

SURVEY
of
ECONOMIC CHANGE IN RURAL AREAS
(1957-1958)

MALTHAN
(Taluka Sirur, District Poona)
Maharashtra State

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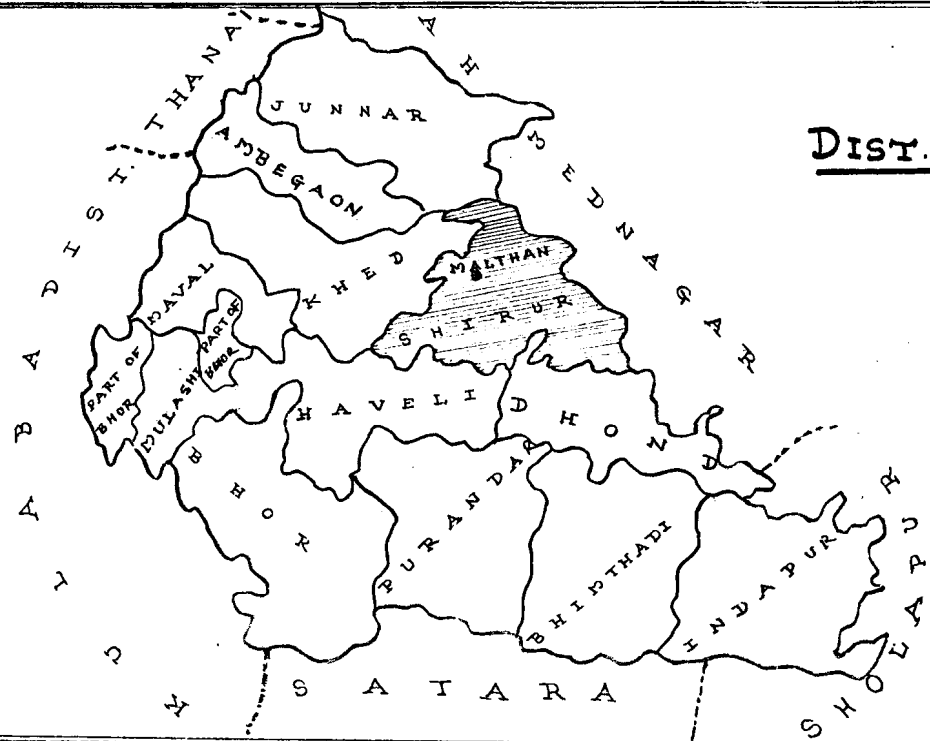
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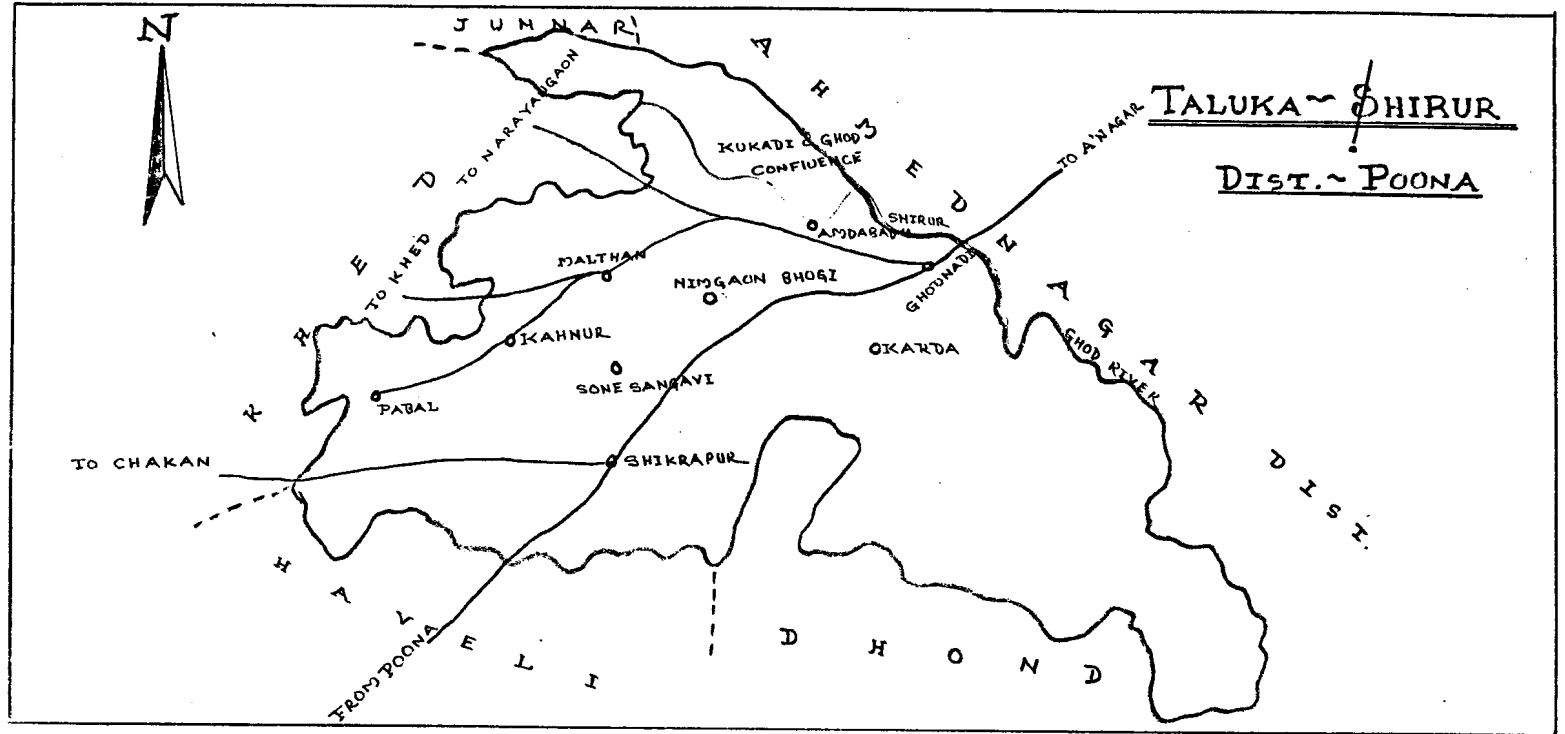
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DIST. - POONA





Chapter I

1.1 Introduction

While selecting some villages in Poona district for the survey of Economic Change in Rural Area, it was primarily intended to select a cluster of villages, which, besides being representative of the characteristics of the district, would give us a fairly good idea of the economy of a famine region and of economic change brought about by the scarcity works particularly contour bunding of land. The choice of Malthan and the surrounding three villages, appears to be quite proper from this point of view. In respect of climate, rainfall and other physical features, they broadly represent the district and are often frequented by famine.

1.2 Procedure

The field-work of the survey was carried out from June 1957 to May 1958. Data were collected by schedules and questionnaires and the case-studies. Among the schedules, important was the General Family Schedule which was quite comprehensive covering all points of economic importance. This schedule was filled in in respect of all resident families. The second important schedule was the one employed in the plotwise survey. This was filled in in three visits spread over the year, in respect of 250 plots, selected by random sampling. For studying family expenditures and employment conditions, 60 families were selected separately for each of these two

purposes. These families were divided in three equal groups, and each group was contacted four times in a year with an interval of three months. Besides this, all transactions regarding sale and purchase of land and changes in tenancy were noted with all relevant details from the village record. Arrivals and disposals in the weekly markets were also noted on every alternate market day. The Investigator maintained a village diary in which he noted all important information of the village. The method of case-studies was resorted to in the case of all non-agricultural occupations, including those engaged in trade and transport. Information regarding village councils, schools, caste-councils, inter-caste relations, festivals, etc., was obtained through case-studies and interviews with leaders and common villagers as well.

1.3 General Description of the Tract

(A) Location of the villages : The cluster of villages selected for the survey consists of Malthan, Andabad, Sonesangvi and Nimgaon Bhogi. The last two villages will be referred to in this report as Sangvi and Nimgaon respectively. The villages are situated in Sirur Taluka, in the north-east region of Poona district, Bombay State. Of these four villages, Malthan is the biggest and can be regarded as the nuclear village. Situated at a distance of 10 miles west of Sirur, it is approachable by two roads - via Pabal and via Sirur. At Shikrapur, the road known as the Poona-Nagar road, forkes; one leading to Malthan via Pabal and the other via Sirur. The Sirur-Pabal

road is intercepted by many shallow streams fed on water flowing from the nearby hills. Most of these are dry during the major portion of the year, but occasionally some streams swell and obstruct the transport for a considerable time. The other three villages are situated within the radius of four miles of Malthan. Malthan is the nerve-centre of these villages, since, practically for all purposes, these villages are dependent on it. For example, Malthan provides them opportunities for higher education; again through its bazar, which is held on every Tuesday, it caters to their daily needs. Amdabad, in particular, is permanently linked with Malthan since these two jointly form one Grampanchayat.

(B) Physical features of the taluka : Originally Sirur taluka was incorporated in Ahmednagar district. In 1866-67, it was transferred to Poona district along with 32 villages from the old Pabal taluka and three villages from Khed taluka. The geographical position of the taluka is between $74^{\circ}4'$ and $74^{\circ}39'$ east longitudes and $18^{\circ}30'$ and $19^{\circ}1'$ north latitudes. It is 38 miles in length and 36 miles in breadth. It has approximately the shape of a right-angled triangle. The arms of the right angle are, on the west, the boundary with the Khed taluka, and in the south, the river Bhima which separates Sirur from the talukas of Haveli and Bhimthadi. The hypotenuse of the triangle runs from the north-west corner, where the taluka impinges on Junnar and follows first the course of the river Kukdi and then of the Ghod to the junction of the latter with the Bhima in the south-east. North

of the Kukdi and Ghod are the talukas of Parner and Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar district. The river Vel, a tributary of the Bhima, drains the south-western portion of the taluka. The western border of the taluka is about 10 miles to the east of the longitude of Poona City, and practically the whole taluka lies within the zone of precarious rainfall.

(C) Area and Population : The table below gives the area and population of the district, taluka, and the villages.

	<u>Area</u> (Square miles)	<u>Population</u> in 1951
District	6,023.0	19,50,976
Taluka	610.5	1,03,108
Villages	25.4	4,176

(D) Rainfall : Over the whole of the district, the chief supply of rain is from the south-west monsoon which begins about the middle of June and lasts till the end of October. Average rainfall is 20.05 inches. It was maximum in 1916 viz. 40.3 inches, and minimum in 1918 viz. 9.16 inches. In the taluka, the rainfall figures, since 1950-51, are as follows.

Y e a r	<u>Rainfall (in inches)</u>		
	<u>Kharif</u>	<u>Rabi</u>	<u>Total</u>
1950-51	4.94	18.83	23.77
1951-52	11.21	9.52	20.73
1952-53	6.93	5.50	12.43
1953-54	5.63	8.71	14.34
1954-55	13.22	9.07	22.29
1955-56	5.99	21.34	27.33
1956-57	7.25	23.00	30.25
Average	7.08	13.05	21.30

(E) Soil : The soil is described as a light friable gray, freely mixed with gravel, which requires seasonal and frequent falls of rain to make it productive. In the plotwise survey, the distribution of 250 plots according to the colour of soil was found to be as follows.

Black	54
Reddish black	46
Red	82
Reddish white	18
Murmad	52
Total	250

(F) Crops : The Gazetteer supplies the following information regarding the distribution of land between food-crops and non-food crops

	<u>Poona District</u>	<u>Sirur Taluka</u>
Area in acres under -		
Food-crops	19,56,637 (76.14)	2,82,807 (89.2%)
Non-food crops	5,83,549 (23.9%)	34,399 (10.8%)
Total	24,39,586 (100.0%)	3,17,206 (100.0%)

In the villages surveyed, the distribution of area under crops during the year preceding the survey was as follows. (Source : Village Record)

	<u>A r e a</u> <u>A.-G.</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>to total</u>
Food-grains	9510-29	83.2
Pulses	612- 3	5.3
Vegetables	340- 9	3.0
Fruits	33-21	0.3
Miscellaneous	937-22	8.2
Total	11434- 4	100.0

Chapter II

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

This chapter is intended to give a glimpse of the social structure of the village, the ways of group life, the mode of social discipline and social control, social stratification, the relations between different social units, etc. The account is primarily based on (1) observation of common festivals, ceremonies, etc., (2) information gathered from the General Schedules and (3) interviews with the leaders as well as the common villagers. Case-studies of the village council, public schools, the health unit, etc. have also been presented to complete the account as far as possible.

2.1 Caste Structure : Since caste in a social structure is of pivotal importance, it is essential to know at the outset the castewise distribution of the resident families. Table 2.1 meets this demand. It will be seen from the table that Marathas were in majority in all villages. Their percentage varied from 34.6 at Malthan to 72.4 at Amdabad. There is also a sprinkling of all other castes. Brahmins numbering 9 were found only at Malthan. Families belonging to the Mali community were found in considerable number only at Malthan and Nimgaon; at Amdabad this community was absent while at Sangvi there was only one family. At Malthan all the artisan castes were found; at other villages, however, many of them were absent. Thus at Nimgaon, Shimpi, Parit, Kumbhar, Koli and Vadar were not found. At Amdabad, in addition

to these, Sutar and Gurav were absent. At Sangvi, this list included Lohar, Sonar, Nhavi, Parit, Kumbhar, Gurav, Koli and Vadár.

Table 2.1 : Castewise distribution of families

C a s t e	Malthan	Ningson	Amdabad	Sangvi
<u>Brahmins</u>				
Chitpavan	1	-	-	-
Deshastha	6	-	-	-
Others	2	-	-	-
<u>Advanced Hindus</u>				
Marvari	1	1	1	-
Lingayat	-	-	-	1
Gujarathi	7	-	-	-
Jains	1	-	-	-
<u>Marathas & allied castes</u>				
Marathas	109	44	63	78
Malis	61	32	-	1
Dhangar	30	1	2	11
Others	4	1	2	-
<u>Intermediate Hindus I</u>				
Sutar	4	3	-	1
Lohar	4	2	1	-
Sonar	2	1	1	-
Shimpi	7	-	-	1
<u>Intermediate Hindus II</u>				
Nhavi	3	2	1	-
Parit	1	-	-	-
Kumbhar	4	-	-	-
Gurav	4	1	-	-
Koli	2	-	-	-
Others	3	-	-	-
<u>Backward Classes</u>				
Vadar	15	-	1	-
Others	-	1	1	-
<u>Depressed Castes</u>				
Mahar	22	8	1	4
Chambhar	5	1	5	1
Mang	5	4	3	6
Others (Ramoshi, etc.)	5	4	3	2
<u>Muslims</u>	7	1	2	3
<u>T o t a l</u>	315	107	87	109

2.2 Occupation Structure : Like caste, occupation is of equal importance. Table 2.2 presents the distribution of families according to the main occupation of the head of the family. The first occupation group

Table 2.2 : Distribution of families according to main occupation

Occupation	Malthan	Nimgaon	Andabad	Sangvi
1. Agriculture, primary industries, mining and quarrying	249 (79.0)*	98 (91.7)	75 (86.2)	101 (92.7)
2. Processing and manufacturing of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof.	12 (3.8)	3 (2.8)	5 (5.7)	3 (2.8)
3. Other processing and manufacturing	11 (3.5)	2 (1.9)	2 (2.3)	1 (0.9)
4. Commerce	11 (3.5)	1 (0.9)	3 (3.4)	2 (1.8)
5. Transport	-	-	-	-
6. Construction and utility	7 (2.2)	-	-	-
7. Health, education, public administration, communication and health services	17 (5.4)	1 (0.9)	1 (1.2)	2 (1.8)
8. Other services	8 (2.6)	1 (0.9)	-	-
9. Unproductive	-	1 (0.9)	1 (1.2)	-
Total	315 (100.0)	107 (100.0)	87 (100.0)	109 (100.0)

*Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

viz. agriculture and primary industries contains a very large majority. Within this group, cultivators of mainly owned land were predominant. Cultivators of mainly unowned land were small in number viz. 13 at

Malthan, 4 at Sangvi, 2 at Nimgaon and 6 at Amdabad. Families depending mainly on farm wages have also been included in this group. There were 26 such families at Malthan, 3 at Sangvi, 5 at Nimgaon and 6 at Amdabad.

The second occupational group includes tailors, cobblers, rope makers, etc. The proportion of the families in this group varied from a minimum of 2.8 per cent at Nimgaon and Sangvi to a maximum of 5.7 per cent at Amdabad. The third category includes potters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc. Their proportion in the total number of families varied from 0.9 per cent at Sangvi to 3.5 per cent at Malthan. The next occupational group 'commerce' includes mainly shopkeepers and other merchants. In occupations coming under the head 'transport' no family was reported in any of the villages. The category of 'construction and utility' mainly consists of Vadar families engaged in quarrying and masonry. Such families were found only at Malthan forming 2.2 per cent of the total number of families. The seventh and the eighth categories mainly consist of those engaged in various services. At Malthan alone, the proportion of families engaged in services was large viz. 8.0 per cent. At other villages there were one or two families - mostly patils and talathis. The category of 'unproductive services' includes families living on pensions, remittances, etc. Two such families, one each at Nimgaon and Amdabad, were reported.

2.3 Caste and Occupation : We next investigate the relation between caste and occupation. Table 2.3

Table 2.3 : Distribution of families according to caste and occupation (Main or Subsidiary)
(M=Main, S=Subsidiary)

Caste and Occupation	Malthan		Ningaoon		Amdabad		Sangvi	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Brahmin								
Agriculture	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Service and research	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government service	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious service	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village service	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marwari								
Commerce	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Gujarathi								
Agriculture	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Commerce (General)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trade (Cloth)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maratha								
Agriculture	91	1	40	-	60	-	75	-
Agri. rent receiver	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Poultry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	9	41	1	8	2	14	2	15
Carpenter	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firewood, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailoring, etc.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miller	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
General shopkeeper	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational service	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jain								
Transport (Repairs)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali								
Agriculture	52	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Agri. rent receiver	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	3	28	2	10	-	-	-	-
Rearing small animals	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serving in shops	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable selling	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gavali								
Dairy products	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport (Cycle repairs)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Table 2.3 (Continued)

Caste and Occupation	Malthan		Ningaoon		Andabad		Sangvi	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Dhangar								
Agriculture	29	-	1	-	1	1	11	-
Labour	1	16	-	-	1	1	-	4
Rearing small animals	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious service	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Marathas								
Agriculture	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koli								
Labour	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Domestic water supply	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Sutar								
Carpenter	4	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Agriculture	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lohar								
Labour	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blacksmithy	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Shimpi								
Agriculture	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailoring	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
General shop	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sonar								
Goldsmith	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Service (Nurse)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailoring	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nhavi								
Agriculture	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Barber	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Labour	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parit								
Laundry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumbhar								
Potter	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurav, etc.								
Agriculture	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Medical	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Table 2.3 (Continued)

Caste and Occupation	Malthan		Nimgaon		Amdabad		Sangvi	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Bharadi								
Agriculture	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious service	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yadar & Others								
Agriculture	10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Labour	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Construction & utility	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational service	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mahar								
Agriculture	11	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
Labour	8	7	-	5	1	-	-	4
Rearing small animals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour (non-agri.)	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Beggar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chambhar								
Labour	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Cobbler	5	-	1	-	3	-	1	-
Agriculture	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unproductive (remittance)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mang								
Village service	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Agriculture	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	1
Rope making	4	-	1	2	2	-	2	3
Labour	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carpentry	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rearing small animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Others (Ramoshi, etc.)								
Agriculture	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
Village service	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Postal service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	1
Muslims								
Agriculture	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Postal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agri. rent receiver	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangles, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mulani	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total number of families	315		107		87		109	

(Concluded)

shows how families in each caste were distributed amongst different occupations and suboccupations. Since it is thought redundant to describe in detail whatever that is given in the table, we only give some observations which may be found of some interest.

Brahmins numbered only nine, all residing at Malthan, the nuclear village. Three of them were Government servants, having migrated to the village in course of their service in the Agricultural Department. They thus were not the natives of Malthan. Out of the remaining six, four reported agriculture as their main occupation; another one was a teacher and the last one looked upon priesthood as his main occupation. Subsidiary occupations were reported by only two: in the case of one it was priesthood and the office of the Mulki Patil; in the other it was agricultural labour. This shows that Brahmins are agriculturists first and priests second. The fact, that one family has to rely on agricultural labour as its subsidiary occupation is significant. Marvaris and others have migrated to this area many generations back. Most of them followed their ancestral profession of a merchant. Though this is their time-honoured profession, agriculture and other professions were not looked down upon by them. In fact to secure land and residential building in the village was their aim.

Marathas, malis and others are traditionally farmers. It is, therefore, not surprising if more than 90 percent of them were depending mainly on agriculture. Those depending on other occupations such as carpentry,

tailoring, flourmill, kirana shop, etc. were few in number. All of these, however, formed subsidiary occupations. Slightly more than 23 per cent of the total number of families found it necessary to have some subsidiary occupation for supplementing their incomes. Most of the latter found 'agriculture labour' a suitable source for the same.

Dhangar and Koli families were found dependent more on agriculture than on their traditional occupations. The same holds good with Lohars. In our case-studies, it was revealed that their inefficiency coupled with the lack of work forced them to rely more on occupations other than their ancestral one. Among the Shimpi families, only three out of the total of eight were in the tailoring profession which is their caste-occupation. Two were dependent on agriculture solely, one on farm labour and two on Kirana shops. The Sonar families were almost on the verge of abandoning their ancestral profession. Our detail investigation showed us that they had very little amount of work. From the six barber families, only three reported shaving as their main occupation. It was reported that they were being forced by the circumstances to rely more on occupations other than their caste-occupations. With the provision of quick contacts with the taluka place, the villagers prefer to visit a modern saloon rather than submit themselves to the village barber.

The Vadar families were mainly, agriculturists for a long period. The recent shift to quarrying and mining was occasioned by the scarcity work undertaken by the Government.

2.4 Caste-Councils, Inter-caste Relations, etc. :

Since the bulk of the population is Hindu, the age-old Hindu concept of society centered round the caste-unit and hierarchical gradation of castes holds good even today. But there is a great difference between the old and the new form. Formerly, each caste had its own caste-council, which was functioning as an autonomous body dealing with all caste-matters. It was more or less a sovereign body, every member being subordinate to it and bound by its dictates. Its main function was to maintain caste-purity and caste-discipline and it could exercise its authority by putting a person out of caste or imposing a fine or any other punishment.

The present position is marked by the decline in importance of the caste-councils and by the tendency of the rules and observances to become loose. However, the fundamental structure is the same. Caste-purity is still maintained but it is largely due to the force of habit; the role of the caste-council as such is becoming less and less important. The individual members are no longer scared by the caste-councils which in turn do not take cognisance of many of the caste-matters. The break-away of the individuals from the values and patterns dominating in the past is increasingly evident. Matters like making intimate friends outside the caste, dining or taking tea with them, failures to observe minor religious and social practices, etc., are no longer attended to by the caste-councils and even if they are taken up by them, their verdict is hardly honoured by the parties involved in it. Ostracism, the former effective means of

controlling the members, can no longer be enforced successfully.

The term panchayat denotes a meeting of five men but in practice the body is larger consisting of all adult persons in the caste. Each caste at Malthan was found to have some sort of organisation akin to the caste-council; but only two of them deserve mention.

The Mali caste displayed more solidarity than any other caste. Their caste-council was functioning relatively effectively and was dealing with all matters including the family quibbles, marriages, etc. They had their own temple - the temple of Bhairav - built many years back but renovated 30 years ago at the cost of Rs.800. The whole amount was raised by themselves. The work of worshipping the deity was entrusted by rotation for a period of one year to one family at a time. Many of these families were staying round about the temple. A formal meeting of the caste-council as such takes place very rarely. No rules or conventions exist regarding the convening and the conduct of such meetings. When anything is to be brought up before the council, there is, so to say, a spontaneous whispering among some of the members. Then it grows into serious evening talk and the need is felt to discuss it before the panchayat. No leader dominates the scene but as a rule 'grey hair' are respected. All members usually abide by the decision thus arrived at. No record of the cases dealt with by the Panchayat was maintained, but it appeared that so far no serious issues had occurred. Family feuds whose origins are mostly obscure, crop up occasionally and they are dealt

with by the Panchayat. The parties are asked to plead their cause and a patient hearing is given to all. The procedure usually ends with a unanimous appeal to the parties to bury their quarrels and as a mark of it to serve tea to all. It appeared that the appeal is invariably honoured. On the occasions of marriage, the panchayat asserts its position effectively. Observing all traditional rules is the main function. If any member fails to conform to the rule, he is rebuked. Settlement of dowry, etc., are also discussed in the common meeting. It appeared that the panchayat has progressively discouraged the habit of spending beyond one's capacity. This is done by trying to adjust the dowry according to the capacity of the party concerned and to limit ceremonial expenditure.

The Panchayat of the Dhangar caste included the villages around Malthan. Dhangarwadi, which bears a look of an independent village, is a cluster of 30 Dhangar families, situated at a distance of nearly two miles from Malthan. The present leader of the Dhangar caste has been enjoying the confidence of the people for the last 20 years. Once in a year at least, all adult members of the caste come together. It is not a meeting of the caste-council in the strict sense. It is in fact a get-together. The opinion of the leader is sought and honoured in all respects. The leader could cite only two cases. The first was a case of desertation in which the Panchayat obliged the husband to receive his wife again. The second relates to a serious quarrel between two families, a quarrel which he could not explain satisfactorily.

In this case also the Panchayat settled the dispute amicably.

The other castes had some sort of organisation having only a semblance of the caste-council. They never work effectively. Only on the occasions of marriage do they make an appearance and that too nominally. So far as the religious practices in marriages are concerned, they act like watch-dogs. Since castes are defined chiefly in terms of limits of marriage for their members, this primary interest in marriage is natural.

Brahmins were very few. There was no love lost between them. They had no organisation and their attitudes to each other were those of indifference, if not of hostility. Marathas, though larger in number, had no panchayat as such. They were scattered over the village and split into small groups. The whole community as such never meets. The Mahars and Mangs were living apart in different clusters. Mangs being very small in number, and having intimate relationships with each other, never felt the need of having a formal organisation. The Mahars were relatively well-organised. They had their own chavadi which formed a meeting place for all. No common issue is discussed nor is any attempt made to establish any organisation for their own advancement.

As regards inter-caste relations, very little can be said. Malis and Marathas were mixing up freely. But the other castes were still isolated. Relations with the Depressed castes were conspicuous by their

absence. They were not allowed to draw water from any well other than their own. On all common occasions such as festivals, etc., they remained aloof from the rest. They were not daring to enter the temple though they were aware of the recent legislation which renders any attempt to prevent them from entering a temple, illegal. Nor was there any leader in other communities to encourage them to do so. On the other hand, there seemed to be an increased animosity towards them since it was thought that they had become the pampered pets of the Government. One Brahmin of high cultural development tried to encourage social intercourse between the two communities; but his efforts bore no fruit. The Harijan Day was celebrated every year by the Headmaster of the school, but it was found evoking little interest. In the year preceding the survey, it was reported that the Harijans had prepared tea for others but nobody went to them to respect their invitation.

In the school, however, no distinction was made. The students mixed up freely and played games together. In the hotel, the distinction was observed very scrupulously. A separate set of cups and a bench was maintained for the low-caste people. No case of inter-dining and inter-marrying was brought to notice.

2.5 The Village Festivals : In the festival life of Malthan, the Mahadevis Yatra, held on 16th February, occupies a prominent place. It dates back to 1950 or so prior to which Pirachi Yatra was holding the place of honour. The latter was in existence for many years, at least for more than 50 years. No plausible reason can be adduced as to its origin. But it may be due to

the Muslim influence ultimately traceable to the conquest of the Nagar District by Aurangzeb. The fact that many such fairs exist, lends support to this view. It was thought by some prominent persons of the Hindu faith that it would be desirable to have some Hindu festival to substitute it. Mahadevis Xatra was found to have a great appeal and hence it could be introduced without any resistance. From its very inception, it became the most important ceremony in the village. Its popularity was evident from the large number of people - invariably exceeding 2000 - coming from the surrounding villages.

Bhairavnath Puja which ranked second in importance was confined to the Mali community alone. People of other castes were also allowed to attend it but they could not take any active part in it. It takes place in the month of April. Every Mali family contributed half a seer of wheat and As. two for the ceremony held in the survey-year. The cash was used for purchasing jaggery, etc. The 'Prasad' was prepared and consumed together. The deity was placed in a Palanquin and was taken round the village with great pomp and ceremony.

Govardhan Puja was also in vogue. It took place in the month of July. On the outskirts of the village, a prayer was offered to the God of rains and He was beseeched to favour the village. The villagers returned to the village after offering the prayer with the hope that rain will follow them. This year there was a 'miraculous' coincidence. As soon as the villagers returned, it started raining and the worshippers

returned with drenched clothes. Such incidents go a long way in strengthening the faith of the credulous villagers.

Besides these, Hanuman Puja, Ram Navami, etc., were the common festivals. Ganpati festival, however, was not a common one.

At Sangvi, Pirachi Yatra, held in the month of April, was very popular. Nearly 1200 persons attended it last year. Transactions in sweetmeat etc., amounted to Rs.600. Pan-shopkeepers could do a business of Rs.25 each. The total cost was met from the subscription which was Rs.550 and the previous year's balance of Rs.200. Contribution was collected at the rate of Re.1 per bullock and Re.1 per house. During the year under survey the balance was Rs.324, out of which Rs.125 were earmarked for the purchase of a radio and Rs.199 for the purchase of he-buffalo.

Taklyachiwadi, which is a part of Sangvi, had its own Pira's fair. This wadi is a cluster of some ten families including two Muslim families. It was held in the month of February and was in vogue for the last ten years, prior to which there was no common festival in this wadi. Nearly 300 persons attended it last year most of whom were from Sangvi. Contribution from the people of the wadi alone was collected. The cash receipts amounted to Rs.227. Expenditure was to the tune of Rs.180. Mulani killed 3 goats. Hindus prepared their own common meals. All dined together.

At Amdabad, Maruti's Bhandara received the palm of honour. Members of all castes attended and parti-

-cipated in it. Last year, there were nearly 1000 outsiders. The programme lasted for a week during which continuous chanting of Harinam was going on. The seventh day was the most important day. Special Bhajan and common meals were arranged on this day. This festival was introduced 30 years ago by a person, who came and settled down here and became the leader of the village. The contribution was fixed at half a seer of wheat per adult and a quarter seer per child. Miscellaneous expenditure was met from the interest and the principle amount of the original fund which was Rs.791; total expenditure, last year, was Rs.169-14-0.

Malaidevi's Yatra was held in April. It had more than 50 years' standing. The programme of dining together was absent here. Last year's contribution was Rs.125. Procession was the only interesting feature.

2.6 Baluta System - General Observations

The age-old baluta system is now rapidly declining in this area. The decline is mainly due to the last famine year which has greatly affected regular incomes of the balutedars. For two or three years, farmers could produce very little from their land, with the result that balutedars depending upon them lost a large part of their normal incomes. All villagers irrespective of caste and profession had to work as labourers in the scarcity works undertaken by the Government. In particular, the lohars, sutars, mangs, and kumbhars were solely dependent upon the scarcity works. Others, viz. barbers, chambhars, etc., were pursuing their traditional occupations, though occasionally they were also forced by circumstances

to supplement their income by working in the scarcity works. One significant change that occurred in their traditional profession was that their remuneration was transformed from kind to cash. A small number of clients, however, continued to pay in kind.

It was also observed that the old relations between the balutedars and their clients were undergoing significant changes. Generally the balutedars were unsatisfied with their fixed annual remuneration. There was a growing tendency on their part to demand more remuneration for any extra work. Some details are given below.

(1) Sutar : He is still known as the Balutapatil, meaning thereby that he is at the top of the hierarchy. His main work is to carry out repairs of the farm implements. Formerly he used to claim 75 sheaves of bajra and jowar each; at present, however, he receives only 20 sheaves. For major work, he demands special remuneration failing which he refuses to work.

(2) Chambhar : Formerly he used to get nearly a half of the Sutar's remuneration, in return of which he used to carry out only the repairing work, including the repairs of water-lifts. New footwear were never supplied by him even in the past, within his usual baluta remuneration. At present, there is no fixed proportion to which he is entitled. Clients give him whatever they wish. For any major work, he receives extra remuneration, mostly in cash. At Sangvi, he was getting one seer of grain from each of his clients. A large portion of his income, however, was found to

have been derived from the sale of footwears.

(3) Mahars and Mangs used to receive a half of the Chambhar's baluta remuneration. Some Mahars are at the beck and call of the Patil. Their important duty is to deliver the bag of revenue-collection to the Mamlatdar's office. Their other duties include sweeping the public roads and public places, inviting people for public ceremonies, collecting fuel from all families on the occasion of Holi, hewing and chopping wood if any death occurs in any family and so on.

During the year of survey there were 15 such Mahar families and 4 Naik families who were expected to carry out all this work. Two Mahars at a time were responsible to the patil. After every fortnight the work used to be given to other families by rotation. For private work, however, they expect special remuneration.

(4) Lohar : He used to receive a fourth of the Sutar's baluta-remuneration. In the year of survey, at Malthan, he was getting two seers of bajra and jowar each; at Amdabad, he was getting 5 to 7 seers. The village Sangvi had no Lohar. Consequently people of this village had to depend upon Malthan. The baluta remuneration received from these villagers amounted to 10 seers.

(5) Barber in a way is indispensable; but there has been a considerable decline in the number of his clients. There is a growing tendency on the part of the villagers to visit the saloon at Sirur. Many of

the old clients were found paying cash at a rate varying between As.5 and As.8. Some clients were paying 10 seers per head. Some others were paying Rs.5 in a year together with bajra-bread and some preparation of pulses each time.

(6) There was only one Fulari balutedar whose work consisted of supplying flowers to the clients, who were not more than 20. Every Sunday he used to give flowers in return of which he used to get a handful of grains.

(7) Fonar was no longer a balutedar.

(8) Potter was also found losing his clients. At Malthan, only one family was found devoting itself to this traditional occupation. His clientele included 25 families each of which was paying a different amount of grains. A large portion of his income was derived from the sale of earthen pots.

(9) The Parit had long ceased to be a balutedar. The whole of his business was run on a cash basis.

The balutedars did not appear to have any rights on the occasion of marriage or other like ceremonies. Only Mang was found entitled to a piece of cloth and one coconut at the time of the entrance of the bridegroom in the village.

2.7 The Village Panchayat

The village Panchayat came into being in 1937 as a result of the Village Panchayat Act of 1933, which aims at establishing democracy at the grass-roots. As the population of village exceeds 2000, it is

entitled to have its own Panchayat under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Panchayat functioned solely for Malthan till 1955-56, after which two more villages - Amdabad and Shastabad - came to be included in its jurisdiction. Till the inclusion of these two villages, the number of members was limited to 10, including one seat for the scheduled castes and one for women. Now, three more members have been added - two representing Amdabad, and one representing Shastabad.

As the record prior to 1952 was not available, it is not possible to draw the exact picture of the working of the Panchayat in its initial period. But from the general talk of the people, one could sense that the Panchayat never functioned satisfactorily till the year of survey. In the first few years, people had some enthusiasm and were optimistic. The Panchayat could get some members who were fired with the spirit of public service and sacrifice. But soon, the first flush of enthusiasm was over and there was a scramble for power and prestige. Within a few years, sincere members had to quit in despair. At the time of survey, no one in the village had any regard for the Panchayat, and its proceedings evoked no interest. This was in marked contrast to the success in some religious festivals, mentioned in the foregoing paras. Lack of leadership and failure to conceive of and boldly undertake new functions may be mentioned as the reasons for the same.

The present body (i.e. one functioning during the year of the survey) started functioning on 9-3-1956. All members were elected unopposed. This, however,

in no way indicated their popularity; it only reflected the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the villagers. Of the 13 members, 7 were Marathas, 2 Malis, 1 Vadar, 1 Harijan, 1 Marwari, and 1 Gujarathi. All of them except the chairman of the Nyaya Panchayat who was running a Kirana shop, were agriculturists.

Rules regarding the right of voting and contesting the elections were the same as applicable elsewhere in the country. One who is ordinarily residing in the village, that is to say for a period of six months preceding the date of election, has a right to vote and contest the elections. A list of voters is prepared by the Patil and other village authorities and approved by the Mamlatdar. People in the village had no complaints to make in respect of the preparation of the list.

As regards the income, the Panchayat had various sources but they were not fully exploited. The total income varied between Rs.1500 and Rs.2500. Different taxes levied by the Panchayat were as given below.

1. House Tax	As.4 per cent of the value of the house	
2. Bazar Tax	Headload	Rs. 0-0-6
	Gunnybag	Rs. 0-1-0
	Goods brought -	
	in a cart	Rs. 0-4-0
	on a horse	Rs. 0-2-0
	Temporary shop	Rs. 0-4-0
3. Tax on Marriage adoption	For marriage expenditure	
	Up to Rs.500	Rs. 1-0-0
	Rs.501 to 1000	Rs. 2-0-0
	Above Rs.1000	Rs. 5-0-0
4. Cattlepond	Adoption	Rs. 5-0-0
	Goat	Rs. 0-8-0 per day
	Bullock	Rs. 2-0-0 per day
	Calf	Rs. 1-0-0 per day
	Camel	Rs. 5-0-0 per day

5. The tax on shops is based on the turnover. Its rates were as follows.

<u>Turnover (Rs.)</u>	<u>Tax (Rs.)</u>
Up to 500	-
501 - 1000	5
1001 - 2000	10
2001 - 3000	15 and so on.

The maximum limit of the tax was Rs.50.

6. Grazing Fee - Rs. 0-2-0 per animal per year.

Out of these various taxes, tax on houses was never collected in time. Moreover, the rate was fixed quite a long back. The need for revising the tax was felt by the Panchayat and a Revision Committee was appointed for this purpose. But the Committee, till the year of the survey, did not meet.

The Income and Expenditure Statements revealed that the main source of income was the Bazar Tax. As its procedure was very simple, no difficulty was encountered so far as its recovery was concerned. The recovery of house tax, however, was reported to be a difficult task. The usual procedure in this regard was as follows: Bills are prepared and sent to the concerned persons in the month of December. The owner or the occupier of the house is liable to pay the tax within eight days of the receipt of the bill. If he fails to pay, a notice is issued at his cost. A period of 30 days is given to him to pay the tax. If he still fails to pay, a warrant is issued and his property is attached. But this procedure was never adopted. The reason was that the executing authorities including the secretary and the President of the Panchayat were apprehensive of the consequences that were sure

to follow the adoption of such method. Inability to pay may also be another reason. The result was that the arrears were substantial; some figures are given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Arrears (Rs.)</u>
1952-53	1278-5-0
1953-54	1213-6-6
1954-55	Record not available
1955-56	1124-6-6
1956-57	1848-5-0

The meeting of the Panchayat is usually convened by the Secretary with the consent of the President. The agenda together with the notice of the meeting is circulated seven days in advance in the case of an ordinary meeting and three days in advance in the case of a special meeting. When the members assemble, the secretary reads out the subjects, one after another, and the members discuss it. At the end, a resolution is moved and votes are counted. The results are recorded in a separate register. Usually the Panchayat meets at least once in a month. But if occasion demands, a special meeting is also held. The following table shows the number of meetings held, and resolutions passed since 1952-53.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of meetings</u>	<u>Number of resolutions</u>
1952-53	21	60
1953-54	21	70
1954-55	No record	No record
1955-56	10	54
1956-57	15	

All resolutions so far were passed unanimously. Following reasons may be given for the same : (1) A very large number of resolutions is of routine type. They called forth no discussion or any difference of

opinion; (ii) Members remain absent throughout the discussion and come only at the time of putting the signature on the resolution.

It is obligatory on the members to remain present and participate actively in the discussion. If a member remains absent for more than four months without permission or for more than six months with permission, he is liable to be dismissed. But as seen many times, to 'remain present' was identified with 'putting signatures' on the resolution.

The record of the Panchayat showed that there were only two occasions on which the Panchayat asserted its position effectively and punished its members. The first was regarding the dismissal of the President on the grounds of misconduct. He was accused of using the purse of the Panchayat for his private purposes. It was also alleged that some wrong and unauthorised entries were made by him in the official record. But this case was not inquired into in detail by the Nyaya Panchayat. In the second case, one member of the Panchayat was fined Rs.50 for causing inconvenience to the Panchayat by keeping the pay bill with him unauthorisedly for two months. Though these two instances throw light on the vigilant role, the members were playing, there were other instances where the Panchayat failed to take any action. The prominent instance was that of eighteen cases filed by the Headmaster of the School against the guardians who refused to send their wards to the school.

Party spirit, as commonly understood, was not

noticed. Members of the Panchayat were not acting on behalf of the political party. Nor did they appear to be aware of the ideological difference between various political parties. Views of the members appeared to be the views of an ordinary villager, insulated from all political influence.

2.3 The Nyaya Panchayat

Every Panchayat at its first meeting is required to elect five persons for the purpose of constituting the Nyaya Panchayat. The term of office of the Nyaya Panchayat is co-extensive with the term of the village Panchayat. The Secretary of the Panchayat also acts as a judicial clerk of the Nyaya Panchayat.

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of since 1952-53.

	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>1954-55</u>	<u>1955-56</u>
Civil suit	-	-	*	1
Criminal	1	4	*	-
Total	1	4		1
Disposal	1	2		1
Balance	-	2		-
		(*Record not available)		

Register recording the details of the cases gave information only about 11 cases. Out of these, three involved public offence such as causing obstruction, nuisance, etc. The remaining eight involved disputes between villagers. In five cases, the Nyaya Panchayat gave warning to the wrong-door. In another five cases, the parties reached a compromise. In one more case, which involved a dispute between two brothers, the party refused to abide by the decision of the Panchayat.

The latter could not enforce its decision.

2.9 Medical Facilities

With the establishment of a Health Unit in 1939 by the Government, Malthan and the other three villages, viz. Amiabad, Sangvi and Nimgaon, are able to enjoy better medical facilities. Only one qualified nurse is in charge of it. But she gets the assistance of two trainees who stay there for two months. The dispensary is housed in one room only; but a wooden curtain divides it in two parts, one of which is used for examining patients. The nurse is provided with a bicycle to enable her to carry out her programme of paying visits to these villages regularly. The primary duty of the nurse is to attend at the time of delivery and to take ante- and post-natal care. All expectant mothers are expected to register their names in the dispensary. But this expectation is rarely fulfilled. Consequently, the nurse has to find out such cases and persuade them to take benefit of the available facilities. There are no indoor facilities in the dispensary. The nurse visits the patients at their own residence. In serious cases, the patient is advised to go to Sirur or Poona.

Among other patients, children suffering from rickets, dysentery, malaria, etc. were in majority. Treatment is given free of charge. As the nurse reported, adequate use is never made by the villagers of the available facilities. Between 1st January 1957 and 30th June 1957, the number of cases treated for minor ailments was 523. As most of the record of the past was not available, no statistical information

could be collected.

Milk-powder is given free to all children below the age of 14 as also to pregnant women for a period of nine months. On the whole, the dispensary is meeting the normal demands of the villagers. It has never faced any shortage of medicines. It is also furnished with all primary equipments.

There was one more medical practitioner acquainted with Ayurvedic system of medicine. He had secured his knowledge from his father who was a well-known vaidya in this area. He had a good collection of books on this subject. No record of his patients was maintained but he reported that on an average he had to deal with five or six cases per month. His annual income from this source was Rs.200. He claimed to have cured three cases of leprosy, three cases of leucoderma and three cases of epileptic seizures. During the period of famine, he had opened a dispensary at Erandvali, Taluka Brigonda, District Nagar. He earned there Rs.100 per month for nearly two years. Medicines required were purchased from Poona or Nagar. All preparations were made by him personally. He was advocating family planning and also claimed to have prepared a medicine for this purpose. He reported that so far he had administered this medicine successfully in three cases.

2.10 Educational Facilities

The Basic Educational Institute styled as the 'Jeevan Shikshan Shala' was established in 1876 and is now conducted by the District Local Board. The school is housed in one small building consisting of one room (6 khans nearly) and some open space used as

a play ground. The building is owned by the District Local Board; but it is too inadequate to accommodate all students of different standards. The problem, however, is solved by occupying two temples and one small room belonging to the Pavar family. No rent is paid by the school for this place. As the population of the village is scattered over a wide area, the school was required to open two branches, one at Lakhevadi, which is at a distance of two miles and the other at Thoratvadi at a distance of one-and-a-half miles. The branch at Lakhevadi has maintained a separate record.

At Malthan, all classes from the first to the seventh standard are conducted. The emphasis, of course, is on basic education which includes spinning, weaving, and civics. These subjects are compulsory for all classes. Besides this, students have to learn History, Geography, Languages, and Mathematics. Malthan, however, is not a centre of Vernacular Final Examination. The nearest centre is at Khed, 24 miles away from Malthan. For higher education, provision is made at Sirur. Very few students, however, can afford to go there for education.

The branch at Thoratvadi, under Malthan, which was opened some six years back, conducts classes only for the first three standards. Students after passing the third year examination are required to come to Malthan for higher education. In the year of survey the total number of students in this branch was 47. Only one teacher was appointed to teach to all these students. During the year under survey, this teacher

was on long leave and no substitute was provided by the Board. The students were asked to attend the school at Malthan but their guardians were reluctant to send them.

