	Percentage	
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	3-5 years			Frequently
<u>H. B. HALLI</u>										
1 Same taluka	31	6	1	5	1	-	-	27	71	16.9
2 Neighbouring taluka	75	7	3	9	3	-	-	115	11 212	50.4
3 Same district	30	1	2	4	2	-	±	15	54	12.8
4 Neighbouring district	40	6	4	2	-	-	-	16	68	16.2
5 Towns	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	7	16	3.8
Total	180	21	14	20	6	-	±	180	421	100.0
Percentage	42.8	5.0	3.3	4.8	1.4			42.8	100.0	
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>										
1 Same taluka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	19.0
2 Neighbouring taluka	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	81.0
Total	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	42	100.0
Percentage	14.3							85.7	100.0	

Table 7.24 : Castewise distribution of the families having dependents outside.

Caste group	No. of families in the village	No. of families having dependents outside	% of the total
<u>U. B. HALLI</u>			
1. Brahmins	23	10	43.5
2. Advanced Hindus	277	27	9.7
3. Valekatigas & allied	245	20	8.2
4. Hindus Inter. I	99	19	19.2
5. Hindus Inter. II	106	21	19.8
6. Backward class	103	9	8.3
7. Depressed class	53	7	32.1
8. Muslims	107	8	7.5
T o t a l	1018	121	11.9
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>			
1. Brahmins	3	-	-
2. Advanced Hindus	67	1	1.5
3. Valekatigas & allied	74	-	-
4. Hindus Inter. I	12	2	16.7
5. Hindus Inter. II	60	2	4.0
6. Backward class	40	2	5.0
7. Depressed class	39	-	-
8. Muslims	3	-	-
T o t a l	288	7	2.4

highest number of 27 belonged to Advanced Hindus and only 7 families were of Depressed class. If we take the proportion, i.e., comparing the reporting families with the total number of families in the village in each caste, we find that Brahmins had the highest percentage of (43.5) reporting families. Out of 23 families of Brahmins in the village 10 have reported to be having dependents elsewhere. In the case of the Depressed people the proportion was 32.1 per cent which was the second highest. Barring Hindus Intermediate I and II who had about 19 per cent in each group, all other castes had less than 10 per cent of their families reporting dependents staying outside the village. In

Chintrapalli, out of 12 families of Hindus Intermediate I, two have reported dependents at outside places and in all other cases the proportion was less than 5.0 per cent as can be seen in the table. On the whole 11.9 per cent of families in H.B.Halli had dependents in other places compared to only 2.4 per cent in Chintrapalli. Perhaps the difference was due to the fact that a large number of families who came to H.B.Halli for resettlement had to break at the time of migration.

Table 7.25 : Occupationwise distribution.

Occupation group	No. of families	No. of males	No. of females	Total members
H.B.HALLI				
1. Agriculture and other primary industries	31	45	58	103
2. Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs	11	10	17	27
3. Other processing & manufacture	3	7	6	13
4. Commerce	19	40	43	83
5. Transport	6	12	11	23
6. Construction and utility	7	22	19	41
7. Health, Education, Public administration	26	83	77	160
8. Other services	13	44	32	76
9. Unproductive	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	121	263	263	526
Chintrapalli				
1. Agriculture and other & primary industries	6	4	5	9
3. Other processing & manufacture	1	-	1	1
T o t a l	7	4	6	10

An occupationwise distribution of the families reporting dependents elsewhere is given in Table 7.25. It may

be seen that the largest number of 31 families belonged to agricultural sector in H.B.Halli. Twenty-six families were engaged in Health, Education and similar services and most of these were temporary residents of the village being employees of government departments or private concerns or establishments. Commerce with 19 families and 'other services' with 13 were the two other important occupation groups reporting dependents in other places. Out of 7 families reporting in Chintrapalli, 6 were agriculturists and the remaining one was a labour family engaged in a non-agricultural occupation. The seven families together had 10 persons outside the village of whom 4 were males and the rest females. The position regarding the nuclear village was that the 121 families had 526 persons residing in various outside places, and of the total, 263 were males and exactly the same number were females.

Table 7.26 : Relation with the head of the family.

Relation with the Head	H.B.HALLI		CHINTRAPALLI	
	No.	%	No.	%
Parents	95	18	2	20
Brothers and/or sisters	84	16	-	-
Wife	11	2	1	10
Husband	11	2	-	-
Children and/or grand-children	105	20	2	20
Sons and/or daughters-in-law	42	8	3	30
Brother's wife and/or children	53	10	1	10
Others	125	24	1	10
Total	526 = 100		10 = 100	

The members who were staying outside the village are arranged according to their relationship with the heads of the families in Table 7.26. It is interesting to note that a number of members were close relatives

of the heads of the families concerned. For instance, in H.B.Halli 18 per cent of the total number of members staying outside were parents of the heads of the families; and brothers and sisters accounted for 16 per cent; children and grandchildren constituted 2 per cent of the total whereas the proportion of both wives and husbands staying away from their partners was together 4 per cent. In Chintrapalli also parents constituted 20 per cent of the total and the same proportion consisted of children and grandchildren.

Table 7.27 : Distance

Distance in miles	H.B.HALLI		CHINTRAPALLI	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
Up to 10	18	14.9	3	42.9
11 - 25	33	27.3	2	14.3
26 - 50	14	11.6	2	28.6
51 - 75	6	5.0	1	14.3
76 - 100	5	4.1	-	-
Above 100	36	29.8	-	-
Non-reporting	9	7.4	-	-
<u>T o t a l</u>	121	100.0	7	100.0

Table 7.27 gives an idea of the places in which the dependents stayed at the time of the survey. The different places have been classified according to distance from the centre. In H.B.Halli, of the 121 families reporting dependents outside the village, 18 or about 15 per cent had their dependents at places situated at a distance of less than 10 miles, and 27 per cent between 11-25 miles. It is rather surprising that about 30 per cent of the total number of families have reported to be having some members of their families at places as far off as 100 miles or more. In most of these cases, however,

the reporting families themselves had come to H.B.Halli in search of jobs, leaving their original places and some members (mostly non-working) of their families. On the other hand in Chintrapalli, 42.9 per cent of reporting families had their dependents within a radius of 10 miles and only one family had relatives at a distance of more than 50 miles from the village.

It is important to know as to why so many families had dependents in other places and why as many as 526 persons related to the people of H.B.Halli had preferred to stay away. Table 7.23 reveals that a large majority, i.e., 246 males and 223 females were staying in their original places and it was their relatives now in H.B. Halli, who had come away. Thirtythree persons had given the reason that they were staying with their parents or other relatives. In this connection it is

Table 7.23 : Reasons.

Reason	No. of males	No. of females	Total
<u>H. B. HALLI</u>			
1. Original place	246	223	474
2. Staying with parents or relatives	2	31	33
3. Employment	8	-	8
4. Education	6	-	6
5. Other reasons	5	-	5
Total	167	259	526
<u>CHINTRAPALLI</u>			
1. Original place	1	-	1
2. Staying with parents or relatives	1	5	6
3. Employment	-	-	-
4. Education	1	-	1
5. Other reasons	1	1	2
Total	4	6	10

interesting to note that of 33 only 2 were males. The women included mainly sisters, sisters-in-law, wives, etc., of the heads of the reporting families in H.B.Halli. 50 per cent of the dependents in the case of Chintrapalli were away because of this reason. Only 6 persons in H.B.Halli and none in Chintrapalli were staying away from the village for the purpose of education. In the case of the nuclear village only 8 individuals were at other places having gone for the sake of employment. We shall now study these people in some detail.

Among the 8 persons who were working elsewhere, two were Brahmins, 1 Lingayat, 1 Panchal, 1 Barikeru, and the remaining 3 belonged to Vaddar caste. They were living in different places of varying distances of 6 to 400 miles. Regarding the nature of employment it may be noted that one of the Brahmins was holding a clerical job in a co-operative society whereas the other one was working in a factory. The Lingayat was a hotel keeper in a nearby village, the Panchal was a road-worker and the person of the Barikeru caste was an attached agricultural labourer. Among the 3 Vaddars, one had gone to Bombay and the other two were working as permanent agricultural labourers in a place situated at a distance of 6 miles from H.B.Halli.

We have seen that out of a total 526 people staying in different outside places only 8 were earning their livelihood and the rest were dependents, to a large extent, on the reporting families in H.B.Halli. In order to support their relatives staying away, many of the families in the surveyed villages were sending money. During one year immediately preceding the survey year, in all, 35 remittances were sent amounting to

Rs.10,740. (Table 7.29). Details regarding these money orders show that 15 of them totalling Rs.3865 had been sent by salaried persons in the village; 10 remittances of the value of Rs.5065 were sent by businessmen and 5 by labourers (which were small amounts together constituting Rs.730). As against this sum of Rs.10,740 which was sent out of the village for the maintenance of relatives outside, only a small amount of Rs.560 was received by the reporting families in H.B.Halli. In the case of Chintrapalli, there was no remittance into the village and on the other hand money sent out came to Rs.50 only.

Table 7.29 : Remittances

Occupation	Number of remittances	Amount Rs.	Average Rs.
Salaried persons	15	3,865	257.7
Businessmen	10	5,065	506.5
Labourers	5	730	146.0
Others	5	1,080	216.0
T o t a l	35	10,740	306.8

Chapter VIII

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

In Chapter VI we have discussed in detail some of the non-agricultural occupations mainly from the production point of view though we did include the barber, the tailor, etc. In this chapter, the study of the non-agricultural sector will continue but it will be concentrated on trading, transport and communication facilities available at the centre. A list of the trading establishments found in the two villages is given below. The transport system includes railway, motor and bullock cart services and the village post office at H.B.Halli is studied at length in regard to communication.

Trading Establishments

Type of establishment	<u>No. of establishments</u>	
	<u>H.B.Halli</u>	<u>Chintrapalli</u>
1. Hotels	23	5
2. Cloth stores	17	-
3. Grocers and small shop keepers	40	9
4. Petty traders, vendors, etc.		
i) Selling eatables	7	-
ii) Selling areated water	2	-
iii) 'Jogers'	2	-
iv) Bangle seller	1	-
v) Food grains and 'masala' sellers	3	-
	Total 95	14

H o t e l s

The total number of hotels in the centre was considerably large; a majority of hotels were concentrated in the nuclear village. Out of 23 hotels only five were in Chintrapalli and none of them was a boarding house.

Among the hotels in H.B.Halli, four were purely boarding houses, one was providing both meals and beverages and the remaining 13 were only 'coffee' hotels. As for location, most of them (mainly bigger ones) were established on the sides of the main road with a few smaller hotels in the corners of the village.

A castewise distribution of the owners of the establishments shows that both in the main village and in Chintrapalli, Lingayats dominated. Sixteen hotels of H.B.Halli and four of Chintrapalli were owned by them. There was a Muslim in H.B.Halli who was running a non-vegetarian boarding on a small scale as a subsidiary source of income. There were four Brahmin hotels in H.B.Halli and none in Chintrapalli, and all the four owners belonged to South Kanara District - a distance of 2 to 3 hundred miles. Another point of interest about them was that they owned the biggest hotels in the village.

Generally speaking the hotels had a good business. A considerable extent of this was due to outsiders who visited this village for one reason or other. Business reached the peak during groundnut season from October to February. On market days the hotelers earned 2 to 3 times the normal daily income. A price list of some items is given below.

	<u>Annas</u>
Coffee (one glass)	1½
Tea (one glass)	1
Masala Dosa	3
Simple Dosa	2
Sweets (one plate)	3
Savousies (one plate)	1½

In boarding houses, the rate was As.10 per full-plate^{meal}. There was also a practice of serving half a plate on demand. Monthly rate for permanent customers taking full-plate was Rs.20. In most of the boarding houses about 50 per cent of the earning was due to permanent customers.

With the help of case studies conducted, an attempt is made to give the quantity of some of the requirements of a few hotels along with their annual incomes. It may be observed that except in two hotels there was no reporting of consumption of coffee powder. Tea, on the other hand, was widely consumed. Most of the things listed in Table 8.1 were made available by the village grocers.

The requirements of a boarding house were different from those given in Table 8.1. As an example, the case given below may be noted.

Annual requirements of a boarding house yielding
an annual income of Rs.800

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price Rs.</u>
1. Rice	25 bags	1500
2. Vegetables		180
3. Dal	360 seers	180
4. Milk	120 seers	60
5. Wheat & Jowar	180 seers	360
6. Leaves		150
7. Other expenses, firewood, etc.		250
	<u>Total</u>	2680

The two non-vegetarian boarding establishments with annual incomes of Rs.1200 and Rs.200, together required about 25 seers of mutton per week of which the former used 20 seers. The rate for mutton was about Rs.1-8-0 per seer.

Table 8.1 : Provisions required for one year.

I t e m	Serial No.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Income Rs.	2500	5000	3000	1800	1175
Rice -					
Bags	25	40	30	15	10
Value Rs.	1500	2500	1800	900	575
Flour -					
Quantity (maunds)	150	280	200	150	100
Value Rs.	650	1200	800	650	450
Grams -					
Quantity (seers)	1000	1800	1200	700	500
Value Rs.	1000	1800	1200	700	500
Oil -					
Quantity (maunds)	250	800	300	160	100
Value Rs.	1000	3500	1200	650	450
Sugar -					
Quantity (maunds)	200	320	200	80	75
Value Rs.	2200	3500	2200	900	800
Tea Powder -					
Quantity (Lb.)	300	750	800	250	400
Value Rs.	1000	2200	2500	800	1400
Coffee -					
Quantity (Lb.)	300	500	-	-	-
Value Rs.	750	1500	-	-	-
Milk -					
Quantity (seers)	3000	5000	2500	1440	800
Value Rs.	1500	2500	1250	720	400
Firewood -					
Cart-loads	100	250	100	60	50
Value Rs.	500	1250	500	300	250

The earnings of the hotelers of H.B.Halli ranged from a minimum of Rs.200 per year to a maximum of Rs.5000. This wide margin was due to the large number of hotels of different sizes. On the other hand of the five hotels of Chintrapalli, four hotelers were earning between Rs.500 and Rs.1000 and the fifth one was having an income of Rs.1400. The total income of all the hotels put together in the two villages was Rs.37435 with an average of Rs.1337.

Not all the hotel keepers were depending entirely on the incomes earned in this business. Only one owner in Chintrapalli and 10 in H.B.Halli considered hotel keeping as the sole occupation. Cultivation was the most important subsidiary occupation as four out of five hotelers in Chintrapalli and nine out of 23 in the nuclear village were land owners and in addition three other families worked as agricultural labourers. The total income from all the subsidiary occupations was estimated to be Rs.14118.

Unlike the hotels of Chintrapalli the hotels in H.B.Halli provided some employment for persons outside the family circle. A total of 32 persons were employed in 12 hotels of the nuclear village and most of the employees belonged to the village itself. The highest number of nine workers were employed by the biggest hotel with an annual income of Rs.5000. The workers were provided with food, clothing and their other incidental expenses were also met. Their salaries depended not merely on the nature of work and experience but also on the ^{financial} ~~economic~~ position of the particular establishment. Generally speaking a waiter got from 15 to 20 rupees in a fairly good hotel.

Most of the hotels in these two villages were recently established, i.e., after the rehabilitation. There was only one hotel in Chintrapalli before 1951 though the main village had 7 hotels. The immigration thus enlarged this business considerably as it had done many others. Most of the immigrant-hotel-owners were running hotels in their original places too.

Finally, by way of comparison, it may be observed that the hotels of H.B.Halli were better furnished and

and maintained than those of Chintrapalli. At least six hotels in the nuclear village had radios and a few others had gramophones. The outlook of the owners was also different as may be judged from the fact that whereas many hotels in H.B.Halli did not prohibit the entry of Harijans, the hotelers of Chintrapalli were still not tolerating this.

Cloth Trade

Seventeen families in H.B.Halli reported to be receiving incomes from selling cloth or clothes. However, the number of establishments came to 16 as one 'Chikkurni' was a hawker selling piece-goods. Of the 16 permanent shops, two were meant for ready-made clothes and the rest were cloth stores. Cloth trade was monopolised by Jains as can be seen from the fact that all but two shops were owned by them. The remaining two stores belonged to Lingayats. The shops were well distributed in all the important localities of the village and were situated on the sides of the main road itself. Chintrapalli and many other neighbouring villages depended on the nuclear village for the supply of cloth.

Most of the cloth stores belonged to the immigrants as there were only two before 1951. A majority of the present owners were in the same trade in their original places and five of them were following their fathers' occupations. Ten of the 16 shops were managed by the owners without any helpers. The other six shops employed 8 persons; two shops had two assistants each. The goods were brought from Hospet, Bellary and such other markets once in a month or two. Generally a cloth store keeper made his purchases from a wholesaler in

which case he could get credit for a considerable time. The retail sale was for cash though within the village a good customer maintained an account to be settled at a convenient time. Except during the rainy season the business was good throughout the year particularly during the marriage season.

Of the 17 families engaged in this occupation, 9 looked upon it as the only source of income whereas for another seven this was the main source of livelihood. The total income earned in this trade came to Rs.43928 with an average of Rs.2584 per family per year. The cloth business required a good amount of investment in order to hold a certain quantity of stock. Except in the case of the hawker whose investment was just about Rs.300, the investment ranged from a minimum of Rs.3000 to a maximum of Rs.50,000. The total turnover for the year previous to the survey of all the cloth dealers was reported to be of the magnitude of Rs.5,25,000. It was not possible to estimate the total quantity of different types of cloth sold since no businessman kept such detailed records. The two shop keepers of ready-made clothes gave an idea of their sales for the year previous to the survey. The details are presented below:

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Price per piece Rs.</u>
Half shirts	1,100	3-8-0
Full shirts	1,100	4-0-0
Shorts	1,050	2-0-0
Drawers	2,100	1-0-0
Caps	1,500	0-8-0

Some of these ready-made clothes were stitched in the village itself whereas some others were purchased at Hospet or Bellary. Almost all cloth shops had one or two tailors working in the shop premise and this explains

the presence of 24 tailors in the village, H.B.Halli.

Grocers and General Shop Keepers

The number of (40) grocers in H.B.Halli is an indication of the size of the market and also the extent of dependence of other villages on this market. There were nine more shops in Chintrapalli bringing the total to 49 for the centre. Strictly speaking all these shops were not grocery shops. About 10 shops in the nuclear village were quite small, selling mostly bidi, cigarettes, betel nuts and leaves, etc., and the shops of Chintrapalli may be called multipurpose shops selling many things ranging from food grains to soap cakes and match boxes.

Most of these shops had come up after the rehabilitation. There were only nine shops before 1951; four were established in 1952, nine in 1953, two in 1955, and the rest in 1956. Out of 49 shops, 19 belonged to the immigrants of whom 10 were formerly traders and the rest took to this occupation after migrating to H.B.Halli. On the whole only 20 traders were following their fathers' occupations.

A castewise distribution of the owners of these shops shows that the highest number of 13 shops belonged to Lingayats and Vaishyas came second with 15. The next important caste was Muslim, the members of which owned five shops in the nuclear village. The remaining establishments belonged to various other people such as Barikeru, Valmiki, Naiker. Another interesting point is that the Lingayats and Vaishyas not merely owned 31 out of 49 shops between them but they also happened to be the proprietors of the biggest establishments in the two

villages. As against 62 per cent of the ownership of the total number of shops the proportion of the turnover of the shops they owned came to about 80 per cent of the total turnover.

