



REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF ERUTTEMPADI VILLAGE

BY

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF ERUTTEMPADI VILLAGE.

Investigation work at Eruttempadi commenced on the 27th July, and was completed on the 18th September, 1934. The statistics of the village discussed in this Report refer to the 12 months preceding this period. Introductory;
date of sur-
vey.

2. Eruttempadi is one of a group of villages in the eastern border of the north-east block of Chittur taluk. This block itself lies to the north-east of the main territory of the State, isolated from it and surrounded on all sides by British territory, and it falls within the Tamil-Malayalam cultural border zone where the culture of Malabar gradually merges into that of the adjoining Tamil *nad*. The Pollachi taluk in Coimbatore district forms the eastern boundary of this group of villages. In respect of the population, their language, customs and manners, etc., and in respect of the climatic conditions, soil, crops and methods of cultivation etc., these villages are very much akin to the adjoining Tamil villages in Pollachi taluk, and have little or nothing in common with the Malayali villages typical of the other divisions of the State. Even the houses in Eruttempadi are built mostly on the street system common in the Tamil districts, and we do not find many instances of the single homestead in separate premises, surrounded by a compound planted with the cocoanut, arecanut, jack-fruit, mango and other fruit trees and vegetables, which is the chief characteristic of Malayali villages on the west coast. Situation.

3. The total area of the village is 2,172.1 acres, distributed as shown Area below:

		Acres
(1) Single-crop nilam (wet-land)	..	208.2
(2) Double-crop nilam "	..	418.2
(3) Paramba (dry-land)	..	1,395.8
(4) Poramboke (Sirkar or unassigned) land:		
i. Road	..	21.8
ii. Lanes	..	17.9
iii. Rocks	..	2.1
iv. Burial ground	..	0.6
v. River	..	59.6
vi. Irrigation canals	..	45.8
vii. Sirkar buildings	..	1.2
viii. Other miscellaneous items	..	0.9
Total		2,172.1

4. There are 648 families in the village with a total *de jure* population of 2,981 persons (1,442 males and 1,539 females). The density of population is Population.

therefore 878 to the square mile, and each person will get about 73 cents of land if it is evenly distributed.

The population of the village (*de facto*) was 2,898 at the census of 1931. It is also to be noted here that the density of population of Chittur taluk as a whole was but 365 to the square mile. The village selected for survey is therefore one of the more densely peopled tracts in the taluk.

Appendix A shows the distribution of the population by communities. The numerically strongest of the 31 communities in the village are the Kavundans (31.6 per cent of the total population), the Eazhuvas* (20.2 per cent), the Christians (8.6 per cent), the Thevas (5.9 per cent), the Chetties (5.8 per cent), the Chakkiliyas (4.5 per cent), and the Muslims (3.6 per cent). The remaining 24 communities together form but 19.8 per cent of the total population.

5. From Appendix B the total assets of the 648 families in the village, valued according to the then current depression rate of prices, are seen to amount approximately to Rs. 19 lakhs. The Appendix deals with the distribution of these assets by communities. The families of the Kavundan and Christian communities, forming only 39.7 per cent of the total number of families in the village, appropriate as much as 93.9 per cent of the total assets. These two communities are, therefore, by far the richest in the village.

6. The assets are classified below according to their kind:

A. IMMOVABLES.

by kind,

	Extent	Value	Proportion per cent in the total assets
(1) Land.	(acres)	Rs.	
i. Nilam (paddy land)			
(a) in the same village	.. 391.5	2,49,688	13.1
(b) elsewhere	.. 482.7	3,30,043	17.3
Total	.. 874.2	5,79,731	30.4
ii. Paramba (dry land)			
(a) in the same village	.. 1,241.4	2,17,372	11.4
(b) elsewhere	.. 1,264.3	2,25,803	11.9
Total	.. 2,505.7	4,43,175	23.3
Total of i and ii (i. e., total for land)	.. 3,379.9	10,22,906	53.7

*Communities like those of the Eazhuvas and Pulayas are Malayalees and not Tamils. They are, however, reported to be recent immigrants. The supply of agricultural labour being found to be insufficient, the landowners of the village brought them from elsewhere and persuaded them to settle there.

	Value Rs.	Proportion per cent in total assets.
(2) House property.		
(a) Residential ..	1,65,751	8.7
(b) Farms ..	21,272	1.1
(c) Shops, etc. ..	10,118	0.5
Total ..	1,97,141	10.3
(3) Value of improvements in lands taken on lease ..	2,583	0.1
Total of A (Immovables) ..	12,22,630	64.1
B. MOVABLES.		
(4) Furniture, utensils, etc. ..	23,629	1.3
(5) Value of livestock ..	51,008	2.7
(6) Value of agricultural implements, accessories, etc. ..	10,964	0.6
(7) Value of machinery, equipments, etc. ..	1,593	0.1
(8) Value of stock in trade ..	2,469	0.1
(9) Capital investments in money-lending concerns, shares in joint-stock companies or deposits in banks ..	3,561	0.2
(10) Amounts lent out on the security of landed property ..	1,19,430	6.3
(11) Amounts lent out on other securities or without security ..	1,14,451	6.0
(12) Amounts invested in non-prized kuries ..	78,570	4.1
(13) Amounts invested in jewellery, ornaments, etc. ..	60,132	3.2
(14) Other miscellaneous items ..	2,15,303*	11.3
Total of B (Movables) ..	6,81,110	35.9
Total of A and B (Immovables and Movables) ..	19,03,740	100.0

The statement shows that 53.8 per cent of the assets consists of land (items 1 and 3 in the list) and 10.3 per cent, of house property (item 2). Other items of importance are amounts lent out on interest with or without security (items 10 and 11 in the list) forming 12.3 per cent, investment in non-prized kuries (item 12 in the list) forming 4.1 per cent, and investment in the form of jewellery, ornaments, etc. (item 13) accounting for 3.2 per cent, of the total assets. It is interesting to note here that livestock (item 5 in the list) is an

*A sum of about 1½ lakhs of rupees under this head represents the value of the share owned by local land-holders in the anicuts in the Korayar stream.

item of considerable importance in this village. A comparison of the figures for four villages will illustrate the point.

Village	Value of live stock Rs.	Proportion per cent in total assets
1. Nayarambalam	11,789	0.6
2. Antikkad	14,268	1.1
3. Chundal	14,907	1.4
4. Eruttempadi	51,008	2.7

and by
occupation.

7. The occupational grouping of the families and the assets of each occupational group are shown in Appendix C, from which we find that the chief land-owning classes (items 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Appendix, forming only 16.6 per cent of the total number of families) own as much as 89.4 per cent of the total assets. The tenant classes (items 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the Appendix, forming 13.6 per cent of the total number of families) get but 3.4 per cent of the assets. As many as 59.3 per cent of the families in the village are those of agricultural labourers, but their share is only 4.3 per cent of the assets. Others comprising 10.5 per cent of the families retain the balance of 2.9 per cent of the assets. The average assets of a family of the first group are valued at Rs. 15,752 but the corresponding figures for the second, third and fourth groups are only Rs. 752, Rs. 215 and Rs. 790 respectively.

If the total assets are evenly distributed, the share of each family in the village will be Rs. 2,938, and of each individual, Rs. 639. But from the figures given above it will be clear that the disparity between the average for the first group and the average for the second, third and fourth groups will be striking.

Indebted-
ness: its
incidence on
population,

8. The total indebtedness of the 648 families in the village is Rs. 6.28 lakhs (equivalent to 33 per cent of the total assets). The average indebtedness of a family is therefore Rs. 969, and of an individual, Rs. 211. The families that are actually involved in debts number 465 (71.8 per cent of the total number of families in the village). Hence the average debt per indebted family is Rs. 1,351.

and on
land.

9. Out of the total assigned area of 2,022.2 acres of land in Eruttempadi, the inhabitants of the village own as much as 1,632.9 acres (391.5 acres of nilam and 1,241.4 acres of paramba). In addition to this, an extent of 1,747.0 acres of land (482.7 acres of nilam and 1,264.3 acres of paramba), situated in other villages, is also owned by the residents of Eruttempadi. The total area of land owned by them is therefore 3,379.9 acres. The incidence of indebtedness on the land owned by the villagers will thus be Rs. 186 per acre, when their total debt is taken into consideration.

The debts that are actually secured on land amount to Rs. 3,88,856, and the land encumbered for this debt is 2,315·2 acres. The incidence of secured debts on encumbered land is, therefore, Rs. 168 per acre.

10. Appendix D gives the distribution of indebtedness by communities and Appendix E, by occupation. The following statement will show that there is much correspondence between the proportion of assets and of debts owned by the chief communities and occupational groups of the village. Indebtedness by occupation and by community.

Occupational group or community	Proportion per cent in the total number of families	Proportion per cent of indebted families in the occupational group or community	Proportion per cent of assets owned by the occupational group or community	Proportion per cent of debts owned by the occupational group or community
1	2	3	4	5
1. Land-owners ..	16·6	83·3	89·4	93·8
2. Tenants ..	13·6	79·5	3·4	2·6
3. Agricultural labourers ..	59·3	72·1	4·3	3·2
4. Other occupational groups } ..	10·5	41·2	2·9	0·4
5. Christians ..	7·4	79·2	15·0	17·4
6. Kavundans ..	32·3	70·3	78·9	77·4

11. A comparison of the figures of indebtedness relating to the four villages hitherto surveyed will show that conditions in Eruttampadi are much worse than those obtaining in the other three villages. The following statement will illustrate the point. Figures of four villages compared.

	Nayarambalam	Antikkad	Chundal	Eruttampadi	
1. Total debts of the village ..	Rs. 5,75,038	Rs. 3,40,679	Rs. 1,56,504	Rs. 6,28,048	
2. Average debt per family ..	" 330	" 403	" 215	" 969	
3. Average debt per individual ..	" 59	" 72	" 35	" 211	
4. Percentage of indebted families (in the total number of families)		85·8	87·1	88·8	71·8
5. Average debt per indebted family ..	Rs. 381	Rs. 462	Rs. 242	Rs. 1,351	
6. Incidence of indebtedness on land (per acre) ..	" 649	" 350	" 126	" 186	
7. Incidence of secured debts on encumbered land (per acre) ..	" 709	" 519	" 251	" 168	
8. Debts equivalent to what percentage of assets ..	" 29·1	" 27·1	" 14·6	" 33·0	

If the incidence of indebtedness on land (items 6 and 7 in the above statement) is seen to be lighter in Eruttempadi than in the other villages, it is because the value of land in the village (and particularly of paramba) is very much lower, and consequently a large area of such land has been mortgaged for the debts.

Purpose of
debts.

12. The purposes for which the debts were contracted (shown in Appendix F) are examined below:

(i) Hunger for land is responsible for the heaviest item in the list of liabilities; and purchase of land accounts for a sum of Rs. 2,06,223 (32.8 per cent of the total debts.)

(ii) Kuri liabilities stand next in importance and amount to Rs. 1,87,838 (29.9 per cent of the debts.) This sum includes (1) the subscription amounts to be remitted to prized kuries (Rs. 1,05,790) and (2) debts incurred by subscribers and kuri owners on account of kuries (Rs. 82,048.) Though no accurate information could be secured in all cases regarding the purpose for which the prize-amounts drawn from the kuries were spent, it has been ascertained that a very large proportion of it was spent on the purchase and improvement of land and on the construction of houses, etc.

The annual amount of subscription due to prized kuries from the village as a whole is Rs. 11,889. It will thus follow that, if the subscription amounts are regularly paid, item 1 of the kuri liabilities (Rs. 1,05,790) will be paid off within 9 years from the date of the investigation. But owing to the fall in income consequent on the economic depression, subscribers to kuries are very often compelled to default payment of their subscriptions. Interest on the defaulted amounts and penalties for defaults accrue as a result and many subscribers as well as kuri proprietors have accordingly been put to very heavy losses. The debt of Rs. 82,048 incurred on account of kuries (item 2 of the kuri liabilities referred to at the beginning of this paragraph,) will give some idea of the miserable plight of the kuri proprietors and subscribers of Eruttempadi.

(iii) Repayment of old debts stands next in importance among the items in the list of liabilities. It accounts for a sum of Rs. 1,18,521 (18.9 per cent of the total debts). The purposes for which these old debts were incurred are not always specified, but it is known that purchase of land was one of the many purposes for which these old debts also were contracted.

The above three items alone thus account for as much as 81.6 per cent of the total debts. The remaining items are loans raised for industrial and trade purposes (2.9 per cent), expenditure incurred for social and religious items (2.5 per cent), amounts borrowed to meet domestic wants (2.3 per cent), debts

incurred for the construction, rebuilding, etc., of houses (2·1 per cent), arrears in the rental for leased lands (1·3 per cent) and other miscellaneous items (7·3 per cent). The miscellaneous items comprise, among other things, payment of dowry amounts, partition-shares, etc. (3·3 per cent of the total debts), litigation expenses (1·4 per cent), payment of interest on debts (1 per cent) and the purchase of cattle (0·8 per cent).

13. Secured and unsecured debts are classified below :

Serial No.	Kind of debt	Amount Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total debt	Secured and unsecured debts
1.	Amount raised on pledges	3,400	0·5	
2.	Amount raised on the security of landed property	3,00,698	47·9	
3.	Amount raised on pronotes	1,45,244	23·1	
4.	Hard loans	40,551	6·5	
5.	Patton arrears, decree debts, etc.	32,002	5·1	
6.	Petty shop debts, etc.	363	0·1	
7.	Kuri liabilities (amounts to be remitted in prized kuries)	1,05,790	16·8	
	Total	6,28,048	100·0	

Items 1 and 2 in the above list are both secured and form 48·4 per cent of the total debts. A sum of Rs. 88,158 out of the kuri liabilities of Rs. 1,05,790 is also secured on land. This forms 14 per cent of the total debts. In all, therefore, 62·4 per cent of the total debts is secured.

14. The rates of interest charged for the different classes of debts are shown in Appendix G. 99·9 per cent of the amount borrowed on the security of land, 98 per cent of the amount raised by pawning jewellery, etc., and 91·7 per cent of the amount raised on pronotes have to pay interest only at rates not exceeding 12 per cent per annum. It is also noteworthy that the interest for 63·9 per cent of the debts secured on land does not exceed 9 per cent per annum. and their rates of interest.

In Appendix H the total amount of interest-bearing debts is distributed according to the rates of interest charged. The rate is 9 to 12 per cent (mostly 12 per cent) per annum for 49·9 per cent of the amount. It is 9 per cent or below 9 per cent per annum for 47·2 per cent of the interest-bearing debts. The balance (only the very small proportion of 2·9 per cent of the interest-bearing debts) pays interest at rates exceeding 12 per cent per annum. Instances of very high rates of interest are not unknown in the village. Thus small handloans

and cash-loans raised on pledges have at times to pay interest at rates which are as high as 75 per cent per annum; and loans in kind (paddy loans) are charged 10 to 30 per cent interest for a period of 2 to 3 months (i. e., 40 to 180 per cent per annum). But Appendix H shows that only the very small sum of Rs. 1,740 (0·4 per cent of the interest-bearing debts) pays interest at rates exceeding 24 per cent per annum.

Classes of creditors. 15. The distribution of the total debt according to the classes of creditors is given below :

Serial No.	Classes of creditors	Amount Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total debt
1.	Amount raised from joint-stock banks	73,255	11·7
2.	„ from indigenou money-lending concerns	3,000	0·5
3.	„ from private persons (mostly of the same locality)	4,13,638	65·8
4.	Pattom arrears, decree-debts, etc.	32,002	5·1
5.	Petty shop-debts, etc.	363	0·1
6.	Kuri liabilities (amount to be remitted in prized kuries—banks and private parties)	1,05,790	16·8
	Total	6,18,048	100·0

Private parties (mostly of the same locality including neighbouring villages) form the chief source of credit in Eruttempadi also, and they account for items 3, 4 and 5 in the list (71 per cent of the total debts). The corresponding figures for the three villages already reported on are 56·1 per cent for Nayarambalam, 61·5 per cent for Antikkad, and 77·1 per cent for Chundal. A considerable proportion of item 6 also (kuri liabilities) is derived from private parties. The whole balance is contributed by banks or indigenous money-lending concerns.