In addition to the subjects mentioned above, physical training is compulsory for all students. In addition to the Indian games, the students are taught to do exercise with dumb-bells, lezim, etc., for half an hour after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The school is co-educational. Caste restrictions are not observed. Their seating arrangement is an important evidence of this. In the month of March a list of students, who under the compulsory education Act must enter the School, is prepared and notices to their guardians are issued. If they fail to send their wards to the school, complaints are lodged with the Panchayat which can compel the guardians to send their wards to the school. A reference has been made above to 13 cases of this nature.

The following table gives the number of students in each standard since 1952-53.

Year		Standard						
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
1952-53	Boys	55	23	18	13	20	13	7
	Girls	34	8	11	5	5	10	1
1953-54	Boys	46	23	13	20	20	14	10
	Girls	45	7	9	7	7	10	1
1954-55	Boys	51	10	19	17	17	16	10
	Girls	45	7	5	6	6	1	-
1955-56	Boys	96	19	11	22	22	22	10
	Girls	68	11	7	5	1	-	1
1956-57	Boys	65	42	16	16	24	13	17
	Girls	19	15	9	6	10	10	1
1957-58	Boys	65	22	39	19	19	16	15
	Girls	53	21	19	8	3	-	-

Number of students appearing for the Vernacular Final Examination since April 1953 are given below.

Year	Appeared		Passed		Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1953	8	-	3	-	37
1954	8	-	4	-	50
1955	10	-	3	-	30
1956	10	1	6	1	63
1957	17	1	10	1	61
1958	(16 appearing)				

Castewise classification of the students is given below.

Caste	Year					
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Advanced (Brahmin, Sonar, etc.)						
Boys	3	1	1	1	2	2
Girls	1	1	-	-	-	3
Middle (Maratha, etc.)						
Boys	126	120	123	116	131	173
Girls	37	41	40	44	87	86
Backward						
Boys	29	26	26	27	13	12
Girls	8	8	8	12	6	6
Jain						
Boys	7	8	7	3	2	4
Girls	8	8	8	8	7	9
Christians & others						
Boys	-	-	1	1	-	1
Girls	-	-	-	1	1	-

Staff

Year	Total number of teachers	
	Trained	Untrained
1952-53	2	3
1953-54	4	2
1954-55	4	2
1955-56	4	2
1956-57	4	1
1957-58	5	1

The system of teaching is known as the 'Samavay' system, that is, in the case where one teacher is

entrusted with two different standards, students of one standard do the work of writing, or solving examples while those of the other receive instruction from the teachers.

Education is free up to the 4th standard. For the higher standards, the fees prescribed are as follows.

5th Standard	-	Rs. 0- 8-0
6th Standard	-	Rs. 0-12-0
7th Standard	-	Rs. 1- 0-0

Thirty per cent of the students receive the benefits of free studentship granted by the Board. The school authorities prepare a list of deserving students and a sanction to that is obtained from the Board. Students of the lower castes are exempted from paying fees. Girl students are given concession to the extent of 50 per cent. The school receives from the Board Rs.568 towards the payment of salaries to the Staff and Rs. 4-5-0 for incidental expenditure.

The Branch at Lakhevadi

Lakhevadi is at a distance of nearly two miles from Malthan. The road connecting the two transversed by some unbridged streams which are in floods in the rainy season. The need for having a separate school was long felt by the inhabitants of Lakhevadi. The board allowed the school at Malthan to open a branch here on 1st May 1948. A room of five khans, a part of the Chavadi itself, is occupied by the school. Classes are conducted up to the 4th standard only. All conditions are similar to those of the main school. Important figures are given in the table on the following page. It is to be noted that all families at Lakhevadi

are Maratha by caste.

Number of students

Y e a r	I Std.		II Std.		III Std.		IV Std.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1948-49	20	-	13	-	15	10	-	-
1949-50	11	-	11	-	9	-	13	10
1950-51	10	10	7	5	3	3	8	3
1951-52	10	10	5	3	2	4	7	3
1952-53	10	6	4	1	2	1	6	-
1953-54	9	12	8	1	2	1	2	-
1954-55	7	13	8	4	5	6	1	1
1955-56	9	13	6	1	7	3	3	-
1956-57	4	16	7	1	4	1	5	2
1957-58	13	15	2	7	6	-	2	1

The School at Nimgaon : The primary school established nearly 50 years back, was originally started by the villagers themselves. On 1st June 1956, it was taken over by the District Local Board. From the very beginning it is conducting classes up to the 4th standard only. For higher education, the students are required to go to Malthan.

The following table gives castewise distribution of the students.

	1954		1955		1956		1957	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Advanced	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Middle	28	9	28	4	25	8	24	13
Backward	7	-	5	2	5	2	6	3
Total	45		41		41		47	

Only one teacher looks after all classes. In all other respects, the school is similar to that of Malthan.

The School at Sangvi : The castewise classification of the students of this school is given on the following page.

Caste	Year			
	1956-57		1957-58	
	B.	G.	B.	G.
Harijan	1	3	4	1
Others (Ramoshi)	-	1	-	1
Maratha	43	23	47	22
Lingayat	-	1	-	1
Total	44	28	51	25

The School at Amdabad

The table given below gives the strength of the students in the school.

Year	Backward		Advanced		Total
	B.	G.	B.	G.	
1955-56	12	9	46	6	73
1956-57	6	1	40	7	54
1957-58	4	1	27	7	39

Chapter III

VILLAGE LAYOUT AND HOUSING

I. Village Layout

3.1 Malthan

Malthan is situated almost at the centre of Sirur-Pabal road. At first sight it appears to be very small as a considerable number of families stay on their farms. A group of such families living together is known as a 'vasti'. Such vastis - the description of which has been given in this chapter - are spread over a wide area. Besides these vastis, there are two wadis situated within the radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Malthan. These two wadis - Lakhewadi and Dhangarwadi - contain a large population and bear the look of a separate and independent village. The people of the former belong to the Maratha caste, while that of the latter to the Dhangar caste.

The area of gavthan is 24.5 acres. There is only one main road and four small roads or lanes. On the outskirts of the village stands the building of the grampanchayat. Adjacent to it is a small shed which is used as a Dharmashala. Two buildings facing the main road are seen immediately after entering the village. These buildings are quite attractive and are indicative of the richness of the Jain community which owns them. Houses on the main street have plinths higher than those situated elsewhere. Immediately after the buildings of the Jain community are situated the dwellings of the Maratha and Mali communities. Families of the Chambhar community live in cluster on

the back of buildings on the main street. The main street leads to the old palace where the Pawar family used to stay in the old days. People of the Depressed classes live in cluster outside the premises of the village. Some thirty households of the Mahar caste live together in their own vasti known as the Maharwada. It is separated by the State Transport Road from the village. Most of the Mahars are cultivators and their houses are in no way inferior to those of other cultivators. They have their own well used exclusively by them. Recently they have constructed their own chavdi situated in the midst of their dwellings. The chavdi is quite impressive. The total cost incurred was reported to be Rs.2000, the whole of which was raised by Mahars alone. Mangs live apart from the Mahars. There are nearly eight houses scattered over an area of land. A separate well is earmarked for them. Besides the two wells referred to above, there are three more public wells - one used by the Chambhar community and two by the higher castes.

3.2 Amdabad

It is situated at a distance of 2½ miles from Malthan. It is comparatively a small village containing a population of 589 according to the Census of 1951. Gavthan area, however, is very large, viz. 13.5 acres. The houses are not properly planned and are sprawled over a very wide area. The reason for this planless state as well as the large size of gavthan can be traced to the devastating floods which occurred in 1948. The river Ghod had never swollen to such an extent within the living memory of the villagers. Houses which were near to the bank were washed out; fields were submerged

under water for a long time. A considerable damage was also done to the Powar-wada. When water receded, people resumed the cultivation of their lands, but never returned to their houses. New huts were constructed which are considerably far off from the banks of the Ghod.

The village has no well; consequently the drinking water is fetched from the river which is a couple of furlongs from the village site. The river is relatively wide here and a magnificent 'ghat' is constructed. Houses are built apart from each other. The number of Mahar and Mang families being very small, no Maharwada or Mangwada as such exists. Chavdi was under construction at the time of survey. The expected cost was Rs.2845, out of which an amount of Rs.1422 was collected from the village itself.

3.3 Nimgaon

A foot path of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles intercepted by two streams links Nimgaon to Malthan. Its population in 1951 was 593. An impressive temple of Hanuman and the tiny residence of the Patil in front of it are the two constructions, which we see at the entrance of the village. The road passing through them is the main road. Chavdi comes next which accommodates the school also. Clusters of Mahars and Mangs are found at the end of the village. Six Mahar families and three Mang families live apart from the village and from each other. But the distance which separates them from the village is not so significant.

3.4 Sangvi

This is the fourth village included in the cluster

surveyed by us. There is no good road linking it to Malthan, the nuclear village. The normal way used, runs over the hillocks and is very inconvenient even for the bullock cart. Debris of the houses is the main feature of this village. About 40 years back, most of the families were staying in the gavthan area. Thereafter, however, tendency to stay on the farms has developed. The gavthan area is 13.2 acres. The entrance gate is in a dilapidated condition. Close to it stand the temple of Hanuman and school building. On the left side of the main road, chavdi and some small houses are located. On the right side, houses in a ruined condition are seen. Four Mahar and six Mang families live separately in cluster. But both these clusters are not distinctly detached from the gavthan. Takyachi wadi consisting of nearly 10 Maratha and 2 Muslim families, is a part of this village.

II. Housing

3.5 Grades

A proper comprehension of the housing conditions is not possible unless we classify the dwellings in suitable categories or grades and study them separately one after another. The first grade consists of the mansion of the Powar family. Being the abode of the Inamdar, it is unparalleled in all respects and hence constitutes a class by itself. Since a separate description of the same has been given elsewhere in this chapter we can turn to the next grade in order to avoid any repetition.

The second grade includes the dwellings of the

Jain merchants and other villagers who are on a higher rung of the socio-economic ladder of the village. All these structures, located on the main street, stand on plinths, with a height varying between 3 feet and 5 feet. The passage of time has not significantly affected their look. The buildings standing on either side of the road just near the entrance of the village are owned by Jain merchants. One is struck by the contrast between these structures and the dwellings of an average villager. Though the present owners of these buildings are not so well-off, the buildings speak volumes of the past glory of the merchant class. The ground floor of both of them is occupied by the shop while the upper floor and some rear part of the ground floor is occupied for residential purposes. Other good buildings, including one occupied by our own office and the other by the Agricultural Department, have more or less the same features. Their detailed description has been given in this chapter. The main features of the houses in this grade can be summarized as follows:

- (1) They have one or even more storeys.
- (2) Walls are made of stone, brick and mortar; they are painted yellow, blue and in some cases water-painted; roofs are made of tiles.
- (3) The floors are made of earth smoothened either with cement or patted and smeared with cowdung.
- (4) Balcony or an open varandah on the front side is an attractive feature.
- (5) All of them have an adequate number of well-constructed windows to allow light and fresh air.

The third grade includes houses of the middle-class villagers which can be further subdivided into two cate-

-gories, viz. those located on the main street and those elsewhere. The main difference between them is that the former stand on plinths while the latter are plinthless. Most of these houses are brick-houses with a roof either of thatch or tiles. Walls are usually plastered with mud or cowdung. In a few cases they are painted yellow or white. The floor is invariably smeared with dung. A good number of houses, particularly those located on the main street, provide two or even more rooms. The outer room is used as a drawing room or for accommodating the shop, etc. The inner one is used as a kitchen. The outer room is airy and spacious but the inner one has scarcely any provision for ventilation. In many of these houses, there is only one room, which is used for all purposes. One corner accommodates the chullah or the kitchen, while the rest of the place is used for carrying out the traditional profession. Use of cowdung for plastering walls is made invariably by all.

The next grade includes houses of the poor and the lowly. They are not better than huts. The typical of them are the cottages of Vadar families. Located near the Patil Vasti, at a distance of nearly one mile from the gavthan, these huts are perennially in the danger of giving way in heavy rains or being blown up in storms. They afford little protection in any season. Mainly made of mud and straw, these huts have very little height, say on an average six feet, and in some cases even lower. No provision either for ventilation or for draining waste water is made. Gradation can be made even among these dwellings. Those bigger in size, more in height and having more durability belong to

the superior type. The lower one consist of those described above. Walls of all these dwellings are plastered with a mixture of mud and dung. A small hole drains the waste water. The floor is smeared with cowdung but not always smoothened properly.

At Dhangarwadi, the same pattern, as described in the third grade, is discernible. Most of these houses are plinthless, mud- or brick-houses of not a long durability. At Lakhewadi, some houses have plinths. Providing, in most cases, only one room, these houses are built of brick and mud and have the roof of thatch or tiles. The same condition prevails at other villages.

3.6 Vastis

A reference is already made to the prevalence of the practice among farmers to stay on their farms in their abodes, collectively known as 'vastis'. There are nearly 15 such vastis and have more or less a uniform pattern. It is usually a cluster of some poor peasants round about the house of a rich or dominant one. The latter is markedly distinct from other houses. The fact that the vasti is dominated by one big farmer is evident from the name it bears which invariably takes after the name of the dominant farmer. For example, vastis are known as Thorat vasti, Dandawate vasti, and so on. At each of these vastis, the respective farmer is dominant.

At Thorat vasti, the house of Mr. Thorat, who is the president of the grampanchayat, stands out prominently. It is a one-storeyed structure standing on a three feet high plinth. Walls are made of stone and brick. One room on the ground floor is occupied by the

school; in the rest of the part is housed the kitchen. On the upper floor is a drawing room used also as a bedroom. This building is surrounded by cottagelike structures of the poor peasants. All these are plinthless structures with walls made of mud and roof made of thatch or straw.

The Dandawate vasti is marked by the impressive fortlike structure, built on the top of a hillock. It belongs to Mr. Dandawate, a rich progressive farmer. The residential part is surrounded by a strong wall made of dressed stones. The entrance door is made of strong wood. The dwelling has two parts with some open space between them. One part accommodates the kitchen while the other accommodates the dressing room. The latter is open on the front side. Some part is raised and covered by mattress. Underneath it, is the storing room. It is nearly five feet by five feet in dimensions and has only one window at the top. The mattress is meant for concealing the storing room. The drinking water is stored in a big earthen pot buried up to its neck in the ground and covered by a wooden plank. This arrangement keeps the water cool for all the time. Cattle are kept in one oblong shed of nearly 125 feet by 15 feet in size, constructed near the main structure. Surrounding this are the dwellings of other peasants at the foot of the hillock.

All vastis have more or less the same pattern of dwellings. Hence there is no propriety in describing each of them.

3.7 Public Buildings

These include temples, office of the grampanchayat,

school, dharmashala, and chavdi. Out of these, the chavdi has fallen into disuse for a very long time. Its debris are the only evidence of its existence in the past.

The dharmashala is nothing but a small shed supported by pillars. It is entirely open on the front side. The floor is smoothened and smeared with cowdung. The building of grampanchayat stands on a plinth of about three feet. It has two rooms. One of about 30 feet by 10 feet is meant for keeping the library and record of the Panchayat. The adjacent room is more than three times larger and is used for holding sessions of the Panchayat and other public meetings. The office is kept clean and small groups of people are always found sitting and gossiping. Since there is no chavdi for the village, this office is used as a substitute for it. The walls are made of brick and mortar and are white-washed.

Among the temples, the temple of Mahadeo is very impressive. Built wholly of stones, it is dominated by pillars with good carvings thereon. Some classes of the school are held here. Reference to the school building has already been made in the second chapter.

3.3 The Mansion

Occupying nearly 2 acres of land, the mansion, like all abodes of feudal lords, is encircled by a wall, which in the vernacular is known as 'the kot'. The breadth of the wall is about six feet and height nearly 22 feet; three-fourth part of the wall is made of stones and the rest of bricks. The wall provides for one main entrance, where its height is about 30 feet and breadth

15 feet. The door is made of strong wood and is about 10 feet high. On either side of the gate, are the watchman's niches - a peculiar characteristic of all mansions and palaces. They are mainly the prestige-mark but are also useful from the point of view of protection, since the watchman can keep a watch on all in-going and out-going persons.

The entrance leads to an open yard enclosed on the opposite side by the debris of the old mansion and on the left side by the present residential one-storeyed structure. The old palace was reduced to this position when it caught fire some 70 years back. The new structure was constructed immediately after this event. It is a one-storeyed building standing on a plinth about 4 feet high. The ground floor which consists of three rows, each of nine khans, is entirely open on the front side and is dominated by pillars. Apparently it seems to be a meeting place. The floor is made of earth smoothened and smeared with dung. At the centre is a fountain, which at present is out of order. The hall is flanked on either side by three rooms in a row, each of 2 khans.

The upper floor is similar to the ground floor, with the difference that it is not open on the front side. The front wall provides for 9 doors leading to the balcony of nearly three feet in width.

The old palace was built of stones. The new one is built of bricks. Walls are coloured white. The roof is made of tiles.

A well with steps and floors is an important feature deserving mention.

Outside the premises, an oblong room in a not very good condition is lying vacant. In old times it was used for keeping the livestock.

3.9 Maharwada

The Pabal Road separates the Maharwada from the gavthan. It is a cluster of nearly 20 Mahar families. Outside it is a well used exclusively by them. The well possesses an ample quantity of water. Most of the houses are plinthless one-room tenements with walls made of brick and mud plastered with cowdung or a mixture of dung and mud. The roof is made of a thatch. The lanes are very narrow and dirty. The work of washing utensils, etc., is done in the vicinity of the well. A corner in the house is earmarked for the use as a bathroom. Waste-water is drained away through a hole. But there is no drainage system. The water thus drained away from the house gets accumulated in the lane. The only good structure is that of the chavdi built recently at the cost of Rs.2000. The whole amount was raised by them alone. This chavdi is superior in structure even to the office of the grampanchayat. It stands on a plinth of about three feet and is entirely open on the front side. Built wholly of bricks and mud, the place is kept clean. It appears impressive in the context of the cottages that surround it. The floor is made of earth smoothed and patted and smeared with dung. Photographs of the leaders are kept hanging on the walls. The roof is supported by some pillars. The chavdi is used as a place for common meetings as well as a resort in leisure hours.

Five Mang families stay behind the Maharwada. Their

houses are detached from each other. They have their own well. All are one-room structures of inferior type. Made mainly of mud, with a roof of thatch or straw, these cottages afford little protection to the inhabitants.

At other villages, the number of Mahar and Mang families is very small. They live in cluster but there is no Maharwada as distinctly different from the main village. They live apart from the village but the distinctness is not easy to notice. The pattern of their dwellings is similar to the one described above.

3.10 Houses not in use

As many as eight houses were reported to be locked for a considerable time. Out of them one was owned by a Jain merchant, five by the Chambhar families and two by Mahar families. One house was lying vacant for more than 25 years; four for nearly 10 years; two for more than five years, and one for three years. The Jain family was staying in their another house at Malthan; owners of the rest of the houses had shifted to Bombay. The Chambhar families were reported to be working at Bombay in their traditional profession while the Mahar families were reported to be working as mill-hands. Five of the owners of these vacant houses possessed land at Malthan. Out of them, the Jain family was cultivating its own land; in the case of one Chambhar family, only six persons had left for Bombay; those remaining were looking after the land. In the three remaining cases, land was leased out to tenants.

3.11 Roads, drainage, lighting, sanitation, etc.

As has already been stated, there is only one

good, well-constructed metalled road shooting off from the west or the entrance of the village and leading via the school to the mansion. It has gutters on either of its sides but they are choked due to mud accumulating. The dwellings on this road have provision to drain the waste-water and lead it to the gutters. But the gutters being choked, it is not carried further. Consequently it accumulates there and is eventually evaporated. Besides there are lanes which are very narrow and not properly maintained. These lanes have no gutters.

Some two or three houses have private latrines on the rear side and they are cleaned daily. But these are used mainly by the women of these families. The rest of the people along with all villagers prefer fields or the vicinity of the streams.

Houses with an adequate number of windows is not a common thing. Only few, those described in the second grade, have sufficient provision for ventilation. In a good number of houses, a hole either in the roof or in the wall or some space left between the roof and the walls serve the purpose.

Numerous footpaths join the vastis scattered over a wide area. None of these footpaths or the lanes in the gathan are taken care of by the Panchayat. The main road, however, is swept daily in the early hours. During the night, one petrol lamp in the main square and three kerosene lamps keep the village lighted. This provision, is, however, very inadequate.

3.12 Drinking Water

There are five public wells in the gathan area,

out of which one is used exclusively by the Mahars, another one by the Mangs and the ^{remaining} ~~rest of the~~ three by the people of other castes. Of these three, one is located on the outskirts of the gavthan. It has an ample quantity of clean water and is much in use. The use of it is not strictly restricted to the higher-caste people. Muslims and other lower-caste people are found drawing water from it. Out of the remaining two, one is located in the heart of the village and is used mainly by the higher-caste people. The third one is in front of the mansion and is used by all including the Vadars. All these wells have neither steps nor pumps. Water is drawn by hand with ropes.

Besides these, there are many other wells on farms, which also provide drinking water. Very few of them have steps. Only one well was found to have a pump; however, it was reported to be out of order for a long time.

Except at Amdabad, the same situation prevails at other villages. At Amdabad, there is no public well. Water, for all purposes, is fetched from the river Ghod.

3.13 House-renting

The table below gives the extent of house-renting which was prevalent only at Malthan.

<u>Rent per annum</u> <u>(Rs.)</u>	<u>No. of families</u> <u>staying in</u> <u>rented houses</u>
Up to 50	10
Between 50 and 100	9
Above 100	2
	<u>21</u>

Out of these, 11 were in service; 6 were farmers,

and the remaining four were pursuing non-agricultural professions such as tailoring, etc. Most of these houses belonged either to the second or the third grade. It was noticed that the owners had let out only the surplus accommodation.

Families staying in rent-free houses were many; viz. 23 at Malthan, 6 at Sangvi, 10 at Nimgaon and 9 at Andabad. It was noticed that many of these families had given false information as they were warned by the owners not to disclose to us the amount of rent. In some cases, there was some relation between the tenant and the owners. Very few cases were noticed where the quarters were let out free of rent. The reason was found to be either deep friendship with the landlord or extreme poverty. Quarters given to the poor were of inferior type.

3.14 Miscellaneous information about housing

Some statistical information is given here which will supplement the account of housing conditions given in this chapter. It is to be noted, however, that our General Family Schedule could not give the exact number of houses in a particular village. In the General Schedule, description of the house, in which the respondent was staying, was noted. Obviously the number of households has come to be the same as the number of houses described. It is quite likely that the two General Schedules may give information about one and the same building. This deficiency, however, is not serious since on the whole each family was found to be staying in a separate house.

(A) Plinth and Foundation

The following table gives information regarding the plinths and foundations.

Table 3.1 : Plinths and foundations

	(Percentages)			
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
Plinth & foundation	35.6	29.4	37.4	33.3
Foundation only	57.1	70.6	60.7	63.2
Plinth only	0.3	-	-	-
Houses having neither plinth nor foundation	7.0	-	1.9	3.5

The table reveals that more than half of the houses have foundations but no plinths. Houses having neither plinth nor foundation are small in number. Houses having both plinths and foundations rank next to those having only foundations.

(B) Walls and Roof**Table 3.2 : Walls and roofs of the houses**

Walls	Roof	(Percentages)			
		Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
Stone - Tiles		2.3	-	-	-
Earth - Tiles		0.9	-	-	-
Bricks - Tiles		5.7	4.6	9.4	-
Bricks - Ironsheets		15.9	11.9	2.8	17.2
Bricks - Straw		14.9	25.7	46.7	36.8
	Shed	-	-	0.9	-

The table reveals that walls made of stone are found only at Malthan and that too in a very small number. A large number of houses in all villages have walls made of bricks and roof made of thatch. Roofs of iron sheets rank second.

(C) Roofed Space**Table 3.3 :** Percentage distribution of houses according to roofed space

Roofed space (Sq.ft.)	Malthan	Sangvi	Ningaon	Amdabad
Up to 100	15.9	7.3	9.4	6.9
101 to 200	33.4	41.3	31.8	21.8
201 to 300	24.4	31.2	27.1	37.9
301 to 400	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.9
401 to 500	6.0	9.3	13.1	17.3
501 to 600	3.5	2.7	0.9	-
601 to 700	0.9	0.9	3.7	1.2
701 to 800	2.2	-	0.9	4.6
801 to 900 & above	8.3	0.9	6.6	3.4

The table discloses the fact that houses providing a living-space up to 200 square feet are in majority in all the villages. Big houses covering about 900 square feet are found mostly at Malthan.

(D) Number of Rooms**Table 3.4 :** Percentage distribution of the houses according to the number of rooms

No. of rooms	Malthan	Sangvi	Ningaon	Amdabad
1	59.3	83.6	69.2	68.9
2	28.3	12.8	25.2	26.4
3	5.4	2.7	4.7	3.5
4	3.8	0.9	0.9	1.2
Between 5 & 9	3.2	-	-	-

The table reveals that a very large number of houses in all the villages are one-room tenements. Number of houses providing two rooms is not insignificant. A bulk of the houses, thus, provided only two rooms at the most. Houses with more than four rooms are not found at other villages.

(E) Repairs and Expenditure

Houses that required repairs during the recent years numbered 22 at Malthan, one at Sangvi, five at Nimgaon, and 15 at Andabad. Most of the repairs were carried out during the year preceding our survey. In the case of 25 houses, the expenditure came up to Rs.50. Those causing expenditure up to Rs.100 were only 11. Expenditure exceeding Rs.100 was incurred in the case of eight houses at Malthan.

Chapter IV

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

4.1 Distribution of Land Owned

Table 4.1 gives at a glance the details about landownership. Land owned outside has also been included in the figures of aggregate landownership. In the case of Malthan, the nuclear village, land owned outside measured 316 acres or 7.7 per cent of the total owned land. At Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad the percentage of land owned outside was 1.8, 16.4, and 9.1 respectively. The proportion of families reporting ownership of land varied from a minimum of 78.7 per cent at Malthan to a maximum of 94.4 per cent at Nimgaon. A relatively large number of families engaged in non-agricultural occupations accounts for the low percentage at Malthan. At other villages they predominate overwhelmingly.

Table 4.1 : Distribution of landownership.

	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad	Total
1. Total land owned (acres)	4085	1380	1316	1127	7908
2. No. of resident families	315	109	107	87	618
3. No. of families reporting ownership	248	100	101	73	522
4. Percentage of 3. to 2.	78.7	91.7	94.4	83.9	84.5
5. Pure landlords	22	3	4	5	34
6. Percentage of 5. to 3.	8.9	3.0	3.9	6.8	6.5
7. Average size of owned holding (acres)	16.5	13.8	13.0	15.4	15.2

Sixth row of the above table reveals that landlordism

was prevalent more in the nuclear village than elsewhere. Amdabad ranks next. Both these villages were Inam villages, the fact which may be responsible for the prevalence of landlordism. The proportion of landlords for all villages taken together was, however, too low to invite any comments. As regards the average size of ownership holding there were insignificant variations among the four villages. Average for the whole cluster was 15.2 acres. It varied from a minimum of 13.0 at Nimgaon to a maximum of 16.5 at Malthan.

From table 4.2, which gives the distribution of land-owning families according to owned holding, some interesting features are uncovered. The proportion of families in the first five size-groups was quite large but the land owned by them was relatively very small. Thus, at Malthan, the proportion of families with a holding up to 3 acres was ^{24.6}13.6 per cent, but they were owning only 1.6 per cent of the total land. The same phenomenon was noticed at other villages also. At Sangvi, the proportion of families in this group was to the extent of 11 per cent of the total land-owning families but the land owned by them amounted to only 2.1 per cent of the total land. At Nimgaon, and Amdabad, the proportion of families in this group was 9.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively, while the land owned was 2.1 per cent and 1.1 per cent only.

The next two groups, viz. 5.1 to 10 acres and 10.1 to 25 acres, contained a large majority of the families. At Malthan, ^{27.6 + 35.2 + 11.2}62.6 per cent of the total land-owning families belonged in these groups. Land owned by them amounted to 49.9 per cent. At other

Table 4.2 : Distribution of owned land in various size-groups

Size of owned holding (acres)	Malthan		Sangvi		Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	% of land- owning families	% of land owned	% of land- owning families	% of land owned	% of land- owning families	% of land owned	% of land- owning families	% of land owned
Up to 1	4.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.1
1.1 to 2	5.6	0.7	4.0	0.6	2.0	0.3	4.1	0.5
2.1 to 3	4.0	0.7	7.0	1.5	7.8	1.8	2.7	0.5
3.1 to 5	10.9	2.9	4.0	1.3	22.8	7.4	5.5	1.7
5.1 to 10	27.4	13.4	29.0	17.0	24.8	14.3	24.6	14.0
10.1 to 25	35.2	35.5	49.0	56.2	33.7	42.8	52.1	59.0
25.1 to 50	8.1	18.1	5.0	14.1	6.9	18.2	9.6	24.2
50.1 to 100	3.2	12.2	2.0	9.3	1.0	6.1	-	-
100.1 & above	1.6	16.3	-	-	1.0	9.1	-	-

villages the position was as follows:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Percentage of land owning families</u>	<u>Percentage of land owned by them</u>
Sangvi	78.0	73.2
Nimgaon	58.5	57.1
Amdabad	76.7	73.0

We can, thus, make three parts of the table, each displaying a different trend. The first part consists of the first five size-groups, covering holdings up to 10 acres. The second consists of the sixth group, viz. 10.1 to 25 acres; and the third consists of the remaining groups. In the first part, the proportion of families reporting ownership of land is quite large as compared with the proportion of land owned by them. In the second part, this gap is reduced to a great extent. In the third part, a reverse position is seen, i.e., the proportion of families becomes less and less while that of the land more and more. In a way, it shows that there was a good deal of concentration of ownership in a small group of families. This is evident from the last three groups which reveal that at Malthan 12.9 per cent of the total land-owning families were owning 46.6 per cent of the total land. At Nimgaon 8.9 per cent of the total families were owning 33.4 per cent of the land. At other centres, there was relatively less concentration. Families with holdings exceeding 100 acres were in a ma minority; but they were owning a considerable amount of land, viz. 16.3 per cent at Malthan and 9.1 per cent at Nimgaon. At other villages, they were not existing.

4.2 Distribution of Cultivated Land

Data relating to this section have been presented

in table 4.3, from which it is clear that the figure for aggregate cultivated land was largest at Malthan, viz. 4228 acres and smallest at Amdabad, viz. 1275 acres. In each village, the aggregate cultivated land exceeded the aggregate owned land by a substantial margin. For all villages taken together, the difference between these two aggregates was 526 acres. Land cultivated outside the village has also been included in the aggregate cultivated land (given in column 2) analogous to our treatment of aggregate ownership of land in the preceding section. In the case of Malthan, land cultivated outside measured 225 acres; in Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad it was 175, 223 and 66 acres respectively.

Table 4.3 : Distribution of cultivated land.

Village	Total land cultivated (acres)	No. of resident families	No. of cultivating families	% of Col.4 to Col.3	Average size of cultivated holding (acres)
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Malthan	4228	315	230	73.0	18.4
Sangvi	1528	109	97	89.0	15.7
Nimgaon	1403	107	94	87.8	14.9
Amdabad	1275	87	68	78.2	18.7
Total	8434	618	489	79.1	18.2

It is to be noted further that land-owning families were more numerous than cultivating families in each village. As to the percentages of the aggregate, 84.5 per cent were land-owning families and 79.1 per cent were cultivating families. In the context of this it is easy to understand why the average cultivated holding was larger than the average ownership holding. For the cluster as a whole the difference between the

two averages was 3.0 acres. The average cultivated holding varied from a minimum of 14.9 acres at Nimgaon to a maximum of 18.7 at Amdabad.

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of cultivating families according to the size of cultivated holding. Here we have to recall our comments on Table 4.2 given in the preceding section. Some points of similarity between these two tables are apparent. For example, in the first three classes, the proportion of cultivating families and of land-owning families was considerably larger than that of the land cultivated or owned by them. Turning to table 4.4, we note that 12.1 per cent of the cultivating families who were included in this group were cultivating only 1.5 per cent of the total cultivated land. The same position was noticed at other centres also. In the groups of 5.1 to 10 acres and 10.1 to 25 acres, much more than half of the cultivating families were included; the land cultivated by them was also nearly half or even more, of the total cultivated land. Thus, the gap in these two groups is reduced to a great extent. Here onwards the position was reversed, i.e. a small proportion of families was cultivating relatively a large proportion of land.

A comparison between the proportions of owned and cultivated land in each of these size-groups will not be out of place here. In the first three groups, the figures of land owned were larger than those of the cultivated land. The difference, however, was not marked. In the next three groups, viz. 3.1 to 5 acres, 5.1 to 10 acres, and 10.1 to 25 acres, the same phenomenon

Table 4.4 : Distribution of cultivated land in various size groups.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Malthan		Sangvi		Nimgaon		Andabad	
	% of cultivating families	% of land cultivated	% of cultivating families	% of land cultivated	% of cultivating families	% of land cultivated	% of cultivating families	% of land cultivated
Up to 1	6 2.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2	13 5.6	0.7	4 4.1	0.5	2 2.1	0.3	3 4.4	0.8
2.1 to 3	9 3.9	0.7	4 4.1	0.8	6 6.4	1.3	-	-
3.1 to 5	22 9.6	2.3	5 5.2	1.5	16 17.0	4.7	3 4.4	1.1
5.1 to 10	54 23.6	9.6	23 23.7	12.8	25 26.7	13.7	14 20.6	9.2
10.1 to 25	85 36.9	34.6	49 50.5	50.3	32 34.0	37.0	33 48.6	42.8
25.1 to 50	30 13.0	25.9	9 9.3	19.6	10 10.6	23.6	13 19.1	36.8
50.1 to 100	6 2.6	7.9	3 3.1	14.5	2 2.1	10.8	2 2.9	9.3
100.1 & above	5 2.2	18.2	-	-	1 1.1	8.6	-	-
	230		97		94		68	

was noticed; but the difference here was larger as compared with that found in the first three groups. For example, at Sangvi, land owned in this group amounted to 74.7 per cent of the total land while land cultivated was only 53.1 per cent. The fact that the owned land was exceeding the cultivated land implies that the practice of leasing out land was prevailing in these groups. The group of 25.1 to 50 acres reveals a reverse position. The cultivated land in this group exceeded the owned land. This peculiarity was not confined to Malthan alone but was common to all villages. The difference was sharp particularly at Amdabad. To put it in other words, the practice of leasing in land was prevalent in this group.

In the group of 50.1 to 100 acres, no uniform trend was noted. At Malthan, cultivated land exceeded the owned land; at other villages, an exact opposite situation existed. The same holds good in respect of the last class.

To summarise, in the first six groups, owned holding exceeded the cultivated holding implying thereby that the practice of leasing out land was prevailing in these groups of holdings. In the seventh group, the position was reversed, i.e. more land was leased in with the result that the cultivated holding exceeded the owned holding. In the remaining classes, no uniform tendency was discernible.

4.3 Distribution of Landownership by Caste

The relevant data have been presented in table 4.5. We will focus our attention on column 3 below each

Table 4.5 : Distribution of landownership by caste

Caste	Number of families	Land owned as per cent of the total	Average per reporting family (acres)
MALTHAN			
Brahmins	5	5.6	44.8
Advanced Hindus	5	0.6	4.8
Marathas	94	42.2	19.3
Allied to Maratha	86	35.0	16.6
Intermediate Hindus-			
I	4	1.5	15.5
II	8	3.2	16.1
Backward classes	11	1.9	7.2
Mahars	20	4.8	9.9
Other depressed classes	10	2.4	9.8
Muslims	5	2.8	23.2
SANGVI			
Advanced Hindus	1	0.8	11.0
Marathas	78	87.2	15.4
Allied to Maratha	11	7.9	9.9
Mahars	4	1.6	5.5
Other depressed classes	4	1.0	3.5
Muslims	2	1.5	10.5
NIMGAON			
Marathas	42	47.4	14.8
Allied to Maratha	33	33.1	13.2
Intermediate Hindus-			
I	6	6.6	14.7
II	3	1.9	8.3
Backward classes	1	1.5	20.0
Mahars	7	3.6	6.8
Other depressed classes	8	3.4	5.5
Muslims	1	2.5	33.0
AMDABAD			
Marathas	62	87.3	15.9
Allied to Maratha	4	3.7	10.2
Intermediate Hindus-			
II	1	0.9	10.0
Backward classes	1	2.1	24.0
Mahars	1	0.3	3.0
Other depressed classes	2	1.8	10.0
Muslims	2	3.9	22.0

village in the said table, in order to understand the relative position of these communities so far as the ownership of land is concerned. This column, which gives the average owned land per family in each of the communities, reveals that the average of an individual community differed very widely from the average of the village as a whole. Take the example of Malthan. Average holding was largest in the community of Brahmins (viz. 44.8 acres); it was more than double that of the average of the village. This speaks of their superior socio-economic status in the village. In the community of Advanced Hindus, the average was the smallest, viz. 4.8 acres which was less than one-third of the average of the village. This, however, does not reflect their economic status. Mostly traders by caste and occupation, these families looked upon agriculture as a subsidiary occupation.

Marathas and the allied castes such as Malis etc., were in a large majority owning 77.2 per cent of the total land. The average owned holding, however, was quite moderate, viz. 18.3 which was nearer to the average of the village as a whole. Intermediate Hindus I consisted of castes like Sutar, Lohar, Shimpi, Sonar, etc., while Intermediate Hindus II consisted of Nhavi, Parit, Kumbhar, etc. Average owned holding of these two communities were respectively 15.5 and 16.1 acres. Thus, they ranked next to Marathas. These castes were pursuing the occupations imposed upon them by the time-honoured traditions; nevertheless agriculture was of equal importance to them. The Backward classes consist mainly of Vadar community which looks upon quarrying as its subsidiary occupation. Average owned holding in

in this community was very low, viz. 7.2 acres which was not even half of the average of the village. In the community of Mahars and other Depressed classes, the average was again very low, viz. 9.9 and 9.8 respectively. Muslims enjoyed a very large average, viz. 23.2. They were second in the ascending order.

At the other villages, Brahmins were not existing. At Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad, Marathas, Muslims and Backward classes respectively had the largest average. Muslims in all villages were enjoying a high average. The average for Marathas was nearabout 15 acres. Castes allied to the Maratha community were found more numerous at Nimgaon where the average owned holding among them was 13.2 acres. The Backward classes at Nimgaon and Amdabad were enjoying a high average viz. 20.0 and 24.0 acres respectively as compared with their counterparts at Malthan. Average holding among Mahars was lowest at Amdabad, viz. 3 acres only.

4.4 Distribution of Cultivated Holding by Caste

Table 4.6 deals with the data relevant for this section. Instead of commenting in detail on this table, we will devote ourselves to the comparison of owned and cultivated holdings in different communities. The first thing we note is that though the average cultivated holding, on village level, has uniformly exceeded the average of owned holding, on the community level, this uniformity disappears. In some communities the average of cultivated holding exceeds the average of owned holding; in other communities, the reverse holds good. Such a comparison between the two averages brings to light the extent of leasing-in and leasing-out of land in different communities. Let us analyze the data of

Table 4.6 : Distribution of cultivated land among different communities

Caste	No. of cultivating families	% of cultivated land	Average cultivated holding (acres)	No. of landless cultivators	Land leased-in by them (acres)
MALTHAN					
Brahmins	4	3.3	35.0	-	-
Gujarathi	4	0.5	5.2	-	-
Marathas	91	44.9	20.8	1	10.0
Allied to Maratha	86	38.6	19.0	-	-
Inter.Hindus I	2	1.0	21.0	1	53.0
" II	8	3.4	12.4	-	-
Vadars	10	1.7	7.5	-	-
Mahars	11	2.8	10.7	-	-
Other depressed classes	11	3.3	12.8	-	-
Muslims	3	1.4	20.3	-	-
SAUGYI					
Gujarathi	1	0.7	11.0	-	-
Marathas	75	87.7	17.8	-	-
Allied to Maratha	11	7.8	10.8	-	-
Mahars	4	1.4	5.5	-	-
Other depressed classes	4	0.9	3.5	-	-
Muslims	2	1.5	11.5	-	-
NIMGAON					
Marathas	40	43.5	17.0	1	13.0
Allied to Maratha	32	34.1	14.9	-	-
Inter.Hindus I	4	5.8	20.5	-	-
" II	3	1.8	8.3	-	-
Vadars	1	1.4	20.0	-	-
Mahars	7	3.4	6.8	-	-
Other depressed classes	6	4.0	6.0	-	-
Muslims	1	2.4	33.0	-	-
AMDABAD					
Marathas	60	91.7	19.5	1	6.0
Allied to Marathas	3	2.5	10.7	-	-
Inter.Hindus II	1	0.8	10.0	-	-
Vadars	1	1.8	24.0	-	-
Other depressed classes	2	1.6	10.0	-	-
Muslims	1	1.6	20.0	-	-

Malthan in detail and note the prominent features only of other villages.

Average cultivated holding of the village as a whole was 13.4 acres, which is slightly more than the average owned holding. The average cultivated holding varied from a maximum of 35 acres among Brahmins to a minimum of 5.2 acres among the community of Gujar. As regards the relation between the averages of cultivated and owned holdings, the former was smaller in the communities of Brahmins, Advanced Hindus II and Muslims. The difference was particularly sharp in the case of Brahmins viz., 9.8 acres. In other words these communities leased out land to others, the exact amount of land per family being equivalent to the difference between the two averages. The rest of the communities, on the other hand, leased in the land. The community of Intermediate Hindus I leased in the largest amount of land, viz 6.5 acres per family. At Sangvi, the communities of Advanced Hindus, Mahars and other Depressed classes, on an average, neither leased out nor leased in the land. Marathas and the allied communities were found to have leased in quite an insignificant amount of land. Muslims leased out an average one acre per family.

At Ningaon, in the communities of Muslims, Intermediate Hindus, Mahars and Backward classes, figures of both averages were the same denoting that land was neither leased out nor leased in by these communities. Other communities were found to have leased in the land.

At Amdabad, the Mahar community consisting of one family leased out the entire land which was 3 acres.

Muslims leased out on an average two acres per family. Intermediate Hindus II, Backward classes and the Depressed castes other than the Mahars neither leased out nor leased in.

4.5 Ownership of Houses

Table 4.7 reveals that at Malthan, the nuclear village, 84.4 per cent of the total resident families were staying in owned houses. Out of the rest, 6.7 per cent were staying in rented houses, and 8.9 per cent in rent-free houses. Out of the 230 cultivating families at Malthan, 91.7 per cent were staying in owned houses. Percentages for those staying in rented and rent-free houses were 3.5 and 4.8 respectively.

Table 4.7 : Ownership of houses

	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Saravi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total number of resident families</u>	315	109	107	87	618
<u>Of which staying in-</u>					
Owned houses (%)	84.4	94.5	90.7	89.7	88.0
Rented houses (%)	6.7	-	-	-	3.4
Rent-free " (%)	8.9	5.5	9.3	10.3	8.6
<u>Cultivating families</u>					
<u>Total number</u>	230	97	94	68	489
<u>Of which staying in-</u>					
Owned houses (%)	91.7	97.9	96.8	92.6	94.1
Rented " (%)	3.5	-	-	-	1.6
Rent-free " (%)	4.8	2.1	3.2	7.4	4.3
<u>Non-cultivating families</u>					
<u>Total number</u>	85	12	13	19	129
<u>Of which staying in-</u>					
Owned houses (%)	64.7	66.7	46.2	78.9	65.1
Rented " (%)	15.3	-	-	-	10.1
Rent-free " (%)	20.0	33.3	53.8	21.1	24.8

Non-cultivating families were 85 in total. Of these, 64.7 per cent had their own houses to live in; 15.3 per cent were staying in rented houses and 20 per cent in the rent-free houses. It is clear that the

percentage of families staying in rent-free houses was quite significant. But as stated in the third chapter, many of these families under the pressure of their landlords wrongly stated that they were not paying any rent.

The same table gives this type of information about other villages also. The total absence of families staying in rented houses is the only noticeable feature in these villages.

From the table, one common trend is discernible. It is that the percentage of families staying in owned houses is substantially larger among cultivators than among the non-cultivators. The percentage is highest at Sangvi (viz. 97.9) and lowest at Malthan (91.7). The corresponding range among non-cultivators is very wide, viz. between 46.2 per cent and 78.9 per cent.

4.6 Livestock

For the sake of convenience, livestock is classified into four categories, viz. (1) Working cattle which include bullocks, he-buffaloes, etc., used for ploughing and other agricultural operations; (2) Milch cattle which include cows, and she-buffaloes, she-goats and sheep; (3) Young calves; and (4) Poultry. Each category will be dealt with separately.

Working cattle : (Table 4.8) : The class of working cattle consisted of bullocks, he-buffaloes, horses, etc. But during the course of our investigation, we found that mainly bullocks were used for the purpose of ploughing and other agricultural operations. Only three he-buffaloes, from all villages, were

Table 4.3 : Strength of draught cattle and average cultivated area per pair.