The shops in Chintrapalli were not merely small in size and business but they also depended on the grocery shops of the nuclear village for the supply of goods. In other words some of the bigger shops of H.B. Halli practised both wholesale and retail trading and some other villages also besides Chintrapalli depended on them. In some cases the smaller shops of H.B. Halli themselves bought their urgent requirements from the leading shops of the village and sold in retail. The bigger grocery traders brought their goods from Hospet, Bellary and such other markets and transported them generally by bus or truck.

Grocery business was the sole occupation of only seven families out of 49 and all the rest had one or more other occupations. However, 30 families considered this as the main source of income. The income of these shops ranged from a minimum of Rs.200 to a maximum of Rs.9000 per year. The total annual income of all the shops put together was estimated to be Rs.52,823 and the average income was about Rs.1060 per shop. The average income of the shops of Chintrapalli only came to Rs.430 per year. The total income from the subsidiary occupations was estimated to be Rs.36,201. Case studies of a few establishments revealed that the income was roughly 10 per cent of the total turnover.

Except three shops of the nuclear village all were managed by family members. The three leading establish-

-ments together employed four persons, two of them working in a shop with the highest annual profit of Rs.9000.

So far as the selling practices are concerned, an important point of difference between shops of the two villages was that whereas in H.B.Halli goods were sold only for cash, the smaller shops of Chintrapalli practised barter system to some extent. The exact extent of it was not possible to estimate. Roughly it may be said the proportion of barter sale was between 5 per cent and 15 per cent of the total turnover.

Petty traders, Vendors, etc.

In this section, we study petty shop-keepers, vendors, and hawkers such as those who sell eatables (savouries and sweets), areated water, and vegetables.

There were seven families deriving income from preparing and selling eatables. They had their small shops either in their houses or outside and some of them attended the weekly market also. Two of them were Vaishyas, three Lingayats, one Muslim, and the last one was ^aPadmasali. Their total and average incomes for one year were Rs.5426 and Rs.775 respectively. Except two families the rest considered this occupation as the main source of income. Only one Vaishya family owned five acres of land and all the rest were landless.

The things they required to prepare eatables consisted mostly of sugar, flour, oil and (in the case of savouries) chillis, parched rice, etc. These things were purchased in the village itself.

The capital requirement in this occupation was considerably small due to two reasons. For one thing

the magnitude of the business was small and secondly the materials were purchased in the village itself and hence even if the shopkeeper had no ready money he could manage to get credit for a few days with his regular supplier. The percentage of profit, however, was larger in this business than in many others. The position that these people were both producers as well as traders gave them double opportunities for profit making. The rate of profit was roughly calculated to be between 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the total turnover.

Like many artisans, traders, and hawkers and the whole group of petty traders also came to the village from outside. Three of them came from villages submerged.

This was not an occupation of any single caste. People took to this trade whenever they found sufficient scope and necessity.

Areated Waters

There were only two units producing soda water. One was managed by a Kshatria and the other one by a Vaishya. Both were small units and were looked upon as subsidiary business. The incomes earned from the two units were Rs.100 and Rs.320 for the year previous to the survey. The main occupations of the families owning the units were weaving and bus agency respectively. Both the units were established only some five years before the survey year by the rehabilitated families.

The business needed a capital investment of a few hundreds of rupees. The smallest establishment required the equipments as shown on the following page. One gas cylinder weighing 20 pounds produced normally about 2500 bottles of soda water. The rate per bottle was

Equipment of the smallest establishment

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value Rs.</u>
Machine	1	120
Gas cylinder	1	40
Bottles	60	60
'Cones'	5	10
Brush	1	1
Essence		
Bottle openers	2	2
Glasses	6	1
Miscellaneous		6

		240

one anna. But if anybody undertook to sell it on commission basis he was given a commission of 4 annas per dozen bottles. A cylinder cost was about Rs.40. It could be refilled with gas at Hospet.

On the basis of average monthly sale it was roughly estimated that the two shops together had produced 13,440 bottles of areated water during 1956-57. The business was good except during the cultivation period when visitors were few and climate was cool.

Perhaps to avoid direct competition and to serve the population of the village better, the two shops were located in two different parts of H.B.Halli, namely, the factory area and the old village. There was no shop manufacturing or selling soda water in Chintrapalli.

O t h e r s

Other petty traders included hawkers and vendors who earned their livelihood mainly by selling vegetables, small quantities of grains, bangles, stationery, etc., in the weekly market or by wandering about in the village and neighbouring places. They belonged to many different castes right from Harijan to Vaishya and Lingayat. There were nine such families of which two were known as

'Jogers', one bangle seller, 2 sold small quantities of foodgrains in the weekly market, one was a specialist in 'Masala' trade and the remaining earned their livelihood by buying vegetables in the weekly market and selling in outside villages. Their total income was Rs.4700 for one year. Only one grain seller and the bangle seller earned more than Rs.1000 each per year. Their capital investment was generally small and it represented the stock in hand. Except bangles all other things were purchased in the village, either from the grocers, in the case of 'masala', or from farmers as in the case of foodgrains.

An important point is that the whole group was a landless class. As for the nativity of these people, none of them belonged originally to the village; five families came from places submerged, and the remaining from different outside villages during recent years.

The percentage of profit was roughly estimated to be somewhere between 25 to 30 per cent. of the turnover. But it must be noted that the turnover was very small in most of the cases and particularly in the case of vegetable selling there was a considerable loss due to wastage. The total turnover was estimated to be worth Rs.18,800 for one year, taking the group as a whole.

Weekly Markets

It was perhaps peculiar that H.B.Halli had two weekly markets. One market was there since many years and the other one was recently started by the immigrant population in Ramanagar; partly due to rivalry and partly for the sake of convenience. The new market yard had a few sheds and a well, all constructed by the

government at the time of the rehabilitation work. The old market did not have any permanent building but people used to gather under a number of tamarind trees on the side of the main road in the old village.

The two markets were held on different days; one in old village was on Sunday and the Ramanagar market was conducted on Wednesday. So far as business is concerned, the old market was much bigger than the new one. The Sunday market was attended by traders coming from a distance of about 20 miles and it was said that at the peak hour about 500 persons gathered in this market as against about 100 in the new market.

Table 3.2 is intended to show the behaviour of certain commodities both in respect of quantity and price, brought to the market, during the course of the year of investigation. The data were collected at the old market on alternative market days. Three important food grains are presented in the table. Whereas rice and wheat were more or less steady throughout the year both in respect of the quantity brought into the market and also the price, important features can be noticed in the case of jowar. For instance, from July to October, the arrival of jowar was small and the rate high. Afterwards with the harvesting of new crops the quantity increased and the price came down. The reason for the changes in the quantity and price of jowar, when rice and wheat were steady throughout, was perhaps that jowar was locally grown on a large scale whereas the other two grains were 'imported' from outside.

Regulated Market:

H.B.Halli had a regulated market for groundnut with

Table 8.2 : Weekly Market data.

Date	Rice I		Rice II		Wheat		Jowar I		Jowar II	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
14- 7-57	10	1.50	10	1.75	10	1.75	30	2.75	15	2.00
23- 7-57	10	1.50	10	1.75	10	1.67	35	2.75	15	2.00
11- 8-57	5	1.50	15	1.50	2	2.00	30	2.75	-	-
25- 8-57	5	1.50	15	1.50	3	2.00	25	2.75	-	-
15- 9-57	4	1.50	15	1.50	4	1.75	20	3.00	-	-
29- 9-57	5	1.50	20	1.50	4	1.75	20	3.00	-	-
12-10-57	6	1.33	20	1.50	4	1.75	20	3.00	2	2.75
27-10-57	8	1.33	20	1.50	5	1.75	25	3.00	3	2.50
17-11-57	8	1.25	6	1.50	3	1.50	25	3.00	-	-
1-12-57	30	1.33	20	1.50	10	1.50	100	3.00	-	-
15-12-57	15	1.50	10	1.50	5	1.50	40	3.00	-	-
1- 1-58	12	1.33	8	1.50	7	1.50	36	3.25	-	-
15- 1-58	5	1.50	6	1.50	3	1.50	35	3.25	-	-
1- 2-58	12	1.50	8	1.50	6	1.50	42	3.33	-	-
16- 2-58	15	1.50	20	1.50	10	1.75	60	3.50	-	-
2- 3-58	9	1.50	7	1.50	6	2.00	40	3.50	10	3.00
16- 3-58	16	1.50	8	1.50	12	2.00	40	3.50	15	3.25
30- 3-58	6	1.50	3	1.50	4	2.00	15	3.25	5	3.00
13- 4-58	3	1.50	2	1.50	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	20	3.25	3	3.00
27- 4-58	8	1.50	3	1.50	5	1.75	25	3.50	4	3.25

(1) = Quantity brought to the market (in bags).

(2) = Price : Number of seers per rupee.

jurisdiction over three taluks; Hadagalli, Hospet and Harapanahalli. The market was originally at Hospet but was shifted to H.B.Halli after the rehabilitation, in 1954. The reason for shifting the market was that many important villages near Hospet were submerged and the commission agents migrated to H.B.Halli. It was also felt that in view of the large area covered by the market H.B.Halli was a more central place than Hospet. The market at the time of the survey had a disadvantage. There was no market yard as such and groundnut was kept for auction at each agent's shop or house. Therefore the Marketing Supervisor had to cover the entire village for auctioning which according to him, besides being strenuous, made it difficult to enforce certain rules strictly. However, a site for a permanent market yard was already chosen and the yard was expected to be constructed soon.

There were as many as 30 commission agents and 10 'buyers and sellers' operating in this market. Of these, 16 agents and 5 buyers and sellers belonged to the village itself. Every morning the marketing supervisor and his staff went round the village, accompanied by the buyers and sellers or their agents to auction the produce that was brought to the market. Groundnut was sold throughout the year but the peak season was between October and March. Monthwise arrival of groundnut for three years is given ~~hat~~ in Table 8.3. It is obvious from the table that the total arrival of groundnut was decreasing since 1955, though the proportion during different months has not changed. What is surprising is that the total arrival of groundnut during 1956 and 1957 went down against a rising price as is evident in

Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 : Arrivals of groundnut in the market.

Month	1955 (maunds)	1956 (maunds)	1957 (maunds)
January	81084	136864	212636
February	83364	114496	111972
March	56312	112556	108008
April	57330	27288	53276
May	28513	22344	37457
June	12780	14026	13504
July	30216	5112	15408
August	7048	8862	8860
September	33430	1578	9284
October	190916	79548	56060
November	187020	131463	162691
December	269044	232343	76634
Total	1037260	986485	865783

It was said that the rates in this market depended not so much on demand and supply factors here itself as on the conditions in bigger markets such as Bombay.

Table 8.4 : Average ~~Rate~~ Price

Month	1955 Rs.As.Ps.	1956 Rs.As.Ps.	1957 Rs.As.Ps.
January	3- 4-0	4- 9-0	6- 0-0
February	3- 2-0	5- 1-0	6- 1-0
March	3- 3-0	5- 3-6	6- 0-0
April	3- 2-6	5- 5-0	6- 1-0
May	3- 5-6	5- 9-0	6- 7-0
June	3- 4-6	5- 8-0	5-10-0
July	3-13-0	5- 0-0	5- 9-0
August	3-15-0	5-15-0	5- 8-0
September	3- 6-0	5-10-0	4-15-0
October	2- 6-0	5- 8-0	4- 8-0
November	3- 8-0	5- 7-0	5- 1-0
December	4- 1-0	5-14-0	5-12-0
Average for the year .	3- 6-0	5- 7-0	5-10-0

The market was of considerable importance to the economy of the village. Besides providing employment .

Table 8.5 : Regulated Market data. Arrivals of groundnuts with rates for the years 1955, 1956, 1957

Year	Month	Nature of crop		Rate of Peanuts		Rate of Coromandal	
		Peanuts (Mds.)	Coromandal (Mds.)	Lowest Rs.As.Ps.	Highest Rs.As.Ps.	Lowest Rs.As.Ps.	Highest Rs.As.Ps.
1955	January	49,443	31,636	3- 0-0	3- 8-0	2-14-0	3- 5-0
	February	17,664	65,700	3- 0-0	3- 8-0	2-13-0	3- 0-0
	March	12,164	44,148	3- 1-0	3- 6-0	3- 1-0	3- 4-0
	April	17,344	40,036	3- 2-6	3- 5-0	3- 0-0	3- 2-0
	May	11,332	17,284	3- 5-0	3- 8-0	3- 2-6	3- 6-0
	June	4,388	8,392	3- 3-0	3- 8-0	3- 2-0	3- 5-0
	July	15,644	14,572	3- 8-0	4- 6-0	3- 6-0	4- 2-0
	August	2,756	4,292	3-12-0	4- 4-0	3-10-0	4- 1-0
	September	32,600	880	2- 2-0	3-15-0	3-10-0	3-14-0
	October	1,90,916	-	1-12-0	3- 0-0	-	-
	November	1,87,020	-	3- 2-0	3-14-0	-	-
	December	1,29,128	1,39,916	3- 6-0	4- 8-0	3-14-0	4- 8-0
	Total	6,70,404	3,66,856				
1956	January	26,644	1,60,220	4- 8-0	4-13-6	4- 4-0	4-10-0
	February	8,632	1,05,864	4-14-0	5- 5-6	4-12-0	5- 3-6
	March	25,164	87,392	4-14-6	6- 5-0	4-12-6	6- 2-0
	April	1,588	25,700	4-12-0	6- 0-0	4-10-0	5-14-0
	May	2,088	20,256	4-14-0	6- 6-0	4-12-0	6- 4-0
	June	3,392	10,634	4-13-0	6- 6-0	4-12-6	6- 0-0
	July	1,648	3,464	4- 6-0	5-11-0	4- 2-0	5-15-0
	August	2,176	6,686	5- 6-0	6- 2-0	5-12-0	6- 7-0
	September	954	624	4- 0-0	6- 4-0	5-12-0	6- 7-0
	October	79,223	325	4- 4-0	5- 8-0	6- 0-0	6- 3-6
	November	1,30,913	350	4- 4-0	6- 0-0	5- 8-0	5-14-0
	December	1,95,940	86,408	5-12-0	6- 2-0	5-10-0	6- 0-0
	Total	4,78,362	5,07,923				
1957	January	45,527	1,67,109	5-14-0	6- 4-0	5-12-0	6- 1-0
	February	9,488	1,02,434	5-15-0	6- 5-0	5-12-0	6- 3-0
	March	3,672	1,04,334	5-14-0	6- 3-0	5-13-0	6- 2-0
	April	2,540	50,736	6- 0-0	6- 3-0	5-14-0	6- 3-0
	May	2,621	34,836	6- 2-0	6- 8-6	6- 3-0	6-13-0
	June	5,720	7,784	3- 2-0	6- 8-0	6- 4-0	6- 9-0
	July						
	August	3,924	4,936	3- 0-0	6- 8-0	6- 0-0	6- 8-6
	September	5,564	3,720	2- 0-0	5-13-0	5- 8-0	6- 5-0
	October	55,804	256	2- 0-0	6- 5-6	3- 4-6	6- 4-6
	November	1,51,300	11,391	4- 2-0	6- 7-0	3- 4-6	6- 4-6
	December	20,244	56,390	5- 6-0	6- 2-0	5- 6-0	6- 2-6
	Total	3,22,048	5,58,548				

Table 8.6 : Exports and consumption of groundnuts during the years 1955, 1956, 1957.

Year & Month	Exports (in bags)		Consumption (in bags)	
	Groundnut Pods	Groundnut Seeds	Groundnut Pods	Groundnut Seeds
1955				
January	-	12,414	-	-
February	-	13,580	396	418
March	-	12,622	240	488
April	-	10,090	112	1,116
May	-	8,366	-	621
June	-	2,830	138	1,364
July	-	1,586	124	557
August	-	565	46	578
September	-	250	70	994
October	-	9,249	-	251
November	-	16,641	70	230
December	320	13,756	137	1,451
T o t a l	320	1,01,949	1,333	8,078
1956				
January	-	15,764	124	2,338
February	-	14,217	-	1,364
March	-	11,472	70	538
April	-	9,134	-	855
May	160	6,834	10	865
June	-	3,302	5	1,888
July	-	2,798	-	1,890
August	-	1,030	70	2,774
September	-	-	200	1,622
October	-	1,611	-	1,358
November	-	4,367	200	1,780
December	94	5,541	-	2,103
T o t a l	254	1,78,019	679	19,425
1957				
January	-	14,692	-	2,751
February	-	12,398	170	2,317
March	-	13,173	280	2,081
April	-	10,810	-	3,006
May	-	8,422	282	2,803
June	-	3,177	126	2,602
July	-	1,859	164	1,522
August	-	782	-	2,379
September	-	500	-	1,770
October	-	7,609	-	2,415
November	-	18,048	197	3,116
December	-	10,124	52	4,090
T o t a l	-	1,01,594	1,271	30,852

to a number of 'hamals' it provided an annual average profit of about Rs.7000 to 21 businessmen in the village. The prosperity of six groundnut factories also depended on this market. The general traders also benefited by the regular visits of a large number of outsiders.

Table 8.5 and Table 8.6 give additional data regarding the regulated market.

Commission Agents

There were in all 21 commission agents in the village of which 16 were purely commission agents and the remaining were buyers and sellers in addition to being commission agents and factory owners. The commission agency business started in this village in 1954 when the Regulated Market for groundnut was shifted from Hospet to H.B.Halli. Except one agent all the rest were the immigrants of whom 13 were working as agents in their original places also.

Vaishyas being traditionally traders had the largest number of commission agents among them. Of the total of 21, 5 were Lingayats, 1 Ambigar and all the rest were Vaishyas. This business was meant for rich people as it involved a lot of investment which included (1) money to be advanced to clients, (2) capital to construct godown, (3) investment on movable properties such as carts, gunny bags, etc. A detailed study of 16 commission agents revealed that their total investment for one year previous to the survey came to Rs.2,79,000 which works out to an average of Rs.17,433 per agent. Though the capital involved was high, profit was equally so. The total profit for the year previous to the survey was Rs.1,17,419 with an average of Rs.8339. In other words profit came to 42 per cent of the investment. The turnover for the

same period was 1,19,537 bags of groundnut valued at Rs.23,89,057.

The income of a commission agent included:

(a) Commission - Commission was collected both from the farmer and also the buyer at the rate of 6nP. per rupee.

(b) Interest for the money advanced to cultivators. The admitted rate of interest was 18 per cent but in practice it was reported to be more.

(c) Some agents charged a nominal sum as rent for gunny bags ^{and} ~~or~~ for storage facilities provided.

The only element of risk involved in the business of commission agency was in regard to the money advanced to clients. A large sum of money running at times to a couple of thousands was advanced to a single client merely on the strength of a Promissory Note. This was necessary in order to win clients and keep them in good humour because of the competition between the agents. The clients who belonged to the neighbouring villages generally maintained good and continuous relationship with the agents. Money was advanced at the time of cultivation on the understanding that the client would sell the produce through the agent only. Fresh loan was issued when the old one was cleared. In some cases the debt got accumulated and became bad debt.

Transport

The transport facilities available at H.B.Halli included mainly (1) railway, (2) bus and lorry, and (3) bullock-cart. In the case of Chintrapalli, however, bullock-cart was the only means of transport though the villagers were not really handicapped as H.B.Halli ~~seems~~ close by. Many other neighbouring villages also depended

on H.B.Halli for railway and bus service.

