

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

ALDUR
(TALUK & DISTRICT CHIKMAGALUR)
MYSORE STATE

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Aldur and its neighbouring two villages, namely Havalli and Chikmagara Valli situated in the taluk and district of Chikmagalur, Mysore State were selected for the Survey of Economic Change in Rural Areas. The purpose behind this was to study, among other things, coffee plantation economy as well as other forces of rural change. The survey was carried out during the year 1957-58.

1.1: GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

Situation.

The Chikmagalur district lies in the south-west of the New Mysore State. It is situated between $12^{\circ} 55'$ and $13^{\circ} 54'$ north latitude and between $75^{\circ} 5'$ and $76^{\circ} 22'$ east longitude. Its greatest length is from east to west, about 86 miles. Its greatest breadth, from north to south, is about 55 miles.

Area

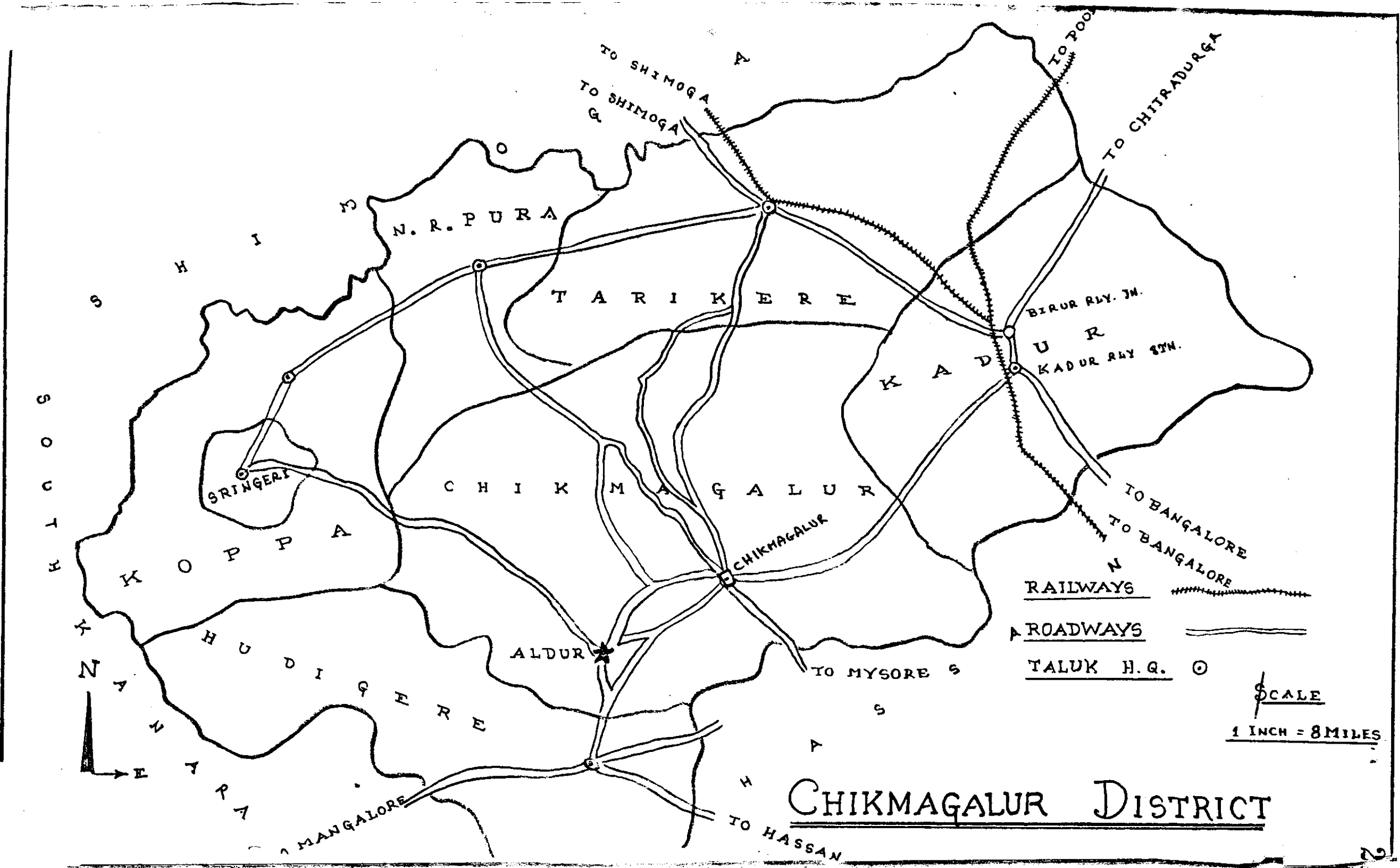
The area is 2,789 square miles of which (according to 1925 information) 970 square miles are culturable and about 1800 square miles unculturable.

Boundaries.


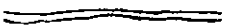

It is bounded on the north by Shimoga, on the north-east by Chitaldurg, on the east by Tumkur on the south by the Hassan and on the west by South Kanara districts of Mysore State.

Mountains.

The main part of this district is composed of the most mountainous region included within the limits of Mysore. Bordered on the west by the mighty western ghat range, rising at this part into some of the loftiest peaks between the Himalaya and the Eilgiris; supporting on its centre the stupendous barrier of the Baba Budan Chain, of



CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT

RAILWAYS 
 ROADWAYS 
 TALUK H.Q. 

SCALE
 1 INCH = 8 MILES

even superior elevation; between these towering masses, covered with a complete net work of lofty hills whose altitude at certain points renders them conspicuous landmarks even in this neighbourhood of giant heights; while ranges of more modest pretensions extend throughout the north and east: this district, with a slight exception eastwards, may truly be described as pre-eminently the Malnad or highland region. The congeries of mountains within the area of the district seem to range themselves into a system of a central north and south ridge, with a great loop or circle on either hand.

Peaks.

The highest point in the district, and in Mysore, is "Mulliangiri" a peak in the Bababudans which rises to 6317 feet above the sea level. Of the companion heights in the same group Bababudan~~g~~ Giri is 6214 feet and Kolhathi-Giri 6155. The loftiest peaks in the western ghats ranges of this district are "Kuduremukha" 6215 feet, "Ballalarayana Durga" 4940, Metrigudda 5451 feet and Woddin Gudda 5006 feet. There are number of other peaks in the tract ranging between 3000 feet and 5000 feet above sea level.

The general level of the country lying along the south of the Baba-Budan and neighbouring range is at Chikmagalur town 3481 feet, at Westhara 3531 and at Aldur 3954 feet above the sea level. The plain to the east of the district and the valleys in the west are a good deal lower, with a slope to the north.

Rivers, Forests, Etc.

The principal rivers of the district are the twin rivers - the Thunga and the Bhadra, the latter running most of its course here. The tunga flows North-east and enters shimoga district. The Bhadra runs east for some distance continues to Lakkavalli where a dam is being

constructed, across her and thence flows on to Shimoga district.

The west of the district is covered with some of the best forests in the country. Throughout the 'Jagar' valley and most of Koppa and Mudigere talukas is a continuous stretch of valuable forest, densely clothing the hillsides and giving shelter to much of coffee cultivation.

This is one of the wettest districts in the State having an annual normal of 73.45 inches of rain falling on an average on 89 days. Heavy and practically continuous rainfall occurs from June to September and nearly one-third of the annual total is recorded in the month of July. Over larger parts of western taluks, the annual fall exceeds 100 inches and only in some of the eastern part of the district, the rain fall falls around 25 inches.

The important crops of this district are coffee, spices, paddy, Areca, oilseeds, potato and other cereals. Rain is the chief source of water for cultivation in many parts and there are number of tanks and wells in some parts. The most important exports are coffee, pepper, cardamoms, rice and other food grains and oilseeds.

1.2: Communications.

The district is well provided with transport and communication facilities. The Southern Railway passes through the district on the eastern side in Kadur and Talikere taluks. The main line is Bangalore-Poona and the branch line is Birur-Talaguppa section. The lengths of two lines are 59 and 17 miles respectively in the district. The stations are Devanur, Kadur, Birur, Ajjampur and Shivani on the main line and Sivapur and Tarikere on the branch-line.

1.3: Crops.

The major crops of this taluk are coffee, paddy and ragi. Paddy is grown on the wet lands while ragi and other

minor crops are grown on dry land. The hill slopes have coffee and allied crops with orange orchards. The rest are forests and barren lands. Paddy in the Malnad area is a single crop depending purely on Monsoon. Coffee, cardamum and ragi are also single crops while orange has two yields per year in most of the parts.

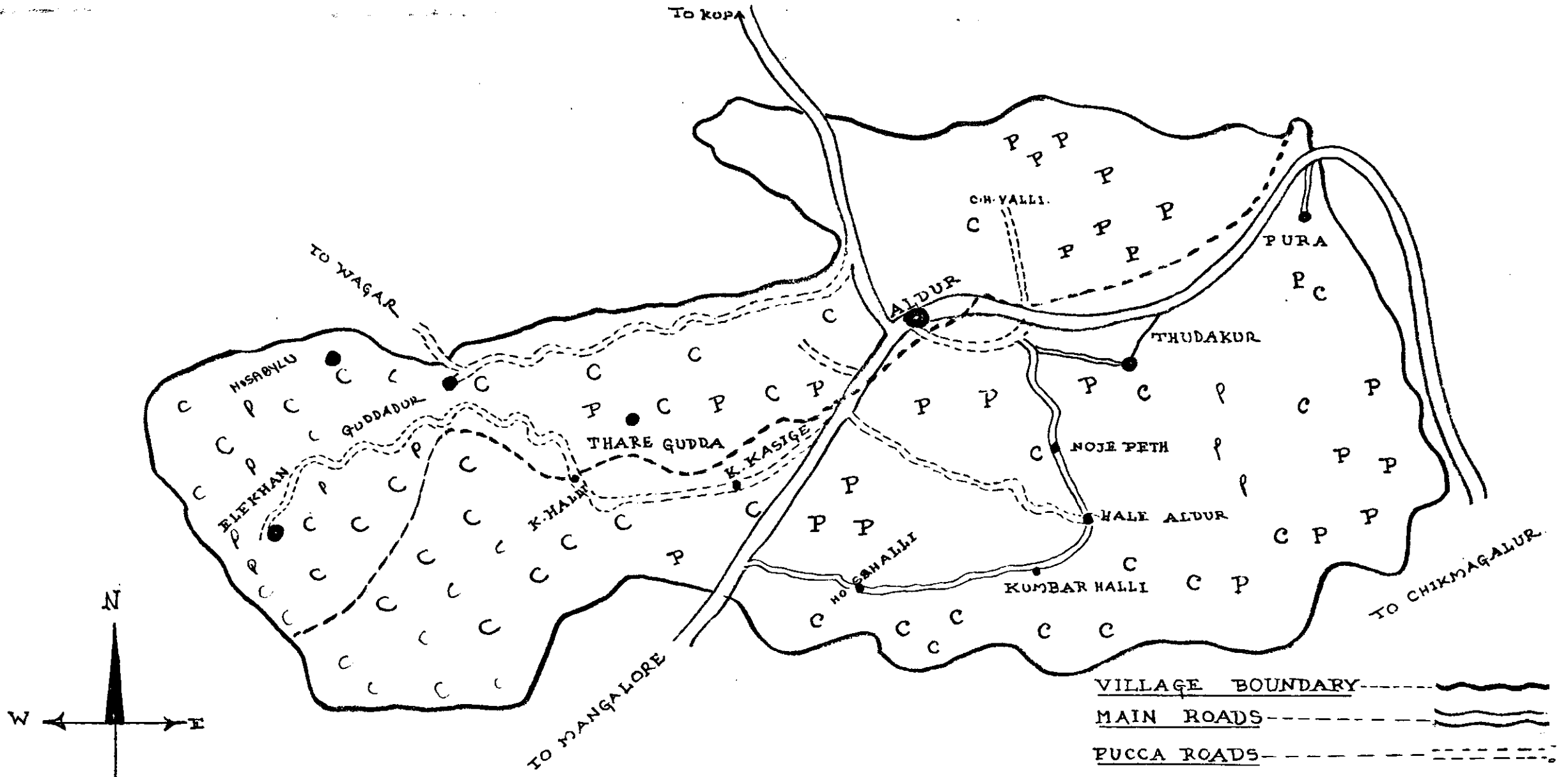
1.4: Markets.

Markets in this district are very few compared to other districts in the State. Since Chikmagalur district is a thinly populated region due to mountainous tracts, there are very few villages having more than a thousand population each. Thus markets are not closely spread.

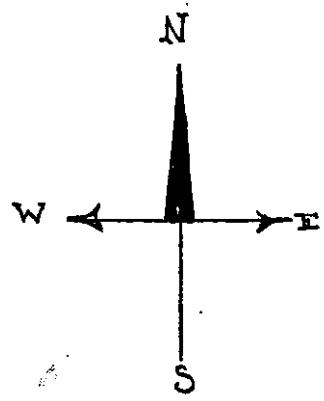
The chief marketing centre of the district is Chikmagalur town. All the requirements are available at Chikmagalur town. There is a good deal of whole-sale trading activity in all the goods, being centrally situated with railway out-agency system; movement of the goods to and from the district is mostly controlled or redirected at Chikmagalur town. The other village markets buy goods mostly at Chikmagalur to sell in the rural area.

1.5: Physical Features of Surveyed Villages.

The physical features of the Aldur group is generally similar to the description of Malnad area of Chikmagalur District. Aldur and other selected villages are situated in south-west of Chikmagalur district. Aldur cluster is surrounded by eastern hilly range of western ghat. It is separated from Bababudan range on the North-eastern side and from Chikmagalur valley on eastern side. Aldur is lying at an altitude of 3954 feet above the mean sea level. Soil ^{Condition} ~~kenisria~~ at Aldur and other two villages Havalli and Chikmagara Valli (to be called C.M.Valli hereafter) considered to be of very good variety in general and in some villages very rich in particular. Soil for coffee cultivation is



MAP OF ALDUR CENTRE



- VILLAGE BOUNDARY -----
- MAIN ROADS -----
- PUCCA ROADS -----
- PATHWAYS -----
- BUS STAND ----- ●
- HAMLETS ----- ●
- COFFEE -- C PADDY -- P.

**Table 1.1: Livelihood Classes for the District, the Taluk and the Selected Villages.
(1951 Census)**

Unit	Agri. Classes %	Produ- tion other than Culti- vation	NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES			Total
			Commerce	Transport	Services	
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	72.7	11.2	3.8	0.9	11.4	100.0
CHIKMAGALUR TALUK	74.7	17.4	1.1	0.1	6.7	100.0
ALDUR	52.5	24.4	4.4	0.5	18.2	100.0
HAVALLI	77.7	3.4	7.9	--	11.0	100.0
G.M.VALLI	75.5	2.9	12.4	0.6	8.6	100.0

one of the best varieties available. It is black and brown / mixed type.

Rain Fall and Climate.

The rain fall is very heavy during the monsoon season. Aldur is hoted for its heavy rain falls and also continuous drizzling or light showers throughout the day with frequent heavy down-pours. It is said that some days the rain fall would be as much as 10 inches per day. This kind of heavy and continuous rain falls has been helping the coffee cultivation which requires abundant rain water | moisture and slopes. The average mean temperature is 81.1^{OF} during the hottest months. The climate is generally cool, almost the year round and ideally suited for coffee cultivation.

Table 1.2: Rain Fall Monthwise Recorded at Aldur.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1956	-	0.60	0.53	9.73	5.47	19.03
1957	-	-	1.57	1.01	7.93	16.16
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DEC.
1956	18.95	10.57	4.18	8.54	10.06	-
1957	18.49	15.92	1.29	9.08	7.59	-

Forests and Trees.