	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>	<u>Total</u>
Strength of draught cattle					
No. of bullocks	432	173	148	151	904
Percent	47.8	19.1	16.4	16.7	100.0
No. of he-buffaloes	2	-	1	-	3
Total	434	173	149	151	907
Average cultivated area per pair (acres)	19.5	17.7	18.8	16.9	18.6
Percentage of families owning bullocks to the total number of cultivating families	73.0	77.3	69.1	83.8	74.6

reported in the total strength of the working cattle which was 907. On Inquiry it was discovered that they were never used for ploughing or other field-work. We are, therefore, led to conclude that bullocks alone formed the class of working cattle.

Out of the total 904 bullocks, 432 or 47.8 per cent were reported to have been owned by the residents of Malthan alone. The residents of Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad, respectively owned 19.1 per cent, 16.4 per cent, and 16.7 per cent of the total strength of bullocks. When the strength of the bullocks is related to the total land cultivated in each of the villages, we find that in between the villages, there were little variations in the average area cultivated per pair. The average was maximum at Malthan, viz. 19.5 acres, and minimum at Amdabad, viz. 16.9 acres. In other words, at all villages but the nuclear one, the bullocks were more numerous. If all villages are regarded as one single unit, the average comes to 18.6 acres.

Except at Malthan, nowhere else non-cultivating

families reported the ownership of working cattle. Even at Malthan, the number of these was quite insignificant. Out of the 85 non-cultivating families, only five reported ownership of nine working cattle. As against this among the cultivators, the proportion of bullock owners was very high in all villages. It was maximum at Amdabad, viz. 83.8 per cent. At Malthan, Sangvi and Nimgaon, the corresponding percentages were 73, 77.3 and 69.1 respectively. For all villages taken together this percentage stands at 74.6. It is thus clear that there were little variations in the proportion of families owning the bullocks and that a fairly good number of cultivators possessed bullocks.

When the total strength of working cattle is related to the number of cultivating families, we get the following results:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Number of cultivating families</u>	<u>Total number of bullocks</u>	<u>Average per cultivating family</u>
Malthan	230	423	1.8
Sangvi	97	173	1.8
Nimgaon	94	143	1.6
Amdabad	68	151	2.2
Total	489	895	1.8

Barring the case of Amdabad, at all other villages, the average number of bullocks per family was almost the same. At Amdabad, the bullocks were more numerous.

Table 4.9 presents the distribution of working cattle among cultivators according to the size of cultivated holding. It is evident from the table that there was a good deal of concentration of ownership in some particular groups. At Malthan, 42.2 per cent of the total cattle population was owned by the cultivators

Table 4.9 : Distribution of draught cattle among cultivators according to the size of cultivated holding

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Malthan			Sangvi			Ningaoon			Amdabad		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Up to 1	2	2.0 ⁴	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2	4	1.8 ⁷	1.6	-	-	-	1	1.0	0.6	1	1.0	0.7
2.1 to 3	3	1.7 ⁵	1.2	1	2.0	1.2	1	1.0	0.6	-	-	-
3.1 to 5	9	1.6 ¹⁴	3.2	3	1.7	2.9	6	1.6	5.4	1	1.0	0.7
5.1 to 10	38	1.8 ⁶⁸	15.9	15	1.7	15.0	17	1.6	19.8	12	2.2	17.7
10.1 to 25	75	2.4 ¹²⁰	42.2	45	2.1	54.9	28	2.0	39.4	29	2.4	44.4
25.1 to 50	27	3.3 ⁶⁹	20.5	8	3.8	17.3	10	3.9	26.2	13	3.8	32.5
50.1 to 100	6	5.0 ³⁰	6.9	3	5.0	8.7	2	4.5	6.0	2	3.0	4.0
100.1 & above	5	6.6 ³³	7.6	-	-	-	1	6.0	4.0	-	-	-

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

whose holding varied from 10.1 acres to 25 acres. Cultivators with holdings varying between 25.1 to 50 acres were owning 78.6 per cent of the cattle. The same phenomenon was noticed at other centres also.

Turning to the average number of bullocks per family, in each of the frequency groups, we find that there was a common trend in all villages. It is that the average number of bullocks was high among the cultivators in the last groups. For illustration we can refer to the data of Malthan. From the sixth group onwards, it can be seen, the average number of bullocks per family is rising. In the sixth group, viz. 10.1 to 25 acres, the average is 2.4. In the successive groups the averages are 3.3, 5 and 6.6. This trend is common to all the villages.

Milch cattle : Milch cattle include cows, she-buffaloes and she-goats and sheep. Table 4.10 throws light on the relative strength of each of these classes of milch cattle. It is obvious from the table that milch goats were occupying an important position during the year of survey. It was found that milk of goats and sheep was freely used for home consumption. In the total strength of the milch cattle, milch goats and sheep were 54.5 per cent or 1056 in number.

Cows ranked second and formed 43.1 per cent of the total strength of milch cattle. Nimgaon, as compared with other villages, enjoyed the highest percentage, viz. 46.2. At Amdabad it was lowest, viz. 37.2 only. The numerical strength of she-buffaloes was relatively very small. They were only 2.4 per cent of the total strength of milch cattle. At Amdabad,

particularly, this percentage was very small, viz. 0.6 only.

Table 4.10 : Milch cattle in individual villages.

	Malthan	Sangvi	Ningson	Amdabad	Total
Cows					
Number owned	385	154	151	143	833
% to total milch cattle	43.7	44.8	46.2	37.2	43.1
She-buffaloes					
Number owned	28	8	9	2	47
% to total milch cattle	3.2	2.3	2.7	0.6	2.4
She-goats					
Number owned	468	182	167	239	1056
% to total milch cattle	53.1	52.9	51.1	62.2	54.5
Total number of milch cattle	881	344	327	384	1936
Total number of resident families	315	109	107	87	618
Average number of milch cattle per family	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.4	3.1

Turning to the average number of milch cattle per resident family, we note that the range of variation between the villages was between 2.8 and 4.4. At Malthan, it was smallest; at Amdabad it was largest. The range, though not very wide, adequately brings home the fact that Amdabad was enjoying relatively a better position. Here it is to be noted that the balance is tilted in favour of Amdabad by the presence of a large number of milch goats.

Table 4.11, presented on the following page, gives the distribution of milch cattle, in the first place, between cultivators and non-cultivators, and secondly between cultivators according to the size of cultivated

Table 4.11 : Distribution of Milch cattle according to the size of cultivated holding.
(1=Number of reporting families
2=Number of animals)

Cultivated holding (acres)	Cows		Buffaloes		Goats	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Malthan						
1. Up to 1	2	2	-	-	3	6
2. 1.1 to 2	6	6	2	2	1	2
3. 2.1 to 3	5	9	-	-	2	3
4. 3.1 to 5	12	13	-	-	5	17
5. 5.1 to 10	34	53	1	1	20	100
6. 10.1 to 25	70	142	8	8	38	147
7. 25.1 to 50	26	80	6	8	15	99
8. 50.1 to 100	6	20	-	-	4	20
9. 100.1 & above	4	23	2	2	3	19
Non-cultivators	13	27	3	3	25	25
Total	183	385	22	28	116	463
Sangvi						
2. 1.1 to 2	1	1	-	-	4	10
3. 2.1 to 3	1	2	-	-	2	10
4. 3.1 to 5	4	7	-	-	1	1
5. 5.1 to 10	15	21	2	2	9	14
6. 10.1 to 25	41	74	3	3	20	93
7. 25.1 to 50	9	27	2	2	5	24
8. 50.1 to 100	3	13	1	1	2	8
Non-cultivators	6	9	-	-	6	22
Total	80	154	8	8	49	182
Nimgaon						
2. 1.1 to 2	2	2	-	-	-	-
3. 2.1 to 3	2	4	-	-	4	5
4. 3.1 to 5	9	14	-	-	7	12
5. 5.1 to 10	19	31	-	-	10	32
6. 10.1 to 25	26	49	3	6	13	52
7. 25.1 to 50	9	31	1	2	8	42
8. 50.1 to 100	2	9	-	-	2	10
9. 100.1 & above	1	9	-	-	1	9
Non-cultivators	2	2	1	1	1	5
Total	72	151	5	9	46	167
Amdabad						
2. 1.1 to 2	1	1	-	-	1	9
3. 2.1 to 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. 3.1 to 5	1	1	-	-	1	1
5. 5.1 to 10	12	23	1	1	9	41
6. 10.1 to 25	24	53	1	1	20	113
7. 25.1 to 50	13	44	-	-	10	44
8. 50.1 to 100	2	8	-	-	2	9
Non-cultivators	6	8	-	-	11	22
Total	59	143	2	2	54	239

holding. From the table it is clear that a very small number of non-cultivators were owning milch cattle. At Malthan, for instance, out of the total 85 non-cultivating families, 13 were owning 27 cows, 3 were owning 3 she-buffaloes and 25 were owning on an average one goat per family. At Nimgaon, the number of non-cultivating families owning milch cattle was the smallest.

Among the cultivators, there was a concentration of ownership in the hands of cultivators with holdings varying between 11 and 25 acres. At Malthan, it was more prominent. As regards the average number of milch cattle per family, it can be seen from the table that it was higher in the later groups.

Other Livestock

Calves : (Table 4.12) : The total number of calves in the whole cluster of villages was 673 with an average of 2 per family. Average of an individual village was not varying significantly from this average. For Malthan, it was 2.1. At Sangvi, Nimgaon, and Amdabad, it was 1.6, 2.1, and 2.5 respectively.

Table 4.12 : Distribution of calves according to size of cultivated holding

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Malthan		Sangvi		Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	*(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Non-cultivators	16	31	5	7	3	7	5	8
Up to 1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2	4	4	1	1	1	3	1	1
2.1 to 3	4	5	1	2	2	4	-	-
3.1 to 5	11	17	4	12	5	11	1	2
5.1 to 10	29	45	13	23	8	14	8	23
10.1 to 25	58	128	36	38	20	34	19	38
25.1 to 50	26	71	8	19	9	20	13	35
50.1 to 100	6	19	3	13	2	6	2	9
1001 & above	4	18	-	-	1	9	-	-
<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>121</u>
Average per family	2.1		1.6		2.1		2.5	

*1 = No. of owning families; 2 = Number of animals owned.

Buffalo-calves were found in small number in all villages except Amdabad (table 4.13). The total number was 23 out of which 17 were owned by the residents of Malthan alone. Average per family, for the cluster as a whole was 1.3. At Malthan, Sangvi, and Nimgaon, it was 1.3, 1.3, and 1.0 respectively.

Table 4.13 : Distribution of buffalo-calves according to the size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Malthan		Sangvi		Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	*(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1.1 to 2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 to 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 to 10	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
10.1 to 25	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
25.1 to 50	3	4	2	3	1	1	-	-
50.1 to 100	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
100.1 & above	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivators	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	13	17	6	8	3	3	-	-
Average per family	1.3		1.3		1.0		-	

Poultry and other cattle : Tables 4.14 and 4.15 adequately describe the position of these two classes of livestock. The average number of poultry birds was quite significant, viz. 5.1. In between the villages there were no considerable variations. The average number of other livestock was 4.8. This category includes he-goats and sheep. The usual trend viz. concentration of ownership in the hands of cultivators with holdings varying between 10.1 acres and 25 acres was noticed here also. The average number per family was larger in the later groups.

4.7 Agricultural Implements : (Tables 4.16 and 4.17)

Ploughs : Two types of ploughs - iron and wooden -

Table 4.14 : Distribution of poultry birds according to the size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Malthan		Sangvi		Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	*(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Non-cultivators	9	54	2	8	-	-	5	36
Up to 1	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2	4	17	3	25	-	-	-	-
2.1 to 3	2	11	1	9	5	10	-	-
3.1 to 5	11	50	1	1	2	7	1	2
5.1 to 10	24	125	4	15	9	31	6	23
10.1 to 25	52	178	18	95	20	97	10	50
25.1 to 50	21	150	6	40	5	45	4	28
50.1 to 100	5	38	3	21	2	11	-	-
100.1 and above	4	34	-	-	1	9	-	-
T o t a l	134	670	38	214	44	210	26	143
Average per family	5.0		5.6		4.8		5.5	

(* 1 = No. of owning families; 2 = No. of birds owned.)

Table 4.15 : Distribution of other cattle (he-goats and sheep) according to the size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Malthan		Sangvi		Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	*(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Non-cultivators	6	15	4	17	-	-	5	5
Up to 1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-
2.1 to 3	2	10	1	3	1	3	-	-
3.1 to 5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
5.1 to 10	7	40	3	5	1	3	2	8
10.1 to 25	16	64	3	19	5	30	13	76
25.1 to 50	10	33	3	27	3	20	6	33
50.1 to 100	2	18	2	18	2	10	1	5
100.1 & above	2	18	-	-	2	18	-	-
T o t a l	46	199	18	99	15	85	27	127
Average per family	4.3		5.5		5.7		4.7	

(* 1=Number of owning families; 2= Number of animals owned)

Table 4.16 : Agricultural implements and average number of each implement per cultivating family.

	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimzaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of cultivating families	230	97	94	68	489
Area cultivated (acres)	4228	1528	1403	1275	8434
Ploughs					
Iron (No.)	68	17	25	22	132
Wooden (No.)	59	6	18	16	99
Total (No.)	127	23	43	38	231
Average per cultivating family	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Average area cultivated per plough (acres)	33.3	66.4	32.6	34.5	36.5
Harrows					
Total number	199	80	65	57	401
Average number per cultivating family	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Seed-drills					
Total number	168	59	59	39	325
Average number per cultivating family	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Hoes					
Total number	249	102	101	86	538
Average number per cultivating family	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1
Water-lifts					
Leather (Number)	96	40	54	44	234
Iron (Number)	23	-	5	1	34
Total (Number)	124	40	59	45	268
Average number per cultivating family	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Bullock-carts					
Total number	77	37	24	19	157
Average number per cultivating family	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3

were reported. In addition, small wooden plough was also separately mentioned; but for the sake of convenience it is included in the latter type. In the total 231 ploughs, 132 were iron ploughs and 99 wooden ploughs. Slightly more than half of the total number of ploughs were owned by the inhabitants of Malthan alone, thus raising the average number of ploughs per cultivating

Table 4.17 : Ownership of agricultural implements.

Percentage of cultivating families reporting ownership at					
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad	Total
Ploughs - Iron	29.6	17.5	24.5	33.3	26.6
Wooden	25.2	6.2	19.1	23.5	20.0
Total	54.8	23.7	43.6	56.8	46.6
Harrows	75.2	76.3	63.1	78.0	72.4
Seed-drills	66.1	60.8	62.8	57.3	63.2
Hoes	54.8	52.6	55.3	64.7	55.8
Water-lifts -					
Leather	37.4	40.2	51.1	57.3	43.6
Iron	11.3	-	4.2	1.5	6.3
Total	48.7	40.2	55.3	58.8	49.7
Bullock-carts	32.2	33.1	24.5	26.5	31.1
Total number of cultivating families	230	97	94	68	489

family to 0.6. Sangvi had the smallest number of ploughs viz. 23, with an average number of 0.2 only per family. Nimgaon and Amdabad were almost in the same position with an average of 0.5 ploughs per cultivating family.

As regards the average area cultivated per plough, all villages save Sangvi were more or less in the same position. At Sangvi, there being a very small number of ploughs, the average area cultivated per plough was very high, viz. 66.4 acres.

Out of the total 499 cultivating families 98 or 20 per cent were owning a wooden plough and 130 or 26.6 per cent were owning an iron plough, thus, making the percentage of plough-owning families 46.6. Among the individual villages, however, there were great variations. For example, at Sangvi, only 23.7 per cent of the total number of cultivating families reported the ownership of ploughs. One common trend, however, was easy to

notice, viz. that the iron ploughs were invariably in excess of wooden ploughs by a substantial margin. For the cluster as a whole, the former exceeded the latter by 32.

The total number of families reporting ownership of a plough was 228 and the total number of ploughs was 231; thus, on an average, every reporting family was owning slightly more than one plough.

A distribution of ploughs between cultivators and non-cultivators and among cultivators according to the size of the cultivated holding (table 4.18) would give two important results, viz. that no non-cultivating family was owning ploughs and that among cultivators those whose holdings varied between 10.1 and 25 acres were owning a large number of ploughs. Among the cultivators with holdings up to 5 acres, very few reported the ownership of ploughs.

Harrows : Out of the total of 401 harrows, nearly half (i.e. 199) were reported to have been owned by the residents of Malthan alone. The figure was smallest at Amdabad, viz. 57. The average number of harrows per cultivating family varied but little from village to village. Collectively for all villages it was 0.8. Average number per reporting family was, however, substantially more, viz. 1.3. Aggregate number of families reporting ownership stood at 354. In terms of percentage, they were 72.4 per cent of the total number of cultivating families. The proportion of families owning harrows was lowest at Nimgaon, viz. 68.1 per cent and highest at Amdabad, viz. 78.0 per cent. Thus, as compared with ploughs, harrows were considerab

numerous. The proportion of cultivating families owning a harrow was also substantially more.

Seed-drills : Three hundred and nine families or 63.2 per cent of the total number of cultivating families reported the ownership of 325 seed-drills. Nearly half of the latter were owned by the residents of Malthan alone. Average number of seed-drills per cultivating family was the same (viz. 0.6) in all villages except at Malthan where it was 0.7. Average number per reporting family, for the cluster as a whole, was found to be 1.05.

Hoes : The number of hoes was the largest in the agricultural implements. The total number for the cluster as a whole was 538 out of which 249 were owned by the residents of Malthan. Average number per cultivating family was the same, viz. 1.1 for all villages except Amdabad where it was slightly more, viz. 1.3. It is to be noted further that the proportion of families reporting ownership was substantially low as compared with that of owning other implements. For all villages together this percentage stood at 55.8. It was maximum at Amdabad, viz. 64.7, and lowest at Sangvi, viz. 52.6. Obviously average number per reporting family was high, viz. 1.9.

Water-lifts : Water-lifts - both iron and leather together - were 263 in the whole cluster. Out of these 34 were made of iron and 234 of leather. No iron-water-lift was reported at Sangvi. Except Malthan, other villages possessed quite an insignificant number of iron-waterlifts. Average number per cultivating family was the same as that of the ploughs, viz. 0.5.

Table 4.13 : Farm implements according to size of holding.

(* 1 = No. of families; 2 = No. of implements)

MALTHAN

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Iron plough		Wooden plough		Wooden plough (small size)		Harrow		Harrow (small)		Seed-drill		Seed-drill (small)		Hoe	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Blank	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Up to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3
2.1 to 3	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
3.1 to 5	2	2	-	-	-	-	10	10	1	1	10	10	-	-	6	10
5.1 to 10	3	3	11	11	-	-	23	23	7	7	24	24	4	4	30	39
10.1 to 25	32	32	22	22	-	-	69	69	7	7	61	62	10	10	63	118
25.1 to 50	15	15	14	14	2	3	21	29	9	11	32	29	4	4	23	45
50.1 to 100	5	5	4	4	-	-	6	11	1	1	5	10	1	1	6	14
100.1 & above	5	7	3	3	-	-	5	16	1	1	5	9	-	-	5	19
Total	68	69	55	55	3	4	145	169	23	30	138	143	20	20	126	249

	Leather waterlift		Iron waterlift		Bullock cart		(1)	(2)	Dubba (A kind of hoe)		Cane-crusher		Coultron		Nand		False bottom bucket	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)			(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Blank	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 to 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 to 5	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 to 10	14	14	9	9	9	9	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.1 to 25	38	41	12	12	35	35	2	2	15	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.1 to 50	21	24	2	3	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.1 to 100	5	6	2	2	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.1 & above	4	7	1	2	5	8	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	9
Total	86	96	26	23	72	75	2	2	25	29	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	9

	Engine		Pump		Total investment Rs.
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
Blank	-	-	-	-	260
Up to 1	-	-	-	-	20
1.1 to 2	-	-	-	-	210
2.1 to 3	-	-	-	-	150
3.1 to 5	-	-	-	-	310
5.1 to 10	-	-	-	-	4660
10.1 to 25	-	-	-	-	15920
25.1 to 50	-	-	-	-	8170
50.1 to 100	-	-	-	-	1940
100.1 & above	2	3	1	1	14340
Total	2	3	1	1	46980

Table 4.13 : (Continued)

AM D A B A D

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Iron plough		Wooden plough		Wooden plough (small)		Harrow		Harrow (small)		Seed-drill	
	*(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1.1 to 2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-
5.1 to 10	3	3	1	1	-	-	9	10	2	2	9	9
10.1 to 25	10	10	7	7	1	1	18	19	6	6	12	12
25.1 to 50	8	8	6	6	-	-	9	11	4	4	12	12
50.1 to 100	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
Total	22	22	15	15	1	1	40	44	13	13	35	35

	Seed-drill (small)		Hoe		Leather waterlift		Iron waterlift		Bullock cart		Dubba (a kind of hoe)		Total investment Rs.
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
1.1 to 2	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
5.1 to 10	1	1	10	19	8	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	1330
10.1 to 25	2	2	13	36	17	17	-	-	4	4	1	1	2890
25.1 to 50	-	-	12	24	12	16	1	1	10	10	-	-	4030
50.1 to 100	-	-	2	4	2	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	710
Total	4	4	44	86	39	44	1	1	18	13	1	1	9030

(* 1 = No. of families; 2 = No. of implements.)

(Concluded)

∞
∞

Average number per family reporting ownership was, however, more than double, viz. 1.1. Percentage of cultivating families reporting ownership of water-lifts was quite low, viz. 49.7. Among the villages, there were significant variations. Thus, at Amdabad, the percentage was 58.8 while at Sangvi it stood at 4.2 only.

Bullock-carts : The total number of bullock-carts was 157, out of which 77 were owned by the inhabitants of Malthan. Average number of bullock-carts per cultivating family was lowest as compared with that of other farm implements. Average number per reporting family was slightly more than one. Small bullock-carts driven by one bullock - known as 'Chakada' in the vernacular - have also been included here. There were only two such bullock-carts and were owned by the residents of Malthan. We must make a mention here that the bulk of the carts was owned by the cultivators whose holdings varied between 11 and 50 acres.

Miscellaneous implements : This class includes cane-crusher, cooling-pan, engine, pump, etc. As regards the pump, two families reported the ownership. The owners were big farmers as is evident from their cultivated holding which was exceeding 100 acres.

4.8 Investment in Capital Assets required in Non-Agricultural Occupations :

The relevant information was collected by our investigator at the time of his visit for the purpose of filling in the General Schedule. It was further verified at the time of case-studies carried out by the research assistant. In spite of this check, it is

to be noted that the value of equipment reported by the respondent and checked by us was not always exact. The inexactness is the result of mainly two facts. In the first place, it was found that most of the equipments were purchased many years back. In many cases, the purchases were made by the father or even the grandfather of the respondent. The present generation obviously could not give the exact value and time of the purchase. Secondly, where the number of equipments is large the respondent fails to give an exhaustive inventory of the equipments.

In spite of this, the information is useful for the understanding of the capital structure of the villages.

The total investment was estimated at Rs.11,510 (Table 4.19, presented on the following page.); the flour-mill, which was found at the nuclear village, was the largest, capital consuming establishment. As much as 31.3 per cent of the total investment was reported in this establishment. The tailoring establishments were the next in order, absorbing as much as 24.1 per cent of the total investment. Investment in cycle shops which were only three amounted to 10.8 per cent of the total investment. Investment in rest of the occupations was less than 10 per cent. The occupations of mulani, waterman, etc., required an insignificant amount of capital investment which was nearabout 0.1 per cent of the total.

The table also gives the capital investment per establishment. Obviously, the flour-mill stands first. The cycle shops stand next with an average capital

Table 4.13 : Non-agricultural production equipment.

Occupation	Number of establishments	Percentage value of equipment to total value	Average value of equipment per establishment Rs.
Kirana shops	11	6.6	69.4
Cloth shops	2	3.0	172.5
Cycle shops	3	10.8	413.0
Tailors	7	24.1	396.4
Shoe-makers	11	1.8	19.2
Rope-makers	16	1.2	8.8
Potters	2	0.8	47.0
Barbers	5	0.5	11.0
Sweetmeat shop	1	0.3	40.0
Carpenters	10	8.6	99.0
Lohars	4	7.7	221.2
Bandsman	1	0.3	35.0
Flour-mill	1	31.3	3600.0
Hotel	1	0.6	75.0
Masons	2	0.3	15.0
Goldsmith	1	0.5	60.0
Stone-cutting	13	1.1	9.8
Kolis	4	0.1	3.0
Mulanis	3	0.1	1.7
Tobacco dealer	1	0.3	25.0
Total	98	100.0 (=Rs. 11,510)	117.4

amount of Rs.413 per establishment. Average investment in tailoring establishment was Rs.396.4. Occupations with an average investment exceeding Rs.100, included ironsmithy, cloth shops, etc. All the rest had an average less than Rs.100. Waterman and Mulani reported the lowest average, viz. Rs.3 and Rs.1.7 respectively.

4.9 Investment in Livestock

Table 4.20 gives the details about the investment in livestock. For the sake of convenience, livestock has been classified in three categories only. The first consists of working cattle which includes bullocks used for agricultural operations. The second consists of milch cattle and includes buffaloes, cows, and milch goats. The third consists goats and sheep,

calves and poultry birds.

Table 4.20 : Investment in livestock.

	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad	Total
Working cattle					
Total strength	434	173	149	151	907
Total value Rs.	66,410	36,030	29,500	21,860	1,53,800
Average value Rs.	153.0	208.3	198.0	144.8	169.6
Milch cattle					
Total strength	891	344	327	394	1,936
Total value Rs.	34,660	9,660	18,080	12,610	75,010
Average value Rs.	39.3	28.1	55.3	32.8	33.4
Other livestock					
Total strength	1,225	436	406	391	2,458
Total value Rs.	11,600	6,800	3,260	4,030	25,690
Average value Rs.	9.5	15.6	8.0	10.3	10.4

In the General Schedule questions were incorporated so as to get the information regarding the value of the livestock possessed by the respondent. The value stated by the respondent obviously cannot be the exact. But we have tried to guide the respondent in such a manner that possibilities of committing gross errors were eliminated. The present value, therefore, can be regarded as reliable in understanding the capital structure of the village.

It is needless to state that total investment in each class of livestock was largest at Malthan, the nuclear village. It is possible from the table to know the average price of a working cattle, milch cattle, and the remaining one. As regards the price of a bullock, there were considerable variations from village to village. The price was highest at Sangvi, viz. Rs.208.3 and the lowest at Amdabad, viz. Rs.144.8. Collectively for all villages it was Rs.169.6. Similar variations were noticed in the case of milch cattle. At Sangvi, the price was lowest, viz. Rs.28.1; while at Nimgaon,

it was highest, viz. Rs.55.3. Investment in other livestock was of the order of Rs.25,690.

Sale and purchase of livestock during the year preceding the survey : Data on the sale and purchase of livestock during the year preceding the survey have been presented in tables 4.21 and 4.22. From these, it is clear that large transactions have taken place in the case of goats and sheep. Thirteen goats and three sheep were reported to be purchased during the said year. As against these figures the number sold out was very large, viz. 237 and 298 respectively. Among the 237 goats, 122 were he-goats. It is well-known fact that shepherds sell out old sheep and new-born he-goats on a large scale. The difference in the average price at which it was sold and purchased was quite large. The average purchase price of the goats was Rs.24.1 and that of sheep was Rs.2 only. As against this, the average price at which the goat and sheep were sold was Rs.16.2 and Rs.17.8 respectively. The variation in price depends upon the quality and age. As regards bullocks, the number purchased was larger than the number sold; 135 bullocks were purchased as against 46 bullocks sold. The average price at which they were purchased was Rs.145.5; the average price at which they were sold was less, viz. Rs.128.3. At Malthan, the nuclear village, relatively large number of transactions took place. At Kingaon, the number purchased and the number sold were the same, viz. 17. Cows figured insignificantly. In all, four cows were purchased at a total price of Rs.300 and only one cow was sold at a price of Rs.40; so also in the case of calves, buffaloes and poultry birds, the number was quite small.

Table 4.21 : Purchase of livestock during the year preceding the survey.

Village	Bullocks		Cows		Buffaloes		Calves		Goats		Sheep		Poultry	
	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
Malthan	79	10820	3	175	1	100	2	95	9	193	-	-	7	15
Sangvi	29	5396	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nimgaon	17	1830	-	-	1	130	2	150	3	90	-	-	-	-
Andabad	10	1605	1	125	-	-	-	-	1	25	3	6	-	-
Total	135	19641	4	300	2	230	5	243	13	313	3	6	7	15
Average price		145.5		75		115		49.6		24.1		2		2.1

Table 4.22 : Sale of livestock during the year preceding the survey.

Village	Bullocks		Cows		Calves		Buffaloes		Goats		Sheep		Poultry		He-buffalo	
	No.	Price Rs.	No.	Price Rs.	No.	Price Rs.	No.	Price Rs.	No.	Price Rs.	No.	Price Rs.	No.	Price Rs.	No.	Price Rs.
Malthan	18	1839	-	-	3	200	-	-	55	790	175	2780	9	14½	1	40
Sangvi	8	1680	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	1060	30	500	-	-	-	-
Nimgaon	17	2110	-	-	1	10	3	900	41	672	56	1375	-	-	-	-
Andabad	3	275	1	40	2	150	1	100	75	1321	37	640	-	-	-	-
Total	46	5904	1	40	6	360	4	1000	237	3943	298	5295	9	14½	1	40
Average price		128.3		40.0		60.0		250.0		16.2		17.8		1.6		40.0

The value of total sale and purchase of livestock was Rs.16,497 and Rs.20,753 respectively, the net investment coming to Rs.4,256.

4.10 Investment in various assets

Table 4.23 presents data regarding total investment in insurance, deposits in the post office, land, shares, property other than land, deposits in the co-operative society, and ornaments. Families have been distributed first between cultivators and non-cultivators and secondly between different classes of cultivated holding.

Insurance was found very rare. Only three cases, all from Malthan, were reported. Two of them were non-cultivators with a total insurance of Rs.5200. The third one was a cultivator with holding less than 10 acres.

The total amount of deposits in the post office was quite large, viz. Rs.11,640, out of which a sum of Rs.6910 was held by the residents of Malthan. For Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad, the corresponding figures were Rs.500, Rs.1730, and Rs.2500. Malthan and Sangvi displayed a trend different from that displayed by Nimgaon and Amdabad. In the former group of villages, proportion owned by the cultivator exceeded that owned by the non-cultivators. A reverse position existed in the latter villages. On the whole, cultivators with a holding up to five acres did not report any deposits. Further, it was noted that the proportion of deposits owned by the bigger cultivators was larger than that held by the small cultivators.

Table 4.23 : Investment in various items.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Insurance		Deposits in Post Office		Land		Shares etc.		Other property		Deposits in Co-op. Socy.		Ornaments	
	No. of families	Value Rs.	No. of families	Value Rs.	No. of families	Value Rs.	No. of families	Value Rs.	No. of families	Value Rs.	No. of families	Value Rs.	No. of families	Value Rs.
MALTHAN														
Non-cultivators	2	5200	4	5600	21	47700	1	30	54	55320	5	990	21	3260
Up to 1	-	-	-	-	6	4300	-	-	5	1730	-	-	-	-
1.1- 2	-	-	-	-	13	10100	-	-	13	9410	-	-	1	500
2.1- 3	-	-	-	-	9	5050	-	-	8	1730	-	-	1	100
3.1- 5	-	-	-	-	21	25260	-	-	21	7070	2	30	4	600
5.1- 10	1	2000	-	-	51	83660	2	110	49	21830	4	140	15	3860
10.1- 25	-	-	3	710	84	257600	-	-	81	43450	23	660	22	12100
25.1- 50	-	-	1	600	30	228100	-	-	29	21630	14	1900	14	8780
50.1-100	-	-	-	-	4	34500	-	-	5	5600	3	70	4	3150
100.1 & above	-	-	-	-	5	96340	1	5000	5	13500	2	200	4	3060
Total	3	7200	8	6910	244	792610	4	5140	270	181270	53	3990	86	35410
SANGVI														
Non-cultivators	-	-	1	300	3	15100	-	-	8	5640	-	-	7	570
1.1- 2	-	-	-	-	4	3100	-	-	4	1300	-	-	3	90
2.1- 3	-	-	-	-	4	2000	-	-	4	1050	-	-	2	250
3.1- 5	-	-	-	-	5	3500	-	-	4	1150	-	-	2	50
5.1- 10	-	-	-	-	23	40400	-	-	22	6990	-	-	13	3940
10.1- 25	-	-	-	-	49	132230	-	-	43	19050	-	-	33	7690
25.1- 50	-	-	1	200	9	37100	-	-	9	5600	-	-	7	2000
50.1-100	-	-	-	-	3	19800	-	-	3	1300	-	-	2	1900
Total	-	-	2	500	100	253230	-	-	102	42080	-	-	75	16390
Nimgaon														
Non-cultivators	-	-	-	-	5	9300	1	500	3	460	-	-	2	80
1.1- 2	-	-	-	-	2	700	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	-
2.1- 3	-	-	-	-	6	7900	-	-	6	2000	1	10	4	230
3.1- 5	-	-	-	-	17	25200	1	10	17	5300	-	-	6	800
5.1- 10	-	-	3	230	26	54700	-	-	24	12150	-	-	10	980
10.1- 25	-	-	1	400	34	124200	1	50	33	19430	2	110	22	5930
25.1- 50	-	-	2	1100	10	71500	-	-	10	11200	-	-	3	5600
50.1-100	-	-	-	-	2	22300	-	-	2	5900	-	-	1	800
100.1 & above	-	-	-	-	1	12000	-	-	1	2400	-	-	1	1000
Total	-	-	6	1730	103	327300	3	560	97	58870	3	120	54	15470
AMDABAD														
Non-cultivators	-	-	1	100	6	15800	1	10	14	6490	-	-	6	1290
1.1- 2	-	-	-	-	2	1800	-	-	3	1550	-	-	-	-
2.1- 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1- 5	-	-	-	-	3	2100	-	-	3	800	-	-	2	60
5.1- 10	-	-	1	200	15	36700	-	-	14	5530	-	-	8	580
10.1- 25	-	-	-	-	33	118310	-	-	31	10590	-	-	15	2330
25.1- 50	-	-	1	2000	13	63900	-	-	13	10700	-	-	10	3820
50.1-100	-	-	1	200	2	16800	-	-	2	3500	-	-	1	600
Total	-	-	4	2500	74	255910	1	10	80	39160	-	-	42	3650

Turning to the investment in land we find that the total investment for all villages together amounted to Rs.16,29,050, out of which 48.6 per cent was reported at Malthan. The corresponding percentages for Sangvi, Nimgaon, and Amdabad were 15.6, 20.1, and 15.7 respectively. Investment made by the non-cultivators was quite considerable; the proportion at all villages except Nimgaon was 6.0 per cent; at Nimgaon, it was less, viz. 2.5 per cent.

Shares other than those of co-operative society were quite small in number as well as value. At Malthan the total value of these was Rs.5140, most of which were owned by the cultivators. A very large slice of the total of Rs.5000 was owned by one cultivator owning more than 100 acres. At Sangvi, no one reported the ownership of a share; at Amdabad, only one person who was a non-cultivator was owning a share worth Rs.10. At Nimgaon, three persons were owning shares of the value of Rs.560. Of these three, one was a non-cultivator owning shares worth Rs.500.

Investment in property other than land, was of the order of Rs.3,21,380, out of which 56.4 per cent was reported at Malthan. Proportion at Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad was 13.1 per cent, 18.3 per cent, and 12.2 per cent, respectively. Regarding the shares of cultivators and non-cultivators in this total investment, great variations were noticed among the individual villages. At Malthan, the share of non-cultivators was 30.5 per cent in the total investment of Rs.1,81,270. At other villages, however, it was quite low, viz. 13.4 per cent at Sangvi, 0.8 per cent at Nimgaon, and 16.6 per cent

at Amdabad. Presence of a large number of families engaged in non-agricultural occupations accounts for the high percentage at Malthan.

Deposits in the co-operative society amounted to Rs.4110, out of which deposits worth Rs.3990 were held by the residents of Malthan. Sangvi and Amdabad did not report any such investments. As the society exists at Malthan, it is quite natural that the residents of it were more encouraged to deposit their amounts with the society. Deposits of the non-cultivators were of the order of Rs.990.

Investment in ornaments amounted to Rs.75,920. This figure, however, is understated. Quite obviously, the villagers are reluctant to disclose the investment in ornaments.

4.11 Investment in Agricultural Implements

Table 4.24 presents information regarding the investment in agricultural implements according to the size of cultivated holding. Total investment collectively for all villages was to the tune of Rs.80,120, out of which 58.6 per cent was reported at Malthan alone. Investment made by the non-cultivators was reported only at Malthan; it was only Rs.20 which forms a negligible part of the total investment. Cultivators with holdings varying between 6 acres and 50 acres had a larger share in the total amount of investment.

Questions were incorporated in the General Schedule to elicit information regarding sale, purchase and repair of the agricultural implements during the year preceding the survey.

Table 4.24 : Investment in agricultural implements according to the size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Malthan			Sangvi			Nimgaon			Amdabad		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Up to 1	2	20	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2	4	210	0.4	1	10	0.1	-	-	-	3	70	0.8
2.1 to 3	2	150	0.3	1	20	0.2	3	130	1.6	-	-	-
3.1 to 5	13	810	1.7	2	100	0.7	8	790	7.1	-	-	-
5.1 to 10	36	4660	9.9	15	1590	12.3	16	1500	13.4	12	1330	14.7
10.1 to 25	75	15920	33.9	45	7670	59.4	29	4140	37.0	25	2890	32.0
25.1 to 50	23	8170	17.4	9	2710	21.0	10	3400	30.3	12	4030	44.6
50.1 to 100	6	1940	4.1	3	810	6.3	2	740	6.6	2	710	7.9
100.1 & above	5	14340	31.6	-	-	-	1	450	4.0	-	-	-
Non-cultivators	4	260	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	175	46980	100.0	76	12910	100.0	69	11200	100.0	54	9030	100.0

(* 1 = Number of cultivators owning agricultural implements; 2 = Present value in rupees; 3 = Percentage value of the total.)

Purchase of implements was reported mainly at Malthan. The implements include six water-lifts, one bullock cart, one iron plough. In addition, two water-lifts were purchased at Sangvi. The total investment was Rs.455. As against this, the sales were negligible. Only one bullock cart was disposed of at Malthan at Rs.300. The net investment, thus, comes to Rs.155.

Chapter V

LAND UTILISATION

Having given the details regarding the wealth in land, we shall now address ourselves to the task of describing all features of the main occupation of the village, viz. agriculture, which occupies an unrivalled position so far as the sources of earning are concerned. For intensive study, 250 plots were selected by random sampling and information on points such as soil, cultivable land, sources of irrigation, terms of tenancy, input-output in respect of each crop, etc., was collected in three visits paid to each of the plots with suitable intervals. To supplement this information, sources such as village record, general family schedules, special study of tenancy conditions, and sale and purchase of land, etc., have also been tapped.

5.1 Major Land Uses

The village record shows that more than three-fourth of the total area of the village was useful for cultivation (table 5.1). At Malthan, the proportion of cultivable area was found to be low, viz. 79.7 per cent. Area occupied for residential purpose was more or less the same in all villages except at Amdabad, where it was significantly large, viz. 3 per cent of the total area of the village. Prima facie it constitutes a fact to be investigated. We have referred to the devastating floods which forced the residents to shift their houses from the banks of the river. This caused a substantial addition to the area used for residential purpose. The same explanation applies to the increase in the area

Table 5.1 : Major land uses.

<u>Major land uses</u>	<u>(Area in acres and gunthas)</u>			
	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
1. Cultivable area	6675-22 (79.7%)	2426-16 (85.2%)	1640-04 (84.2%)	2590-21 (81.9%)
2. Uncultivable area	1241-30 (14.8%)	180-10 (6.3%)	135-17 (9.5%)	280-14 (8.8%)
3. Used for non-agricultural purpose	-	1-33 (0.1%)	-	-
4. Residential area	24-20 (0.3%)	13-08 (0.5%)	7-26 (0.4%)	94-31 (3.0%)
5. Area under roads	60-00 (0.7%)	6-22 (0.2%)	20-16 (1.0%)	60-33 (1.9%)
6. Village boundary	6-05 (0.1%)	2-02 (0.1%)	2-33 (0.2%)	2-34 (0.1%)
7. Forest	-	136-10 (4.8%)	-	122-08 (3.8%)
8. Grazing land	367-28 (4.4%)	81-35 (2.8%)	92-02 (4.7%)	13-21 (0.5%)
T o t a l	8325-25 (100.0%)	2848-16 (100.0%)	1949-13 (100.0%)	3165-02 (100.0%)

under roads. The area coming under village boundary or Yeg should in fact form a part of the gaathan area and, therefore, should not have been separately noted. At Sangvi, the proportion of grazing land and the forest area was to the extent of 7.6 per cent of the total area of the village. At Malthan, Nimgaon and Amdabad, the corresponding figures were respectively 4.4 per cent, 4.7 per cent, and 4.3 per cent.

5.2 Size of Plots

Table 5.2 gives the distribution of sample plots according to size. It will be seen that in all villages,

Table 5.2 : Distribution of the sample plots according to size.

Size group (acres)	Number of plots in			
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
1. Up to 1	59	24	14	10
2. 1.1 to 2	19	11	7	3
3. 2.1 to 3	9	6	5	2
4. 3.1 to 4	6	4	1	4
5. 4.1 to 5	9	2	2	5
6. 5.1 to 10	12	6	7	6
7. 10.1 to 15	4	1	1	-
8. 15.1 to 20	2	1	-	2
9. 20.1 to 25	1	-	-	-
10. 25.1 to 30	1	-	-	1
11. 30.1 & above	1	1	1	-
Total	123	56	38	33
Total area (acres)	387- 8	194-19½	131-12½	151-25
Average size (acres)	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.6
For all villages :				
Total area (acres)	- 864-25½			
Number of plots	- 250			
Average size (acres)	- 3.5			

the number of plots having an area less than one acre was largest. The general trend was that larger the size

smaller the number of plots. Average size of the plot was largest at Amdabad, viz. 4.6 acres, and smallest at Malthan, viz. 3.1 acres. For all villages taken together, the average size of the plot was 3.5 acres.

Plots with more than 20 acres of area appeared in insignificant numbers in all villages.

The operational unit and the size of plot, however, were not identical; for in a large number of plots two or even more crops were grown.

5.3 Area Which Could Not Be Cultivated

Table 5.1 gives the figures of uncultivable land which includes land under trees, streams, etc. At Malthan it was maximum, viz. 14.8 per cent of the total area. At Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad, it was respectively 6.3 per cent, 9.5 per cent, and 8.8 per cent. In the plotwise survey which covered an area of 869-9½ acres, 177-20 acres (or 20.4 per cent) were reported uncultivable. This excludes land which was temporarily fallow. Below is given the distribution of this land according to the reason for which it was stated to be uncultivable.

	<u>Acres-Gunthas</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Trees	0-12	0.4
Wells	1-23	1.1
Stoney	30- 7½	16.8
Pasture	126- 1½	71.2
Nalas, etc.	13-16½	7.2
Other reasons	5-34½	3.3
Total	177-20	100.0

It is clear from the above that stoney land, and land rendered uncultivable due to the nalas and other reasons account for 27.3 per cent of the total uncultivable land. A large portion, viz. 71.2 per cent was under pasture

which cannot be classified as a waste land.

The questionnaire used for plotwise survey also sought to know the extent of land brought under cultivation during five years preceding the survey; but not a single inch was reported under this head.

5.4 Fencing

Out of the 250 plots, only 32 were reported to have fencing consisting in all cases of agave suckers and other thorny shrubs. The length varied between 50 feet and 1000 feet. Fifteen plots had fencing constructed during the last 15 years; the rest were having it for a longer time. As regards the cost incurred for construction, very little can be said. In the case of 10 plots it was almost negligible since it was constructed with the family labour and the material used was collected from the farm itself. For the rest of plots, the expenditure varied from Rs.3 to Rs.100. Total expenditure was estimated at Rs.423, with an average expenditure of Rs.13, approximately, per plot.

5.5 Buildings on Farms

Only six respondents out of the total of 250 reported to have constructed buildings on their farms. Of these, only two were under use solely for residential purpose. Out of the remaining, three were being used both for residential purpose as well as for keeping livestock. The rest one was not in a good condition and hence was lying vacant.

5.6 Type of Tenancies

Only 45 (18.0 per cent) plots out of the 250 were tenanted (table 5.3, given on the following page). The

Table 5.3 : Plots cultivated by the owner and tenants.

Village	Tenant-cultivated plots		Owner-cultivated plots	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Malthan	27	21.9	96	78.1
Sangvi	6	10.1	50	89.1
Nimgaon	8	21.1	30	78.9
Amdabad	4	12.1	29	87.9
Total	45	18.0	205	82.0

Proportion at Malthan and Nimgaon was higher than that found at Sangvi and Amdabad. Of the 45 plots, 32 were tenanted on share basis, the share being fixed at half of the total production (table 5.4). As a general practice, the land owner was not making any contribution

Table 5.4 : Distribution of tenanted plots according to rent.