The Hospet-Kottur railway line passed through the nuclear village. Two trains touched the village during the course of a day; one coming from Hospet reached the village in the evening by about 6.30 and the other bound for Hospet from Kottur arrived in the morning by 9 o'clock. Though the railway station was established long ago, till the rehabilitation, the railway was used mainly for passenger traffic. But recently with the establishment of 6 groundnut factories it began to play an important role in the transportation of goods; mainly groundnut seeds and oil. The basket makers of the village - 16 families, also brought bamboos by train from a long distance. With the abnormal increase in the population of the village, the passenger traffic also grew to an impressive scale. The table below gives an idea of passenger and goods traffic handled at the H.B.Halli Railway Station.

Table 8.7 : Passenger and goods traffic handled at the village railway station.

Year	Number of tickets issued	Seeds (Bengal maunds)	Oil-cake (Bengal maunds)	Oil (Bengal maunds)
1954	34249	51526	12753	11004
1955	27308	81308	12859	24752
1956	30609	98502	13643	39450
1957	30383	131406	15129	45806

The reason for the highest number tickets to be sold in 1954 might be attributed to the fact that by 1954 the rehabilitation was still in a transitional stage with people coming to the village and going back to their original places frequently. The quantity of goods

exported from the village had been steadily increasing in recent years. In order to meet the increasing pressure of goods traffic, the railway station was being expanded so as to provide godown and such other facilities.

Goods were also transported by lorries. There were three trucks owned by the rich merchants of the village and in addition the factory owners engaged outside vehicles to transport groundnut, oil, etc., whenever necessary. The smaller traders such as cloth merchants or grocers occasionally got their goods even by bus from Hospet and other neighbouring towns. But the bus service was meant essentially for passengers. Since H.B.Halli was lying on the main road connecting Hospet with such taluk headquarters as Hadagalli, Harapanahalli there were as many as 14 buses plying on the road, 7 on either direction. The first bus coming from Hospet used to reach the village by about 6 a.m. and the last service was available at 5.30 p.m. In spite of the large number of buses passing through the village there was rush throughout the day partly due to the fact that many neighbouring villages depended on H.B.Halli for bus transport and partly because most of the buses came from long distances with direct passengers.

The role of bullock cart in the transport system of the nuclear village was less important than it was in Chintrapalli since the latter had no other means. There were 114 bullock carts in that village as against 196 in H.B.Halli. The comparison may be more accurate if we consider the percentage of families owning carts; about 49 per cent of the total families in Chintrapalli compared with 43 per cent in the nuclear village owned

bullock carts. The bullock carts were used for inter-village transportation of goods and passengers as well as within the village for carrying manure to fields, bringing firewood from forests, etc.

In addition to the above described transport facilities, we may also mention cycle and car. The total number of cycles owned by the inhabitants of H.B.Halli was 103 compared with 6 in Chintrapalli. There were two cars in the nuclear village (one was a jeep) and none in Chintrapalli. The cars were owned by two of the richest families of the village.

Post and Telegraph Office

Before the establishment of a Branch Post Office at H.B.Halli some 20 years ago, the nearest post office for the village was at Kottur, a distance of about 20 miles. The Branch Post Office at H.B.Halli grew steadily and the authorities became aware of the necessity for enlarging the office particularly in view of the rehabilitation. On 15-2-1957, it was up-graded as a Sub-Office with a telegraph section on an experimental basis.

Table 8.8, giving the number of incoming letters in a week during the past few years, shows that there had been a steady increase in the number of incoming letters during the last few years. In Table 8.9 we are able to observe that the total amount paid as well as issued in a month in 1957 was several times what it was in 1952. Considering these two tables, we may conclude that the village H.B.Halli was passing rapidly through the process of urbanisation. A large number of people of this village had business and personal contacts with many towns and cities and through the post office they were able to keep them up.

Table 8.8 : Number of incoming letters.

Year	In Second week of the month of	Number of letters per week
1949	February	125
	August	258
1950	February	295
	August	223
1951	February	341
	August	337
1952	February	354
	August	329
1953	February	296
	August	394
1954	February	535
	August	556
1955	February	641
	August	462
1956	February	635
	August	Not available
1957	February	Not available
	August	785

Table 8.9 : Money Orders (All available data collected)

Year	Month	Paid (incoming) Rs.As.	Issued (outgoing) Rs.As.
1952	February	629-13	1809-12
	March	954- 2	2251- 1
	April	765-13	2987-14
	May	762- 5	2766-10
	July	907-14	2033- 9
	November	337-11	527-10
1953	May	1104-12	2546- 0
	June	617- 7	3033-14
1957 (Sub-Office)	February	372-15	6356-14
	March	1608-13	18788- 2
	April	1120.69 nP.	14731.43 nP.
	May	1737.08	16319.08
	June	977.49	13756
	July	1713.75	17222.22
	August	1392.46	10781.16

Table 8.10 : Telegrams received. (Since February 1957)

Month	Personal	Business	Total
February (13th to 23th)	5	76	81
March	51	277	328
April	9	184	193
May	39	193	232
June	21	130	151
July	4	79	83
August	1	81	82
September (up to 21st)	8	126	134
October	15	150	165
November	19	110	229
December	11	207	218
January 1958	8	209	217
February	25	222	247
March	13	211	224

The above table is interesting not only because it shows the number of telegrams received at the sub-post office, H.B.Halli, but also because it indicates the nature of the telegrams received. It is clear that more than 80 per cent of the total number of telegrams received were of business nature. This gives clear indication of the commercial activities that were going on in the village. The factory owners and other big businessmen of the village resorted to telegraph when when market intelligence was urgently required. Just at the close of the survey work a public telephone was also installed at the post office.

Further expansion of the Post Office took place when a Savings Bank was opened on 15-2-1957, and though in the beginning the business was rather small, it increased considerably since then as can be seen from the table given on the following page. The fall in the number of accounts between June and August is understandable as it was the sowing season when the cultiva-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of accounts</u>
February 1957	3
March	9
April	22
May	35
June	27
July	16
August	17
September	20
October	32
November	27
December	39
January 1958	46

-tion expenditure forced the cultivators to withdraw money for various purposes.

This post office catered to the needs of the neighbouring villages like Chintapalli, Bandihalli, but, according to the Post Master, most of the business was done by the villagers of H.B.Halli themselves.

Chapter IX.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM

An unhappy feature of Indian Agriculture is the high degree of indebtedness of the cultivators. How and to what extent the agriculturists have been in the mercy of money lenders is almost proverbial. With the beginning of the cooperative movement in India some 60 years ago, there appeared an attempt to help the farmer to free himself from the clutches of the money lender or land lord in regard to his financial requirements, but to what extent this attempt succeeded was made clear when the Rural Credit Survey pointed out that the cooperative movement did not meet anything more than 3% of the total financial requirements of the cultivators. Of late, both cooperative society and government have been trying in various methods to cater more and more to the financial needs of the villagers. From the point of view of village change the following may be of considerable importance: (1) The magnitude of indebtedness of the villagers during a given period (2) Indebtedness among different classes of people, and (3) The proportion of money supplied by the traditional, governmental and cooperative agencies.

General position of indebtedness.

The total amount of debt of the people of H.B. Halli at the time of survey was to the extent of Rs.4,42,830/- and in Chintrapalli it was Rs.85,060/-. The per capita debt was also higher in the nuclear village. For instance, debt per person in H.B.Halli came to Rs.90/- compared to Rs.68/- in Chintrapalli. As against this, a considerable number of people

Table 9.1

GENERAL POSITION OF INDEBTEDNESS

Village	Total amount of debt	Amount lent	2 as % of 1	Amount re- paid in 12 months	4 as % of 1	Amt.borrow- ed in last 12 months	6 as % of 1	Per capita debt Rs.	Per capita amount lent.
H. B. Halli	442350	210030	47.4	88740	20.3	74390	16.8	90.4	42.9
Chintra- palli	85060	12370	14.5	22650	26.6	6800	8.0	68.3	9.9

reported to have lent money either within the village or outside. The amount thus lent came to Rs.2,10,030/- in the nuclear village and Rs.12,370/- in Chintrapalli. Compared to the total amount of debt this formed 43% in H.B.Halli and just about 10% in Chintrapalli. Even assuming that all the amount reported to have been lent was distributed in the village itself there remained a deficit of Rs.2,32,800/- in H.B.Halli and Rs.62,690/- in Chintrapalli. These deficits must have been made up either by credit agencies or individuals belonging to outside villages. The different sources of credit will be discussed in detail later on.

A sum of Rs.74,390/- was reported to have been borrowed during the course of one year preceding the survey, in H. B. Halli. The corresponding figure for Chintrapalli was Rs.6,800/-. The amount of old debt repaid during the same period in H.B.Halli was Rs.88,740/- and in Chintrapalli it came to Rs. 22,650/-. Compared to the total debt the amounts repaid and borrowed during the year before the survey in H.B.Halli formed 20% and 17% respectively, and in Chintrapalli 27% and 8% in the same order.

A total number of 634 families in the nuclear village and 149 families in Chintrapalli reported to be indebted. Table 9.2 gives a distribution of these families according to the number of loans they had taken.

Table 9.2
DISTRIBUTION OF INDEBTED FAMILIES AS
PER NUMBER OF LOANS TAKEN

S.No.		H. B. Halli		Chintrapalli	
		%	No.	%	No.
1	Families with one loan	73.1	463	81.2	121
2	Families with two loans	17.8	113	15.4	23
3	Families with three loans	9.2	88	3.4	5
	Total.....	100.0	634	100.0	149

Though a majority of the families had taken only one loan there were quite a few with 3 loans each. 73% of the indebted families in H.B.Halli and 81% in Chintrapalli had only one loan each. The proportion of families with two loans was 18% in the former village and in Chintrapalli it was 15%. Only 3 per cent of the total indebted families had 3 loans in - Chintrapalli but in H.B.Halli it was 3 times as high.

The 634 indebted families in the main village had taken 864 loans. In Chintrapalli the total number of loans was 184 as against 149 indebted families. That is to say 62.2% of families in H.B.Halli and 51.7% in Chintrapalli reported to be in debt during the year of the survey.

Credit Agencies.

The credit agencies, government, cooperative and private, found at the centre are divided into 8 groups. Table 9.3 and Table 9.4 deal with them in relation to the number of loans, principal, interest etc. Table 9.3 gives a distribution of the total number of loans as supplied by the different agencies. If we take the overall position we find that the government through 'taccavi' had supplied 4.4% of the total number of loans in H.B.Halli and the cooperative society 3.4%. It shows that the position has not improved much since the time of the Rural Credit Survey because the contribution of the above two agencies to the credit needs of Chintrapalli was almost nil as can be seen in the table. Professional money lenders were of considerable importance particularly in H.B.Halli as can be seen from the fact that they supplied about 18% of the loans in this village compared to 3% in the neighbouring

Table 9.3

OUTSTANDING DEBT.

S.No.	Agency	H. R. HALLI				CHANNARAHOBI			
		%age of 1st loan	%age of 2nd loan	%age of 3rd loan	Total	%age of 1st loan	%age of 2nd loan	%age of 3rd loan	%age of Total
1	Government	5.8	0.6	-	4.4	0.7	-	-	0.5
2	Coop.Society	4.4	0.6	-	3.4	-	-	-	-
3	Money lender	21.2	10.4	-	17.6	3.3	3.4	-	3.3
4	Trader	28.9	31.2	8.6	28.0	45.3	17.2	-	39.7
5	Landowners	13.6	21.4	37.9	16.8	36.0	62.2	40.0	40.2
6	Relatives	9.0	8.7	19.0	9.6	2.0	6.9	-	2.7
7	Other agencies	10.0	24.9	29.3	14.2	2.7	-	-	2.2
8	Loans without interest	7.1	2.3	5.2	6.0	10.0	10.3	60.8	11.4
Total		100 =	100 =	100 =	100 =	100 =	100 =	100 =	100 =
		633	173	58	864	150	29	5	184

village, Chintrapalli. Traders seem to have taken to money lending on an extensive scale. In both villages, they provided the highest proportion of loans; 28% and 40% in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. Landowners also played an important role particularly in Chintrapalli as they provided 40% of the loans there. Loans without interest formed 6% in the nuclear village as against 11% in Chintrapalli.

The data presented in Table 9.3 provide us an opportunity to study not merely the proportion of loans given by the different agencies described above but the more important point is that they indirectly reveal the nature of lending. In the case of the government, cooperative society and the money lender the proportions of 2nd-loans were lower than the proportions of the 1st loans and they did not lend third-loans at all. In the case of the trader, at least in H.B.Halli, the proportion of second loan was higher than the first though the proportion of third loan was lower than the previous two. The practice of landowners, relatives and other individuals who lent money, was opposite to that of the government, society and the professional money lenders. In these instances the proportions of the second and third loans were more than the previous one. Perhaps when the official and semi-official agencies failed to give more than one or two loans due to whatever reasons, the undersigned, unrecognised, private sources were resorted to. About 86 per cent of the third loans in H.B.Halli came from land-owners, relatives and other individuals. In Chintrapalli 40% of the third-loans were supplied by agriculturists and the rest were in the nature of interest-free loans taken from friends or relatives.

Table 9.4

Agency	H. B. HALLI					CHINTRAPALLI				
	No loans	Principle	Interest	Total	%	No loans	Principle	Interest	Total	%
1. Government	38	12140	20	12160	2.7	1	500	-	500	0.6
2. Society	29	16380	630	17010	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
3 Money lender	152	123230	6550	129780	29.3	6	5930	50	5980	7.0
4 Trader	242	105120	5980	111100	25.1	73	25160	1400	26560	31.2
5 Landowners	145	66330	10380	76710	17.3	74	34700	9550	44250	52.0
6 Relatives	83	45500	2220	47720	10.8	5	1490	110	1600	1.9
7 Other sources	123	31500	580	32080	7.2	4	850	-	850	1.0
8 Loans without interest	52	16270	-	16270	3.7	21	5320	-	5320	6.3
Total	863	416470	26360	442830	100	184	73950	11110	85060	100

Table 9.4 gives both the number of loans given by the different lending agencies as well as the amount including the interest, due to them. The proportions of the total amount due to the several credit agencies shows some slight difference from the proportions arrived at in Table 9.3 which was according to the number of loans supplied. For instance according to Table 9.3 the share of the government was 4.4% but if we take the total amount supplied it came to 2.7 % of the total in H. B. Halli though in Chintrapalli the difference was negligible. Similarly the role of the money lenders was more important in both the villages if we consider the amount supplied by them ; instead of 18% and 3% in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli which were according to the number of loans, the proportions came to 29% and 7% respectively, according to the amount.

Indebtedness according to income:

The indebted families in the two villages are distributed into 9 income-groups as shown in Table 9.5. Even though one may expect that the percentage of indebtedness is higher among the poorer people the evidence in the table does not help us to come to the same conclusion. In H.B.Halli, it may be noted that, in the beginning the percentage of indebted families increase with the increase in family income and only beyond an income of Rs.1,500, it starts decreasing. However in Chintrapalli there is a surprising trend of an increase in the proportion of debtors along with the increase in income.

Table 9.5

INDEBTEDNESS ACCORDING TO INCOME

Income groups No.	H. B. Halli			Chintrapalli		
	No. of families in the village	No. of indebted families	% of indebted families to the total	No. of families in the village	No. of indebted families.	% of indebted families to the total.
1. Upto 100	3	-	-	1	-	-
2 " 250	51	29	56.9	13	1	0.8
3 " 500	186	102	54.8	47	21	44.7
4 " 750	229	147	64.2	58	41	70.7
5 " 1000	238	159	66.8	50	26	52.0
6 " 1500	158	109	69.0	80	36	45.0
7 " 2500	84	54	64.3	32	18	56.3
8 " 3500	21	11	52.4	6	5	83.3
9. Above 3500	48	23	47.9	1	1	100.0
Total	1018	634	62.3	288	149	51.7

The lowest percentage of indebtedness in H.B. Halli (48%) was with the highest income group of above Rs.3,500/- per year. But in Chintrapalli among 13 families with an average income of Rs.101-250, only one family reported to be in debt. Barring this the lowest indebtedness was about 45% which happened in two cases; families having an average income of Rs.251-500 and 1501-2500 per year. The highest proportion of indebtedness (69%) in H.B.Halli was among families with an average income of Rs.1001-1500 per year. In the case of Chintrapalli the richest seemed to be in the worst position. Out of 7 families with an average income of over Rs.3,500/-, six have reported to be in debt.

Loans repaid in 12 months.

A total of 398 loans in H. B. Halli and 132 loans in Chintrapalli were repaid during the year previous to the survey. Compared to this the number of fresh loans taken during the same period was rather small - 231 in H. B. Halli and only 32 in Chintrapalli. As has been mentioned earlier in terms of actual amount, the repayment during the 12 months previous to the year of the survey was to the extent of Rs.88,740/- for the nuclear village and Rs. 6,800/- for Chintrapalli.

Table 9.6 gives the distribution of the loans repaid according to the agency of credit. Most of the loans returned in the two villages belonged to money lenders, traders and landowners. A little over 40% of the loans returned in Chintrapalli

belonged to landowners and an equal proportion to traders. The highest proportion of 29% in H.B.Halli belonged to traders and almost the same number of 85 loans (22%) to money lenders and landowners.

Table 9.6

LOAN REPAYED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

S.No.	Agency	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
		No.of loans	% of total	No.of loans	% of total.
1	Government	23	5.8	1	0.8
2	Coop.Society	19	4.8		
3	Money lender	86	21.6	4	3.0
4	Trader	116	29.2	55	41.6
5	Landowner	86	21.6	56	42.4
6	Relatives	32	8.0	7	5.3
7	Other agencies	32	8.0	1	0.8
8	Without interest	4	1.0	8	6.1
Total		398	100.	132	100.

Borrowing and repayment during one year.

Table 9.7 gives an idea of the extent of borrowing and repayment of loans during a period of one year. The data are presented according to the size of cultivated holding.

The total amount borrowed in H.B.Halli during the year previous to the survey was Rs.74,370 and the amount repaid was Rs.88,470/-. In Chintrapalli also the repayment was higher than borrowing and the difference between the two was more than in the case of H.B.Halli.

Table 9.7

**BORROWING AND REPAYMENT DURING ONE YEAR
CULTIVATED HOLDINGWISE**

Size of holding	H. B. HALLI					CHINRAPALLI				
	No. of families	Amount borrowed	Average per family	Amount repaid	Average per family	No. of families	Amount borrowed	Average per family	Amount repaid	Average per family
1 Upto 1 acre	4	-	-	-	-	1	250	250.0	-	-
2 1-2	7	20	2.9	60	8.6	7	350	50.0	350	50.0
3 2-3	38	2850	75.0	1600	42.1	16	360	22.5	160	10.0
4 3-5	172	9520	55.3	11680	67.9	47	480	10.2	2320	49.4
5 5-10	82	17320	211.2	16940	206.6	110	1150	14.1	7610	69.1
6 10-25	77	10440	135.5	12550	163.0	47	3580	76.2	8850	188.3
7 25-50'	24	4150	172.9	2590	107.9	5	-	-	2180	436.0
8 50-100	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	860	430.0
9 Above 100	1	1500	1500	1140	1140.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total Agril	409	45800	112.0	46560	113.8	235	6570	28.0	22330	95.0
Non-agril	609	28590	46.9	42180	69.3	53	230	4.4	320	6.0
Grand Total	1018	74390	73.1	88740	87.1	235	6800	23.6	22650	78.6

For example, a sum of Rs.22,650/- was repaid in this village as against an amount of Rs.6,800/- which was borrowed during the same period. The share of cultivators and non-cultivators in the total financial transaction may be observed in the table.