There are a good number of State forests, village forests and private groves in the coffee plantations. As this tract receives heavy rains every year and number of hills with deep valleys contain a large number of tree groves and forests. The forest wealth of this district and particularly the Malaned area is very popular and potential. Forests are very close to Aldur group of villages. People

get their fuel supply from these forests and from their own tree groves. Valuable trees are grown in these forests for the timber supply viz. Teak, Rosewood, etc.

Pasture and Other Fodder Supply.

There are good number of pasture lands for cattle grazing near every village and hamlet in the Aldur group. Pastures are situated on the slope of small valleys, near streams, forests and other waste lands. During and after harvest, the paddy hay and to some extent Ragi hay are fed to the cattle. Also the cattle are fed with oil cakes, husk of the rice available in the rice mill and horse-gram for bullocks.

Soil Erosion, Flooding, Etc.

Some of the lands which are on the little slope, are liable to erosion whenever there are heavy rains. As there are no big rivers and streams in these parts, the flooding does not occur in the tract.

1.6: Agricultural Seasons and Crops.

Since almost all the crops grown here are of single crops ^{each} per year, there is only one season for each crop. The sowings of paddy and ragi take place during the month of June and harvesting will be over by January end.

The coffee and cardamum also of single yield each year. New formation of coffee plants take place during June to September. The blooming of the yield giving plants takes place 9th or 10th day after the first rain. Thus all the crops except orange in some places yield single crop per year. The season of picking of the orange fruits are June and March of every year.

The important crops in these villages are Paddy, coffee, orange, Ragi and cardamum.

Table 1.3: Area Under Crops (1956-57)

NAME OF CROPS	ALDUR	C.M.VALLI	HAVALLI	TOTAL
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	
COFFEE	518-18	35-00	630-00	1383
PADDY	682-32	285-00	293-00	1261
RAGI	98-00	25-00	8-00	131
CARDAMUM	39-12	2-00	13-00	54
ORANGE	79-15	17-00	42-00	138
PLANTAINS	30-06 1448	6-00 370	12-20 998	49

1.7: Communication.

Aldur centre is well served with communication facilities, such as transport, postal and telegraph etc. The buses plying from Chikmagalur to Mangalore side and Koppa lines pass through Aldur Pele. Aldur is provided with a regular bus-stand and 30 buses halt here daily on their to and fro trips. The roads are metalled and tar coated. A number of motor lorries ply on these roads for goods transport and nearest railway station is at Kadur on Poona-Bangalore line, which is about 37 miles from Aldur. There is also a post and telegraphic branch office at Aldur centre handling daily mail etc.

Weekly Market.

There is a weekly market at Aldur centre being held every Saturday serving other nearby villages and plantations. The other markets nearby are at Chikmagalur 12 miles away and Mudigere town 9 miles away from Aldur.

1.8: Economic Features.

The important economic features of the selected villages i.e. Aldur centre in relation to district economy are much considerable in the light of following characteristics of this area.

Firstly, the Aldur centre is predominantly a coffee

growing area. It is a centre of trading activities serving the nearby plantations, labour colonies and villages. There is also a coffee pool depot, a controlling wing of the Coffee Board and a Central Excise Branch Office to control the movements of coffee industry in and around Aldur.

Secondly, it has a weekly market to serve the neighbouring villages and a good trading centre for daily requirements.

Thirdly, it is also a paddy producing area to a considerable extent. There are rich paddy fields in the fertile valley provided with heavy rainfalls. There are two big rice mills to process the paddy grown in this area. Paddy trading is one of the important features of this centre.

Fourthly, the Aldur village or centre is on the main traffic system i.e. west-bound routes passing through the Aldur. Thus surrounding villages have regarded Aldur as junction of routes and traders and buyers can conveniently reach this place by bus or other vehicles.

Finally, this centre being a town like, is a hub of many activities. There are 6 educational institutions serving both Kannada and Urdu speaking people. There are a number of public and private institutions such as post office, power and light office, cooperative societies, village panchayat office and so on. It is also in the N.E.S. area.

The social and political background of these villages have also been very significant. There are good number of Muslims in these villages forming one of the majority communities. Besides there are rich coffee planters interested in development of this area. The economic interest brought about by the pressure from the political

groups have influenced Government to consider this area one of the prominent centres in the district. Also another factor as a political background, is the Village Panchayat which has been in existence for the last 35 years at Aldur.

1.9: Field Work of the Survey.

The field work in connection with the survey was started in the month of July 1957 and lasted upto the end of June 1958. The following schedules were canvassed to carry out the survey at Aldur.

1. The General Family Schedule.
2. The Plotwise Survey Schedule.
3. The Family Budget Schedule.
4. The Labour Employment Schedule.
5. Schedule for Changes in Tenancy.
6. Schedule for Sales and Purchases of Land.
7. Coffee Plantation Survey Schedule, and
8. Plantation Labour Employment Schedule.

The General Family Schedule was filled in for every residential family in the selected villages. The plotwise survey schedule was filled in for 125 sample plots selected at random to cover the information regarding cultivation practices, inputs and production^{of} field crops. The Family Budget Schedule which collected the data regarding cash out lays only, was canvassed to a stratified random sample of 60 families. The Labour Employment Schedule was canvassed among 30 non-plantation workers. Information regarding changes in tenancy and sales and purchases of land were noted down from village records for the period of five years preceding the survey.

The Coffee Plantation Survey Schedule was canvassed among 40 planters selected so as to cover some small and medium sized estates and all the large plantations to study some aspects of plantation economy. The plantation Labour

Employment Schedule was designed to cover permanent estate workers and seasonal outside labour employed in coffee plantations.

CHAPTER II

VILLAGE LAYOUT AND HOUSING

2.1: Layout of the Villages.

The main village Aldur or Aldur pete is on the main road from Chikmagalur or the State Highway called Bangalore-Chikmagalur-Mangalor road. This road passes through Aldur pete for nearly 4 furlongs and having dwelling areas on both sides of the road. After 2 furlongs there is a bus stand where another road to the right passes through the pete area which is called Chikmagalur-Koppa road while the main road continues to the left, past the bus stand of Aldur.

Aldur pete which is a contiguous stretch composed of some parts of Aldur, Havalli and Chikmagarevalli is typically a roadside village. Since it is situated on a few hillocks, the houses are lying on both sides of the main roads, which run from East to West for nearly 3 furlongs in village proper area and later in Southeast and Northwest directions.

When village proper is approached from East (i.e. from Chikmagalur) a small road deviates to the left i.e. southward leading to Harijan Colony of 2 rows then from the Rice Mill one small road leads to bus stand running parallel to the main road. On this East-West road in the Southern part of the village some of low cost houses and thatched huts are situated along the road and across the slope. While another road at the beginning of main road ~~at the beginning of main road~~ runs toward North having houses on both sides to a length of a furlong and beyond this, across the slopes and orchards the road continues to C.M.Valli to link it with Aldur and main road. This

approach road is about 4 furlongs in its length. At C.M.Valli there are about 60 houses while 40 of its houses are merged in Aldur pete area on Keppa road.

Havalli proper is situated about 3 furlongs away from Aldur pete bus stand. It is provided with an approach road of 2 furlongs linking it with the Mangalore road about a furlong from bus stand. This approach road runs in North direction and only on right side we find houses here and there and in some places cluster of houses with coffee plantations while to the left of the approach road only paddy plots are to be found across the North-Western valley of Havalli hill.

This Havalli village is almost hidden to the West of the hillocks, surrounded by coffee and other orchards to the East and North of it. Some small footways link this village to other hamlets and dwelling areas of the coffee estates.

2.2: Description of Hamlets.

The village Aldur has 8 hamlets to its credit, scattered around the pete area mainly lying in the East, South and South-Western direction, linked from one another by pathways and kutcha roads.

(1) Approaching from Chikmagalur i.e. East to West, on the main road, there is a small hamlet called Pura $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the East of Aldur pete on main road. This hamlet can also be approached by pathways across the hills and valleys, the distance being $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles only. About 3 houses are close-by the main road while 20 houses are lying interior provided with an approach road of one furlong. The road is unmetalled and in a very bad condition. Along the continuation of the approach road, houses are lying on both sides, Harijan living in the left side while caste Hindus and others are to the right. This hamlet is

surrounded by paddy fields in the valley.

(2) Thudakur another hamlet is about 3 furlongs away from Aldur to the East of Chikmagalur main road. It is lying on the old main road which is now 2 furlongs away from new road, thus the old road continues to be an approach road. The houses in this little hamlet are scattered around this old road and some houses on a petty hillock with no streets but conventional pathways to link one house from others. There are nearly 25 houses in this hamlet.

(3) Nojepete another hamlet which is popularly known as A.K. (Harijan) colony lies to the south of Aldur pete. It is linked by a pathway running across the paddy fields of the south valley of Aldur. The distance is about 1/2 mile and hamlet is situated at the half way of a small hill. The houses are situated on both sides of the only lane of the hamlet. This hamlet is surrounded by small coffee estates and orange orchards. There is one pathway leading to other hamlets viz. Hale Aldur and Hosa halli.

(4) Hale Aldur is also one of the eight hamlets of Aldur village. It is lying on one of the hillocks to the south of Aldur pete connected by a pathway of 6 furlongs via Nojepete. Hale Aldur is also provided with an approach road fit for carts and other vehicles. This approach road is linked to Aldur-Mangalore main road about 4 furlongs away from Aldur pete. The length of approach road is about 3 furlongs. The layout of Hale Aldur is not conspicuous as it is covered by hillocks and valleys. 6 houses of Harijans are situated on hillock while 15 houses of caste Hindus are on other hill provided with a small lane. There are 5 temple (small) in this hamlet. This hamlet is completely surrounded by coffee plantations and tree groves. All the houses are scattered widely and linked

by bad lanes and pathways. This hamlet was original Aldur but now called 'Old Aldur' as it lost the prominence, being situated in the interior country, away from main roadways.

(5) Kumbara halli, another hamlet of Aldur is lying interior to the south of pete area, beyond Hale Aldur. It has no approach road of its own, since it is surrounded by hills, forests and coffee estates. However, it is linked by a pathway from Hale Aldur and distance from Aldur pete to Kumbara-halli is about 2 miles. The houses are in one cluster and strangely enough, it is entirely inhabited by one caste (Hinde) viz. Kumbaras (potters' community). Now most of the families of this caste have taken to cultivation rather than their traditional occupation. This hamlet is surrounded by coffee estates and paddy fields in the valleys.

(6) Kosahalli. This little hamlet is on the roadside of Mangalore main road, to the south-west about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away from Aldur bus stand. The houses belonging to this hamlet are in two clusters. 8 houses are lying on both sides of main road while 20 houses are located in the interior connected by a pathway of 6 furlongs. There are only two lanes in the interior hamlet which is buried in the hills to make it unobtrusive. This hamlet is surrounded by coffee estates in the interior and some paddy plots near roadside.

(7) Kandra Kasige: This hamlet of Aldur is situated to the south-west of Aldur pete. There is a private truck-road maintained by coffee planters of that area which runs from Kosahalli near Mangalore road to Elekan one of the Havalli hamlets in the interior. This hamlet Kandra Kasige is lying on both sides of this private road and the distance from Aldur pete is about 2 miles. There are

6 houses on the roadsides and other 6 houses of this little hamlet are 1 furlong away from roadside lying in a deep valley. This hamlet is also surrounded by petty hillocks of coffee estates and tree groves.

(8) Kataradalli: This hamlet is further away from Kandra Kasige and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles away from Aldur pete in the south-western direction. This is also on the private road of Aldur-Elekan, maintained by coffee planters. This hamlet can also be approached by a pathway leading from Aldur, the distance being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the hills and valleys. The clusters of the houses are situated on both sides of private road and interior part of the hamlet. There are 6 houses on the road sides, 6 houses are 1 furlong away to the left, while A.K. Colony of 20 families is situated near another hill and lastly 4 lines of labour families (50 households) are down in the hill slopes of the estates. All these different clusters are linked by pathways. This hamlet does not have any tank while drinking water is obtained from the private kutchas wells in the paddy plots. This hamlet is also surrounded by thick forests and coffee estates.

Havalli, one of the 3 selected villages has 4 hamlets to its credit and they are all situated in west and north-west of it. The following hamlets belong to Havalli village.

(9) Thare Gudda, is about 2 miles from Aldur pete and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Havalli if approached by pathway. This hamlet is approached by a cart-route from Kandra Kasige, the distance of link road being 4 furlongs. This is also surrounded by the hillocks. The houses are scattered here and there and a coolie line of 20 labour families are situated at the foot of a hill nearby. There are number of coffee plantations around here.

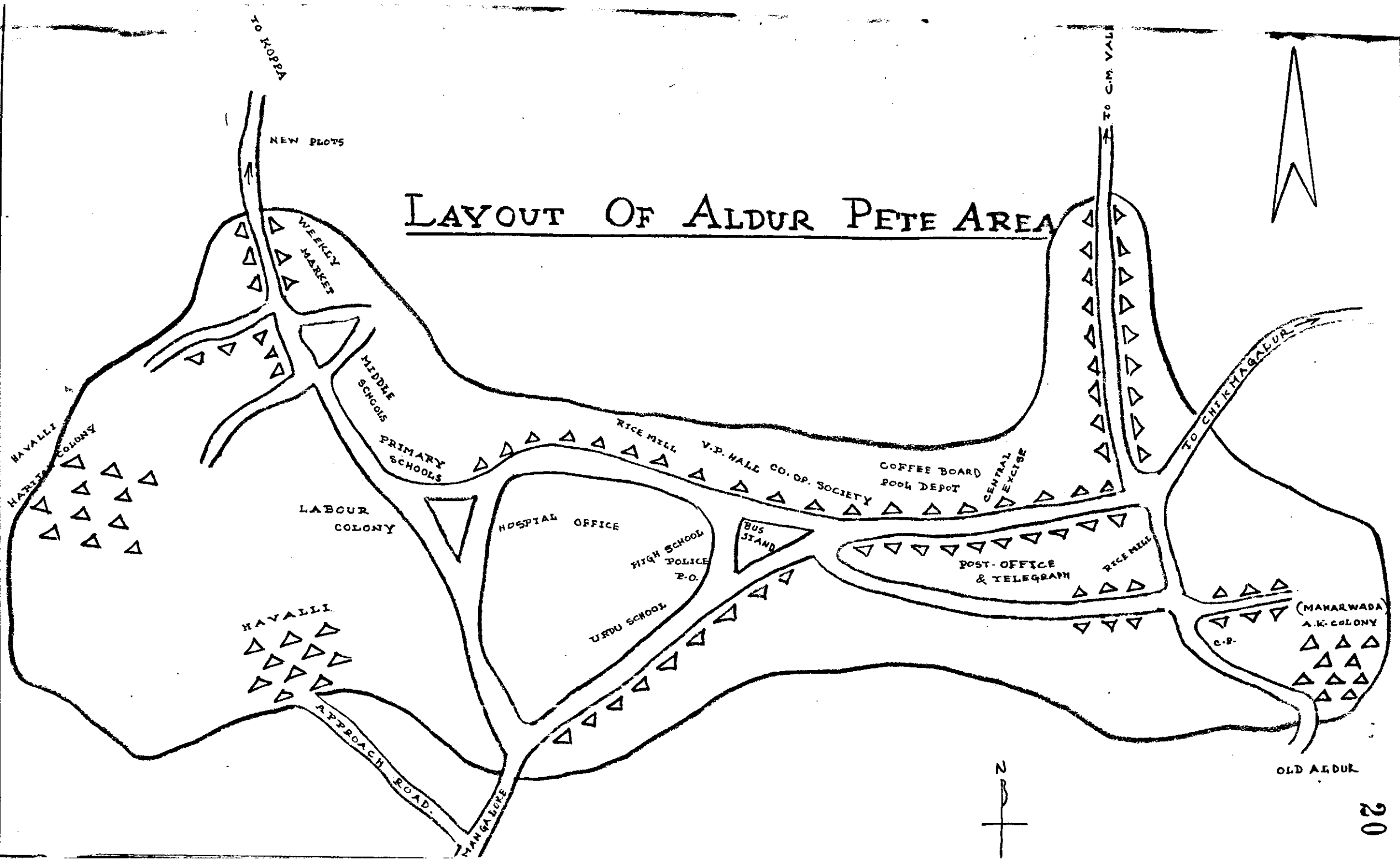
(10) Guddadur or Guddathamane is another hamlet of Havalli and is about 4 miles from Aldur in the North-west direction. This hamlet is on Aldur-Wagar private road and can easily be approached by cars and trucks. The houses and bungalows are scattered widely on hills and coffee plantations. The Harijan colony of 8 families are on one hillside while bungalows of planters are buried in the estates and other cultivators' houses are also scattered throughout the hamlet. They are linked by pathways and some clusters have to be approached by steep pathways. This hamlet is also surrounded by hills and forests. There are big coffee estates and forests in this area.