There are no credit institutions of any kind in Eruttempadi, and the villagers generally resort to certain joint-stock banks at Chittur or Kozhinjanpara, when they cannot get loans from private persons in their own village. The Co-operative movement has not yet reached this remote corner of the State.

Creditors and rate of interest. 16. The rates of interest charged by the different classes of creditors are given in Appendix I. The terms offered by private parties are naturally much more favourable than those of joint-stock banks and private money-lending concerns. Though the usual rate of interest charged by banks does not exceed 15 per cent, in actual practice it works out at a much higher rate on account of heavy penalties for defaults.

Loans in kind. 17. A sum of Rs. 833 out of the total debts of the village represents the cash value of 2,050 paras of paddy, borrowed for cultivation purposes, domestic

consumption, etc. Such paddy loans are common in Eruttempadi as in Chundal, and they are raised during months of slack work and scarcity. The families of poor small-scale tenants and of agricultural labourers go in for these loans in kind, which are to be returned after the next harvest (*i. e.*, in 2 to 3 months' time), the rate of interest for this short period varying from 1 to 3 for 10, or from 40 to 180 per cent per annum. Small-scale cultivators and agricultural labourers, who resort to their more fortunate neighbours or landlords for such paddy loans, naturally find themselves very much crippled in their means on account of the exorbitant rates of interest which they are compelled to pay. But, in the existing circumstances, these loans are a necessary evil, because they are the easiest, if not the only, form of credit available to the poorest classes in the village, so much so that, in their anxiety not to alienate their creditors, they continue to be punctual in repayment.

18. Appendix J shows the distribution of the income and expenditure of the village by communities. The gross annual income of the 648 families in the village amounts to Rs. 3,29,183, and the expenditure excluding the family budget is Rs. 2,31,715. The net income available for household expenses is therefore Rs. 97,468. Income and expenditure

19. Appendix K deals with the income and expenditure according to the occupation or *sources* from which the income is derived. The family or household cannot be taken as the unit for purposes of the classification in Appendix K, because members of the same family often follow different pursuits and accordingly derive their incomes from different sources. Appendix K therefore deals with the number of persons, and not of families, engaged in various occupations or deriving their income from various sources. distributed according to sources.

20. From the occupational grouping of families given in Appendix C we find that 196 families in the village (30.2 per cent of the total number of families) are of the land-owning and cultivating classes, and that 384 families (59.3 per cent of the total number of families) are of agricultural labourers. Out of the 648 families in the village, as many as 580 (89.5 per cent) are therefore dependent on agriculture, and land is either the chief, or at least a subsidiary, source of their income. Groups 1 to 7 under Pasture and Agriculture, Cultivation, in Appendix K show that land is the principal source of income to 1,122 persons (529 males and 593 females) and a subsidiary source of income to 432 persons (398 males and 34 females). There are also 62 working dependants (59 males and 3 females) under the same head (*i. e.*, those who help the principal earners of their families with their services in return for which they receive no payment). In all, therefore, 1,516 persons, or 83.7 per cent of the Agriculture.

total village population aged 13 years and above, are more or less dependent on land for their living.

The gross income from agricultural occupations (groups 1 to 7 in Appendix K) amounts to Rs. 1,99,433 (60.6 per cent of the total gross income of the village). The corresponding expenditure is Rs. 1,07,636 (58.5 per cent of the total expenditure.*) The net income from this source is, therefore, Rs. 91,797 (63.2 per cent of the total net income*).

It is also to be observed here that, of the 1,184 persons (including 62 working dependants) whose principal source of income is land, as many as 929 (343 men and 586 women) or 78.5 per cent, and of the 432 persons to whom land is a subsidiary source of income, 135 (122 men and 13 women) or 31.3 per cent are agricultural labourers. The total net income under agricultural labour (group 5 in Appendix K) amounts to Rs. 36,655, and forms no less than 39.9 per cent of the net income from agricultural occupations and 25.2 per cent of the total net income of the village.

Dependence
on agricul-

21. A comparison of the figures of four villages under groups 1 to 7 in Appendix K will show that the direct income from agriculture in this tract is proportionately very much higher than the corresponding income in the other tracts. The following statement illustrates the point.

Village	Net income from agricultural occupations (groups 1 to 7) Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total net income of the village
Nayarambalam ..	71,098	28.2
Antikkad ..	37,656	25.7
Chundal ..	59,661	47.5
Eruttempadi ..	91,797	63.2

* The total expenditure and the total net income for purposes of the calculations in paragraphs 20 to 27 (both inclusive) are taken to be Rs. 1,83,859 and Rs. 1,45,324 respectively and not Rs. 2,31,715 and Rs. 97,468 respectively as shown in Appendix J and paragraph 18 above. The difference of Rs. 47,856 in each case is the amount to be paid as interest on debts or as subscription instalments towards prized kuries, etc. (group 89 in Appendix K). As this amount cannot be shown as expenditure against any particular item of income, it is ignored here so that the proportion of the expenditure incurred for, and the net income derived from, each source may be correctly estimated.

The numbers engaged in agricultural occupations (groups 1 to 7) are also proportionately greater in Eruttempadi than in the three other villages, as shown below:

Village	Number of persons engaged in agricultural occupations (groups 1 to 7)	Proportion per cent in the total village population aged 13 and above
Nayarambalam ..	2,281	37·8
Antikkad ..	1,643	52·8
Chundal ..	1,944	69·9
Eruttempadi ..	1,616	83·7

22. It has been noticed in paragraph 6 above that livestock is a more important item of wealth in Eruttempadi than in the three other villages already surveyed, but the figures under group 9 (a), cattle and buffalo breeders, etc., do not apparently support this view. According to these figures, the expenditure under this head exceeds the income by Rs. 1,052. This is misleading, because no income has been receipted here for the ploughing work done by the animals in their owners' fields. Again, the income derived by the owners of draught animals is shown under group 39 (c), owners, etc., of bullock-carts, but the cost of feeding the animals is included under group 9 (a). If the amounts under these heads are properly adjusted, it will be seen that the cattle form a source of considerable income to their owners.

Cattle
breeding.

There are 661 oxen (60 used chiefly for draught purposes and 601 chiefly for the plough), 177 buffaloes (used both for draught purposes and the plough), 415 cows, 136 she-buffaloes, 344 cow-calves, 98 buffalo-calves, 377 goats (including kids) and 10 asses in the village. All these animals are together valued at Rs. 50,724. Most of the animals are bought from the Pollachi market and are of the type found in the adjoining tracts of the Coimbatore district. They are therefore distinctly superior to the types found in other taluks of the State. The animals are well cared for and, though there is no common grazing ground in the village, many ryots reserve a portion of their land for grazing purposes and some of them also cultivate fodder crops for their cattle. In addition to ploughing lands, the animals have at times to work water-lifts from wells for irrigation purposes; the villagers depend on bullock-carts for transporting their produce to Pollachi, Palghat and Coimbatore markets and for bringing their supplies of necessaries from these markets. For the transport of manure to their fields also, the ryots stand in need of these carts. And the village is still primitive enough to use bullock-carts even for *safari* purposes.

The average daily yield of a milch cow in the village is about 4 bottles (of 24 ounces each) and of a milch buffalo, about 6 bottles. (The better type of animals are referred to here.) The Kavundans as a class consume considerable quantities of curds, ghee, etc., and though dairy farming is not pursued on a commercial scale by any one in the village, many families sell considerable quantities of milk, butter-milk and ghee to vendors from neighbouring places*, and a small income is thus derived by these families from the above source.

It is also to be noted here that 100 persons (mostly boys) are engaged as herdsmen and shepherds, and that they derive the considerable income of Rs. 714 annually.

Poultry farming.

23. There are 105 cocks, 270 hens, 252 chickens, and 13 ducks in this village, together valued at Rs. 284. The birds are reared chiefly for domestic use, and the annual net income derived from this source is seen to be about Rs. 160. Poultry farming is not pursued as a serious occupation by any one in the village.

Other occupational groups; industries.

24. A few of the more important among the remaining occupational groups or sources of income are examined below. The net income derived from sub-class b, Industry (groups 13 to 36), is Rs. 9,862 (6.8 per cent of the total net income). The various groups under this sub-class form the chief source of income to 128 persons, and a subsidiary source of income to 263 persons. There are also 7 working dependants in these groups. Under this sub-class are the artisans found in all villages (group 18-carpenters, etc., groups 20, 20 a and 20 b-blacksmiths and workers in metals, etc., group 36-goldsmiths, etc.) with a total net income of Rs. 3,725. There are also the tailors, washermen, and barbers (groups 29 to 31) accounting for a net income of Rs. 1,536. Group 13 (cotton weaving) is pursued as a cottage industry on a small scale by 5 persons in the village, the total net income derived from this source being Rs. 289. Group 21 relates to the extraction of oil from oil-seeds by means of country *chucks*. This too is pursued on a small scale as a cottage industry by 8 persons. Group 23 refers chiefly to the husking of paddy for domestic consumption by the women of the families concerned. Group 25 is another cottage industry of considerable importance. It deals with the manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy drawn from the palmyra tree. It is the principal source of income to 12 persons and a subsidiary source of income to 5 persons, and the total net income derived from this source is Rs. 1,163.

Group 33 too deserves special notice. It includes a few persons of the Chunuambottan community, engaged in the manufacture of lime from limestone. The stone is quarried from the earth (there is a sufficient supply of it in the

*The vendors sell their wares chiefly at Chittur, Tattamangalam and Palghat.

village) and burnt in crude and primitive kilns. Those engaged in the industry are very poor people. They collect both the stone and the firewood necessary for the kilns free of all cost. And yet their income from the source is very meagre, a workman getting only about 2 annas for a full day's labour.*

25. Sub-class d, trade (groups 42 to 63g), accounts for a net income of Rs. 21,470 (14.8 per cent of the total net income of the village). It is the principal source of income to 69 persons and a subsidiary source of income to 31 persons. There are also 23 working dependents under this head. The most important groups here are 43, money-lending (net income Rs. 15,202 or 10.5 per cent of the total net income), 50, hotels, etc., (net income, Rs. 555) and 51 to 59, dealers in foodstuffs (net income, Rs. 3,206). Trade.

26. There are only 33 persons (including 4 working dependents) who derive their chief income from this main class (groups 66 to 80) and only 16 who derive a subsidiary income from the same source. The net income derived under this head is only Rs. 2,651. The most important groups here are 66 and 67 (municipal and other local service and village officers) and 76 (teachers of all kinds). Public Administration and Liberal Arts.

27. Group 82 (income such as contributions, etc.) is the most important item here accounting for a net income of Rs. 12,015 (8.3 per cent of the total net income). The item includes, among other things, contributions and presents from the earning members of families to their dependent relatives living separately. Miscellaneous sources.

28. As stated in paragraph 18 above, the net income (for a period of one full year ending about August, 1934,) of the 648 families in the village, available for household expenses, is Rs. 97,468. Appendix L shows the distribution of this amount among the various communities, the proportion in which it is distributed and the average net income of a family in each community. The figures for some of the most populous communities are examined below. Net income and standard of living.

The Kavundans are numerically the strongest community in the village. They are also the richest, there being many large-scale land-owners in the community. They are chiefly cultivating owners and tenants, but the poorest

*About 8 *paras* of limestone will be required at a time for a kiln. To collect this quantity of stone, to break it into small pieces, to gather the firewood required for burning this quantity of stone and to work the kiln, a man and a woman have to be fully engaged for two whole days. The quantity of lime obtained from the kiln will be about 12 *paras* which will fetch about 9 annas if it is sold in a lot. The sum of 9 annas therefore represents the wages of a man and a woman for two full days of about 10 hours each. If the lime is sold in very small quantities, it may fetch a higher price.

among them are agricultural labourers, cart-drivers, etc. The women of the poorer families also are earning members and attend to agricultural labour, petty trades, etc., in addition to their household duties of cooking, nursing, husking paddy for domestic consumption, etc. The average net income of a Kavundan family is Rs. 202, and the average number of persons in the family is 4.5.

The Eazhuvus* stand next in point of numerical strength. They are a Malayali caste, and are comparatively poor, there being but 3 land-owning families out of a total of 126 Eazhuva families in the village. There are 53 families of cultivating tenants in this community. A large proportion of the Eazhuvus follow agricultural labour as their chief or subsidiary occupation, while several of them are toddy-drawers and manufacturers of jaggery from sweet toddy. Most of the women also are wage-earners and go out for agricultural labour. The average net income of an Eazhuva family is Rs. 109, and the average number of persons in the family is 4.8.

The Christians in the village are Tamils who have nothing in common with the Malayali Christians of the other taluks except their religion. Their economic condition is better than that of the Eazhuvus and there are as many as 14 land-owning families out of a total of 48 Christian families in the village. There are 16 families of cultivating tenants also in the community. They are therefore both cultivating owners and tenants, but the poorer families follow agricultural labour as their occupation. The women too of such families are agricultural labourers. The average number of persons in a Christian family is 5.4, and their average net income, Rs. 165.

There are both agriculturists and traders in the community of the Thevas. We find 15 land-owning families and 19 tenant families in this community which has a total of only 42 families in the village. Agricultural labour is the chief occupation of both sexes of the poorer section of this community. The women are also engaged in petty trades like the sale of betel leaves, etc. The average net income of a Theva family is Rs. 119 and the average number of persons in the family is 4.2.

The Chetties also are both traders and agriculturists. Of the 34 Chetti families in the village, 16 own lands while 14 have taken land on lease for cultivation. Agricultural labour is an important occupation followed by both the men and women of the poorer section of this community. Some of them are also cart-drivers and some others work country *chucks* for the extraction of oil from oil-seeds. The average number of persons in a Chetti family is 5.1, and the average income of the family, Rs. 144.

*Please see foot-note to paragraph 4 above.

The Chakkiliyans form one of the poorest communities in the village. They are chiefly workers in leather, but agricultural labour is also an important source of income to both the men and the women of the community. The average net income of a Chakkiliyan family is only Rs. 90 and the average number of persons in the family is 4.5.

The Muslims in the village are chiefly traders, and are engaged in trades of all kinds. But the poorest among them (both men and women) follow agricultural labour as their chief occupation. A muslim family has on an average 4.8 persons in it, and an annual net income of Rs. 135.

29. A statement in which the families in the village are graded according to the net income received by each is given below:

	Total net income	No. of families deriving such income	Proportion per cent in the total number of families	Grading of families according to income.
1	Up to Rs. 25	13	2.0	
2	Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	47	7.3	
3	Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	196	30.2	
4	Rs. 101 to Rs. 200	256	39.5	
5	Rs. 201 to Rs. 500	82	12.7	
6	Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000	17	2.6	
7	Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000	5	0.8	
8	Above Rs. 2,000	4	0.6	
	Total	620	95.7	

Of the remaining 28 families in the village, 3 depend chiefly on alms, and therefore did not return any regular income, while 25 (3.8 per cent of the total number of families) returned a "minus-net-income", the explanation being that unforeseen expenses, unexpected losses in trade combined with the depression and the phenomenal fall in the price of agricultural produce, and other similar circumstances led to this result during the year under review. They had accordingly to raise loans or sell their movables to meet the deficit.

30. If the total net income of the village is evenly distributed, each family will receive an annual income of Rs. 150, and each individual, Rs. 33. A comparison of these figures with the figures of the three other villages already reported on will show that the average per capita income in this Tamil village is perceptibly higher than that of the other tracts. The figures are

	Nayaram-balam	Antikkad	Chundal	Eruttem-padi	Average income.
1. Average number of persons in a family	5.6	5.6	6.2	4.6	
2. Average annual income per family	113	129	145	150	
3. Average annual income per individual	20	23	23	33	

All the same the depression has hit the villagers very hard and their standard has deteriorated much; and if the average income of Rs. 20 per individual at Nayarambalam is something inconceivably low and miserable, the average of Rs. 33 at Eruttempadi is but slightly less so. Nor is it all. For, the statement appended to the last paragraph will show that the income of 40* per cent of the total number of families in the village is below Rs. 100. The average income of this section of the population must therefore be very low, and the standard of their living correspondingly poor.

Deficits.