The table also gives the average amount borrowed and repaid by a family of cultivator or non-cultivator. It may be observed that whereas the average repayment by non-agricultural family in H.B.Halli was Rs. 69.3 and borrowing was Rs.46.9; the corresponding figures for Chintrapalli were Rs.6.0 and Rs.4.4. Regarding cultivators also the difference particularly in the case of borrowing was quite considerable. The average borrowing of a cultivator family in H.B.Halli was to the extent of Rs.112.0 and in Chintrapalli it was only Rs.28.0.

The averages of borrowing and repayment in relation to the size of the cultivated holding show some peculiar features. In H.B.Halli, both the averages follow a similar pattern, that is, in the beginning they increase with the increase in the size of the holding till they reach the fifth size group (those cultivating between 5 to 10 acres) and then they start decreasing inspite of the increase in the size of the holding. In Chintrapalli on the other hand, the average amount of repayment more or less increases with an increase in the size of the holding whereas the average amount of borrowing decreases with an increase in the size of cultivated area. On the whole perhaps the trend seen in the case of H. B. Halli is more correct because the bigger and richer cultivators are generally money lenders and not borrowers.

Loans taken during last 12 months.

In this section we study the loans taken during the year previous to the investigation in respect of season, rate of interest, reason for debt etc. Even though the period is a short one this must be sufficient to enable us to understand the working of the credit system in relation to the aspects mentioned above.

Table 9.8 gives a monthwise distribution of the 231 loans taken during the 12 months in H. B. Halli and 32 in Chintrapalli. Though there was no close similarity between the two villages in respect of borrowing, broadly speaking it may be said that the period starting from January and ending in June may be considered a busy season for taking loan because as much as 81.9% of the loans in H.B.Halli and 87.6% in Chintrapalli were taken during this period. This is quite natural if we consider the fact that by June cultivation begins and therefore whatever amount is required for the purpose of agriculture should be taken before that. The period also coincides with the marriage season. This point is further substantiated in Table 9.9, which lists the various reasons for taking loan. Here we find that large percentages for loans were needed for the purchase of cattle and for current agricultural needs such as the purchase of seeds, manure. The highest proportion of 27% of loans was taken for the latter reason. Domestic needs came next with 20% in H.B.Halli. Among other reasons, as much as 25% of the loans in Chintrapalli and 10% in H.B.Halli were taken for the purpose of meeting expenses regarding marriage and other religious ceremonies.

Table 9.8

Loans taken in last 12 months.

S. No.	Month	H.B.Halli				Chintrapalli			
		No.	%	Amount	%	No.	%	Amount	%
1	January	55	23.8	15450	20.8	1	3.1	150	2.2
2	February	32	13.9	8700	11.7	2	6.3	700	10.3
3	March	18	7.8	4520	6.1	7	21.9	780	11.5
4	April	33	14.3	1114	15.0	3	9.4	400	5.8
5	May	23	10.0	6740	9.1	5	15.6	1230	18.1
6	June	28	12.1	6560	8.8	10	31.3	2600	38.2
7	July	6	2.6	3440	4.6	-	-	-	-
8	August	8	3.5	5760	7.7	-	-	-	-
9	September	8	3.5	4250	5.7	2	6.3	680	10.0
10	October	9	3.9	5050	6.8	1	3.1	60	0.9
11	November	7	3.0	1650	2.2	-	-	-	-
12	December	4	1.7	1130	1.5	1	3.1	29	0.4
TOTAL		231	100.0	74390	100.0	32	100.0	6800	100.0

Table 9.9
PURPOSE OF BORROWING

S. No.	Reason	HB.Halli				Chintrapalli			
		No. of loans	%	Amount	%	No. of loans	%	Amount	%
1	Not stated	3	1.3	1500	2.0				
2	Purchased land	4	1.7	2600	3.5	1	3.1	300	4.4
3	Purchased livestock	25	10.8	9550	12.8	9	28.1	1610	23.7
4	Land improvement	20	8.7	5110	6.9	1	3.1	150	2.2
5	Building purchase repair etc.	12	5.2	5120	6.9	1	3.1	400	5.9
6	Non-agricultural occupations	21	9.1	9200	12.4	2	6.3	280	4.1
7	Current agricultural needs	63	27.3	10500	14.1	9	28.1	1030	15.2
8	Education	2	0.9	1100	1.5	-	-	-	-
9	Marriage and other ceremonies	23	10.0	7880	10.6	8	25.1	2930	43.1
10	Medicine	10	4.3	1560	2.1	-	-	-	-
11	Other domestic needs	46	19.9	19500	26.2	1	3.1	100	1.5
12	Court fee etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Repayment of old debt	2	0.9	750	1.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	231	100.0	74390	100.0	32	100.0	6800	100.0

Rate of interest.

It is well known that the rate of interest in rural areas is very high because of the fact that credit is supplied mainly by traditional and non-official agencies. But in this centre the position does not seem to be very bad when we consider the fact that 61.4% of the loans in H.B.Halli 93.7% in Chintrapalli were taken at a rate of interest ranging from 12% to 25%. It is interesting to note that in Chintrapalli actually all the loans taken on interest fell within this range and so far as H.B.Halli is considered there was a good proportion of 21.2% of loans taken without interest. These were generally short term loans taken from friends and relatives.

Living place of lender.

There appears to be a big contrast between the two villages so far as the living places of the ^{money} lender ~~is~~ ^{are} concerned. While examining the source of credit we have come to the conclusion that the most important agencies were the trader, the rich farmer and the money lender. As a matter of fact there was a concentration of these elements in H. B. Halli and therefore in Table 9.11 we are not surprised to find that whereas in H. B. Halli 88.7% of the loans were found in the village itself 71.9% of loans taken by the debtors of Chintrapalli were secured in the neighbouring village viz. H. B. Halli. This was another important aspect in which Chintrapalli was

Table 9.10

LOANS TAKEN IN LAST 12 MONTHS ACCORDING TO RATE OF INTEREST

S. No.	Month	H.B.Halli			Chintrapalli		
		Rate	No.	%	No.	%	%
1	January	6	8	3.5	-	-	
2	February	6	8	3.5	-	-	
3	March	9	24	10.4	-	-	
4	April	12	98	42.4	25	78.1	
5	May	13 - 25	44	19.0	5	15.6	
6	June	26 - 50	6	2.6	-	-	
7	July	51 - 100	2	0.9	-	-	
8	August	101 above	-	-	-	-	
9	September	without	49	21.2	2	6.3	
10	October						
11	November						
12	December						
	TOTAL		231	100.0	32	100.0	

depending on the nuclear village H.B.Halli. Only 10.4% of the total loans of H.B.Halli was reported to be coming from ^{Other} villages and towns.

Table 9.11
LIVING PLACE OF LENDER

S. No.	Place	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Village	205	88.7	9	28.1
2.	Neighbouring place (village)	16	6.9	23	71.9
3.	Neighbouring loan	8	3.5	—	—
4.		2	0.9	—	—
Total		231	100.0	32	100.0

Security for loans.

Various assets were offered for securing loans in *the* two villages. A list of such items is given in table 9.12.

Table 9.12
Security for loans

S. No.	Type of Security	H. B. Halli		Chintrapalli	
		%		%	
1.	Land	22.7		22.2	
2.	House	13.6		11.1	
3.	Livestock	4.5		—	
4.	Ornaments	27.3		33.3	
5.	Impliments	4.5		—	
6.	Crops etc.	9.1		11.1	
7.	Promisory	9.1		11.1	
	Non reporting	9.1		11.1	
TOTAL		100	=231	100	= 32

It may be observed that the most common item of security was ornaments as 27.3% of the loans in H.B.Halli and 33.3% in

Chintrapalli were secured by pledging ornaments. Mortgaging land and house was another important way of getting loan as revealed by the table. About 22% of loans in the two villages were obtained against land and 14% in H.B.Halli and 11% in Chintrapalli were secured by mortgaging houses. Loans were also given on promiscry notes, standing crops etc. and only in H.B.Halli some loans (9%) were obtained against livestock and implements.

Period of loan.

Generally in villages loans are given on short term basis. This is because the money lenders prefer to recover the amount as early as possible though they do not mind giving a fresh loan again. Perhaps their fear is that if given on a long term basis the loans may be dragged on and may be turned into bad debts. Therefore unless the old loan is repaid the money lenders are reluctant to give fresh loans. But the debtors also manage it well by returning the loan after harvesting crops and seeking fresh ones at the time of sowing or in any urgency.

^{was reported}
It is ~~clear in Table 9.12~~ that 53% of the loans in H.B.Halli and 75% in the neighbouring villages were taken for a short period of less than a year. About 84% of the loans both in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli were taken for a period of less than 3 years. About 3% of the loans were granted for a maximum period of over 10 years in H.B.Halli compared to Chintrapalli where no loan was reported to have been taken for more than 10 years.

Additional demand for credit.

It is rather strange that in spite of the high degree of the indebtedness (62.2% of families were

Table 9.13

DEMAND FOR ADDITIONAL CREDIT

S. No.	Reason for seeking loan			A m o u n t			Attempted Source			Reason for not getting		
	Reason	No. of cases	%age	Amount	No. of cases	%age	Source	No.	%age	Reason	No.	%age
1	Land	6	18.2	Upto 100	1	3.0	Money lender	11	33.3	Lack of credit worthiness	13	39.4
2	Livestock	8	24.2	200	4	12.1	Merchant	1	3.0			
3	Current Agri.	3	9.1	300	6	18.2	Dalal	-	-	Did not like to give	8	24.2
4	Non-Agri.	12	36.4	400	2	6.1	Coop. Society	4	12.1			
5		-		500	8	24.2	Govt.	5	15.2	No money	8	24.2
6	Family	1	3.0	600	2	6.1	Private individuals	-	-			
7	Function	-		700	3	9.1	Relatives	2	6.1			
8	House repair	1	3.0	800	1	3.0	Landlord	-	-	Not reported	4	12.1
9	Repayment of old debt	1	3.0	900	1	3.0	Others	-	-			
10	Others	1	3.0	1000	1	3.0	Non-reporting	-	-	Total	33	100.
				1100	1	3.0						
				1200	1	3.0	Total	33	100.			
	Total	33	100.	1300	-							
				1400	-							
				1500	1	3.0						
				Total	33	100.0						

in debt), in H.B.Halli, 33 families reported to have failed to secure loans during the year previous to the investigation, though no such case was reported in Chintrapalli. A break up of these families according to the reasons for which they sought credit shows that 18.2% wanted loans for either purchase or improvement of land, whereas 24.2% for purchase of livestock and 36.4% for non-agricultural purposes. The amounts sought by these families, however, were small as it is evident in Table 9.13, 88% of these unsuccessful cases wanted loans of below Rs. 1000/-.

The sources tapped by these credit seekers show that next to money-lenders with whom 33.3% of families tried, government and cooperative society had turned down the largest number of families wanting loans. But it was difficult to know on what grounds they had done so. However, an attempt is made to classify these 33 families according to the reasons for not getting loans. Here it is evident that the lack of credit-worthiness was the main handicap of these people which factor accounted for 29.4% of the failures. 24.2% of the ^{loan seekers} ~~debtors~~ found that the creditors did not have enough money to be lent.

Rural Industrial Cooperative Society - H.B.Halli.

We have already seen that only about 3% of the credit requirements of the people of H.B.Halli was met by the cooperatives. The cooperative society of H.B.Halli (its full name was the Rural Industrial Co-operative Society, H.B.Halli) was one of the network of such societies established under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme of the government of Mysore on the recommendation of Sir Vishwesharayya. The

H.B.Halli society was registered on 27-11-1954.

The society had 12 founder-members of whom one was the President, another the Secretary and the rest were Directors. The Directors were to meet once a month and at least 50% should be present to pass a resolution. Upto the year of the survey 22 meetings had taken place. The society had a Village Group Development Inspector who was appointed by the Cooperative Department on a salary of Rs. 57/- per month. The present Inspector who was a Lingayat was the second one; the first Inspector was removed on account of inefficiency.

The society had a jurisdiction over 17 main villages and 14 hamlets with a total of 4411 families. There were only 4 such societies in the whole of Hadagalli taluka. The society was housed in a room at Bamanagar, which was taken on a monthly rent of Rs. 10/-.

The aims and objectives of the society included mainly -

- (1) To increase production and income from industries in every village group unit area into which the scheme is introduced.
- (2) To increase gainful occupations, spread habits of discipline, self-help and collective efforts among the rural population and make each village group unit. Area a self-administered and self-improving community so far as its economic activities are concerned.

^{Two} The types of loans were advanced by the society to its members. The first was called security loan which ~~is~~^{was} advanced for such purposes as gardening, sheepbreeding or rearing,^{and} cattle development. The rate of interest for this type of loan was 6% and the maximum limit upto which the loan can be sanctioned was Rs. 10,000. But of course the security loan was sanctioned only against such properties as land, buildings, etc. The second type of loan was called the surity loan which was advanced against the personal security of a member. The loan carried an interest rate of 3% the maximum period for which the loan can be sanctioned was 3 years. The ceiling for the amount was Rs. 300/-.

Progress:

The following table may give an idea about the growth of the society in respect of share capital and membership.

Year	Share capital	No. of shares	No. of members
1954-55	3390	678	376
1955-56	1185	237	117
1956-57	1000	200	89

TOTAL:	5575	1115	572

As can be seen the membership of the society was increasing at a decreasing rate even during the first 3 years of its life.

The type and number of loans advanced by the co-operative society can be observed below.

Type of loan.

Year	Security loan		Surety loan	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1954-55	-	-	-	-
1955-56	8	3100	4	600
1956-57	-	-	7	1400

TOTAL	8	3100	11	2000

Out of the 8 security loans 6 were given for the purpose of growing vegetables. One loan was received by a goldsmith and other one was given for starting milk centre though actually it did not come up. The surety loans were distributed in the order of 4 to basket makers, 4 to tailors, 1 to a beedi maker 1 to a weaver and the last one to the owner of a soda shop. It may be interesting to note that out of about 200 small scale industries and occupations entitled for loan under the rules of the society only 19 loans were given during the first 3 years to those relatively unimportant occupations mentioned above. It is also doubtful whether the amount sanctioned was really utilized for the purpose it was taken for. Upto the time of the survey no loan was repaid. It was also given to understand that the people ^{were} may not very enthusiastic about taking loans either. Partly at least it was due to the cumbersome procedure adopted by the institution to grant a loan which required the following certificates in addition to the formal application.

- (1) Encumbrance certificate (2) 'Chitha' certificate.
- (3) Certificates by the village Patel and Kulkarni.
- (4) Respectable Rayots statements. (5) Applicants father's statement (6) Applicant's brother's statements.
- (7) Land revenue receipts. (8) Land valuation statement.
- (9) Investigation report (10) Family Tree report.
- (11) Society resolution.

It was told that usually for a security loan to be sanctioned it took from 6 months to 1½ years after the application and this discouraged the loan seekers.

The general opinion at the centre as well in other parts of the state was that the Rural Industrial Cooperative Scheme was not working properly. This question was raised in the State Assembly and it was suggested that either the scheme should be scrapped entirely or remodelled so as to make it really useful for the rural people.

CHAPTER X

Consumption Pattern and Ownership of Household Articles

A special schedule was canvassed in order to study the consumption pattern of a selected group of families. A total of 60 families were chosen for this study, comprising as many occupations as possible. On the whole the choice was made on the random basis. The sample was confined to the nuclear village, mainly for the sake of convenience as the families selected were to be visited once in every three months.

The result of the Family Budget Study or Consumption Pattern Enquiry at the H.B.Halli centre is presented in this Chapter. Before analysing the data regarding consumption it is necessary to pay a cursory glance to the nature of the sample itself because generalisation and estimation will have to be made on the basis of this sample.

In Table 10.1, the sample of 60 families is presented in comparison with the total population of the village in 9 income-groups. It is clear from the table that the sample was very much similar to the total. For example of the total population, the highest proportion of 25.0 per cent fell in the income group of Rs. 751-1000 and in the case of the sample also the biggest proportion (21.7 per cent) belonged to it. Again 19.5 percent of the total number of families had incomes between Rs. 501 and Rs.750 compared to 18.3 percent in the case of the sample. Therefore, it may be concluded that so far as income is concerned the sample was of the same nature as the total population. An occupationwise distribution of the sample as well as the total population of the village is given in Table 10.2. Here too, we find a satisfactory similarity

TABLE 10.1: Comparison of the sample with the total population (Incomewise).

S. No.	Income group	Total No. of families	Percentage	Sample	Percentage
1	Upto 100	4	0.4	1	1.7
2	101 to 250	48	4.7	3	5.0
3	251 - 500	194	19.1	13	21.7
4	501 - 750	199	19.5	11	18.3
5	751 - 1000	254	25.0	13	21.7
6	1001 - 1500	163	16.0	12	20.0
7	1501 - 2500	89	8.7	4	6.7
8	2501 - 3500	20	2.0	1	1.7
9	3500 and above	47	4.6	2	3.3

between the two groups. Only in the case of cultivators, there was some difference. The percentage of cultivators in the sample was only 17.7 as against 24.7 percent for the village as a whole. The proportion of labourers was almost the same - 23.7 percent and 24.9 percent for the sample and the total respectively.

The 60 families selected for the Family Budget study were divided into 3 groups each consisting 20 families, in order to enable the investigator to cover 20 families every month. Each group was given four visits once in every three months and only when we take all the three groups together we get monthwise data for one full year. As we are going to study the average monthly consumption of different items of foodgrains and other requirements, it is necessary for us to have an idea of the composition of these groups. Table 10.3 serves this purpose. It can be seen in the table that almost the same number of cultivators, labourers, etc., belonged to all the three groups of the sample. There were four cultivators in Group I and three each in the other two groups. Similarly there were five labourers in Group I and Group II compared to six in Group III.

Table 10.4 gives the average monthly expenditure of a family in regard to various items of domestic requirements. The three groups are arranged in order of the months in which they were visited during the year of investigation. It is important, however, to remember that the expenditure indicated in the table ^{shows} ~~indicates~~ only the purchases made by the family and not its total consumption because only 'purchase data' were collected. This drawback though diminishes, the importance of the investigation does not prevent us from getting an idea of the type of things purchased by a rural family, the amount of money spent on them and the relative importance of different items of consumption in the family budget.

TABLE 10.2: Occupationwise comparison of the sample with the total population.