(11) Hosabylu is another small hamlet of Havalli, about 5 miles from Aldur to the north-west of Aldur pete. This hamlet is approached from Guddadur by a pathway of one mile length. There are very few houses built here but they are all scattered here and there without any lanes but pathways linking one house from another. This hamlet is surrounded by coffee estates and forests.

(12) Elekhan which is one of the four hamlets of Havalli, is lying in the west of Aldur, nearly 6 miles from pete and terminal point of a private road of the planters. Here also the houses are scattered on the different hills and forests. There are some coolie lanes attached to each plantation and 20 families of Harijans in two different clusters. This hamlet is the interior-most of the selected cluster and it is covered by hills and forests full of big and small coffee estates and forests.

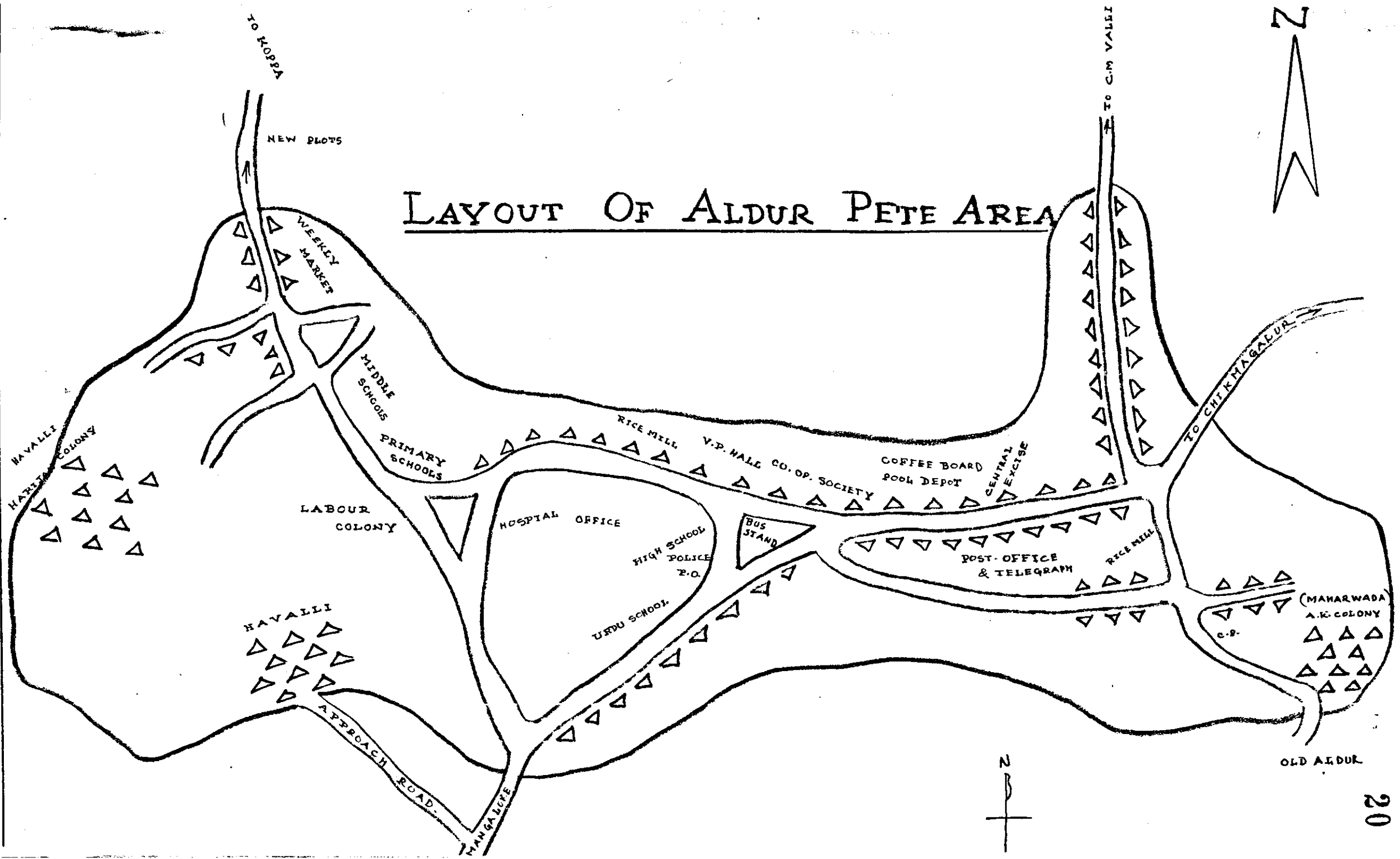
Thus the Aldur area selected for our survey is consisting of 3 main villages and 12 hamlets scattered in all directions. Because of innumerable hills and their valleys we find that layouts of the dwelling places have

LAYOUT OF ALDUR PETE AREA



OLD ALDUR

LAYOUT OF ALDUR PETE AREA



an irregular growth. Some clusters of houses are lying away from main hamlets and present difficulties to approach them during rainy seasons.

2.3: Physical Development of Aldur Pete.

The physical development of Aldur pete area, is one of the important aspects of the growth and economic changes that are taking place in this Mained tract.

Inspite of the lack of accurate information regarding the chronological development of the Aldur pete area, however, an attempt has been made to draw a picture depending mainly upon the accounts given by the patel of the village and other elderly people.

The old Aldur village is now situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away by katcha road and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by foot track from the Aldur pete centre. Before the pete area or New Aldur was founded, this Aldur was inhabited by more than 200 families located in a valley and small slopes of the hills.

The main reason to build the New Aldur was to find housing accommodations to the new settlers nearby old Aldur. The other reasons given were, to keep up the tradition and conservatism of the old Aldur, pressure on the land and so on.

Thus in 1783 the village chief of Old Aldur founded or started building a new village calling it New Aldur. In the first stage about 20 houses were built, most of them being thatched huts. There was one foot track connecting the old Aldur with the new Aldur. Later people began to move from old Aldur and other nearby hamlets to new Aldur because of employment and other conveniences. The New Aldur began to be looked as a hamlet or an extension of the Old Aldur.

The selection of sites, building materials, plan

etc. were all crude and unsatisfactory. Most of the houses were thatched. As the stones were not available nearby in considerable quantity, the early structures were mainly built in mud. The thickness of basement and wall used to be 2 to 3 feet. Wooden pillars were common and wood was used abundantly as there were forests providing wood freely. Later country tiles were used for roofing.

By 1850, there was a pathway laid between Aldur and Vasthara, a village 6 miles away lying between Aldur and Chikmagalur. More trading facilities were available at Aldur due to this and more shops were opened at New Aldur.

By 1862 a highway was completed between Chikmagalur the district headquarters and Koppa another taluk headquarter. This main road passed through the New Aldur with a bridge over a small stream near Aldur. The area where the first buildings were constructed then used to be called as "Santhe pete" about a furlong interior to the road from Chikmagalur passing through Aldur. When the road was laid from Chikmagalur, the importance of Aldur gradually began to rise and vehicles of traders used to move in these places. The buildings began to rise on the both sides of the new road. The village could not expand in other directions as it stood on a hill with similar hills and valleys around the area. Thus the natural or geographical set up of the tract and the construction of the new road paved way for the growth of a road-side type village. On both sides of the road there were flat sites available to build the houses and beyond the flat sites there were slopes on both sides and below down the slopes the paddy fields were cultivated. Thus the expansion of the village was entirely stretched

along the road leading to north-west from the original layout.

In the last decades of 19th century most of the old houses were demolished and in their places new houses were constructed. Most of the dwelling houses constructed in the last decade were ill-ventilated, with trees and bushes around them. The main cause for the ill-ventilated and secluded house construction was due to Muslims' custom of purdah system and privacy for women folk. In 1880's a deviation road was constructed from Aldur towards Mudigere to link the Chikmagalur-Mangalore road. This again increased the importance of Aldur for trade and communications used to pass through Aldur. In 1895, a well was dug near the present dak bungalow by District Board.

The District Board also built two buildings. Travellers Bungalow and 'Chattra' both rest houses for white people and Indians respectively. These were built in first decade of 20th century for the use of coffee planters and other people. These two were built at different places, the former being on a small hill in the north-west while the latter in the middle part of the village. This lead other people to build dwelling houses nearby and thus the pete area began to be extended further on the road sides in the north-west direction.

During the years of 1900-1910 some more public buildings were constructed in this developing area, the important one being a building for schools. Some thatched houses began to be demolished and better constructions were in the fore.

Between 1915-1930 the houses near the 'Mussafirkhana' and Travellers Bungalow began to be constructed. In 1927, a group Panchayat was founded in this new area which included in its jurisdiction the villages Havalli and

and Chikmagavalli and all the hamlets. In 1922 Jamia Mosque was built on the main road near the present post office. It was financed by public contribution, from among Muslims of Aldur and nearby places. Another imposing building was built in 1918 by one coffee planter, which, later became a godown for Coffee Board Pool Depot. Another building of brick and mortar built in 1930 later became Coffee Board Office for Aldur A and B ranges.

During 30's and 40's many more buildings were built along the road sides some of which came to be occupied by different offices and establishments.

The development was accelerated with the gradual increase in road transport activities with the introduction of motor-bus transport. There were hotels and petty shops to cater to nearby villagers and passengers passing through this village.

In short, the laying of 2 important ~~national~~ highways; V.P. Office being established at pete area, an outpost of the police station, weekly market, dak bungalow facilities, postal and other communication facilities; education institutions to serve the nearby villages, increase in road transport activities; setting up a Coffee Board pool depot and other prominence given to this pete area by Government and other agencies increased the general activities in this area.

2.4: Housing.

In the earlier sections, viz. 'layout' and 'physical development of Aldur pete' of this chapter a brief mention of the general pattern and some features of the housing is already made. To complete comprehensive picture of Aldur, further light is thrown in this section by way of discussing some types or grades of houses, sanitation etc.

The houses or buildings at Aldur can be divided into the following major types, viz.

- (1) Public buildings, such as schools, offices, etc.
- (2) Residential buildings of richer class.
- (3) Medium sized houses.
- (4) Huts and labour colonies.
- (5) Harijan colonies.

Almost all the important buildings utilised for public purposes such as education, offices, mosques, hospitals, travellers bungalow etc. were all built on either side of the main roads of Aldur. These buildings were either owned by private persons or public (Government, Panchayats).

All these buildings had foundation, plinth structure built in brick and mortar, cement flooring and roofed with tiles. Some of the buildings in this type of structure were, mosque buildings with Urdu Primary School in the same campus, office of the Inspector of Schools, office of the Central Excise, Coffee Board Office, Coffee Pool Depot (Godown), N.E.S. level workers' office and quarters and Urdu Girls' School, on Chikmagalur-Mangalore road. Similarly on Aldur-Koppa main road, were situated, Anjuman hostel (proposed building for starting Government High School from 1958 academic year), Panchayat Office, Musafirkhana which housed stockmen staff and veterinary dispensary, Aldur Health Unit, Government Primary Schools, Government Middle School and Travellers Bungalow.

The residential buildings of some richer class on either side of the two main roads were also built with brick and mortar over proper size-stoned foundations and basement and provided with mangalore tiled roofings. These buildings belonged mostly to big coffee planters and

traders. Most of these buildings were spacious, properly ventilated and contained back yards which accommodated cattleyards and latrines. In some cases motor-car sheds were also provided. Some of these were two-storied and all were provided with verandah, living rooms, bed rooms, store, bath and kitchens.

The medium class houses, mostly belonging to traders, well-to-do cultivators and officials were to be found on either sides of the main roads as well as interior parts of the selected villages. There were various combination of types of structures among this class of houses some of these had good foundation and plinth but walls built in mud and roofed with country tiles while some other structures partly mud and partly brick with either country or mangalore tiled. Most of the walls, particularly outer walls were built very thick varying between 2' and 3' because of heavy rains and winds. For the same reason many of the houses were not provided with larger number of windows. Some of the structures were very old and as such provided with less scope for ventilation. Most of these houses were provided with a hall or a large room, a kitchen, bath, store and back yard. The back yards provide facilities for latrine, cattleshed and coffee of other orchards. Most of the Muslim houses of these types have backyards to provide privacy for the women folk who are still under veil system. The latrines were of old type i.e. a pit is dug at the farther corner of the backyard and logs of wood or timber beams were placed across the pit (5' - 8' depth and 3' x 3') and this area covered by zinc sheets, bomboo screens or mud or brick structures.

The houses of poorer people were scattered in the interior of Aldur pete area and other selected villages and their hamlets. Most of these houses were built in mud, particularly outer walls and in some cases, the

interior partitions were of rattle screens. Most of these houses were inhabited by lower income group caste Hindus, viz. small cultivators, artisans, small traders, agricultural labourers and so on. These houses were anything from 2 roomed portions to 4 roomed portions mostly of half-walled or rattle screened partitions. The living room and kitchen were usually separated by partition in almost all the cases. Only in a few cases bathroom or accommodation for bathing provided, for the sake of privacy for women. Most of these provisions were made in the kitchen itself or in the backyard when 4'-5' high thatched or ragged coverings around bathing place were made. Most of these houses were secluded from one another and seldom one can find houses closely built. Besides they look very much scattered as the flat sites were not available to build number of houses in one contiguous area. About 200 houses from all the selected villages and their hamlets were reported to be thatched. The rest of the houses were tiled, mostly country tiled.

The labour colonies, attached to the coffee plantations, stood a class by themselves in so far as the location and type of construction were concerned. About 10 big coffee estates had provided housing facilities to their permanent working force as required by labour Acts. These houses were all typical workers' quarters, consisting of one to two rooms for each family - built in brick over foundation and plinth and roofed with either mostly tiles or zinc sheets. The rooms were small, enough to accommodate a small kitchen and a living room and baths and latrines were not provided. These houses were usually built in a line over hill tops and generally called 'coolie lines' situated near the large spacious bungalows of the owners (planters).

The estate bungalows, residence for planters, were spacious, built in brick and mortar over strong foundation and plinths, roofed with Mangalore tiles. Some of the bungalows were provided with fire places also. They were attached with motor garages, store rooms for implements, coffee drying yards and so on.