31. Though the net income available for household expenses is only Rs. 97,468, the amount alleged to have been actually spent for household expenses is, according to the returns received from the villagers, Rs. 1,20,612. Here is an excess of Rs. 23,144 over the actual net income, which has to be accounted for.

Of the 648 families in the village, 34 are balanced budget families, 131 are surplus budget families and the remaining 483 are deficit budget families. The net income of the balanced budget families is just sufficient for their household expenses. The surplus budget families show an annual surplus of Rs. 8,885 after meeting all their household expenses from their net income. The total annual deficit of the deficit budget families is Rs. 32,029. These families have defaulted payments of rental, interest on debts and subscription instalments for kuries, and have also borrowed considerable sums in order to meet the above deficit and satisfy their household wants. Deducting the surplus of Rs. 8,885 of the surplus budget families from the total net income of Rs. 97,468, we have a balance of Rs. 88,583 which is the actual figure available for family expenses. To this we have to add the sum of Rs. 32,029 (the deficit of the deficit budget families) in order that the total expenditure of the village under the head of family budget may be arrived at. This total expenditure will accordingly be Rs. 1,20,612.

The sources from which the sum of Rs. 32,029, required to meet the deficit of the deficit budget families, is derived may be examined here. The following particulars are available from the returns under indebtedness, income and expenditure.

* This does not include the 25 minus-net income families. They belong to the landed class and maintain a comparatively high standard of living. In normal times their income is above Rs. 100. For these reasons they are not clubbed with the families whose income is below Rs. 100.

	Rs.
Amount borrowed for family expenses within the year under review ..	* 8,219
Amount made available for family expenses by defaulting payment of interest on debts ..	9,417
Amount made available for family expenses by defaulting payment of annual rental or pottom ..	1,150
Amount made available for family expenses by defaulting payment of kuri instalments ..	1,821
**Miscellaneous items ..	5,190
Total ..	25,797

This leaves a balance of Rs. 6,232 (Rs. 32,029—Rs. 25,797) to be accounted for. The explanation for this discrepancy is not different from the one given for the other villages; and accordingly the amount partly represents in terms of money the fall in the general standard of living in the village. The house-holders, particularly of the labouring classes, when questioned on their family budget, are generally inclined to furnish the figures of expenditure for a normal day—i. e., a day on which the earning members of the family get work and wages and all members eat two meals in addition to a light morning repast. As a matter of fact, they get much less and spend much less during several months in the year. For, there are many days during slack seasons when labour families get nothing to spend. Full allowance has not been made in the family budgets for these periods of semi-starvation and reduced expenditure. A very large proportion, if not the whole, of the amount (Rs. 6,232) should be attributed to the above circumstance.

32. From the explanation given above it will be seen that the figures of the average annual net income per family and per individual (Rs. 150 and Rs. 33 respectively,) are not identical with the figures of the actual average expenditure of a family or individual. The amount actually spent by the 648 families in their households is:

	Rs.
1. Amounts borrowed, payments defaulted, etc. (as shown in the last paragraph) ..	25,797
2. Net income (deducting the surplus of the surplus budget families) ..	88,583
Total ..	1,14,380

* Out of the sum of Rs. 14,533 borrowed for domestic expenses (shown in column 9 of Appendix F), this sum of Rs. 8,219 represents the portion borrowed during the year under review, and the balance relates to previous years.

** Miscellaneous items include the sale proceeds of jewellery, vessels, cattle, trees, etc., and also prize-amounts of kuries, capital investment in cash withdrawn from banks or private parties, etc.

This gives us an actual average expenditure of Rs. 177 per family and Rs. 38 per individual.

The proportion in which this expenditure is shared by the various heads in the family budget is shown below :

Serial No.	Heads in the family budget	Amount Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total family budget
1.	Food	71,990	59.7
2.	Clothing	12,531	10.4
3.	Lighting, washing, oil, etc., for bath, and other necessaries	8,471	7.0
4.	Drink, drug, tobacco, and betel, etc.	7,836	6.5
5.	* Social and religious items	12,120	10.0
6.	Education of children	1,634	1.4
7.	Medical	1,337	1.1
8.	Miscellaneous	984	0.8
9.	Thatching, repairs, etc., of dwelling houses	3,709	3.1
	Total	† 1,20,612	100.0

In the following statement the proportions for four villages are compared.

Serial No.	Heads in the family budget	Proportion per cent of expenditure for each head			
		Nayarambalam.	Antikkad.	Chundal.	Eruttempadi.
1.	Food	61.1	59.7	63.2	59.7
2.	Clothing	6.5	7.1	7.0	10.4
3.	Lighting, washing, oil, etc., for bath and other necessaries	7.0	7.8	7.5	7.0
4.	Drink, drug, tobacco and betel, etc.	9.6	8.8	6.4	6.5
5.	Social and religious items	6.1	6.8	7.2	10.0
6.	Education of children	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.4
7.	Medical	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
8.	Miscellaneous	1.1	1.9	1.6	0.8
9.	Thatching, repairs, etc., of dwelling houses	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* This refers to *annual* social and religious festivals, and is a regularly recurring item of expenditure unlike the item shown in column 10 of Appendix F (Purpose of Debts), which relates to *lump* expenditure incurred for marriage celebrations, funeral ceremonies, etc.

† This includes the sum of Rs. 6,232 which has not been accounted for, because we do not know in what proportion the amount should be deducted from each head in the family budget.

It is interesting to note from the above statement that the Tamil village spends more on clothing and social and religious items than the Malayali villages. It is also noteworthy that the more a village depends on agriculture the less it seems to spend on the education of children and it naturally remains backward in literacy.

Items 1 (food including fuel, etc.), 2 (clothing), 3 (lighting, etc.) and 9 (thatching of houses, etc.), representing the barest wants, are seen to absorb 80.2 per cent of the total expenditure. These four items together involve an actual expenditure of Rs. 96,701, distributed thus:

Food	..	74.4 per cent
Clothing	..	13.0 "
Lighting, washing, etc.	..	8.8 "
Thatching of houses, etc.	..	3.8 "
Total	..	100.0 "

Here too the proportions differ to some extent from those worked out for the three other villages, clothing costing more and food slightly less*.

33. The standard of living in this village also is seen to vary both according to the community and according to the income and social position of the family concerned. We have already seen that the Kavundan community is the richest in the village. The average annual expenditure of an adult in this community (when the average for the whole village is struck excluding items like education, drink, drug, tobacco, etc., and social and religious items, which are liable to irregular and great variations) is Rs. 59. The Christians, Chetties and Pandarams follow with an average annual expenditure of Rs. 44, Rs. 42 and Rs. 42 respectively. The corresponding figures for the Thevas, Mudaliyars, Muslims, Eazhuvas and Chakkiliyans are respectively Rs. 37, Rs. 36, Rs. 29 and Rs. 25. Among the Kavundans the expenditure rises as high as Rs. 109 per adult in some of the richest families, while it is as low as Rs. 38 among the poorest. Here too the figures are exclusive of such items as education, drink, drug, tobacco, etc., and social and religious items. The

Standard of living.

*The proportions for the four villages are:

Items of the barest necessity in the family budget	Proportion per cent			
	Nayarambalam.	Antikkad.	Chundal.	Eruttempadi.
1. Food	.. 77.9	76.3	77.5	74.4
2. Clothing	.. 8.3	9.1	8.6	13.0
3. Lighting, washing, etc.	.. 8.8	10.0	9.2	8.8
4. Thatching of houses, etc.	.. 5.0	4.6	4.7	3.8
Total	.. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

corresponding highest and lowest figures are Rs. 75 and Rs. 33 for the Christians, Rs. 47 and Rs. 30 for the Muslims and Rs. 47 and Rs. 33 for both the Chetties and the Pandarams. The difference between the highest and the lowest figures is slightly less marked among the Thevas, Mudaliyars and Eazhuvas, for the highest figures for these communities are Rs. 43, Rs. 41 and Rs. 38, and the lowest are Rs. 30, Rs. 33 and Rs. 26 respectively. The poor Chakkiliyan stands last with but little difference between his highest and lowest figures which are but Rs. 29 and Rs. 23.

Diet.

34. The staple diet for all classes of the population is rice. Though, according to caste rules, communities like that of the Kavundans are vegetarians, these rules are not observed of late except by the ultra-orthodox, and meat and fish are occasionally consumed by many who could afford the cost. It has already been remarked that the Kavundans as a class consume considerable quantities of curds and ghee. The remark applies to all well-to-do families in most of the communities in the village. Tea and coffee are gaining in popularity in this area also, and a considerable proportion of the expenditure on food in the family budget of an appreciable section of the population is found to be incurred on tea or coffee. All the same, most of the families are still rural enough to cling to the old-time meal of cold rice (rice preserved in water or curds overnight) in the morning. Another substantial meal of rice with sauces at noon and a third equally substantial one at night make up the average diet of the middle class population. The Tamil castes on the whole consume more vegetables, dholl, ghee, etc., than the Malayali castes, and would appear to have more staying power.

In normal times, when work is available and all the earning members of the family get wages, the labourers also enjoy three meals a day: cold rice in the morning, *kanji* at noon and cooked rice with the water drained, at night. But in slack seasons and on days when they get no work, the three meals have to be reduced to two, or even one, of inferior quality and smaller quantity. It is during such slack seasons that many labourers give up rice in favour of chama (*panicum miliare*), ragi (*eleusine coracana*), and thina (Italian millet or *arundinella setaria italica*), which cost them much less than rice. For, where they want one *para* of paddy costing 6½ annas* a *para*, they can manage with two-thirds of a *para* of chama costing only 4 annas 8 pies* or a little over half a *para* of ragi also costing 4 annas 8 pies* or two-thirds of a *para* of thina costing only 4 annas.* For this reason the labourers receiving their wages in kind prefer these grains to paddy. A considerable quantity of these grains is grown in the village, and most of it is consumed locally, chiefly by these labourers.

*The prices given here are according to the rates that obtained at the time of the investigation.

35. We have already seen from paragraph 9 above that the total area of land owned by the residents of Eruttempadi (including the land owned by them in other villages) is 3,379.9 acres (874.2 acres of nilam and 2,505.7 acres of paramba). This area is owned by 173 families. The proportion of land-owning families in each community and the extent of land possessed by each are shown below:

Community	Total number of families in each community	Number of land-owning families in each community	Proportion per cent of land-owning families in each community	Extent of land owned by each community (in acres)	Proportion per cent of land owned by each community in the total extent of land
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ambattan ..	11	1	9.1	0.11	..
2. Chetti ..	34	16	47.1	76.03	2.3
3. Christian ..	48	14	29.2	353.99	10.5
4. Eazhuvan ..	126	3	2.4	2.08	0.1
5. Kavundan ..	209	101	48.3	2,944.67	87.1
6. Marasari ..	13	6	46.2	0.31	..
7. Mudaliyar ..	17	8	47.1	0.36	..
8. Muslim ..	22	2	9.1	1.17	..
9. Naikan ..	6	1	16.7	0.06	..
10. Pandaram ..	15	3	20.0	0.12	..
11. Thattan ..	10	2	20.0	0.12	..
12. Thevan ..	42	15	35.7	0.74	..
13. Vellalan ..	8	1	12.5	0.10	..
14. Others (18 communities) ..	87	..	..	..	..
Total (31) ..	648	173	26.7	3,379.86	100.0

The 173 land-owning families are graded below according to the extent of their holdings:

Size of holding	No. of families having such holdings	Proportion per cent in total number of land-owning families
1. up to 25 cents ..	48	27.8
2. 26—50 ..	7	4.0
3. 51 cents to 1 acre ..	5	2.9
4. 1 acre to 5 acres ..	14	8.1
5. Above 5 acres ..	99	57.2
Total ..	173	100.0

The average size of an owner's holding will be 19.5 acres as seen from the figures given in the first statement above, but the holdings that are below 1 acre in extent (34.7 per cent of the total number of holdings) are almost all

parambas used chiefly for residential purposes; and the holdings of real non-cultivating or cultivating owners are to be seen in the last two categories of the second statement. And it is specially noteworthy that the holdings of 99 land-owning families (57·2 per cent of the total number of land-owning families) exceed 5 acres in extent. As a matter of fact many of these holdings are 50, 60 and even 70 acres in extent.

Here it is to be observed that the owners' holdings referred to above are not identical with the holdings of cultivators, because all owners are not cultivators and there are as many as 206 families which do not own land but have taken lands on lease for cultivation or residential purposes. The total extent of land thus taken on lease by the 206 families together is 496·6 acres (227·9 acres of nilam and 268·7 acres of paramba). The proportion of such tenant families in each community and the extent of land taken on lease by each are shown below:

Community	Total number of families in the community	Number of tenant families in the community	Proportion per cent of tenant families in each community	Extent of land taken on lease by each community (acres)	Proportion per cent of land taken on lease by each community in the total extent of land taken on lease
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Ambattan ..	11	4	36·4	0·59	0·1
2 Chokkan ..	3	1	33·3	6·00	1·2
3 Chakkillyan	30	10	33·3	0·30	0·1
4 Chetti ..	34	14	41·2	24·48	4·9
5 Christian ..	48	16	33·3	39·64	8·0
6 Eazhdvan ..	126	53	42·1	199·56	40·2
7 Kavuddan ..	209	42	20·1	164·39	33·1
8 Kollan ..	6	3	50·0	1·42	0·3
9 Marasari ..	13	4	30·8	0·89	0·2
10 Mudaliyar ..	17	3	17·6	2·09	0·4
11 Muslim ..	22	1	4·5	0·92	0·2
12 Nadar ..	6	1	16·7	0·03	..
13 Naidu ..	1	1	100·0	0·30	0·1
14 Naikan ..	6	2	33·3	0·08	..
15 Pandaram ..	15	6	40·0	17·17	3·5
16 Parayan ..	8	8	100·0	0·24	..
17 Pulayan ..	8	6	75·0	3·00	0·6
18 Thattan ..	10	2	20·0	0·75	0·2
19 Thevan ..	42	19	45·2	25·56	5·1
20 Vannan ..	8	5	62·5	3·15	0·6
21 Vellalan ..	8	5	62·5	6·08	1·2
22 Others (10 communities) ..	17	..	..	..	..
Total (31) ..	648	206	31·8	496·64	100·0

According to the above figures, the average extent of a tenant's holding is only 2.4 acres. But the grading of these tenant families according to the extent of their holdings (given below) will show that large numbers of this class are cultivating tenants only in name.

Size of holding	No. of families having such holdings	Proportion per cent in total number of tenant families
1. Up to 25 cents.	115	55.8
2. 26 to 50 cents	13	6.3
3. 51 cents to 1 acre	7	3.4
4. 1 to 5 acres	43	20.9
5. Above 5 acres	28	13.6
Total	206	100.0

It is only the 71 families found in the last two categories in the above statement (34.5 per cent of the total number of tenant families) that are real cultivating tenants who have taken lands on lease for purposes of cultivation; and the holdings of most of those in the first three categories of the statement are the small plots where they have their houses or cottages.

The total number of cultivating families in the village (including *all* owner cultivators and tenant cultivators) may be approximately taken to be 370* and the total extent of land cultivated by them is 3,314.9 acres as shown below:

Kind	Area owned by land-owning families (acres)	Area leased out by owners to tenants (acres)	Balance, or area cultivated by owners themselves (acres)	Area taken on lease by owners from other owners (acres)	Area taken on lease by tenants (acres)	Total area cultivated by owners and tenants together (total of 4, 5 and 6) (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nilam	874.2	421.4	452.8	143.1	227.9	823.8
Paramba	2,505.7	949.6	1,556.1	666.3	268.7	2,491.1
Total	3,379.9	1,371.0	2,008.9	809.4	496.6	3,314.9

The average size of a cultivator's holding (when *all* owner-cultivators and tenant-cultivators are included) will, therefore, be about 9 acres. But when the small-scale owners and tenants in the first three categories of the grading

* From the total of 379 owners' and tenants' families (173 owners and 206 tenants), a few (about 9) non-cultivating owners and tenants have to be eliminated here.

of owner and tenant families given above (their number is 195*), are excluded and only the real cultivators of the last two categories in the grading of the two classes (their number is 184*) are taken into consideration, the average extent of a cultivator's holding will be seen to be between 17 and 18 acres.