	Number of tenanted plots at				Total
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad	
Cash-rent (Rs.)					
Up to 25	1	-	2	2	5
26 to 50	2	-	-	-	2
51 to 75	1	-	-	-	1
76 to 100	1	-	-	-	1
101 to 125	1	-	-	1	2
126 to 150	-	-	-	-	-
151 to 175	-	-	-	-	-
176 to 200	1	-	1	-	2
Share-rent ½ share	20	6	5	1	32

towards the wages, seeds, etc. The whole of such expenditure was reported to have been borne by the tenant himself. The number of plots rented out on cash basis was 13 - the range of rent being between Rs.25 and Rs.200. The cash-rent for a majority of plots was less than

Rs.100. For five plots the limit was Rs.25. Rent exceeding Rs.100 was reported only in the cases of four plots. Out of these, in case of two plots, the rent was up to Rs.125, and in the remaining two cases, it was up to Rs.200.

5.7 Irrigation Facilities

On the whole irrigation facilities were very poor in all villages. Out of the total area covered by the plotwise survey the percentage of irrigated area was 8.8 at Malthan, 16.8 at Nimgaon, 7.9 at Amdabad, and 3.6 at Sangvi. That there was a poverty of water-supply can be seen from the small number of plots enjoying irrigation facilities. Table 5.5 is relevant in this connection. Most of the plots enjoying irrigation facilities

Table 5.5 : Number of plots and area irrigated.

Irrigable area (acres)	Number of plots at				Total
	Malthan	Nimgaon	Amdabad	Sangvi	
Up to 1	27	8	7	15	57
1 to 2	4	5	1	-	10
2 to 3	5	-	1	1	7
3 to 4	1	-	-	-	1
4 to 5	-	-	1	-	1
9 to 11	-	1	-	-	1
Not irrigated	86	24	23	40	173
<u>Total</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>250</u>

were having the size up to one acre only. Canal irrigation was reported at Nimgaon alone while pat irrigation was reported at all villages except Sangvi. Total area benefited by the latter was 10.9 acres (table 5.6). As regards well irrigation, useful information could be available from Revenue Department. Table 5.7 which

Table 5.6 : Canal and Pat irrigation.

Village	CANAL (Nimgaon Tank)		PAT	
	No. of Plots	Area (A.-G.)	No. of plots	Area (A.-G.)
Malthan	-	-	8	2-30
Nimgaon	4	2-24	7	3-18
Amdabad	-	-	3	4-28
Sangvi	-	-	-	-
Total	4	2-24	18	10-36

Table 5.7 : Wells in the villages.

Village	For irriga- tion Cultiva- ble area	Drinking water of human beings	Drinking water for animals	Out of use	Total
Malthan	143 6675-22 (46.7)	26	2	37	208
Sangvi	34 2426-16 (71.3)	1	2	12	49
Nimgaon	70 1640-04 (23.4)	3	1	14	88
Amdabad	40 2590-21 (64.8)	1	-	22	63
Total	287	31	5	85	408

which presents this information shows that Nimgaon relatively enjoys a better position. Average area per well in this village is as low as 23.4 acres. Sangvi represents other extreme the average acreage being 71.3.

5.8 Land Values

Two important sources are available for noting information in this regard. The first relates to the Recorded value of the plot in the plot schedules; the second relates to the sale and purchase transactions as recorded by the revenue authorities.

Table 5.8 : Percentage distribution of plots according to per acre value.

Per acre value (Rs.)	Percentage of plots in			
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
Below 100	20.3	1.8	7.9	6.1
101 - 200	44.7	76.5	34.2	72.7
201 - 300	6.6	-	7.9	3.0
301 - 400	3.2	-	10.5	-
401 - 500	2.5	-	-	3.0
501 - 600	0.8	-	10.5	-
601 - 1000	21.9	19.9	21.1	15.2
1001 - 1500	-	1.8	7.9	-
1501 & above	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	100.0 = 123	100.0 = 55*	100.0 = 38	100.0 = 33
Total area (acres)	337.2	194.5	131.3	151.6
Total value Rs.	72,544	22,508	42,265	22,414
Average value per acre Rs.	187	116	322	147
For all villages	Total area (acres)	864.6		
	Total value Rs.	1,59,729		
	Average value per acre Rs.	184		

(*One plot is not valued)

It is clear from table 5.8 that in all villages, a majority of the plots were worth less than Rs.200. Average value per acre varied from a minimum of Rs.116 at Sangvi to a maximum of Rs.322 at Nimgaon. Average value for all villages together was Rs.184.

Table 5.9 presents data collected from the village record of all sale transactions. The data pertain to five years preceding the survey. It can be seen that on the whole, wet land has fetched substantially more price than the dry land. The lowest average value in the case of dry land was recorded at Sangvi in 1956, viz. Rs.47 per acre. The highest average value was received at Sangvi in 1954, viz. Rs.233 per acre. The

Table 5.9 : Average per acre value (Source : Sale and Purchase of Land Schedule)
(Value in Rs.)

Year	Per acre average value at			
	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
<u>Jirayat</u>				
1953	131	145	133	85
1954	99	238	50	64
1955	106	150	47	-
1956	93	47	151	72
1957	127	178	150	62
Total average	106	116	95	70
<u>Bagayat</u>				
1953	1606	600	267	-
1954	1000	1900	178	-
1955	357	-	400	-
1956	750	33	766	-
1957	-	-	533	391
Total average	821	650	614	391

average value per acre for five years varied from Rs.70 at Amdabad to Rs.116 at Sangvi.

As regards the wet-land, the price range was wider. The minimum average was reported at Sangvi, in 1956, viz. Rs.33 per acre. The maximum was noted at the same village in 1954, viz. Rs.1900. In between the villages the average varied from Rs.391 at Amdabad to Rs.821 at Malthan.

5.9 Cropping Pattern

The idea of cropping pattern of the cluster as a whole can be had from table 5.10. Information collected both from the village record and the plot survey has been presented in this table. The village record shows that land put under food crops amounted to 84.2 per cent of the total cultivated land. Bajara and Jowar claimed almost equal share out of it. The corresponding figure

Table 5.10 : Area under different crops. (For all villages taken together)

C r o p s	According to	
	Village Record	Plotwise Survey
<u>Cereals</u>		
Bajara	41.3	49.9
Jowar	40.7	34.8
Wheat	1.0	1.1
Others	1.2	5.6
	<u>84.2</u>	<u>91.4</u>
Pulses	4.3	0.5
Vegetables and fruits	3.3	1.6
Sugarcane	Insignificant	0.1
Oil seed	8.2	6.4
<u>T o t a l</u>	100.0	100.0
(Actual acres)	11,434.1	735.8

in the sample study appears somewhat higher, viz. 91.4 per cent but here we have to note that it is inflated as the land under hulga and kardi, which are mixed with bajara and jowar, is included in the food crops. Since it was difficult to demarcate the acreage of these mixed crops, there was no other alternative than to include it in the acreage of main crop. This explanation reduces the apparent gap between these figures.

Land under pulses was 4.3 per cent and 0.5 per cent according to village record and plot survey respectively. Corresponding figures for vegetables and fruits were 3.3 per cent and 1.6 per cent. Oilseeds, mostly groundnut, covered 8.2 per cent and 6.4 per cent of land respectively according to the two sources of information.

5.10 Cropping Pattern according to the Size of Plots

Table 5.11 presents the data of cropping pattern according to the size of plots. It is clear from the

Table 5.11 : Cropping pattern according to size of plots

(Figures indicate percentages to total)

Size group (acres)	Total area (acres)	Culti-vable area (acres)	K H A R I F									
			Bajara	Ground-nut	Potato	Sugar-cane	Fruits	Chi-llies	Sweet potato	Lucerne	Other crops	Current fallow
Up to 1	39-09	33-06½	70.7	8.8	2.4	1.2	1.4	0.3	-	-	4.3	10.9
1.1 to 2	59-39½	53-26	59.8	14.6	0.9	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.4	7.8	15.8
2.1 to 3	52-03	49-04	71.9	7.9	0.2	-	-	0.8	-	-	4.1	15.1
3.1 to 4	52-26	45-11½	37.8	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.9	33.4
4.1 to 5	82-02	63-36	50.0	10.9	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	4.7	32.8
Total of the above five groups		245-04	56.7	10.6	0.4	*	0.4	0.4	-	-	8.2	22.9
5.1 to 10	212-17½	172-37	60.1	9.2	*	-	-	*	-	-	3.5	27.2
10.1 to 15	79-11	66-04	77.5	1.7	1.7	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.7	18.2
15.1 to 20	85-03	61-22	54.5	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	39.6
21.1 to 25	23-26	22-00	45.4	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.3
25.1 to 30	54-34	45-06	46.7	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.7	22.2
30.1 & above	123-28½	14-00	57.1	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.6

387.29
+ 245.04
= 632.33

R A B I

Size group (acres)	Total area (acres)	Culti-vable area (acres)	R A B I							Percentage of double-cropped area	
			Jowar	Khapla	Sweet potato	Onion	Potato	Lucerne	Fruits		Harbara
Up to 1	37.0	9.3	6.2	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	46.1	49.9
1.1 to 2	41.9	-	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.5	-	-	4.1	50.1	36.2
2.1 to 3	41.2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.5	24.6
3.1 to 4	48.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.1	15.6
4.1 to 5	60.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.1	29.7
Total of the above five groups	47.7	2.0	0.8	-	0.4	-	0.4	2.1	47.7	30.2	
5.1 to 10	42.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	56.6	17.3	
10.1 to 15	24.4	3.0	0.4	-	-	0.5	-	-	71.7	10.6	
15.1 to 20	41.3	2.0	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	55.5	4.9	
20.1 to 25	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.7	-	
25.1 to 30	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.8	-	
30.1 & above	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.4	-	

(* Insignificant)

table that uniform trends are not discernible; nevertheless, some observations can be made.

For the sake of uniformity in the class-intervals we will amalgamate first five frequency groups. It will be seen now that in respect of bajara and also to some extent of jowar, the proportion of land increases up to the size-holding of 10.1 acres to 15 acres. Thereafter, it has again decreased till the last group. In respect of other crops, the data are not adequate enough to warrant any conclusion. On the whole, it can be said that the distribution of land under various crops depends more on considerations like the quality of soil, the availability of water-supply, etc., than on the size of plots.

5.11 Crop Rotation

In the schedule used for the plot survey, information regarding crop rotation was also collected. This information has been presented in table 5.12 given on the following page. In all, 390 cases of crop rotation were reported from the 250 plots visited by us. The most popular crop rotation was that of bajara-jowar. This is evident from the fact that as many as 234 cases of the total of 390 reported this rotation. Next important rotations of bajara were with groundnut and khapla. Twenty-six cases of the former and 28 of the latter were reported. Bajara was also rotated with potato, chillies, harbhara, etc., but these were not very common.

Rotation of jowar with other crops was not reported in large number. Most popular was the rotation of jowar with groundnut, 10 cases of which were reported. Jowar was also rotated with potato, chillies, hulga, etc. But

Table 5.12 : Crop rotation.

Rotation of	Number of cases in			
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
<u>Bajara</u>				
-Jowar	110	50	34	30
-Groundnut	11	6	7	2
-Potato	1	-	4	-
-Khapla	14	8	4	5
-Sweet potato	6	2	4	-
-Chillies	2	1	2	-
-Harbhara	-	2	2	-
-Hulga	4	-	1	2
-Onion	1	-	-	-
<u>Jowar</u>				
-Groundnut	2	5	1	2
-Potato	4	1	1	-
-Sweet potato	-	1	-	1
-Chillies	1	-	-	1
-Hulga	4	-	-	2
-Mugi	2	5	1	1
-Chavali	1	-	-	-
<u>Groundnut-Mug</u>	1	-	-	-
<u>Potato</u>				
-Khapla	1	-	-	1
<u>Chillies</u>				
-Mugi	1	-	-	-
<u>Mug</u>				
-Bajra	-	-	1	-
-Sweet potato	1	-	-	-
<u>Matki</u>				
-Bajara	1	-	-	-
No particular rotations	17	6	5	7
<u>T o t a l</u>	185	84	67	54

very few instances were brought to notice in the survey. Some other rotations were also reported but they were quite insignificant. One can note them from the table.

5.12 Farming Techniques and Practices

The schedule used in the plot survey was so designed as to get the details of farming techniques and practices in respect of all crops. This was deemed necessary primarily because it occupies an important place in the study of a 'change'. With much advance in knowledge and

and with many new schemes introduced in the agricultural fields, it is not unreasonable to expect a good deal of change in farming techniques and practices. It was, therefore, thought necessary to have a detailed picture of the prevailing system. Below we are giving farming techniques and practices in respect of important crops only.

(A) Bajara

The total area sown to bajara in the sampled plots was 366.9 acres - the largest area as compared with that of any other crop. It is a kharif crop thriving solely on monsoons. The agriculture year opens with ploughing and the land is such that it requires ploughing at least once in a year. In very few cases where the land is superior, one turn of ploughing in the course of two years is sufficient. In the case of bajara, area ploughed was 336.7 acres, 91.6 per cent of the total area sown to it. Second turn of ploughing was reported on a very small area, viz. 10.7 acres. Both iron and wooden ploughs were used for ploughing. The large cultivators usually owned ploughs and bullocks. A pair of bullocks was enough to drive the plough. Ploughing was done in the month of May.

Ploughing was followed by manuring. The fact that manuring is scarcely done is evident from a small portion of land which was manured. Manuring consisted of two stages, first scattering of manure by hand, mainly by women, and, secondly, mixing it with the soil by a harrow. Chemical fertilisers were not used. Manure used consisted of cowdung, the total quantity of which was 261½ cartloads. Of this 215½ cartloads were avail-

-able from the livestock owned by the cultivators themselves. The remaining 41 cartloads were purchased at a total price of Rs.190. The average input of manure per manured acre was nearly eight cartloads.

The next agricultural operation was harrowing which was carried out in the months of Vaishakh and Jeshtha. The harrow, known as kulav, was drawn by two or in some cases by one bullock. The whole of the land sown to bajara received at least one turn of harrowing. However, subsequently land was harrowed more than once. The proportion of land harrowed subsequently was greatly decreasing with each turn of harrowing. The table below brings home this fact clearly.

Number of turns of harrowing	A r e a Acres-Gunthas
One	360-16½
Two	349-23
Three	61-11½
Four	30-13
Five	4-11
Six	4-11

Then comes the important agricultural operation, viz. sowing which usually occurs in the month of Ashadh or July-August. The general practice, here, is to wait for the first showers of rain, failing which the land remains fallow. Part of such land which is relatively more fertile is then used for jovar in the rabi season. The practice of mixing the seed of bajara with that of other crops such as hulga, tur, matki, etc., was prevailing to significant extent. The area put under mixture crops was 190 acres and 21 gunthas or 51.9 per cent of the total area sown to bajara. In terms of plots, 54 plots out of the total 250, were put under mixture

crops. The total quantity of bajra seed was 21 maunds and 13½ seers with an average of 2.4 seers per acre.

A large quantity of the seed used was from that preserved from the previous year's production. In terms of money out of the total seed input of Rs.573-8-0, quantity worth Rs.98-2-0 only was required to be purchased.

Hoeing comes next. It was done with the help of a hoe driven by a pair of bullocks. A large portion of the total land, viz. 343.1 acres (or 93.2 per cent) received at least one turn of hoeing. The month of Shraavan (August-September) is the proper time for this work.

The sapplings are in the danger of being destroyed by various types of weeds and hence weeding becomes an important work. It is also very costly as it involves the employment of hired labour. In the case of bajara, however, a very small area was reported for this operation. The first turn of weeding was carried on 79.8 acres out of which only 11.8 acres received second turn of weeding. The weeding operation took place in the months of Shraavan and Bhadrpad.

As stated at the outset, bajara thrives mainly on monsoons. Most of the farmers are not in a position to give additional water to area under bajara. Of the total area, only 37 acres and 3½ gunthas received additional water.

Protecting crops from birds, animals, etc., was reported on nearly 232 acres. Both male and female labour was employed for this task, the details of which will come in the input-output analysis. Harvesting is

the final stage consisting of reaping of the plants, separating the corn-tops and threshing. The main and subsidiary crops were harvested separately, during the months of Bhadrapad, Ashvin, and Kartik. Area harvested was 355.3 acres (i.e 96.5 per cent) which means that the remaining area failed to produce anything. Area harvested for mixed crops was nearly 188 acres. The work of reaping required the employment of female labour, while threshing required the use of bullocks to tread upon the corn tops.

(B) Jowar

Jowar is a rabi crop in this area. The total area sown to it was 256.4 acres. Ploughing was generally done at the beginning of the agricultural year, i.e. Chaitra. Out of the total area sown to jowar, 136.3 acres (or 53.5 per cent) were reported to have been ploughed. Manuring was totally absent. Harrowing was done seven times in all, the portion of land decreasing with each turn of harrowing. Bhadrapad and Ashvin were the months during which this operation was carried out. The table, given below, gives the position of the extent of land receiving the different number of turns of harrowing.

Number of turns of harrowing	A r e a Acres-Gunthas
One	258- 8½
Two	421- 1
Three	89-28½
Four	53-31½
Five	4-24
Six	4-24
Seven	3-34

Sowing took place in the month of Bhadrapad or Ashvin. Mixture was not practised on a large scale.

The seed of jowar was mixed with that of Kardi in the case of 33 plots measuring 93 acres and 37 gunthas. The total seed of Jowar was 17 maunds and $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers, out of which 12 maunds and $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers were preserved from the previous year's produce. The seed of kardi was small in quantity, viz. one maund and $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers. The per acre input of seed was 2.6 seers of jowar when pure, and one seer of kardi was added when sown mixed.

Hoeing was reported on 178 acres and $7\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas. Weeding was done on nearly 44 acres only out of which 35 gunthas only received second round of weeding. Extra water was made available to 19.6 acres. Protection to the standing crops was reported on 243.9 acres. Out of the total land put to jowar, 5.7 acres produced nothing. In the case of kardi, there was relatively a very large waste. Out of the 98.9 acres which were put under mixed crops, only 49.2 acres proved to be fertile enough to produce this crop. Harvesting, both of the main and the subsidiary crops, was done during the months of Magh, Poush, and Falgun.

(C) Groundnut

Total area sown to groundnut was 47.5 acres. Ploughing operation began in Chaitra. The whole of the area sown was ploughed. Manuring was reported on 6.9 acres. 42 cartloads of farmyard manure (i.e. nearly 6 cartloads per manured acre) were used. Whole of the quantity of the manure used was received from the owned livestock. On an average, the whole area received two turns of harrowing in the month of Vaishakha. The portion of land was considerably decreasing with each turn of harrowing. Sixth turn of harrowing was reported on

only one acre. Sowing operation took place in Ashadh. The total quantity of seed was 25 maunds and 2 seers, out of which 12 maunds and 6 seers were preserved from the previous year's crop, the rest being purchased at a total price of Rs.516. Hoeing was executed on 44.9 acres in the same manner as was executed in the case of other crops. Weeding by hand solely by women was completed in Shravan. The first turn of weeding was reported on 45.7 acres and the second on only 7.3 acres. Wages paid for the first turn were Rs.213 while for the second they were only Rs.49. No extra water was supplied to any plot. Protection was reported on 24.9 acres. Much of the work was done by the male members of the cultivating family. Harvesting which consisted of reaping mainly, was done during the months of Magh and Paush. There was no waste of land in this case. Largely the work was done by the females. Use of bullocks was not so significant.

(D) Potato

Total area put under potato was 4.9 acres. It was both a kharif and a rabi crop. Area under kharif crop was 2.9 acres and under rabi 2 acres. Ploughing operation was performed on 4.2 acres out of which 1.9 acres received two turns of ploughing. It was followed by manuring; the whole of the area received manure. One hundred and ten cartloads of farmyard manure and 20 seers of sulphate was the total quantity reported. The latter was purchased at a total cost of Rs.8. As regards the farmyard manure, 24 cartloads, out of the total of 110, were purchased at a price of Rs.120. Per acre dose of farmyard manure was nearly 23 cartloads and that of

sulphate was nearly 4 seers. Two turns of harrowing were reported on the whole of the area. Sowing operation took place in the month of Ashadha. The total potato seed required was 85 maunds, out of which 57 maunds were purchased at a price of Rs.850, the remaining being home-preserved. Per acre input of seed was nearly 17 maunds. Hoeing was executed in a small portion, viz. 0.5 acres only. One round of weeding was reported in the month of Shravan and Margashirsha for two seasons respectively. The first round included the whole area; the second covered 3.8 acres. Whole of the work was done by females. Irrigation facilities were available to all the plots. In fact, potato cannot grow without adequate supply of water. Protection to crops was not necessary. Harvesting took place in the months of Ashvin and Magh. Both male and female labour were employed. Bullock labour was not required.

(E) Below, we give some information which is relevant to the foregoing section on cultivation practices and techniques.

Ploughing : In the 250 schedules filled in, the crop entries numbered 390 as many plots grew more than one crop and the information collected was cropwise. In as many as 190 cases iron ploughs with four bullocks were used. In 160 cases iron ploughs with 6 bullocks were used. Thus, together, they account for 89.7 per cent of the cases. Wooden ploughs, driven by two bullocks were used in nine cases only. In other 27 cases ploughing operation was not performed at all.

The practice of ploughing every year was reported

in 291 cases. In three cases no regularity of this sort was observed. In 96 cases, ploughing once in two years was reported.

Ploughing across the slope was the method adopted in 375 cases of crop. The depth of ploughing was six inches in 262 cases and seven inches in 63 cases.

Manuring : The system of manuring on alternate years was reported in 209 cases while that of once in a year in 41 cases only. In 129 cases, manuring was never done. In the rest, manuring once in three or four years was reported.

Harrowing : Much has been said on harrowing in the preceding sections. In 368 cases out of the total of 390, adequate number of harrowings was reported to have been executed. The reasons why the remaining cases did not receive adequate turns of harrowing were also stated. Among them, eight out of the total 22 reported that the earth was not getting dry quickly. Want of time was reported in the case of six. In four cases, harrowing was reported to be unnecessary. The remaining four cases reported other miscellaneous reasons.

As to how many turns of harrowing were deemed adequate was stated differently by different cultivators. In the case of 297 out of the total of 390, two turns were reported to be adequate. In another 47 cases, three turns were deemed adequate. The number of cases requiring more turns was insignificant.

Weeding : The number of turns of weeding was reported to be adequate in 182 cases (46.7 per cent). In another 174 cases, harrowing was substituted for

weeding. The reasons why weeding was not done adequately were stated to be want of time in the case of four, financial difficulties in the case of two, and so on. In case of 27 plots, it was not thought necessary.

Supplying water : Supplying water was reported in only 120 cases. Once in eight days was the frequency reported in 40 cases. The interval was of 12 days in the case of 14, 16 days in the case of 21 and of 24 days in the case of one. Supplying water once in the season was reported in 20 cases while twice in the season in 24 cases.

5.13 Analysis of Input Data

In the plotwise survey, the investigator noted the information regarding the physical input of labour - both human and bullock - and material for each of the agricultural operations. The total produce was also noted by him after paying a visit after the harvest. On the basis of this, we will now attempt an analysis of the input data in respect of bajara, jowar, groundnut, and potato.

(A) Bajara

The total number of plots devoted to bajara was 165. The distribution according to size was as follows.

<u>Size of plot</u> <u>(acres)</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>plots</u>
Up to 1	82
1.1 to 2	31
2.1 to 3	13
3.1 to 4	6
4.1 to 5	6
5.1 to 10	18
10.1 to 15	5
15.1 to 20	1
T o t a l	165

Here, the area sown to mixtures is also taken into account.

Input of male and female labour (Table 5.13) :

Only three operations - ploughing, sowing and hoeing exclusively required male labour. To this list, we can add harrowing also since almost a negligible amount of female labour was reported in this operation. From the nature of the work performed it seems that where the driving of bullocks was involved, the work was done exclusively by male members. Operations such as weeding, spreading of manures, watching, harvesting, etc., required no bullock labour; hence it was within the competence of females. No work, except weeding, however, was done exclusively by females.

The range of variation of labour input was wide viz. between 0.3 and 3.6 in case of man-days, and between 0.4 and 8.8 in case of woman-days. The highest input of male labour (viz. 3.6 days) was reported in the operation of harvesting and that of supplying water to the crops. The lowest average, viz. 0.3 man-days was reported in the operation of threshing the subsidiary crops. Harrowing, sowing, hoeing, and harvesting of subsidiary crops again required a small amount of man-day, viz. less than one in all cases.

Though most of the operations were carried out jointly by male and female members, the average input of labour of the latter was never equal to that of the former. Only in the operation of harvesting the inputs of man- and woman-days approximated to each other; the average was respectively 3.6 and 3.4. In the case of manuring, the average input of man- and woman-days was

Table 5.13 : Average input per acre for Bajara

Operation	Area worked A.-G.	Man-days		Woman-days		Bullock-days	
		Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre
Ploughing (First)	336-29½	698	2.1	-	-	1540	4.9
Ploughing (Second)	10-32	25	2.3	-	-	46	4.2
Manuring	33-07	79	2.4	43	1.4	63	1.9
Harrowing	360-16½	196	0.5	1	-	373	1.0
sowing	366-37	261	0.7	-	-	507	1.4
Hoeing	343-05½	251	0.7	-	-	250	0.7
Weeding	79-31½	4	-	698	3.8	-	-
Watering	37-03½	133	3.6	15	0.4	172	4.6
Watching	231-36½	530	2.3	219	0.9	-	-
Harvesting - Main crop	355-11	1297	3.6	1216	3.4	-	-
Threshing - " "	355-11	412	1.2	753	2.1	304	0.8
Harvesting - Subsidiary crop	137-39	109	0.6	200	1.1	-	-
Threshing - " "	137-39	63	0.3	102	0.5	54	0.3

	Value of material used		Wages		Physical quantities of input	
	Total (Rs.)	Average per manured acre (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Average per acre (Rs.)	Total	Average per acre
Ploughing (First)	-	-	29- 4-0	0.08	-	-
Manuring	1043-0-0	31.75	-	-	26½ cartloads of farmyard manure	7.9 cartloads
Harrowing	-	-	7- 0-0	0.01	-	-
Sowing	583-3-0	1.61	6-10-0	*	Bajara 21 13½ Hulga 1 27 Math 0 38½ Others 1 13½	2.4 0.2 0.1 0.1
Hoeing			10- 0-0	0.02		
Weeding			113-12-0	11.42		
Watering			6- 0-0	0.16		
Harvesting - Main crop			390- 8-0	1.09		
Threshing - " "			56- 0-0	0.15		
Harvesting - Subsidiary crop			16- 8-0	0.03		

(* Insignificant)

respectively 2.4 and 1.4. Female labour was required mainly for spreading the manure on land. Weeding required almost exclusively the female labour the average input of which was maximum, viz. 8.8 days per acre. Supplying water to the crops required minor services from the female members; hence the average input was low, viz. 0.4 days per acre. Protecting the standing crops from birds, animals, etc., required per acre 2.3 days of male labour and 0.9 days of female labour. Threshing, again, required a good deal of service from women. Hence, in this operation, average input of female labour was higher than that of male labour. For the threshing of main crops, average input of male and female labour was respectively, 1.2 and 2.1 days; for threshing the subsidiary crops, average input was 0.3 and 0.5 days respectively.

Material used : Only two types of material were required, viz. seeds and manures. Only farmyard manure was used and that too on a very small area of 33.2 acres. In all, 26½ cartloads were reported, the total value of which was nearabout Rs.1048. On an average, eight cartloads were reported on each manured acre. Its rate per acre sown to bajara comes to 0.7 only. In terms of money, the input of manure was Rs.31.75 per manured acre.

The total bajara seed was 21 maunds and 13½ seers or 2.4 seers per acre sown to bajara. The rates of mixed crops were low. The average of seed input of hulga, math and other miscellaneous crops was 0.2 seer, 0.1 seer, and 0.1 seer, respectively. The rate per acre sown to the mixed crops was nearabout 0.3 seer. In terms of money the total seed-input was Rs.593-8-0, or Rs.1.61 per acre.

Wages : Though hired labour was employed in many operations, it was prominently required in weeding, harvesting and threshing. The total amount of wages paid in the weeding operation was Rs.113-12-0, or Rs.11.42 per acre subjected to this operation. When related to total area sown, the rate comes to Rs.0.31 only. Total wages paid for harvesting were Rs.390-8-0, or Rs.1.09 per acre. Threshing also required the employment of hired labour. The total amount paid being Rs.53, or Rs.0.15 per acre. For other operations, an insignificant amount of hired labour was employed.

Bullock-days : Bullock labour was required for all important operations. For ploughing, the input of bullock-labour was highest, viz. 4.9 days per acre. Next to it was the work of drawing water from the wells and supplying it to the crops. This work required an average of 4.6 bullock-days per acre. All other operations required relatively small amount of input of bullock labour. In case of manuring, the services of bullock were required for mixing the manure into the soil. On an average, input of bullock-days for this operation was 1.9 per acre. For the operation of sowing average input was 1.4 days per acre. For ^{harrowing} harvesting and hoeing respectively, the averages were 1.0 and 0.7 days. Threshing required bullocks to tread upon the corn tops; the average bullock-days were estimated at 0.8 per acre for the main crop and 0.3 per acre for the subsidiary crops.

Dispersion of bullock-days : Table 5.14 brings out the degree of dispersion in the average per acre input of bullock labour between the villages for the same

Table 5.14 : Dispersion of bullock-days - Bajara

Size group (acres)	Malthan				Sangvi				Ningaoon				Amdabad			
	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre
Ploughing																
Up to 1	47	16-07	93	5.8	20	8-30 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	6.4	9	3-27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	5.3	4	2-17	11	5.5
1.1 to 2	13	19-15	82	4.3	5	7-35	40	4.8	7	10-08	53	5.3	5	8-11	35	4.4
2.1 to 3	5	12-17	56	4.6	4	8-35 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	5.8	5	13-34	61	4.4	2	4-22	23	4.6
3.1 to 4	2	7-25	45	5.6	1	3-35	24	6.0	2	7-18	37	5.2	1	4-00	16	4.0
4.1 to 5	2	8-14	34	4.3	2	8-39	47	5.2	1	4-03	18	4.5	1	4-33	40	8.0
5.1 to 10	10	65-25	321	4.9	1	7-01	42	6.0	2	16-00	82	5.1	2	11-26	44	3.6
10.1 to 15	2	25-28	101	3.9	2	25-35	123	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1 to 20	1	19-06	76	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrowing																
Up to 1	48	16-16	24	1.5	21	9-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	1.4	8	3-25 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1.0	4	2-17	5	2.5
1.1 to 2	14	21-15	24	1.1	5	7-35	7	0.9	7	10-08	11	1.1	5	8-11	3	1.0
2.1 to 3	6	14-30	14	0.9	4	8-35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1.0	6	16-13	17	1.1	2	4-22	7	1.4
3.1 to 4	2	7-25	8	1.0	1	3-35	4	1.0	2	7-18	8	1.1	1	4-00	4	1.0
4.1 to 5	2	8-14	8	1.0	2	8-39	14	1.5	1	4-03	4	1.0	1	4-33	4	0.8
5.1 to 10	10	65-25	62	0.9	2	12-02	11	0.9	2	16-00	14	0.9	2	11-26	17	1.4
10.1 to 15	3	36-26	32	0.9	2	25-35	27	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1 to 20	1	19-06	19	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sowing																
Up to 1	48	16-16	31	1.9	21	9-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	2.3	9	3-27 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1.7	4	2-17	4	2.0
1.1 to 2	14	21-15	33	1.6	5	7-35	13	1.6	7	10-08	16	1.5	5	8-11	13	1.6
2.1 to 3	6	14-30	19	1.3	4	8-35 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	1.4	6	16-13	22	1.3	2	4-22	5	1.0
3.1 to 4	2	7-25	11	1.3	1	3-35	5	1.2	2	7-18	11	1.5	1	4-00	6	1.5
4.1 to 5	2	8-14	11	1.3	2	8-39	12	1.3	1	4-03	6	1.5	1	4-33	6	1.2
5.1 to 10	10	65-25	87	1.3	2	12-02	14	1.2	2	16-00	21	1.3	2	11-26	12	1.0
10.1 to 15	3	36-26	47	1.3	2	25-35	37	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1 to 20	1	19-06	24	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoing																
Up to 1	39	15-13	15	1.0	21	9-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1.2	9	3-27 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1.0	4	2-17	2	1.0
1.1 to 2	13	20-07	15	0.7	4	6-11	6	0.7	7	10-08	9	0.9	5	8-11	10	1.2
2.1 to 3	6	14-30	10	0.6	4	8-35 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0.6	6	16-13	11	0.7	2	4-22	3	0.6
3.1 to 4	2	7-25	8	1.0	1	3-35	3	0.7	1	4-00	3	0.7	1	4-00	3	0.7
4.1 to 5	2	8-14	6	0.8	2	8-39	6	0.7	1	4-03	3	0.7	1	4-33	3	0.6
5.1 to 10	9	55-25	43	0.6	2	12-02	7	0.6	2	16-00	11	0.7	1	11-26	8	0.7
10.1 to 15	3	36-26	23	0.6	2	25-35	19	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1 to 20	1	19-06	12	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

operation and between the operations in a single village. Bullock labour was mainly employed for ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing. Average input of bullock-days was substantially more in ploughing in all the villages. Next to it was the sowing operation for which the average was near about 1.4 days per acre. For harrowing the average was slightly less, say, nearabout one per acre. For hoeing, it was invariably less than one per acre.

The table clearly shows that except for ploughing, there were no notable variations between villages in respect of average input of bullock labour for the same operation. As regards ploughing, the lowest average was at Malthan, viz. 4.6 days, and highest at Sangvi, viz. 5.5 days. For Eimgaon and Amdabad respectively it was 4.9 and 4.7 days.

Among different size groups in the same villages there were some common elements traceable. On the whole, the average was high in the first group with plots up to one acre only. At Amdabad, however, there was one exception; there, the plots with area between 4.1 acres and 5 acres reported the highest average, viz. 8.0 days per acre. Barring this exception, in general, the first size-group reported the highest average input of bullock labour days. At Malthan and Sangvi, the variation between different size-groups was almost on parallel lines. The first group had the highest average; in the second, it was substantially low. For the third and fourth groups, there was a slight rise, and afterwards it dropped down again. In the fifth group, it again rose, and subsequently again declined.

More or less similar trends were noticed in all

other operations.

(B) Jowar (Table 5.15)

The total number of plots sown to jowar was 115, distribution of which in different size-groups was as follows.

<u>Size of plot</u> <u>(acres)</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>plots</u>
Up to 1	50
1.1 to 2	21
2.1 to 3	12
3.1 to 4	12
4.1 to 5	13
5.1 to 10	4
10.1 to 15	2
15.1 to 20	1
T o t a l	115

Man-days : So far as input of all sorts of labour is concerned, jowar stands in the same position as Bajara. Harvesting required the highest input of male labour, viz. 1.7 days per acre. Next to it comes the operation of protecting the crops and that of watering sapplings. Ploughing required an input of 2.2 days per acre. Harrowing and hoeing reported an input of less than one day per acre.

Woman-days : Female labour was employed mainly for weeding and harvesting, the average input being respectively 11.8 and 4.2 days per acre.

Bullock-days : Input of bullock-days was highest in the work of supplying water. For ploughing, it was 4.3 days per acre. For threshing, it was 1.5 per acre. For all other operations, it was less than one day per acre.

Wages : For weeding and harvesting, the wages were

Table 5.15 : Average input per acre for Jowar

Operation	Area worked A.-G.	Man-days		Woman-days		Bullock-days	
		Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre
Ploughing	136-29	301	2.2	-	-	590	4.3
Harrowing	253-08½	140	0.5	-	-	266	1.0
Sowing	256-16½	192	0.7	-	-	360	1.4
Hoeing	173-07½	130	0.7	-	-	139	0.8
Weeding	44-04	-	-	520	11.3	-	-
Watering	19-24	69	3.4	13	0.6	92	4.6
Watching	243-35	948	3.9	17	0.1	-	-
Harvesting - Main crop	250-09½	1256	5.0	1062	4.2	5	*
Threshing - " "	250-09½	366	1.5	410	1.6	373	1.5
Harvesting - Subsidiary crop	49-07	53	1.1	58	1.2	-	-
Threshing - " "	49-07	14	0.3	25	0.5	4	0.1

	Value of material used		Wages		Physical quantities of input				
	Total (Rs.)	Average per acre (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Average per acre (Rs.)	Total			Average per acre	
Ploughing			38- 0-0	0.27					
Harrowing			3- 0-0	*		Mds.	Sr.	Seers	
Sowing			10-10-0	0.04	Jowar	17	4	4½	2.6
Weeding			37- 0-0	1.37	Kardi	1	10	9	0.2
Watering			2- 3-0	0.15					
Harvesting - Main crop			363-10-0	1.45					
Threshing - " "			53- 0-0	0.23					
Harvesting - Subsidiary crop			14- 0-0	0.23					

(* Insignificant)

Table 5.16 : Dispersion of Bullock-days - Jowar

Size group (acres)	Malthan				Sangvi				Nimgaon				Amdabad			
	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre
Ploughing																
Up to 1	3	1-01	5	5.0	1	0-25	3	3.0	1	0-30	4	4.0	6	3-34	17	4.2
1.1 to 2	3	4-22	20	4.0	1	1-20	6	3.0	1	1-28	9	4.5	1	1-30	8	4.0
2.1 to 3	1	2-23	9	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 to 4	3	10-35	51	4.6	2	7-29	49	6.0	1	3-02	12	4.0	1	4-00	16	4.0
4.1 to 5	3	14-07	63	4.3	2	3-30	36	4.0	-	-	-	-	3	13-27	54	3.8
5.1 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17-00	68	4.0
10.1 to 15	2	23-20	96	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15-26	60	3.7
Harrowing																
Up to 1	25	10-13	15	1.5	12	4-27	6	1.2	4	2-21	3	1.0	9	4-33	6	1.2
1.1 to 2	7	10-35	11	1.0	5	8-23	3	0.8	7	10-15	11	1.1	2	3-30	4	1.0
2.1 to 3	5	12-16	12	1.0	1	2-32½	3	1.0	5	13-21	14	1.0	1	3-00	4	1.3
3.1 to 4	8	29-06	30	1.0	2	7-29	3	1.0	1	3-02	3	1.0	1	4-00	4	1.0
4.1 to 5	5	22-21	21	0.9	2	3-30	3	0.8	1	4-23	5	1.0	5	23-27	24	1.0
5.1 to 10	1	5-06	5	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22-26	23	1.0
10.1 to 15	2	23-20	22	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15-26	16	1.0
Sowing																
Up to 1	25	10-13	20	2.0	12	4-27	3	1.6	4	2-21	4	1.3	9	4-33	9	1.3
1.1 to 2	7	10-35	15	1.4	5	8-23	9	1.0	7	10-15	16	1.6	2	3-30	5	1.2
2.1 to 3	5	12-16	16	1.3	1	2-32½	4	1.3	5	13-21	13	1.3	1	3-00	4	1.3
3.1 to 4	8	29-06	43	1.5	2	7-29	11	1.4	1	3-02	4	1.3	1	4-00	4	1.0
4.1 to 5	5	22-21	31	1.3	2	3-30	12	1.3	1	4-23	6	1.2	5	23-27	32	1.3
5.1 to 10	1	5-06	3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22-26	29	1.3
10.1 to 15	2	23-20	32	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15-26	20	1.2
Hoeing																
Up to 1	13	6-09	6	1.0	10	3-23	3	0.7	2	0-31	1	1.0	6	3-31	2	0.7
1.1 to 2	1	1-30	2	1.0	5	3-23	7	0.8	6	3-25	6	0.8	2	3-30	3	0.7
2.1 to 3	2	4-11	3	0.7	1	2-32½	2	0.7	3	3-24	8	0.9	-	-	-	-
3.1 to 4	7	25-23	17	0.7	2	7-29	7	0.9	1	3-02	2	0.7	-	-	-	-
4.1 to 5	4	17-21	12	0.7	2	3-30	9	1.0	1	4-23	3	0.6	3	13-27	9	0.6
5.1 to 10	1	5-06	4	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22-26	15	0.6
10.1 to 15	1	12-00	3	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.1 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15-26	10	0.6

Here, we found some trends somewhat different from those seen in cases of bajara and jowar. Protecting the crops from thieves and animals required a heavy input of male labour, viz. 6.4 days per acre and a small amount of female labour, viz. 1.4 days per acre. Harvesting was done in two stages. First with the help of bullocks. The groundnuts were brought on the surface of land; then they were picked up, mainly by women. The input of male labour therefore was low, viz. 1.6 days per acre. Average input of female labour was substantially high, viz. 39.1 days per acre. The weeding operation was performed solely by women, the average input of female labour being 33.6. Manuring required male labour of 1.5 days per acre, female labour of 2.3 days per acre, and bullock labour of 1.7 days per acre. Input of bullock labour was highest in ploughing, viz. 4.9 days per acre.

As regards the wages paid, a very large share of it was spent in the weeding and harvesting operations. Per acre wages paid amounted to Rs.4.63 and Rs.6.12, respectively. The approximate value of farm-yard manure was Rs.168, or Rs.24 per manured acre. Very small area, however, was manured. When related to the total area sown to groundnut, input of manure per acre was worth Rs.3.50 only. The total quantity of groundnut seed was 25 maunds and 2 seers. Per acre dose was 20.9 seers. In terms of money, it was Rs.20.09 per acre.

Dispersion of bullock labour : Table 5.13 presents the data relating to the dispersion of bullock labour in different operations. On the whole, the first size-group enjoyed the maximum input of bullock labour. The operation of ploughing required in general more bullock labour.

Table 5.13 : Dispersion of bullock-days - Groundnut

Size group (acres)	Malthan				Sangvi				Nimgaon				Amdabad			
	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre	No. of plots	Total area	Total bullock days	Av. per acre

In between the villages, the variances were not very significant. Due to the small number of plots and little variations in the size, no uniform tendency could be discerned. Except in the operation of ploughing, variations between different size-groups were almost negligible.

(D) Potato (Table 5.19)

The peculiarities of potato were that it required a very high input of male and female labour for harvesting, average input per acre being, respectively, 26.8 and 21.0 days. Weeding required solely female labour which was estimated at 31.6 days per acre on an average. Sowing comes next, which engaged both male and female labour, the average input of which was, respectively, 7.0 and 13.0 days. For manuring, the corresponding averages were 4.5 and 4.8. The whole area was manured and was also irrigated. For the latter, average input of male and female labour was, respectively, 9.0 days and 4.0 days per acre.

Even as regards the input of bullock labour, the figures were high as compared with those in the case of bajara or jowar. The average input was highest in the work of irrigating the land, viz. 13.8 days per acre. Since potato cannot survive without water, the entire area was irrigated. For ploughing and manuring, the average input was 8.2 days and 6.6 days respectively. For all other operations, the figure was comparatively low.

Hired labour was employed largely for weeding and harvesting. Per acre wages paid for these two operations were 10.20 rupees and 4.80 rupees, respectively.

Table 5.19 : Average input per acre for Potato

Operation	Area worked A.-G.	Man-days		Woman-days		Bullock-days	
		Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre
Ploughing	4-02	12	3.0	-	-	33	3.2
Manuring	4-39	22	4.5	24	4.8	33	6.6
Harrowing	4-39	4	0.8	-	-	9	1.8
Sowing	4-39	35	7.0	90	18.0	13	2.6
Manuring (other)	0-30	-	-	2	2.0	-	-
Hoing	0-20	1	1.0	-	-	1	1.0
Weeding	4-39	-	-	153	31.6	-	-
Watering	4-39	45	9.0	20	4.0	94	18.8
Watching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting	4-39	134	26.8	105	21.0	-	-

	Value of material used		Wages		Physical quantities of input	
	Total (₹.)	Average per acre (₹.)	Total (₹.)	Average per acre (₹.)	Total	Average per acre
Manuring	464-0-0	92.8	1-0-0	0.20	110 cartloads of farm-yard manure	22 cart- loads
Sowing	1240-0-0	248.0	11-8-0	2.20	35 maunds	17 maunds
Manuring (other)	8-0-0	3.0			30 seers	20 seers per manured acre
Weeding			24-8-0	4.80		
Harvesting			51-0-0	10.20		

Two types of manure were used - farm-yard manure and sulphate. The entire area received the farm-yard manure. Sulphate was received by 30 gunthas only. The total quantity was 110 cartloads of farm-yard manure and 20 seers of sulphate per acre dose was 22 cartloads of farm-yard manure and 20 seers. In terms of money, per acre dose of farm-yard manure was Rs.248 and that of sulphate Rs.8.

Potato seed was 85 maunds in total, or 17 maunds per acre. The total value was nearabout Rs.1240, or 248 per acre.

Since all plots - the total number of which was only four - were less than one acre, it is not possible to discuss the degree of dispersion of bullock labour.

5.14 Analysis of Output Data

The table below gives the average per acre output of each crop in Bengali maunds in each size-group.

Size-group (acres)	Average per acre output of			
	Bajara	Jowar	Groundnut	Potato
1. Up to 1	3.0	4.1	13.0	64.5
2. 1.1 to 2	2.1	2.9	9.0	-
3. 2.1 to 3	2.4	2.5	10.0	-
4. 3.1 to 4	2.5	2.9	-	-
5. 4.1 to 5	2.0	2.4	10.8	-
Average for these above five groups	2.4	2.8	10.7	-
6. 5.1 to 10	1.7	1.4	8.3	-
7. 10.1 to 15	1.5	3.4	-	-
8. 15.1 to 20	3.6	0.9	-	-
Average for all size-groups	2.1	2.2	10.4	64.5

It is clear that the average output differed from group to group; but there did not appear any consistent

trend worth noting.