2.5: A.K. Colony.

The residential areas of scheduled caste groups are popularly known as A.K. Colonies as these people are called Adhi Karnataks. These A.K. Colonies are located in the following areas and are called after the names of those villages and hamlets viz.

- (i) Aldur A.K.Colony with 33 houses 31 tiled with Government aid and 2 thatched.
- (ii) Hoje pete 22 houses (tiled 14, thatched 8)
- (iii) Kelahalli 6 " (all thatched)
- (iv) Thudakur 17 " (tiled 7, thatched 10)
- (v) Kataradalli 17 " (all thatched)
- (vi) Guddaduru 15 " (all thatched 15)
- (vii) Havalli 26 " (tiled 16, thatched 10)
- (viii) C.M.Valli 10 " (tiled 2, thatched 8)

These people who are still untouchables live separately from the caste Hindus and thus their residential areas have formed pockets - a little distance away from the houses of other communities.

The conditions of Harijans' housing have improved during the last few years, entirely due to Government initiative and aids. The State Government under 'Harijan Welfare Schemes' have been providing some relief to these scheduled caste families by way of helping them with building materials or an equivalent sum of cash aids to buy mangalore tiles and some timber and thus helping the betterment of their dwelling conditions.

The Government help consisted of, one thousand Mangalore tiles per house and Rs. 75/- cash towards the purchase of other materials. The process of Government aid to needy Harijan families has been gradual due to non-availability of funds as official bottlenecks have caused more delay (as claimed by some local leaders) and hence the coverage of about 50 per cent. of families so far.

The houses of Aldur Harijan Colonies were better off than their counterparts located in the interior parts. The reasons are, the Government help reaching these colonies in the beginning, the urban influence being increasingly felt at Aldur pete and conditions of some Harijan families being better off than interior Harijans.

Almost all the houses in these localities looked similar in their appearance and uniform in their construction. The houses were built on Government lands, since the sites were given freely to Harijans for housing purposes. The usual area occupied was 20' x 20' in most of the cases, and back yard space another 10' x 10' area. All the Government aided houses and a few more were provided with foundation of 2½' x 2½' with unsized stones for outer walls about 1' to 1½' thick, built in mud, plastered with mud and white washed with lime. The flooring was of earth and cow-dung used to be coated now and then to make it dust proof in all the houses. The interior partition walls were either mud walls or rattle screens supported by wooden poles and beams. The timber was available freely in nearby forests or landlords estates and therefore wood was used wherever necessary either in crude form or dressed form. The roofing was mostly Mangalore tiled supported by timber beams and reepers.

Each house consisted at least of 2 rooms, a front hall and kitchen partitioned by a one-foot thick mud wall

or rattle screen. The front is invariably larger than the kitchen since it served so many purposes. Most of the houses had back yards where, small bathing space was provided and also poultry and cattle yard in some of the cases. The back yards were demarcated and fenced by stray plants to protect any trespass.

Most of the tiled houses were provided with basement in the front of the house, built in the mud 2' to 3' in height and 3' in width so as to enable the people rest over it or to let children playing on it. Each house was provided with 2 to 3 windows of 1½' x 1½' size, one front door leading to front hall and a passage to kitchen which has a door leading to back yard. These A.K. houses were not provided with latrines and people use the nearby tree-groves and manure pits as privy.

2.6: Civil Amenities:

Electrification of Lighting.

The service of power and light was made to Aldur in July 1953, under Rural Electrification Scheme of Mysore Government. Since then service is extended to other villages and plantations nearby and by 1956 almost all the parts around Aldur were provided with the benefits of electricity.

By the end of 1957, there were 39 street lights utilising electricity and located at Aldur street, A. K. colonies and other residential areas and street junctions of Havalli and C.M.Valli. These street lights were of 60 watts capacity and burning 8-12 hours each day. The lighting charges were borne by the village Panchayat. The expenses on account of street lighting purposes amounted to Rs. 100/- per month.

There were 100 domestic lighting installations with meter boards at Aldur and other selected villages. Of them 80 were at Aldur pete area and 20 at other hamlets and

coffee plantations. The gross monthly bills of electricity amounted to Rs. 350/- on an average. Besides these were 2 rice mills utilising electric power and light of 4000 units on an average. The consumption of power for domestic lighting was about 1200 units per month.

Roads, Streets, etc.

As has already been mentioned that most of the roads along which the houses are built, are owned and maintained by state government, District Board, Village Panchayat and Coffee Estates. The major roads have been provided with drainages on both sides of them and water does not stagnate in these metalled and tarred roads. The small lanes or streets in the interior hamlets are partly metalled and since all of them are situated on slopes of the hillocks, the stagnation of water problem is not much as the water is drained off in natural way during monsoon. During the heavy rainy season the roads get sticky in such roads and become muddy but not water logged. The roads are repaired now and then, the drainage work is being extended to interior parts also and besides the N.E.S. has undertaken to renovate the roads around these parts.

The roads in the interior parts are not straight and clean always but curved and slopy and suffer from crude metalling and erosion to some extent during heavy rains. The private estate roads are fairly well maintained by their respective planters as they are required to serve the traffic of jeeps, cars and lorries.

Some parts of the Aldur pete are cleaned now and then by the scavenger maintained by the Panchayat. The small lanes appear to be neglected and not cleaned always. The back yards of the some houses in the interior do not have proper drainage system and hence unclean.

Drinking Water.

There were 48 wells in all dispersed throughout the 3 villages and their hamlets. Two wells at Aldur pete belonged to Government while the rest dug and built by private parties. Of them 8 wells were 'pucca' wells while the rest were 'kacha' wells, mostly situated near the paddy fields but not used for cultivation. These wells were reported to be unfit for use while many more of kacha wells are not used always. All the localities and Harijan colonies had wells to serve them and the untouchables still using wells exclusively meant for themselves. They do not draw water from the wells meant for caste Hindus and others, while Muslims draw water from all the wells. The pucca wells are situated at Aldur pete, A.K. Colonies, Havalli and C.M.Valli.

Two coffee plantations had a novel way of obtaining drinking water through pipes. The tanks were built across the small streams in the high elevation points and through the pipes water was obtained at the residential areas and pulper tanks at the lower points of estate.

At Aldur, people face the problem of acute shortage of water during summer when water in most of the wells is exhausted. Only two wells near Havalli contain any water and a stream flowing nearby together supply water to all the households at Aldur pete. The hotels get water drawn on the cart. The pucca wells were built in stone and mortar without steps but drawn with wheels and thick ropes. The tube well pipes at Aldur were not operating due to some defects.

2.7: Statistical Data Regarding Housing.

The table 2.1 gives the extent of the house renting at the selected villeges.

There were 640 dwelling places altogether and the

houses let out on rent payable basis formed 14.2 per cent. of the total. Besides as many as 100 houses were let out rent-free, forming 15.6 per cent. of the total houses. This is mainly due to permanent force of plantation labourers being provided with free quarters. The remaining 70 per cent. of houses were occupied by the owners themselves.

Table 2.1: House Renting at the Selected Villages.

Rents	No. of families staying in rented houses.			
	Aldur	Havalli	G.M.Valli	Total
Upto Rs. 24	13	5	2	20
Rs. 25 to Rs. 60	19	4	3	26
Rs. 61 and above	13	17	10	45
Total:-	50	26	15	91

Of the 91 families staying in rented houses as many as 35 per cent. families belonged to Muslim caste, about 40 per cent. other castes, 15 per cent. Advanced Hindus and 10 per cent. Brahmins. Most of them were people engaged in services, basketmaking and non-agricultural professions. In most of the cases owners had let out the surplus houses or accommodation. The families staying in rent-free houses were distributed as 59 at Aldur, 28 at Havalli and 13 at Chikmagravalli. Most of these houses were in the interior hamlets.

Plinths and Foundations.

The data given here will supplement the account of housing conditions given elsewhere in this chapter. In some cases, there may be over-lapping of data since 2 families may give description of the same building. Nevertheless such cases were very few.

Table 2.2 gives information regarding the plinths and foundations.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Houses in Different Categories.

TYPE	Percentage Distribution.			
	Aldur	Hevalli	C.M.VALLI	All Villages
Houses with plinth and foundations.	10.5%	46.1%	29.5%	23.0%
Foundation only	24.3%	16.7%	52.6%	25.6%
Plinth only	36.4%	4.4%	1.3%	22.9%
Houses with neither plinth nor foundation	28.6%	32.8%	16.6%	28.5%
(Total Houses)	(382)	(180)	(78)	= 640

Considering the entire cluster, the table reveals that 4 types, more or less have been uniformly distributed. The percentage of houses without foundation and plinth is little more than any other type, followed by houses having only the foundation and houses with both foundation and plinths.

Walls and Roofs.

There were not many types of structures in these areas, except two common types viz. built in mud and built in brick. The roofing was either tiled (Mangalore tiled mostly) or thatched. There were a few sheds, the material used being zinc sheets.

In the table 2.3 is given the percentage distribution of the houses under different types of walls and roofs.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Houses under Different Types of Walls and Roofs.

Walls - Roofs	Aldur %	Havalli %	C.M.Valli %	All Villages %
Mud - Country tiles	10.5	13.3	19.2	12.3
Mud - Mangalore Tiles	39.5	27.8	6.4	32.2
Brick - tiles	18.3	25.6	52.6	24.5
Brick & Mud - tiles (Mixed type)	4.5	13.3	15.4	8.4
Thatched	24.6	18.9	5.1	20.6
Sheds	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.4: Distribution of Roofed Space.

Space	Aldur %	Havalli %	C.M.Valli %	All Villages %
Upto 100 sq.feet	15.4	14.4	3.8	13.8
" 200 " "	23.8	21.7	14.2	22.0
" 300 " "	18.8	26.7	25.6	21.9
" 400 " "	12.6	8.9	17.9	12.2
" 500 " "	7.6	10.0	6.4	8.1
" 600 " "	6.8	2.2	10.3	5.9
" 700 " "	1.8	2.2	3.8	2.2
" 800 " "	1.4	-	1.3	1.0
900 and above	11.8	13.9	16.7	12.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It can be seen from the table 2.4 that houses having a roofed space of around 200 sq. feet and 300 sq. feet are common for all the 3 selected villages. Then with the increase in roofed space, the percentage of houses

declines except in the case of 900 sq. feet and above. The roofed space 'upto 900 and above' has more number of houses than any falling under '400' to '800' ranges. As many as 12.9 per cent. of houses are found under this largest size group. This is due to the fact that big coffee planters and richer people owning large number of spacious buildings.

Table 2.5: Distribution of houses according to the Number of Rooms.

Rooms	Aldur	Havalli	C.M.Valli	All Villages
1	14.7	13.3	5.1	13.1
2	21.7	17.8	23.1	20.8
3	38.2	40.6	37.2	38.8
4	12.3	8.3	19.2	12.0
5	5.0	5.6	9.0	5.6
6-12	8.1	14.4	6.4	9.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table 2.5 reveals that a very large number of houses are having 3 rooms and housing having 2 rooms and 3 rooms together account for more than half of the houses (about 60 per cent. for all villages). The one-roomed houses accounted for 13.1 per cent. only whereas 4 roomed and 5 and above roomed houses accounted for nearly 22 per cent. for all the 3 villages.

Repairs and Expenditure.

A very few houses reported to have done any repairs during the year preceding the survey and in those cases the expenditure varied between Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per house. Some houses reported expenditure on installation of electricity also.

CHAPTER III

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION

This chapter deals with such topics as the village social structure comprising of various caste and class groups and their interdependence, the village administration and other social institutions. This study is important as it is likely to reflect any qualitative change brought about in a changing economy.

The population in the selected villages was predominantly Hindu and this religion accounted for nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The Muslim faith accounted for about 20 per cent. of the population while the remaining inhabitants belonged to Christian faith.

The language spoken by almost all the villages was Kannada and it was regarded as ruling language. The Muslims spoke Urdu among themselves but outside this group they spoke Kannada. Tamil and Tulu were the other languages spoken by certain sections, mainly by labour class.

3.1: Caste Groups.

The social groupings of these villages are mainly based on caste and class distinctions. Amongst the Hindus, the Okkaligas easily dominated the other castes in all the 3 villages. Next in this order of numerical strength as given in Table 2.1, came Harijans with 20.3 per cent. of the entire cluster, and particularly in the highest single caste rank at Aldur and Navalli villages. At C.M.Valli, the smallest village selected, the Harijan caste was fourth in the order of numerical strength.

Table 3.1 gives the distribution of the population of different caste groups at the selected villages. It may be mentioned here that castes were not many and broad groups we have listed in the table contain very few castes

TABLE 3.1: DISTRIBUTION of the Population among various Communities.

CASTE GROUPS.	ALDUR			HAVALLI			C.M.VALLI			ALL VILLAGES.		
	No. of families	Members	% to the total population	No. of Families	Members	% to the total Population	No. of Families	Members	% to the total Population	No. of Families	Members	% to the total Population
I. Brahmins	6	19	0.99	3	10	1.15	2	12	2.96	11	41	1.23
II. Advanced Hindus	33	156	8.15	14	67	7.72	5	27	6.67	52	251	7.88
III. Okkaliga & Allied Castes	82	462	24.15	39	195	22.47	39	227	56.05	160	884	27.74
IV. Intermediary Hindu	24	96	5.02	14	64	7.37	6	19	4.69	44	179	5.62
V. Intermediary Hindu II.	22	130	6.80	-	-	-	3	22	5.43	25	152	4.77
VI. Backward	31	139	7.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	139	4.36
VII. Harijan	115	544	28.44	64	277	31.91	6	24	5.93	185	845	26.52
VIII. Muslims	59	343	17.93	40	234	26.96	13	70	17.28	112	647	20.50
IX. Christians	10	24	1.25	6	21	2.42	4	4	0.99	20	49	1.53
TOTAL	392	1913	100.00	180	868	100.00	78	405	100.00	640	3186	100.00

in themselves and usually one or two castes dominate in each group numerically speaking.

It can be seen from the table that Okkaligas (cultivators class), Harijans and Muslims in the order mentioned dominate numerically with 28 per cent., 27 per cent. and 20 per cent. of the total population respectively. Among the remaining castes 'Advanced Hindus II' mostly consisting of Lingayaths accounted for 7.9 per cent. of the total population of the cluster.

3.2: Occupation Structure.

Occupation, like caste is also of equal importance. The occupation structure of the entire cluster is discussed in this section. The individual villages do not differ from each other and hence the data for entire cluster.

Table 3.2 presents the distribution of castes and families according to the main occupation of the head of the family. It can be seen that the first occupation group reports a very large majority. Within this group cultivators of mainly owned land were predominant. Families working as agricultural labour have also been included in this group. Thus, this group accounts for 73.1 per cent. of the total families or 468 families out of a total of 640 for the entire cluster selected. In this group majority of Okkaligas, Muslims, Advanced Hindus and Harijans were reported. The Harijans were occupied mainly as labourers. Majority of all the castes except Brahmins were reported in this group.

The second group which includes tailors, cobblers and third group which includes potters, artisans and craftsmen etc. together accounted for 28 families or 4.4 per cent. of the total. Intermediary Hindus, backward and Muslims were notable castes reporting in this group.