Fragmentation of holdings.

36. In this respect conditions in Eruttempadi compare very favourably with the conditions noticed in the three other villages**. The holdings in Eruttempadi are large enough for cultivation to be carried on economically, and in normal times an average ryot will get enough from his land to maintain his family and dependants in comfort. All the same, it is to be noted that Eruttempadi too has not wholly escaped the evil of fragmentation of holdings. The following figures relating to holdings, extracted from the registers of the village office, will illustrate the point.

Year	Total area of assigned land (nilams and parambas) (acres)	No. of pattadars	Average extent of a pattadar's holding (acres)
1084 M. E. ..	2,016.8	97	20.8
1109 M. E. ..	2,022.3	154	13.1

These figures show that the increase in the number of *pattas* during the last 25 years (since 1084 M. E., the year of the last settlement,) has been 58.8 per cent, and that the average extent of a *pattadar's* holding has fallen from 20.8 acres to 13.1 acres. Partitions of families leading to the fragmentation of large holdings, and the alienation of land in small plots through debts or for other reasons must account for this state of affairs. It is time that the evil is checked lest the situation should deteriorate further, and the holdings become too small to be economic.

Cultivation and crops.

37. It was explained in paragraph 35 above that the total extent of land cultivated by the residents of Eruttempadi is 3,314.9 acres (823.8 acres of nilam and 2,491.1 acres of paramba). Groups 1 to 3 in Appendix K show that the gross income derived from this source is Rs. 1,62,168. This amount represents the cash value of all the various crops raised annually from the nilams and

* The small-scale owner and tenant families are not included in the class of land-owners and cultivators in Appendix C, because they derive little or no income from land and their chief occupation or source of income is agricultural labour. Hence this large difference between the number of land-owners and cultivators in Appendix C and their total number shown in the above paragraph.

**Please see paragraphs 36 and 37 in the Report on Nayarambalam, paragraphs 31 and 32 in the Report on Antikkad and paragraphs 37 and 38 in the Report on Chundal.

†Please see statistics of the yield from land discussed in subsequent paragraphs in this Report.

parambas. The gross yield from each of these crops during the year under review is as shown below;

Crop	Cash value Rs.	Proportion per cent in the gross yield from land
1. Paddy	68,705	42.4
2. Ground-nut	23,771	17.7
3. Sugar-cane	23,895	14.7
4. Coconut	7,913	4.9
5. Cotton	7,751	4.8
6. Chama	4,827	3.0
7. Betel (Pan vine)	3,874	2.4
8. Plantain	3,286	2.0
9. Horse gram	2,988	1.8
10. * Palmyra palm	2,182	1.4
11. Ragi	1,880	1.2
12. Graft mangoes	1,500	0.9
13. Black gram	870	0.5
14. Chillies	748	0.5
15. ** Kitchen vegetables, jack-fruits, ordinary mangoes, etc.	2,018	1.2
16. † Other kinds	960	0.6
Total	1,62,168	100.0

38. The above list will show that paddy is the chief crop accounting for 42.4 per cent of the gross yield from land. It is cultivated in the nilams or wet-lands, but a small quantity † (*Motan*) is raised from parambas or dry-lands also. The paddy was a profitable crop in pre-depression days, so much so that the area under the crop was extended, about 50 acres of dry land being converted into wet-lands for the purpose.

Paddy.

The ryots in this village also are generally ignorant of improved and modern methods of cultivation. They therefore follow old and traditional methods in the cultivation of paddy. However, the land appears to be somewhat better ploughed and manured than in the other villages already surveyed, and there is more systematic irrigation also. In other respects no such difference seems to exist. Here too the manure used for paddy consists chiefly of cattle manure, ash and green leaf. Each cultivator makes use of the ash and cattle-manure collected from his own household. (The cattle-manure is not collected or stored properly, but lies exposed in pits.) The supply thus secured is almost always inadequate, but the ryots are satisfied with it and spend nothing on the

* The amount represents the sale proceeds of the palm leaves.

** Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 512 represents the yield from briojals,—an item which is cultivated in the village on a commercial scale.

† Other kinds include (i) Crolam—great millet or *sorghum vulgare* (Rs. 295) (ii) Tamarind (Rs. 286) (iii) Thina (Rs. 145) (iv) Ginzelly (Rs. 82) (v) Dholl or *cajanus indicus* (Rs. 80) and (vi) Arecanut (Rs. 71).

‡ The cash value of the *Motan* crop raised during the year under review was Rs. 9,851.

purchase of manure for paddy lands. And even if any one wanted to purchase manure, there is no local supply available.

A certain proportion of the wet-lands in the village is irrigated by means of canals fed by anicuts in the Korayar stream. But these anicuts are privately owned, so much so that only their owners, who are large-scale cultivators, derive the full benefit out of this irrigation system. There are many small-scale cultivators who either actually pay, or are willing to pay, an irrigation cess to these private owners for a share of the water, but they cannot depend upon a constant, secure and adequate supply, because the supply of water from the system is limited, so much so that the owners themselves do not at times get sufficient water for their own lands, and very naturally they will not release water before these lands are well irrigated. Many ryots therefore have recourse to wells and tanks and irrigate their lands by means of water lifts worked by bullocks†. The process is costly and laborious and tends to reduce their margin of profit to a very considerable extent:

39. The yield from paddy lands and the cultivation and other expenses incurred are shown in the following statement:

Heads of income, expenditure, etc.	Double-crop nilam			Single-crop nilam (Virippa)			Single-crop nilam (Mundakan)			Motan crop culti- vated in Parambas		
	Amount		Proportion per cent in the gross yield	Amount		Proportion per cent in the gross yield	Amount		Proportion per cent in the gross yield	Amount		Proportion per cent in the gross yield
	Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.	
Average annual gross yield *from an acre ..	71	10 0	100'0	45	3 0	100'0	38	8 0	100'0	43	8 0	100'0
Labour expenses ..	26	4 0	36'6	14	10 0	32'3	12	15 0	33'6	14	9 0	33'5
Manure ..	5	0 0	7'0	3	8 0	7'7	1	4 0	3'2	10	0 0	23'0
Seeds ..	7	0 0	9'8	4	0 0	8'9	3	0 0	7'8	4	0 0	9'2
Irrigation cess (private) ..	6	2 0	8'6	4	1 0	9'0	4	1 0	10'6	..	..	..
Land revenue (average) ..	6	0 0	8'3	4	0 0	8'9	4	0 0	10'4	1	0 0	2'3
Net income] ..	21	4 0	29'7	15	0 0	33'2	13	4 0	34'4	13	15 0	32'0
Pre-depression price per acre ..	900	0 0		600	0 0		550	0 0		250	0 0	
Rate of interest secured by the owner cultivator on his in- vestment ..	2'4	per cent		2'5	per cent		2'4	per cent		5'6	per cent	

† One or two ryots have purchased an improved kind of water-lift, but it is too costly to suit the purposes of the ordinary ryot.

The water lifts in the village are used chiefly for irrigating dry lands and only seldom for paddy.

* Paddy has been valued at 6½ annas per *para*. Please see foot-note to paragraph 34 above.

It will be seen from the statement that, in the existing circumstances, the owner receives a return of only 2 to 2½ per cent on his investment in wet-lands. And when he has to pay interest on debts secured on the land, this return will hardly suffice for the purpose.

If the *motan* crop cultivated in dry-lands or parambas shows a higher rate of return, it must be remembered that the crop is very often subjected to droughts, when the cultivator gets but much less or, at times, even nothing.

For wet-lands taken on lease by tenant-cultivators, the average annual rental is Rs. 24 (60 *paras* of paddy) for double-crop nilam, Rs. 18 (44 *paras* of paddy) for single-crop *virippu* nilam and Rs. 16 (40 *paras* of paddy) for single-crop *mundakan* nilam. The land revenue and the irrigation cess in each case will be paid by the owner. The tenant will therefore get for his share about Rs. 9 from an acre of double-crop nilam, and Rs. 5 from an acre of single-crop nilam (both *virippu* and *mundakan*) in normal seasons. But when there is any failure of crops—such failures are almost the rule now-a-days—his share will be reduced in proportion to the extent of such failure.

Motan is cultivated in portions of parambas of large extent in which several other crops also are grown side by side; and after the *motan* crop is harvested, subsidiary crops are cultivated in the very same spot. Hence figures showing the tenant's share are not separately given for the *motan* crop.

It is to be noted here that the ryots' enthusiasm for the cultivation of paddy has abated to some extent on account of the heavy fall in the price of paddy in recent years. The area under the crop therefore shows a slight decrease. About 50 acres of double-crop wet-lands have but one crop raised from them, and another small area is now used for the cultivation of crops generally grown in parambas or dry-lands.

40. Sugar-cane is another crop grown in the wet-lands. It stands third in importance in the list of crops given in paragraph 37 above, and accounts for 14.7 per cent of the gross yield from land. The cultivation of this crop was first introduced in this village about 15 years ago, and it has been growing in importance particularly after the depression set in. The reason for this will be clear from the following figures showing the yield from an acre of land under sugar-cane.

Cultivation and other expenses.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Ploughing ..	3	10	6
Digging trenches ..	5	0	0
First manure—40 cart-loads of earth (from virgin soil) including both labour and transport charges ..	15	0	0
Seeds: sugar-cane cuttings (15,000) ..	37	8	0

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Planting ..	1	0	0
Watering on the 3rd day ..	0	4	0
Weeding (4 times) ..	16	4	0
Second manure (8 bags of ground-nut oil cake) ..	16	0	0
Transportation of oil cake from Pollachi ..	2	0	0
Manuring (labour) ..	4	0	0
Renovation of the beds ..	6	4	0
Supervision charges (watchmen) ..	6	12	4
Harvest : cutting the sugar-cane ..	13	8	0
Proportionate cost for one acre for the transportation of <i>chucks</i> from Udumalpet ..	1	0	0
Charges for carrying the cane to the <i>chucks</i> , and for working the <i>chucks</i> * (for extraction of juice) ..	9	0	0
Hire charges for the <i>chucks</i> and cost of manufacturing jaggery (<i>vellom</i>) from the juice** (contract rate) ..	24	0	0
Irrigation cess ..	16	4	0
Cost of packing materials and packing charges ..	6	4	0
Cost of transportation of <i>vellom</i> to Pollachi and Palghat †† ..	11	4	0
Commission, brokerage, etc., and marketing expenses ..	3	12	0
Journeys to Pollachi or Palghat and back and connected expenses ..	4	0	0
Miscellaneous ..	1	0	0
Land Revenue (average) ..	6	0	0
Total	209	10	1

Yield.

Gross income (40 bags of jaggery or <i>vellom</i> ‡ at Rs. 6 per bag) ..	240	0	0
Sugar-cane cuttings (45,000) ..	112	8	0
Sale of sugar-cane which is not fit for the <i>chuck</i> ..	3	0	0
Total	†255	8	0
Net income	..	145	13 2

* The bullocks for the purpose are to be supplied by the cultivator.

** The manufacture of jaggery is undertaken by skilled labour accompanying the *chucks* from Udumalpet.

†† Of the total output of *vellom*, 75 per cent is taken to the Pollachi market and the remaining 25 per cent only, to the Palghat market.

‡ Separate figures showing the net return from the raw material alone (i. e., from the canes before they are crushed and converted into jaggery or *vellom*) are not available, for the raw material is not sold as such. All the sugar-cane grown in this area is crushed locally and converted into *vellom*.

† Due allowance has been made here for damage and destruction by pests (such as foxes, rats and white ants). But for such wastage, the gross yield is expected to be about 10 to 20 per cent more.

It will be seen from the above figures that the net return from an acre of land under sugar-cane is about seven times that from an acre under paddy (double-crop), so much so that all those ryots who can command the necessary facilities for the cultivation of sugar-cane must naturally prefer it to paddy. Unfortunately, however, very few in the village are in a position to command these facilities. In the first place, the crop wants plenty of water and only those who own a share in the anicuts can depend on securing a steady supply of water. Water-lifts worked from wells or tanks by bullocks will be quite uneconomic, because the expenditure under this head will be so heavy as to be out of all proportion to the return obtained from the crop. Nor is it all. For, the sugar-cane crop takes more than 10* months to ripen or mature, and the investment in seeds, labour, manure, etc., etc., during the period is very much heavier than for paddy. Only rich cultivators can therefore afford to grow-sugar cane. Small-scale ryots can afford neither to invest such large amounts for cultivation purposes nor to wait for more than 10 months to get the return from their investment. Many ryots explained that, but for the disabilities noticed above, they would certainly have given up paddy in favour of sugar-cane.

The area under sugar-cane is therefore small. Nor is it likely to be extended much until the irrigation facilities in the village are very much improved, and the ryots are provided with cheap and easy sources of credit. During the year under review the extent of land under this crop did not exceed 70 acres. It is also doubtful whether the few ryots who now cultivate sugar-cane are following improved methods of cultivation and deriving the maximum yield possible from the land. The manure they use consists of oil cake (of ground-nut). This too is not available locally, but they have to purchase it at Pollachi and transport it by bullock-carts.

41. The betel leaf or pan vine is another profitable crop grown to a very limited extent in the wet-lands. It will be seen from the list of crops given in paragraph 37 above that the gross income from betel is only Rs. 3,874 (2.4 per cent of the gross yield from land). The following figures show the cultivation and other expenses incurred for, and the return secured from, this crop. The betel or pan vine.

Figures for 1 *para* (10 cents only) of land under the betel:

Cultivation and other expenses.				
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Digging trenches	..	1	9	0
Labour for weeding	..	0	8	0

*The remaining period of less than two months would not suffice for the land to be got ready for the next crop. For this reason sugar-cane can be cultivated only during alternate years in the same plot of land, and one crop of paddy (the second crop) during the intervening years.

	Rs.	Ac.	Ps.	
Labour for sowing * <i>Akathi</i> seeds	..	0	11	0
Cost of 3,000 pan vine shoots or cuttings	..	9	0	0
Labour for planting the above	..	0	9	0
Do for watering daily for 10 consecutive days	..	1	4	0
Do do for 6 alternate days	..	0	12	0
Do for preparing beds	..	0	5	0
Do for watering † for 120 days (during the remaining period of 2½ years)	..	15	0	0
Cost of manure (ash and cattle manure)	..	4	0	0
Labour charges for manuring	..	1	4	0
Labour for renovation of beds after manuring	..	1	9	0
Labour for training the vine to climb (during the whole period)	..	12	12	0
Raised structure for the vine to climb and spread, constructed six times during the period	..	6	12	0
Fencing—thrice during the period	..	1	8	0
Construction of sunshades (twice during the period)	..	1	9	0
Labour for plucking betel leaves (during the whole period)	..	24	1	6
Total	..	89	1	6
Yield.				
Gross output—betel leaves	..	160	10	0
Sale proceeds of 6,000 pan vine shoots or cuttings	..	18	0	0
Sale proceeds of <i>Akathi</i> stems used as fuel	..	15	0	0
Sale proceeds of <i>Akathi</i> leaves used for curry	..	5	0	0
Total	..	198	10	0
Net income for the whole period of three years	..	109	8	6
Proportionate net income for 1 year	..	36	8	2

Note. The life of the betel vine is about 3 years, and it will be yielding for 2 years.

According to the above figures, the cultivation of the betel would appear to be more profitable even than that of the sugar-cane, the average annual net income from an *acre* of land being as high as Rs. 365. All the same, the area under this crop in the village is limited to a few acres, apparently because the market for the commodity is limited. A large proportion of the produce is sold

* This is a plant that sprouts and grows quickly and it serves as a support for the betel vine to climb and grow on.

† The watering is generally done by hand, each bed being watered in turn, because each garden is only a few cents in extent.

locally and the balance taken to the Pollachi market. The supply meets the demand in full.

Moreover the marketing expenses and the rental for the land (where the cultivator is a tenant) have not been included in the items of expenditure given in the statement. The betel cultivators are generally poor tenants of the Thevan community. They take small bits of land (often 30 to 40 cents only in extent) on lease for the purpose and pay an annual rental of about Rs. 2—8—0 per *para* (10 cents). This amount has to be deducted from the net income given in the statement. The local sales are entrusted to the women-folk of the family, to whom it is a part-time occupation. If their wages also are to be taken into consideration, another sum of about Rs. 10—8—0 must be deducted from the annual net income. This will leave a balance of Rs. 23—8—0 as the annual net income from 10 cents of land under the betel crop, or Rs. 235 per acre.