In case of bajara, per acre output on the plots up to 5 acres was 2.4 maunds but in the two subsequent groups it was 1.7 maunds and 1.5 maunds, respectively. In the last group it was maximum, viz. 3.5 maunds. In case of jovar, the maximum average was in the seventh^{eighth} group covering a range of 10 to 15 acres, viz. 3.4 maunds per acre. Surprisingly, it was minimum, viz. 0.9 maunds in the last group. In case of groundnut, average output was maximum on the plots up to one acre, viz. 13 maunds per acre and was minimum on the plots with the sizes between 5 acres and 10 acres, viz. 8.3 maunds per acre. It seems that the differences in averages cannot be explained by the size of plots. The differences may be due to the supply of manure, and water, and not in less degree due to the quality of soil. Equally important is the care taken by an individual farmer.

5.15 Employment in Agriculture

In Chapter VII, it is stated that a very large majority of earners were employed in 'agriculture and primary industries'. The proportion of total earners engaged in this group of occupations was 86.3 per cent at Malthan, 93.5 per cent at Sangvi, 95.8 per cent at Nimgaon, and 92.9 per cent at Amdabad. Table 5.20, on the following page, gives a further distribution of these persons. It can be seen from the table that cultivators of mainly owned land were predominating in all villages. At Sangvi, their strength was maximum, viz. 93.2 per cent. At Nimgaon, Malthan, and Amdabad, it was respectively 89.5 per cent, 88.1 per cent, and 87.7 per cent. Cultivators of mainly unowned land ranked

Table 5.20 : A detailed distribution of those engaged in agriculture. (Figures represent the percentages to total)

	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
1. Cultivators of mainly owned land	88.1	93.2	89.5	87.7
2. Cultivators of mainly unowned land	6.2	4.0	7.4	7.8
3. Casual labour	5.1	1.4	3.1	4.2
4. Others (Herdsman)	0.5	1.4	-	-
5. Rent receivers	0.2	-	-	0.3
T o t a l	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

next in numerical strength. Their proportion varied from a minimum of 4.0 per cent at Sangvi to a maximum of 7.8 per cent at Amdabad. The proportion of those living by casual agricultural labour was 5.1 per cent at Malthan, 1.4 per cent at Sangvi, 3.1 per cent at Nimgaon, and 4.2 per cent at Amdabad. Those solely depending upon the rent were found only at Malthan and Amdabad, their proportions being 0.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.21 presents the monthwise distribution of labour employed on the 250 plots. The total number of days was 15,400, the distribution of which between male and female labour was somewhat equal on the aggregate; this equality, however, vanishes at most of the times in the year. Thus, for example, in the month of April, the number of man-days was 1132 as against ten woman-days. In this month, ploughing is the only important agricultural operation, and hence, the negligible amount of female labour. On the other hand, in the

Table 5.21 : Monthwise distribution of working days in agriculture.

Month	Mandays			Womandays			Total wage payments	
	Total	Of which hired	Per cent	Total	Of which hired	Per cent	Rs.	Per cent
April	1132	70	6.2	10	2	20.0	74- 0-0	3.4
May	594	25	4.2	98	10	10.0	24- 0-0	1.1
June	96	32	33.3	-	-	-	32- 0-0	1.5
July	351	11	3.1	116	42	36.2	51- 2-0	2.4
August	316	8	2.5	1193	453	37.9	276- 0-0	12.8
September	1121	157	14.0	1153	560	48.6	305- 4-0	14.1
October	1356	369	27.2	2189	457	20.9	600-10-0	27.9
November	576	3	0.5	1403	797	56.8	344- 8-0	15.9
December	103	1	1.0	75	15	20.0	2- 8-0	0.1
January	539	-	-	64	12	18.7	6- 0-0	0.2
February	1120	289	25.8	933	277	29.6	380-10-0	17.8
March	416	28	6.7	446	57	12.8	59- 0-0	2.8
Total	7720	993	12.9	7630	2864	37.3	2155-10-0	100.0

months of October and November, the number of woman-days was substantially more than the number of man-days; woman-days in October and November were respectively 2189 and 1403 as against 1356 and 576 man-days. This was because operations like weeding, reaping, etc., require largely female labour. The total labour also (i.e. male and female labour) was required more during this period in the year. In the month of June, female labour was not reported at all on any of the plots. The amount of male labour reported was also quite small, viz. 96 man-days. This is due to the fact that in this month, practically no agricultural operation takes place. Ploughing is done in the preceding months and this month is spent in awaiting the rains. Hence this month rarely reports any employment of labour. Again, in the month of December, less amount of both man-days and woman-days was reported. The same reason applies here, viz. that a relatively small amount of work is required in this month. The sowing operation takes place in the preceding month and hence this month gives relatively little scope for farm work.

The proportion of hired labour on the whole was 12.9 per cent in the case of male labour and 37.3 per cent in the case of female labour. In the case of male labour, the months of June, October, and February reported a high proportion of hired labour, viz. 33.3 per cent, 27.2 per cent, and 25.8 per cent. In the case of female labour, the proportion of hired labour was high in the months of November, September, August, and July, viz. 56.8 per cent, 48.6 per cent, 37.9 per cent, and 36.2 per cent, respectively. The months in which agricultural operations like, weeding, reaping, and threshing are

carried out have, on the whole, reported a high proportion of hired labour.

Attached labourers - (Saldars) : Only 25 families reported to have employed attached labourers known as 'saldars'. They are, so to say, relatively permanent employees, employed on the basis of one year contract. Eight of the 25 families had employed two saldars, the rest of the families had employed only one saldar. The total number of attached labourers, thus, comes to 33 (Table 5.22). Out of the 25 employers, 19 were residents of Malthan. Out of the 33 servants, 26 were employed in agriculture, three in cattle-herding, another three in agriculture as well as cattle-herding, and the remaining one in other miscellaneous work.

Table 5.22 : Attached labourers - (Saldars)

Employment in	Number of attached labourers at				Total
	Malthan	Sangvi	Ningaoon	Amdabad	
Agriculture	19	1	2	4	26
Cattle-herding	1	1	-	1	3
Agriculture and cattle-herding	3	-	-	-	3
Other miscellaneous work	1	-	-	-	-

Information regarding payments made to them has been presented in Table 5.23. Servants in this respect can be classified in two categories - those receiving only cash payment and those receiving cash payment as well as clothes, meals, etc. In the former category there were only 7; all the rest were in the latter category. It seemed that those who were receiving

Table 5.23 : Payments to Saldars

<u>Payment (Rs.)</u>	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>	<u>Total</u>
Up to Rs.100 and meals and clothing	8	2	-	4	14
Up to Rs.200 and meals and clothing	8	-	2	-	10
Up to Rs.100 and only meals	1	-	-	-	1
Up to Rs.200 and only meals	-	-	-	1	1
Only cash up to Rs.200	1	-	-	-	1
Only cash up to Rs.300	6	-	-	-	6

Rs.200 or more were not given any other payments in kind. Payments in kind included meals and clothing or one of these two. A majority of the servants, i.e., 14 out of 33, were receiving an annual salary up to Rs.100 and meals and clothes. Ten more were receiving cash payments up to Rs.200 respectively in addition to meals reported by six servants. Emoluments of the rest of the servants can be seen from the table.

5.17 Bunding

We shall now turn to the important part of this chapter, viz. the evaluation of the bunding works carried out in this area. In fact, it was one of the factors which were responsible for the selection of these villages for our survey. The scope of the investigation was, however, very limited. Primarily, we intended to study the conditions of bunds and note the change in water-levels.

Before turning to the details, let us note the relevant provisions of the Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act 1942, which empowers the Government to undertake such works. The Act is intended to provide for the making and execution of schemes relating to matters such as preservation and improvement of soil, prevention of soil-erosion, improvement of water supply, etc. Two different procedures are laid down for carrying out the schemes, one to be followed in normal times and the other in emergencies.

In normal times, the work of carrying out such schemes is entrusted to a Board, one for each district, consisting of the Collector, the Agricultural Officer, The Division Soil Conservation Officer, and such non-official persons not exceeding two as may be appointed by the State Government. The Board appoints an officer to prepare a draft-scheme, which it may approve with or without modifications or reject. If it is approved, it appoints an Inquiry Officer for further work. The approved scheme is published in the Official Gazette, in the village and at the headquarters of the taluka and district in which the lands to be included in the scheme are situated. The Inquiry Officer invites objections to the scheme, which must be submitted within 21 days of such publication. Due consideration is given to all of them and a final report is submitted to the Board, which may sanction the scheme. The sanction, however, cannot be accorded if the scheme or part thereof is objected to by 33 per cent or more of the total number of land owners excluding the Government or land owners excluding the Government owning in the aggregate 33 per cent or more of the land included in the scheme. The

scheme in such cases is submitted to the Government which may sanction it with or without modifications or reject it. The scheme thus finally approved is again published in the same manner, and comes into force on the date on which it is thus published. The cost of all such works is borne by the cultivators. In case they fail to pay, it is recovered as an arrear of land revenue in the manner prescribed in Sec.150 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

The procedure adopted in emergencies is as follows. When the Government is of opinion that a state of famine or scarcity prevails or is likely to prevail, it makes a declaration to that effect, and publishes it in the official Gazette. Following it, the Collector is directed to appoint an Executing Officer for the purpose of immediately constructing embankments in such villages as may be specified. A draft scheme is prepared by him, which includes all the works undertaken. It then comes before the Board for its approval. The powers of the Board are, however, limited; for it can approve the scheme either without modifications or with modifications which would not affect the work carried out by the Executing Officer. The scheme thus approved is published and comes into force immediately.

Before the work is launched, the type of the soil is ascertained. For bunding, only two types, viz. the shallow and the medium one, are considered fit. Strata having soil depth of less than nine inches are known as 'shallow soil' and those having soil depth between nine inches and 18 inches are known as 'medium soil'. Upon the type of the soil depend the magnitudes of the size

of the bund, which is usually indicated by the term 'section'. The section has a shape of a trapezium. Soil at Malthan is shallow and the section of bunds is 16.80 square feet.

As stated by the Agricultural Officer at Malthan, the average expenditure of bunds per acre is as follows:

Earth work	-	Rs. 30
Stone work (outlet)	-	Rs. 8
Survey work	-	Rs. 2
Establishment charges	-	Rs. 10
Total	-	Rs. 50

Out of this, 25 per cent is regarded as subsidy. The rest of the amount is recovered from the land owner in 15 yearly instalments with an interest of 3½ per cent. The land is divided into suitable blocks and expenditure is borne equally by all land owners whose lands are included in it. Expenditure on outlets is also shared in the same manner.

The bunding works at Malthan were undertaken in February 1952 under the provisions relating to emergencies and were completed within a period of nearly 2½ years. The entire area of the village was divided into 21 blocks, each of which was an independent catchment. The total number of bunds at Malthan was approximately 695. The length in respect of 13 blocks only was available; it was 6,05,778 R.ft. approximately. The area improved by the bunds was reported to be nearly 3310 acres and 11 gunthas or nearly 59 per cent of the total land cultivated during the year under survey. Rectification work, which mainly consists of constructing outlets, was completed in respect of 14 blocks only. This work was ~~completed in~~ suspended during the year of the survey.

As stated at the beginning, our primary interest was to ascertain the present condition of the bunds and improvement in the subsoil water level, if any, caused by them. Let us deal with the first. It was originally planned to select 50 plots by random sampling from the 250 plots selected for our plotwise survey. But there were no bunds on some of the plots selected by this method. Since our interest lay in observing the bunds, such plots were omitted and other plots containing bunds were substituted.

The total number of bunds in these 50 plots was nearly 139. Out of these as many as 79 bunds were found intact or damaged quite insignificantly. Of the remaining 61 bunds, 49 were found damaged at one place only, 12 at two places and one at three places. Information noted in the schedules disclosed that damage was caused either by (1) negligently allowing pathways to form across the bunds, or (2) farm-implements being dragged over the bunds, or (3) the pressure of water in rainy season, or (4) deliberate opening of the bunds to divert water to other portions.

In all, 43 pathways causing significant damage to bunds were noticed. Many of them were under constant use both by men and cattle. Being earth works these bunds are likely to give way sooner or later. At the time of survey, however, the breaches were not so deep as to allow water to pass through them.

Cases of damage of the second sort were eleven in number. These were in a way unavoidable; for farmers had no other alternative but to carry these implements

across the bunds. When they are thus dragged, they cause substantial damage to the bunds.

Cases of damage caused by the pressure of water were 13 in number. In many of these cases, the reason may be traced to the want of outlet.

Finally, in three cases, bunds were deliberately opened by the farmers in order to make a passage for the water.

All these cases of damage seemed to have scarcely attracted the attention either of the farmers concerned or of the Agricultural Department. In the interest of proper maintenance of bunds, two things appear necessary. First, regular inspection of bunds at suitable intervals and carrying out all necessary repairs; and second, construction of outlets wherever necessary. As regards the first, no provision seemed to have been made with the result that such cases of damage were not taken notice of. As regards the second, the work of constructing outlet was reported to be complete in respect of 14 blocks out of the total of 21 blocks. Among the 139 bunds covered in this survey, only 27 were found possessing outlets. In some cases, villagers complained that outlets were not carefully constructed; as was evident from the fact that some of them gave way in the heavy rains. Once the bund begins to give way for this or that reason it is very difficult to stop further destruction.

Due to the limited scope of the survey it is not possible to comment on the effects of bunding on production, etc. Some broad observations, however, may be made. One thing, which is quite obvious, is that bunding

has stopped soil erosion to a very great extent. In fact, it was the principal motive behind the undertaking of this work. Prior to bunding, it was reported, the entire land was subject to erosion. The quality of the soil was gradually deteriorating. The bunding works have not only prevented further deterioration but have set in motion a reverse process; The soil has started improving very slowly. A small portion of land was, however, still liable to soil erosion at the time of survey. This fact was brought to light by our plotwise survey. Since bunding was carried out only at Malthan and Andabad, we are not concerned with the plots of other villages. The total land of these two villages covered in the survey was 542.03 acres, out of which 103 acres and 16½ gunthas, i.e., nearly 19.92 per cent of the land was partially subject to soil erosion. The land which could not be put to use at all, due to this reason, amounted to 19 acres and 36 gunthas or 3.69 per cent only. The figures appear to be significant; but when compared with the situation prevailing prior to the scarcity works when almost the entire land was subject to erosion, the importance of bunding is easily brought home. As stated earlier, bunding is also expected to result in the gradual improvement of the soil. If this happens, the land will become more productive. No great change, however, is visualised in the cropping pattern; because it depends upon many other factors such as the vicinity of market, credit facilities, etc.

Besides the prevention of soil erosion and other related matters, bunding is regarded as one of the main factors responsible for the improvement in the subsoil water level. Let us now turn to this aspect of our survey.

We selected only 25 wells, spread over a fairly wide area and measured water-levels two times - once in December 1957 and secondly in May 1958. These levels were then compared with those prevailing prior to bunding which were, of course, not actually measured but reported by the farmers concerned.

The table below gives the changes in water levels, both in December 1957 and in May 1958.

	Number of wells	
	<u>December level</u>	<u>May level</u>
No change	7	2
Decline	4	1
Rise (in feet)		
1 to 5	9	8
6 to 10	2	9
11 to 15	-	2
16 to 20	1	-
21 to 25	1	2
Total number of wells	24	24

The December level reveals that a definite improvement occurred in the case of 13 wells. In the case of 4 wells, there was a decline, while in the remaining 7 the position remained unaltered.

The picture of water levels measured in May is more interesting. Only one well showed a decline which was about 2 feet; two revealed no change; the rest of them, viz. 21 wells showed some improvement. Out of the latter, in the case of two wells there was a remarkable rise ranging between 21 feet and 25 feet. Improvement in water supply in the month of May is of great significance; because, so far, the villages have experienced an acute shortage of water in this month. Water

levels in these days rival with the bottom of the wells. Such occasions have now become rare.

The decline in water levels, which has occurred in few cases, can be attributed to the excessive drawing of water from them. Cases of 'no change' can also be explained in this way. It is necessary to explain the two cases where the rise occurred was very remarkable viz. 21 feet and nine inches, and 21 feet and two inches. The depths of these wells were 34 feet and 45 feet, respectively. Both of them are situated near Lakhewadi which is at a distance of nearly two miles from the Gaothan of Malthan. It is a cluster of about 25 houses, situated on a higher plane. The two wells are surrounded by hillocks. Two small streams also flow by the side of each of them. In the case of the first, it flows at a distance of 10 feet; in the case of the other, it is at a distance of nearly 20 feet. This geographically advantageous position of these wells explains the marked rise in the water levels.

The same survey provides one more item of evidence to substantiate the conclusion that water supply is gradually increasing. It was revealed that out of these 24 wells, ten wells were used over a longer period of time in 1957-58 as compared with the preceding year. Out of these, two wells were used four months more than in the preceding year; one was used two months more; and the rest 7 were used only one month more.

To conclude, it can be said that bunding has proved to be considerably beneficial to the cultivators in two ways - first it has helped the farmers in weaning their

lands from the erosion and second it has contributed
its mite for improving the water supply.

Chapter VI

NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS & SERVICES

We shall now undertake the task of describing various types of non-agricultural occupations excepting those which come under the category of trade and transport. Our procedure in this chapter is to take one occupation at a time, to describe it fully and then to pass on to the next one. At the end, an attempt is made to bring about a comparison of the economic status of those engaged in different occupations. The primary intention is to locate the position of a particular occupation in the economy of the village. Obviously important factors from this point of view are the number of families and persons engaged in the occupation, their general financial position, net returns from the occupation, expenditure incurred on raw materials, etc., and investment made in the equipments. Figures of income and expenditure relate to the year preceding the year of our survey.

6.1 Carpenters : The total number of carpenters was ten, out of which five were residing at Malthan, three at Nimgaon, and one each at Sangvi and Amdabad. In the case of nine families, carpentry constituted the main occupation. The remaining family was looking upon it as its subsidiary occupation, the main occupation being agriculture. Eight of the total belonged to sutar caste; of the remaining two, one was Mang and the other was Maratha. Carpentry was ancestral occupation in the case of all.

Out of the total income of Rs.8751, as much as 84.1 per cent was earned in the profession of carpentry itself. This further was composed of (1) sale proceeds of finished products (1.2 per cent), (2) income received from carrying out minor repairs (65.6 per cent), and (3) baluta-remuneration (33.2 per cent).

From this it is obvious that all sutar families were engaged mainly in the work of carrying out the repairs. Manufacturing articles was reported by only one family which earned only a small amount of Rs.90. The number of clients for all families together was 293; out of which as many as 100 clients were attached to one sutar family. One more sutar did not have any clients at all and was deriving its income entirely from carrying out minor repairs.

That carpenter is indispensable to the farmer is indicated by the name he bears viz. 'baluta-patil', which means that he tops the hierarchy of balutedars. Carrying out the repairs of the farm-implements is his main task for which he is respected. The farm implements require frequent check-up, hence the importance of the carpenter. From the clients formerly he used to get 75 sheaves of bajara and jowar each. This, however, has been now reduced to 20 sheaves.

The total value of implements was Rs.990.

In all, 23 male adults and one non-adult were spared by the ten families for this profession. All had acquired the knowledge and skill of the profession at home. Four families were also agriculturists, owning together nearly 44 acres of land.

The element of migration was found relatively prominent in this class. In all, six families were not the natives of the villages surveyed. Of these, four had come from the nearby villages some ten years ago in the case of three and 40 years in the case of one. The remaining two had come from a relatively distant place. They thought that they could get more work and money in this area. Carpentry was ancestral occupation in the case of all these migrated families.

6.2 Ironsmiths : The ironsmith is expected, primarily, to make small articles such as sickle, etc., and secondarily to carry out all the repairs of farm implements. In this sense, ironsmiths of this area were not functioning properly, since they were not making any new article. There were four ironsmiths in all, out of which two were residing at Malthan, and one each at Nimgaon and Amdabad. The latter two were quite inefficient, lacking both skill and drive. Those residing at Malthan were engaged mainly in sharpening the farm implements and carrying out minor repairs.

All were Hindu Lohar by caste and all except one regarded the caste-occupation as their main occupation. Two of these four families were depending entirely on the smithy work, the remaining two were supplementing their incomes from agriculture and farm labour. Income from the smithy was Rs.550, Rs.300, Rs.260, and Rs.140, respectively, thus making a total of Rs.1250. Average income per family was Rs.312. The family which was mainly dependent on agriculture earned Rs.1882 out of which Rs.1742 were earned from the land itself. Farm labour fetched an income of Rs.250 in the year. Income

from the profession of ironsmith can be classified into baluta and non-baluta income. The share of the former was 73.6 per cent while that of the latter 26.4 per cent. Income from the sale of finished product was absent.

The number of clients was reported to be 198, out of which 100 clients were attached to one Lohar alone. The main service he was rendering to the clients consisted of sharpening farm implements and carrying out minor repairs. For major work he used to insist on special payment. Baluta remuneration varies from client to client; but on an average he was getting two seers of the main crop such as bajara, jowar and groundnut and some unspecified quantity of pulses, potato, etc.

Eleven male adults were spared in all by the four families. Of these, five were spared by one; three by another; two by the third one, and one by the last. Two of them reported the ownership of 36 acres of land; eight acres more were leased in by one. The farm implements owned included iron plough, tiphan, kulav, bullock-cart, waterlift, etc. Livestock was reported by one family only; it consisted of three bullocks, two cows, etc. Three families had their own houses; the remaining one was living in rent-free quarters.

The main requirement was that of the fuel which was till very recent time supplied by the client himself. But these days, occasionally, he gets advance to purchase charcoal, etc., from Poona. Once in a month he visits Poona and makes purchases worth Rs.10. Usually he manages

to cover his fare also.

The implements were evaluated at Rs.885. The implements require yearly check-up; this is, of course, done by the owner himself. Recent purchases, i.e. those made during the last five years included two bellows worth Rs.175. One was purchased at Poona, the other at Sirur.

6.3 Cobblers : In a self-sufficient village, the Chamar caste is responsible for carrying out all leather work. He is one of the important balutedar and renders useful service to the village by making footwears, carrying out repairs to waterlifts, etc. There were eleven chambhar families in all, out of which five belonged to Malthan, four to Amdabad, and one each to Sangvi and Nimgaon. Ten of these eleven were pursuing their traditional occupation as the main family occupation, while the remaining one treated it as the subsidiary one, its main occupation being agriculture.

None of these families was entirely dependent upon shoemaking; this or that supplementary source of income was reported by all. In the case of five families, land constituted an important source to supplement their incomes from the traditional occupation of shoemaking. The rest of the families reported farm labour as the subsidiary source. Three families were found resorting to both of these resources. Classification of the income according to the source gives us an idea about the relative position of each of them. The aggregate income of all families was Rs.5762, out of which 51.7 per cent (i.e. Rs.2977) was earned in the

profession of shoemaking. Income from land was to the extent of 28.3 per cent while income from farm labour was 14.5 per cent. Income earned in shoemaking is composed of sale proceeds of footwears (46.8 per cent), baluta work (30.3 per cent) and minor repairs (22.9 per cent), altogether making a sum of Rs.2977.

That the baluta system was gradually giving way was evident from the small portion of income it contributed as well as from the small number of clients. Two chambhar families had no clients attached to them. The remaining nine families had 125 clients in all, which were from being equally distributed between all.

Of the 11 families, five were engaged in making new footwears, mostly simple chapples. The remaining establishments were carrying out the baluta work and other minor repairs. Attempts were made to know the exact number of footwears made during the year and the raw material required for it. But no one could give the exact or even the approximate figure. In terms of money, however, it was possible to assess the total production. Footwears worth Rs.3150 were prepared by the five families during the course of the year. The whole lot was sold out in the same year, which indicates and which was further confirmed by the investigations, that the work of preparing footwears was undertaken mostly after the order was placed. The raw material, consisting of tanned leather, tyre, nails, etc., was estimated at Rs.1655 for all the families together. The purchase of raw material was invariably made at Sirur. The price of the footwears varied between Rs.1 and Rs.5. One of the cobblers, was able to dispose of, on an

average 30 pairs in a month; another one could sell nearabout 20 pairs. This figure in the case of the remaining three families was not more than ten.

Under baluta terms he was expected to give a pair of footwears once in a year to each of the adult members of the client's family; besides he was obliged to carry out all repairing to the footwears as well as to the articles such as waterlift, etc.; No. amount of baluta remuneration was fixed, but usually he used to get at the rate of Rs.2 (in kind) per member of the client's family. Each of these eleven families was found possessing its own set of tools and implements, the total investment in which was Rs.211.

Eighteen male and three female adults were reported to be working in this profession. Out of these one family alone spared five male and one female adults, another one spared three male adults, and one more spared two male adults. The remaining families spared one male adult each. Most of these were illiterate. Training of the profession was received at home by all. Farm implements were reported by only one family. Live-stock was reported by eight families, consisting of four bullocks, 13 cows, two buffaloes, and some calves. All of them were staying in their own houses, most of which were one-room tenements.

6.4 Barbers : There were five Nhavi families pursuing their traditional occupation of shaving. Two were residing at Malthan, two at Nimgaon, and one at Amdabad. In the case of three of these, shaving was the main occupation; the other two were mainly engaged in agriculture and looking upon shaving as their subsidiary occupation.

Among the supplementary sources of income, agriculture figured prominently in the case of four families, and farm labour in the case of the remaining one. In the total income of Rs.4866, the barber's profession contributed 47.2 per cent or Rs.2350. The latter consisted of baluta and non-baluta incomes, the shares of each being respectively 69 per cent and 31 per cent.

In all, ten male adults were reported to be working in this profession. Three families reported the ownership of land amounting to 39 acres. One family was owning some of the farm-implements such as plough, kulav, tiphan, etc. The same family was also owning a large size of livestock such as two bullocks, eight cows, four calves, and some sheep. One more family reported the ownership of one cow and other small animals.

Rates of shaving charged by one family were as follows.

As. 6	-	for a modern style of hair-cut
As. 3	-	old style
As. 2	-	shaving beard only.

Under baluta terms, he was expected to shave all members of the clients' families once in a month for a hair-cut and thrice for shaving the beard. In return, he was getting four seers of bajara and jowar each and some unspecified quantity of other pulses and food-grains.

On market-days, however, he used to sit in the market. On an average, the five families were earning Rs.8 in total on a market-day.

A set of tools consisted of hair-clipper, scissors, razors, mirror, etc., the total investment in which was

estimated at Rs.55. The recurring expenditure of an individual barber on oil, soap, etc., was nearly Rs.2½ per month.

6.5 Pot making : Out of the four Kumbhar families, all of which were residing at Maltha, only two were pursuing their traditional occupation of pot making. Two of the remaining had long ceased to be potters. One left it 15 years back and took to masonry. The reason was found to be the lack of skill and unprofitability of the profession. The other one was in the educational service.

In both the families, pottery was pursued as the main occupation; the subsidiary occupation being farm labour. Income derived from pot making was Rs.190 and Rs.250, making a total of Rs.440. Income from subsidiary sources was Rs.350. Two male and two female adults were spared by the two families together for this profession. The equipment, was evaluated at Rs.44. In both cases the set of tools was very old though it was undergoing regular repairs at the hands of the owners themselves. Both were living in their own mud-houses. None had any land.

Both the families were carrying out the baluta and non-baluta work. The total number of clients was 125, from whom the foodgrains worth Rs.280 were received during the year preceding our survey. Income received from the sale of the earthen pots amounted to Rs.160. This, however, was discovered to be an understatement. Our case-study revealed that this figure was nearabout Rs.450. Earthen pots prepared by him were called by various names which more or less indicate the size of

the pot. The price of the small pot varied between one anna and four annas while that of the big one, mainly used for storing water, between As.12 and Re.1. September and March were reported to be the months of heavy work. To the client he is obliged to give five pots (Sugad) on Makar Sankrant, in return for which he used to get one pot-full of grains. On 'Pola' he supplies an effigee of a bullock; in Divali, 5 'panties', etc. Besides this, one earthen pot for storing water is to be supplied to all the clients once in a year.

The raw material consists of earth, cowdung, ash, etc., for which he is never required to pay anything. The fuel also can be collected without any difficulty.

6.6 Rope making : The story of a battle 'lost for want of a nail' brings home the importance of small things. In farmer's life, rope plays the role, which the nail played in this story. Rope making is the traditional occupation of the Mang caste. There were 16 Mang families, six being from Sangvi, two from Amdabad, and four each from Malthan and Niangaon, reported to be working in this occupation. The total number of persons spared by all families together was 25 male adults, 21 female adults, and one non-adult.

The aggregate income of all the families together was Rs.11,085, out of which 68.9 per cent was earned in the rope making occupation. Classifying the income earned in rope making we find that 34.3 per cent (i.e. Rs.6445) represented the sale proceeds of finished products; the remaining amount was earned under baluta system. The figures lay bare the fact that the baluta system is fast disintegrating. The number of clients

was reported to be 253 for all Mang families together. To the client he gives brooms of different varieties on Divali and Padva festivals; so also on 'Pola' he supplies one whip. Other miscellaneous services include conveying messages, doing some minor work on occasions of marriages and so on. Some of the Mang families have to attend the patil by a system of rotation. In return for these services, the client gives him, on an average, 20 seers of bajara and jowar each; in addition, some unspecified amount of other crops is also given.

Among articles made by the Mang family important are brooms, ropes, etc. Attempts were made to know the exact number of each of these articles prepared by him; but no one could give even the approximate number. It was, however, possible for them to state the gross receipts and expenditure incurred on raw materials. The gross receipts amounted to Rs.8585. Expenditure on raw material, which consists of mainly hemp, was nearabout Rs.1000. The hemp was available in the local and nearby villages.

The procedure of rope making consists of four stages. The hemp is first sheared, then it is soaked for nine days in the stream of water; then comes beating for two days, which is followed by the last stage of rope making. The main requirement is of water, the shortage of which becomes acute in summer. The village stream goes dry and the Mangs have to suspend their activities for some time. The set of implements consists of mace, sickle, and a block of wood. The total investment was nearabout Rs.140.

The chief market for the product was at Sirur and Malthan. At Sirur, some retailers purchase stock quite often.

For supplementing the income, five families were resorting to farm labour, seven were banking on agriculture. The total land owned was 44 acres. Farm implements were small in number. The livestock consisted of four bullocks, 14 cows, one she-buffalo, etc. Except one, all were having their own houses.

Three of the families were found to have migrated from the nearby villages more than 15 years ago.

6.7 Goldsmith : Goldsmithy is the traditional occupation of the Sonar caste. However, out of the four families of this caste, only one at Malthan was pursuing the traditional occupation. One more at Amdabad reported goldsmithy as its occupation but on investigation it was discovered that he had earned nothing for the last many years. Out of the remaining two, one was in the medical service, the other one was conducting a tailoring shop. None of those could tell as to when exactly they left their caste occupation.

The goldsmith of Malthan was earning a meagre sum from his occupation. His total income was reported to be Rs.900 during the year, out of which Rs.700, nearly, were earned from goldsmithy. Rs.200 were received from his relatives.

During the last famine he was forced to migrate to the Parner District where he was eking out his maintenance from the business of utensils. The set of tools was inherited from his father. The total value

of this set according to his estimate was not more than Rs.200. The main work he was doing was the work of repairing or re-making the ornaments. Only on the occasion of marriage, his services are sought. During the year preceding the survey, he got work in 15 marriages and earned nearly Rs.150.

The raw gold and silver is usually supplied by the customer himself. Occasionally, the customer pays him in advance and insists that he should purchase the gold required for his work. In such cases he approaches the goldsmith at Sirur. But such occasions are rare, say once in a year or so.

6.8 Washermen : There was only one washerman who was a Hindu Parit by caste. Dhoksangvi, a village near to Malthan, was his native place wherefrom he migrated to Malthan five years ago for the purpose of educating his son at the Malthan school. He started this profession after settling down at Malthan; prior to it, he was entirely depending on his land at his native place. Now he mentions laundering as his main occupation and agriculture and farm labour as his subsidiary occupations. His total income during the year was Rs.715 to which laundering contributed Rs.480. The family consisted of three members, out of which two - himself and his wife - were working in all occupations of the family.

The launderer's profession keeps him busy for the whole day. On an average, he was washing 15 clothes per day. In addition he was serving one family on monthly basis; he was getting Rs.3 per month in return, of which he was washing all clothes usually not exceeding 12 per day. All the rest of the work was done on

cash-basis. The rate charged was annas $1\frac{1}{2}$ per garment. His monthly gross receipts on an average amounted to Rs.70. From this we have to deduct his expenditure the details of which are :

Soda	Rs. 0-8-0	per month
Soap	Rs. 2-0-0	per month
Neel	Rs. 0-8-0	per month

	Rs. 3-0-0	

All this material is purchased at Sirur once in a month. For washing, water of the stream or of any common well is used. The work of ironing was also done by him. The iron worth Rs.7 was purchased quite long back.

Two years back, he was working under baluta terms also. There were eight clients, and the service rendered to them included washing every day one garment of each of the members of the clients' families. He used to claim 24 seers of jowar per head of the clients' family. All the clients have now dispensed with his services with the result that he lost his baluta remuneration.

6.9 Tailors : In all, seven families, five from Malthan and two from Nimgaon, were found engaged in the tailoring profession. In the case of four of them, tailoring was the main occupation; in the case of rest, it was the subsidiary occupation, the main occupation being agriculture. The caste-composition of these seven families was quite heterogeneous, indicating that tailoring had long ceased to be the monopoly of the Shimpi caste. Four of the total belonged to the Shimpi caste while each of the remaining three belonged to the Maratha, Gurave, and Sonar castes. Only one reported tailoring

as its ancestral occupation; the remaining had entered this profession during the last seven years. The motive behind taking to this profession was to supplement the income earned from other sources.

The income-composition reveals that none of these families was depending entirely on tailoring. In fact, it contributed relatively a small portion in the stream of total income. In the total income of Rs.5292, the proportion contributed by the tailoring profession was slightly more than 36 per cent. Among other sources agriculture was prominent; it contributed an income of Rs.900 or 15 per cent of the total income. One family derived an income of Rs.120 from its Kirana shop; another one earned Rs.720 from the cycle shop. Farm labour enabled one family to earn Rs.370. Besides these, there were other miscellaneous sources such as unearned income, remittances, etc.

Total investment in equipment which consisted of nine sewing machines and other miscellaneous material was estimated at Rs.2775. Only one family was found possessing three machines, the rest having one each. Most of the machines were purchased at Poona during the last seven years. The stitching charges of one important establishment are given below. Rates charged by others varied only a little from these.

Shirt	As. 10
Nehru shirt	As. 8
Payjama	As. 8
Half pants	As. 5
Blouse	As. 8
Choli	As. 3

All the families together spared seven male adults and one female adult for this profession. Three of them

had received some schooling, the rest were acquainted with the alphabet. None of them was found to have received any formal training in tailoring. The skill and knowledge was reported to have been acquired by intuition and observation.

All except one had their own houses to live in. Ownership of land was reported by four families to the extent of 46 acres and 30 gunthas. Five families reported the ownership of livestock which consisted of two bullocks, six cows, some sheep and poultry.

The raw material required consisted of needles, thread-bundles, coconut oil, etc. Five of the seven tailors could give the approximate quantity of each of these items. The total amount spent was nearly Rs.254-8-0 or Rs.51 on an average per family. Besides this, Grampanchayat tax of Rs.3 per establishment was being paid by each of them.

Below is given the balance sheet of one big establishment (having three machines).

<u>Gross Receipts</u>	Rs. 725-0-0	<u>Expenditure</u>	Rs. 122-8-0
		Needles	Rs. 4-8-0
		Thread	Rs. 75-0-0
		Coconut	
		oil	Rs. 40-0-0
		Wages	-
		Rent	-
		Tax	Rs. 3-0-0
		<u>Net income</u>	Rs. 602-8-0

6.10 Flour Mill : Only one flour mill, started in the year 1953-54 by a rich landlord of Malthan, was found catering to the needs of the residents of Malthan and other surrounding villages. Prior to that, there was

one mill run by the police patil; but it had short innings; the machinery went out of order and the owner did not think it worthwhile to repair it and restore the normal working of the mill.

Maratha by caste, the owner was a rich well-educated landlord owning 150 acres of land, along with all farm implements, such as iron and wooden ploughs, kulav, tiphan, waterlift, bullock-cart, etc. His live-stock consisted of five bullocks, two cows, calves and other small animals. He was staying in his own house furnished with relatively good furniture such as table, chair, cot, etc. The whole of the family except the 22 year old son, who was looking after the land as well as the mill, was residing at Poona during the major portion of the year.

Both sources of income - the land and the flour mill - were yielding a sumptuous amount of income. From the land, he earned during the year preceding the survey, an income of Rs.2353. The flour mill fetched a net income of Rs.1200 during the same year. Besides these two sources, miscellaneous sources contributed an income of Rs.150, thus making a total of Rs.3703.

The rate charged for milling jowar, bajara, wheat, etc., was two annas per four seers. Average daily gross receipts were Rs.4-8-0. In the marriage season and on occasions of fairs and festivals, gross receipts increase up to Rs.15. Such days or occasions together may form one month in the course of a year.

Initial capital was reported to be Rs.12,000, required for the purchase and installation of the whole

set of machinery. The amount required to cover the costs of repairing, replacement or addition of parts during the last three years was nearabout Rs.900, or Rs.300 per year. The work of repairing was done at Poona. For operating the machinery, his main requirement is crude oil, grease, mobile oil, etc., which together costs him every year Rs.400. One barrel of crude oil, worth Rs.5, lasts for four or five days at the most.

The mill was housed in an outer room of his own house. As told above, the son of the owner alone was looking after it. No expenditure on items such as rent, wages, etc., was reported. Grampanchayat tax was Rs.5 per year.

From this information, we can prepare the balance sheet of the mill for the year preceding the survey. It is as follows:

<u>Expenditure</u>	Rs. 705	<u>Gross Receipts</u>	Rs.1935
Crude oil, grease, etc.)	Rs.400		
Annual repairs	Rs.300		
Wages, rent, etc.	-		
Tax	Rs. 5		
<u>Net income</u>	Rs.1230		

6.11 Stone quarrying : Stone quarrying - a traditional occupation of the Vadar caste - received a great impetus in the scarcity works undertaken during the last famine. For bunds in general and for the outlets in particular, dressed stones are needed. The local Vadar families were found working hard to meet this demand.

In all, 13 Vadar families, sparing together 21 male and 2 female adults, were reported to be working in this profession. Five of these 13 families were entirely depending upon quarrying, the remaining eight had agriculture as their main occupation. Out of the total income of Rs.9234, Rs.6755 (or 73.2 per cent) were earned by stone quarrying.

The work of quarrying and dressing stones is not undertaken unless a demand is placed. Due to the bunding works, however, there was a constant demand till the year of survey. The stone hill is at a distance of about 3 miles from the huts of Vadar families. The stone is cut and dressed there and then brought to the place of work mostly on head or in a bullock cart. The dressed stone is known in the vernacular as Todis, the charges at which they were supplied were Rs.12 to Rs.15 per hundred Todis. If the place of work is more than three miles away from the stone-hill, Re.1 is charged extra for carrying them. One outlet on an average requires Todis worth Rs.30. All Vadar families quite often work as masons in the same work and earn at the rate of Rs.3 per day.

It was found that the Vadar families have improved a good deal of their financial conditions during the scarcity works. The leading figures of the community told us about their intention to start a co-operative society, the preparatory work of which was being done at the time of our survey.

Land owned by nine families was 106 acres. Live-stock consisted of 11 bullocks, 3 cows, and a large

number of sheep, goats, calves, etc. One family was owning a bullock cart for the purpose of carrying stones to the place of work.

6.12 Mason : Only two families - one coming from Malthan and the other from Amdabad - reported masonry as their family occupation. They belonged to the Maratha and Kumbhar castes respectively. The head of the Kumbhar family, some 15 years back, was pursuing pottery as the family occupation. But he discontinued it for two reasons, firstly because pot making was not fetching good income, and secondly, because he was lacking skill and dexterity required for it. During the last famine, he had gone out of his village and worked at Dehu Road (near Poona) for three years. There he worked as a mason and earned Rs.3 per day. Thereafter he returned to Malthan as the climate of Poona was not suitable to his wife's health. At Malthan, normally, he was getting some work every day mostly in the bunding works. His daily income on an average was not more than Re.1. He had no land but was owning a house, a cycle, and three sheep.

The second family residing at Amdabad had agriculture as its main occupation. Masonry was pursued by the son. The land owned was 22 acres and 3 gunthas. The son, who was a mason, was a 40 year old man earning an annual income of Rs.500 nearly.

The value of his implements was nearabout Rs.30.

6.13 Bandsman : The service of a bandsman is required mainly in marriages. Malthan had only one bandsman, who was a Muslim. The main family occupation was agriculture,

which yielded an income of Rs.1480 during the year. This was supplemented by farm labour which contributed Rs.200. Playing on musical instruments such as drum, etc., was looked upon not as a family occupation but as an occupation of the individual member who was in this case the head of the family.

He had only two instruments worth Rs.35. During the year he earned nearly Rs.100 and rendered his services on the occasion of nearly 10 marriages at Malthan and other nearby villages. He took to this occupation purely out of interest and then continued it as soon as it began to yield some income.

6.14 Ramoshi : Guarding the village at night is the traditional occupation of the Ramoshi caste. Only two families - one coming from Malthan and the other from Sangvi - reported to be carrying out these traditional duties regularly. This was obviously not paying them substantially. There was no uniformity in the payment made to them by the villagers. On the whole, during the year, one could earn Rs.150 and the other Rs.40 in kind. In return, he guards the village at night. Other sources of income were land and farm labour. The total income was Rs.1056, the details of which are as follows:

Agriculture	Rs. 461
Farm labour	Rs. 375
Baluta income	Rs. 190
Miscellaneous	Rs. 30

Total	Rs. 1056

It is obvious that baluta income forms a small portion in the total income.

Land owned by them together was eight acres. Farm

implements included Tiphani and Kolpi. One family was owning one cow, some calves, sheep and poultry, while the other was owning only some sheep.

6.15 Koli : By convention, Kolis are expected to carry water to the clients' houses daily. However, at present, instead of carrying water daily, the work is done only on occasions of marriage and other important ceremonies. In case the client is not able to procure water himself, the Koli does this work for him, but only as a favour and not as an obligatory duty.

There were four Koli families of which two were residing at Malhan, one at Nimgaon and one at Amdabad. Two of these families reported this traditional duty as the main occupation. The other two were pursuing mainly agriculture. The total income was Rs.1336, out of which only Rs.135 were earned in kind under the baluta terms. This shows that Kolis are rapidly disappearing from the rank of balutedars.

Besides the baluta remuneration, which is received in the form of foodgrains, the Koli gets on the occasion of the marriage in the client's family, one turban and a small amount of Rs.3. The cash payment is, however, not fixed; it varies greatly from client to client. The marriage occasions of course are very rare and consequently such types of gifts are also very rare.

6.16 Religious Services : This includes multifarious activities which are performed usually by the Brahmin caste. There were three Brahmin and one Gosavi family who reported to be engaged in religious duties. The latter, in fact, cannot be included in this category

since the only work he was doing was going round the village chanting some hymns and collecting a handful of foodgrains from some houses. He also claimed some knowledge of astrology. Religious duty was of course not his main or the only source of income as it could yield at the most Rs.100 during the year. He was cultivating his land and was also known to be acquainted with the ayurvedic system of medicine. He has been referred to in the second chapter. Among the other three Brahmin families, only two were active. There was a long-standing agreement between these two families in respect of the division of work between them. Alternatively, they were serving three villages, viz., Malthan, Shastabad, and Amdabad. We interviewed one who was acting in that year and got the following details.

He was known as the Gramjoshi and had received training when he was ten years old. He had also served as Talathi and had now retired from the service. As he was posted in the nearby villages, he could manage to continue his religious duties without much difficulty. On an average, during the year, he has to work as follows:

1. Marriages : 15-20, every time he gets Rs.4 and some foodgrains, etc.
2. Death anniversaries (Shraddha) : 50 in a year
Rs.1 at every occasion.
3. Satyanarayan : 20, Rs.25.
4. Haritalika : Rs.1.
5. Vatapournima : As. 8
6. Pola - serving two families only (The Powar and Patil family).
7. Holi - " " "
8. Reading almanac to the villagers on various occasions.

Besides this, he was entrusted with the work of worshipping the Rama everyday. For this he was being paid Rs.2 per month by the Powar family.

6.17 Mulani : There were, in all, three Muslims who were Mulanis by profession. Their main job was to slaughter animals. Two of them reported slaughtering as their main occupation, the third one looked upon it as a subsidiary one. Only the heads of these three families were working as mulanis. The equipment of each of these mulanis consisted of nothing but a knife, the total investment in which was nearly Rs.7 according to their estimates.

One family was mainly depending on agriculture and supplementing its income from slaughtering. The other one which looked upon slaughtering animals as its main occupation, was supplementing its income from farm labour. The third one was depending entirely on mulanis' occupation. Two of the families were owning land but only one was cultivating it, the other had leased it out. The family depending mainly on agriculture reported the ownership of many farm-implements such as kulav, tiphan, waterlift, and bullock cart. His livestock consisted of two bullocks, three cows, calves, etc.