The Group IV (commerce) reported considerable number of families, as many as 46 families or 7.2 per cent. of the

Table 3.2: Distribution of the Families according to the Main Occupation of the Head of the Family.
(ALDUR CENTRE)

CASTE GROUPS	MAIN OCCUPATIONS									TOTAL	Description of Main Occupation Groups.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
1. Brahmin		1					6	4		11	I.Primary-Agriculture Plantation-Agrl.Labour.
2. Advanced Hindus	36	1		3			8	3	1	52	II.Processing-Manufacturing
3. Okkaligas & Allied Castes	133	1		9	1	2	13	1		160	III.Other " "
4. Inter.Hindus.I	28	1	7			3	5			44	IV. Commerce. V. Transport.
5. - do - II	15	1			6			3		25	VI.Construction Utility.
6. Backward	22		6				3			31	VII.Health, Education, puls. Admn. & health Service
7. Harujans	173	1		4		3	2		2	185	VIII. Other Services.
8. Muslims	50	6	2	29	4	5	10	4	2	112	IX. Unproductive.
9. Christians	11		1	1	2	2	3			20	
TOTAL	468	12	16	46	13	15	50	15	5	640	
%	(73.13)	(1.88)	(2.50)	(7.19)	(2.03)	(2.34)	(7.81)	(2.34)	(0.78)	100.00	

entire cluster. The Muslims dominated this field with 63 per cent. of the families coming from their caste which made of 25 per cent. of their total families. Okkaligas and Harijans came next in the order though their significance was not very much.

In the field of Transport (Group V) Intermediary Hindus II with 25 per cent. their total families accounting for nearly 50 per cent. of the different families reporting for this group dominated the scene with Muslims coming next. This group (V) accounted for only 2.03 per cent. of the total families.

In construction and utility sector (Group VI) only 2.3 or 13 families reported among them Muslims were notable.

In the field of Health, Education etc. (group VII) total families reporting were 50 or 7.8 per cent. of the total. Among these families 50 per cent. of Brahmin families mainly as officials or school teachers, Muslims, Okkaligas and Advanced Hindus dominated the field.

In the remaining two fields viz. 'other services' and 'unproductive' (VIII and IX) 20 families or about 3 per cent. of the total families were reported. Muslims, Brahmins and Advanced Hindus figured in these occupational groups. In short, the predominant occupational groups were I (73.1 per cent.), VII (7.8 per cent.) and IV (7.2 per cent.) together accounting for 88 per cent. of the total families. Okkaligas and Muslim castes dominated all these fields.

3.3: Caste and Occupation.

Regarding the distribution of caste groups into various occupational groups we can see from the same table some dominating features.

The Brahmin caste figured mostly in VII and VIII groups but could not dominate numerically because of their small number in the entire cluster. 'Advanced Hindus'

mostly of Lingayaths were distributed mainly in group I with the majority of their families and group VII with considerable number.

The Okkaligas and Allied castes with 80 per cent. of their families were predominant in group I. They were mostly cultivators of mainly owned land and owner planters. Thus this class may be regarded as dominating class as it does traditionally. Though the Harijan caste contributed most in this group of occupations, they were predominantly landless agricultural labourers. The other fields dominated by Okkaligas were commerce (IV) and services (VII). The intermediary Hindus both I and II were mostly distributed in group I. The other fields were group III and V. But they dominated the group III and V as single largest group of castes.

The backward class with 70 per cent. of their population reported in group I and remaining in group III and VI could not dominate any field compared to some other caste groups. The Harijans mostly reported in occupation group I with nearly 97 per cent. of their total population. They were mainly engaged as wage earners.

The Muslims, being the third largest community were significant in some occupation groups. About 45 per cent. of their total families were found in occupation I mostly as land owning cultivators (and planters). In this field they were next to Okkaligas in importance and equally dominating in coffee plantation industry. About 27 per cent. of their total families were in the field of commerce where they dominated the scene as being largest class accounting for 60 per cent. approximately of families reporting in that group. This Muslim caste figured in all the main occupation groups and other fields where they were considerably important were groups II, V, VI and VII.

The Christians were found in all the groups excepting 3 groups and they were mostly distributed in group I with 50 per cent. of their total families. The remaining families were distributed among other occupational groups and were not in commanding position of any of the occupational fields.

Thus we can see that Okkaligas as cultivators, Harijans as wage earners and Muslims as traders and cultivators have emerged as influential and numerically dominating castes in these villages. The occupation fields where they were dominating accounted for nearly 88 per cent. of the total families.

3.4! Social Groupings etc.

The social groupings in the selected villages, broadly speaking, confirmed the traditional Indian pattern. The village society was generally divided by different caste groups into various endogamous sub-groups which were graded according to their respectability. Thus the two extremes were formed by Brahmins at the top and Harijans in the lowest order. The other castes of Hindu religion occupied in between these two castes according to their gradation in the caste hierarchy. There are sub-castes in each caste where inter-dining take place but not inter-marriage. However, there are not many castes at Aldur centre and social intercourse was not very rigid in view of increased education and urban influence fast developing.

The inter-dining was not rigid generally and for example hotels and tea-shops used to be frequented by men folks. It was only women who mostly consider inter-dining with inferior castes as taboo.

The Lingayaths ranked themselves next to Brahmins in orthodox habits. They dined at Brahmins and not with their inferiors. The other castes also usually interdined

with equals and superiors. The Brahmins dined among themselves only.

The intercaste marriage is not in the vogue and generally people married in their own sub-castes. The wells are common to all Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others except to Harijans who prefer their own wells.

3.5: Class Groups.

The class structure was superimposed on the caste structure to a considerable extent. However, the social status often was determined both on the caste as well as on the class position. For instance, Brahmins in this centre in general were in a weak position both in respect of their member and financial status. They were prominent as officials, school teachers, priests for religious purposes and hotel owners. A broad classification of different classes only can be attempted to give a picture of some sociological aspects.

The upper class was constituted by the big planters, paddy cultivators, merchants traders and people at the back of village administration and official circles. This class was comprised of Okkaligas, Lingayaths and Muslims. The middle class was comprised of small planters, agriculturists, traders, teachers and other officials mostly comprised of Brahmins, Lingayaths, Okkaligas, Muslims, Christians and other Hindus. The lower class was constituted by Harijans and in-migrant plantation labourers, other landless labour and poor people.

However, caste and class did not invariably coincide. Often, people of inferior or middle rung castes commanded better respects than their own castemen, because of their class position with their occupation, education and wealth.

3.6: Caste Panchayaths Etc.

The system of caste Panchayath or caste council was

not in vogue among Hindu castes and only Muslims reported having a caste council of their own. The caste Panchayaths has already ceased to exist in these villages. Nevertheless, the elders among some castes such as Harijans reported to be generally interested in furthering the unity and common good among their own caste people. However, there were no caste councils with threat of social sanctions viz. imposition of fines, excommunication etc. which used to act as instruments for safeguarding the caste interests.

Besides, it was reported that factors such as education, contact with urban centres and increased influence of urbanisation in the villages were responsible for the caste councils to have lost any bearing on their members and thus they were gradually abandoned.

MUSLIM'S CASTE PANCHAYATH:

Jamei-Masjid Anjuman:

It was established when the mosque was built at Aldur about hundred years ago. The aims and objectives were to improve the mosque; to settle the disputes among Muslims; to arrange Ids and particularly Prophet's Day; to arrange for educational facilities and such social aspects of their community.

The council was composed of 21 members and office bearers such as president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and two auditors were elected, from among the council members.

FINANCIAL:

This Panchayath was financed mostly by raising subscription, from among Muslim households. The subscription varied from a minimum of Rs. 5 to a maximum of Rs. 60. A sum of Rs. 2000 was collected previous year and Rs. 1000 was spent on salaries of priests, maintenance of mosque, lighting, etc. The money was collected by way donations during

marriage and other religious ceremonies. The marriage fees were levied at the rate of Rs. 15 per marriage and paddy by way of kind rent was collected from leased out lands belonging to mosque.

The committee may coopt some members if necessary for settling disputes etc. The present council is elected for two years and composed of rich coffee planters, highly educated persons, khazi or priests, traders and others.

The performance of this council has been said to be satisfactory and relationships among members have been cordial.

3.7: Baluta System.

This system was not in the vogue in this area. It was reported that food control during war-time and afterwards was the cause of discontinuation of this system as the grains were very dear (system of payment in terms of grains particularly to artisans and other professionals). This customary payment was not revived at all after the repeal of control. The payment in terms of cash on piece work or time rate basis came into vogue and has been continued. Thus the Baluta System is not in vogue at all.

3.8: Religious Ceremonies and Festivals.

The social intercourse and interdependence between communal groups were also manifested in their common participation in some religious and national performances. The Hindus observed most of the religious occasions such as 'Ganapathi Puja' etc. The Lingayaths and educational institutions used to take initiative in this and invite people of all faiths (Muslims and Christians etc.). This 'Ganapathi' particularly was celebrated by some restricted public collection. It would take a week long evening functions, culminated in a grander scale on final day. Daily pooja after Harikatha or small entertainment programme

or speeches used to be regular feature with distribution of some eatables.

The educational institutions particularly of Hindus celebrated Dasara in a smaller scale. But these festivals undertaken by leading social leaders and educational institutions used to attract only upper class and middle-class people besides school children of all classes.

The real fair that would draw common people such as small cultivators of all castes, labourers, Harijan and others was village fair held at Old Aldur area. This was when annual worshipping of village deity culminating after paddy harvest. The bulk of the villagers excluding Muslims, Christians and some Hindus used to participate in this. The Okkaligas used to dominate this and participated actively by other castes also.

The national days such as Independence Day and Republic Day were celebrated by village leaders, officials and schools. Upper class and middle class Hindus, Muslims, and others would participate in these functions.

The Muslims have their own festivals such as Id, Prophet's day etc. The Prophet's Day would be generally a public function where Hindus were also invited and usually, the Guest of Honour would be a Hindu official or M. L. A. or M. P.

In short, there were no feuds or unpleasant relations for common festivals and other purposes when people of different castes and groups came together.

3.9: Educational Facilities.

All the educational institutions were located at Aldur pete area accessible to nearby hamlets and villages. The educational facilities were adequately provided for these villages through 6 institutions and towards the end of ^{our} survey, a new Government High School was also opened

at Aldur pete to serve this cluster and nearby villages.

As the Muslims were in considerable proportion of the population of Aldur and were better organised than other communities, they foresaw the value of education and they made arrangements for the education of their children earlier than the other communities. At the time of the survey, there were 3 Urdu schools exclusively serving Muslims of this cluster. There were 2 Urdu Primary Schools (boys and girls separately) and a Urdu Middle School (co-educational). The remaining 3 schools were called Kannada Boys' Primary School, Kannada Girls' Primary School and Kannada Middle School.

Urdu Schools.

The first ever Government School started at Aldur was Urdu Primary School in 1900, providing education in Urdu medium up to 4th standard for both boys and girls. Between 1920 and 1928 it was called Government Urdu Incomplete Middle School imparting education upto 6th standard for both boys and girls.

In 1928, this school being called Urdu Primary Boys' School meant for only boys studying upto IV standard since girls were provided with separate school. This was started in a small building (donated by a private party) with 31 boys. All the members of the staff and students were Muslims.

The following table shows the strength of the pupils of this school for the last 11 years.

Year	I	II	III	IV	Total
1947	18	14	11	5	48
	13	11	7	4	35
1948	19	16	12	6	53
	13	10	8	4	35
1949	18	15	13	7	53
	11	11	9	5	36

(Table Continue)

Year	I	II	III	IV	Total
1950	20	16	15	9	60
	14	10	11	6	41
1951	21	17	13	8	59
	13	10	9	6	38
1952	23	16	14	9	62
	14	11	11	7	43
1953	21	16	15	10	62
	13	10	12	7	42
1954	22	17	9	11	59
	15	12	8	6	41
1955	21	16	12	13	62
	17	13	8	10	48
1956	22	16	12	11	61
	18	13	9	8	48
1957	19	18	14	11	62
August.	14	9	9	8	40

The above table reveals the strength of the each of the four classes separately and also the figures below the strength give the average attendance of the each class. All the figures for each year are for the month of December while that of 1957 is of August only. Figures beyond 1947 could not be made available due to non-existence of proper records. The above figures reveal that there has not been a remarkable progress of the school regarding the strength of the pupils. The little fall in strength only to a little extent have been attributed to various reasons by the Head Master of the school. They are general negligence of the parents, decrease in the number of neighbouring village pupils consequent to opening of schools or other arrangements, climatic conditions and also due to removal of names from the roll call for the short of attendance in the previous months.

Subject Taught.

The medium of instruction is urdu in all the four

grades of this school. In the first year pupils are taught alphabets of urdu and simple arithmetic. In the second year again urdu and arithmetic with nature study and parables are taught. In the third year elementary history, elementary geography and Hygiene in addition to urdu, arithmetic and nature study are taught. In the fourth year all the above mentioned subjects are taught or continue in the curricular of the class.

School Building.

This Urdu Primary Boys' School at present is housed in a private rented building. The premises belong to the mosque and the rent being fixed at Rs. 5/- per month paid by the Government. The mosque and premises of the school are housed in a spacious site enclosed by a brick compound on the side of the Chikmagalur-Aldur main road. Both mosque and the school premises are ancient looking buildings and particularly the mosque is very conspicuous in Aldur pete area.

The school premises area is about 20 yards away from the main premises of the mosque and lying adjacent to the residence of the Moulvi of the mosque. However it is a separate block and it is provided with a piece of garden in the front. The school building is of two roomed, Mangalore-tiled with no verandah and not a decent looking building. The rooms measure 15' x 14' and 18' x 14' respectively, each room provided with doors separately and one entrance inside providing the passage within. There are 3 windows for each room with shutters provided but they are not in good condition. The flooring is not in a good condition and there are patches on the floor. Fortunately, the roofing is just satisfactory and no leakage at present. It is also reported that the Public Works Department of Mysore has been making annual minor repairs of the building. In

short, the premises of the school cannot fulfil the demands of the school according to modern standards and also the little building at present is not in a satisfactory condition.

Furniture Etc.

The furniture sets and other equipments such as maps etc. are also not adequate and also not in a satisfactory condition. There are at present :-

Tables	2
Benches	9
Chairs	3
stools	3
Wooden planks	4
black boards	3
box	1

The above sets of furniture may said to be sufficiently enough to be accommodated in 2 small rooms of the school but they are certainly inadequate for the four classes manned by 3 teachers. Added to this, they are not in a good condition, some of them being broken already. The pupils just crowd on the benches and planks and one teacher does not have a table at all in the class room. Even the equipments like maps, globe etc. appear to be relics of worn and torn materials.

Teaching Staff.

Information regarding teaching staff in the past is not available due to non-availability of concerning records in the school or elsewhere at Aldur. However it is learnt, that in the beginning there was only one teacher looking after all the classes and later the strength of the staff rose to two and now there are three teachers in the school.

At present there are 3 teachers in the school.

(a) Head Master, General qualification is S.S.L.C. pass

(Matrioulstion), trained in V.T.C. (Vernacular Training Course) a professional course. His total service is 22 years and he has been in this school for the last 4 years without break. He had also served in this school even before with breaks often by way of transfers etc.

(b) Assistant Master with lower secondary pass as general qualification and V.T.C. trained. He has a total service of 13 years to his credit and he has been in this school for the last 3 years. He hails from another village about 5 miles away from here.

(c) Assistant Master with lower secondary pass to his credit and 5 years of service. He joined this school very recently.

Hours of Work.

The sessions of the school on all working days are held both in the morning and afternoon. As Friday is the sacred day for Muslims, this school is closed on all Fridays instead of Sundays and on Thursdays classes are held only in the morning. On the rest of the working days the classes are held between 11.00 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. and for the second session between 2.15 P.M. and 4.30 P.M. divided into 8 periods per day.

Financial Position.