42. Ground-nut is the most important crop grown in the parambas or dry-lands. Its cultivation was introduced in the village only about 20 years back, but it proved so profitable that it soon became the second most important source of the villagers' income, the first being, of course, paddy. Shortly before the depression set in, there was a ground-nut boom corresponding to the cocoanut boom in the coastal area, and the huge profits derived by the cultivators during this period will account to a very large extent for the heavy debts incurred by them for the purchase and improvement of land. During the boom when prices soared high—the price actually went up to Rs. 8 per bag* of ground-nuts—, the ryots found that they could afford to purchase land for the cultivation of the nut with money borrowed at 12 per cent or even a higher rate of interest, because the yield from the land enabled them to earn a very good income even after payment of the interest on the borrowed capital. Accordingly there was wild speculation on the part of the ryots. Huge loans were raised, kuri tickets were drawn, and the amounts were all invested in land. About 40 acres of fertile wet-land in the village were treated as parambas or dry-lands for growing ground-nuts, because it was found that the ground-nut crop could successfully compete with paddy in respect of the income derived by the cultivator. The cultivating classes (both owner and tenant cultivators) were in affluence and there was a reign of plenty when even the labouring classes rarely knew slack seasons, lean years or want. And then came the depression and the crash. The price of ground-nut began to fall until at last it reached the low record of Re. 1—14—0 per bag. Correspondingly the net income from an acre of land under ground-nut fell from about Rs. 50† to about Re. 11 In other words, the yield

* A bag contains about 8 *paras*.

† This was the net income when a bag of nuts fetched Rs. 8.

was just sufficient to meet the cultivation expenses and left no margin of profit to the ryot. The fall in income was catastrophic. The debtors defaulted payment of interest, kuri subscribers defaulted their subscription instalments the debts multiplied, and the burden of indebtedness began to crush the ryots under its ever-increasing weight.

Yield from ground-nuts. 43. The figures of yield from an acre of land under ground-nut are given below:

		Amount			Proportion per cent in gross yield.
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Average annual gross yield from an acre	..	18	12	0	100.0
Labour expenses	..	11	8	0	61.3
Manure (earth taken from virgin soil)	..	2	8	0	13.3
Seeds	..	2	8	0	13.3
Land revenue	..	1	0	0	5.3
Net income	..	1	4	0	6.8

The figures show that the ryots receive no income worth mention from the cultivation of this crop in view of the existing price-level. And it is for this reason that the area under ground-nut has been shrinking since the depression set in.

Cotton. 44. The cultivation of cotton was introduced in Eruttempadi about 15 to 20 years ago. The soil was found suitable for the crop, and the price also was attractive. Cotton therefore proved a profitable crop and a considerable area of dry-land was soon devoted to its cultivation either as the first crop or as a second crop following ground-nut (red variety). But the ryots' enthusiasm for cotton also has received a slight check on account of the fall in prices.

Yield from subsidiary or minor crops. 45. It is perhaps unnecessary to give detailed accounts of the several remaining crops grown in parambas or gardens, mentioned in the list given in paragraph 37 above, because they are only of minor importance. The figures

showing the cultivation and other expenses incurred for, and the net income derived from, these crops are noted in the following tabular statement.

Heads of income and expenditure	Cotton as first crop (one acre)			Cotton as second crop following ground-nut (one acre)			Cocoanut garden (one acre with 60 bearing trees)		
	Amount		Proportion per cent in gross yield	Amount		Proportion per cent in gross yield	Amount		Proportion per cent in gross yield
	Rs.	As. Ps.		Rs.	As. Ps.		Rs.	As. Ps.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Average annual gross yield ..	51 5 0	100'0	17 2 0	100'0	44 3 0	100'0			
Labour expenses ..	18 4 0	35'6	7 7 0	43'4	9 15 0	22'5			
Manure ..	7 8 0	14'6	..	..	..	..
Seeds ..	2 1 0	4'0	2 1 0	12'1	..	..	
Irrigation cess (private) ..	8 8 0	16'6	..	..	6 0 0	13'6		
* Land revenue (average)	1 0 0	1'9	1 0 0	5'8	3 4 0	7'3			
Net income ..	14 0 0	27'3	6 10 0	38'7	25 0 0	56'6			

Heads of income and expenditure	Chama (one acre)			Plantains—600 trees (one acre)		
	Amount		Proportion per cent in gross yield	Amount		Proportion per cent in gross yield
	Rs.	As. Ps.		Rs.	As. Ps.	
	8	9	10	11		
Average annual gross yield ..	11 8 0	100'0	180 0 0	100'0		
Labour expenses ..	4 0 0	34'8	62 5 0	34'6		
Manure ..	..	..	10 0 0	5'6	
Seeds ..	1 0 0	8'7	15 0 0	8'3		
Irrigation cess (private) ..	..	..	8 12 0	4'9	
* Land revenue (average)	1 0 0	8'7	1 0 0	0'6		
Net income ..	5 8 0	47'8	82 15 0	46'0		

* The average land revenue for parambas where these crops are raised is only Re. 1 per acre even though more than one crop may be grown in them during the year

Heads of income and expenditure	Palmyra (one acre with 100 trees)		Ragi (one acre)		Horse gram (one acre)	
	Amount Rs. As. Ps.	Proportion per cent in gross yield	Amount Rs. As. Ps.	Proportion per cent in gross yield	Amount Rs. As. Ps.	Proportion per cent in gross yield
	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average annual gross yield ..	8 0 0	100.0	18 0 0	100.0	11 0 0	100.0
Labour expenses ..	1 0 0	12.5	11 0 0	61.1	4 2 0	37.5
Manure ..	..	..	5 0 0	27.8	..	..
Seeds ..	..	..	0 8 0	2.8	0 12 0	6.8
Irrigation cess (private) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Land revenue (average) ..	1 0 0	12.5	1 0 0	5.5	1 0 0	9.1
Net income ..	6 0 0	75.0	0 8 0	2.8	5 2 0	46.6

Heads of income and expenditure	Brinjals (one acre)		Black gram (one acre)		Chillies (one acre)	
	Amount Rs. As. Ps.	Proportion per cent in gross yield	Amount Rs. As. Ps.	Proportion per cent in gross yield	Amount Rs. As. Ps.	Proportion per cent in gross yield
	18	19	20	21	22	23
Average annual gross yield ..	167 8 0	100.0	9 4 0	100.0	131 0 0	100.0
Labour expenses ..	98 15 0	59.1	4 0 0	43.2	33 13 0	25.8
Manure ..	18 12 0	11.2	..	..	18 12 0	14.3
Seeds ..	1 9 0	0.9	0 12 0	8.1	1 0 0	0.8
Irrigation cess (private) ..	16 4 0	9.7	..	..	15 14 0	12.1
* Land revenue (average) ..	1 0 0	0.6	1 0 0	10.8	1 0 0	0.8
Net income ..	31 0 0	18.5	3 8 0	37.9	60 9 0	46.2

* Please see foot-note on last page.

46. It is to be observed here that two or even three different crops are raised in rotation every year from a large area of the dry-lands. Thus a crop of the red variety of ground-nuts (from the ninth to the first month of the Malayalam year) is followed immediately by a crop of cotton (from the fourth to the eighth month) in the same plot. Thus too a crop of cholam (seventh to ninth month) may be followed immediately by black or green gram (tenth to first month) which, in its turn, may be followed by horse gram (second to sixth month). Several such combinations are adopted by the ryots. The seasons of the year when these crops are grown are shown below and it will be seen from the months noted against each crop that such combinations are possible.

Seasons.	Crops.
From the 1st month to the 5th month of the Malayalam year	∴ Thina
From the 2nd month to the 6th month	∴ Horse gram and chama
From the 4th month to the 8th month	∴ Cotton
From the 5th month to the 9th month	∴ Brinjals
From the 7th month to the 9th month	∴ Chillies and cholam
From the 9th month to the 1st month	∴ Ground-nut, motan (paddy), chama, ragi and gingelly
From the 9th month to the 4th month	∴ Dhol
From the 10th month to the 1st month	∴ Black gram and green gram

47. The extent to which the villagers of Eruttempadi are dependent on land has already been explained in paragraphs 20 and 21 above. Land constitutes the chief, if not the only, wealth of the villagers. And yet it is to be feared that land has not been receiving, at least of late, that attention at the hands of the cultivator, which its supreme importance entitles it to. The depression is no doubt responsible to a great extent for this state of affairs. The cultivators all complain that their possessions have been deteriorating and that both the wet and the dry-lands yield less than of old. The fall in yield is estimated to range from 15 to 25 per cent. It is obvious that the soil is getting exhausted; and no adequate measures are being taken to enrich it.

48. The extent of unemployment in the village cannot be ascertained from Appendix K, inasmuch as the word *occupation* in that table means the source of income and not necessarily *employment*. Thus the non-cultivating owners and the non-cultivating tenants (groups 1 and 3b under Cultivation) derive their income from leasing and sub-leasing lands. Their occupation therefore does not give them any employment. Many of the cultivating owners (group 2 under Cultivation) have little more than supervision work to do in order to earn their income, and they are therefore only partially employed on land. There are many groups of a like nature in the occupation statistics.

Statistics of
employment.

49. The population statistics of the village furnish the following particulars regarding the numbers available for employment.

		Males	Females	Total
(1) Total population	..	1,442	1,539	2,981
(2) Children aged 0—5	..	245	240	485
(3) School-going population of all ages	..	121	31	152
(4) Children aged 6—12 not attending school	..	186	242	428
Total of items 2, 3 and 4	..	552	513	1,065
Balance available for employment	..	890	1,026	1,916

(Persons aged 60 and above are also included in the balance, because many of them are actually employed).

The numbers available for employment fall into three distinct categories:

- (i) Fully employed,
- (ii) Partially employed and
- (iii) Unemployed.

Among males we find:

- 687 (77·2 per cent) more or less fully employed,
- 153 (17·2 per cent) partially employed and
- 50 (5·6 per cent) unemployed.
- 890 (100·0 per cent) total.

Eighty-two boys aged 6 to 12, 51 of whom have been returned as fully employed and 31, as partially employed, should be added to the above numbers.

Fully employ
ed men.

50. *Fully employed* does not necessarily refer to persons getting a full day's work on all working days in all seasons. Those employed in Government or private service (groups 66, 67, 76, 85, etc., in Appendix K); artisans or skilled labourers like the carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., in groups 18, 20, 20a and 20b, cotton-weavers (group 13), potters (group 20c), toddy drawers and jaggery manufacturers (groups 25 and 26), washermen and barbers (groups 30 and 31); herdsmen, shepherds, etc. (group 10); traders doing regular business throughout the year (several groups from 44 to 63g); and a few other occupational groups have been included in the category of the fully employed. Those who follow agricultural labour (group 5) as their chief occupation, cart-drivers (group 39c); casual labourers (group 87); and a few others too are shown as fully employed, even though the workmen concerned are forced to remain idle for many days in the year during slack seasons.

Partially
employed
men.

51. The partially employed comprise such groups as cultivating owners and tenants (groups 2 and 3a), estate agents and managers (group 4), those engaged in inland fishing (group 11b), workers in leather (group 16a),

basket-makers, etc. (group 19), persons engaged in oil industry (group 21), grain parchers (group 23a), pappatom makers (group 26a), labourers employed on roads (group 39a), those following several of the trades from group 42 to group 63g, and those engaged in the pursuits specified in groups 68 (priests, ministers, etc.), 73 (indigenous medical practitioners), and 80 (musicians, etc.). Many of the vocations referred to in the above groups cannot be pursued throughout the year, and the period of employment of those following such vocations varies from a few days to many weeks in the year according to the nature of the occupation concerned.

52. Turning to the female population, we find :

845 (82.3 per cent) more or less fully employed,

126 (12.3 per cent) partially employed and

55 (5.4 per cent) unemployed.

1,026 (100.0 per cent) total.

Fully
employed
women.

There are also 113 girls aged 6 to 12, of whom 35 have been returned as fully employed and 78, as partially employed.

The fully employed consist chiefly, if not almost wholly, of the women of the labouring classes who are wage-earners and who, in addition to their domestic duties (cooking, washing, nursing children, etc.), attend regularly to agricultural and other kinds of paid labour. They are all included in the numbers returned under the three sub-divisions of group 83 (domestic service).

53. The partially employed comprise those women of all communities who attend to domestic duties at home and thus effect a saving in the family budget by obviating the necessity for paid service. They too are included in group 83 (domestic service). Those women who come under the head of the partially employed are not *regular* wage-earners, though considerable numbers of this group, consisting of women of the labouring classes, attend to agricultural labour during the harvest season and thus earn a small income. It is in this respect that they differ from fully employed women who are *regular* wage-earners during all seasons of the year. In the category of the partially employed women we also find those engaged in many petty trades (groups 44 to 63g), because these pursuits provide only occasional employment.

Partially
employed
women.

54. There remain 50 unemployed men and 55 unemployed women. Of these 10 males and 9 females are children aged 13 or 14, and 32 males and 36 females are too infirm or old to work. Of the remaining 8 males who are unemployed, 4 are English-educated (2 having passed the School Final Examination and 2 having studied up to the secondary classes).

Unemployed.

Want of suitable work is chiefly responsible for the presence of the partially employed and unemployed men and women in the village.

Unemployment and emigration.

55. A few persons have emigrated from the village, apparently because they could not get any suitable employment there. The particulars of these emigrants are given below :

Emigrants to places within the State.

	Male	Female	Total	Contribution to their homes Rs.
Employed ..	19	..	19	222
Unemployed ..	4	..	4	..
Total ..	23	..	23	222

Emigrants to places outside the State.

Employed ..	11	..	11	192
Unemployed ..	3	5	8	..
Total ..	14	5	19	192

Emigrants whose particulars are unknown.

	2	..	2	..
Grand total ..	39	5	44	414

Only three of these emigrants are English-educated (one being a graduate and two, School Finals).

Types of labour.

56. The chief type of labour available in the village is agricultural, and it absorbs, with very few exceptions, the whole labour population of the place. Three tabular statements are given below. In the first, the full particulars of agricultural labour available for the male section of the labour population throughout the year, together with the wage-rates, are given. The second statement gives like particulars for the female section of the labour population. And the third statement shows the principal occupations of both sexes in each community in the village.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (MEN).

Month	Main items of work	Dependent			Independent		
		No. of days†	Wage rates	Rs. A. P.	No. of days†	Wage rates	Rs. A. P.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Chingam	Renovation of bunds, ploughing, spade-work and harvest	28	3 ed*	3 6 7	15 5	as 4 ed	5 8 0

†No. of days in each month when work is available.

*ed=*edangashi* (i. e., one-tenth of a *para*).

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (MEN)—*cont.*

Month	Main items of work	Dependent			Independent		
		No. of days	Wage rates	Rs. A. P.	No. of days	Wage rates	Rs. A. P.
Kanni	Renovation of bunds, ploughing, spade-work and harvest	8	3 ed	7 7 7	8	4 ed	7 0 10
		20	8 ed		10	8 ed 4 as	
Thulam	Ploughing, renovation of bunds, levelling, weeding, etc.	26	3 ed	3 2 8	15	4 as	5 6 0
					10	4 ed	
Vrischigam	Weeding, watering, ploughing, harvest, etc.	15	3 ed	3 13 9	15	4 ed	3 7 8
		10	5 ed		5	5 ed	
Dhanu	Ploughing, watering, fencing, harvest, etc.	10	3 ed	4 14 0	15	4 ed	4 14 0
		15	6 ed		10	6 ed	
Makaram	Ploughing and harvest	9	4 ed	5 5 2	15	4 ed	4 7 6
		19	5 ed		10	5 ed	
Kumbham	Harvest, ploughing, transportation of manure, repairing irrigation channels and harvest	25	4 ed	4 1 0	12	4 as	5 1 10
					13	4 ed	
Meenam	do	28	3 ed	3 6 7	5 15	4 as 4 ed	3 11 0
Medam	Sowing and ploughing	28	3 ed	3 6 7	7 10	3 as 4 ed	2 15 0
Edavam	Weeding (for ground-nut)	15	3 ed	1 13 3	5	4 ed	0 13 0
Mithunam	Ploughing	15	3 ed	1 13 3	5	3½ ed	0 11 5
Karkadagam	do	9	3 ed	1 1 7	5	3½ ed	0 11 5
(12)		280		43 12 0	220		44 11 3

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (WOMEN).