The total income of these three families was Rs.1989 out of which an income of Rs.755, i.e. 37.9 per cent, was earned in the mulanis' occupation. The whole of the latter was earned under baluta terms. The clientele included almost the whole village. There was no fixed amount of foodgrains which the mulani could claim from each of the families; nor were his

services required by all the villagers. But the convention of giving something to the mulani was retained by all.

There were very few public occasions which demand mulani's services, such as the fairs like Pira's Yatra, etc. Mainly goats and sheep are sacrificed on these occasions. One mulani reported that on Pira's Yatra, he usually kills 12-15 goats, in return of which he gets four seers of jowar or bajara per goat.

6.13 Having described all occupations separately, we will now attempt an hierarchy according to three different tests, namely, (1) the number of families engaged in the profession, (2) the average total income, (3) the proportion of income contributed by the occupation to the total income of the families. The data are presented in table 6.1.

According to the first test, rope making ranks first, the number of families engaged in it being the highest, viz. 16. It is the caste-occupation of the Mang community and the demand for their product being perennial there is always an impetus for them to perpetuate this occupation from generation to generation. Quarrying, shoemaking and carpentry follow it, all having 10 or more families engaged in them. In the rest of the occupations, the number of families engaged was quite small. In as many as five occupations, the number of families was only one.

If ranking is made according to the average income earned from all sources, the owner of the flour mill would come first. The second and the third places would

Table 6.1 : Non-agricultural occupations

(income in Rupees)

Profession	Number of families	Income			Average income per family	
		From profession	From other sources	Total	From profession	Total
Tailoring	7	1908 (36.0%)	3334	5292	273	756
Flour mill	1	1200 (32.4%)	2503	3703	1200	3703
Potters	2	440 (55.6%)	350	790	220	395
Shoe-makers	11	2977 (48.3%)	2785	5762	271	524
Ironsmith	4	1250 (61.4%)	1992	3242	313	811
Carpenter	10	7360 (84.1%)	1391	8751	736	875
Sweetmeat shop	1	1000 (71.4%)	400	1400	1000	1400
Cycle shop	3	1160 (36.5%)	2016	3176	387	1059
Goldsmith	1	700 (77.8%)	200	900	700	900
Barber	5	2350 (48.3%)	2516	4866	470	973
Parit	1	480 (67.1%)	235	715	480	715
Butcher	3	755 (37.9%)	1234	1989	252	663
Rope making	16	7548 (68.1%)	3537	11085	473	693
quarrying	13	6755 (73.2%)	2479	9234	520	710
Masons	2	900 (83.1%)	182	1082	450	541
Bandsman	1	100 (5.6%)	1680	1780	100	1780
Ramoshi	2	190 (18.0%)	866	1056	95	528
Koli	4	135 (10.1%)	1201	1336	34	334
Religious services	2	500 (18.1%)	2256	2756	250	1378

be occupied by the drum beater and the owner of the sweetmeat shops, respectively. The total incomes of these three were respectively Rs.3703, Rs.1780, and Rs.1400. It is to be noted here that there was only one family in each of these professions. Next in the rank with incomes exceeding Rs.1000 are those engaged in religious services and those running cycle shops. A relatively large number of families was seen with an income ranging between Rs.500 and Rs.1000. Potters and Kolis rank lowest, their income being less than Rs.400.

Average income derived from the occupation alone would serve as a better guide in deciding the relative position of each . The maximum income (viz. Rs.1200) was derived by the owner of the flour mill. Next was the proprietor of the sweetmeat shop who earned Rs.1000. Occupations yielding an income ranging between Rs.500 and Rs.1000 include carpentry, goldsmithy and quarrying. All the rest were yielding less than Rs.500.

The extent to which the families were depending on their respective occupations can be seen from the proportion of income contributed by the occupation to the total income. Thus, it can be seen from the table that carpenters earned 84.1 per cent of their total income from carpentry. Next comes the group of masons who derived 83.1 per cent of their total income from masonry. In all, there were nine cases in the total of 19 in which the proportion of income contributed by the occupation was more than 50 per cent. These include pottery, iron and goldsmithy, quarrying and the two mentioned at the beginning, viz. carpentry and masonry.

Chapter VII

POPULATION AND LABOUR STRUCTURE

7.1 Population

We could collect figures of population for three distinct periods only, viz. 1941, 1951, and 1957-58. The first two were taken from the census record while the third one was obtained during the survey. All this data have been presented in table 7.1. Even a cursory glance at it shows that the population figure fluctuated quite significantly at each of these points of time. It is possible to discern a trend which is

Table 7.1 : Changes in population since 1941.

Year	Malthan			Sangvi		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1941	935	878	1813	312	297	609
1951	1148	1102	2250	359	385	744
Percentage change over 1941	+22.8	+25.5	+24.1	+15.1	+29.6	+22.2
Survey year	1026	914	1940	326	327	653
Percentage change over 1951	-10.2	-17.1	-13.7	-9.2	-15.1	-12.2
	Nimgaon			Amdabad		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1941	259	238	497	268	258	526
1951	308	285	593	302	297	599
Percentage change over 1941	+18.9	+19.7	+19.3	+12.7	+11.2	+11.9
Survey year	346	285	631	294	247	541
Percentage change over 1951	+12.3	-	+6.4	-2.6	-13.9	-8.1

↑↑↑

common to all villages except Nimgaon. It is that that in all these three villages the population figure moved upward till 1951 whereafter it again moved downward.

The fall over 1951, however, is nowhere equivalent to the rise that occurred between 1941 and 1951; this resulted in net increase in the population as recorded in 1941. The fluctuations were less marked at Amdabad but were quite prominent at Malthan. At the latter, the percentage increase in 1951 was 24.1 while the decrease was only 13.7. The corresponding figures for Sangvi were 22.2 and 12.2. At Amdabad both the increase and decrease were moderate viz. 11.9 and 8.1 respectively. Nimgaon presents an interesting case where for both the points of time the population figure maintained consistently an upward movement, the percentage increase being 19.3 and 6.4 respectively.

7.2 Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of population by sex and age. For the sake of convenience only five age groups have been formed.

Table 7.2 : Percentage distribution of population by age and sex.

Age group (years)	Malthan			Sangvi		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1 - 14	44.9	42.9	44.1	39.2	39.4	39.4
15 - 20	12.0	10.2	11.1	8.3	11.0	9.6
21 - 35	20.0	23.2	21.4	30.4	25.7	28.0
36 - 55	14.9	16.3	15.6	16.6	18.7	17.6
56 & above	8.2	7.4	7.8	5.5	5.2	5.4
Total (Actual)	100.0 (1026)	100.0 (914)	100.0 (1940)	100.0 (326)	100.0 (327)	100.0 (653)
	Nimgaon			Amdabad		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1 - 14	37.0	32.3	34.9	42.5	37.6	40.3
15 - 20	15.9	10.5	13.5	11.2	10.9	11.1
21 - 35	23.4	23.1	25.5	23.5	23.3	25.7
36 - 55	16.5	19.6	17.9	16.0	17.4	16.6
56 & above	7.2	9.5	8.2	6.8	5.8	6.3
Total (Actual)	100.0 (346)	100.0 (285)	100.0 (631)	100.0 (294)	100.0 (247)	100.0 (541)

It is clear from the table that the strength of non-adults was substantially more than that of any other age-group. At Malthan, they were 44 per cent of the total population. At Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad their proportionate strength in the total population was respectively 39.4 per cent, 34.9 per cent, and 40.3 per cent. Thus, in all villages, this group accounts for more than one-third of the total population. Next in the order was the age-group of 21-35 which contained nearabout one-fourth of the population. Age-group 36-55 occupied the third rank. This was followed by the age-groups 15-20 and the last two. The total of second, third and fourth groups (i.e. age between 15 and 55 years) gives us the magnitude of working force available in the village. At Malthan, it was 49.1 per cent. At Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad it was 45.2 per cent, 56.9 per cent, and 53.2 per cent respectively.

7.3 Marital Status

Table 7.3 presents the distribution of population according to marital status. From this, it can be seen that the number of unmarried persons varied only a little from village to village. At Nimgaon it was minimum, viz. 41.2 per cent; at Malthan it was maximum, viz. 49.3 per cent. Thus, invariably in all villages, the number of unmarried persons was less than half of the total population. Among the unmarried persons, the proportion of male adults was quite high, viz. varying between 11.1 per cent and 19.3 per cent. As against this, the proportion of female adults who were unmarried at the time of survey was very low; it was lowest at Sangvi, viz. 0.5 per cent and highest at Malthan, viz.

Table 7.3 : Distribution of population by marital status.

Village		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Total
<u>MALTHAN</u>	Male adults	18.2	75.0	6.5	0.2	100.0 (= 565)
	Male non-adults	99.8	0.2	-	-	100.0 (= 461)
	Female adults	2.8	79.7	17.5	*	100.0 (= 521)
	Female non-adults	96.7	3.3	-	-	100.0 (= 393)
	Total	49.3	44.0	6.6	0.1	100.0 (=1940)
<u>SANGVI</u>	Male adults	11.1	81.8	6.6	0.5	100.0 (= 198)
	Male non-adults	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 (= 128)
	Female adults	0.5	84.3	15.2	-	100.0 (= 198)
	Female non-adults	94.6	4.7	0.7	-	100.0 (= 129)
	Total	41.8	51.3	6.7	0.2	100.0 (= 653)
<u>NINGAON</u>	Male adults	19.3	72.9	7.8	-	100.0 (= 218)
	Male non-adults	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 (= 123)
	Female adults	1.6	77.7	20.7	-	100.0 (= 193)
	Female non-adults	94.6	5.4	-	-	100.0 (= 92)
	Total	41.2	49.8	9.0	-	100.0 (= 631)
<u>AMDABAD</u>	Male adults	17.2	72.8	10.0	-	100.0 (= 169)
	Male non-adults	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 (= 125)
	Female adults	2.6	80.5	16.9	-	100.0 (= 154)
	Female non-adults	95.7	4.3	-	-	100.0 (= 93)
	Total	45.7	46.4	7.9	-	100.0 (= 541)

(*Insignificant)

2.8 per cent. These figures together with the figures of non-adults of either sex in the column of married persons give us an idea about the child marriage. The column of married persons shows that there was only one solitary instance at Malthan of one male child marrying before the fourteenth year of his age. But non-adults among married females were quite numerous. At Malthan 3.3 per cent, at Sangvi 4.7 per cent, at Nimgaon 5.4 per cent, and at Amdabad 4.3 per cent of the total strength of female children were married.

Coming to the third column which gives the strength of widowed persons, we find that females substantially outnumbered males in this category. In the total of 278 persons, 194 were females. In all villages, females excelled males in numerical strength. The proportion was minimum at Amdabad, viz. 60.5 per cent and maximum at Malthan viz. 72.4 per cent.

The number of cases, where the separation between the partners had occurred was very small, namely, three - two at Malthan and one at Sangvi.

7.4 Literacy and Educational attainments

Table 7.4 gives a comparative position of the standard of literacy prevailing at two points of time, viz. 1951 and 1957-58. The data pertaining to the first were collected from the Census record. It is quite clear from this table that the proportion of literates in the total population increased during the period between the Census year and the year of our survey. This phenomenon was not confined to any particular village but was common to all. Nimgaon among all the villages showed the maximum increase in the

Table 7.4 : Literates and illiterates in 1951 and 1957-58 (in percentages).

	<u>Malthan</u>		<u>Sangvi</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1957-58</u>
Literates in total population	13.1	23.1	2.8	9.8
Illiterates	81.9	76.9	97.2	90.2
Among literates -				
Males	83.3	75.0	100.0	87.5
Females	16.7	25.0	-	12.5
Among illiterates -				
Males	43.9	46.2	46.7	45.8
Females	56.1	53.8	53.3	54.2
	<u>Nimgaon</u>		<u>Amdabad</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1957-58</u>
Literates in total population	3.6	12.5	4.6	11.7
Illiterates	96.4	87.5	95.4	88.3
Among literates -				
Males	85.7	87.4	92.6	83.9
Females	14.3	12.6	7.4	11.1
Among illiterates -				
Males	50.7	50.2	49.3	49.8
Females	49.3	49.8	50.7	50.2

proportion of literates; it is about 9 per cent. The minimum increase occurred at Malthan, viz. 5 per cent. This was surprising since, Malthan was the nuclear centre enjoying better educational facilities.

Despite the fact that there was a rise in the proportion of literates in all villages, the overall position was far from being satisfactory. This can be seen from the low percentage of literates in the total population. In the survey year it was 23.1 at Malthan, 9.8 at Sangvi, 12.5 at Nimgaon, and 11.7 at Amdabad. These figures make clear that much more than three-fourth of the population was still illiterate.

The table further gives the relative position of males and females and the increase that occurred in either sex-group between 1951 and 1957. The overall impression is that women in general made some progress in this period. At Malthan, the proportionate strength of literate women increased from 16.7 per cent to 25 per cent. At Sangvi, it increased from zero to 12.5 per cent. The same tendency was seen at Amdabad; the percentage increased from 7.4 to 11.1. The village Nimgaon, however, was an exception to this general trend; here, the proportion of literate women went down from 14.3 per cent to 12.6 per cent.

Table 7.5 : Percentage distribution of population into educands, non-educands and illiterates.

	Male adults	Male non- adults	Female adults	Female non- adults	Total
Malthan					
Educands	1.8	30.3	0.4	14.8	10.8
Non-educands	28.8	5.2	6.5	4.3	12.3
Illiterates	69.4	64.5	93.1	80.9	76.9
Sangvi					
Educands	-	13.7	-	5.4	4.7
Non-educands	13.1	4.7	0.4	-	5.1
Illiterates	86.9	76.6	99.6	94.6	90.2
Nimgaon					
Educands	1.4	16.4	-	5.4	4.6
Non-educands	16.5	7.0	2.1	1.1	7.9
Illiterates	82.1	76.6	97.9	93.5	87.5
Amdabad					
Educands	1.2	16.0	-	3.2	4.6
Non-educands	17.2	4.0	2.6	-	7.0
Illiterates	81.6	80.0	97.4	96.8	83.4

Table 7.5 gives more details on the same subject. It first divides the total population sexwise and further into adults and non-adults. Each of these sections of the population is further divided into three groups, viz. educands, non-educands, and illiterates. It is clear

from the table that Malthan was ahead of all other villages in each of these groups.

As already noted, literates at Malthan were 23.1 per cent. As against this, the percentage of literates at other villages was 9.8 at Sangvi, 12.5 at Nimgaon, and 11.6 at Amdabad. The percentage of educands at Malthan was 10.8; the corresponding percentages at Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad were 4.7, 4.6, and 4.6 respectively. The proportion of non-educands was maximum at Malthan, viz. 12.3 per cent, and minimum at Sangvi, viz. 5.1 per cent.

Coming to the position of adults and non-adults of either sex, we find that Malthan again was leading all villages. The proportion of male and female children taking education was respectively 30.3 per cent and 14.8 per cent. Amdabad had the lowest number, viz. 16.0 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively. In the case of male adults there were very little differences in between the villages; the minimum proportion was found at Sangvi viz. zero and the maximum was found at Malthan, viz. 1.8 per cent. Female adults in the category of educands were reported only at Malthan; they were 0.4 per cent of the total female adult population.

To summarise, Malthan ranked first in respect of the extent of literacy. Both the number of literates and educands were substantially higher in this village. The overall position, however, was far from being satisfactory. Much more than the three-fourth of the population had not received any formal schooling.

Caste and Literacy

Table 7.6 presents data relevant for this subject. Largest number of literates was found among Advanced Hindus. At Malthan, the percentage of illiterates in this community was as low as 14.0. The relative strength of literates and illiterates was somewhat balanced at Sangvi and Nimgaon. Among Brahmins, the percentage of illiterates was 42.1. It is not possible to arrange the different castes according to their relative position as regards the extent of literacy mainly because the position of each community differed considerably from village to village. However, a rough ranking can be attempted. It is clear that Advanced Hindus occupied the first rank in all villages. The lowest position at Malthan was occupied by the castes allied to the Maratha caste. At other villages, however, the lowest in the rank were the Muslims, having not a single literate person. Their counterparts at Malthan were slightly better off. The Mahar community at Amdabad was competing with the muslim community in this respect. Intermediate Hindus I and II were relatively in a better position and it would not be wrong if we place them next to the Advanced Hindus. At Malthan, Brahmins preceded them. The Maratha caste at Malthan had a larger number of literates as compared with their counterparts residing at other villages, where their position was not very different from that of other castes. The castes allied to Maratha were more or less in the same position in all villages. The same held good about the backward castes. The Mahar caste at Malthan appeared more progressive than their counterparts in other villages.

Table 7.6 : Extent of literacy in different castes.
(Percentages)

<u>C a s t e</u>	<u>Educands</u>	<u>Non-educands</u>	<u>Illiterates</u>
<u>MALTHAN</u>			
Brahmins	15.8	42.1	42.1
Advanced Hindus	27.9	58.1	14.0
Marathas	11.9	10.9	77.2
Castes allied to Maratha	6.7	5.0	83.3
Intermediate			
Hindus I	13.1	28.6	58.3
" II	16.9	26.3	56.8
Backward classes	8.0	6.9	85.1
Mahars	9.7	12.4	77.9
Depressed classes	10.7	6.7	82.6
Muslims	7.7	26.7	55.6
<u>SANGVI</u>			
Advanced Hindus	25.0	25.0	50.0
Marathas	4.8	4.6	90.6
Castes allied to Maratha	4.2	10.4	85.4
Intermediate Hindus			
I	7.7	23.1	69.2
Mahars	6.7	-	93.3
Depressed classes	4.0	2.0	94.0
Muslims	-	-	100.0
<u>NIMGAON</u>			
Advanced Hindus	12.5	37.5	50.0
Marathas	4.7	5.8	89.5
Castes allied to Maratha	3.7	7.9	88.4
Intermediate			
Hindus I	2.2	20.0	77.8
" II	12.4	18.8	68.8
Backward classes	14.3	-	85.7
Mahars	2.2	8.9	88.9
Depressed classes	2.2	6.7	91.1
Muslims	-	-	100.0
<u>AMDABAD</u>			
Advanced Hindus	25.0	50.0	25.0
Marathas	4.2	6.8	89.0
Castes allied to Maratha	5.0	-	95.0
Intermediate			
Hindus I	20.0	-	80.0
" II	-	33.3	66.7
Backward classes	-	18.2	81.8
Mahars	-	-	100.0
Depressed classes	6.4	6.4	87.2
Muslims	-	-	100.0

Among the educands, again, the Advanced Hindus ranked first in all villages. Nearabout one-fourth of the total strength was taking education in the survey year. Intermediate Hindus came next. An interesting fact is that the proportionate strength of educands in the Mahar and other Depressed castes compared quite favourably with those of the Maratha and allied castes.

At Sangvi, the position of the various castes was different from that in other villages. Advanced Hindus stood first in the hierarchy, the proportionate strength of educands being as high as 25 per cent. The percentage was quite low in other castes. Intermediate Hindus I and Mahars had respectively 7.6 per cent and 6.6 percent educands. There were no educands in the Muslim caste; in the Maratha and Depressed castes the proportion of educands was nearabout 4 per cent.

At Nimgaon, as the table shows, the Backward castes grabbed the first place, the proportion of educands being 14.3 per cent of the total population. Intermediate Hindus II and Advanced castes followed them with respectively 12.4 per cent and 12.5 per cent educands. A low percentage of educands, viz. 2.2, was seen among the Mahars and Intermediate Hindus I. No educand was reported in the Muslim caste. The Depressed castes had 6.6 per cent educands.

At Amdabad, Intermediate Hindus II, Backward castes, the Mahar caste, and the Muslims did not report any educands. The Depressed castes surpassed the Maratha and allied castes in this respect. In the latter, the percentage of educands was as low as 6.4.

Advanced Hindus and Intermediate Hindus I ranked fairly high, the percentage of educands being respectively 25.0 and 20.0.

The school record is another source of finding out the relative position of castes so far as the literacy is concerned. At Malthan there was only one school with a branch at Lakhewadi. At each of the remaining villages, there was only one school conducting the first four classes. The ^{7.7}table attached gives us the data. The main difficulty in this connection was that the castes were not mentioned separately but were grouped together according to the criterion of minimum social distance. Thus, the Advanced castes included Brahmins, Sonars and other Advanced Hindus. The middle castes included Marathas, Malis, etc. The Backward castes consisted of Mahars, etc. From table 7.7, it can be seen that the middle castes formed an overwhelming majority. The Backward castes followed them.

Table 7.7 : Castewise distribution of students in the school.

Caste	Malthan			Sangvi		
	(M)	(F)	Total	(M)	(F)	Total
Advanced (Brahmins, Sonars, etc.)	2	3	5	-	1	1
Middle castes (Maratha, etc.)	173	86	259	47	22	69
Lakhewadi	23	23	46			
	196	109	305			
Backward	12	6	18	4	2	6
Jain	4	9	13	-	-	-
Christian & others	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	215	127	342	51	25	76
	Nimgaon			Andabad		
Advanced	1	-	1	-	-	-
Middle castes	24	13	37	27	7	34
Backward	6	3	9	4	1	5
Total	31	16	47	31	8	39

(*M = Males; F = Females)

Table 7.3 : Income and Literacy.

Village	Upto 250	Income group (Rs.)										3501 & more	
		251 to 500	501 to 750	751 to 1000	1001 to 1500	1501 to 2500	2501 to 3500	(Percentages)					
Malthan :													
Non-educands	11.4	8.6	10.2	13.1	14.9	12.4	10.6	13.7					
Educands	10.2	9.6	10.2	6.4 ^c ⁴	15.8	11.4	9.1	17.7					
Illiterates	78.4	81.8	79.6	80.5	69.3	76.2	80.3	68.6					
Total (100.0=)	88	418	382	236	417	282	66	51					
Sangvi :													
Non-educands	33.3	4.2	6.1	4.8	2.8	5.0	-	-					
Educands	-	6.7	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.0	-	-					
Illiterates	66.7	89.1	88.9	90.4	92.6	90.0	100.0	-					
Total (100.0=)	6	119	180	124	175	40	7	-					
Mingson :													
Non-educands	7.1	5.8	6.5	15.4	8.24	8.31	6.0	-					
Educands	7.2	2.4	2.4	6.6	10.5	8.3	-	-					
Illiterates	85.7	91.8	91.1	78.0	81.2	83.4	94.0	-					
Total (100.0=)	14	206	124	91	85	60	50	-					
Andabad :													
Non-educands	-	7.8	13.9	4.3	2.7	7.3	5.0	-					
Educands	-	2.6	5.9	4.3	3.7	9.1	10.0	-					
Illiterates	-	89.6	80.2	91.4	93.6	83.6	85.0	-					
Total (100.0=)	-	115	101	141	109	55	20	-					

Table 7.8 gives the proportion of literates in various income groups. In the absence of any consistent trend, we cannot say whether there was any definite relationship between income and literacy. At Malthan, the proportion of illiterates was minimum in the highest income group (68.6 per cent) but in the preceding groups no consistent trend was revealed.

7.5 Family Size

The average size of the family was 6.2 at Malthan and Amdabad, 6.0 at Sangvi, and 5.9 at Nimgaon. There were, thus, very little variations in these villages. When analysed into the details, some important features are brought to the fore. The relevant data are presented in table 7.9 and also in table 7.10. The former deals with the distribution of families according to the family size; the latter gives family size in different castes residing in each village.

Table 7.9 : Percentage distribution of families according to family size.

<u>Number of members</u>	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
1	7.0	2.8	4.7	3.4
2	9.2	6.4	10.3	8.0
3	10.8	15.6	10.3	8.0
4	11.7	13.8	13.1	12.7
5	13.3	15.6	15.0	11.5
6	12.7	11.9	10.3	19.5
7	7.3	4.6	15.0	12.7
8	8.3	9.2	8.4	8.0
9	3.8	3.7	-	1.2
10	4.2	6.4	3.7	3.4
11	3.5	5.5	2.8	5.7
12	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.2
13	1.9	--	0.9	-
14	0.3	2.7	0.9	-
15	0.3	-	-	2.3
16	0.3	-	1.9	-
17	0.3	-	0.9	1.2
18	1.0	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	1.2
21	1.3	0.9	-	-
24	-	-	0.9	-
26	0.3	-	-	-
27	0.3	-	-	-
29	0.3	-	-	-
	(1315)	(109)	(107)	(187)

Table 7.10 : Average family size in various castes.

C a s t e	Malthan			Sangvi		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Brahmins	9	38	4.2	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	8	43	5.4	1	4	4.0
Marathas	109	718	5.9	73	500	6.4
Castes allied to Maratha	96	592	6.1	12	43	4.0
Intermediate Hindus I	17	84	4.9	2	13	6.5
Intermediate Hindus II	17	95	5.6	-	-	-
Backward classes	15	101	6.7	-	-	-
Mahars	22	113	5.2	4	15	3.8
Other Depressed classes	15	121	8.1	9	50	5.6
Muslims	7	45	6.4	3	23	7.7
Total	315	1940	6.2	109	653	6.0

	Nimgaon			Amdabad		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Advanced Hindus	1	8	8.0	1	4	4.0
Marathas	44	257	5.8	63	428	6.8
Castes allied to Maratha	34	190	5.6	4	20	5.0
Intermediate Hindus I	6	45	7.5	2	5	2.5
Intermediate Hindus II	3	16	5.3	1	3	3.0
Backward classes	1	14	14.0	2	11	5.5
Mahars	8	45	5.6	1	5	5.0
Other Depressed classes	9	45	5.1	11	62	5.6
Muslims	1	11	11.0	2	3	1.5
Total	107	631	5.9	87	541	6.2

(* 1 = Number of families; 2 = Number of persons;
3 = Average family size.)

It can be easily seen from the table that families consisting of five members bulked large in all villages. The proportion varied from a minimum of 13.3 per cent at Malthan to a maximum of 15.6 per cent at Sangvi. At Amdabad, families with six members formed the largest majority accounting for 19.5 per cent of the total number of families. Families with members from one to six members were to the extent of 64.7 per cent at Malthan, 66.1 per cent at Sangvi, 63.7 per cent at Nimgaon, and 63.1 per cent at Amdabad. The number of uni-member families was significant only at Malthan, being 7 per cent. Families of larger size, i.e. consisting twelve or more persons were found sporadi-

-cally in all villages. Their proportion was minimum at Sangvi, viz. 4.5 per cent, and maximum at Malthan, viz. 8.2 per cent.

The relative position of various castes from this point of view has been brought out in table 7.10. It can be seen from the table that family size of each caste differed from village to village; consequently, no uniform trend was discernible. Thus, for instance, the family size of the Depressed castes at Malthan was the largest, viz. 8.1; but elsewhere it was smaller, viz. 5.6 at Sangvi, 5.1 at Nimgaon, and 5.6 at Amdabad. Similar variations were also noticed in the case of Advanced Hindus. At Nimgaon, the family size of this caste was largest, viz. 8.0; at Sangvi and Amdabad it was half of the same; at Malthan, it was 5.4. Little variations were noticed in the case of the Maratha caste; its family size varied between 5.8 and 6.8. Intermediate Hindus I, again, displayed wide variations viz. between 2.5 at Amdabad and 7.5 at Nimgaon. It is to be noted, however, that the number of families being very small, the comparisons between various villages are not very relevant. The same holds good in the case of backward castes; the family size was largest at Nimgaon, viz. 14. But there being only one family, the comparison is not very valid. The Mahar caste, on the whole, had a small family size varying between 3.8 at Sangvi and 5.6 at Nimgaon. The greatest variations were seen in the Muslim community, viz. between 1.5 at Amdabad and 11.0 at Nimgaon. But, here again, the comparisons were not relevant as the number of families was quite small.

7.6 Family Type

The total number of families has been distributed in table 7.11 in as many as 13 family types. However, important types appear to be only two, viz. 'joint family' and unitary family'.

Table 7.11 : Percentage distribution of families by type.

Family type	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
1. Uni-member - male	7.0	2.8	4.7	3.4
2. Male with/without wife and children	49.5	44.0	29.9	35.6
3. Male and married children with family	20.3	25.7	22.4	24.1
4. Male with parents and/or brothers and sisters with their families	20.0	23.9	35.5	34.5
5. Male with other paternal relations	0.6	-	1.9	-
6. Male with other maternal relations	1.0	-	-	-
7. Male and wife's relations	0.3	1.8	0.9	-
8. Male and other relations	-	-	-	-
9. Uni-member - female	-	-	-	-
10. Female with husband and children	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.2
11. Female and relations of husband	-	-	-	1.2
12. Female and parents or their relations	0.3	-	0.9	-
13. Female and other relations	-	-	1.9	-
T o t a l	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Actual)	315	109	107	87

Types mentioned against serial Nos.2 and 10 correspond to unitary family type, while those mentioned against Nos. 3 and 4 to the joint family type. It is clear that except at Malthan, at all other villages, the joint family type was predominant. At Sangvi, 49.6 per cent, at Nimgaon 57.9 per cent and at Amdabad 53.6

per cent of the total number of families belonged to this category. At Malthan, however, the number of unitary families exceeded that of the joint family type; the percentage of the former was 49.8 and of the latter 40.3.

Among the uni-member families, only those consisting of male person were reported at almost all villages; their proportion, as can be seen from the table, varied from a minimum of 2.8 per cent at Sangvi to a maximum of 7 per cent at Malthan. Families headed by females were not uncommon. The proportion of such families was 1.3 at Malthan, 1.8 per cent Sangvi, 4.7 per cent at Nimgaon and 2.4 per cent at Amdabad.

7.7 Earners and Non-earners

We have presented the data pertaining to this section in six different tables. In table 7.12, we have divided the total population first sexwise, then into adults and non-adults and this further into earners and non-earners. In table 7.13, we have almost reversed this procedure; the population is first divided into earners and non-earners, then into adults and non-adults and lastly into two sex-groups. Table 7.14 presents the distribution of non-earning population according to the various causes of their non-earning state. In table 7.15, the strength of earners and non-earners in various communities is given. Table 7.16 distributes the earners according to whether they pursue one or more occupations at a time. The last table, i.e. 7.17, gives the distribution of earners in various occupations.

From the table 7.12, it is evident that a very large majority of adults of either sex was included in

Table 7.12 : Earners and non-earners among males, females and non-adults (in per cent).

	Malthan Sangvi Nimgaon Amdabad			
Male adults				
Earners	92.6	94.9	95.4	94.7
Non-earners	7.4	5.1	4.6	5.3
Total (100.0=)	565	198	213	169
Male non-adults				
Earners	13.9	20.4	21.9	21.6
Non-earners	86.1	79.6	78.1	78.4
Total (100.0=)	461	128	128	125
Female adults				
Earners	73.9	81.8	80.8	86.4
Non-earners	26.1	18.2	19.2	13.6
Total (100.0=)	521	198	193	154
Female non-adults				
Earners	4.3	7.0	8.7	8.6
Non-earners	95.7	93.0	91.3	91.4
Total (100.0=)	393	129	92	93

the class of earners. In the case of males, the proportion of earners was maximum at Nimgaon, viz. 92.6 per cent and minimum at Malthan, viz. 75.4 per cent. In the case of females, however, the percentage of earners was relatively low; it varied from a minimum of 73.9 at Malthan to 86.4 at Amdabad. Thus, at Malthan, the proportion of earners - both male and female - was lower as compared with that of other villages.

Turning to row of non-adults, we find that a small proportion of children was included in the class of earners.

One common feature was that male children outnumbered female children in all villages. In the case of the former, the proportion of earners varied from a minimum of 13.9 per cent at Malthan to a maximum of 21.6 per cent at Amdabad; in the case of the latter, the range of variation was small, viz. between 4.3

per cent at Malthan and 8.7 per cent at Nimgaon. It may be noted that Malthan, here also, ranked lowest. One reason for the small proportion of females - both adults and non-adults - coming in the class of earners may be that they generally look after the household duties; particularly female children rarely move out to the field to help their elders in their work.

Table 7.13 : Percentage distribution of earners and non-earners by sex.

	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
EARNERS				
Adults : Male	57.6	53.7	57.1	54.6
Female	42.4	46.3	42.9	45.4
Total(100.0=)	908	350	364	293
Non-adults:				
Male	79.0	74.3	77.8	77.1
Female	21.0	25.7	22.2	22.9
Total(100.0=)	81	35	36	35
NON-EARNERS				
Adults : Male	23.6	21.7	21.3	30.0
Female	76.4	78.3	78.7	70.0
Total(100.0=)	178	46	47	30
Non-adults:				
Male	51.4	45.9	54.3	53.6
Female	48.6	54.1	45.7	46.4
Total(100.0=)	773	222	184	193

As mentioned at the beginning, table 7.13 presents the above discussed data from a different point of view. The focus is on the proportionate strength of males and females in each category. Among the adult-earners, males exceeded females in numerical strength in all villages; however, the difference in the proportionate strength was not very striking. At Malthan, males exceeded females by 15.2 per cent; at Sangvi, this gap was reduced to 7.4 per cent. Among the non-adults, the difference between the proportionate strength of

male and female children was quite wide. At Malthan the strength of male children was in excess of that of female children by 58 per cent; at Amdabad, the corresponding difference was 44.2 per cent.

Table 7.14 : Reasons for not working (in per cent).

Reason	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
Old age	7.3	7.5	10.0	5.6
Education	22.3	11.6	12.1	11.7
Domestic work	17.7	17.5	15.9	9.4
Young age	50.5	61.9	59.7	72.3
Disabled	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5
Sickness	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5
Social taboo (Pardah etc.)	0.1	-	-	-
Unemployed	0.3	-	-	-
Rent-receiver	-	0.4	-	-
Total (100.0=)	951	268	231	213

In the General Schedule, reasons for unemployment were also noted. Table 7.14 presents this information. Among the reasons reported, tender age was the prominent one. The table shows that at Amdabad 72.3 per cent of the total non-earners were unable to earn as they were quite youngsters. At Malthan, this proportion was low, viz. 50.5 per cent. If we add to this the number of educands, nearabout three-fourth of the non-earners will be accounted for. At Malthan, this figure came to 692 or 72.8 per cent of the total non-earning persons. At Amdabad, this percentage stood as high as 84.0. Household duties as a cause of remaining unemployed was reported mainly by women. The number of such women was of course quite small. Such persons really cannot be said to be non-earning since in their own ways they contribute their share to the running of the family.

Among the rest of the non-earners, old persons bulked large. The proportion of persons who were unable to earn due to old age varied from 5.6 per cent to 10.0 per cent. This figure was, however, not identical with the total number of old persons in the village. It happens quite frequently that persons over 75 years continue to work in the field; such persons were excluded here. Only those who had abandoned all activities due to incapacity were included.

Persons disabled and sick formed a very small minority. At Malthan, they were 1.8 per cent only; at Amdabad, their proportion was minimum, viz. 1.0 per cent. Social taboos such as purdah, as a cause for not earning was reported only by one person at Malthan. Those who were willing to work but could not get it during the substantial part of the year, were only 3, all residing at Malthan. At Sangvi, one person was reported to be depending solely upon rent.

Table 7.15 gives us the relative strength of earners and non-earners in various castes. It will be noticed that in this respect the position of each caste differed from village to village. The table also reveals that the proportionate strength of earners was maximum in the castes allied to the Maratha caste. As much as 56.5 per cent of the total population of this community was earning. At Sangvi, the first rank was occupied by the Depressed castes, the percentage of earners being 68.0. The strength of earners in the castes allied to the Maratha caste was as low as 47.9 per cent. At Ningsan, again, the Depressed castes excluding the Mahars ranked first, the proportion of earners being

Table 7.15 : Earners and non-earners in different castes.

(Figures in brackets denote percentages)

Caste	Earners						Non-earners							
	Males			Females			Total	Males			Females			Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Malthan														
Brahmins	12	-	12(80.0)	3	-	3(20.0)	15(39.4)	-	11	11(47.9)	6	6	12(52.1)	23(60.6)
Advanced Hindus	13	-	13(92.8)	1	-	1(7.2)	14(32.6)	2	3	10(34.5)	8	11	19(65.5)	29(67.4)
Marathas	192	21	213(57.7)	150	6	156(42.3)	369(51.4)	15	147	162(46.4)	43	144	187(53.6)	349(43.6)
Castes allied to Maratha	159	26	185(56.2)	138	6	144(43.8)	329(56.5)	13	118	131(51.8)	24	98	122(48.2)	253(43.5)
Intermediate Hindus I	27	-	27(69.2)	12	-	12(30.8)	39(46.4)	2	16	13(40.0)	15	12	27(60.0)	45(53.6)
Intermediate Hindus II	27	3	30(66.7)	14	1	15(33.3)	45(47.3)	-	21	21(42.0)	8	21	29(58.0)	50(52.7)
Backward castes	25	10	35(70.0)	15	-	15(30.0)	50(49.5)	3	15	13(35.3)	10	23	33(64.7)	51(50.5)
Mahars	27	1	28(52.8)	23	2	25(47.2)	53(46.9)	5	22	27(45.0)	11	22	33(55.0)	60(53.1)
Other Depressed classes	31	3	34(60.7)	21	1	22(39.3)	56(46.3)	1	29	30(46.1)	7	23	35(53.9)	65(53.7)
Muslims	10	-	10(52.6)	3	1	4(47.4)	19(42.2)	1	10	11(42.3)	4	11	15(57.7)	26(57.3)
Total	523	64	587(59.4)	335	17	402(40.6)	989(50.9)	42	397	439(46.2)	136	376	512(53.8)	951(49.1)
Sangvi														
Advanced Hindus	1	-	1(50.0)	1	-	1(50.0)	2(50.0)	-	1	1(50.0)	1	-	1(50.0)	2(50.0)
Marathas	141	21	162(54.5)	129	6	135(45.4)	297(59.4)	3	85	93(45.8)	14	96	110(54.2)	203(40.6)
Castes allied to Maratha	13	2	15(65.2)	7	1	8(34.3)	23(47.9)	1	7	8(32.0)	9	8	17(68.0)	25(52.1)
Intermediate Hindus I	5	-	5(100.0)	-	-	-	5(38.5)	-	1	1(12.5)	7	-	7(87.5)	8(61.5)
Mahars	5	-	5(50.0)	5	-	5(50.0)	10(66.6)	1	2	3(60.0)	1	1	2(40.0)	5(33.4)
Other Depressed classes	15	3	18(52.9)	14	2	16(47.1)	34(68.0)	-	3	3(18.7)	3	10	13(81.3)	16(32.0)
Muslims	8	-	8(57.1)	6	-	6(42.9)	14(60.1)	-	3	3(33.3)	1	5	6(66.7)	9(39.9)
Total	188	26	214(55.6)	162	9	171(44.4)	385(58.9)	10	102	112(41.8)	36	120	156(58.2)	269(41.0)
Nimgaon														
Advanced Hindus	1	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(12.5)	1	1	2(29.5)	2	3	5(71.5)	7(87.5)
Marathas	86	9	95(62.5)	56	1	57(37.5)	152(59.1)	4	47	51(43.5)	19	35	54(51.5)	105(40.9)
Castes allied to Maratha	63	3	71(54.2)	59	1	60(45.8)	131(68.9)	1	27	28(47.5)	6	25	31(52.5)	59(31.1)
Intermediate Hindus I	16	2	18(64.3)	9	1	10(35.7)	28(62.2)	-	6	6(54.5)	7	4	11(45.5)	17(37.8)
Intermediate Hindus II	5	-	5(50.0)	5	-	5(50.0)	10(62.5)	1	2	3(50.0)	1	2	3(50.0)	6(37.5)
Backward castes	5	1	6(66.7)	1	2	3(33.3)	9(64.3)	-	3	3(60.0)	2	-	2(40.0)	5(35.7)
Mahars	13	7	20(66.7)	9	1	10(33.3)	30(66.6)	1	6	7(46.7)	-	3	8(53.3)	15(33.3)
Other Depressed classes	16	1	17(51.5)	14	2	16(48.5)	33(73.3)	2	5	7(53.3)	-	5	5(41.7)	12(26.7)
Muslims	3	-	3(50.0)	3	-	3(50.0)	6(54.5)	-	3	3(60.0)	-	2	2(40.0)	5(45.5)
Total	208	33	236(59.0)	156	3	164(41.0)	400(53.4)	10	100	110(47.6)	37	94	121(52.4)	231(36.6)
Amdabad														
Advanced Hindus	2	-	2(100.0)	-	-	-	2(50.0)	-	1	1(50.0)	-	1	1(50.0)	2(50.0)
Marathas	126	21	150(56.6)	107	3	115(43.4)	265(61.9)	3	73	81(49.7)	13	69	82(50.3)	163(38.1)
Castes allied to Maratha	5	1	6(54.5)	5	-	5(45.5)	11(55.0)	-	6	6(66.7)	-	3	3(33.3)	9(45.0)
Intermediate Hindus I	2	-	2(66.7)	1	-	1(33.3)	3(60.0)	-	1	1(50.0)	-	1	1(50.0)	2(40.0)
Intermediate Hindus II	1	1	2(66.7)	1	-	1(33.3)	3(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Backward castes	4	-	4(57.1)	3	-	3(42.9)	7(63.6)	-	3	3(75.0)	1	-	1(25.0)	4(36.4)
Mahars	1	-	1(50.0)	1	-	1(50.0)	2(40.0)	-	1	1(33.3)	-	2	2(66.7)	3(60.0)
Other Depressed classes	17	1	18(54.5)	15	-	15(45.5)	33(53.2)	1	13	14(43.3)	6	9	15(51.7)	29(46.8)
Muslims	2	-	2(100.0)	-	-	-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	1	-	1(100.0)	1(33.3)
Total	160	27	187(57.0)	133	3	141(43.0)	329(60.6)	9	93	107(50.2)	21	85	106(49.8)	213(39.4)

(* 1 = Adults; 2 = Non-adults; 3 = Total.)

Table 7.15 : Earners and non-earners in different castes.

(Figures in brackets denote percentages)

Caste	Earners			Non-earners			Total
	Males (1) (2) (3)	Females (1) (2) (3)	Total	Males (1) (2) (3)	Females (1) (2) (3)	Total	
Malthan							
Brahmins	12	-	12(80.0)	3	-	3(20.0)	15(39.4)
Advanced Hindus	13	-	13(87.7)	1	-	1(7.2)	14(34.6)
Marathas	192	21	213(57.7)	150	6	156(42.3)	363(51.4)
Castes allied to Maratha	159	26	185(56.2)	138	6	144(43.8)	329(56.5)
Intermediate Hindus I	27	-	27(69.2)	12	-	12(30.8)	39(46.4)
Intermediate Hindus II	27	3	30(66.7)	14	1	15(33.3)	45(47.3)
Backward castes	25	10	35(70.0)	15	-	15(30.0)	50(49.5)
Mahars	27	1	28(52.8)	23	2	25(47.2)	53(46.9)
Other Depressed classes	31	3	34(60.7)	21	1	22(39.3)	56(48.3)
Muslims	10	-	10(52.6)	8	1	9(47.4)	19(42.2)
Total	523	64	587(59.4)	395	17	402(40.6)	989(50.9)
Bangvi							
Advanced Hindus	1	-	1(50.0)	1	-	1(50.0)	2(50.0)
Marathas	141	21	162(54.5)	129	6	135(45.4)	297(59.4)
Castes allied to Maratha	13	2	15(65.2)	7	1	8(34.8)	23(47.9)
Intermediate Hindus I	5	-	5(100.0)	-	-	-	5(38.5)
Mahars	15	-	15(50.0)	5	-	5(50.0)	10(66.6)
Other Depressed classes	5	3	8(52.9)	14	2	16(47.1)	34(68.0)
Muslims	8	-	8(57.1)	6	-	6(42.9)	14(60.1)
Total	188	26	214(55.9)	162	9	171(44.4)	385(59.9)
MINGAON							
Advanced Hindus	1	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(12.5)
Marathas	86	9	95(62.5)	56	1	57(37.5)	152(59.1)
Castes allied to Maratha	63	8	71(54.2)	59	1	60(45.8)	131(69.9)
Intermediate Hindus I	16	2	18(64.3)	9	1	10(35.7)	28(62.2)
Intermediate Hindus II	5	-	5(50.0)	5	-	5(50.0)	10(62.5)
Backward castes	5	1	6(66.7)	1	2	3(33.3)	9(64.3)
Mahars	13	7	20(66.7)	9	1	10(33.3)	30(66.6)
Other Depressed classes	15	1	17(51.5)	14	2	16(48.5)	33(73.3)
Muslims	3	-	3(50.0)	3	-	3(50.0)	6(54.5)
Total	208	28	236(59.0)	156	8	164(41.0)	400(63.4)
Amdabad							
Advanced Hindus	1	-	1(28.5)	2	3	5(71.5)	7(87.5)
Marathas	4	47	51(49.5)	19	35	54(51.5)	105(40.9)
Castes allied to Maratha	1	27	28(47.5)	6	25	31(52.5)	59(31.1)
Intermediate Hindus I	-	6	6(54.5)	7	4	11(45.5)	17(37.8)
Intermediate Hindus II	1	2	3(50.0)	1	2	3(50.0)	6(37.5)
Backward castes	-	3	3(60.0)	2	-	2(40.0)	5(33.4)
Mahars	1	6	7(46.7)	-	8	8(53.3)	15(33.3)
Other Depressed classes	2	5	7(59.3)	-	5	5(41.7)	12(26.7)
Muslims	-	3	3(60.0)	-	2	2(40.0)	5(45.5)
Total	10	100	110(47.6)	37	84	121(52.4)	231(36.6)

7.3 per cent. The castes allied to the Maratha caste held the second position. At Amadabad, Intermediate Hindus I surpassed all other castes. The entire population of this group was earning. However, the population being very small, this comparison is not very useful. Among other castes that had a high proportion of earners, prominent were Muslims (66.7 per cent), Backward classes (63.6 per cent), Marathas (61.9 per cent), and Intermediate Hindus I (60.0 per cent). On the whole, it can be said that the number of various castes with a high proportion of earners was more at Amadabad than elsewhere. The table also brings out sexwise distribution of earners. The only common feature was that the proportionate strength of males and females was somewhat balanced in all castes excluding the Brahmins, Advanced Hindus and Intermediate Hindus.