As has already been said, this school is maintained by the Government all the costs being met by the Department of Education, Government of Mysore. No figures are available regarding the initial expenses borne by the Government. Also no fees levied on pupils except admission fee of 50 M.P. for per pupil at the time of joining the school. However, education is free for all the pupils irrespective of castes, economic status etc. Books for the reference of the staff and library and other stationery are supplied by the Department itself.

completion of the course due to the existing system of co-education. (iv) In conformity with their purdah system and other orthodox customs, the Muslim population of Aldur demanded a separate school for their girls. (†) It was believed that separate school would attract more pupils and particularly it could go well with female teachers. Thus, according to the above reasons and incessant public demand the Government opened a separate primary school (Urdu) for girls at Aldur in 1920.

Site, Building etc.

In the beginning it was housed in a rented building. The building was spacious and there were only 2 classes to be looked after by one teacher. It also accommodated the quarters for the school mistress who hailed from another town. The ventilation was no good and classes were held almost in dark room.

In 1934 the school was removed to another building which was donated by a Hindu coffee planter and had been occupied by Boys' Primary School. Since then this Girls' School has been housed in this building. The present building is on the right side of the Aldur-Mudigere road so conveniently located that pupils of Aldur from all sides find it easily accessible.

The building consists of two large rooms of 22' x 15' size each and a verandah of 45' x 5'. Each room is provided with separate doors and a common door linking the both rooms. The verandah is of stone pillar-supporting facing the garden in front of the school. There are 2 windows for each room and they are not properly fitted with shutters. The doors are also not in a good condition. The flooring is just satisfactory while the roofing is of Mangalore-tiled and at present it is in a decaying condition in spite of annual repairs by Public Works Department.

It is also reported there are several leakages due to defective roofing of the building. The school building has its own compound of squared type, the wall being 4½ high and ½' thick. The school has a latrine built of brick and mortar inside the compound at the back of the building. There is a garden also inside the compound in front of the school.

Furniture Etc.

The present stock of the furniture in the school is as follows :-

Tables	2
Chairs	2
Stools	3
Benches	6
Wooden Planks	5
Wooden Box	1

According to the Head Mistress of the school, the furniture sets are not adequate and most of them need replacements. There are some charts, old and torn maps in the school quite inadequate and not in satisfactory condition. There are no separate wooden black boards but some portion of the walls in the both rooms are painted black and used in place of blackboards.

It is learnt that the development of this school has not been remarkable. Also there are no records available to reveal the progress of this institution since its inception in the year 1920. However, through the little information available at the boys school and also through the improper inspection report (kept in Urdu) available at the school, the following little information could be obtained.

In 1920, there were only 2 classes looked after by one teacher. By 1924 there were only 3 classes with 2 teachers to look after. The strength from three classes was 28, 4 and 4 i.e. 36. By 1928, the strength fell to 34 with only two teachers for all the three classes. By

1930, there were four classes, two teachers and total strength was (23, 4, 6 and 2) 40 only.

The facts and figures regarding other years are not available as there are no records. The teachers are also new to this place and being women and ignorant of earlier conditions no information related to the development of the school could be made available for our purpose.

In the year 1956, the strength was as follows :-
I year 13, II 16, III 9, IV 6 = 44.

For the current year in the month of August it was :-
I 14, II 18, III 11, IV 7 = 50.

The average age of the pupil is said to be approximately 7 years.

The following subjects are taught in this school as in Urdu Boys' School with the medium of instruction being Urdu.

- I Year : Urdu language, Arithmetic.
- II " : Urdu, Arithmetic and Nature Study.
- III " : Urdu, Arithmetic, History and Geography.
- IV " : All the subjects as in other classes.

Teaching Staff (Present).

There are only 2 lady teachers looking after all the four classes (2 classes each teacher).

(a) Head Mistress - General qualification is lower secondary course. Untrained and has 12 years of service to her credit and 2½ years of service at Aldur. Native of Chikmagalur.

(b) Assistant Mistress - general qualification being L.S. Course and passed in Vernacular Training Course (Professional). She has 11 years of service to her credit and serving in this school for the last 2 years. She hails from nearby town.

Financial Position.

This has been a fullpledged Government school since its inception and Government has been maintaining by bearing all the costs. Since this is an elementary school providing free education without any discrimination. No tuition fee is collected from the pupils. Also no scholarship or free-ships are instituted in any primary school in Mysore State.

Regarding the effects of community projects, rural development schemes or such similar organisations, the school has so far received some seeds and seedlings from the local N.E.S. As far as the villagers cooperation is concerned, the local Muslims have formed a Parents' Association and are distributing text books to deserving pupils of this school. No other positive interest has been taken by any person or any private body in the village.

This school is under the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Schools, Chikmagalur Urdu Range, District Education Office, Chikmagalur and accordingly subjected to periodical supervision by the Inspector of Schools and at least once in a year by District Education Officer, Chikmagalur.

KANNADA SCHOOLS

The first Government established Kannada School was started in 1927. It was called Government Kannada Primary School. This continued to be a co-educational institute till 1947 when Government made separate arrangements for the Kannada Primary education for girls.

Government Kannada Boys' Primary School.

This school is housed in a spacious Government building near the weekly market site of Aldur pete area. The building was built in 1931 by Government and maintained by Public Works Department of Chikmagalur Division.

At the time of the survey, there were 5 teachers and one peon serving in the school. Of these staff members, only two teachers were trained one of them was a Matric with 2-3 years of experience and was made Head Master of the school.

During 1957-58 academic year there were 112 students from all the four grades of this school. During last five years, there has not been considerable increase in the strength of pupils (1953-54: 95 boys and 1957-58: 112 boys). The reason being opening up of similar schools in nearby villages also. Of these boys, 35 per cent. belonged to Okkaliga caste, 10 per cent. Lingayath, 17 per cent. Harijans and the remaining distributed over other castes. Total strength is made up of I year 47, II 27, III 21 and IV 17 students.

The facilities such as furniture, library books and other equipments are not adequately provided for this school. The school is provided with electricity, cost being borne by public contribution and as such the premises are used for public functions such as Ganapathi pooja, Sharada pooja, receptions to V.I.Ps. and entertainment programmes like drama etc.

Government Kannada Girls' School.

Primary school education for girls were provided in general school till 1947, when Government sanctioned separate girls' school and thus all the girls sections were bifurcated and housed in a portion of primary school building.

This school was started with 34 girls manned by two teachers during 1947-48 academic year. During 1957-58 the strength was 89 students and number of teachers was 4 of which two of them were trained. Most of the girls belonged to Okkaliga, Lingayath, other Hindu and Harijan

castes. The facilities etc. provided were similar to that of boys' school.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

The Government started a separate Urdu Middle School for both boys and girls in 1928, and similar school for Kannada boys and girls in 1936. Before these schools were established, the students were attending schools at either at Chikmagalur town or Mudigere and later some classes were opened in respective primary schools themselves. However, Government yielded to the public demand and opened there separate middle schools giving education from 5th to 8th year classes.

Both Urdu and Kannada Middle Schools were housed in private buildings until November 1948 when a new building was constructed by Government with identical wings of 5 spacious rooms each and both these schools occupied each wing. The building was of modern approved pattern providing good foundation, plinth, using brick, cement and terraced roof containing spacious and adequately ventilated rooms for separate classes and one room for administrative and staff members. The subjects taught were, English, Kannada, Urdu, (as the case may be), Mathematics, History, Geography and other optional subjects like Hygiene or Music. The extra curricular activities included were gardening, physical education etc. Both the schools were provided with furniture but they were not adequate to meet the growing demands.

Teaching Staff, Etc.

Urdu Middle School was provided with 4 teachers, 3 of them Matric and trained in teaching proficiency while one was a graduate. Their experience varied from 2 to 6 years. Kannada Middle School was manned by 5 teachers, the Head Master was a graduate while others were Matricu-

lates 2 of them being trained. Their experience varied from 3 months to 14 years.

During 57-58, Urdu Middle School was attended by 60 boys and 12 girls studying in various classes and all belonging to Muslim community. For the same period Kannada Middle School reported 120 boys and 43 girls from all the four classes. Nearly 50 per cent. of them belonged to Okkaliga caste and followed by Lingayaths, Advanced Hindus, Brahmins and Christians. The education was provided free to all students and students were required to pay nominal fees of Rs. 2-50 each per year towards sports and reading room charges. Some scholarships were also provided to some poor backward class students.

The schools were equipped with small libraries - Urdu Middle School reported a total of 1204 books of Urdu, English and Kannada languages while Kannada Middle School reported 1600 books in English and Kannada.

The strength of both the schools have been increasing with member of feeding schools (primary schools) coming up in other villages.

Those students who had completed middle school and intending to pursue higher education were required to go to Chikmagalur town (12 miles) or Mudigere (8 miles) before the Government sanctioned a High School for Aldur centre. Some time late in 1958, the Government reported to have opened High School at Aldur in a rent-free private building with first year course, for both Urdu and Kannada students. The school had not been opened before the completion of our survey, hence lack of further information.

Thus, there were 6 schools at Aldur centre, located in the various parts of Aldur pete area accessible to all villages excepting the far off hamlets. The public, both Hindus and Muslims were very enthusiastic in getting as much education facilities as possible from Government.

Regarding the role of village people in the field of education, it can be observed that village leaders and educated section would influence Government to get the sanction of school facilities, construction of Government buildings and other amenities. The public also used to collect fund to guarantee the Government to share the cost of building for high school. The public used to participate in school functions and some public members were included ^{as} ~~on~~ non-official members in some school committees.

The N.E.S. unit at Aldur provided some seeds and seedlings to some of the schools at Aldur.

The Department of Education, Government of Mysore, used to manage these schools through District Education Officer, Chikmagalur and for the convenience, a range office of Inspector of Schools was located at Aldur centre with a jurisdiction of ^{over} some outside villages also.

II. VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION.

The village administration can be divided into two sectors viz. the revenue and local self government or Panchayath.

The revenue side such as collection of land revenue and other cesses of government and maintaining peace and order is entirely governed by State Government through revenue, police and other departments assisted by Patel (village headman) and Shyanubogh (accounts and records keeper) at the village level. Apart from collection of State Government taxes, the Patel is also responsible for maintaining law and order for which he is given some powers to call police and other officials.

The State Government has also set up a police outpost at Aldur pete with a jurisdiction over more than 30 villages. A police Daffedar assisted by 3 constables is

in-charge of this out-post which is provided with lock-up rooms. This police outpost is responsible for maintaining peace and order in its jurisdiction by giving periodical patrol, looking into public complaints, looking cases of prohibition, violation and other such matters. It is periodically visited by police officers from Chikmagalur town.

3.10: Village Panchayath.

The first recognized Panchayath for Aldur centre came into being in the year 1926 consequent to 'The Mysore Village Panchayath Act 1926'. As the villages were small, three villages namely Aldur, Havalli and C.M.Valli were grouped and brought under one panchayath administration. This group panchayath consisting of 3 villages (selected and surveyed by us) underwent some changes from that of nominated council to elected body stages. The recent legislation 'The Mysore Village Panchayaths and District Board Act' of 1952 has brought many changes in the structure and administration of panchayaths. Accordingly, Aldur group is provided with a 20 member elected (adult franchise) council with proportional representation to Harijan community.

The chairman who is a presiding officer and executive head is elected from among the council members and holds office for 2 years.

During the survey year the Aldur centre panchayath was composed of 20 members all elected by adult franchise system. All the 20 members were men and represented different villages and hamlets. The term of panchayath was 5 years.

The castewise distribution of members is as follows:-

Okkaligas	7 members
Lingayaths	4 "
Muslims	2 "
Backward Hindu	1 "
Harijan	6 "

Total:-	20 Members

Out of these 20 members, the chairman was a Lingayath supported by Harijan members in getting elected into this office. About 15 members belonged to land owning coffee planters and paddy cultivators; one was a trader and remaining four were cultivators of mainly unowned land and labourers belonging to Harijan caste. No member contested the election on party basis.

The panchayath office was housed in its own building. It was built in the year 1942 at a cost of Rs. 1500. It contained one big hall and open verandah, built in brick and mortar and roofed with mangalore tiles. Annual repairs were regularly done by panchayath itself. It was furnished with 2 tables, 7 chairs, 3 benches, 3 wooden boxes and one almirah. The paid employees of the panchayath were one clerk (part-time) and one peon.

The panchayath as required used to meet at least once in a month and proceedings of the meetings were recorded in the office files.

The Finance.

This panchayath used to receive Government contribution to a tune of Rs. 1000/- annually and raise its own resources by way of taxes, fees etc. in its jurisdiction. They were professional taxes on private doctors and others, taxes on trading establishments, dwelling house, and sites, tax on annual fares and so on. The taxes varied from person to person. The additional resources amounted to Rs. 4000/- and in all the income was Rs. 5000/- per annum.

The panchayath was required to deposit the amount

in the Taluk treasure at Chikmagalur and draw whenever necessary. The panchayath was required to propose detailed budget and get the approval of Tahsilder.

Generally, there used to be quarum at the panchayath meetings though it was never attended by all the members regularly except at very few offasions. In order to get the quorum the panchayath used to meet usually on Saturdays (weekly market day) except for emergency purposes.

The performance of the panchayath over last few years has been fairly creditable particularly in the field of civic amenities. It has been responsible for maintenance of village roads, drainages, public places like bus stand, regulation of buildings, shows, shops, hotels and removal of encroachments on public places. It has opened a cattle pound to imprison stray cattle that cause damages by trespassing. The panchayath demarkats^s sites and allots to people and is regulating the construction of it, insisting prior approval of building plan etc. It is issuing licences to hotels, shows, etc. and regulating them.

The panchayath was also responsible in getting electricity to Aldur centre by agreeing to meet a part of the cost and guaranteeing minimum consumption. At present panchayath has erected above 25 street lights and meeting their changes.

The panchayat has been taking initiative in promoting cooperative societies and society meetings are taking place in panchayath office. It has also been responsible in getting the cooperation of health unit, veterenary and other departments.

3.11: Health and Medical Facilities.

Aldur centre and surrounding villages have been blessed with Government Health and Medical facilities for a long

time. As early as 1917, a small health unit was established at Aldur under Malnad Improvement Scheme, jointly run by Medical Department and District Board.

In the year 1945, a building was constructed to house a dispensary under the scheme. The building was spacious, having an open verandah, one central hall for prescription, one room for examination, one for surgical dressing, one room for dispensing medicines and one for store room purposes.

In the year 1947, the State Government established a full fledged primary Health Unit and improved the existing dispensary and other facilities.

The staff of this unit consisted of :-

- (1) One Assistant Medical Officer in-charge of the unit (a Licentiate Medical Practitioner).
- (2) Two compounders trained (male and female).
- (3) Two midwives both trained.
- (4) One Health Inspector trained.
- (5) One surgical attender.
- (6) One waterman.
- (7) Two unit peons.

The midwives were giving regular visits to surrounding villages in their jurisdiction to examine the spot cases and to assist maternity cases.

The Health Inspector was in general charge of sanitation of villages, chlorination of wells and tanks, reporting diseases and epidemics, vaccinating, spraying D.D.T., eradicating or controlling malaria etc.

The compounder and assistants were stationed at Aldur dispensary to attend to out-patients.

The Assistant Medical Officer was in general charge of the unit besides, examining and treating cases at Aldur and giving periodical and emergency visits to other centres.

The dispensary is fairly well equipped with furniture, electricity, weighing scales, stoves, spirit lamps, midwifery kits, rubber clothes, some surgical instruments and other necessary requirements. The medicines and drugs are supplied from Chikmagalur and Bangalore as and when they are indented.