	Culti- vators	Labour- ers	Others	Total
Sample	17.7	26.7	55.6	100.0 = 60
Total	24.7	24.9	50.4	100.0 = 1018

TABLE 10.3: Occupational Distribution of the sample

Group	Culti- vators	Labour- ers	Others	Total
1st group	4	5	11	20
2nd group	3	5	12	20
3rd group	3	6	11	20
Total:	10	16	34	60

Among the food grains purchased, jowar, rice, wheat and bajri formed the main items in order of importance. Jowar, inspite of the fact that it was grown intensively in the region, showed the highest expenditure on it. The average annual expenditure per family on jowar was Rs. 147.8 compared to Rs. 129.8 on rice which was the second highest. This comparatively high spending on jowar perhaps may be explained by the fact that H.B.Halli had only 40 percent of cultivators in the total population and naturally the non-cultivators had to buy their food-grains in the market. Most of the rice consumed in this place was got from outside. But rice being costly was consumed mostly by the well-to-do section of the population and that too as a supplement to jowar. It may be noted that there was a good deal of fluctuation in the monthly expenditure on jowar and rice. Particularly the latter. For example the monthly expenditure on jowar ranged from a minimum of Rs. 9.4 in January and March to a maximum of Rs. 16.2 in October. In the case of rice the range was wider as can be seen from the fact that the monthly average expenditure per family varied from a small amount of Rs. 6.7 in June to a maximum of Rs. 17.50 in February. The variation might be partly due to seasonal factors and partly due to the fact that the minimum and maximum figures belong to two different groups of the sample which cannot be entirely identical. So far as the purchase of rice was concerned, Group II was evidently on a higher level than the other two groups. The highest monthly expenditure in this group was Rs. 17.50 compared to Rs. 8.4 in the first and Rs. 10.0 in the third group. Expenditure on bajri was more or less steady throughout the year and the annual expenditure per family was Rs. 28.2. The annual expenditure on pulses was of the order of Rs. 68.3 and chillies,

TABLE 10.4: Average Monthly Expenditure.

I t e m	GROUP I					GROUP II					GROUP III					Grand Total	Percentage
	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	Total	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Total	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Total		
1 Rice	7.34	8.66	7.09	8.37	31.46	16.40	15.08	17.50	15.81	64.79	8.13	8.79	10.01	6.66	33.59	129.84	7.80
2 Wheat	1.93	1.64	1.43	1.15	6.15	1.46	2.41	4.28	2.61	10.76	2.78	3.19	3.20	2.15	11.32	28.23	1.70
3 Jowar	15.20	16.22	9.45	13.20	54.07	12.40	11.99	11.85	13.90	50.14	12.85	10.80	9.35	10.60	43.60	117.81	8.88
4 Bajri	0.20	0.15	0.15	-	0.50	0.10	0.26	0.10	0.15	0.61	-	2.45	0.18	0.60	3.23	4.34	0.26
5 Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.15	0.01
6 Other Millets	0.85	0.45	1.71	1.15	4.16	0.50	0.50	0.35	0.20	1.55	0.80	3.28	3.30	2.35	9.73	15.44	0.93
7 Pulses	3.93	3.99	3.07	4.84	15.83	7.42	8.96	6.12	5.25	27.75	7.76	8.01	5.18	3.76	21.71	68.29	4.10
8 Groundnut	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.10	-	0.18	1.20	1.48	-	-	0.15	-	0.15	1.83	0.11
9 Chillies and other spices	7.60	8.17	6.23	8.11	30.21	5.93	6.47	6.00	6.44	24.84	6.48	6.63	5.35	5.18	23.63	78.69	4.73
10 Fuel	6.03	7.91	4.82	7.34	26.11	7.09	7.24	8.24	6.48	29.05	3.87	4.61	4.59	4.01	17.07	72.23	4.34
11 Edible oil	4.72	5.02	4.79	5.47	20.00	4.19	5.56	6.45	5.15	21.36	2.49	3.97	4.82	2.63	14.91	53.27	3.38
12 Sugar, Tea and Jaggery, etc.	14.27	13.12	11.58	12.40	51.37	14.94	19.29	19.22	22.49	75.94	10.55	12.42	11.68	11.62	46.27	173.58	10.39
13 Pan, Bidi, Tobacco	5.53	6.20	4.62	5.54	21.89	6.82	6.49	7.82	5.64	26.77	5.18	5.53	6.26	3.77	20.75	69.41	4.13
14 Dairy products	7.48	8.36	7.28	4.82	27.95	6.83	11.71	13.57	10.87	42.78	5.33	5.90	5.66	3.79	20.59	91.42	5.43
15 Fish, Mutton, etc.	2.75	2.80	1.72	2.82	10.09	2.55	2.23	1.90	3.53	10.21	1.69	1.64	1.10	2.40	6.86	27.14	1.60
16 Vegetables, Fruits	3.15	3.37	2.86	4.75	14.13	4.27	5.07	6.51	6.15	22.01	2.58	2.84	3.27	3.82	12.52	48.67	2.89
17 Medicine	3.20	1.77	1.90	2.10	9.07	5.50	6.11	1.33	8.40	21.34	4.65	3.06	1.40	1.10	10.21	40.62	2.40
18 Soap	1.29	1.40	1.50	1.32	5.51	1.80	2.62	1.75	2.30	8.47	1.06	1.18	1.26	1.09	4.58	18.57	1.08
19 Matches	0.76	1.01	0.55	0.67	2.98	0.60	0.59	0.30	0.88	2.38	0.71	0.41	0.35	0.61	2.08	7.44	0.41
20 Cloth	9.97	17.53	29.23	7.93	64.66	7.55	10.79	51.75	21.33	94.43	9.97	3.95	17.80	16.69	48.41	207.49	12.42
21 Footwear	0.07	0.40	0.62	0.99	2.09	0.64	1.01	1.23	0.93	3.82	0.52	0.35	0.42	0.79	2.08	7.99	0.45
22 Newspaper	0.35	0.52	1.41	0.85	3.13	0.21	0.20	0.68	0.57	1.65	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	4.40	0.23
23 Education	15.16	25.53	20.05	10.07	70.82	9.70	2.00	0.70	10.95	23.35	0.11	0.05	0.05	11.32	11.54	105.72	6.31
24 Travel	7.89	2.35	2.60	9.14	21.98	4.14	6.60	157.70	52.60	221.05	2.25	2.25	-	2.30	6.80	219.83	11.97
25 Utensils	0.07	0.13	1.54	1.47	3.21	-	0.95	1.03	0.73	2.70	0.18	2.66	-	1.15	3.99	9.91	0.56
TOTAL:	119.80	136.93	126.30	114.08	497.20	121.18	134.14	326.34	207.67	789.33	90.93	94.09	95.38	98.39	378.79	1665.33	100.00

and other spices accounted for Rs. 78.7 per family per year. Expenditure on these items was nearly the same in all the months and the groups as can be seen in the table. The annual expenditures on fuel (including kerosent oil) and edible oil were Rs. 72.2 and Rs. 53.3 respectively. Considerable amount was spent on items such as sugar, coffee, tea as can be seen from the fact the average expenditure per family for these things came to Rs. 173.6 per year. However, there was some difference in the monthly expenditure between the different groups. The highest monthly purchase of sugar, tea, etc. was of the value of Rs. 22.5 which was in the month of May for Group II compared with the highest of Rs. 14.3 in July for Group I and Rs. 12.4 for Group III in December. Milk and milk products accounted for an expenditure of Rs.91.4 per year with the maximum monthly expenditure of Rs.13.4 in February. The average spending on meat was estimated at Rs. 27.1 per family per year. Compared with this the purchase of vegetables and fruits was not small particularly in view of the fact that in villages most of the families grow their own vegetables. Perhaps due to the high proportion of non-cultivators in H3 Halli and also due to the fact that there were two weekly markets in the village, the expenditure on vegetables and fruits came to Rs. 48.7 per family per year. The amount spent on such items as soap, medicine, or matches indicated the total consumption as none of these was home-made or locally produced. On an average a family had to spend about Rs. 41 per year on medicine and Rs. 19 on soap. The average value of cloth purchased showed a wide variation in different months even in relation to a single group. For instance, in Group II the average expenditure was merely Rs. 7.5 in August but in February it was as high as 51.8. This may be due to the fact

that cloth is purchased on a large scale during what is known as the marriage season which may be roughly identified as the period from January to June. On all these months the expenditure on cloth was markedly high as may be noted in Table 10.4. The small amount of Rs. 4.4 per year, spent on newspapers is understandable for, in villages very few people buy newspapers. It is rather surprising that the amount spent on education also varied from month to month but more so from group to group. In Group I it ranged from a minimum of Rs. 10.1 in April to Rs. 25.5 in October, in Group II the variation was from Rs. 0.1 to Rs. 10.9 whereas in Group III it was as low as Rs. 0.1 in September, December and March and as high as Rs. 11.3 in the month of June. The average annual expenditure on account of travel came to an impressive figure of Rs. 249.8 largely due to the fact that during the year of the survey some people of the village had gone on a country-wide pilgrimage which was reflected in the average expenditure of Rs. 157.7 for the month of February.

The last column of Table 10.4 gives the percentage expenditure on different items of expenditure. It may be observed that about 20% of the total expenditure of Rs. 1665.3 per year was on food grains of which about 16% was spent on jowar and rice. Expenditure on fuel came to about 4% of the total whereas tea, sugar, jaggery etc. accounted for as much as 10.4%. A proportion of 5.5% was spent on dairy products. Medicine took about 2% and expenditure on soap was just over 1%. Of the rest clothing and travel were the most important items of expenditure. Whereas 12.4% of the total expenditure was on cloth, travel expenditure came to nearly 15%.

Source of supply.

The 25 items we have just studied are listed again in Table 10.5 in order to study the sources of supply. The sources have been broadly divided into trader and producer and the nature of goods and the proportion of supply may be observed in the table.

It is understandable that the entire quantity of rice and wheat had been supplied by traders, as these grains were to be imported from outside. What is surprising is that even in the case of jowar which was locally grown on a large scale 85 percent of the total purchase was made from traders. The extent of dependence on the market is clear from the fact that other cereals such as bajri, navane were also supplied largely by traders. 99.5 percent of the quantity of pulses purchased and an equal amount of chillies were supplied by the village traders. There was no question of producers supplying things such as, sugar, tea, coffee, soap, medicine as none of them was locally produced. On the other hand, 93.3 percent dairy products, 65.7 percent of mutton, 21.0 percent of footwears and 8.2 percent of utensils were supplied by the local producers. This high degree of dependence on traders might have been due to the following reasons: (1) In this study we have considered only the quantity purchased and not consumed and purchases were generally made with the traders as most of the things were to be got from far off places; (2) The village had a high proportion of non-cultivators who were to buy even the food-grains which is generally not the case in a village where most of the people are agriculturists; (3) Finally, the nuclear village had a well-established trading class which in many cases purchased goods or food grains produced locally and sold them back to the people of the village itself, later on.

TABLE 10.5:

Sources of supply

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Items	Trader %	Producer %	Total
1 Rice	100.0	-	100.0 = 2596.75
2 Wheat	100.0	-	100.0 = 564.69
3 Jowar	85.0	15.0	100.0 = 2956.38
4 Bajri	75.0	25.0	100.0 = 86.75
5 Maize	75.0	25.0	100.0 = 3.00
6 Other Millets	80.0	20.0	100.0 = 308.88
7 Pulses	99.5	0.5	100.0 = 1335.89
8 Groundnut	75.0	25.0	100.0 = 36.50
9 Chillies and other spices	99.3	0.7	100.0 = 1573.75
10 Fuel	85.8	14.2	100.0 = 1444.66
11 Edible oil	100.0	-	100.0 = 1125.37
12 Sugar, Tea, Jaggery, etc.	100.0	-	100.0 = 3471.69
13 Pan, Bidi, Tobacco	100.0	-	100.0 = 1388.19
14 Dairy products	6.7	93.3	100.0 = 1828.37
15 Fish, Mutton, etc.	34.3	65.7	100.0 = 542.75
16 Vegetables, fruits, etc.	91.8	8.2	100.0 = 973.50
17 Medicine	100.0	-	100.0 = 812.50
18 Soap	100.0	-	100.0 = 371.32
19 Matches	100.0	-	100.0 = 148.85
20 Cloth	100.0	-	100.0 = 4149.88
21 Footwear	79.0	21.0	100.0 = 159.88
22 Newspaper	100.0	-	100.0 = 88.19
23 Education	-	-	100.0 = 2114.31
24 Travel	-	-	100.0 = 4936.88
25 Utensils	91.8	8.2	100.0 = 198.12

Household articles

In this section we present some of the domestic articles owned by the people of the centre, according to income. The idea is not merely to record the number of the articles but also to see whether the ownership has any relation to the living standard.

Table 10.6 and Table 10.7 give a wide range of domestic articles reported by the people of H.B.Halli. It is clear from the two tables that costly articles such as cupboards, cots, watches, radios were rarely owned by the people of lower income groups. On the other hand articles of daily use, namely, cups, lanterns were owned in considerable numbers even by the poor. Broadly speaking it may be said that the average number of a given article per family increased with the increase in the income. In order to make a comparison between the two villages, it is necessary to find out the percentage of reporting families in the case of each article. We have been all along finding that the nuclear village was more developed than the neighbouring village in many respects. It is proved here also. For, the articles recorded in the two tables the percentage of reporting families was much higher in H.B.Halli than Chintrapalli. The difference was more marked in the case of furniture and other costly things. For instance the percentage of people having watches in H.B.Halli was 12.2 as against 2.4 in Chintrapalli. Similarly 11.0 percent of families in the nuclear village have reported to be having tables and chairs whereas the percentage of such cases in Chintrapalli was only 2.1. In the main village, 19 families have reported to be owning water engines and motor vehicles on the other hand in Chintrapalli no such case was reported. The percentage of people using cups and lanterns was quite high in both the villages. 74.6 percent

TABLE 10.6: Furniture and other household articles (An incomewise distribution)

H.B.HALLI

Income	No. of tables and chairs	No. of cup-boards	No. of cots	No. of stoves	No. of cups	No. of lanterns	No. of petromaxes	No. of watches	No. of sewing machines Radios, gramophones, etc.	No. of cycles	No. of razor sets	No. of water purgers motor vehicles etc.
1 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 250	1	-	-	-	48	13	1	-	-	-	-	2
3 500	4	-	-	23	226	70	2	2	-	1	2	3
4 750	12	6	6	34	381	127	4	14	-	6	14	2
5 1000	33	10	8	23	509	156	7	20	10	11	18	4
6 1500	50	20	14	39	454	134	18	29	15	13	19	1
7 2500	77	41	7	22	300	87	14	40	14	25	24	3
8 3500	30	7	8	15	77	17	5	16	5	7	8	1
9 Above 3500	112	63	25	39	289	64	37	75	24	40	38	3
Total	319	150	68	249	2284	668	93	196	68	103	122	19
No. of families reporting	112	90	52	83	759	599	64	124	49	91	109	19
Reporting families as percentage of total families	11.0	8.8	5.1	8.2	74.6	58.8	6.3	12.2	4.8	8.9	10.7	1.9

CHINTRAPALLI:

TABLE 10.7: Furniture and other household articles (Incomewise)

Income	No. of tables and chairs	No. of cup-boards	No. of cots	No. of stoves	No. of cups	No. of lanterns	No. of petromaxes	No. of watches	No. of sewing machines, Radios, gramophones, etc.	No. of cycles	No. of razor sets	No. of water pumps, motor vehicles
1 100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 250	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 500	-	-	-	3	6	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
4 750	-	-	5	3	34	23	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 1000	-	-	-	8	91	29	1	1	1	1	-	-
6 1500	2	2	1	8	193	59	-	3	-	2	1	-
7 2500	2	1	2	12	76	26	-	-	-	1	1	-
8 3500	5	5	5	1	27	8	2	3	1	2	3	-
9 3501 & above	1	1	1	-	6	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Total:	10	9	14	35	439	161	6	9	2	6	6	-
No. of reporting families	6	5	8	16	145	158	6	7	2	6	6	-
Percentage of the total families of the village	2.1	1.7	2.8	5.6	50.3	54.9	2.1	2.4	0.7	2.1	2.1	-

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of the total families in H.B.Halli owned cups (for drinking tea) as against 50.3% in the neighbouring village. The proportion of people owning lanterns was nearly the same in the two villages - 58.8 percent in H.B.Halli and 54.9 percent in Chintrapalli. The total number of cycles reported in the nuclear village was as big as 103 though the percentage of reporting families came to only 8.9. The corresponding figures for Chintrapalli are 6 and 2.1 percent.

Certain Practices

Table 10.8 presents an income-wise distribution of the families in regard to some of the household practices. The reporting families are presented in terms of percentage to the total number of families in each income group so as to know whether their habits are influenced by the economic position. Taking one by one, it may be observed that the villagers of H.B.Halli relied almost entirely on flour mills to get their grains dehusked or floured. As much as 93.7 percent have reported to be dependent on flour mill for the purpose which of course explains the presence of four flour mills in the village itself. There was no flour mill in Chintrapalli and those who depended on the mills in the neighbouring village constituted 34.0 percent. So far as H.B.Halli is concerned it may be said that on the whole the percentage of people depending entirely on flour mills, increases with an increase in the size of income up to an extent i.e. till income reaches Rs. 1000 but declines afterwards. But in Chintrapalli there does not seem to be any connection between the living standard and the practice of flouring grains at the mill. For if there was anything it was contrary to what may be expected. That is to say the poorer section of the people seem to be more dependent on the flour mill than the well-to-do.

TABLE 10.8: Certain practices (Using footwear, razor, etc.)

H.B.HALLI

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Income	Total families in the village	Proportion of families				Total families in the village	Proportion of families			
		Flouring and de-husking at mill	Footwear using	Using razor	Stitching at home		Flouring and de-husking at mill	Footwear using	Using razor	Stitching at home
1 100	3	33.3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2 250	51	88.0	48.0	2.0	-	13	69.2	23.1	7.7	-
3 500	183	91.4	64.0	7.5	-	47	53.2	68.1	-	-
4 750	229	91.7	76.4	16.2	0.9	58	44.8	82.8	5.1	-
5 1000	238	95.4	81.5	15.1	2.5	50	30.0	85.0	2.0	-
6 1500	158	98.1	88.0	24.1	1.3	80	22.5	90.0	8.7	-
7 2500	84	95.2	91.7	36.9	3.6	32	6.2	90.5	9.3	-
8 3500	21	90.5	100.0	47.6	4.7	6	33.3	66.4	50.0	-
9 Above	48	97.9	100.0	72.3	-	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Total:	1018	93.7	78.3	19.8	1.4	288	31.0	81.2	6.6	-

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The habit of using footwear was very common in both the villages as can be seen from the fact that 78.3 percent of the population in H.B.Halli and 81.2 percent in Chintrapalli reported to be wearing chappals. In both the villages the percentage of people using footwear increased with the increasing income. For instance 48.0 percent of the families in H.B.Halli with an income of less than Rs. 250 used footwear compared to 81.5 percent with an income of Rs. 1000 and 100 percent in the case of those whose income was more than Rs. 3500 a year. Similarly in Chintrapalli, the table shows a low proportion of 23.1 percent for those with an income of Rs. 250 and the proportion goes on increasing with the increasing income till it reaches 100 percent in the case of the top income group. With an increasing urban contact and probably accompanied by a rise in the income level it is natural for the rural people to acquire more and more of modern habits. One such habit is that of self-shaving with the help of razor. The percentage of such people was 19.8 in H.B.Halli and 6.6 in Chintrapalli. It is quite clear from the table that in both the villages the habit was more common with the richer people because the proportion increases with the increase in the income. Stitching at home can also be called an urban practice. No family has reported to be doing its own stitching in Chintrapalli. But in H.B.Halli 14 families (i.e. about 14 percent) were doing some stitching at home.