Table 7.16 presents the distribution of earners according to whether they pursued one or more occupations. It is clear that more than half of the total population were pursuing one occupation only. Persons engaged both in main and subsidiary occupations come next. Independent occupations, i.e. occupations other than the family occupations were reported by a few persons; viz. 10 at Malthan, and one at Nimgaon.

Turning to the occupational distribution of earners, given in table 7.17, we find that a very large majority of earners was engaged in the first group of occupation, viz. agriculture, primary industries and quarrying. The proportion of earners engaged in this group of occupations varied from a minimum of 86.3 per cent at Malthan to a maximum of 95.8 per cent at Nimgaon. It needs no

Table 7.16 : Distribution of earners according to whether they pursue one or more occupations.
(in Per cent)

Occupation nature	Malthan				Sangvi			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Main occupation only	49.7	9.1	41.5	2.0	68.2	19.5	53.1	5.4
Main and subsidiary	35.8	3.0	25.5	0.8	23.7	0.8	21.2	0.8
Subsidiary only	5.0	1.7	6.5	1.5	3.0	-	1.5	0.8
Main and independent occupations	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent occupation only	1.4	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Non-earners	7.4	86.2	23.1	95.7	5.1	79.7	18.2	93.0
Total (100.0=)	565	461	521	393	198	128	198	129

Occupation nature	Ningaon				Andabad			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Main occupation only	61.9	17.2	60.6	6.5	78.9	20.8	66.9	7.5
Main and subsidiary	32.1	3.1	17.1	2.2	16.6	0.8	17.5	-
Subsidiary only	0.9	1.6	3.1	-	1.2	-	1.9	1.1
Independent occupation only	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-earners	4.6	78.1	19.2	91.3	5.3	78.4	13.7	91.4
Total (100.0=)	218	128	193	92	169	125	154	93

* (1) = Male adults; (2) = Male non-adults; (3) = Female adults; (4) = Female non-adults.

Table 7.17 : Percentage distribution of earners* according to occupations.

Occupation	Malthan Sangvi Nimgaon Amdabad			
1. Agriculture, primary industries and quarrying	86.3	93.5	95.8	92.9
2. Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof	4.3	3.4	1.2	4.4
3. Other processing and manufacture	2.2	0.6	1.6	0.8
4. Commerce	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.3
5. Transport	-	-	-	-
6. Construction and utility	1.4	-	-	-
7. Health, education, public administration, communication services	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.3
8. Other services	2.5	-	0.8	-
9. Unproductive	-	-	0.2	0.3
Total (100.0=)	1345	476	508	334

(*Note - A person who worked in two or more occupations has been counted twice.)

saying that agriculture among these was prominent. The second group of occupations dealing with processing and manufacturing of foodstuffs, textiles, leather, etc. was the next important group. The proportion of earners engaged in these occupations was minimum at Nimgaon, viz. 1.2 per cent. It was 4.4 per cent at Amdabad, 4.3 per cent at Malthan, and 3.4 per cent at Sangvi. The third group consists of carpenters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, etc. The proportion of earners engaged in these occupations was maximum at Malthan, viz. 2.2 per cent. At Sangvi, Nimgaon, and Amdabad, it was 0.6 per cent, 1.6 per cent, and 0.8 per cent respectively.

The proportion of earners engaged in commerce was quite small; at Malthan and Amdabad, it was respectively 1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent. At Sangvi and Nimgaon, it was 0.8 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively. No one was engaged in Transport. In occupations grouped under the title 'construction and utility', 1.4 per cent of the earners at Malthan were engaged. At other villages, no earners reported these occupations.

The seventh group contained a small proportion of earners. Among them the prominent services were educational and health.

7.8 In-migration

In this section, we include the families which migrated into the villages under survey during the lifetime of the existing heads of families. From table 7.13 it is clear that the number of such families for all villages taken together was small; in between the villages, the differences were quite significant. At Malthan, 46 families out of the total of 315 families (i.e. 14.6 per cent) were immigrants. The corresponding percentages for other villages were quite small, viz. 6.5 per cent at Nimgaon, 3.7 per cent at Sangvi, and 1.0 per cent at Amdabad.

Table 7.13 : Number of in-migrant families in the surveyed villages.

Village	Number of in-migrant families	Percentage to the total resident families
Malthan	46	14.6
Sangvi	4	3.7
Nimgaon	7	6.5
Amdabad	8	1.0

Table 7.19 : Spatial mobility of in-migrant families.

Place	Number of families in				
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad	Total
Same taluka	17	4	6	3	30
Neighbouring taluka	8	-	-	-	8
Other talukas of the same district	6	-	-	1	7
Other districts	7	-	1	3	11
Other places	8	-	-	1	9
Total	46	4	7	8	65

Immediately after this preliminary information, it is necessary to note wherefrom these families migrated to their present place. This information is presented in table 7.19 given above. It is clear that in a large number of cases, the distance they travelled was small. Out of 65, 30 families had their original places in the same taluka, whose area is 610.5 square miles. At Malthan, 17 out of 46 families, at Amdabad 3 out of 8, at Nimgaon 6 out of 7, and at Sangvi all families had their original places in the same taluka. At Malthan, another eight families had their previous residence located in the neighbouring taluka. Seven families - 6 from Malthan and 1 from Amdabad - were formerly residing in other talukas of Poona district. If we add all these figures, we find that 45 families out of the total 65 moved within the district. Families coming from other districts and distant places such as Bombay, etc., numbered only 9 out of which 8 had settled down at Malthan and one at Amdabad.

Coming to the castewise distribution of the in-migrant families (table 7.20) we find that at Malthan 26.1 per cent of the total in-migrant families were Maratha by caste. The Brahmin families who were to the

Table 7.20 : Caste-wise distribution of in-migrant families.

Caste	Number of families in				Total
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad	
Brahmins	4	-	-	-	4
Advanced Hindus	1	-	-	1	2
Marathas	12	1	5	4	22
Castes allied to Maratha	9	1	-	-	10
Intermediate Hindus I	6	1	-	1	8
" " II	4	-	-	-	4
Backward castes	2	-	-	1	3
Mahars	5	-	1	-	6
Other Depressed classes	2	1	1	1	5
Muslims	1	-	-	-	1
T o t a l	46	4	7	8	65

extent of 8.7 per cent of the total number of in-migrant families, were mostly government servants migrated to the village in the course of their service. At Malthan almost all castes were represented.

Table 7.21 : Reasons for in-migration.

Reason	Number of families in				Total
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad	
Transfer (Service)	15	1	1	2	19
Relatives	9	-	4	2	15
Education	1	-	-	-	1
Business	19	2	2	3	26
Not stated	2	1	-	1	4
T o t a l	46	4	7	8	65

In table 7.21, we have given the reasons which were responsible for their migration. Four reasons were stated such as transfer, existence of relatives, education and expectation of some work. Those who could not state any reason were four in number - two from Malthan and one each from Sangvi and Amdabad. A large

number of families, viz. 26 from all villages together, migrated in search of some work. At Malthan, there were 19 such families who stated this reason. Next important reason was stated to be the 'transfer' which forced, in all, 19 families (15 from Malthan, 2 from Amdabad, and one each from Sangvi and Nimgaon) to migrate to the present villages. In the case of nine families at Malthan, two families at Amdabad and four families at Nimgaon, migration was induced because of the existence of the relatives in these villages. For education only one family was reported to have moved to Malthan.

We also noted in our General Schedule the approximate time at which these in-migrant families moved to the present villages. This information is given in table 7.22. It is clear from the table that most of the families moved into the villages more than nine years ago. The number of families which migrated very recently say in the course of two years prior to the survey was also significant.

Table 7.22 : In-migration period.

In-migration period (years)	Number of families in				Total
	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad	
One	8	-	1	1	10
Two	3	1	1	-	5
Three	-	-	-	1	1
Four	1	-	-	1	2
Five	1	-	-	-	1
Six	-	-	-	-	-
Seven	1	-	-	-	1
eight	3	-	-	1	4
Nine & more	29	3	5	4	41
Total	46	4	7	8	65

Table 7.23 serves two purposes. In the first place it gives the occupational distribution of the in-migrant families. Secondly it enables us to note the changes that have taken place in the occupations over two generations.

Coming to the present occupations of the in-migrant families, we find that at Malthan, the largest number was engaged in regular service. Next were cultivators who were 11 in number. Eight were agricultural labourers. The distribution in the rest of the occupations was more or less even and insignificant. Among these occupations important were poultry, ropemaking, carpentry and quarrying.

At other centres important occupations seemed to be cultivation and commerce and service.

It is easy to note the changes that have taken place in the occupations over two generations.

In all, 24 families were found who discontinued the occupations of the earlier generations. Significant changes took place in the class of cultivators. Out of the twenty families who were cultivators in the previous generation, only seven perpetuated the same. The remaining 13 switched over to this or that occupation; three became agricultural labourers; two took to poultry; one opened a firewood shop; another one became a washerman; and the remaining six entered in some sort of regular service.

Of the two families who were agricultural labourers in the previous generation, one took to quarrying and the other entered in some service. One family

Table 7.23 : Occupational mobility in two generations.

MALTHAN

Present generation main occupation	Father's main occupation							
	Cultivator owned land	Cultivator unowned land	Sheep rearing	Forestry & wood cutting	Dairy products	Rope making	Carpentry	Shop - General
Cultivator of mainly owned land	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Casual Agri. labour	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poultry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rope-making	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carpentry	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Shop-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweetmeat shop	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Firewood	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
	Casual agri. labour	Quarrying	Educational service	Village service	Service	Barber	Other services	Total
Cultivator of mainly owned land	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	11
Casual agri. labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rope-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Carpentry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Shop-general	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweetmeat shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Firewood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quarrying	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Service	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	13
Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	46
<u>SANGVI</u>	Cultivator of owned land	Rope-making	General shop	Total				
Casual agri. labour	1	-	-	1				
Rope-making	-	1	-	1				
General shop	-	-	1	1				
Service	1	-	-	1				
Total	2	1	1	4				
<u>NIMGAON</u>	Cultivator of owned land	Agri. labour	Total					
Cultivator of mainly owned land	4	1	5					
Cultivator of mainly unowned land	1	-	1					
Service	1	-	1					
Total	6	1	7					
<u>ANDABAI</u>	Cultivator of owned land	Attached agri. labour	Cultivator of unowned land	Carpentry	General shop	Service	Total	
Cultivator of mainly owned land	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Cultivator of mainly unowned land	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Carpentry	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Shop-general	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
Service	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Rent-receivers	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	

which was engaged in rearing small animals in the previous generation started cultivating his land. Another one who was engaged in wood-cutting became a farm labourer. Another two families which were running a shop in the previous generation took to carpentry. One family which was pursuing the barber's occupation in the earlier generation took to cultivation. Three families which were engaged in miscellaneous services became agricultural labourers; one took to poultry.

At Sangvi, out of four, only two changed the occupation of their preceding generation. Both of them were cultivators, formerly; one subsequently entered some service and the other one became a wage-earner.

At Nimgaon, three out of seven families, changed their occupations. Of the two who were cultivating mainly owned land in the earlier generation one entered the service and the other one continued to be a cultivator but not on his own land. Probably the latter seems to have sold his own land and thus reduced to the position of a tenant.

At Amdabad, out of the eight, three reported changes. One family which was cultivating its own land, became an absentee landlord. One family which was living on farm-wages in the earlier generation reported cultivating its own land in the succeeding generation. Another one family which was, in the previous generation, cultivating someone else's land now opened a general shop which formed the main source of its income.

A Study of labour families

With a view to study the employment conditions, it was decided to select a sample of 60 labour families from the nuclear village. But some difficulties came in the way while selecting the sample. In the first place we could not get 60 families living mainly by agricultural labour. Consequently we selected families to whom agricultural labour constituted one of the source of incomes. This was done on the basis of the information that such families had earned through this source a substantial income during the year preceding the survey. During the year to which our data pertain, some of these families, however, were found less dependent on this source. The selected 60 families were divided into three equal groups and one group was interviewed every month by rotation. Thus, each group was interviewed four times in a year with equal intervals. The average family size was 6.0, out of which 3.5 were earners.

Tables from 7.24 to 7.27 present the data collected in the labour family schedule. Table 7.24 gives the details of income of these families. In table 7.25 is given the number of days spent in earning wages. Table 7.26 accounts for the unemployed days according to reason. In table 7.27 we get the average wages.

It will be seen from table 7.24 that agricultural labour contributed 46.7 per cent of the total income. The share of agriculture was also considerable, viz. 33.0 per cent. Average income per family was Rs.637.0. This shows that the labour families were dependent to a considerable extent on sources other than agricultural

Table 7.24 : Sources of income of the labour families.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount Rs.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural labour	19539	46.7
Agriculture	13798	33.0
Blacksmithy	1381	3.3
Sale of milk, etc.	2113	5.1
Miscellaneous	4989	11.9
Total	41820	100.0
Average per family	697	

labour. This is further substantiated by the data presented in table 7.25.

Table 7.25 : Average days of employment of labour.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Non-adult</u>
<u>In the village</u>			
Agricultural labour	60.7	56.9	26.4
Non-agricultural labour	49.5	8.4	26.2
<u>Outside the village</u>			
Agricultural labour	-	-	-
Non-agricultural labour	3.6	1.0	-
Total days of employment	113.8	66.3	52.6
Total days of non-wage work, unemployment etc.	251.2	298.7	312.4

The number of employed days was reported to be 31.2 per cent for male adults, 19.2 per cent for female adults and 14.4 per cent for non-adults. It means that of the available number of days (i.e. 365 in a year), only a small number of days was spent for earning wages. This makes important to know the account of the rest of the days. Table 7.26 meets this demand. Therein, we have made distinction between unemployed and non-wage work days. The former consists of those days on which employment was sought but could not be obtained; The latter consists of those which were utilised in family occupation and domestic work. It will be seen that

Table 7.26 : Average days of non-wage work and unemployment, etc.

	Male	Female	Non-adult
Domestic work	151.3	165.5	245.4
Rainy days	-	-	-
Illness	35.1	50.5	31.4
Holidays	21.1	30.1	16.8
Miscellaneous	1.0	-	1.8
Unemployment	42.5	52.6	17.0
Total days of non-wage work	251.2	298.7	312.4

more than 60 per cent of the days reported unemployed in table 7.25, were spent in family occupation and household duties. Unemployment period as such was quite small, viz. 42.5 days per worker in the case of male adult, 52.6 days in the case of female adult and 17.0 days in the case of non-adults. Illness accounted for 35.1 days for male adults, 50.5 days for female adults and 31.4 days for non-adults.

Table 7.27 : Average daily wages per worker.

	Male	Female	Non-adult
Agricultural work : Cash	0.14	0.10	0.05
Kind	0.78	0.37	0.43
Total	0.92	0.47	0.48
Non-agri. work : Cash	0.24	0.17	0.16
Kind	1.10	0.30	0.16
Total	1.34	0.47	0.32

As regards the daily wages there were differences so far as agricultural and non-agricultural work was concerned. For agricultural worker the daily wages for male adults were Rs.0.92 of which more than 84 per cent were paid in kind. For non-agricultural work, the wages were Rs.1.34. Female adults were getting Rs.0.47 both for agricultural and non-agricultural work.

Non-adults were getting Rs.0.48 for agricultural work
and Rs.0.32 for non-agricultural work.

Chapter VIII

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

In the present chapter we propose to give information regarding trading and transport activities of the village. In the case of the latter, however, there is very little scope for comments. As can be seen from the trading activities as well as from the data regarding sale of agricultural produce, the question of transporting material arose only in the case of a small minority and that too on a very small scale. The chapter is, therefore, devoted entirely to the trading activities in the village.

8.1 Grocers

There were 11 grocers in all, out of which seven were residing at Malthan, two at Nimgaon, and one each at Amdabad and Sangvi. The caste-composition of these grocers was quite heterogeneous; five of these were Marwari by caste; the remaining six were equally distributed between the castes of Shimpi, Maratha and Sonar. That Marwaris were dominant in this field was evident not only from their numerical strength but also from the turnover that was taking place in their shops. All of them were treating it as their traditional occupation.

It is interesting to note the historical background of each of these grocers. As mentioned earlier the Marwaris were in this profession for the last many generations. All these families were the constituents of a single joint family till very recently. The legal

separation came about somewhere in 1950, after which, one more shop sprang up. The one who started the new shop wandered sometime prior to it in the Poona district in search of some suitable place for conducting the business. He tried to establish himself near Poona. He invested Rs.3000 in a shop which later on proved to be a booby-trap. Consequently, he came back to Malthan and started his small shop in 1950.

The three shops run by the non-Marwaris have come into existence in the recent past. Two of them were opened in 1947 while the rest one was opened during the year of survey. One of these three was owned by a widow belonging to the Shimpi caste. She opened it as there was no other source of income except a small amount of house rent of Rs.20 per month. She had one insane daughter to support. The shop was opened on the promise of some Marwari merchants that they would help her. Another shop was opened at Lathewadi, at a distance of nearly two miles from Malthan. It came into existence as a response to the long-existing demand of the residents of the wadi. The wadi had no shop prior to this and consequently the people had to walk down the distance of two miles for their daily requirements. This inconvenience was removed with the establishment of this shop, in 1947. The third shop, started in 1957, was located in the heart of the village. What prompted him to open the shop was the desire to outdo the Marwaris in this field by underselling them and extending credit to the poor peasants and thus to reduce the dependence of the villagers on the Marwari merchants who, it was alleged, were taking undue advantage of the poverty and ignorance of the people.

Of the two shops at Ningsaon, one was opened nearabout 1920, by a Marvari person, who was distantly related to the family residing at Malthan. There was no shop prior to this one; consequently, the Marvari merchant could capture the market. The other one, started in 1957, was owned by a person belonging to the Sonar caste. His traditional occupation was goldsmithy, which, however, had long ceased to fetch any income. He took to tailoring but that too proved inadequate. Finally, he thought of supplementing his income by running shop of this type.

Sangvi had only one shop at the time of our survey. It was owned by a Marvari merchant, probably a distant relative of the Marvari family residing at Malthan. He established his shop quite a long back and reaped the advantages of being the only merchant in the village.

At Amdabad, one grocer's shop was reported. But on investigation, it was found to be existing quite nominally. There was one more Marvari merchant dealing with foodgrains and pulses; the details about his business have been described separately.

Of the 11 grocers, eight reported grocery as their main occupation. Agriculture constituted the main occupation in the case of two while in the remaining family tailoring was reported as the main occupation. Except one, all were having more than one source of income. The aggregate income of all grocers was estimated at Rs.10,227 or Rs.930 per family. Income derived from the grocers' shops amounted to Rs.6520 or 63.8 per cent of the total income. On an average, the income earned from the shop alone was Rs.593 nearly. Agriculture was the

next important source yielding 20.8 per cent of the total income. Tailoring, which formed the main occupation in the case of one family fetched an income of Rs.200 which was 1.9 per cent of the total income. Unearned income and income from miscellaneous sources was 6.2 per cent and 7.3 per cent respectively of the total income.

This information was collected in the general schedule and was subsequently checked in the case-studies. In the case-studies, an attempt was made to assess the turnover of each of these grocers pertaining to the year preceding the survey. All of them appeared to be somewhat reluctant to disclose the exact information. Three grocers flatly refused to give any information under the guise that they could not recollect anything of this period. We could collect information from seven grocers only. The turnover of these grocers was of the order of Rs.36,120. (Two grocers had a turnover exceeding Rs.12,000 each. In the case of one more it was Rs.7000. It was less than Rs.2000 in case of the remaining grocers.)

Purchases by the grocers were made mainly at Sirur. Of the total, eight were making purchases exclusively at Sirur, the three remaining used to make their purchases from Pabal, Ranjangaon and Sirur. Both Pabal and Ranjangaon are situated at a distance of eight miles from Malthan. Usually two visits in a month for the purpose of making purchases were reported. State Transport Bus was convenient for all except one who used to go in his bullock-cart. It appeared that the profit-margin in all cases varied between one anna to two annas in a rupee.

8.2 Foodgrain Shop

There was only one merchant residing at Amdabad dealing with foodgrains and pulses. Marwari by caste, he had come from Nasik in 1925 to work as a manager of the Powar family. Till very recent time, he was in the service but due to some difference of opinion in the Powar family, he resigned and started the present business which was also the business of his father at Nasik. At the time of case-study he tried to mislead us by posing himself as an average merchant. But our investigation disclosed that he was not a merchant in the usual sense of the term. He was actually not selling but giving grains on loan to the needy villagers and collecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 times of it. In the year preceding the survey, he could sell in this sense 100 gunny bags worth Rs.2500. It consisted bajara and jowar though he did not specify the quantity of each. For the purchase he used to visit Sirur, once in a month or even less frequently. For bringing the purchased material to his village, he could get the bullock-cart of any one without paying any rent for it. He was owning a good house and was found to have a stronghold over the villagers. The details about his trading activities were hard to get.

8.3 Tobacco Shop

Only one shop was found dealing exclusively in tobacco. In addition there was one grocer selling bidis. Both of them were residing at Sangvi. The grocer was disposing of 1000 bidis during a week. The purchase price and selling price of a bundle of 1000 was Rs.5 and Rs.6 respectively. The purchase was made at Ranjangaon.

The tobacco shop was run by a Lingayat person. The shop was established in 1955, prior to which he was serving as a teacher at Warud in Sirur taluka. As he was not possessing requisite qualification he was discontinued from the service. As a result, he returned to Sangvi, his native place, where he also owns some land measuring 10 acres. During the year preceding the survey his land fetched him a net income of Rs.297.

He was selling two qualities of tobacco, both of which he used to purchase from Sirur. Once in a month he used to visit Sirur for this purpose. The purchase price was As.6 and As.14 per lb. respectively. The selling price of the two was respectively Re.1 and Rs.2½. The total sale-proceeds per month were nearabout Rs.30, out of which the net income was Rs.20 only. His customers were largely drawn from the village itself. In addition, he was attending two markets - one at Malthan and the other at Ranjangaon. On an average gross sale-proceeds on market days were nearly Rs.10. No transport costs were incurred. His annual expenditure is estimated as follows:

	Rs.
Licence fee Rs.2 per annum	2
As.2 for attending the market	12
Waste-paper ½ seer per month	12
Lime 3 seers (Rs.5½ per month)	44
Bundle of thread 2 per month (As.2)	6
Rent of bullock-cart used for his monthly visit to Sirur As.8 p.m.	6

Total	82

8.4 Cloth Shop

There were some 30 years back three big cloth establishments at Malthan. At the time of investigation, however, there were only two establishments, out of which one was almost on the verge of disappearance

from the market. Nearly 70 years back, three Jain peddlers entered this area and finally settled down at Malthan. From the reports of the villagers as well as their buildings it appears that they must have earned substantial profits in the business. During last 15 years, however, their profits have dwindled considerably. Some reason for their decline can be traced.

The pioneers were prompted with a desire to establish themselves in the village. They were, therefore, very eager to dispose of their stock on terms which were suitable to the customers. A very large quantity thus used to be sold on credit. The recovery used to be made according to the convenience of the farmers. This facility attracted a large number of customers. The succeeding generation, however, could not continue this practice. The main reason was that the recovery of dues was becoming increasingly difficult. Failure of crops in particular makes it almost impossible to recover the dues. The last famine almost put a stop to this practice.

Another important factor which hastened this decline is the entrance of competing peddlers in the weekly market. Table 8.1 shows that a large quantity of cloth is sold at the weekly market by these peddlers. A wide variety and cheap rates are the two advantages to the credit of these peddlers. Besides this, easy communication with Sirur has rendered it possible for the villager to pay a visit to Sirur for purchasing a large quantity such as is required on the occasions of marriage, etc. A large variety and cheap rates are the advantages derived from such a purchase. The villagers

are quite aware that the merchants at Malthan usually purchase their stocks from Sirur itself and sell the same at a little higher price. It is therefore quite natural if they bypass the local merchants and make purchases directly from Sirur. Not of less importance is the personality factor; the present generation appears to be inactive, lacking drive and vigour which is necessary for promoting the business.

The only worth-mentioning cloth shop was housed on the ground floor of a three-storied building built in 1934. The shop was established by the father of the present proprietor. When he was young he used to roam about from village to village for selling cloth. His father, as he told us, had a little initial capital. But he earned large profits. It was reported that he was earning Rs.10,000 per annum. This may be an exaggeration, but it indicates that the business flourished considerably in the past. The present proprietor has to maintain a family consisting of four members including himself. He has not employed any servant in the shop.

His father used to make purchases directly from the Sholapur mills. He was, however, purchasing the same quality from Sirur. At a time, i.e. once in a month, he was purchasing stock worth Rs.200. This includes mainly handloom saris, dhoties, coarse cloth, and some white shirting. He was not getting any concession in the price but he could purchase occasionally on credit. The profit-margin was one anna to two annas per rupee. Since the product of the Sholapur Mills is durable and cheap, the villagers prefer it exclusively

to that of other mills. Once or twice in a year he was also purchasing nearabout 20 turbans. Its price was varying between Rs.6 and Rs.10. His annual sale was approximately Rs.5000 from which his net profit was varying between Rs.500 and Rs.600. Handloom saris were sold comparatively on a large scale. He was able to dispose of saris worth Rs.3000 in year. The price of it was varying between Rs.7 and Rs.10. The months of March and April were reported to be the busy months; but there was little rise in the amount of sale. Usually, he was refusing to sell on credit, but some exceptions were unavoidable. Dues to be recovered on the date of visit amounted to Rs.400. The value of the stock on the day of visit was nearly Rs.1500. He was not attending any market.

Agriculture was his another source. He was owning four acres of land yielding him an income of Rs.200 per year. He was paying two taxes - Local Board tax and the Village Panchayat tax - the total amount of which was Rs.16 per annum. The profits being small, he was thinking of leaving the village and settling at Sirur or elsewhere.

8.5 Hotel

There was only one small hotel, near the bus stand of Malthan. It was opened in 1942 with an initial capital of Rs.70 only. The head of the family was looking after the hotel. Occasionally he was assisted by his son. The main occupation was agriculture, which fetched him an income of Rs.421 during the year preceding our survey. Hotel was looked upon as the subsidiary occupation. In the general schedule, his income from

the hotel was stated to be Rs.200 only. That this was grossly incorrect was revealed in the case-study. Below is given his balance-sheet which gives us a fairly good idea of his income. Since he was very reluctant to disclose the real facts, we had to rely partly on our observation and partly on the statements made by him and his friends.

<u>Expenditure</u>	Rs.1314-8-0	<u>Gross Receipts</u>	Rs.4176-0-0
Sugar	Rs.405-0-0		
Tea-powder	171-0-0		
Coffee	85-8-0		
Milk	612-0-0		
Rent	24-0-0		
Servants etc.	-		
Purchase of cups	12-0-0		
Tax	5-0-0		
<u>Net income</u>	Rs.2861-8-0		

On an average he was serving tea to 100 persons per day. For that he requires one seer of sugar, tea leaves and coffee powder worth nine annas and three seers of milk. The fuel expenditure per month comes to Rs.24. On the market days customers' number was nearly 300; and his income rises up to Rs.22.

The whole material required for preparing tea and coffee was purchased from Malthan itself.

The furniture consisted of four desks and two tables. At the time of our visit, he had 18 sets of cups and saucers. For the depressed castes, separate arrangement was made. It consisted of one desk and three sets of cups and saucers. Besides one pot for storing water, some aluminium utensils, two buckets and one stove were owned by him. The total investment was nearabout Rs.75.

In the General Schedule he reported the ownership of nine acres of land, one small house, some farm implements and livestock consisting of one bullock, one cow, and some calves.

8.6 Sweetmeat Shop

The owner of this shop was Gavali by caste and had migrated to Malthan 17 years back from Sholapur. Before coming here, he tried several times to get himself established in this or that profession. Finally while serving in one sweetmeat shop at Sirur, it occurred to him that he could also run a shop of this kind and earn more money. He preferred Malthan for settling down permanently as he could secure accommodation free of rent from his friend. The shop was opened in the year 1943.

The total income of the owner, as reported by him in the General Schedule, was Rs.1400, out of which Rs.1000 were earned from the sweetmeat shop. The cycle shop which was run simultaneously fetched him Rs.200 in the year. Miscellaneous sources yielded an income of Rs.200. In the case-study, however, it was found that his income from the sweetmeat shop was about Rs.1300. The initial capital was reported to be Rs.60, out of which Rs.40 were spent on the purchase of cooking equipment such as two cauldrons, five dough-pans and two zaras; Rs.20 were required for the purchase of flour, jaggery and sugar, etc. The eatables kept on sale included salty preparation like chivada, etc. The skill and knowledge of preparing these eatables was acquired by him long back when he was serving in hotels and sweetmeat shop. He is assisted by his wife in this work. It proved to be a

good turn in his life. The sale on an average was Rs.2 per day out of which the net profit was nearabout twelve annas or even more. Once in a month he was paying a visit to Sirur and making purchases of Rs.60 at a time. On market-days he was able to push up his sales to the extent of Rs.30 on an average. He was attending two markets, one at Malthan which was held on Tuesday and the other at Kavatha which was held on Thursday. The fuel required by him was procured free of charge. At the time of our visit, the stock on hand was worth Rs.200. One servant was employed by him to whom he was paying Rs.7 per month.

8.7 Cycle Shop

There were three cycle shops all existing at Malthan. The only service they were rendering was to carry out the repairs and hiring out bicycles to the needy persons. The three owners belonging to the three castes, viz. Shimpi, Jain and Gavali, together earned Rs.1160 from their cycle shops, the amount which forms only 36 per cent of their total income which was Rs.3176. Among other sources of income, tailoring and the sweetmeat shop were important fetching Rs.600 and Rs.1000, respectively.

Twelve cycles were owned by all of them together, out of which seven were owned by one alone. Another one owned four cycles. All were found possessing minor instruments for carrying out the repairs. The total investment in the cycles and the miscellaneous instruments was estimated at Rs.3325. The rate charged was two annas per hour. Two of these three were the natives of Malthan. The remaining one who was also running a sweetmeat shop has already been referred to above.

8.8 Agricultural Produce Marketed by the Producers

Questions were incorporated in the General Schedule to find out how much of the agricultural produce was sold by the farmers themselves. The details about the sale such as the quantity sold, the place of sale, the agency through which the produce was sold, etc., were noted in this connection. Table 8.2 gives the findings of this part of our inquiry.

It can be seen from the table that a very small number of cultivators sold a part of their produce. There is, however, no ground to suppose that it was only the surplus that was disposed of. Many times a farmer sells his stock to tide over temporarily his financial difficulty. Due to the inadequacy of data on this point, there is no room for comments.

Among the commodities sold, potato figures prominently. In all, 55 families out of the total of 489 reported to have sold some quantity of potato. Quite surprisingly, Malthan had a very small share in this; only 8 cultivators reported to have sold 215 maunds (10 per cent of the total). On the other hand, Amdabad, a small village, had a prominent share; 22 cultivators sold, in all, 913 maunds of potato. At Sangvi, 13, and at Nimgaon 12 cultivators sold the whole of their produce which was 306 maunds and 582 maunds respectively.

As regards the market place, Poona attracted 33 cultivators; 6 cultivators managed to get their stock sold at Bombay. Of the remaining, 7 sold at Sirur, 5 at their own villages, and 4 at the nearby villages. It was found that 43 out of the total 55 cultivators sold their produce to the traders; the rest sold

directly to the consumer. The role of the middleman was not insignificant; 41 cultivators took the help of dalal or middleman; of the remaining 14, 13 sold personally and the rest one through a trader.

Groundnut comes next to potato. The number of cultivators who reported the sale of groundnut was 49 for all villages taken together. The total amount of produce of these was 1121 maunds, out of which 823 maunds were taken to the market. The sale-proceeds amounted to Rs.12,306. The taluka market absorbed a large portion of it. As many as 30 cultivators sold at the taluka-headquarters, 11 at their own villages; 7 in the nearby villages, and only one at the district place, i.e. Poona. Only 6 cultivators sold it directly to the consumer; the remaining 43 sold to the traders. Services of the middleman were resorted to by only 17 cultivators.

Jowar comes next. Eleven cultivators, all coming from Malthan, reported the sale of jowar, the amount sold being nearly 27 per cent of the total quantity produced on their farms. The sale-proceeds amounted to Rs.910. The market place was Malthan in the case of 6; taluka-headquarters in the case of 4, and the district place (i.e. Poona) in the case of one. Four cultivators sold the produce to the consumers directly while seven sold it to the traders. No one sought the help of a middleman.

The sale of bajara was reported by only two cultivators, residing at Malthan. The total produce of these two cultivators was 24 maunds, out of which only 6 maunds were sold. The sale-proceeds amounted to Rs.90.

Both of them sold the stock directly to the consumers at Malthan itself.

At Malthan, a number of other commodities were reported to have been sold. In each case, however, there was only one seller and the amount sold was also quite small. The table lists them all.

In conclusion, it may be said that a very small proportion of the agricultural produce found its way to the market. Further, most of it was absorbed within the taluka. Proportion sold to the traders was larger as compared with that sold directly to the consumers. Dalal or the middleman had a negligible role to play. Among the marketed articles, groundnut and potato figured prominently; cereals and pulses as well as vegetables appeared quite insignificantly.

8.9 Weekly Market

Weekly market is an important institution since it satisfies the daily requirements of the villagers. It was found that the market held on every Tuesday at Malthan was attracting a large number of villagers from outside also. The average number of visitors - local and outsiders - was estimated at 1000.

The investigator noted the information on every alternate market day. For the first few months, however, he noted only the arrivals; subsequently, it was realised that without the data on disposals, the information collected so far would not be of much importance. Accordingly, both arrivals and disposals were noted for the following months. This information pertaining to the period between January 1958 and May 1958 has been presented in Table 8.1.

The various commodities have been categorised under nine heads. The table gives the quantity arrived and disposed of, the price range, and average quantity sold per market day. The last column helps to get an idea about the place of each commodity in the total picture.

Among cereals and millets, jowar figures prominently. Average quantity sold per market day was three maunds and 22.7 seers. This indicates that though jowar is produced by all cultivators, a need is felt to purchase in addition to the total production. Wheat comes next to jowar, the average disposals per market day being 2 maunds and 26.4 seers. Wheat is scarcely produced in this area but is consumed on the occasions of ceremonies and festivals. It is still a luxury for the villages to consume wheat as a part of the normal diet. The same holds good in the case of rice, the average disposals of which was 1.8 seers. The average disposals of bajara was 37.3 seers.

Average disposals of the pulses in general were not very large. Average for math and matki was 12.0 seers; that of tur and hulga was 11.8 seers; for the rest it was smaller.

Groundnut among the oilseeds was quite prominent; its average disposal per market day was 2 maunds and 18.8 seers. In the case of others the average was less than 5 seers.

In the grocery, jaggery was disposed of in large quantity, the average quantity disposed of being 7 maunds and 23.6 seers. Chillis come next with an average of

one maund and 1.7 seers. The average for kerosene and sugar was 13.8 and 13.6 seers, respectively.

Among the roots and tubers, the average disposals of potato and onion were 9 maunds and 21.4 seers and 4 maunds and 2.7 seers respectively. The sale of cloth was quite impressive. Dhotis, saris, etc., were disposed of on large quantity. Average number of dhotis and saris sold in the market were 140 and 35 respectively.

Coming to the price range, we find that the range was wide in the case of tur, math-matki, groundnut, turmeric, dry and green chillis, tobacco, and dhotis, saris, etc. In regard to dhotis, saris, etc., the price depends upon the quality, hence the variations are not significant. Wide variations in the case of others may be seasonal.

Table 8.1 : Weekly market data

		Arrivals	Disposals	Price range		Average quantity sold per market day
		Mds.-Seers	Mds.-Seers	Rs.	Rs.	Mds. - Seers
I. Cereals & millets						
	Rice	0 - 20	0 - 20	0-12-0	0-14-0	per seer 0 - 1.3
	Wheat	34 - 11	29 - 10	0- 8-0	0-10-6	" 2 - 26.4
	Jowar	40 - 20	39 - 10	0- 3-0	0- 5-6	" 3 - 22.7
	Bajra	11 - 30	10 - 10	0- 5-6	0- 8-0	" 0 - 37.3
II. Pulses						
	Harbhara	2 - 3	1 - 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	0- 3-0	0- 5-0	" 0 - 5.4
	Tur	3 - 39	3 - 10	0- 3-6	0-10-0	" 0 - 11.3
	Chavali	0 - 30	0 - 23	0-4-0	0- 5-6	" 0 - 2.0
	Matha-Matki	4 - 10	3 - 12	0- 2-6	0- 7-0	" 0 - 12.0
	Hulga	4 - 30	3 - 10	0- 2-6	0- 5-0	" 0 - 11.3
	Mug	3 - 4	2 - 3	0- 2-6	0- 6-0	" 0 - 3.0
	Wal	0 - 4	0 - 4	0- 4-0	0- 4-0	" 0 - 0.4
III. Oilseeds						
	Karla	0 - 12	0 - 10	0- 3-0	0- 6-0	" 0 - 0.9
	Groundnut	32 - 27	27 - 7	0- 6-0	0-10-0	" 2 - 13.8
	Coconut	1 - 31	1 - 3	2- 0-0	2- 4-0	" 0 - 3.9
IV. Grocery						
	Kerosene	6 - 32	5 - 7	0- 5-0	0- 6-0	0 - 13.3
	Sugar	7 - 34	5 - 5	1- 2-0	1- 2-0	0 - 13.6
	Jaggery	154 - 35	36 - 10	0- 6-0	0- 7-0	7 - 23.6
	Turmeric	0 - 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 - 17	0-12-0	1- 3-0	0 - 1.5
	Dhane ()	0 - 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 - 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	0- 3-0	0- 3-0	0 - 2.2
	Dry chillies	14 - 14	11 - 19	0- 3-0	2- 4-0	1 - 1.7
V. Roots & Tubers						
	Potato	73 - 20	44 - 30	0- 2-0	0- 4-0	4 - 2.7
	Onion	127 - 20	104 - 35	0- 1-6	0- 3-0	9 - 21.4
	Garlic	10 - 20	3 - 10	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	0 - 30.0
VI. Green vegetables						
	Methi	290 bundles	290 bundles	3 bundles per anna		26.3 bundles
	Beans	9 - 34	3 - 39	0- 3-0	0- 3-6	0 - 32.6
	Brinjals	5 - 30	4 - 32	0- 1-6	0- 3-0	0 - 17.4
	Green chillies	2 - 10	1 - 24	0- 5-0	1- 3-0	0 - 5.3
VII. Fruits						
	Popai	120 Nos.	105 Nos.	0- 2-0	0- 4-0	9.5 Nos.
	Orange	1100 Nos.	700 Nos.	3 per anna		63.6 Nos.
	Banana	104 dozens	13 dozens	0- 6-0	0- 3-0	per dozen 6.5 dozens
	Mango	1100 Nos.	390 Nos.	0- 3-0	1- 0-0	" 80 Nos.
VIII. Miscellaneous						
	Tobacco	Rs. 1190	Rs. 620	0-12-0	2- 0-0	per seer Rs. 56.3
	Basket	34 Nos.	31 Nos.	1- 4-0	2- 0-0	per No. 2.8
IX. Cloth						
	Dhotis	1620	393	9- 0-0	13- 0-0	36
	Saris	4020	633	8- 0-0	15- 0-0	62
	Shirting	3304 yds.	1540 yds	0-14-0	1- 2-0	140 yds.
	Longcloth	2606 yds.	1555 yds	0-12-0	0-14-0	141 yds
	Miscellaneous	6180 yds	1926 yds.	0- 9-0	1- 3-0	175 yds.

Table 3.2 : Agricultural produce marketed by farmers.

Commodity	Village	No. of families reporting sales	Area under the crop A.-G.	Total yield	Produce sold	Sale proceeds
				Maunds	Maunds	Rs.
Bajara	Malthan	2	38- 0	24	6	98
Jowar	"	11	156-20	196	54	910
Wheat	"	1	5- 0	5	5	30
Tur	"	1	24- 0	27	20	120
Harbhara	"	1	0-20	9	4	40
Mug	"	1	1-20	3	3	20
Cotton	"	1	1-20	8	3	600
Banana	"	1	0-20	600(Khad)	400(Khad)	16000
Santra	"	1	0-20	3000 Nos.	8000 Nos.	400
Chillies	"	1	0-20	1	1	80
Onion	"	1	0-20	1	1	10
Garlic	"	1	1- 0	7	7	120
Jowar straw	"	1	5- 0	900	900	70
Sweet potato	"	1	0-13	20	15	75
Groundnut	Malthan	35	113-20	933	660	10340
	Sangvi	5	11- 0	72	61	770
	Ningaon	9	24-15	111	102	1196
	<u>Total</u>	49	153-35	1121	823	12306
Potato	Malthan	9	8-20	248	215	2345
	Sangvi	13	9-20	306	306	2920
	Ningaon	12	11-10	532	532	5470
	Amdabad	22	25-20	913	913	7990
	<u>Total</u>	55	54-30	2019	2016	19225
Hulga	Malthan	1	6- 0	7	1	10
	Ningaon	1	1- 0	22	2½	24
	<u>Total</u>	2	7- 0	29	3½	34
Math	Ningaon	1	1- 0	5	2½	27
<u>Total reporting families</u>		132				

	Place of Sale					To whom sold			Through whom sold		
	Local place	Neigh- bouring village	Taluka place	District place	Distant markets	Consumer	Trader	Agent	Self	Agent	Trader
Bajara	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Jowar	6	-	4	1	-	4	7	-	11	-	-
Wheat	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Tur	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Harbhara	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mug	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cotton	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Banana	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Santra	-	-	½	½	-	-	½	½	1	-	-
Chillies	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Onion	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Garlic	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Jowar straw	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Sweet potato	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Groundnut (Malthan)	10	6	13	1	-	6	29	-	28	13	-
(Sangvi)	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	2	-
(Ningaon)	1	1	7	-	-	-	9	-	7	2	-
<u>Total</u>	11	7	30	1	-	6	43	-	32	17	-
Potato (Malthan)	1	-	2	2	3	1	7	-	3	4	1
(Sangvi)	1	3	-	3	1	4	9	-	3	10	-
(Ningaon)	1	1	1	3	1	-	12	-	2	10	-
(Amdabad)	3	-	4	15	1	2	20	-	5	17	-
<u>Total</u>	5	4	7	33	6	7	43	-	13	41	1
Hulga (Malthan)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
(Ningaon)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
<u>Total</u>	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Math (Ningaon)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

Chapter IX

FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

Information presented in this chapter has been collected from four different sections of the General Schedule. They respectively deal with (1) loans borrowed during the year preceding the survey; (2) total outstanding debt at the time of visit to the family; (3) the payments made during the year 1956-57; and (4) abortive efforts made by the respondent to secure the loans during the year preceding the survey. In addition to this, we have also presented the information regarding the activities of the Co-operative Credit Society operating in this area.

9.1 Debts incurred during the year preceding the survey

Information under this section has been given in four different tables from table 9.1 to table 9.4, respectively dealing with (a) the agencies supplying the credit, (b) purposes for which the debts were incurred, (c) different items on which the loans were spent, and (d) the rates of interest charged in various cases.

Among the agencies supplying credit, cultivators were dominant. Except at Nimgaon, at all other villages they constituted the main important source so far as the year 1956-57 is concerned. In the total amount of loan, the proportion contributed by this source varied from a maximum of 76.8 per cent at Amdabad to a minimum of 26.81 per cent at Nimgaon. Government and the Co-operative Credit Society were conspicuous by their absence in the list of agencies supplying credit. The society

Table 9.1 : Debts incurred during the year preceding the survey

Agency	Malthan		Sangvi		Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	No. of loans	Amount %	No. of loans	Amount %	No. of loans	Amount %	No. of loans	Amount %
Cultivators	22	54.9	11	46.8	3	26.8	14	76.8
Merchants	14	30.3	3	44.4	-	-	-	-
Others	7	14.8	1	8.8	1	1.8	3	23.2
Moneylenders	-	-	-	-	2	71.4	-	-
Total	43	100.0	15	100.0	6	100.0	17	100.0
Actual Rs.		10,150		2,840		2,800		1,860

had ceased to function some years back due to the misappropriation which was under investigation during the year of survey. The source of government loans had probably been exhausted; during the famine, government had extended a liberal hand to the cultivators; and perhaps by the time we surveyed the villages the possible limit to give out the loans might have been reached. In the context of this it is possible to understand why the fellow-cultivators themselves constituted the main source of credit supply. Merchants and moneylenders who together constituted the second important source, were in most cases one and the same persons. The Jain merchants who owned grocery shops in the village were also acting as moneylenders and hence the villagers used to refer to them both as merchants and moneylenders. From the table it is clear that only at Nimgaon they were dominant; at other villages they constituted second important source of credit supply. The proportion they contributed varied from zero at Amdabad to a maximum of 71.4 per cent at Nimgaon. The category of 'other sources' include friends, relatives, etc. At Amdabad, they figured quite significantly. The proportion contributed by them varied from a minimum of 1.8 per cent at Nimgaon to a maximum of 23.2 per cent at Amdabad.