The normal outpatients attendance at the dispensary was 50-60 per day and nearly 100 on weekly market days when people from hamlets and neighbouring villages visit Aldur pete.

The common diseases attended were, common flu, anaemia, diarrhoea, fever, malaria and pneumonia. The malaria which was very rampant was brought under control by National Malaria Control Scheme. The present Health Unit claimed to have almost eradicated the malaria in this area.

This unit was engaged in mass vaccination, distribution of milk powder, capsules etc; educating people in Health matters, helping construction of hand flush latrines, inspection of hotels, mutton stalls and other related activities. The midwives of this Unit assisted almost all the maternal cases in their jurisdiction and reported that there was not a single case of maternal death.

The Health Unit reported construction of 71 hand flush latrines, vaccination 1639 persons, chlorination of wells 196; distribution of milk powder 700 lbs.; and many other activities.

There was also a proposal of starting a maternity hospital and improving the existing facilities. A lady doctor from Chikmagalur was visiting every Saturday to examine women patients.

PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS.

Besides the Government Health Unit and dispensary facilities, Aldur centre reported three private practi-

tioners one each in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy-Cum-Allopathic systems.

The Ayurveda practitioner had established a shop in 1945 and mostly selling tonics, syrups, ointment etc. to people of Aldur and outsiders. He invested a capital of Rs. 1200. He was getting his supplies of herbs etc. from Chikmagalur and other places and prepared the mixtures. He treated about 70-80 cases per month drawn from all classes of people.

The Unani Hakim was a Muslim and reported a limited practice at his residence. He was mostly approached by Muslims and reported that his practice was declining with the increased popularity of allopathic and other systems.

The homoeopathy trained doctor was also combining allopathic system and established a clinic in 1956. He was obtaining medicines from Chikmagalur and Bangalore. He treated daily 15-20 cases at the clinic and visited 5-10 cases outside, belonging to all classes of people. He was very popular among the villagers and accounted for better customs than other private practitioners.

RURAL VETERINARY UNIT, ALDUR.

This unit with a dispensary at Aldur pete was established in June 1949. The jurisdiction of this unit covers two hoblis or revenue circles namely Aldur and Khandya, covering 20 major villages and their hamlets.

During the time of our survey, it was housed in a portion of 'Rest House' belonging to District Board. The rent was borne by Village Panchayath amounting to Rs. 25 per annum. There were three rooms in all, adequately furnished and fitted with electric lights.

A local coffee planter had donated Rs. 6500/- for the construction of a new building and accordingly the District Board almost completed erecting a building near Aldur

hospital and the veterinary unit was expected to shift there shortly. This new building would provide spacious rooms, cattle resting and dressing sheds.

The staff of this unit consisted of one veterinary stock-man (trained and experienced); one compounder (trained) and one peon. The stock-man was in charge of the unit and was required to go round the villages periodically as well as the reporting of cases in his jurisdiction. The compounder was stationed at the village itself to cater medicine and attend to the needs.

The stock of medicines were supplied from Chikmagalur Veterinary Circle and supplies were generally made twice a year. This unit was equipped with minimum dispensing apparatus and surgical instruments like castrator, tooth rasp, dressing syringe, aseptic saw, thermometers, milk-siphon and other necessary things.

The diseases commonly reported were H.S. diseases, rise of temperature, respiration blocking forming 40 per cent. of cases and treated with H.S., Vaccination and other medicines; parasitic diarrhoea 25 per cent of the total cases and treated with chloride medical mixture; wounds and injuries 15 per cent. treated with surgical dressing; foot and mouth 15 per cent, treated with dressing and gargling. Among the poultry, Ranikhet was major disease and was treated with vaccination.

The unit performed mass vaccination as preventive measure and helped cattle owners to go to Chikmagalur for artificial insemination facilities and so on.

CHAPTER IV.

Capital Structure

This chapter deals with the different constituent factors of the capital resources of a rural economy. The important items discussed under this study are, the agricultural assets (used for the agricultural purposes) such as land, livestock and implements and other forms of assets, viz. buildings, cattle, etc. In addition to these this chapter also deals with the investment and disinvestment in the capital assets made during the period of 12 month preceding to the date of visit.

The capital structure position of non-agricultural sector such as non-agricultural occupations trading and transport, is dealt separately in their respective chapters viz. VI and VIII.

4.1: Land Ownership.

Land is by far the most important item in the capital structure. The various aspects of it like size, ownership and distribution of cultivated holdings etc. are dealt in this section for all the three selected villeges.

The table 4.1 gives the details about the ownership of land of the resident families from all the 3 villeges. The figures of acreage also include the land owned by these families outside the village. The table 4.2 gives the figures of owned land outside the residential village. Thus in the case of Aldur, the land owned outside the village measured 1092 acres or 44.26 per cent. of the total owned land. In respect of the remaining two villeges, (namely, Havalli and C.M.Valli), the proportion of land owned outside was 34.04 per cent. and 38.32 percent. respectively.

The proportion of families reporting ownership of land varied from a minimum of 52.77 per cent. at Havalli

Table 4.1: Distribution of Owned Land.

VILLAGE	Total Land Owned (Acres)	No. of Resident Families	No. of Families Rep. Owner-Ship.	% of 4 to 3	Pure Land-lords	% of (6) to (4)	Average Size of Owned Holding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALDUR	2467	382	219	57.32	7	3.20	11.26
RAVALLI	1328	180	95	52.77	4	4.21	13.98
G.M.VALLI	608	78	54	69.23	5	9.26	11.26
T O T A L :-	4403	640	368	57.50	16	4.35	11.96

to a maximum of 69.23 per cent. of families owning land. A relatively large number of families engaged in non-agricultural occupations and a considerable size of population engaged as coffee plantation labourers accounted for the lower percentages at Havalli and Aldur.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Owned Land lying Outside the Residential Village and its Proportion to Total Owned Land.

VILLAGE	OWNED LAND		Proportion of (3) to (2)
	TOTAL (Acres)	Outside Residential Village	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ALDUR	2467	1098	44.26
HAVALLI	1328	452	34.04
C.M.VALLI	608	233	38.32
T O T A L :	4403	1777	40.36

It can also be seen from table 4.1 that absentee landlordism was not much in vogue. Taking all the villages together, the pure landlords accounted for only 4.35 per cent. of the total land owners.

Regarding the average size of the ownership holding, the average for the whole cluster came to 11.96 acres, whereas for Aldur and C.M.Valli it was 11.26 acres each and for C.M.Valli 13.98 acres.

Table 4.3 gives the distribution of land owning families according to the size of holding. It can be seen that more than half of the land owning families reported ownership of land below 5 acres; but the area held by them accounted for less than 8 per cent. of the total owned land at Aldur. Similarly at Havalli, the

percentage was much below that of Aldur. At C.M.Valli, the families upto the sizes of 5 acres, constituted about 45 per cent. and area of the land owned by them formed nearly 20 per cent. of the total owned area.

The proportion of families falling in size groups of 6-10 and 11-25 acres was almost equal to the percentage of land held by them in all the 3 villages.

The next two size groups i.e. 26-50 and 51-100 acres reported less families but more proportion of owned land at both Aldur and Havalli. The other village did not have any owners in the either of these size groups.

It was the ' 101 and above ' size group which recorded the lowest percentage of families but accounted for largest slice of land. More than 30 per cent. of the total owned land in each village was found in this size group.

Thus, we can see the concentration of land ownership increasing with the corresponding increase in the size of holding to a considerable extent. The proportion of families reporting ownership of land does not compare favourably with the proportion of land held by them except in the medium size groups viz. 6-10 and 11-25 acres. The other size groups show reverse positions in their relationship. It can be shown that there is a good deal of concentration of ownership in a small group of families. As an evidence, the last three groups with less than 10 per cent. of families accounted for more than 60 per cent. of land at Aldur and Havalli.

It can also be mentioned by way of an explanation that Aldur and Havalli particularly have more than 50 per cent. of their cultivated area under coffee plantations. The coffee as a commercial crop is grown on larger size of estates than paddy fields and only a minority of land-owners are able to cultivate profitably as it involves considerable investment.

TABLE 4.3: Distribution of Land owning families according to the size of the land holding.

Land Holding in Acres	A L D U R		H A V A L L I		C. M. V A L L I	
	Percentage of land own- ing families	Percentage of owned land (in acres)	Percentage of land own- ing families	Percentage of owned land	Percentage of land own- ing families	Percentage of owned land.
Upto 1 Acre	15.07	0.45	18.95	0.90	9.26	1.48
" 2 Acres	20.55	2.03	23.16	1.28	1.85	0.16
" 3 "	10.05	1.86	5.26	0.38	5.55	0.66
4 - 5 "	11.87	3.28	5.26	1.43	27.78	17.27
6 - 10 "	16.44	10.38	12.63	6.02	27.78	18.09
11 - 25 "	14.61	19.01	21.05	23.36	16.67	21.71
26 - 50 "	4.11	13.46	2.11	4.22	-	-
51 - 1002 "	2.74	16.90	4.21	19.50	-	-
101 & Above	1.37	31.90	3.16	39.31	1.85	37.83
Non-cultivating owners	3.19	0.73	4.21	0.60	9.26	2.80
Totals:	100.00 (219)	100.00 (2437)	100.00 (95)	100.00 (1328)	100.00 (54)	100.00 (608)

4.2: Distribution of Cultivated Land.

Table 4.4 gives the data relating to this section and from which it can be seen that the figure for aggregate cultivated land was largest at Aldur viz. 2392 acres and smallest at C.M. Valli viz. 511 acres. The land cultivated outside the village has also been included in the aggregate cultivated land. In the case of Aldur, land cultivated outside measured 988 acres; in Havalli 418 acres and in C.M.Valli 150 acres.

The percentage of cultivating families to the total residential families varied from a minimum of 50.5 at Havalli to a maximum of 62.8 at C.M.Valli. The average cultivated holding varied similarly from 10.45 at C.M.Valli to 14.32 at Havalli.

In each village the aggregate cultivated land reported ^{was} less than the aggregate owned land ^{and} for all villages taken together, the difference between these two aggregates was 197 acres.

This difference may have been due to non-residents from outside the selected villages cultivating the lands, reporting errors made by tenants and owners and so on.

In table 4.5 are given the data relating to the distribution of cultivating families according to the size of cultivated holding and also area of cultivated holdings in each size group and their percentages to the total area of each village. Here we may recall our comments made on table 4.2 given in the preceding section. Some points of similarity between these two tables are apparent. For instances, in the first classes (upto 5 acres) 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 the table 4.5 we can see about half of the total cultivators falling in the first four classes in each village but

Table 4.4: Distribution of Cultivated Land.

VILLAGE	Total Land Cultivated Acres	No. of Resident Families	No. of Cultivating Families	% of (4) to (3)	Average Size of Cult. Holding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ALDUR	2392	382	212	55.50	11.28
HAVALLI	1303	180	91	50.55	14.32
C.M.VALLI	511	78	49	62.80	10.43
TOTAL :-	4206	640	352	55.0	11.95

TABLE 4.5: Distribution of cultivating families and cultivated holdings according to the size of the cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated Holdings	A L D U R		H A V A L L I			C. M. V A L L I			
	Percentage of cultivating families	Percentage of cultivated holdings	Percentage of cultivating families	Percentage of cultivated holdings	Percentage of cultivating families	Percentage of cultivated holdings.			
Upto 1 Acre	15.57	33	1.42	19.78	18	1.38	10.21	5	0.98
" 2 Acres	21.23	45	3.14	24.17	22	3.53	2.04	1	0.39
" 3 "	10.38	21	2.59	5.49	5	0.93	6.12	3	1.77
" 5 "	12.26	25	4.72	5.49	5	1.77	30.61	15	13.50
5 - 10 "	13.98	36	11.68	13.19	12	5.76	30.61	15	20.74
10 - 25 "	15.09	32	17.81	21.98	20	24.48	18.37	9	27.20
25 - 50 "	4.24	89	12.71	2.20	2	4.30	-	-	-
50 -100 "	2.83	6	16.53	4.40	4	18.88	-	-	-
100 and above	1.42	3	29.39	3.30	3	38.97	2.04	1	35.42
Total:	100.00 (212)		100.00 (2392)	100.00 (91)		100.00 (1303)	100.00 (49)		100.00 (511)

cultivating a minimum of about 7 per cent. of land at Havalli to a maximum of about 16 per cent. at C.M.Valli.

In the next two classes viz. 6-10 acres and 11-25 acres groups, the proportion of the cultivating families and the proportion of the land cultivated by them are almost equal.

In the last three classes, we can find that a small portion of families cultivating relatively a large proportion of the land. Families forming less than 10 per cent. of the total cultivators, accounted for 60 per cent. at Aldur and 80 per cent. at Havalli. At C.M.Valli, one family held 35.42 per cent. of total cultivated area of the village.

4.5: Distribution of owned and Cultivated Holding Among Different Communities:

Table 4.6 gives a broad distribution of owned and cultivated land among different communities. It can be seen from this table that at Aldur Muslim community emerging out as the single largest group accounting 37 per cent. of owned land and 35 per cent. of cultivated land averaging 29.1 acre per family. The 'Advanced Hindu' group which includes Lingayats, came next with 25 per cent. of owned land and 18.8 per cent. of total cultivated land with 19.5 acre of average cultivated land per family. The Okkaliga caste accounted for 15.20 per cent. of land owned and 15.97 per cent. of cultivated land averaging 11.9 acres of cultivated land per family. At Havalli also, muslim, Okkaliga and Advanced Hindu communities accounted more than 10 per cent. each and placed in the order mentioned. At C.M.Valli, the Okkaliga community owned as much as 77.63 per cent. of land and accounted 84.54 per cent. of cultivated land. The Brahmin community which reported only one family owning and cultivating land for the whole cluster as such accounted

TABLE 4.6: Distribution of owned land and cultivated among different communities.

M	Major Caste Groups	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I			
		No. of families	Percentage of owned land	Percentage of total cult. land.	Average cult. per family	No. of families	Percentage of owned land	Percentage of total cult. land	Average cult. per family	No. of families	Percentage of owned land	Percentage of total cult. land	Average cult. per family
I	Brahmins	1	1.05	0.63	15.00	--	-	-	-	1	0.49	-	-
II	Advanced Hindus	23	23.06	18.77	19.5	5	11.07	11.13	29.0	3	4.28	5.48	9.3
	Okkaligas	32	15.20	15.97	11.9	24	36.14	35.00	19.0	32	77.63	84.54	13.5
III	Others	33	8.15	8.78	6.4	2	1.06	0.46	3.0	5	5.26	4.21	4.4
IV	Hindus Intermediate I	11	0.85	1.21	2.6	10	1.66	2.07	2.7	2	0.49	0.19	0.5
V	" II	11	2.03	2.30	5.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.16	0.39	2.0
VI	Backward	11	1.62	1.84	4.0	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII	Harijan	66	4.22	8.40	3.0	24	3.46	6.53	2.5	2	0.65	0.98	2.5
VIII	Muslims	29	37.05	35.28	29.1	19	45.18	43.28	29.7	8	11.03	4.11	2.6
IX	Others	2	6.77	6.82	81.5	2	1.43	1.53	10.0	-	-	-	-
Total:		219 122	100.00 2467	100.00 2392	10.9 12.22	96	100.00 1328	100.00 1303	13.6	54	100.00 608	100.00 511	9.5 2 8

for 1 per cent. of owned land and 0.63 per cent. of cultivated land at Aldur. The Harijan community did not own much of the land but accounted for almost twice the area for their cultivated share of land due to their leasing in land from others.