Storing foodgrains

The arrangements for storing foodgrains ranged from the earthen pots of the poor to specially constructed store-rooms of the well-to-do. But the most common methods were to store grains in gunny bags and baskets. In H.B.Halli, out of 1018, 618 (or 60.7 percent), and 113 (or 39.2 percent) out of 288 in Chintrapalli have

reported to be using sacks for storing grains. 25.0 percent and 37.8 percent depended on big baskets in H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli respectively.

Vessels for storing water, cooking, etc.

Copper and earthen vessels seem to be the two main types used for storing water and cooking in the surveyed villages. The proportion of the former was higher among the higher caste and richer people whereas the backward and Depressed people mostly used earthen utensils. For instance, Brahmins in both the villages appeared to depend entirely on copper vessels whereas among Advanced Hindus 93.5 percent in H.B.Halli and 95.5 percent in Chintrapalli reported to be using copper utensils and the rest earthen. In the case of Depressed people the percentage of families using mainly copper wares came to less than 50. Altogether 50 percent of the people of H.B.Halli and 65 percent of Chintrapalli used mainly copper vessels and the proportion of those using mainly earthen utensils were 48 percent and 45 percent in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli respectively. The rest have reported to be using various other types made of brass, aluminium, etc.

Lighting arrangements.

Of the two villages of the centre, the nuclear village was served with electricity and as such most of the houses of the well-to-do families were electrified. The total number of such families was 82 which works out to be 8.1 percent of the total. An equal number of families have reported to be using lanterns as against 40.8 percent of families using wall-lamps. About the same proportion was having either lanterns or wall-lamps or both. Very few families have reported to be using

petromax for lighting. Equally insignificant was the number of those depending entirely on 'hanathige' (earthen saucer holding crude oil with a cotton or cloth twine). Nearly 30 percent of the families in Chintrapalli depended on wall-lamps whereas the rest of the families used either lanterns or wall-lamps or both. Thus, it may be said that in both the villages kerosene was the most important oil used for lighting.

Chapter XI

AGGREGATES

This being the last chapter, an attempt is made to prepare a balance sheet for the village economy as a whole. Total income as derived from various sectors, aggregate physical productions of different occupations, exports and imports by way of visible and invisible items; these are some of the main topics discussed in this chapter.

Income from Agriculture

The total income from the primary sector is divided into three groups as can be seen in Table 11.1. The first and the most important group consists of owner and

Table 11.1 : Income from Agriculture

Source	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
1. Income from owner cultivation	262893	63.8	194412	80.0
Income from tenant cultivation	9600	2.3	4640	1.9
Agricultural rent	25866	6.3	2753	1.1
Total	298359	72.4	201805	83.1
2. Attached labour	2432	0.6	1230	0.5
Casual labour	110716	26.9	39872	16.4
Total	113148	27.4	41102	16.9
3. Other sources	700	0.2	-	-
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	412207	100.0	242907	100.0

tenant cultivators and agricultural rent receivers. 72.4 per cent of the total income from agriculture at H.B.Halli and 83.1 per cent at Chintrapalli belonged to this group, of which the owner cultivators contributed 63.8 per cent

and 80.0 per cent in the nuclear village and Chintrapalli respectively. The proportion of agricultural rent in H.B.Halli was nearly 6 times that of Chintrapalli where it was just over one per cent.

The second category of earners in the field of agriculture consisted of labourers of whom the proportion of attached farm servants was negligible in both the villages. Agricultural labour contributed 27.4 per cent of the total income in H.B.Halli of which 26.9 per cent was accounted for by casual agricultural labourers. The corresponding figures for Chintrapalli are 16.9 and 16.4 respectively. This brings us to the last category of income in the field of agriculture contributed by people engaged in raising ^{of} and trading ⁱⁿ of livestock. However, there was no reporting of such income in Chintrapalli and even in H.B.Halli only ^a small sum of Rs.700 was reported which formed 0.2 per cent of the total income of Rs.4,12,207. Therefore it may be said that income from agriculture in both the villages was earned mainly by the owner-cultivators and to some extent agricultural labourers.

Income from Trade

The total income from trading came to Rs.3,52,649 in H.B.Halli whereas in Chintrapalli it was only Rs.8920. A large portion of this income in H.B.Halli (38 per cent) was earned by commission agents in groundnut trade. Next in importance in the nuclear village were money lenders contributing 18.5 per cent of the total income with grocers and textile merchants coming third earning almost an identical sum as can be observed in Table 11.2. The importance of grocers in the economy of Chintrapalli was greater because 40.6 per cent of the income from trading

Table 11.2 : Income from Trade.

	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Grocers, etc.	44176	12.5	3630	40.6
Hawkers, vendors	3784	1.1	-	-
Retail trading in grain	1540	0.4	-	-
Sweetmeats, etc.	6196	1.8	-	-
Trading in fish, poultry animals	3800	1.1	-	-
Areated water, etc.	720	0.2	-	-
Tobacco, pan, biri	2812	0.8	230	2.6
Hawkers of drinks and foodstuff	730	0.2	-	-
Retail trade in textile	44460	12.6	-	-
Wholesale in other commodities	2760	0.8	-	-
Moneylenders, etc.	65148	18.5	-	-
Dalals, commission agents	134219	38.1	960	10.8
Hamals	11226	3.2	-	-
Hotelers	31080	8.8	4100	46.0
T o t a l	352649	100.0	8920	100.0

was accumulated by them though in actual amount it came to Rs.3630 compared to Rs.44,176 of H.B.Halli. Another interesting point of contrast was ^{that} the income of hotelers ^{keepers} which accounted for only 8.8 per cent in H.B.Halli whereas in Chintrapalli their's was the highest percentage (46 per cent). In fact except hotelers and grocers there were very few traders all of whom together contributed 2.6 per cent of the total income from trading in Chintrapalli. On the other hand, there were as many as 14 types of traders ^{in H.B.Halli} as may be noted from Table 11.2.

Transport

Like trading, income under this head is comparatively small in Chintrapalli. Only a sum of Rs.4196 was earned in this village, 94 per cent of which was ^{by} hiring out bullocks. The position was different in the case of H.B.Halli. The railway proved to be the largest income providing factor in this field. Skilled and unskilled

Table 11.3 : Income from Transport

S o u r c e	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Rs.		Rs.	
Driver, etc.	2360	7.4	-	-
Bullock cart	2140	5.5	250	6.0
Hiring of bullocks, etc.	14447	37.3	3946	94.0
Other transport	2500	6.5	-	-
Workers engaged <i>in transport</i>	1300	3.4	-	-
Railway workers (skilled)	3904	10.1	-	-
" " (unskilled)	11564	29.9	-	-
<u>T o t a l</u>	33715	100.0	4196	100.0

workers employed in the railway earned 40 per cent of the total income. Next highest contribution was from the people who hired out bullocks. This income formed 37 per cent of the total income in this field.

Income from Non-agricultural productions and services

A large number of occupations come under this head as can be noted from Table 11.4 presented on the following page. But the most important ones in Chintrapalli were dairy business which accounted for 27 per cent of the total income and carpentry which contributed 24 per cent. Of the remaining, except tailoring, all other occupations were producing less than 10 per cent of the aggregate income.

In H.B.Halli, more than 27 occupations came under this category of which the most important was groundnut processing and manufacture of oil. In addition to 17.8 per cent of the total income earned by the owners of these factories who numbered only 6, the labourers engaged there accounted for 14.4 per cent. Though the number of the remaining occupations was large, their individual importance in the entire set-up was rather

Table 11.4 : Income from Non-agricultural productions and services

Occupation	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
1. Vegetable oil pressers etc.	67300	17.8	-	-
2. Workers in " "	54502	14.4	240	1.4
3. Hand parching of rice, flour mill, etc.	200033	5.3	-	-
4. Dairy Products	12386	3.4	4630	27.0
5. Areated water manufacture	450	0.1	-	-
6. Tailoring	22110	5.8	2480	14.5
7. Cotton Weaving	40863	10.8	-	-
8. Manufacture of rope, string, etc.	200	0.1	-	-
9. Cobblers	5110	1.3	383	2.2
10. Blacksmithy, etc.	11460	3.0	250	1.5
11. Pottery	-	-	1400	8.2
12. Pharmacy	4000	1.1	-	-
13. Goldsmithy	11960	3.2	-	-
14. Brick making	500	0.1	-	-
15. Lime kiln	3175	0.8	-	-
16. Carpentry	19801	5.2	4211	24.6
17. Basket making	13700	3.6	-	-
18. Tin maker	600	0.2	-	-
19. Cycle shop	500	0.1	-	-
20. Mason	37486	9.9	920	5.4
21. Stone cutting	24884	6.6	700	4.1
22. Electricians, etc.	2800	0.7	-	-
23. Sanitary works	560	0.1	-	-
24. Barbers	10060	2.7	237	1.4
25. Laundries	4439	1.2	75	0.4
26. Recreation services	360	0.1	-	-
27. Religious and charitable services	3009	0.8	303	1.8
28. Other services	5957	1.6	1300	7.6
Total	378705	100.0	17129	100.0

insignificant in the sense only one occupation, namely, cotton weaving, showed an income of more than 10 per cent of the whole group. However, because of the numerical strength of these occupations, the total income came to an impressive total of Rs.3,78,705, which was second only to income from agriculture.

Salaried Services

The difference in the economic set up of the two

villages is brought out, once again, in Table 11.5.

Table 11.5 : Income from salaried services.

Occupation	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Health service	23160	19.1	-	-
Educational service	10060	8.3	-	-
Village administration	3048	2.5	780	78.8
Government employees (other than police)	30855	25.5	-	-
Police	8844	7.3	-	-
Post, etc.	3184	2.6	-	-
Domestic services	2984	2.5	-	-
Service in shop, hotel, etc.	6752	5.6	210	21.2
Clerical	32348	26.7	-	-
T o t a l	121235	100.0	990	100.0

The total income from the salaried services in Chintrapalli was almost negligible being less than a thousand rupees in contrast to Rs.1,21,235 in the main village.

This income in H.B.Halli was contributed by a large number of services, some of which are rarely found in a village. It may be noted that 25.5 per cent of the income was earned by government employees other than those employed in postal and police departments. 19 per cent of income earned by those in health service was to be explained by the presence of about half a dozen doctors residing in the village. But actually the largest proportion (26.7 per cent) came from the clerks employed in factories and by commission agents. In Chintrapalli, 78.8 per cent of the total income under this section was earned by the village officials and the rest by shop assistants.

Income from unproductive sources

Lastly, income earned in certain unproductive occupations is given in Table 11.6 on the following page.

Non-agricultural rent receivers earned about 50 per cent

Table 11.6 : Income from unproductive sources.

Source	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Rent (non-agricultural)	13348	49.5	760	18.5
Pension	269	0.7	-	-
Remittance	6768	18.3	460	11.2
Prostitution and beggary	10914	29.5	2352	69.5
Others	760	2.0	30	0.8
<u>T o t a l</u>	37059	100.0	4102	100.0

of the income in H.B.Halli but the corresponding figures for Chintrapalli was 18.5 per cent. Prostitution, (as we have seen in Chapter II) provided livelihood to a considerable number of families in both the villages. In Chintrapalli, it constituted 69.5 per cent of the total income contributed by unproductive sources though in actual amount it came to Rs.2352 compared with Rs.10,914 in H.B.Halli. Remittances received by the people of H.B.Halli amounted to Rs.6768 out of a total of Rs.37,059 (or 18.3 per cent) but in Chintrapalli only a small sum of Rs.460 was received. The total income from all unproductive sources in Chintrapalli was estimated to be Rs.4102.

Total Income

In Table 11.7 a consolidated picture of the total income of the villages as derived ^{from} by the various sectors studied above, is presented. Here is an opportunity for us to study the importance of each sector in the economy of the village. For instance, it may be noted in the table that though agriculture was very important in both the villages, the size of its contribution to the total income was very much different in the two villages. Only 30.8 per cent of the total village income

Table 11.7 : Total Income.

Source	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Agriculture	412207	30.75	242907	87.30
2. Trading	352649	26.31	8920	3.21
3. Transport	38715	2.89	4196	1.51
4. Non-agricultural productions and services	378705	28.25	17129	6.16
5. Salaried services	121235	9.04	990	0.35
6. Unproductive sources	37059	2.76	4102	1.47
<u>Total</u>	1340570	100.00	278244	100.00

of H.B.Halli was earned from agriculture as against 87.3 per cent in Chintrapalli. Non-agricultural productions and services came second in H.B.Halli with 28.3 per cent and this was largely due to the groundnut factories working in the village. Trade also contributed a considerable sum (26.3 per cent) to the total income of this village though in the neighbouring village it was insignificant. It is also important to note that 9.0 per cent of the total income of the nuclear village came from salaried services whereas in Chintrapalli it formed only 0.4 per cent.

The total incomes of Rs.13,40,570 and Rs.2,78,244 for H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli, when divided by the populations of 4898 and 1245 respectively give the per capita incomes of Rs.274 and Rs.224 for the two villages in the above order.

Value of physical production

An attempt is made in Table 11.8 to estimate the total value of productions, both in the agricultural and non-agricultural fields, for the two villages. Value of the agricultural produce was calculated on the basis

Table 11.8 : Value of physical production.

I t e m	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Rs.		Rs.	
<u>Agricultural Productions</u>				
1. Cereals	90233	11.4	95568	14.1
2. Cash crops	155520	19.6	423324	62.5
3. Pulses	20592	2.6	22704	3.4
4. Vegetables	87760	11.0	83680	12.3
5. Fodder	35520	4.5	40320	5.9
<u>Total</u>	389680	49.0	666096	98.3
<u>Non-agricultural productions</u>				
6. Chappals	14100	1.8	1250	0.2
7. Woodworks	20000	2.5	5860	0.9
8. Iron works	19890	2.5	-	-
9. Gold and silver	42500	5.3	-	-
10. Baskets	25600	3.2	-	-
11. Bricks	1144	-	-	-
12. Lime	10725	1.3	-	-
13. Building stone	30000	3.7	-	-
14. Handloom cloth	83240	10.5	-	-
15. Pots	-	-	4500	0.7
16. Butchers <i>Mutton</i>	12480	1.6	-	-
17. Processing of foodstuffs, etc.	145950	18.4	-	-
<u>Total</u>	405629	51.0	11610	1.7
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	795309	100.0	677706	100.0

of the plotwise data pertaining to 250 plots of the two villages. The different crops grown are brought under three categories of cereals, cash crops and pulses. Vegetables and fodder are the other two items included in the list. The total value of the agricultural produce came to Rs.3,89,680 in H.B.Halli and Rs.6,66,096 in Chintrapalli. Compared to the gross value of productions in all the sectors, the proportion of agricultural production came to 49 per cent in H.B.Halli and in Chintrapalli it was as high as 98 per cent.

In the field of agriculture, cash crops were most

important in both villages particularly in Chintrapalli where the value of cash crops came to about 63 per cent. Of the total compared to 20 per cent in the main village. If we take only the total agricultural production the share of the cash crops in H.B.Halli will be double though in Chintrapalli it will not be much higher. Cereals came second in importance, contributing 11.4 per cent in H.B.Halli and 14.1 per cent in Chintrapalli to the total value of physical production.

From the point of view of total production, the non-agricultural sector in the nuclear village was as important as the primary sector. Its contribution was 51 per cent of the total value. As was already seen the case of Chintrapalli in this respect was very much different. It had a few non-agricultural occupations the productions of which accounted for less than 2 per cent of the value of the total production of the village. This small fraction came from three occupations, namely, carpentry, pottery and shoe-making of which the production of the last one was almost negligible (0.2 per cent in value).

The fairly large non-agricultural sector of H.B.Halli consisted of 12 different occupations as may be seen in the table. Methodological problems, however, make it difficult to estimate the exact volume of production in each occupation. Case-studies were the main source of information for estimating production and when they did not cover the entire group of families engaged in a particular occupation the total production was calculated on the basis of average. It may also be questioned as to whether processing should be considered here as we have done. We have included here the processing of groundnut

and rice parching for two reasons: (1) the processing undertaken in these cases increased the value of the goods, and (2) a part of the raw material came from outside places and unless this was taken into consideration it would be lost in the final accounting. However, care has been taken to exclude the value of the raw material made available in the village itself so as to avoid double counting. The importance of oil manufacturing and rice parching may be understood by the fact that 13 per cent of the total value of physical productions was contributed by them. Handloom cloth manufacturing was another major non-agricultural occupation the value of its production coming to 10.5 per cent of the village total. There were 43 families depending on this occupation. Others were common occupations comprising the artisans, basket-makers, stone-cutters, etc.

Visible Imports and Exports

Table 11.9 gives an idea of the transactions of the surveyed villages with the neighbouring villages or towns. Imports into the villages and exports from them, of raw materials, foodgrains and finished goods are presented in terms of value, in the table.

Table 11.9 : Visible Imports and Exports. (Value in Rs.)

Account Head	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<u>Imports into</u>				
Agriculture	84239	16.7	23332	18.8
Non-agriculture	167390	33.2	45740	36.0
Trade	253057	50.1	57440	45.2
Total	504686	100.0	127012	100.0
Balance	+46394		+236733	
<u>Exports from</u>				
Agriculture	132200	24.0	360250	99.0
Non-agriculture	304000	55.2	3500	1.0
Trade	114880	20.8	-	-
Total	551080	100.0	363750	100.0

Taking imports first we may observe that the imports of agricultural commodities were estimated on the basis of consumption or 'purchase' data collected through the Family Budget Schedule. There were quite a number of loopholes in this approach but in the absence of a better alternative this method was adopted. The import of agricultural commodities consisted mainly of foodgrains such as paddy and wheat of which the former was consumed on a larger scale. The staple diet of the people was jowar which was grown in these villages extensively. The import in the non-agricultural sector consisted of raw materials used in the occupations referred to in the preceding section. In many cases, ^{raw materials} such as high quality wood, iron, leather, ^{bamboo etc. and} gold and silver, ~~bamboo, etc.~~, required by village artisans of H.B.Halli were fully imported from Hospet or towns farther off. The yarn for the village handloom industry was also imported from places of considerable distance. In the case of shoe-making, however, to some extent, the finished product was also imported from Bellary, Gadag or even Madras. In the absence of a potter all the ^{earthen wares} ~~pot~~s required by the villagers of H.B.Halli were imported either from Chintrapalli or other surrounding villages. Imports in the field of trade included goods sold by the grocers and general merchants of the village, bidi, soap, kerosene oil, dal, etc. Again, the family budget study was the basis for this estimation. Since none of the above items was locally manufactured the entire quantity of consumption was taken to be imported.

The total value of imports into H.B.Halli came to Rs.5,04,633 and for Chintrapalli it was Rs.1,27,012. The proportions of the three sectors indicated in the table

were thus: 16.7 per cent of agricultural commodities, 33.2 per cent non-agricultural and the rest (50.1 per cent) consisted of commercial goods and articles; for H.B.Halli. The figures for Chintrapalli are 18.8 per cent, 36.0 per cent and 45.2 per cent respectively.

It is interesting to note that the proportions of imports were nearly the same for both the villages but there was some difference in the type of imports, particularly in the non-agricultural sector. For, whereas in the case of H.B.Halli the imports in this sector related mainly to the raw materials required by the artisans and factories of the village, in Chintrapalli it was comprised mainly of finished goods. This was because of the fact that there were not many non-agricultural production units in the village as we saw in Table 11.4. Similarly in respect of trade all the imports in the case of Chintrapalli was presumed to be for consumption as the traders of this village catered essentially to the residents of the village itself. But on the other hand, the traders of H.B.Halli reported to be selling nearly 50 per cent of their imports to outside villagers and traders. This will be clearer when we study the exports.