Month	Main items of work	Dependent				Independent					
		No. of days	Wage rates	Rs.	A.	P.	No. of days	Wage rates	Rs.	A.	P.
		3	4	5	6	7	8				
Chingam	Harvest and transplanting	8 20	3 ed 2½ as	5	5	7	20	3 ed 3½ ds	5	5	7
Kanni	do	5 15 8	3½ as 5 ed 2½ ed	4	13	11	11 8 6	3½ as 5 ed 3 ed	4	12	2
Thulam	Transplanting and weeding	10 18	5 ed 2½ ed	3	10	10	5 15 5	5 ed 2 as 3 ed	3	8	0
Vrischigam	Harvest	7	5 ed	1	6	9	4	3 ed 5 ed	1	1	7
Dhanu	do	10	6 ed	2	7	0	10	6 ed	2	7	0
Makaram	do	20	5 ed	4	1	0	20	5 ed	4	1	0
Kumbham	Harvest and transportation of manure	20 8	2 as 3 ed	3	7	7	15 10	2 as 4 ed	3	8	0
Meenam	do	28	2½ ed	2	8	11	25	2 as	3	2	0
Medam	Sowing (ground-nut)	12	2½ ed	1	1	7	10	2 as	1	4	0
Edavam	Weeding	28	2½ ed	2	8	11	25	2 as	3	2	0
Mithunam	do	15	2½ ed	1	5	11	15	2½ ed	1	8	5
Karkadagam	Harvest (chama)	8	3 ed	0	15	7	5	3 ed	0	9	9
(12)		240		33	13	7	220		34	5	6

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COMMUNITY	OCCUPATION	
	Males	Females
1. Ambattan	.. Shaving, A. L.	A. L. and H. K.*
2. Chakkan	.. Cart-driving, and working country <i>chucks</i>	do
3. Chakkiliyan	.. A. L., tending cattle and work- ing in leather	A. L., paddy-husking and H. K.
4. Chetti	.. A. L., cultivation, working country <i>chucks</i> , cart-driving, tending cattle, brokerage and trade	A. L. and H. K.
5. Christian	.. Cultivation, A. L. and tending cattle	A. L., paddy-husking and H. K.
6. Chunnambottan	.. Lime-burning and casual labour	A. L. and H. K.
7. Eazhuvan	.. Cultivation, A. L., toddy-tap- ping and tending cattle	A. L., paddy-husking and H. K.
8. Kavundan	.. Cultivation, A. L., cart-driving and tending cattle	do
9. Kollen	.. Working in iron	A. L. and H. K.
10. Kuravan	.. Working in bamboo materials	Working in bamboo materials and H. K.
11. Kusavan	.. Manufacture of earthen-ware pots	Manufacture of earthen-ware pots and H. K.
12. Marasari	.. Carpentry	A. L. and H. K.
13. Moosari	.. Working in bell-metal	(no women)
14. Mudaliyar	.. Cotton-weaving and trade	A. L. grain-parching and H. K.
15. Muslim	.. A. L., trade of all kinds and butchers	A. L. and H. K.
16. Nadar	.. Sweet toddy tapping	do
17. Naidu	.. Tending cattle and A. L.	H. K.
18. Naicken	.. A. L., stone-breaking and lime- burning	A. L. and H. K.
19. Panan	.. A. L., and working in bamboo materials	do
20. Pandaram	.. Priesthood, trade in plantain leaves, cultivation and pap- patam-making	A. L., selling plantain leaves and H. K.
21. Parayan	.. A. L., country music and drumming	A. L. and H. K.
22. Perumannan	.. Masonry	(no women)
23. Pulayan	.. A. L., and tending cattle	A. L. and H. K.
24. Thattan	.. Working in jewellery and ornaments	do
25. Thevan	.. Cultivation, trade and A. L.	A. L., vending betel leaf and H. K.
26. Vannan	.. Washing	Washing and H. K.
27. Velan	.. Washing	do
28. Vellalan	.. Trade of various kinds	A. L. and H. K.

* { A. L.=Agricultural Labour.
H. K.=House-keeping.

Note. Three of the communities, each having only one or two families in the village, are not included in the statement, because the occupation followed by the very few people in each of them could not determine the occupation of the community as a whole.

Independent and dependent labour.

57. Both the independent and dependent types of agricultural labour are found in this village also as in the other villages, and the dependent labourers are subjected to several disabilities from which the independent section of labour is free. The dependent labourers live in their landlords' property free of rent. It is therefore obligatory on their part to work for their landlords, and they are not therefore free to go and work anywhere like the independent labourers so long as the landlords require their services. The first two statements given in the foregoing paragraph will show that their wages are considerably lower than those of independent labourers, and that their total annual income is not greater, even though they have to work for many more days in the year to earn this income. Their miserable plight compels them to borrow small quantities of paddy and small sums of money from their landlords. With the very low wages they receive, it is not humanly possible to repay these loans, so much so that they have to continue in perpetual bondage. Instances of dependent labourers being subjected to tyranny and ill-treatment are not unknown, but the labourers are helpless and they have therefore to put up with their lot. There is no organisation of any kind among them; and so far as organisation is concerned, the independent labourers are no better than the dependent.

Supply and demand of labour.

58. During busy seasons there is full demand for all the labour available in the village, but in slack seasons the supply apparently exceeds the demand and consequently there is considerable unemployment among labourers. In pre-depression days, when the area under the ground-nut and paddy crops was larger, and when the land itself was cultivated more effectively, the local supply of agricultural labour could not meet the full demand of the village during the busiest seasons, and agricultural labourers from Coimbatore and other neighbouring places swelled the ranks of the local labour force during the harvests. These outsiders received their wages in cash and at rates which were slightly higher than those paid to local labourers.

Condition of labour.

The economic condition of the labour population has very much deteriorated on account of the depression. The demand for labour has decreased. The wage rates also have fallen by about 40 per cent; and the wages being generally paid in kind, the poor labourer seldom gets the full cash value of the small quantity of paddy or other grain which he exchanges for his daily necessities (except rice) at the small dealers' shops in the village. The standard of living among labourers in rural areas is notoriously low even in normal or prosperous times. Now it is something inconceivably so.

Remedial measures: relief from indebtedness.

59. Remedial measures have to be adopted in several directions, if the economic condition of the villagers is to be improved. To begin with, there is the problem of agricultural indebtedness. We have seen that the burden of indebtedness is much heavier here than in the three other villages already surveyed

and reported on; and it was explained in paragraph 42 above that the ground-nut boom which whetted the ryots' appetite for land was mainly responsible for this state of affairs. Large-scale cultivators who had mortgaged their lands to raise capital for improving or extending their possessions, or as security for the prize-amounts drawn from kuries, have been hit hard and are on the verge of utter ruin. Several instances of disaster having already over-taken such owner-cultivators were recorded during the survey of the village. In one instance a rich ryot of the Kavundan community, whose lands were valued at about Rs. 60,000 according to the present very low level of prices, defaulted payment of interest on his debts which were secured on the lands, because the income from these lands did not suffice to meet even his domestic expenses on account of the fall in the price of agricultural produce. His creditors sued him, and obtained a decree for a sum of Rs. 35,000 representing his total liabilities. His lands were sold in auction and because there was no one to bid, the creditors got possession of the whole lot for Rs. 35,000—i. e., for about half the price of the property. And the rich ryot and his family found themselves suddenly reduced to the position of beggars. In another instance a substantial land-owner of the Christian community, whose assets were valued at Rs. 70,000 according to the depression-rate of prices, had his possessions auctioned and taken possession of by his creditors in identical circumstances for a like debt of Rs. 35,000. At the time of the survey of the village several suits were pending in the courts, and several creditors who had already obtained decrees against their debtors were taking hurried steps in breathless haste to have the decrees executed, because it was rumoured that the Government would soon pass orders on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Antony Committee*, whereby the rate of interest on loans would be reduced with retrospective effect and the position of agriculturist debtors would be safeguarded in other ways also! As irony would have it, this was the immediate outcome of the eagerly-awaited Report of the Committee, from which the indebted ryots had expected substantial and timely relief! Where the creditors were lenient enough to spare their debtors the wasteful expenses, worry and disgrace of a law-suit, they insisted on the conditions of the mortgage being altered from simple to usufructuary and the lands encumbered for the debts being made over to them by way of usufructuary mortgage. The hardship and misery involved in ancient and rich families being suddenly deprived of all their possessions and reduced to abject poverty and want must defy description. And when it is remembered that the families concerned had, in pre-depression days, punctually met all their obligations and never defaulted payment of interest on their debts or the subscription instalments due to prized kuries, and that they would certainly have discharged all their obligations in full

* "Economic Depression Relief Measures Enquiry Committee" appointed by the Government in 1934.

but for the phenomenal fall in the price of agricultural produce, and particularly of ground-nuts, the tragedy assumes a darker, more sinister hue. During the survey of the village, the ruined families were found to live upon a few movables that they had still in their possession—movables like household furniture and vessels, and the jewels and ornaments of the hapless women-folk. These articles were being pawned or sold one by one, so that they might drag on their wretched existence. They appeared to have nothing to hope for hereafter; and it will be but kindness to draw a veil over their sufferings.

Immediate and permanent relief from this heavy burden of indebtedness is obviously the first and foremost need of the ryots. If the Land Mortgage Bank, which is proposed to be opened shortly, will not prescribe any maximum limit for the loan to be issued to each applicant, but will undertake to discharge in full the ryots' debts (amounting to thousands of rupees in several cases); and if the Bank will be satisfied with the payment of the interest only till the prices of agricultural produce show definite improvement, and will agree to the repayment of the loans in easy instalments spread over three or four decades thereafter, the land-owners may be ultimately saved. Otherwise the future has nothing in store for them but disaster.

Credit facilities.

60. Side by side with the provision of facilities for long-term credit, similar facilities for short-term loans also have to be improvised. The ryots often stand in need of loans for cultivation expenses and they must have their Co-operative Credit Societies for the purpose; and the poor classes of tenants and labourers who now resort to paddy loans and pay interest at rates ranging from 40 to 180 per cent per annum must also be able to find their salvation in these Co-operative Societies. The societies may also redeem from their perpetual bondage such dependent labourers as have received small cash and paddy loans from their landlords, free of interest, in return for which they have now to be the virtual slaves of these landlords.

Improvement of agriculture : irrigation facilities.

61. The improvement of agriculture in the village depends chiefly on the increase of water-supply for irrigating the lands. It has already been explained that the existing facilities for irrigation are inadequate, and there is wide-spread demand for the improvement of these facilities. Except the few who own a share in the private anicuts in the Korayar stream, all the ryots of the village are handicapped because of the lack of water-supply. The ryots' suggestion is that the Government should acquire the private anicuts and the feeder canals, improve their capacity and distribute the water to all in equal proportion, levying an irrigation cess therefor. The suggestion would appear to merit careful and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government, because it involves no expenditure from the public funds, and any amount spent in this direction will be only in the nature of a safe and productive capital

investment. As the supply of water from the river is found to be inadequate, tanks or wells also may have to be provided in suitable localities at Government cost, and irrigation cess collected from the ryots. If an adequate supply of water is ensured, the whole area of double-crop wet-lands will immediately be brought under sugar-cane, so much so that the income from these lands will show a seven-fold* increase.

The ryots also complained that certain private owners of anicuts higher up the stream in Coimbatore district were following a dog-in-the-manger policy, wasting a good deal of water and that, but for such wastage, the supply received by the village would have improved very considerably. The allegations are serious enough to be enquired into.

The water-lifts worked by bullocks (from wells or tanks) are of little use in irrigating large areas, for the cost would be prohibitive. Lifts worked by mechanical power will reduce the labour and cost to a great extent. But the ryots are either too poor or too diffident to adopt them. There is need for propaganda work to educate them in this direction. The department of Agriculture may demonstrate to them the use of improved water-lifts worked by mechanical power, and the Co-operative department may help them to purchase a few such lifts to be owned by a Co-operative Society of the ryots and to be used in common.

62. There is demand for a manure depot in the village inasmuch as all the manure required for the sugar-cane crop is at present got from Pollachi. If the department of Agriculture were to open a depot here for the supply of cheap and useful manure for the several crops now grown in the village, and also conduct a demonstration farm where these crops are cultivated on improved lines, many ryots in the village are likely to derive immediate benefit thereby.

Manure depot and model farm.

63. Tobacco is a crop of great commercial importance in the adjoining taluks of Coimbatore district. The climatic conditions, soil, etc., in Eruttempadi are similar to those of the above taluks; and it is understood that good varieties of tobacco may be successfully cultivated on a commercial scale in Eruttempadi and some other villages in Chittur taluk. From the statistics of the yield from the various crops given in paragraphs 39 to 45 above, the betel and the sugar-cane are seen to be the most profitable; but from the figures collected from the tobacco cultivators of the Coimbatore villages adjoining the State, it is seen that tobacco is even more profitable than the sugar-cane or the betel and that an acre of land under tobacco yields a net income of about Rs. 250. Nor is it all. For, there is the additional advantage that tobacco is grown in dry-lands or parambas and wants but less water than sugar-cane. And above

Possibilities of introducing other crops: tobacco.

*Please see paragraph 40 above.

all the crop takes much less time to mature, and one or two subsidiary crops also are generally grown in the same land before tobacco is sown.

The ryots in the State seem to be under the erroneous impression that the Government have unconditionally prohibited the cultivation of tobacco within the State. They do not know that its cultivation is permitted under certain conditions imposed by the Government to safeguard the revenue derived from tobacco. Propaganda work may be undertaken to remove the misunderstanding and, as a first step, the department of Agriculture may be asked to demonstrate the possibilities of tobacco cultivation in selected areas like Eruttempadi. And even if the price-level for paddy and ground-nuts were to show a decided improvement at an early date, still the introduction of this crop cannot but be of great advantage both to the ryots and to the Government*.

Marketing
of agricultural
produce:
exports and
imports.

64. The most important market for the village is Pollachi, but the villagers have dealings with Palghat and Coimbatore also. All the paddy produced in the village is not consumed locally, but a large quantity is transported by bullock-carts chiefly to Pollachi. The ground-nut and the cotton produced here are also exported to Pollachi. Likewise they send three-fourths of the jaggery (*vellom*) manufactured from sugar-cane to Pollachi and the remaining quantity to Palghat. Considerable quantities of chillies, brinjals, tamarind, plantain leaves, cocoanuts, betel and palmyra jaggery too find their way to the above markets.

The villagers get their supplies of necessaries such as pepper, cocoanut and gingelly oil, kerosene, tobacco, oil-cakes, sugar, coffee, tea, cloth, etc., from these same markets. And because large quantities of the paddy produced in the village are sold or exported immediately after the harvest, a considerable quantity of rice also is imported from Pollachi for the villagers' consumption.

Need for
improved
marketing
methods.

65. It is to be noted here that, in the marketing of their agricultural produce, the ryots follow methods that are quite uneconomic. As a result they incur very considerable losses. Many ryots have to sell their paddy, ground-nuts and other kinds of produce immediately after the harvest at the very low rates of prices current at the time, because they stand in urgent need of ready cash. Others again receive advances from merchants or their agents even before the harvest, so much so that they do not always receive even the current rate of prices for their produce. Agents or middlemen are always present during the harvest seasons to purchase the produce on the spot and transport it to Pollachi, and small-scale producers are ever willing to part with their goods, allowing a commission for the agent. If the producers organise themselves and introduce co-operative marketing, their income cannot but show

*Licenses for which fees are charged have to be taken out for the cultivation of tobacco within the State. The license fees will be a source of income to the Government.

a considerable increase. For one thing the middlemen will be eliminated and the commission pocketed by them will go to the producers. Further the goods will be retained till the prices improve and sold in the most favourable market, the immediate needs of the ryots being met by short-term loans issued by the ryots' Co-operative Society. When a single agency undertakes the sale of all the produce of the village, savings can be effected even in the transport charges. It is for the Co-operative department to help the ryots in this matter.