Turning our attention to table 9.2, we get an idea of the various purposes for which the loans were borrowed. Importance of a particular purpose should be judged on the basis of the total amount rather than on the number of loans taken for it. If this test is applied, three purposes stand out prominently, viz., (1) marriage and other similar ceremonies, (2) miscellaneous household expenditure, and (3) purchase and

Table 9.2 : Purposes for which the loans were taken

P u r p o s e	Malthan		Sangvi		Ningaoon		Amdabad	
	No. of loans	Amount (₹.)	No. of loans	Amount (₹.)	No. of loans	Amount (₹.)	No. of loans	Amount (₹.)
Purchase of land	2	1200 (11.8%)	2	1200 (42.2%)	-	-	-	-
Purchase of livestock	2	350 (3.5%)	-	-	-	-	2	230 (12.4%)
Land improvement	1	100 (1.0%)	-	-	3	2150 (76.8%)	-	-
Repairs - House, cowshed, etc.	1	50 (0.5%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-agricultural occupation	2	1320 (13.0%)	-	-	-	-	2	130 (9.6%)
Current agri. expenditure	3	910 (9.0%)	-	-	-	-	3	230 (15.1%)
Marriage, etc.	12	3100 (30.5%)	3	300 (10.6%)	2	150 (5.4%)	2	90 (4.8%)
Other household expenses	13	2320 (27.8%)	7	1040 (36.6%)	1	500 (17.8%)	7	1030 (65.4%)
Litigation, etc.	-	-	1	150 (5.3%)	-	-	1	50 (2.7%)
Repayment of old debts	2	300 (2.9%)	2	150 (5.3%)	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	43	10150 (100.0%)	15	2340 (100.0%)	6	2300 (100.0%)	17	1360 (100.0%)

improvement of land. At each village, the hierarchy of purposes for which the loans were borrowed varied quite significantly. At Malthan, ceremonies like marriage formed the most important purpose for which 30.5 per cent of the total amount was borrowed. At Sangvi, the most important purpose was the purchase of land, the amount borrowed for it being 42.3 per cent. At Nimgaon 76.8 per cent of the total amount was borrowed for land improvement; at Amdabad, household expenditure was the main purpose for which 55.4 per cent of the total amount was borrowed. Loans borrowed for non-agricultural occupations were reported only at Malthan and Amdabad, their proportion to the total amount being respectively, 13.0 per cent and 9.6 per cent. Education and medical treatments figured no where in the list. The proportion borrowed for household expenditure varied from a minimum of 17.8 per cent at Nimgaon to a maximum of 55.4 per cent at Amdabad. At Malthan and Amdabad, current agricultural expenditure was mentioned as an important reason absorbing 13.0 per cent and 15.1 per cent respectively of the total amount.

Whether or not these loans were spent for the same purposes for which they were borrowed is seen from table 9.3. Only at Nimgaon instances of such deviations were noticed. Three loans of the total value of Rs.2150 were borrowed for the purpose of improving land but were spent wholly on the current farm expenditure.

Coming to the rate of interest, the information regarding which has been given in table 9.4, we find that for a very large number of loans the rate of interest varied between Rs.25 to Rs.50. The proportion

Table 9.3 : Loans spent for various purposes

Purpose	Malthan		Sangvi		Ningaon		Amdabad	
	No. of loans	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Loans	Amount (Rs.)	No. of loans	Amount (Rs.)	No. of loans	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of land	2	1200	2	1200	-	-	-	-
Purchase of livestock	2	350	-	-	-	-	2	230
Land improvement	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
House construction	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-agricultural occupation	2	1320	-	-	-	-	2	130
Current agri. expenses	3	910	-	-	3	2150	3	230
Marriage, etc.	12	3100	3	300	2	150	2	90
Other household expenses	18	2320	7	1040	1	500	7	1030
Litigation, etc.	-	-	1	150	-	-	1	50
Repayment of old debts	2	300	2	150	-	-	-	-
Others	±	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	43	10150	15	2340	6	2300	17	1360

Table 9.4 : Rate of interest

Rate of interest (per cent)	Malthan			Sangvi			Ningaoon			Amdabad		
	No. of loans	Amount (Rs.)	%	No. of loans	Amount (Rs.)	%	No. of loans	Amount (Rs.)	%	No. of loans	Amount (Rs.)	%
Not stated	13	3140	30.9	1	100	3.5	1	50	1.8	3	250	13.4
Up to 6	2	1200	11.8	2	800	28.2	1	50	1.8	-	-	-
6 to 9	2	950	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	330	17.7
10 to 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2000	71.5	-	-	-
13 to 25	3	350	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	180	9.7
26 to 50	23	4510	44.4	12	1940	68.3	2	700	24.9	10	1100	59.2
Total	43	10150	100.0	15	2340	100.0	6	2300	100.0	17	1360	100.0

of amount borrowed at this rate of interest varied from a minimum of 24.9 per cent at Nimgaon to a maximum of 68.3 per cent at Sangvi. This is obviously an exorbitant rate of interest. Since the government and co-operative society were not in the field, the private sources were bound to take advantage of the situation.

The number of loans, the rate of interest of which was not stated, was considerable at Malthan, viz. 13 of a total value of Rs.3140, or 30.9 per cent of the total amount. At Amdabad, such amount was 13.4 per cent of the total. At other two villages, such amount was very small. These transactions include loans which were either interest-free or in the case of which the debtors refused to state the rate of interest. The numerical strength of the latter must be considerable. In the course of our investigation, many persons told us that the creditors usually warn the debtors not to disclose any information about such transactions. Obviously, the rate of interest must be high.

9.2 Total Indebtedness

Table 9.5 gives us an idea about the extent of indebtedness in each of the villages included in the survey. The total amount stood at Rs.1,46,570, out of which 53 per cent goes to the residents of Malthan alone. The figure of average loan per resident family brings home the exact extent of indebtedness. The average varied from a minimum of Rs.179 at Sangvi to a maximum of Rs.307 at Amdabad. As many as eight agencies of credit-supply were mentioned. Among these, government, merchants, moneylenders, cultivators, etc., were important. Here again, two tests for assessing the importance

of a particular agency, can be applied. The first takes into account the number of loans while the second takes into account the total amount supplied by the agency. The government according to the first test stands first at Malthan and Nimgaon. According to the second test also it figures prominently. The amount contributed by the government varies between 17.2 per cent at Malthan to a maximum of 37.1 per cent at Amdabad. The share of the Co-operative Society at all villages except at Malthan was not worth the name. At Malthan, it contributed to the extent of 15.6 per cent. The office of the society being located at Malthan, it was perhaps easier for its residents to take advantage. Moneylenders and merchants, as told above, were in most cases one and the same persons. Their contribution varied from a minimum of 7 per cent at Amdabad to a maximum of 29.7 per cent at Malthan. Relatives also figure quite significantly their contribution varying between 5.4 per cent at Nimgaon and 19.1 per cent at Amdabad. Loans without interest valued to the extent of 23.3 per cent at Nimgaon; at Malthan, Sangvi, and Amdabad, they were to the extent of 11.9 per cent, 16.7 per cent, and 19.1 per cent.

9.3 Payments made during the year preceding the survey

The respondents were also asked to state the repayments made by them to the various agencies supplying credit. Table 9.6 lists all such payments. In the amount repaid government claims a large share. The proportion varied from a minimum of 21.4 per cent to a maximum of 36.8 per cent of the total amount repaid. At Malthan, the share of the society was quite sizeable viz. 18.8 per cent; next to these two agencies, the

large amounts were paid towards the debt borrowed from the cultivators. At Sangvi, it amounted to 61.6 per cent of the total repaid sum. The reason why these three agencies were able to claim a large share is easy to understand. Defaults in the payment of loans taken from the government and society impairs the creditability of the borrower and consequently makes the prospects of future loans very bleak. The debtors are, therefore, rather cautious and make payments regularly. In the case of fellow cultivators, it is difficult for the debtor to evade the payments since he comes in daily contacts with the creditor and social pressure compels him to fulfil his obligations in time.

A comparison of tables 9.5 and 9.6 is useful as it throws some light on the rate of payment and gives some idea about the weight attached to each agency while the repayments were made. About the latter, some remarks have already been passed in the preceding para. Table 9.7, which contains the findings of such a comparison, reveals that the proportion of repayment to the total amount of debt varies greatly from village to village. It was minimum at Amdabad, viz. 4.7 per cent and maximum at Malthan, viz. 12.3 per cent. As regards the agencies, again, there are marked variations. At Malthan, for example, the proportion of repayments to the total amount of debt varies from a minimum of 2.7 per cent in the case of 'other agencies' to a maximum of 27.5 per cent in the case of 'cultivators'. Agencies which did not receive anything during the said year included society, moneylender, and merchant at Sangvi, and moneylender and others at Amdabad. At Amdabad, repayments to all agencies were very small. At all

Table 9.7 : Total debt and amount repaid

Agency	Malthan			Sangvi			Ningaoon			Andabad		
	Total loan	Amount repaid during the last year		Total loan	Amount repaid during the last year		Total loan	Amount repaid during the last year		Total loan	Amount repaid during the last year	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	%	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	%	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	%	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	%
Government	13330	3120	13.4	4950	240	4.8	6520	930	14.3	9920	460	4.6
Society	12160	1300	14.8	60	-	-	2250	220	9.8	2010	60	2.3
Moneylender	5680	720	12.7	160	-	-	3340	210	5.5	590	-	-
Merchant	17450	740	4.2	3430	-	-	2660	350	13.2	1290	30	2.3
Cultivator	4910	1350	27.5	4120	690	16.7	820	100	12.2	2390	180	7.5
Relatives	8350	520	6.2	2110	110	5.2	1220	50	4.1	5110	350	6.8
Others	6590	180	2.7	1450	-	-	-	-	-	340	-	-
Interest-free loans	9240	1150	12.4	3260	80	2.5	5270	780	14.8	5090	170	3.3
T o t a l	77710	9580	12.3	19540	1120	5.7	22580	2640	11.7	26740	1250	4.7

villages, except Nimgaon, the agency of cultivators received the largest share in the repayments. The proportion varied from a minimum of 7.5 per cent at Amdabad to a maximum of 27.5 per cent at Malthan. The proportion of repayments to other agencies can be seen from the table.

9.4 Co-operative Credit Society

It is the proper place to present some comments on the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society at Malthan which came to be registered on 30th March, 1946, as a 'C' Class society. Its jurisdiction was confined to Malthan and other villages situated within the radius of five miles of it. For starting the functioning, it was necessary for the society to have at least 15 members and a share capital of Rs.500. The main purpose for which the society came into being is to extend financial help to the shareholders for (i) meeting current agricultural expenses; (ii) purchasing bullocks, digging wells, and making improvement of land; and (iii) the maintenance of the family.

General meeting of the shareholders is convened once in a year. At this meeting, a Managing Committee consisting of seven members is appointed. Out of these five members are elected by the shareholders from among themselves. The remaining two are the representatives of the Bank and the Sirur Taluka Co-operative Supervising Union, respectively. Any person ordinarily residing within the jurisdiction of the society can of right become its member by purchasing at least one share worth Rs.5.

The society started taking loan from the Bank on 15th October, 1951. The maximum borrowing capacity of

the society is eight times its share capital plus the reserve fund, building fund, and the accumulated losses. The amount of loan granted to the individual shareholder is dependent on the land he owns. The proportion is usually Rs.100 for the revenue of Re.1 of the dry land and Rs.400 for the same amount of revenue of the wet land. The time granted for repayment is usually one year but very often it is extended. The task of recovering loans is assigned to the Managing Committee itself. It serves eight days' notice on the defaulters, failing that it refers the matter to the arbitrator. Upon the findings of the arbitrator, the Assistant Registrar of the Co-operative Societies issues final orders and the case is sent to the Mamlatdar for further disposal. The Mamlatdar recovers the dues in the same manner as he recover the balance of revenue.

The society has no independent staff of its own. The secretary of the Union looks after the work of many such societies. The society contributes towards his pay an amount of Rs.434. Occasionally the society appoints a temporary peon.

During the first few years the society was not engaged in any constructive activity. It started giving loans to the shareholders in 1950-51, which was also the first year of the last famine. The number of members increased rapidly and figures of loans also swelled greatly. The difficulty of recovering the dues was soon felt acutely by the society. Famine seems to be the main cause which explains the failure of repayment on the part of the members. Today, the total dues to be recovered amount to Rs.23,484.

Activities other than those of lending throw light on the working of the society.

In 1949-49, the society opened a cloth shop with an aim to make cloth available at cheaper rates. The society borrowed from the Bank an amount of Rs.37,461 for this purpose. The shop was housed in one of the buildings owned by the Powar family. The cloth was purchased at Poona District Purchase and Sale Co-operative Union. By the end of June 1950, it made profit of Rs.2750. In the following two years, profits dwindled down rapidly. During June 1950 to June 1952, it made profit of Rs.339-9-3 only. Afterwards it went into loss. In the next year, i.e., up to 30th September, 1953, it suffered a loss of Rs.1877-4-8. There was a lot of mismanagement and negligence which ultimately led to the premature closing down of the shop.

In 1950-51, the society purchased 10 ploughs along with the spare parts at the cost of Rs.1100. The purpose was to give them on hire to the needy persons. Accordingly, the society earned Rs.96-8-0 by way of rent during the first year. But soon after that, the members lost interest in it. No one, since then, looked after this useful activity. All ploughs at the time of our survey were lying idle.

In the days of rationing, the society opened a grain shop. The government permit was obtained. But immediately after opening this shop, it was discovered that some fraud has been committed by the persons who were entrusted with the task of running this shop. The government immediately closed the shop and instituted a legal proceeding against all persons involved in it.

The case, at the time of survey, was still pending in the court. As all papers relating to this activity were in the court, it was not possible to know anything more about it.

This affair cast its gloomy shadow on the entire working of the society with the result that it was practically not functioning at all at the time of survey.

9.5 Requirements of Loan

Some information regarding the financial help required and attempts made to secure it was also collected during the survey. It, however, evoked a poor response. The objective behind our queries was not fully realised by the respondents. When asked whether you felt any need of loan, the reply was always in the affirmative, with the addition that he is always in need of some financial help. Only a few persons, however, made attempts to meet their requirements. In all, 19 families - 17 from Malthan and one each from Nimgaon and Amdabad respectively - reported that they made attempts to get loans. Six out of these had a mind to purchase livestock, mostly bullocks. The need to meet household expenditure and current agricultural expenditure was reported by 6. Repairs to the house constituted the purpose in the case of one.

Among the sources tapped, the co-operative society was the prominent. As many as eight respondents approached it in vain. The source of government attracted the attention of 6; moneylender was approached by none. But merchant who was as good as a moneylender was approached by two. Private source including the relatives was tapped by three.

The total amount required was also stated by the respondents. Fourteen out of the 19, had their requirements up to Rs.200 only. Four more were in need of nearabout Rs.500. Only one told that his need was more than Rs.900.

Reasons for not getting the loans were not stated satisfactorily. It was difficult to attribute broadly to any particular reason in each case. For example five respondents stated it to be the want of credit-worthiness. What exactly were the contents of this term was not stated. Broadly, it may mean that the person concerned could not secure loan because he could not produce security or convince the creditor about his ability to repay the amount.

Chapter X

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND OWNERSHIP OF DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS

10.1. Consumer Expenditure

A sample of 60 families was selected from the nuclear village for studying the monthly expenditure on various items. These 60 families were divided into three groups and one of these three groups was interviewed every month. Thus, four visits with an interval of three months were paid to each of these families.

Table 10.1 : Comparison of the Sample to the total number of families.

Income group Rs.	Total number of families	Per cent	Sample	Per cent
Up to 100	3	0.9	-	-
101 - 250	24	7.6	1	1.7
251 - 500	98	31.1	16	26.7
501 - 750	66	20.9	18	30.0
751 - 1000	38	12.1	11	18.3
1001 - 1500	52	16.5	6	10.0
1501 - 2500	27	8.6	6	10.0
2501 - 3500	4	1.3	2	3.3
3501 & above	3	1.0	-	-
T o t a l	315	100.0	60	100.0

Table 10.1 gives the distribution of sample families as well as all resident families in various income-groups. It can be seen that the sample broadly represents the village. The third, fourth and fifth groups, with an income varying between Rs.501 and Rs.1000, contained a large majority. In the sample, 75 per cent of the families were included in these three groups; for the village this percentage stood at 64. The sample represented the occupational pattern of the village also.

It consisted of 36 cultivators, 6 labourers and 13 engaged in miscellaneous occupations such as tailoring etc.

Table 10.2 : Consumer expenditure on various items.

I t e m	Total expenditure Rs.	Expenditure per family Rs.	Percentage of total expenditure on the item
Rice	1084-14-0	18.1	3.4
Wheat	1114- 4-6	18.6	3.4
Jowar	6855- 3-0	114.2	21.3
Bajara	1485- 3-0	24.7	4.6
Maize	18- 0-0	0.3	0.1
Other cereals	4- 8-0	0.1	*
Pulses	1914-11-0	31.9	5.9
<u>Total cereals & pulses</u>	<u>12476-11-6</u>	<u>207.9</u>	<u>38.7</u>
Chillies & spices	2220- 1-0	37.0	6.9
Sugar, tea, etc.	3698-13-0	61.6	11.5
Milk & milk products	668- 1-0	11.1	2.1
Ghee, etc.	2475- 4-0	41.2	7.7
Fruits and vegetables	934-11-0	15.6	2.9
<u>TOTAL FOOD</u>	<u>22473- 9-6</u>	<u>374.5</u>	<u>69.8</u>
Pan, bidi	1781- 8-0	29.7	5.5
Fuel	974- 4-0	16.2	3.0
Soap, etc.	612- 0-0	10.2	1.9
Clothes	3070- 8-0	51.2	9.5
Footwear	391-14-0	6.5	1.2
Medicine	988- 2-0	16.5	3.1
Education	665- 4-0	11.1	2.1
Travel	1187-10-0	19.8	3.7
Miscellaneous	60- 0-0	1.0	0.2
<u>TOTAL NON-FOOD</u>	<u>9731- 2-0</u>	<u>162.2</u>	<u>30.2</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>32204-11-6</u>	<u>536.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 10.2 gives total expenditure on various items. The total expenditure of the families averaged Rs.536.7 of which 69.8 per cent was spent on food items. Cereals and pulses claimed a large share, viz. 38.7 per cent. Among these, jowar absorbed the maximum amount,

viz. 21.3 per cent of the total expenditure. Among non-food items important was the item of clothes, absorbing 9.5 per cent of the total amount. Pan-bidi and hotel expenditure was also considerable, viz. 5.5 per cent. Travel required 3.7 per cent of the total expenditure.

Table 10.3 presents data regarding the average expenditure incurred on different items in various months. It is clear that the period of maximum and minimum average varied from item to item. In respect of rice the average varied from a maximum of 2.1 in the month of October to a minimum of 0.7 in December. Normally for all months the variations were not very significant. Since rice is not produced on a large scale in this area, it is required to be purchased from outside. And rarely a farmer can make purchases more than once during the year. Consequently, he purchases whenever there is a need. The month of October is the month of Diwali festival - the most important festival in the year. The average expenditure on rice is, therefore, maximum in that month. More or less the same remarks hold good in respect of wheat. In the case of jowar, the range of variation was the widest; the average varied from a minimum of 0.8 in October to a maximum of 32.9 in September. In the preceding months also, viz. July and August, the average was quite high. Jowar is rabi crop and hence it is quite likely that during these months the stock preserved for home-consumption might be nearing exhaustion. Hence the need of purchase.

In the case of pulses the months of July, August,

Table 10.3 : Average expenditure per family in different months. (In Rs.)

I t e m	1st Group				2nd Group				3rd Group			
	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Sept.	Dec.	March	June
Rice	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.8
Wheat	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.3
Jowar	23.1	0.8	2.1	4.4	27.7	3.6	6.3	7.2	32.9	3.2	1.1	1.5
Bajara	0.1	8.3	4.7	-	-	4.4	-	-	0.4	6.9	-	-
Maize	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other cereals	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04	-	-
Pulses	4.1	2.0	1.8	1.2	9.1	3.3	1.8	0.5	5.3	1.7	0.3	0.6
Chillies, etc.	3.5	2.5	3.2	1.6	4.1	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.4	5.2	2.4	2.3
Fuel, etc.	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
Ghee, etc.	2.7	4.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.6	4.5	4.3
Sugar, etc.	4.5	7.3	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.3	3.9	4.8	4.3	6.2	7.9
Pan, bidi	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.1
Milk, etc.	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.4
Vegetables	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
Medicines	1.1	0.5	3.7	-	2.5	1.2	3.0	-	2.3	1.0	0.4	-
Soap	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9
Clothes	8.5	4.6	6.9	0.7	2.6	1.9	11.9	1.4	7.0	13.7	6.6	-
Footwear	2.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	1.2	0.6	-
Newspapers	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	1.2	0.6	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
Travel	1.7	0.3	2.9	-	2.4	5.1	3.7	0.5	2.7	2.2	3.2	0.2
Utensils	0.1	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.4	0.7	-

and September showed a high average, while January, February, March, April showed a low average. The reason seems to be that most of the home-produced pulses are available during these months and hence there is very little need to purchase. Chillies, fuel, ghee, etc., afford little room for comments. The range of variation is not very wide in respect of all these items. Generally the average was quite high in the month of October. In the case of vegetables, the average varied from a minimum of 0.9 in January to a maximum of 1.9 in February. The average expenditure on medicine was highest in the month of January, viz. 3.7 and lowest in March, viz. 0.4. In respect of clothes, again, the range of variation was very wide. It was maximum in December, viz. 13.7, and minimum in April, viz. 0.7. Expenditure on travel was maximum in March, viz. 3.2, and minimum in June, i.e. 0.2. Purchase of utensils was reported in the months of June, August, December and March. In December, the expenditure incurred on this item was maximum, viz. 2.4.

Table 10.4 shows the proportion purchased from the producer and the merchant. This information is important as it gives us some idea of the penetration of the merchant class in the village economy. It is clear from the table that a very large portion in respect of most of the commodities was purchased from the merchants who in majority of the cases were residents of Malthan. In the case of jowar, wheat and rice, more than 90 per cent of the total purchase was made from the merchants. In the case of pulses, 26.6 per cent of the total quantity was supplied by the producer the rest by the merchant. So also chillies, etc., were

Table 10.4 : Sources of supply.

I t e m	From	From	Total value
	producer	merchant	
	₹	₹	Rs.
Rice	1.6	98.4	361- 9-0
Wheat	3.2	96.8	371- 6-6
Jowar	8.7	91.3	2285- 1-0
Bajara	82.4	17.6	495- 1-0
Maize	-	100.0	6- 0-0
Other cereals	-	100.0	1- 8-0
Pulses	26.6	73.4	659- 9-0
Chillies	13.6	86.4	740- 3-0
Fuel	8.6	91.4	324-12-0
Ghee	-	100.0	825- 1-4
Sugar	-	100.0	1232- 3-0
Pan, bidi	30.2	69.8	591- 8-0
Milk, etc.	44.6	55.4	222-11-0
Vegetables	78.1	21.9	311- 9-0
Medicines	0.3	99.7	329- 6-0
Soap	0.9	99.1	533- 6-0
Clothes	-	100.0	1020- 8-0
Footwear	33.6	66.4	130-10-0
Newspapers	-	100.0	66-12-0
Travel	-	100.0	497-12-0
Utensils	-	100.0	83- 2-0

also largely supplied by the merchant. Maize, ghee, sugar, etc., were supplied wholly by the merchant.

So also the clothes. In respect of footwear, a considerable portion, viz. 33.6 per cent, was supplied by the local chambhars.

10.2. Household and Luxury Articles, etc.

Table 10.5 presents the data regarding the ownership of durable consumer goods according to income. As many as 13 articles were listed. Among these, ownership of cups and saucers and lantern was found very common. The average number of articles per family was also found increasing in the higher income groups. In the context of this, the proportionate strength of families owning other articles appeared very small. For example, at Malthan, the percentage of families owning table and chair, cupboard, cot, stove, etc., was less than 10.

Table 10.5 : Ownership of durable consumer goods according to income.

Item	Income group (Rs.)										Total	
	Upto 500		501-1000		1001-1500		1501-3500		3501 & above			
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
MALTHAN												
Table & chair	2	2	4	4	6	8	4	6	1	1	17	21
Cupboard	2	3	5	9	8	8	3	6	2	2	17	28
Cot	3	4	8	9	8	13	5	6	-	-	24	32
Stove	3	4	9	13	6	10	6	7	1	1	25	35
Cups and saucers	50	106	57	132	35	103	19	68	3	11	164	520
Lantern	54	62	72	82	45	75	28	38	3	9	202	266
Petromax	2	2	1	1	5	6	2	3	1	1	11	13
Watch	1		2		8		8		-		19	
Wrist watch		1		1		3		1		-		6
Alarm watch		-		-		3		3		-		6
Both		-		1		2		4		-		7
Gramophone	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3
Radio	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sewing machine	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cycle	2	3	3	3	9	18	5	5	1	1	20	30
Razor	-	-	8	16	5	33	3	19	-	-	15	68
SANGVI												
Cups and saucers	15	24	36	59	14	26	5	9	-	-	70	118
Lantern	20	20	38	39	14	14	4	4	-	-	76	77
Wrist watch-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
NIMGAON												
Table and chair	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Cupboard	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cot	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	8	8
Stove	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Cups and saucers	16	26	17	29	6	9	5	12	-	-	44	76
Lantern	19	20	23	26	10	11	8	10	-	-	60	67
Petromax	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wrist watch-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cycle	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	3	-	-	11	11
Razor	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
AMDABAD												
Table and chair	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cupboard	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cot	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Stove	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cups & S.	13	24	28	45	11	17	7	17	-	-	59	103
Lantern	11	13	28	29	12	12	5	7	-	-	56	61
Petromax	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Wrist & Alarm watch	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cycle	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4

*1 = Number of families; 2 = Number of articles.

In respect of the luxury articles such as radio, gramophone, etc., the percentage was less than one. The same holds good in all other villages. When a comparison is made between the villages, we find that at Malthan all these articles were reported though by a very small number of families. At other villages, many of the articles were not reported at all. Thus, at Sangvi, except cups and saucers, lantern and two wrist watches no other article was reported. At Nimgaon and Amdabad, radio, sewing machine, etc., were not reported even by a single family. Thus, in the ranking of villages, Malthan stands first, Nimgaon and Amdabad occupy the second position, and Sangvi occupies the last one.

Some more data relevant for this section were collected in the General Schedule. The same is presented below.

Table 10.6 : Grinding and pounding.

	<u>Both at home</u>	<u>At mill</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malthan	260 (82.6)	55 (16.6)	315 (100.0)
Sangvi	107	2	109
Nimgaon	107	-	107
Amdabad	86	1	87

The table above makes it clear that most of the families were grinding and pounding at home. At Malthan, however, a relatively large number of families, viz. 17.6 per cent reported that they were getting this work done at the mill. At other villages, the percentage of such families was either very small or non-existent.

It can be seen from table 10.7 that a small number of persons was found in all villages who were not using

Table 10.7 : Use of footwears.

Village	Total No. of families	No. of families report- ing	Total No. of persons	No. of persons using footwears
Malthan	315	299 (94.9%)	1940	958 (49.4%)
Sangvi	109	107	653	400 (61.2%)
Nimgaon	107	105	631	387 (61.3%)
Amdabad	87	86	541	355 (65.6%)

footwears. As regards the proportionate strength of persons using footwears, Malthan ranked last. The maximum number of persons using footwears was reported at Amdabad, viz. 65.6 per cent.

Table 10.8 : Provision for storing grains.

	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
Storing room	1 *(0.3)	-	-	-
Earthen pots	13 (41.0)	-	-	4 (4.7)
Gunny bags	175 (55.5)	101 (92.7)	91 (85.1)	60 (68.9)
Kangi	17 (5.4)	1 (0.9)	4 (3.7)	8 (9.2)
Drums, etc.	108 (34.4)	7 (6.4)	11 (10.3)	15 (17.2)
Nil	1 (0.3)	-	1 (0.9)	-
Total number of families	315	109	107	87

The number of families using gunny bags for storing grains was largest in all villages. At Malthan, those using drums, etc., were also relatively larger. The proportionate strength of those using gunny bags and those using drums, etc., was respectively 55.5 per cent and 34.4 per cent. At other villages, use of gunny bags for storing was predominant. Storing room

specially built for this purpose was reported by only one family residing at Malthan. Big baskets made of bamboos known as 'kanagi' were also in use; however, the proportion of families using it was quite small, varying between 9.2 per cent at Amdabad and 0.9 per cent at Sangvi. Those who had no provision were only two; one residing at Malthan and the other at Nimgaon.

Utensils used for various purposes

Table 10.9 gives the types of utensils used for various purposes. For storing water mainly brass and earthen utensils were used. At Sangvi, the proportion of families using earthen vessels was more, viz. 51.4 per cent. At other villages, relatively small number of families reported use of earthen vessels. At Amdabad, the proportion of families using brass vessels was maximum, viz. 81.6 per cent. While at Sangvi it was minimum, viz. 43.6 per cent.

Cement or earthen tank for storing water was reported by nine families; eight of these were residing at Malthan and the remaining one at Nimgaon. For cooking, the use of brass utensils was found on a large scale. At Malthan 94.3 per cent, at Sangvi 93.7 per cent, at Nimgaon 98.2 per cent, and at Amdabad 97.7 per cent of the total number of families reported the use of brass utensils. Aluminium utensils were reported by a very few families. For kneading flour, wooden utensils were more in use. At Sangvi, the proportion of families using wooden utensils for this purpose was maximum, viz. 84.4 per cent; at Malthan it was minimum viz. 52.4 per cent. At Malthan brass utensils were also common. Utensils made of aluminium, iron, etc., were

Table 10.9 : Utensils used for various purposes.

Utensils of	P u r p o s e				
	Storing water	Cook- ing	Knead- ing flour	Taking meals	Drink- ing water
Malthan					
Copper	-	7 (2.2)	7 (2.2)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
Brass	220 (69.9)	297 (94.3)	139 (44.1)	310 (98.5)	310 (98.5)
Earth	86 (27.3)	3 (1.0)	-	-	- (0.3)
Iron	1 (0.3)	-	3 (1.0)	-	-
Wooden	-	-	165 (52.4)	-	-
Aluminium	-	8 (2.5)	1 (0.3)	2 (0.6)	-
Stainless steel	-	-	-	2 (0.6)	1 (0.3)
Tank	8 (2.5)	-	-	-	-
Glass	-	-	-	-	2 (0.6)
Sangvi					
Copper	-	3 (2.7)	-	-	-
Brass	53 (48.6)	102 (93.7)	17 (15.6)	105 (96.3)	105 (96.3)
Earth	56 (51.4)	1 (0.9)	-	-	-
Wood	-	-	92 (84.4)	-	-
Aluminium	-	3 (2.7)	-	4 (3.7)	-
Other	-	-	-	-	4 (3.7)
Nimzaon					
Copper	-	1 (0.9)	-	-	-
Brass	83 (77.6)	105 (98.2)	29 (27.2)	105 (98.2)	106 (99.1)
Earth	23 (21.5)	-	-	-	-
Iron	-	-	2 (1.8)	-	-
Wood	-	-	74 (69.2)	-	-
Aluminium	-	-	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	-
Tank	1 (0.9)	-	-	-	-
Other material	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	-	-	1 (0.9)
Not stated	-	-	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	-

Figures in brackets
give percentages.

(Continued)

Table 10.2 : (Continued)

Utensils of	P u r p o s e				
	Storing water	Cook- ing	Knead- ing flour	Taking meals	Drink- ing water
Amdahad					
Copper	-	1 (1.1)	-	-	-
Brass	71 (81.6)	85 (97.7)	17 (19.5)	87 (100.0)	87 (100.0)
Earth	16 (18.4)	-	-	-	-
Iron	-	-	3 (3.4)	-	-
Wood	-	-	67 (77.1)	-	-
Aluminium	-	1 (1.1)	-	-	-

Figures in brackets give percentages. (Concluded)

reported by a few families. One family had no utensils for the purpose. Utensils used for taking meals and for drinking water were also mostly made of brass.

Chapter XI

AGGREGATES OF SOCIAL ACCOUNTS

In this chapter, we propose to give an overall picture of three important economic aspects of the village economy, viz. income earned in various occupations, estimates of agricultural and non-agricultural production and import-export position.

11.1 Income of Villages

Tables from 11.1 to 11.6 present the data regarding incomes. In table 11.6, we have given a consolidated picture of each individual village. The per capita income came to Rs.141.9 at Malthan, Rs.130.8 at Sangvi, Rs.123.2 at Nimgaon, and Rs.130.3 at Amdabad. It will be seen from the table that in all villages, agriculture formed the predominant source of income. It accounted for 67.0 per cent of the total income at Malthan, 82.2 per cent at Sangvi, 80.2 per cent at Nimgaon, and 78.7 per cent at Amdabad. The reason for the small figure at Malthan may be the presence of a relatively large number of families engaged in non-agricultural occupations. The next important source was a heterogeneous combination of other sources such as unearned income, remittances, etc. At Malthan, this source contributed 13.7 per cent of the total income. At Sangvi, Nimgaon, and Amdabad, the corresponding percentages were 10.5, 9.1 and 11.6 respectively. The third important source at Malthan was 'Salaried services' contributing as much as 8.3 per cent of the total income. At other villages, it was 'non-agricultural production and services' contributing 4.1 per cent at Sangvi, 8.4

per cent at Nimgaon, and 7.1 per cent at Amdabad.

'Trading' ranked last in all villages. The proportion contributed by this source varied greatly from village to village. At Malthan, its contribution amounted to 4.0 per cent of the total income. At other villages it was less than 1.0 per cent.

Table 11.1 : Income earned in agriculture.

S o u r c e	Malthan	Sangvi	Nimgaon	Amdabad
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	142352 *(77.2)	62863 (89.5)	50896 (81.6)	48977 (83.3)
Agricultural labour	39394 (21.4)	6600 (9.4)	10185 (16.3)	6065 (10.9)
Herdsmen	2625 (1.4)	760 (1.1)	1315 (2.1)	400 (0.8)
Total (100.0=)	184371	70223	62396	55442

(*Figures in brackets denote percentages to total)

Table 11.2 : Income earned in trading.

	Malthan		Sangvi	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Grocers	6300	56.8	400	80.6
Hawkers	1051	9.5	-	-
Cloth merchants	1500	13.5	-	-
Firewood "	1040	9.4	-	-
Sweetmeat "	1000	9.0	-	-
Tobacco "	-	-	96	19.4
Hotel keepers	200	1.8	-	-
Total	11091	100.0	496	100.0

	Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Grocers	120	100.0	700	100.0

Table 11.4 : (Continued)

S e r v i c e	Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Educational service	900	54.9	900	78.8
Village administration	740	45.1	242	21.2
Total	1640	100.0	1142	100.0

Table 11.5 : Sundry incomes.

	Malthan		Sangvi	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Milk	21266	56.3	6235	69.3
Religious	1325	3.5	-	-
Remittances	10505	27.7	2500	27.8
Unearned income	4554	12.1	184	2.0
Sale of manure	9	0.1	-	-
Other sources	100	0.3	84	0.9
Total	37759	100.0	9003	100.0

	Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Milk	434	62.7	4351	59.4
Religious	100	1.4	-	-
Remittances	1100	15.6	2360	28.9
Unearned income	1150	16.3	935	11.4
Sale of manure	106	1.5	-	-
Other sources	125	1.8	20	0.3
Beggars, etc.	53	0.7	-	-
Total	7068	100.0	8166	100.0

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Table 11.6 : Total income of villagers.

Source	Malthan		Sangvi	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Agriculture	184371	67.0	70223	82.2
Trading	11091	4.0	496	0.6
Non-agricultural production and services	19285	7.0	3500	4.1
Salaried services	22819	8.3	2195	2.6
Sundry incomes	37759	13.7	9003	10.5
Total	275325	100.0	85417	100.0
Per capita income	141.9		130.8	

	Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	Amount Rs.	%	Amount Rs.	%
Agriculture	62396	80.2	55442	78.7
Trading	120	0.2	700	1.0
Non-agricultural production and services	6550	8.4	5020	7.1
Salaried services	1640	2.1	1142	1.6
Sundry incomes	7068	9.1	8166	11.6
Total	77774	100.0	70470	100.0
Per capita income	123.2	130.3	130.3	

Table 11.1 presents data regarding income earned in agriculture. Here, we have to note that the figures do not represent net income. For example, while calculating income from agriculture, expenses such as seed, manure-purchased, proportion of produce given to the balutedars, etc., were not deducted from the gross production as they were not available. Similarly, returns to management, depreciation of implements, livestock, etc., were not taken into account.

It will be seen from the table that cultivators and agricultural rentiers earned more than three-fourth of the total income earned in this category. Agricul-

-tural labourers earned 21.4 per cent at Malthan, 9.4 per cent at Sangvi, 16.3 per cent at Nimgaon, and 10.9 per cent at Amdabad. Income earned by herdsmen was insignificant.

Table 11.2 presents data regarding income earned in trading. The class of traders figured prominently only at Malthan. At other villages except one or two grocers, there was no one else belonging to this class. At Sangvi, there was one merchant dealing in tobacco who earned 19.4 per cent of the total income earned by the grocers. At Malthan, in the total income of Rs.11,091, earned by the traders, the proportion earned by the grocers amounted to 56.8 per cent.

In the class of non-agricultural production and services (table 11.3), the number of earners was largest at Malthan. Within this class, the proportion earned by those engaged in quarrying was the largest, viz. 21.2 per cent. At other villages, quarrying was not reported at all. Carpenters stood next to those engaged in quarrying. The proportion earned by them was 13.3 per cent at Malthan. But at other villages they accounted for a larger share; thus, at Nimgaon, Sangvi, and Amdabad, the proportion earned by carpenters was 49.0 per cent, 20.7 per cent, and 15.9 per cent respectively. The rope-making families accounted for 59 per cent of the income at Sangvi and 11.7 per cent at Malthan. At Amdabad and Nimgaon, they respectively accounted for 43.8 per cent and 14.3 per cent. As regards the salaried services (table 11.4), Malthan had the largest number. It mainly comprised of the government servants and teachers. At other villages, one teacher and police

patel, etc., were the only persons belonging to this class.

In the table of 'sundry incomes' (table 11.5), income from milk was important. Here, we have noted total production of milk during the year. The proportion contributed by it varied from a maximum of 69.3 per cent at Sangvi and minimum of 56.3 per cent at Malthan. 'Remittance' also formed an important item in the miscellaneous sources. At Malthan, 27.7 per cent of the total income from miscellaneous sources was accounted for by remittances. At Ningaon, the corresponding percentage was the lowest, viz. 15.6.

11.2 Physical production

Table 11.7 presents the data regarding the value of physical production, in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The former was estimated from the plotwise survey while the latter from the case-studies.

Table 11.7 : Physical production

I t e m	Malthan		Sangvi	
	Value Rs.	%	Value Rs.	%
<u>Agricultural production</u>				
Cash crop	14143	11.1	15560	24.1
Food crop	57732	45.4	30024	46.4
Fodder	29484	23.2	10020	15.5
Total	101364	79.7	55604	86.0
<u>Non-Agri. Production</u>				
Earthen pots	260	0.2	-	-
Ropes, etc.	2580	2.0	2465	3.8
Chapals, etc.	1300	1.4	350	0.6
Milk, etc.	21266	16.7	6235	9.6
Total	25906	20.3	9050	14.0
Grand Total	127270	100.0	64654	100.0

(Continued on the following page)

Table 11.7 : (Continued)

I t e m	Nimgaon		Amdabad	
	Value Rs.	%	Value Rs.	%
Agricultural production				
Cash crop	11705	27.2	4772	11.4
Food crop	14376	34.6	14324	34.1
Fodder	9892	23.0	17252	41.1
Total	36473	84.8	36343	86.6
Non-agri. production				
Ropes, etc.	1125	2.6	750	1.8
Chapals, etc.	1000	2.3	-	-
Milk, etc.	4434	10.3	4351	11.6
Total	6559	15.2	5601	13.4
Grand Total	43032	100.0	41949	100.0

It can be seen from the table that agricultural production accounted for more than three-fourth of the total production. The proportion of agricultural production varied from a minimum of 79.7 per cent at Malthan to 86.6 per cent at Amdabad. Agricultural production further has been classified in three categories, viz. cash crops, food crops and fodder. The contribution of cash crops was significant at Sangvi and Nimgaon, viz. 24.1 per cent and 27.2 per cent respectively. At Malthan and Amdabad it was respectively 11.1 per cent and 11.4 per cent. The proportion of food crops varied from a minimum of 34.1 per cent at Amdabad to a maximum of 46.4 per cent at Sangvi.

In the non-agricultural production, the value of milk and milk products were more important. At Malthan it accounted for 16.7 of the total production; at other villages the corresponding percentages were smaller.

11.3 Exports and Imports

In this section we give the imports into and

exports from the villages. These are divided into visible and invisible imports. Due to the inadequacy of data, we cannot present a perfect picture in this regard. In this chapter, we have given estimates of agricultural production; but we have no data as to how much of it was consumed within the village and how much exported. We, however, presume that all cash crops were exported. We further assume that export and import of food crops cancelled each other. On the basis of these assumptions we have prepared table 11.8. As regards non-agricultural production and trading, there were practically no exports. Details of imports, which consisted mainly of raw material and trading goods, were collected in the case-studies. It will be seen that, on the whole, imports exceeded exports by a considerable margin.

Table 11.3 : Visible exports and imports.

	<u>Imports (in Rs.) into</u>			
	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
Agricultural production	-	-	-	-
Non-agri. production	2,501	223	150	600
Trading	44,110	15,260	14,980	12,180
Net exports	-	72	-	-
Net imports	-	-	-	-
Total	46,611	15,560	15,130	12,780
	<u>Exports (in Rs.) from</u>			
	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
Agricultural production	14,148	15,560	11,705	4,772
Non-agri. production	-	-	-	-
Trading	-	-	-	-
Net exports	-	-	-	-
Net imports	32,463	-	3,425	8,008
Total	46,611	15,560	15,130	12,780

Table 11.8 presents data regarding invisible exports and imports. As can be seen from the table, the important items were salaries and pension, remittances, land revenue and travel expenses. Money received from outside was reported by the respondents; Money sent out was noted in the case-study of the post office. Land revenue and school fees were noted from the record. Travel expenses were reported by the respondents.

Table 11.9 : Invisible exports and imports.

Imports (in Rs.) into	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
Salaries & pensions	22,319	2,195	1,640	1,142
Remittances	10,505	2,500	1,100	2,360
Net imports	-	-	-	-
Net exports	-	-	425	-
Total	33,324	4,695	3,165	3,502
Exports (in Rs.) from				
	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
Remittances (Postal money orders)	4,126	-	-	-
Land revenue	3,172	1,043	1,025	1,113
School fees	38	-	-	-
Travel expenses	6,300	2,180	2,140	1,740
Net imports	19,688	1,472	-	649
Net exports	-	-	-	-
Total	33,324	4,695	3,165	3,502

It will be seen from the above table that at Malthan and Nimgaon, 'salaries and pensions' constituted the important item of imports, viz. Rs.22,319 and Rs.1640, respectively. At Sangvi and Amdabad, remittances into the village exceeded the 'salaries and pensions'; they were respectively Rs.2500 and Rs.2360. Remittances out-

-side were reported only in the case of Malthan, viz. Rs.4126. This, however, does not indicate that no amount was sent outside by other villages. The post office being located at Malthan, money orders from the surrounding villages were sent out from the village. Land revenue amounted to Rs.3172 at Malthan, Rs.1043 at Sangvi, Rs.1025 at Nimgaon, and Rs.1113 at Amdabad. School fees amounted to Rs.33 only at Malthan. At other villages classes up to the 4th standard only were conducted and the entire education was free. Travel expenses were quite large. At Malthan, Sangvi, Nimgaon and Amdabad, they amounted to Rs.6300, Rs.2130, Rs.2140, and Rs.1740 respectively.

On the whole, it will be seen, that except in the case of Nimgaon, at all other villages, imports exceeded exports by a substantial margin. The amount of net imports was Rs.19,688 at Malthan, Rs.1472 at Sangvi, and Rs.649 at Amdabad.

Table 11.10 : Visible and Invisible exports and imports.

	Imports (in Rs.) into			
	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
Net on visible items	32,463	-	3,425	8,008
Net on invisible "	19,633	1,472	-	649
Net exports	-	-	-	-
Net imports	-	-	-	-
Total	52,151	1,472	3,425	8,657

	Exports (in Rs.) from			
	<u>Malthan</u>	<u>Sangvi</u>	<u>Nimgaon</u>	<u>Amdabad</u>
Net on visible items	-	72	-	-
Net on invisible "	-	-	425	-
Net exports	-	-	-	-
Net imports	52,151	1,400	3,000	8,657
Total	52,151	1,472	3,425	8,657

The last table, viz. 11.10, gives a consolidated account of export and import. It will be seen that all villages showed a net import balance.