The total value of exports from H.B.Halli came to Rs.5,51,080 compared with Rs.3,63,750 which was the value of exports from Chintrapalli. The proportions of different sectors, however, were very much different here unlike in the case of imports. For instance in the case of the main village, 55 per cent of the total value of exports was made up of non-agricultural goods and of the rest, 24 per cent was accounted for by the agricultural produces and 21 per cent was the value of exports by traders. Compared to this, the position in Chintrapalli was that

99 per cent of the total export was ^{from} ~~by~~ the agricultural sector and remaining 1 per cent ^{from} ~~by~~ the non-agricultural field. There was no export at all in the case of trade for reasons we have already discussed in the above para.

Exports in the case of agriculture consisted mainly of the important cash crop grown in the region, i.e., groundnut. The total production of this crop was estimated on the basis of plotwise data and 85 per cent of the total was considered to be exported in the case of Chintrapalli. In H.B.Halli also the same proportion held good but most of it was sent out in a different form, i.e., either as groundnut seed or oil. Exports regarding the non-agricultural products and trading commodities have already been mentioned. Regarding the places of export it may be said that groundnut seeds and oil were sent to the district markets and some times to bigger places like Bombay and Poona. A large quantity of the non-agricultural articles and trading commodities exported went to Chintrapalli and other surrounding places.

The ratio between imports and exports was more favourable to Chintrapalli than H.B.Halli, so far as the visible transactions were concerned. The total value of imports into H.B.Halli was Rs.5,04,686 as against the value of exports which was Rs.5,51,080. On the other hand, the figures for Chintrapalli are Rs.1,27,012 and Rs.3,63,750 respectively. Thus whereas the nuclear village had only a small credit balance of Rs.46,394, Chintrapalli's favourable balance was to the tune of Rs.2,36,733.

Invisible Exports and Imports

Under this section we consider such items as salaries and pensions, remittances, land revenue, school fees, and travel expenses. These are treated as invisible imports

or exports because there is no physical exchange of goods though there is monetary gain or loss for the economy, due to them. While deciding an item as to whether it should come under exports or imports, the same criteria adopted in the case of visible goods, are followed here. That is to say when money goes out of the village the item is taken to be an import and vice versa. Therefore money received by way of salaries or pensions is taken under export and land revenue is treated as an item of import. In the case of remittances there are two things to be considered. The amount received by the villagers is put under export whereas the sum sent by the inhabitants of the place for the maintenance of their relatives elsewhere is considered to be an invisible item of import. For like reasons, school fees and travel expenses are listed under import.

Table 11.10 : Invisible Exports and Imports.

Account Head	H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Rs.		Rs.	
<u>Imports into</u>				
Salaries and Pensions	-	-	-	-
Remittances	10740	8.4	520	1.4
Land Revenue	1361	1.1	3309	9.0
School fees	28437	22.2	8059	22.0
Travel expenses	87429	68.3	24734	67.5
<u>Total</u>	128017	100.0	36622	100.0
<u>Balance</u>	-41829		-35332	
<u>Exports from</u>				
Salaries and Pensions	79420	92.1	780	62.9
Remittances	6763	7.9	460	37.1
<u>Total</u>	86138	100.0	1240	100.0

The total value of invisible imports into H.B.Halli was Rs.1,28,017 consisting of payments on account of 4 items that may be seen in Table 11.10. The same items in Chin-

-trapalli accounted for Rs.36,622. In both the villages the most important one was travel expenses which came to 70.3 per cent of the total value of invisible imports in the nuclear village and 68.3 per cent in Chintrapalli. School fees made up for 22 per cent of the total in H.B. Halli as well as in Chintrapalli. Land revenue in Chintrapalli was about 8 times of that in H.B.Halli where it was only 1.1 per cent. On the other hand remittances worth Rs.10,740 were sent out of H.B.Halli compared with Rs.520 which was the amount remitted by the people of Chintrapalli.

There were only two items on the export side both in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli and they accounted for Rs.86,133 and Rs.1240 in the two villages respectively. Chintrapalli being somewhat less developed and smaller received only a small amount of Rs.780 by way of salary and the remaining sum of Rs.460 was sent by earners outside. Salaries and pensions in the nuclear village made up a considerable sum of Rs.79,420 which was 92 per cent of the total.

On the whole both villages showed deficit, in regard to the exchange of invisible items. In H.B.Halli, the value of imports was more than the value of exports to the tune of Rs.41,829 and in Chintrapalli the deficit was Rs.35,382.

Conclusion

Table 11.11, presented on the following page, gives the final position regarding imports and exports. What has been already discussed is presented here combining both visible and invisible items.

On the export side H.B.Halli's total receipt was

Table 11.11 : Visible and Invisible Exports and Imports

I t e m	H. B. Halli		Chintrapalli	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Rs.		Rs.	
EXPORTS				
Net on visible items	551080	86.5	363750	99.7
Net on invisible items	86188	13.5	1240	0.3
<u>T o t a l</u>	637263	100.0	364990	100.0
IMPORTS				
Net on visible items	504686	80.2	127012	77.6
Net on invisible items	123017	19.8	36622	22.4
<u>T o t a l</u>	632703	100.0	163634	100.0
Net credit balance	4565		201356	
Net debit balance	-		-	

Rs.6,37,268 of which 86.5 per cent was made up of visible items listed in Table 11.9. The remaining 13.5 per cent was on account of invisible items. 99.7 per cent of the total value of exports of Rs.3,64,950 in Chintrapalli was attributable to visible items of which agriculture alone accounted for 99 per cent.

The total value of imports to the two villages was Rs.6,32,703 and Rs.1,63,634 for H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli, respectively. 80.2 per cent of the total in the nuclear village and 77.6 per cent in Chintrapalli were composed of visible imports and the rest were on account of invisible items. Thus, it is clear that import into Chintrapalli was quite small compared to its export or compared to the import of the nuclear village. Thus in the final accounting the village showed a credit balance of a fairly large sum of Rs.2,01,356 compared with only Rs.4565 of H.B.Halli.

Appendix I

REHABILITATION AT H.B.HALLI

Introduction

At several places in the report we have referred to the rehabilitation ^{at} H.B.Halli. Out of the 1018 families in the village at the time of the survey about 600 were immigrants. A small schedule was canvassed among these families with the purpose of studying the problems they confronted at the time of rehabilitation and their later adjustments. Details regarding about 400 families of immigrants are presented in this section. The attempt is mainly on understanding the economic and social effects of rehabilitation on these families as well as on the village H.B.Halli as a whole.

The rehabilitation work was started as early as 1949 though actual migration of families began in 1951. Considering the size of the population which opted to migrate to H.B.Halli the Rehabilitation Department had to take special care to provide all the preliminary and basic amenities required, such as drinking water supply, construction of roads, etc. In the village two sites were chose; one towards the eastern end which came to be called Ramnagar and the other adjoining the old village which was meant mainly for the weavers, and hence was called the 'Weavers' Colony.

It may not be out of place here to note briefly other benefits provided to the immigrants in the new place. All the families were provided with free house sites, roughly about 10 cents each. Those who had

trading establishments in the old village were given free sites for erecting new shops or factories. - Building materials, household articles, etc. were transported to the new place free of cost and also zinc sheets and such other housing materials were distributed at reasonable prices through a co-operative society which also took the responsibility of helping the poor weagers and other deserving families by constructing temporary sheds at the cost of Rs. 110/- each, when they found themselves without shelter during the rainy season ^{when} ~~during~~ which they had to shift to the new place. Finally, all those who were formerly agriculturists were given free land of 5 acres per family for the purpose of cultivation.

Immigration did not confine to H.B.Halli along ; 100 families mostly from a village called Vallabhapur went to Chintrapalli and established a new colony which was given the name of their old village. They were also given the same facilities mentioned above.

Year of Migration

It may be observed in Table 1 that among those who migrated to Chintrapalli, 97.4% did so during 1953 and the rest in the previous year.

Table 1.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Year of migration</u>	
	<u>H.B.Halli %</u>	<u>Chintrapalli %</u>
1951	7.3	
1952	15.9	2.6
1953	62.1	97.4
1954	11.0	
1955	1.3	
1956	0.5	
1957	1.0	
1958	0.8	
	100.0 = 412	100.0 = 78

On the other hand the migration to H.B.Halli was stretched over a longer period, (perhaps because of the larger size of the population) starting in 1951 and ending by about 1954. There were a few cases of immigration even after that but they were negligible and mostly consisted of those who having gone previously to some other place of rehabilitation changed over to H.B.Halli later on. But the majority (62.1%) came during 1953.

Original places.

Table 2 gives the names of the villages to which the immigrants originally belonged.

Table 2.

<u>Original places.</u>			
<u>Places</u>	<u>Distance from H.B.Halli in miles.</u>	<u>H.B.Halli %</u>	<u>Chintrapalli %</u>
1 . N.D.Aeri	12	56.1	3.8
2 Vallathapur	14	-	74.4
3 Thambrahalli	9	6.4	
4 Bachikondana-halli.	9	2.9	
5 Muthukuru	16	4.6	
6 Artihalli.	18	4.2	
7 Kurudugadde	24	5.3	
8 Kithanur	20	-	5.1
9 Other places	6.25	20.5	16.7
		100.0 = 412	100 = 78

It can be seen that the immigrants came from a number of villages. Though a majority belonged to one or two villages. For instance of those who migrated to H.B.Halli 56.1% belonged originally to a village called

(Narayanadevarakeri) and similarly Vallabhapura accounted for 74.4% of those came to and settled in Chintrapalli. The names of other places and their distances from the nuclear village may be observed in the table. It is, however, significant to know as to why 56% of the immigrants to H.B.Halli came from N.B.Keri whereas only 3.8% of the immigrants of Chintrapalli belonged to that village. One probable reason for this was that N.D.Keri was a comparatively developed village with a good deal of commercial activities and the inhabitants of this village had to chose a place which was advantages from the point of view of commerce. It may be noted that all the factory owners of H.B.Halli were originally at N.D.Keri. As against this, the agriculturists of the old village Vallabhapur found it better to resettle in Chintrapalli which, in respect of agriculture, was more suitable than H.B.Halli where there was scarcity of cultivable as well as forest and grazing lands.

Castewise and Incomewise distribution

Table 3 gives a castewise distribution of the immigrants and this is presented along with a castewise distribution of the entire population of the village. It is clear from the table that the caste-composition of the immigrants was in conformity with the general pattern. For instance, in H.B.Halli for the village as such, the highest (27.2%) percentage belongs to the caste-group called 'Advanced Hindus' with 'Kurubas and Allied Castes' coming second. Even among the immigrants the Advanced Hindus formed 26.6% and Kurubas and allied castes had 24.9% of the total. Similarly in Chintrapalli

Table J.

CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE IMMIGRANTS
(Percentage figures)

S.No.	Castes	H. B. H a l l i		C h i n t r a p a l l i	
		Immigrants	Total	Immigrants	Total.
1	Brahmins	1.9	2.3	-	1.0
2	Advanced Hindus	26.6	27.2	24.1	23.3
3	Kurubas and Allied castes	24.5	24.1	33.9	25.7
4	Hindus Intermediate I	8.8	9.7	1.8	4.2
5	Hindus Intermediate II	16.9	10.4	21.4	17.4
6	Backward class	6.2	10.6	8.0	13.9
7	Depressed	5.0	5.2	10.7	13.5
8	Muslims	10.2	10.5	-	1.0
Total		100 = 412	100 = 1018	100 = 78	100 = 288

as much as 25.7% of the total population belonged to Kuruba ~~and to Kuruba~~ and allied castes and among the immigrants ^{also} they group ^{came} was first again though in terms of percentage it was 33.9%. In this village Advanced Hindus, formed the second largest group, both in respect of the immigrants (27.2%) and for the village as a whole (24.1%).

However, Table 3 gives mainly the broad groups of castes and hence the precise idea of the different castes among the immigrants is not evident. It was found on observation in the village that among the immigrants of H.B.Halli the 'social control' was exercised by Vaishyas who had been competing with the Lingayats, after rehabilitation, for the leadership of the villages.

It was the general impression in the village that the immigrants were richer than the original inhabitants of the village. Perhaps this impression was created by a handful of really rich businessmen who have started the new factories and built costly and attractive houses, but a closer examination reveals that taken as a group the immigrants were no better than the old inhabitants of the village. Table 4 gives different income groups and the percentage of population in each group both for the total population as well as the new comers. Except in a few cases the proportion of population in different income groups were same between the immigrants and the total population. In H.B.Halli about 28% of the immigrants had less than Rs.500/- as income per family compared with 24% of the total population. Again, about 15% of the immigrant families had an annual income of over

Table 4.

INCCMEWISE COMPARISON OF THE IMMIGRANTS WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE.

S.No.		H. B. HALLI		CHINTRAPALLI	
		Immigrants %	Total %	Immigrants %	Total %
1	Upto 100	0.2	0.3	-	0.3
2	101 to 250	5.7	5.0	-	4.5
3	251 to 500	22.3	18.3	3.6	16.3
4	501 to 750	23.0	22.5	10.7	20.1
5	751 to 2000	20.7	23.4	19.6	17.4
6	1000 to 1500	12.6	15.5	46.4	27.8
7	1501 to 2500	9.5	8.3	18.7	11.1
8	2501 to 3500	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.1
9	3501 and above	3.8	4.7	-	0.3
Total		100 = 412	100 = 1018	100 = 78	100 = 283.

Rs.1500/- per year and if we take the total population the proportion was nearly the same. But the immigrants of Chintapalli were somewhat above the village general standard. About 66% of the immigrants of this village had more than Rs.1500/- as annual family income. If we take the total population only about 41% of families had this income.

Effects of Rehabilitation.

The effects of rehabilitation may broadly be divided into economic and social. Again these two effects are to be considered from two different points of view; one from the view point of the immigrants themselves and the other in relation to the old - inhabitants of the village.

(a) Economic effects - compensation :- For the purpose of studying the economic effects of rehabilitation of the immigrants we will have to start with the nature and magnitude of compensation secured by them. Compensations were paid for the immovable, properties comprising mainly of land and building. The rate of compensation was decided by the authorities taking into consideration the quality of the asset and the prevailing market rates. The amount of compensation received for land and building is given separately in Table 5. Out of a sum of Rs.88064 received by the immigrants of H.B.Halli 50.2% was on account of land and the rest for buildings. In the case of immigrants of Chintapalli 54.4% of the total compensation was for land ^{and} 45.6% for buildings.

What is important, however, is not so much the total amount received by way of compensation for the lost properties as the nature of uses into which the

Table 5 : Compensation received by the immigrants

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Rs.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>H.B.Halli</u>		
Buildings	438271	49.8
Land	442193	50.2
<u>Total</u>	880464	100.0
<u>Chintanalli</u>		
Buildings	24040	45.6
Land	28710	54.4
<u>Total</u>	52750	100.0

money was put afterwards. The different purposes for which the amount of compensation was spent can be observed in Table 6.

Table 6.

PURPOSE FOR WHICH COMPENSATION
MONEY WAS SPENT.

Item	H.B.Halli %	Chintrapalli %
Land (purchase and improvement)	13.3	47.6
Building	27.4	17.0
Marriage	9.3	9.9
Repayment of debt	13.8	7.0
Business	9.1	-
Family maintenance	13.6	1.9
Others	13.5	16.6
Total	100.0	100.0

It is important to note here that the total amount of compensation got on account of land and buildings was not entirely spent on purchase or improvement of land or construction of houses in the new place. In fact in H.B.Halli only, 13.3 per cent of the total money received by way of compensation was spent on land and 27.4% on buildings. The immigrants of Chintrapalli on the other hand invested 47.6% of the total amount in lands and 17.0% in buildings. The investment in lands was mostly by way of improvements undertaken on the free plots given to the immigrants by the government, unlike in the case of buildings where the investment went entirely into the construction of new structures.

The only other productive item of the investment was in business which came to 9% in H.B.Halli but in Chintrapalli there was no such investment at all. In short about 50% of the total amount secured by way of compensation by the immigrants of H.B.Halli went into such unproductive purposes as marriage expense, repayment of old debt, family maintenance etc. The proportion was much less in the case of Chintrapalli resttlers, who spent about 35% on such purposes mentioned above. The details regarding this expenditure may be noted in the table.

Assets

Another way in which we could find out the economic effects of migration was to check the position of assets. A comparison of assets just before migration and at the time of the survey, we thought, would throw some light on this problem. Objections may be raised as to the correctness of this comparison as the survey was conducted about 5 years after the rehabilitation. The number and value of assets just at the time of rehabilitation might have been different from what it was at the time of the survey. However, in spite of this handicap Table 7 gives an idea of the change in the assets owned by the immigrants at the two points of time.

It is interesting to observe that the percentage of people with assets worth less than Rs. 500/- actually decreased after migration both in H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli. 22.4% of the immigrant families of H.B.Halli had assets with less than Rs. 500/- per family before migration. The proportion decreased to 19.6% after rehabilitation. Similarly in Chintrapalli the proportion of such people came down from 9.1% before migration to 6.1% after migration.

Table 7

A COMPARISON OF ASSETS BEFORE & AFTER IMMIGRATION
(Percentage of families)

S.No.	Value of assets	H. E. HALLI		CHINTRAPALLI	
		Before	after	Before	After
1	Upto 500	22.4	19.6	9.1	6.1
2	501 - 1000	19.2	22.1	16.2	22.7
3	1001 - 1500	16.3	19.2	25.8	27.3
4	1501 - 2500	16.0	16.0	27.3	31.8
5	2501 - 3000	6.7	5.4	10.6	7.6
6	3001 - 5000	6.1	4.8	7.6	1.5
7	5001 - 7500	3.2	4.5	1.5	3.0
8	7501 - 10000	1.9	2.2	-	-
9	10000 and above	8.0	6.1	-	-
		100 = 312	100 = 312	100 = 66	100 = 66

This might be due to the assistance provided by the government which in some cases included free lands upto 5 acres for those who were landless but still dependent on land in the original place. Between Rs. 50 and Rs. 2500 the percentage increased due to migration from 19.2% to 22.1% in the case of H.B.Halli and 18.2% to 22.7% in the case of Chintrapalli. In the higher value groups the proportion decreased as a result of migration as may be noted in the table. It may not be wrong to observe that on the whole the migration affected the population adversely. This is not surprising because the old assets were not actually sold but compensated for to some extent and only a portion of the amount thus got was later on utilized for the purpose of building up capital assets in the new place. To some extent, of course, the loss was made up by the free allotment of land for cultivation and sites for buildings.

Occupational Structure

There was not much change in the occupations followed by the immigrants of Chintrapalli. Out of 78 families only two changed their former occupations; one hotel keeper had taken to tailoring and another weaver had set up a bidi shop in the new village. Among the remaining 2 were agricultural labourers, 1 stone-cutter, 1 grocer, 1 tailor and the rest i.e. 71 families were cultivators, all of them continued their old occupations.

But in the case of the immigrants of H.B.Halli the position was different and more complicated. The total of 412 families are presented in a cross-table (Table 6) as per their past and present occupations. The total may be divided into; cultivators, labourers, weavers and

Table 8.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN.