66. It has already been noticed that the types of cows and buffaloes in the village are superior to the types found in other taluks of the State, that the animals are better cared for, and that their yield also is better. Palghat and Chittur are good markets capable of absorbing large quantities of dairy produce. In the circumstances, dairy farming may be advantageously developed on a commercial scale, but no villager has hitherto availed himself of the existing facilities, apparently because enterprise and capital are lacking. Dairy farming.

67. There is scope for the development of large-scale factory industries in this locality. Sugar-cane and ground-nut are raw materials for such industries, produced on a commercial scale in Eruttempadi and neighbouring villages. We have already seen that the sugar-cane grown in the village is crushed on the spot and converted into jaggery or *vellom*, but the methods followed by the producers are wasteful and uneconomic. When the sugar-cane crop is ripe for harvest, each cultivator hires a mill or *chuck* and the necessary trained labour from Udumalpet in Coimbatore district. In addition to the hire charges, he has also to pay for the transport of the mill to Eruttempadi and back. Further he must supply the bullocks for working the mill and all the unskilled labour required for getting the cane ready for the mill, working the mill and converting the juice into jaggery. The capacity of these mills is so limited that several of them have to be hired during the season in order that all the cane produced in the village may be crushed immediately after the harvest, because if there is any delay in crushing any quantity, it will deteriorate and get spoiled. And yet, in spite of all this labour and expenditure, they are not able to manufacture refined sugar but can produce only the cheap jaggery. If all the sugar-cane cultivators of the locality form themselves into a union, it will not be difficult for them to have a power-driven mill for themselves for crushing the whole produce of this area and manufacturing refined sugar, whereby their income will be very considerably increased. The Industries and the Co-operative departments will have to move first in this matter and organise the producers, because the latter are mostly uneducated persons who have apparently no initiative in them, and therefore they may do nothing if left to themselves. Facilities do not appear to be lacking for the sugar industry to flourish in this area. It therefore deserves to be encouraged in every way and developed into a large-scale factory industry capable of absorbing considerable numbers of the labour population and relieving unemployment. Industries:
the sugar industry.

Ground-nut.

68. All the ground-nut produced in Eruttempadi and other villages of Chittur taluk is now exported to Pollachi or Coimbatore, because there is no local oil-mill for crushing the seeds. At Kozhinjanpara, a place of considerable importance three miles to the west of Eruttempadi, where the roads from Chittur, Pollachi and Coimbatore meet in junction, there is a rice-mill for hulling paddy. During the ground-nut season a considerable quantity of ground-nut is decorticated (husked) in this mill. But if arrangements are made here for the extraction of oil also, the local producers will stand to gain thereby in more than one direction. There will be saving in the cost of transport; and the producers may export the oil direct to Cochin *via* Palghat and Shoranur. When large-scale cultivators were asked why they did not have their own mill at Kozhinjanpara to crush their produce, but exported the raw material to help the Coimbatore and Pollachi mill-owners and labourers, they explained that they had no facilities at Kozhinjanpara for getting timely intimation of the daily fluctuations in the ground-nut market, the nearest telegraph office being about twelve miles away. If this is the only difficulty in their way, it is not insuperable; and the question of developing the oil industry (and allied industries like the manufacture of soaps, candles, etc.), and of diverting the trade in ground-nuts and ground-nut oil *via* Cochin deserves careful study.

Manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy.

69. The manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy is a cottage industry which is capable of being developed in this area. Palmyra palms may be leased for a low monthly rental. The average daily output from a yielding palm is about 1 gallon of toddy from which about 1½ lbs. of jaggery (valued at about 10 pies a lb.) is obtained. The methods of manufacture now followed are primitive, wasteful and dirty. If improved methods are adopted and a more refined product obtained, the article will be more in demand and will secure a better price. Even as it is, there is demand for all the quantity produced in the area, for palmyra jaggery is much in vogue among the poorer classes. Many families will be able to supplement their present slender resources if the industry is developed on proper lines.

Hand-loom weaving.

70. Hand-loom weaving is another cottage industry which may be advantageously pursued by many poor families in the village provided they are given the necessary training. Already there are two families here now engaged in this pursuit and their net income from this source is Rs. 289. (Please see group 13, cotton weaving, in Appendix K.) They are making use of mill-made yarn for their looms. If an industrial section with a spinning and weaving class is opened in the local primary school, children of poor families may be trained in both spinning and weaving; and because cotton is a crop cultivated in the village, they may take to spinning as a part-time occupation to be pursued at home during leisure hours and in slack seasons, and the yarn thus produced may

be consumed locally. Cloth of coarse or inferior quality is much in demand among the poor labour classes.

71. Being one of the eastern-most villages in the taluk, Eruttempadi has more dealings with the important centres of Pollachi and Coimbatore than with Chittur, and naturally the villagers are anxious to improve the existing facilities for communication with Pollachi and Coimbatore. At present they have to follow a round-about way, going to Kozhinjanpara first and then turning to Pollachi or Coimbatore. They want that a new road should be opened from Eruttempadi direct to Velanthavalam (on the route to Coimbatore). Such a road will reduce the distance from Eruttempadi to Coimbatore by no less than ten miles, and the saving effected in cart-hire and transport charges will be very considerable. The Nadupunni road which connects Eruttempadi with Kozhinjanpara terminates at the eastern-most point of the village on the border of Coimbatore district. At a short distance to the east from this terminus is the Korayar stream flowing through Coimbatore district (before it enters the State territory in Eruttempadi). There is no bridge over the stream at this point. The nearest railway station for the residents of Eruttempadi is Kovilpalayam in Coimbatore district. The road from Eruttempadi border to Kovilpalayam is not metalled now. If it is metalled and joined to the Nadupunni road in the State by means of a bridge over the Korayar, the distance from Eruttempadi to Pollachi will be reduced by six miles and the villagers will be able to effect a good saving in their cart-hire for transporting their produce to Pollachi. It is moreover to be noted here that the costly bridge recently constructed by the Government over the Korayar stream at the point where the Nadupunni road crosses it on its way from Kozhinjanpara to Eruttempadi will serve its purpose in full only if the Nadupunni road continues without break to Kovilpalayam. The villagers therefore want that the Coimbatore District Board should be moved in the matter and persuaded to construct the much-needed bridge and also metal the road leading to Kovilpalayam. It is certain that there will be heavy traffic along this new route if it is opened, and that the increase in toll-collections will bring additional revenue to the Government. The question seems to be important enough to deserve the early and serious attention of the Government.

72. In the course of the survey several disabilities under which the villagers were labouring were brought to the notice of the investigation staff. For one thing, the villagers have to go to Kozhinjanpara Dispensary (which is at a distance of 3 miles) if they want medical aid. For veterinary aid they have to go a distance of more than 12 miles. The sanitation of the village stands in need of improvement. There is no cremation ground in Eruttempadi for any one of the Hindu communities. And the villagers complain, not without some justice on their side, that they do not derive the full benefits of a progressive Government, apparently for the only reason that they occupy one of the remotest, though not inaccessible, corners of the State.

APPENDIX A.

Distribution of population by communities.

Serial No.	Community	Number of families	Proportion per cent in total number of families	Population			Proportion per cent in total population
				Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ambattan ..	11	1.7	17	22	39	1.3
2	Brahman (Tamil) ..	2	0.3	7	5	12	0.4
3	Chakkan ..	3	0.5	6	7	13	0.4
4	Chakkiliyan ..	30	4.6	71	64	135	4.5
5	Chetti ..	34	5.2	91	83	174	5.8
6	Christian ..	48	7.4	136	121	257	8.6
7	Chunnambottan ..	4	0.6	6	9	15	0.5
8	Eazhuvan ..	126	19.5	278	323	601	20.2
9	Kavundan ..	209	32.3	454	488	942	31.6
10	Kollen ..	6	0.9	19	17	36	1.2
11	Kuravan ..	2	0.3	5	4	9	0.3
12	Kusavan ..	1	0.2	1	2	3	0.1
13	Marasari ..	13	2.0	26	29	55	1.8
14	Moosari ..	1	0.2	3	..	3	0.1
15	Mudaliyar ..	17	2.6	34	36	70	2.4
16	Muslim ..	22	3.4	48	58	106	3.6
17	Mutukan ..	1	0.2	3	1	4	0.1
18	Nadar ..	6	0.9	8	17	25	0.8
19	Naidu ..	1	0.2	3	2	5	0.2
20	Naikan ..	6	0.9	9	10	19	0.6
21	Nayar ..	1	0.2	2	3	5	0.2
22	Panan ..	2	0.3	3	7	10	0.4
23	Pandaram ..	15	2.3	42	34	76	2.6
24	Parayan (Sambavan) ..	8	1.2	12	15	27	0.9
25	Perumannan ..	1	0.2	3	..	3	0.1
26	Pulayan ..	8	1.2	14	17	31	1.0
27	Thattan ..	10	1.5	16	30	46	1.6
28	Thevan ..	42	6.5	85	92	177	5.9
29	Vannan ..	8	1.2	12	19	31	1.0
30	Velan ..	2	0.3	6	3	9	0.3
31	Vellalan ..	8	1.2	22	21	43	1.5
	Total (31) ..	648	100.0	1,442	1,539	2,981	100.0

APPENDIX B.

Distribution of Assets by communities.

Serial No.	Community	Number of families	Proportion per cent in the total number of families	Total assets Rs.	Average assets per family Rs.	Proportion per cent of assets in the total assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chakkiliyan ..	30	4.6	333	11	..
2	Chetti ..	34	5.2	37,673	1,108	2.5
3	Christian ..	48	7.4	2,85,209	5,953	15.0
4	Eazhuvan ..	126	19.5	12,284	97	0.7
5	Kavundan ..	209	32.3	15,01,889	7,186	78.9
6	Mudaliyar ..	17	2.6	7,016	413	0.4
7	Muslim ..	22	3.4	7,008	319	0.4
8	Pandaram ..	15	2.3	12,067	804	0.7
9	Thevan ..	42	6.5	13,893	331	0.8
10	Others (22 communities) ..	105	16.2	25,368	242	1.1
	Total (31) ..	648	100.0	19,03,740	2,938	100.0

APPENDIX C.

Distribution of Assets according to Occupation.

Occupation or Source of income	No. of families	Proportion per cent in total number of families	Value of house property and lands Rs.	Kuri investments Rs.	Amounts lent out Rs.	Other items Rs.	Total assets Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total assets of the village
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LANDOWNERS AND CULTIVATORS.								
1. C. O. as chief occupation	67	10.3	10,15,531	74,249	1,01,165	2,70,060	14,61,005	76.8
2. C. O. as subsidiary ..	26	4.0	65,175	1,000	37,130	14,939	1,18,244	6.2
3. N. C. O. as chief ..	9	1.4	47,619	..	8,050	12,727	68,396	3.6
4. N. C. O. as subsidiary ..	6	0.9	34,207	..	6,800	12,587	53,594	2.8
5. C. T. as chief ..	51	7.9	14,202	2,135	9,650	14,797	40,784	2.1
6. C. T. as subsidiary ..	32	4.9	5,973	246	9,470	6,035	21,724	1.1
7. N. C. T. as chief ..	2	0.3	160	..	1,200	1,168	2,528	0.1
8. N. C. T. as subsidiary ..	3	0.5	525	95	140	355	1,115	0.1
Total ..	196	30.2	11,83,392	77,725	1,73,605	3,32,668	17,67,390	52.8
					Average assets per family = Rs. 9,017			
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.								
1. A. L. as chief occupation	303	46.8	18,207	381	10,438	12,987	42,013	2.2
2. A. L. as subsidiary ..	81	12.5	9,003	195	21,243	10,178	40,619	2.1
Total ..	384	59.3	27,210	576	31,681	23,165	82,632	4.3
					Average assets per family = Rs. 215			
OTHERS								
Total ..	68	10.5	12,028	269	32,156	9,265	53,718	2.9
					Average assets per family = Rs. 790			
Total for the whole village ..	648	100.0	12,22,630	78,570	2,37,442	3,65,098	19,03,740	100.0
					Average assets per family for the whole village = Rs. 2,938			

C. O. = Cultivating Owner.
C. T. = Cultivating Tenant.

N. C. O. = Non-cultivating Owner.
N. C. T. = Non-cultivating Tenant.

A. L. = Agricultural Labour.

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APPENDIX D.

Distribution of Debts by communities.

Serial No.	Community	Number of families	Number of indebted families	Proportion per cent of indebted families in the total number of families	Debts Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total debt	Average debt per family Rs.	Average debt per indebted family Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chakkiliyan ..	30	25	83'3	880	0'2	29	35
2	Chetti ..	34	19	55'9	12,104	1'9	356	637
3	Christian ..	48	38	79'2	1,09,289	17'4	2,277	2,876
4	Eazhuvan ..	126	104	82'5	5,344	0'9	42	51
5	Kavundan ..	209	147	70'3	4,86,289	77'4	2,327	3,308
6	Mudaliyar ..	17	9	52'9	660	0'1	39	73
7	Muslim ..	22	16	72'7	1,046	0'2	48	65
8	Pandaram ..	15	11	73'3	3,202	0'5	213	291
9	Thevan ..	42	31	73'8	5,428	0'9	129	175
10	Others (22 communities)	105	65	61'9	3,806	0'5	36	59
	Total (31) ..	648	465	71'8	6,28,048	100'0	969	1,351

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APPENDIX E.

Distribution of Debts by Occupation.

Occupation or Source of income	No. of families	No. of indebted families	Debt Rs.	Average debt per family Rs.	Average debt per indebted family Rs.	Proportion per cent of debt in total debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAND OWNERS AND CULTIVATORS.						
1. C. O. as chief occupation ..	67	60	5,15,222	7,600	8,587	82.0
2. C. O. as subsidiary ..	26	18	14,740	567	819	2.3
3. N. C. O. as chief ..	9	7	31,658	3,518	4,523	5.0
4. N. C. O. as subsidiary ..	6	5	28,520	4,753	5,704	4.5
5. C. T. as chief ..	51	42	8,384	164	200	1.3
6. C. T. as subsidiary ..	32	24	6,682	209	278	1.1
7. N. C. T. as chief ..	2	1	400	200	400	0.1
8. N. C. T. as subsidiary ..	3	3	360	120	120	0.1
Total ..	196	160	6,05,946	3,092	3,787	96.4
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.						
1. A. L. as chief occupation ..	303	219	11,278	37	51	1.8
2. A. L. as subsidiary ..	81	58	8,485	105	146	1.4
Total ..	384	277	19,763	51	71	3.2
OTHERS. ..	68	28	2,339	34	84	0.4
Total for the whole village ..	648	465	6,28,048	969	1,351	100.0

C. O.=Cultivating Owner. N. C. O.=Non-cultivating Owner.
C. T.=Cultivating Tenant. N. C. T.=Non-cultivating Tenant.
A. L.=Agricultural Labour.

APPENDIX F.

Purpose of Debts (by communities).

Serial No.	Community	Kuri liabilities Rs.	Repayment of old debts Rs.	Purchase of land Rs.	Construction, re- building, etc. of houses Rs.	Other expenses on account of land such as arrears pattom, etc. Rs.	Industrial and trade purposes Rs.	Domestic wants Rs.	Social and reli- gious items such as marriages, funerals, etc. Rs.	Other purposes Rs.	Total Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chakkiliyan ..	..	100	..	15	..	..	435	300	30	880
2	Chetti ..	93	8,022	..	425	115	385	416	935	1,713	12,104
3	Christian ..	51,745	50,300	2,550	203	989	430	1,654	191	1,227	1,09,259
4	Eazhuvan ..	575	217	50	60	603	700	2,016	509	614	5,344
5	Kavundan ..	1,34,805	59,732	2,03,243	11,445	5,349	15,110	6,661	9,407	40,527	1,86,279
6	Mudaliyar ..	75	..	..	50	..	100	185	250	..	660
7	Muslim ..	87	..	65	80	..	285	427	75	27	1,046
8	Pandaram ..	39	..	..	325	..	..	583	1,510	745	3,302
9	Thevan ..	196	50	200	160	1,234	1,000	933	1,360	295	5,428
10	Others (22 communi- ties) ..	223	100	115	538	..	298	1,223	878	441	3,816
	Total (31) ..	1,87,838	1,18,521	2,06,223	13,301	8,290	18,308	14,533	15,415	45,619	6,28,048
	Proportion per cent in the total debts ..	29.9	18.9	32.8	2.1	1.3	2.9	2.3	2.5	7.3	100.0

APPENDIX G.

Rates of Interest according to Class of Debts (1).

Class of debt	Proportion per cent in the total amount of each class of debt bearing										
	No interest	6 per cent and below	Above 6 per cent to 7½ per cent	Above 7½ per cent to 9 per cent	Above 9 per cent to 12 per cent	Above 12 per cent to 15 per cent	Above 15 per cent to 18 per cent	Above 18 per cent to 21 per cent	Above 21 per cent to 24 per cent	Above 24 per cent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Amount raised by pledging jewellery, etc. ..	..	..	1·8	42·6	53·6	1·4	..	..	..	0·6	100·0
2. Amount raised by mortgage of landed property ..	..	9·9	8·5	45·5	36·0	0·1	..	..	..	..	100·0
3. Amount raised on pronotes	0·1	1·6	13·7	76·3	5·6	1·6	..	0·2	0·9	100·0
4. Hand loans ..	80·3	0·3	17·2	1·0	0·3	0·9	100·0

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APPENDIX H.

Rates of Interest according to Class of Debts (2).

Class of debt	Amount in each class of debt bearing interest at the rate of									
	6 per cent and below	Above 6 per cent to 7½ per cent	Above 7½ per cent to 9 per cent	Above 9 per cent to 12 per cent	Above 12 per cent to 15 per cent	Above 15 per cent to 18 per cent	Above 18 per cent to 21 per cent	Above 21 per cent to 24 per cent	Above 24 per cent	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Amount raised by pledging jewellery, etc. ..	..	60	1,450	1,822	48	..	..	..	20	3,400
2. Amount raised by mortgage of landed property ..	29,673	25,700	1,36,700	1,08,375	250	..	..	..	..	3,00,698
3. Amount raised on pronotes ..	150	2,315	19,891	1,10,831	8,110	2,295	85	225	1,342	1,45,244
4. Hand loans with interest ..	..	..	100	6,985	415	110	..	..	378	7,988
Total ..	29,823	28,075	1,58,141	2,28,013	8,823	2,405	85	225	1,740	* 4,57,330
Proportion per cent of each column in the total interest-bearing debt ..	6.5	6.1	34.6	49.9	1.9	0.5	..	0.1	0.4	100.0

* This figure represents the interest-bearing portion of the total debts.

APPENDIX I.

Rates of Interest according to the Class of Creditors.

Class of Creditor	Proportion per cent in the total amount lent by each class of creditor bearing										
	No interest	6 per cent and below	Above 6 per cent to 7½ per cent	Above 7½ per cent to 9 per cent	Above 9 per cent to 12 per cent	Above 12 per cent to 15 per cent	Above 15 per cent to 18 per cent	Above 18 per cent to 21 per cent	Above 21 per cent to 24 per cent	Above 24 per cent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banks .. .. .	..	..	..	51.6	45.0	3.4	..	..	..	..	100.0
Indigenous money-lending concerns .. .. .	..	..	..	33.3	66.7	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Private persons	7.9	7.2	6.8	28.8	46.7	1.5	0.6	..	0.1	0.4	100.0

APPENDIX J.

Distribution of Income and Expenditure by community.

Community	Number of families	Proportion per cent in the total number of families	Annual income Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total income	Annual expenditure excluding family budget Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total expenditure	Net income available for family expenditure Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total net income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Chakkiliyan	30	4.6	2,720	0.8	25	..	2,695	2.8
2. Chetti ..	34	5.2	18,087	5.5	13,202	5.7	4,885	5.0
3. Christian ..	48	7.4	38,436	11.7	30,540	13.2	7,896	8.1
4. Eazhuvan ..	126	19.5	26,806	8.1	13,055	5.6	13,751	14.1
5. Kavundan ..	209	32.3	1,64,108	49.9	1,21,890	52.6	42,218	43.3
6. Mudaliyar ..	17	2.6	9,086	2.8	6,837	3.0	2,249	2.3
7 Muslim ..	22	3.4	11,819	3.6	8,852	3.9	2,967	3.1
8. Pandaram ..	15	2.3	4,355	1.3	2,378	1.0	1,977	2.0
9. Thevan ..	42	6.5	19,696	6.0	14,696	6.3	5,000	5.1
10. Others .. (22 communities)	105	15.2	34,070	10.3	20,240	8.7	13,830	14.2
Total (31) ..	648	100.0	3,29,183	100.0	2,31,715	100.0	97,468	100.0

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APPENDIX K.

Income and Expenditure classified according to Occupation.

(The classification of occupations has been adapted from the occupation table of 1931 Census.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total number of persons following the occupation	Total earners		Annual Income		Annual Expenditure exclusive of Family Budget		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.			
						.. working dependents		Rs. 3,29,183		Rs. 2,31,715						
						.. non-working dependents										
.. Population		2,981														
						As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation						
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
												Rs.	Rs.			
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	a. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	1	1	Pasture and Agriculture.	1,721	616	600	59	3	409	34	2,11,940	1,20,087			
				CULTIVATION.												
				1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind ..	28	10	2	..	..	12	4				
					(i) of Nilam (paddy land) only ..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..				
					(ii) of Paramba (garden land) only ..	6	2	..	..	..	4	..				
					(iii) of Nilam and Paramba ..	19	7	2	..	..	6	4				
				2	Cultivating owners ..	226	105	2	44	1	72	2				
					(i) of Nilam only ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
					(ii) of Paramba only ..	112	35	2	13	1	59	2	1,62,168	1,07,402		
					(iii) of Nilam and Paramba ..	112	68	..	31	..	13	..				
				3	Tenants ..	289	64	2	15	2	191	15				
					(a) Cultivating tenants ..	283	62	2	15	2	187	15				
					(i) of Nilam only ..	61	15	..	2	..	43	1				
					(ii) of Paramba only ..	167	18	1	6	..	128	14				
	(iii) of Nilam and Paramba ..	55	29	1	7	2	16	..								
	(b) Non-cultivating tenants ..	6	2	..	..	..	4	..								
	(i) of Paramba only ..	5	1	..	..	..	4	..								
	(ii) of Nilam and Paramba ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..			
4	Estate Agents and Managers of owners (pay) ..	8	7	..	..	..	1	..			314	..				
5	Agricultural labourers ..	1,064	343	586	..	..	122	13			36,889	234				
6	Watchmen and caretakers of garden lands—Their number cannot be specified, but only the number of families could be ascertained ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			57	..				

APPENDIX K.—(cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.			
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.—(CONT.)	a. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.—(cont.)	2	7	Collectors of grass ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	
			8	Wood cutters ..	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	234	..		
			Stock-raising.													
			9	(a) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers (Many house-holds where no one returned this as occupation also share the income and expenditure) ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,399	12,451
				(b) Poultry farming (only the no. of families could be ascertained) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
			10	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals..	100	83	..	..	..	10	..	714	..		
			Fishing and Hunting													
			11	(b) Inland fishing ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
			Total Sub-class a and Class A ..				1,722	617	600	59	3	409	34	2,11,978	1,20,087	
			B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	b. Industry.	4	3	Textiles.	5	2	..	2	..	1	..	762	473
						13	Cotton-weaving ..	5	2	..	2	..	1	..	762	473
3 a)	Hides, Skins, and Hard-Materials from the Animal Kingdom ..	15				..	..	..	..	15	..	54	..		
16(a)	Workers in leather ..	15				..	..	..	..	15	..	54	..		
Wood																
18	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ..	15				13	..	..	..	2	..	1,230	..	43	..
19	Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials and thatchers, etc. ..	17				3	2	..	..	12	..	240	..	107	..

APPENDIX K—(cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
						7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(CONTD.)	b. Industry.—(cont.)	5	5(a)	Metals.	23	16	..	..	1	6	..	1,565	344
				20 Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements, etc. ..	17	12	..	..	1	4	..	1,277	241
				20 (a) Workers in bell-metal ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	108	19
				20 (b) Workers in other metals (tinkering) ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	180	75
				Ceramics.	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	181	96
				20 (c) Potters and makers of earthen-ware ..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	181	96
				Chemical products, properly so called, and analogous.	8	4	..	1	1	2	..	977	736
				21 Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	8	4	..	1	1	2	..	977	736
				Food Industries.	255	15	19	..	..	3	218	3,464	469
				23 Rice-pounders and huskers and flour grinders ..	229	..	17	..	..	..	212	1,670	..
				23(a) Grain-parchers ..	6	..	2	..	..	..	4	373	266
				25 Sweet toddy drawers and jaggery manufacturers ..	17	12	..	..	..	3	2	1,315	152
				26 Toddy drawers ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	53	2
				26(a) Makers of pappatom ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	49
				Industries of dress and the toilet.	34	22	11	..	..	1	..	1,613	77
				29 Tailors ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	210	9
				30 Washermen ..	21	10	11	..	..	..	..	727	57
				31 Barbers ..	11	10	..	..	..	1	..	676	11
				Building Industries.	12	7	2	1	..	1	1	863	59
				33 Lime burners, masons, builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), etc. ..	12	7	2	1	..	1	1	863	59

APPENDIX K.—(cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—(CONT.)	b. Industry.—(cont.)	10	36	Miscellaneous unde- fined industries ..	12	11	..	..	..	1	..	1,427	110
				Makers of jewellery, orna- ments, etc. ..	12	11	..	..	..	1	..	1,427	110
				Total Sub-class b ..	398	94	34	4	3	44	219	12,376	2,514
	c. Transport.	12	39(a) 39(c)	Transport by road ..	31	23	..	..	..	8	..	5,967	355
				Labourers employed on roads ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	192	..
				Owners, managers and employees excluding personal servants con- nected with vehicles (bullock-carts) ..	29	21	..	..	..	8	..	5,775	355
				Total Sub-class c ..	31	23	..	..	..	8	..	5,967	355
	d. Trade.	14	42 43	Banks, Establishments of credit, Exchange and Insurance ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	20,740	5,500
				Kurl proprietors ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5,538	5,500
				Interest on amounts lent out or deposited in banks and divi- dends from shares of banks, etc. (The no. of families alone could be ascertained, but not of persons) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,202	..
				Brokerage Commis- sions and Export ..	18	9	..	..	2	7	..	890	..
				Brokers and commission agents ..	18	9	..	..	2	7	..	890	..
	16	46	Trade in Textiles.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3,960	3,819	
			Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3,960	3,819	
			Trade in Wood.	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1,07	870	
	16 (a)	46(a)	Trade in timber ..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1,074	870	

XV
APPENDIX K.—(cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(CONT.)	d. Trade.—(cont.)	16 (b)		Trade in skins, leather and furs.	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	445	336
			4 (6b)	Dealers in hides and skins ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	445	336
			18	Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	1,423	868
			50	Owners and managers of tea and coffee hotels and their employees ..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	1,423	868
			19	Other Trade in Food stuffs.	65	22	17	8	8	6	4	45,752	42,546
			51	Dealers in sweet-meats ..	15	2	12	..	..	..	1	1,294	807
			52	Dealers in dairy products (ghee) ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,062	972
			53	Dealers in animals for food ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	586	381
			55(a)	Dealers in pulses and grains ..	10	2	1	5	..	2	..	21,509	20,992
			56	Dealers in other food stuffs ..	21	9	1	2	8	..	1	13,399	11,678
			57	Dealers in cocoanuts ..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	7,362	7,074
			58	Dealers in tobacco ..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	450	571
			59	Dealers in betel-leaves ..	7	1	3	..	..	2	1	90	71
			20	Trade in means of Transport.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3,039	2,418
			60(a)	Dealers in cattle ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3,039	2,418
			21	Trade in fuel.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	200	125
			61	Dealers in fuel ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	200	125
	22 (a)	Trades of other sorts.	26	2	10	2	1	8	3	1,772	1,343		
	63(e)	Dealers in washing materials ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	78	63		
	63(f)	Dealers in plantain-leaves ..	15	1	3	2	..	6	3	1,174	851		
	63(g)	Itinerant traders and hawkers of food stuffs ..	10	1	6	..	1	2	..	520	429		

APPENDIX K.—(cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(CONT.)	d. Trade.—(cont.)			Total Sub-class d ..	123	42	27	10	13	24	7	79,295	57,825
				Total Class B..	552	159	61	14	16	76	226	97,638	60,694
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	f. Public Administration.	24		Public Administration ..	12	9	1	..	..	2	..	696	..
			66	Municipal and other local service (Panchayat President, clerks and peons) ..	10	7	1	..	..	2	..	611	..
			67	Village officials and servants, other than watchmen ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	285	..
				Total Sub-class f	12	9	1	..	..	2	..	896	..
			25	Religion.	17	9	..	2	1	3	2	454	199
			68	Priests, ministers, etc. ..	17	9	..	2	1	3	2	454	199
		27	Medicine.	8	4	..	1	..	3	..	395	36	
		73	Persons practising the healing art without being registered ..	8	4	..	1	..	3	..	395	36	
		28	Instruction.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	
		76	Teachers of all kinds ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	
		29	Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than Public Administration)	8	2	..	..	..	6	..	111	8	
		79 80	Wizard Musicians (composers and performers other than military), drummers, etc. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	
			Total Sub-class g	37	19	..	3	1	12	2	1,998	243	
		Total Class C	49	28	1	3	1	14	2	2,894	243		

APPENDIX K.—(cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
D. MISCELLANEOUS.	h. Persons living on their income	30	4	Persons living principally on their income.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,015	..		
				82	Income such as contributions, stipends, presents, allowances, scholarships, etc. (The no. of families alone could be ascertained, but not of persons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,015	..	
					Total Sub-class h	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,015	..	
	i. Domestic Service	31	4	Domestic Service	1,032	24	304	2	92	12	8	1,283	..	
				83	Domestic Service	1,032	24	304	2	92	12	593	1,283	..
					(a) Paid	..	23	17	6	..	..	..	1,184	..
					(b) Unpaid (in their own homes)	..	996	1	254	2	92	12	595	..
					(c) Menials	..	13	6	4	3	95
		Total Sub-class i	..	1,032	24	304	2	92	12	..	1,283	..		
	j. Insufficiently described occupations	32	4	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	14	13	..	..	..	1	..	3,352	2,835	
				84	Contractors (toddy shop)	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2,964	2,835
				85	Employees in unspecified offices and shops	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	119	..
				87	Casual labourers	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	269	..
					Total Sub-class j	..	14	13	..	..	1	..	3,352	2,835
	k. Unproductive	33	4	Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	10	3	6	..	..	..	1	23	..	
				88	Beggars and vagrants	10	3	6	..	..	..	1	23	..
					Total Sub-class k	..	10	3	6	1	23
	89	Expenses such as interest on debts, subscription instalments towards prized kuries, etc. (The number of families alone could be ascertained, but not of persons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,856			
	Total Class D	..	1,056	40	310	2	92	3	599	16,673	50,691			
	Grand Total	..	3,379	844	972	78	112	861	3,29,183	2,31,715				

APPENDIX L.

Distribution of Net Income by Community.

Serial No.	Community	No. of families	Proportion per cent in the total no. of families	Net income available for family expenditure Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total net income	Average net income per family Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chakkiliyan ..	30	4.6	2,695	2.8	90
2	Chetti ..	34	5.2	4,885	5.0	144
3	Christian ..	48	7.4	7,896	8.1	165
4	Eazhuvan ..	126	19.5	13,751	14.1	109
5	Kavundan ..	209	32.3	42,218	43.3	202
6	Mudaliyar ..	17	2.6	2,249	2.3	132
7	Muslim ..	22	3.4	2,957	3.1	135
8	Pandaram ..	15	2.3	1,977	2.0	132
9	Thevan ..	42	6.5	5,000	5.1	119
10	Others (22 communities) ..	105	16.2	13,830	14.2	132
	Total (31) ..	648	100.0	97,468	100.0	150