Original Present	Agriculturists with less than 5 acres	5 acres only	6 - 9 acres	10 and above	Tenants	Labourers	Weavers	Other non-cultivators	Total
Agriculturists with less than 5 acres	11	3	6	8	3	13	-	6	50
5 acres only	38	13	33	34	17	7	-	2	144
6 - 9 acres	2	-	2	14	-	-	-	5	23
10 and above	2	-	8	31	1	-	-	4	46
Tenants									
Labourers	2	1	4	6	5	32	-	-	50
Weavers							31	-	31
Other non-cultivators	2			4	1	-	-	61	68
Total	57	17	53	97	27	52	31	78	412

other non-agriculturists. The division is guided mostly by convenience rather than convention. The agriculturists in turn, are divided into 4 separate groups depending on the size of the cultivated holding. According to the position before migration the total number of families owning and cultivating less than 5 acres each was 57 which was reduced to 50 after migration. What is interesting is that in addition to the decrease in the total number, out of the former 57 families only 11 remained in that category, 38 came to own exactly 5 acres, 2 between 6-9 acres and 2 above 10 acres. Four families of this group gave up agriculture; two having become labourers and the other two followed non-agricultural occupations. To look at it from another angle; of the 50 families who at the time of the survey owned less than 5 acres each, 20 were owning more than this area, 13 were formerly labourers and 6 were engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

Now, we move to the next category i.e. those who owned exactly 5 acres. Formerly there were only 17 such cases whereas after the rehabilitation the number increased to 144. This large increase was due to the policy of the government according to which all those who were formerly depending on agriculture were to be given 5 acres of free land in the new place. Therefore those who lost all their lands in the old village and did not own or buy elsewhere came to possess only 5 acres. It can be seen that as many as 97 families got their land ownership reduced to 5 acres only. This resulted in a considerable decrease in the number of families owning more than 6 acres each. For instance, 53 families were owning between 6-9 acres, before migration

and the number was reduced to 23 only. Similarly, those who had more than 10 acres were 97 families as against 46 which was the position at the time of the survey.

Apart from the change in the number itself, the shift that took place between the occupations may be noted in the fact that 9 former non-cultivators gave up their main occupations and took to agriculture, cultivating more than 6 acres each. On the other hand 11 former agriculturists, 6 of them owning more than 10 acres, and 5 tenants became labourers after migration.

To summarise what has been said about the agricultural group; the total number of land owning cultivators actually increased from 251 to 263, as a result of rehabilitation. However, what is surprising is that all the former 251 families did not continue to be cultivators in the new place in spite of the declared policy of the government to grant free land to all those depending entirely on agriculture previously. Of the present 263 families of agriculturists only 226 were formerly cultivators the rest having come from labour and non-agricultural groups. Another important change that is to be noted was the disappearance of the entire tenant class after the rehabilitation. All the former 21 tenants came to own land of different dimensions in the new place.

Of the 25 former agriculturists who ceased to be so after migration, 18 became labourers and 7 adopted non-agricultural occupations. On the whole the strength of the labour class remained almost the same as can be observed in the table and nothing happened to dislodge the weavers. The number of other non-cultivators decreased from 78 to 68.

Economic effects on H.B.Halli.

So far we have been discussing the economic effects of migration purely from the point of view of the immigrants. The problems, however, did not confine to them only. Particularly in the case of H.B.Halli where more than 600 families had to be rehabilitated, the main problem was to find residential area for the immigrants. The weavers were rehabilitated at the western end of the village adjoining the old village proper. The rest were found place at the eastern end of the village (now called Ramnagar). This area belongs to Chintrapalli village.

However, the more important problem was to find cultivable land to be distributed among the immigrants. As H.B.Halli, with its limited land area was not in a position to meet this ^{excess} ~~surplus~~ demand the Department of Rehabilitation had to take over about 200 acres of government waste land and Reserve Forest area lying in Chintrapalli village and make them fit for cultivation. The region was already in scarcity as regards forest and grazing lands and this additional drain on the limited resources worsened the situation.

Despite the above problems it cannot be gainsaid that on the village in fact gained more than what it lost as a result of the rehabilitation. It is no exaggeration to say that with the advent of this new population of a large size the village changed to a great extent. From the point of view of layout and housing it became more attractive with the planned colony of Ramnagar presenting the picture of a prosperous town, on one side, and a row of uniform and decent buildings constructed for the weavers, on the other. Again, if

the once small and predominantly agricultural village has now become an important trading and processing centre for groundnut it was entirely due to the immigrants, particularly the Vaishyas among them. All but one of the groundnut factories belonged to these people and it was only because of the rehabilitation, the Regulated Market for groundnut was shifted from Hospet to H.B.Halli. Within 5 years of their resettlement the newcomers managed to lay foundations for a hospital, a high school and permanent cinema theatre all by their own efforts. All in all it may be said that the rehabilitation revitalised the economy of H.B.Halli. In Chintrapalli, however, it was difficult to assess the changes caused by the migration partly because the number of immigrants was small and partly because they were staying away from the village proper, in a small colony called Vallabhapur. It was also true that most of them were agriculturists who satisfied themselves with the small areas of land given to them and showed little enterprise in other fields.

Problem of Social Adjustment.

The course of complete rehabilitation had not been very smooth. It is natural to expect some amount of friction when a village, living by itself for generations, faced the unexpected problem of accommodating a new population which is bigger than its own. This was what happened in H.B.Halli where the problems of adjustment between two groups of population became more difficult because of caste and location factors. Until the rehabilitation the social control caste in H.B.Halli was Lingayat, but it so happened that Vaishyas were the most important people among the immigrants. This resulted in a direct clash, as each caste tried to establish its-

its supremacy over the other and gain leadership of the whole village. The factor was intensified by the fact that both castes were more or less equal in economic strength and social status.

The second reason which prevented the two groups in coming closer was the location of residential areas. The immigrants most of whom were staying at Ramnagar (the eastern end of the village) wanted the village to grow in that direction whereas the people of the old village were opposed to it because of the fear that the importance of the old area would be lost.

These and other minor reasons divided the village population into two camps and the mutual distrest and hostility were evident even at the time of the survey. The repercussions of this situation were affecting the progress of the village by preventing many development plans from materialising. The establishment of a Panchayat and the construction of a market yard both of which were very essential for the village had been withheld merely because the leaders of the two rival groups could not agree on the composition or location of the scheme concerned. An example of this *feud* being carried to the extreme can be seen in the *removing* ^{*running*} of a second weekly market exclusively by the immigrant population. What is strange is that many of the leaders of the village were well educated and held responsible positions.

Appendix II

H. B. Halli : A Fast Growing Village

The centre chosen in Bellary District for the Agro-Economic Survey during 1957-58 consisted of only two villages: H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli of which the former was the nuclear village. The villages are close to one another and belong to Hadagalli which is the southernmost taluka of the district. Lying on the main road connecting Hadagalli in the south and Hospet in the north, H.B.Halli is at an equal distance of about 25 miles from these two important towns. To reach the district headquarters, from the centre, one has to go to Hospet and travel about 40 miles in the north-eastern direction either by bus or train.

Broadly speaking, a nuclear village is required to have a weekly market and such other facilities for transport, education, etc., that the surrounding villages may depend on it for these conveniences. H.B.Halli satisfied these conditions fully well but an additional reason which influenced the selection of the village was that it was one of the major centres of rehabilitation for the people affected by the construction of the Tungabhadra dam at Hospet. Between 1951 and 1954, the village had absorbed more than 600 families of immigrants who have since changed the social and economic life of the old community to a considerable extent. Therefore it was felt that it would be interesting to study this centre as it provided some special features by way of the problems of rehabilitation and the role of large scale immigration as a change bringing force. The reason for restricting the number of villages to

two only was that as a result of the rehabilitation, the population of the nuclear village had grown abnormally and crossed the mark of 1000 families, at the time of the survey. The result of the survey indicates a total population of 1306 families for the centre of which only 288 belonged to Chintrapalli.

The Background

The purpose of this note is not to present the basic socio-economic structure of the two surveyed villages since a detailed report is being prepared in that line, but to discuss briefly the impact of an external force on the life of a quiet village community. In other words an attempt will be made in the following pages to assess and if possible analyse the improvements the immigration has brought about in the economy of H.B.Halli and Chintrapalli. But the right point to start with is to have an idea of the picture of the two villages just before the immigration took place.

By 1951, the villages were small and predominantly agricultural though Chintrapalli was more so with well over 90 per cent of the total population depending on this sector. The villages being very close to one another, the methods of cultivation were the same and the main crops grown were jowar and groundnut. The only difference in this field was that Chintrapalli with the help of an old tank was able to grow to some extent such crops as paddy and sugarcane by irrigation whereas the agriculture of H.B.Halli depended only on rain water. The social set up was also identical with Lingayats forming the important caste and providing leadership. But in certain other respects the village H.B.Halli was more important and was already showing some signs of progress. For

instance there was a fairly big groundnut factory providing employment for over 50 workers. There was also a bigger vegetable oil factory though at the time of the rehabilitation it was closed. The reason for starting these factories at H.B.Halli was partly due to the availability of groundnut in large scale and partly due to the existence of a railway station which in addition to a regular bus service connecting two or three important towns, had made the village a centre for transport. The village also had, unlike Chintrapalli, a weekly market which increased its importance. In short, even before the rehabilitation, H.B.Halli, inspite of its small size, was a nuclear place for the neighbouring villages and was developing though slowly and the immigration acted as a catalytic agent and hastened the process of growth as we shall see presently.

The Immigration

As has already been said, H.B.Halli was one of the biggest centres chosen for rehabilitating the people affected by the construction of the Tungabhadra dam. The main considerations for choosing this place were the availability of good drinking water, the existence of a railway station, etc. The immigration did not confine to H.B.Halli either; Chintrapalli also was affected. But there are certain differences between the ways in which the rehabilitation had taken place in the two villages.

For one thing the size of the population resettled in Chintrapalli (about 75 families) was small compared to those who opted to H.B.Halli - more than 600 families. Secondly, the bulk of the population which migrated to H.B.Halli was rehabilitated at localities adjoining the

old residential area of the village whereas in the case of Chintrapalli the immigrants found a place away from the old area thus creating a hamlet. As a result of these differences the two villages were affected in different ways by the immigration. Finally, the immigrants to Chintrapalli were mostly agriculturists whereas among those who came to H.B.Halli only about 50 per cent reported to be depending mainly on agriculture, the rest being traders, weavers, artisans, etc. The trading class was dominated by Vaishayas whose advent was mainly responsible for the progress H.B.Halli has made as will be evident later on, though it also created some social problems.

Changes caused

With this background in mind we shall now proceed to study the changes that have taken place in different fields as a result of the rehabilitation. Our attention hereafter will be concentrated mainly on H.B.Halli because Chintrapalli has not undergone significant changes. The reason for the difference in the degree of change caused by the rehabilitation in the two villages is to be explained by the fact that immigration if continuous and natural is a sign of progress but on the other hand if an accidental immigration as in this case is to revitalise the economy it should have sufficient momentum. In other words, what the 500 and odd families could do in H.B.Halli, a mere 75 failed to achieve in Chintrapalli. The fact that even before the rehabilitation H.B.Halli was leading Chintrapalli in certain respects (explained earlier) must also be noted in this connection.

Some of the important changes that have taken place

in H.B.Halli between 1951-53 may briefly be noted in the following sections.

(a) Layout and Housing

Naturally the layout of the village H.B.Halli has enlarged considerably due to the rehabilitation. But the extension has taken place in such a way as to maintain if not increase the division in the village residential area (two localities called 'old village' and 'factory area') brought about by a river flowing in the north-south direction with fields on either side. The two main new localities are: the Weavers' Colony at the western end adjoining the old village, and Ramanagar at the extreme east beyond the factory area. Therefore instead of bridging the two parts, the new extensions have maintained the existing geographical barrier between them. The result is that there is a feeling of aloofness, each part taking the other to be a hamlet if not entirely a different village.

But the new localities, however, have introduced a sense of planning and beauty in the field of housing and made the village residential area more attractive. Some of the houses built by the immigrants are of the urban type and cost more than twenty-five thousand rupees each, and they must have appealed to the fancy of the old inhabitants, the well-to-do of whom are fast following suit. There has been a hectic construction activity in the village providing good opportunity for masons, stone cutters, etc.

(b) Agriculture

The policy of the Department of Rehabilitation was that all those who were formerly cultivators, both

owners and tenants, were to be provided with at least five acres of cultivable land per family in the new village. As there was no surplus land available at H.B.Halli about 200 acres of forest land was acquired and made available to the immigrant cultivators by disafforestation. The lands provided were not entirely fit for immediate cultivation though the Department had used bulldozers and tractor to do so. As a result the new-comers had to put additional efforts in that direction and in the initial period, according to the respondents, both the total area cultivated and the yield per acre were poor. The conditions, however, have improved gradually. But the destruction of the existing forests has resulted in a scarcity for firewood and grazing land. More important was that even for those who could afford to buy more land for cultivation there was a scarcity. Thus, they had to confine to intensive cultivation as far as possible which was to some extent indicated by the digging of new wells and installation of pumps. Some purchased lands outside the village also.

On the whole, the crop pattern has remained the same with groundnut and jowar being the most important crops accounting for 30 per cent and 42 per cent of the total cropped area in 1957, respectively. It is important to note that the area under groundnut has been slightly increasing during the last two years perhaps due to the fact that the village has become a centre for groundnut marketing and processing.

(c) Non-agricultural Sector

The greatest contribution of the immigrants was in the secondary sector. The village H.B.Halli was predominantly agricultural just before the rehabilita-

-tion, though there were a few trading establishments and a groundnut factory. The proportion of the people depending on agriculture in 1951 was 80 per cent. The survey conducted after six years reveals that the percentage has come down to 40 with the remaining 60 per cent engaged in non-agricultural occupations and services. This unusually fast rate of growth in the non-agricultural sector has been effected in the following manner.

Production Units

Here we have about 25 per cent (as against 10 per cent before the rehabilitation) of the total number of families depending on 16 different occupations the majority of which have come up after the rehabilitation. The most important of these is the processing of groundnut and manufacturing of oil which are undertaken by six factories employing about 125 workers. Five of these factories have been established after the rehabilitation. The present four flour mills also belong to the immigrants. Weaving is another important occupation providing livelihood for over 40 families all of whom are newcomers. Likewise 16 families of basket-makers have come into the village on account of the rehabilitation. In addition, a large number of artisans such as blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters have come from outside for re-settling.

Trade

Even though there was a weekly market in the nuclear village before the rehabilitation, the place has become a marketing centre only after that. The immigrants have started another weekly market at Ramanagar, though it does not draw the same crowd as the old market. But the importance of H.B.Halli as a marketing centre lies in

the establishment of a Regulated market for groundnut which was originally at Hospet. As was already noted the immigrants included a large number of Vaishyas who are traders by caste and were working as Commission Agents in their original villages. These people were actually responsible for shifting the market and there are, still about 15 of them actively associated in this trade. Their customers belong to far off villages extending up to distance of about 25 miles. The average profit of an agent comes to Rs.7000 per year. During the harvesting season groundnut arrives on such a scale that there are days when one can observe nearly 100 carts standing on road sides.

The presence of 47 grocery shops, 20 hotels, 17 cloth stores gives an idea of the extent to which the village has grown in respect of trade in recent years. Most of these traders are the immigrants.

If the comparison is valid it may be interesting to note that the percentage of people engaged in commerce has increased from a mere three in 1951 to ten in 1958.

Transport and Communication : The importance of the village in respect of transport and communication has grown considerably during recent years. The railway station is being expanded in order to provide storage facility and meet the increasing goods traffic. The number of buses plying through the village has increased to 15.

The village post office which was a Branch Office only some years ago has now become a Sub-Office with an Experimental Telegraph Department. In order to meet the needs of the merchant class a telephone has also been

recently sanctioned.

Services

There are about 200 families, i.e., about 20 per cent deriving incomes from different salaried jobs. At the time of the rehabilitation, the P.W.D. Office and the Police Station were established, some other offices, such as the Regulated market, central excise came into existence afterwards. The railway and postal departments have also expanded. Under the category of salaried service we may have to consider clerks and shop assistants too, whose number has been growing during the last few years and has now reached 75.

(d) Improvements in Other Fields

There was only one primary school before the rehabilitation and the number has gone to three now, one of them being a higher elementary school. Mainly due to the efforts of the immigrants, the government has agreed to open a high school in the village during 1959. In respect of medical facilities too the village is well off now. Before the immigration took place there was not a single doctor in the village but the rehabilitation has attracted as many as six doctors. A small dispensary has also been opened by the government. Not satisfied with these arrangements the immigrants have raised a fund to open a maternity-cum-general hospital at Ramnagar.

Mention must also be made of the fact that the village has made its mark on the political map of Mysore by contributing an M.L.A. and an M.L.C. to the State Legislature. Both during the rehabilitation work as well as afterwards Ministers and other important leaders

have been frequenting the place. During the year of the survey the village was chosen for the purpose of establishing a training camp for the volunteers of the Loka Sahayak Sena.

Thus, it may be concluded that the rehabilitation has changed the small agricultural village, H.B.Halli, into a fairly big township with an all round progress during a space of about seven years. As it is growing fast the dependence of the neighbouring villages such as Chintrapalli, Bandihalli, on H.B.Halli is increasing in respect of trade and transport, medical and educational facilities.

Future Changes

We have already seen that H.B.Halli is developing fast particularly in the non-agricultural field. To some extent at least, we have discussed the directions in which the changes are taking place. Therefore, it is both possible and necessary to foresee with limitations the improvements that are likely to take place during the coming years, i.e., by the time we take up the resurvey. The following points may be noted.

(1) As has already been said, there are, at present, six groundnut factories of which five have been started recently one after another. In the coming years even if the number does not increase, there is every indication of some expansion taking place in at least three or four existing factories. These are at present seasonal factories, being only decorticators and it may not be long before they follow the example of the other factories and become perennial by adding expellers. What is of greater importance, however, is that a big vegetable

oil mill which has been closed for some time now, is likely to be reopened soon. Efforts were being made to get government aid, at the time of the survey. The factory has a labour capacity of about 200 workers.

(2) During the survey it could be observed that the accidental immigration had given place to a kind of natural influx consisting mostly of officials, traders, artisans and unskilled workers. In view of the expected changes mentioned above, the inflow of people into the village is likely to increase with consequences on layout and housing.

(3) As the village is progressing at a considerable pace towards urbanisation, it is difficult to anticipate substantial changes in the field of agriculture. The growing population may, however, induce the agriculturists not only to increase yield but also to take to some kind of mixed farming in order to meet the demand on dairy products. But it is possible that the agriculture of the region may undergo considerable change provided a dam contemplated at a distance of about four miles from H.B.Halli materialises.

(4) Finally, a few new institutions are expected to come up which will increase the importance of the village further. Reference has already been made to a high school and a hospital under construction. Surprisingly the place has so far gone without the benefit of a Panchayat, largely due to party factions concerning the composition as well as location. However, the leaders of the village, many of whom are well-educated and responsible, cannot afford to ignore the interest of the people for long.

In short, the centre is expected to show such rapid changes particularly in the secondary and tertiary sectors that a resurvey after five years may both be necessary and interesting. During the resurvey special attention may have to be given to the factory owners, commission agents and other traders who seem to hold the key to the progress of the centre. They are not merely the richest people in the village but they have also the spirit of adventure and the will to work.