The Christian listed as 'other' community reported only 2 families each at Aldur and Bavalli and accounted for 6.82 per cent. and 1.53 per cent. of cultivated holding respectively. At Aldur, in this category, one European coffee planter owned and cultivated nearly 150 acres. Thus the average cultivated holding per family came to 81.5 acres for these 'other' community.

The area owned and cultivated by the remaining communities varied from less than 1 per cent. to a little below 10 per cent. These with Okkaligas and Harijan cultivated more land than they owned by leasing in the land owned by other communities.

Taking the entire cluster into the consideration, we can find that a large concentration of cultivated area distributed among three influential communities. The Muslims numbering 56 cultivating families held 1429 acres; Okkaliga numbering 83 families accounted for 1270 acres; and 'Advanced Hindus' mostly Lingayats of 31 families shared 622 acres. Thus these 3 communities of 175 families cultivated as much as 3321 acres which is about 75 per cent. of total cultivated area (a total of 4206 acres of all villages). The other communities accounted for remaining 25 per cent. of cultivated land, of whom, the Harijans and Christians deserve the mention of being major groups.

4.4: Livestock.

The relevant information regarding the livestock in the selected villages is presented in this section. For the convenience of analysis the bovine population is

divided into 3 classes namely :-

- (1) Draught Cattle - which include bullock and he-buffaloe used for ploughing and other agricultural operations.
- (2) Milch Cattle - which include cows, she-buffaloes, she-goats, etc.
- (3) Young Stock - both of cows and she-buffaloes.

Draught Cattle

During the course of our inquiry, it was found that mainly bullocks were used for ploughing purposes. There were some cases when she-buffaloes were also required to plough the fields, (The he-buffaloes were also required to plough the fields.) The he-buffaloes numbered very few i.e. 77 out of a total of 929 draught cattle. It may also be mentioned that since the animals were not used for coffee cultivation at all as a matter of cultivation practice, the scope of the utilization of draught cattle limited to paddy and dry crop cultivation only.

Table 4.7 attempts to present the distribution of bullocks between cultivators and non-cultivators. Out of 314 cultivating families, for all villages, about 56 families (15 per cent.) did not own any bullock. The remaining families owned 809 out of total 852 bullocks. However, a fairly good number of cultivators possessed bullocks. The number of non-cultivating families owning bullocks came 21 only for three villages and the bullocks owned by them numbered 43. Some of these families owned bullock carts and they maintained bullocks for transport purposes.

Table 4.8 gives the distribution of draught cattle among cultivators according to the size of the cultivated holding. It can be seen from this table that there is a good deal of concentration of ownership in certain groups. The two size groups particularly viz. 5.1-10-0

TABLE 4.7: Distribution of bullocks between cultivators and non-cultivators.

Village	Total No. of Resident Families	Cultivating Families			No. of bullocks owned by cultivators	Non-cultivating families			No. of bullocks owned by non-cultivators
		No. of cult. families owning bullocks	No. of cult. families not owning bullocks	Total No. of cultivators		No. of non-cultivating families owning bullocks	No. of non-cultivating families not owning bullocks	Total No. of non-cultivators	
ALDUR	382	150	39	189	408	11	182	193	20
HAVALLI	180	68	12	80	243	9	91	100	21
C.M.Valli	78	40	5	45	188	1	22	33	2
Total:	640	258	56	314	809	21	305	326	43

TABLE 4.8: Distribution of Draught Cattle among cultivators according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (in acres)	A L D U R		H A V A L L I		C. M. V A L L I		All Villages	
	No. of cattle owning families	Percentage of draught cattle owned	No. of cattle owning families	Percentage of draught cattle owned	No. of cattle owning families	Percentage of draught cattle owned	No. of cattle owning families	Percentage of draught cattle owned
Upto 1.0	19	8.37	10	5.75	2	3.61	31	6.78
1.1 - 2.0	30	13.15	21	17.62	1	1.20	52	12.28
2.1 - 3.0	17	7.17	4	3.07	2	3.61	23	5.38
3.1 - 5.0	20	13.15	4	3.07	13	21.08	37	11.73
5.1 - 10.0	30	21.72	9	10.34	14	34.35	53	20.78
10.1 - 25.0	30	19.32	17	34.48	9	25.90	56	24.76
25.1 - 50.0	9	9.18	2	5.35	-	-	11	6.46
50.1 - 100.0	5	3.98	2	4.21	-	-	7	3.33
100.1 & Above	2	3.98	3	16.10	1	10.25	6	8.50
Totals:	162	100.00 (482)	72	100.00 (240)	42	100.00 (164)	276	100.00 (886)

and 10-1-25-0 acre have more than 40 per cent. of total bullocks in each village and accounts for 45 per cent. of entire cluster. The small size group, viz. upto 5 acres accounted for 36 per cent. The remaining percentage was accounted by the three larger size groups. This proportion between the broad groups is more or less similar in each village as well.

The average number of draught cattle per cultivating family was 3.1 at Aldur, 3.6 at Havalli and 4.0 at C. M. Valli. Out of a total 929 draught cattle, Aldur village accounted for 54 per cent., Havalli 23 per cent. and C.M.Valli 18 per cent.

Turning to the average number of draught cattle in each of the frequency group we can see a common trend in all villages. The average number of draught cattle was high among the cultivators in the large groups. For the entire cluster the trend is that the average increases with the increase in size of holding.

Milch Cattle.

In this section only cows and she-buffaloes are considered for detailed study. The other animals viz. sheep and she-goats have been excluded for the reason that from all the three selected villages, only 10 families reported about 8 sheep and 12 goats. As these figures were insignificant our tables will confine to only cows and she-buffaloes.

Table 4.9 reveals the relative strength of each of the classes of milch cattle as distributed among the three selected villages. It can be noted from this table that the relative strength of milch cows is three times greater to that of she-buffaloes in every village. The percentage of cows to the total milch cattle in each village varied from a minimum of 76.47 at C.M.Valli to a

Table 4.9:

Ownership of Milch Cattle.

VILLAGE	No. of Cows Owned	% to the Total Milch Cattle	No. of Shs-buffaloes Owned.	% to the Total Milch Cattle	Total No. of Milch Cattle	% to the all village total	Total No. of Families in the Village	Average No. of Milch Cattle per family
ALDUR	363	81.57	85	18.43	448	54.11	382	1.17
HAVALLI	180	79.30	47	20.70	227	27.41	180	1.26
G.M.VALLI	117	76.47	36	23.53	153	18.46	78	1.96
TOTAL:	660	79.71	168	20.36	828	100.00	640	1.29

maximum of 81.57 at Aldur. For the cluster as a whole, cows accounted for as much as 80 per cent. of a total strength of 828 milch cattle. Of these cattle, Aldur had 54.11 per cent. while other two villages viz. Havalli and C.M.Valli accounted for 27.41 per cent. and 18.48 per cent. respectively.

The average number of milch cattle per residential family of each village was 1.17 at Aldur, 1.26 at Havalli and 1.96 at C.M.Valli.

Table 4.10 gives the distribution of the ownership of Milch cattle according to the size of the cultivated holding. The table also includes non-cultivating owners of milch cattle. It can be seen from the table that out of 326 non-cultivators of the whole cluster, only 29 families reported owning 50 cows and 10 families owning 22 she-buffaloes. Again taking all villages together into account, we can find that concentration of large number of reporting families and milch cattle occurring in size groups 5-10 and 10-25 acres. This is more or less true in the case of each village as well.

Turning to the average cows per family in each size group, we can show, broadly speaking that the average increases as the size group increases. It starts from a minimum of 1.5 for the first size group and showing increasing tendency for every higher group reaching a maximum of 7.5 for the highest size group viz. 100 acres and above. This trend is not seen in respect of the distribution of she-buffaloes owning different size groups. Here the trend is rather irregular and noticeable fact is the concentration of she-buffaloes about 50 per cent. particularly in two size groups viz. 5-10 acre and 10-25 acres. That only one family at Havalli owned 2 she-buffaloes in the first size group (upto one acre). The average per family of she-buffaloes varied from a minimum

TABLE 4.101

Ownership of Milch Cattle according to the size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (in acres)	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I				All Villages			
	No. of families	No. of cows owned	No. of families	No. of She-buffs alocs owned	No. of families	No. of cows owned	No. of families	No. of She-buffs alocs owned	No. of families	No. of cows owned	No. of families	No. of She-buffs alocs owned	No. of families	No. of cows owned	No. of families	No. of She-buffs alocs owned
Upto 1	9	14	-	-	5	6	1	2	2	4	-	-	16	24	1	2
1 - 2	24	40	5	5	14	25	1	1	1	1	-	-	39	66	6	6
2 - 3	13	28	2	3	4	9	1	2	2	2	-	-	19	39	3	5
3 - 5	18	38	5	5	3	7	-	-	10	18	3	3	31	63	8	8
5 - 10	27	78	7	8	6	11	2	4	14	33	7	13	47	122	16	25
10 - 25	26	79	14	27	17	57	10	19	8	32	7	12	51	158	31	58
25 - 50	9	30	4	7	2	12	1	2	-	-	-	-	11	42	5	9
50 -100	5	19	5	13	3	22	3	9	-	-	-	-	8	41	8	22
100 & Above	2	6	1	2	3	21	3	7	1	18	1	2	6	45	5	11
Non-cult. owners of cattle	15	31	6	15	7	10	1	1	7	9	3	6	29	50	10	22
Total:	148	363	49	85	64	180	23	47	45	117	21	36	257	660	93	168

of 1 in the size group 1-2 acres to a maximum of 2.8 in the 50-100 acre group.

Young Stock

Table 4.11 gives the distribution of the young stock. The families reporting the ownership of calves both of cows and she-buffaloes numbered 290 for all the village, of which, 78.6 per cent. reported owning calves of cows and the rest that of she-buffaloes. The total number of calves in the whole cluster was 629 of which only 100 young stock were that of she-buffaloes. The average per family of the former worked out to be 2.3 while that of later it was 1.6. The averages of individual village did not vary significantly from this. It can be seen that about 50 per cent. of calves were reported from Aldur village alone. The share of C. M. Valli was lowest but the figures of average per family was highest for the entire cluster of the villages.

We can also make out from the table 4.11 which gives the distribution of calves according to the size of the cultivated holding that, concentration of ownership is occurring mainly in two size groups viz. 5-10 and 10-25 acres. In the previous section we had observed the concentration of cows and she-buffaloes in the said groups. Thus these two size groups have accounted for as much as 46.7 per cent. of total calves of all the villages. The non-cultivating owners of calves accounted for only 46 young stocks while the other size groups accounted for the rest of the calves.

Poultry:

The table 4.12 gives the distribution of poultry according to the size of the cultivated holding between the three selected villages and also consolidated figures of all the villages.

Including the non-cultivating owners, there were 314

TABLE 4.11: Ownership of young stock according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I			
	No. of families owning calves	No. of calves owned	No. of families	No. of buffalo calves	No. of families	No. of calves	No. of families	No. of buffalo calves	No. of families	No. of calves	No. of families	No. of buffalo calves
Upto 1	6	13	-	-	4	12	1	1	1	3	-	-
1 - 2	17	33	3	4	11	23	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	10	23	1	4	4	6	1	1	2	3	-	-
3 - 5	18	36	1	1	3	5	-	-	10	24	2	2
5 - 10	25	47	4	6	8	19	-	-	14	33	5	7
10 - 25	24	62	10	17	17	53	6	12	8	32	5	6
25 - 50	8	22	4	4	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
50 -100	5	8	4	6	3	11	2	4	-	-	-	-
100 & above	2	3	1	2	3	13	2	4	1	10	1	3
Non-cultivating owners of cattle	9	15	4	11	8	11	-	-	5	6	3	3
Totals:	124	262	32	55	63	156	14	24	41	111	16	21

∞
∞

TABLE 4.12: Ownership of poultry according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	A L D U R		H A V A L L I		C. M. V A L L I		ALL VILLAGES	
	No. of owning families	No. of chickens owned	No. of owning families	No. of chickens owned	No. of owning families	No. of chickens owned	No. of owning families	No. of chickens owned
Upto 1	16	58	7	20	2	22	25	100
1 - 2	28	131	17	52	1	3	46	186
2 - 3	15	103	4	16	1	3	20	122
3 - 5	21	149	2	6	11	67	34	222
5 - 10	24	166	7	38	13	90	44	294
10 - 25	19	132	15	148	8	39	42	319
25 - 50	7	92	2	24	-	-	9	116
50 -100	4	77	1	9	-	-	5	86
100 & above	1	9	3	37	1	20	5	66
Non-cultivating owners	53	336	21	76	10	32	84	444
Totals:	188	1253	79	426	47	276	314	1955

families reporting ownership of poultry. More than half of the owners reported from Aldur itself. The total number of fowls reported was 1955 of which about 64 per cent. was found in one village viz. Aldur.

The average number of fowls per family was 6.2 for the whole of the cluster while for individual villages, it was 6.7 at Aldur, 5.4 at Havalli and 5.9 at C.M.Valli.

Turning our attention to the distribution of fowls among different size groups we find concentration of fowls in two broad groups viz. upto 5 acres accounted for 32 per cent. and 5-10 and 10-25 acre groups together accounted 31 per cent. approximately while in remaining percentages the non-cultivating owners group alone shows as much as 23 per cent. of total fowls.

Others.

It was also reported that 10 families at Aldur and Havalli owned 55 donkeys. These donkeys were used for transporting goods to interior places. The village Aldur alone accounted for 54 animals owned by 9 families of which four were non-cultivators.

4.5: Agricultural Implements.

In this section we deal with the role of agricultural implements in the capital resources of village economy. The information regarding the ownership of different implements were collected through the General Family Schedule.

The agricultural implements used in our selected villages were broadly divided into two groups, viz. conventional implements such as ploughs, harrows etc. which are exclusively used for field crops (paddy, Ragi) and plantation implements such as sprayers, pulpers, hose nets and others used only in coffee plantations.

The implements owned and used in these villages were very few and simple as the crops were grown were only two

kind which did not require many implements as a matter of convenience and practice around this tract. It was particularly so in the case of field crops where mostly small type wooden ploughs, and to some extent 'Mara' (wooden plank type) and Halube were used, other than sickles. These implements were not used in plantation where the operations were different.

It was learnt that general soil condition and cultivation practice did not need the employment of iron ploughs in these villages. Only 3 families reported ownership of iron ploughs from the whole cluster. Therefore the iron ploughs were omitted from the detailed analysis in our study.

The table 4.13, gives a broad picture of some of the implements owned in the selected villages.

Wooden Ploughs.

The three selected villages reported the ownership of 815 wooden ploughs distributed among 282 owners. Aldur village itself accounted for a little more than half of the total number of ploughs. The average number of ploughs per cultivating family varied from a minimum of 2.74 at Aldur to a maximum of 3.21 at O.M.Valli while at Havalli it was 3.02. Thus on an average every reporting family owned nearly 3 ploughs as the average for entire cluster amounted to 2.89.

The distribution of ploughs etc. according to the different size of cultivated holding is given in the table 4.14. Here we can see a broad trend of average number of ploughs increasing with the increase in the size of holding among cultivating families at Aldur. The position is slightly different in the case of remaining two villages where the trend is not uniform. Regarding the concentration of ploughs in a few size groups, the two size groups viz. 5-10 acre and 10-25 acre, have accounted for as much

TABLE 4.13: Ownership of agricultural implements.

Village	No. of cultivating families	Wooden Plough		Wooden Plants		Harrows		Sprayers	Pulpers	Bullock Carts		Others
		No. of ploughs	Average No. of ploughs per cultivating family	No.	Average No. per family	No.	Average No. per family	No. of sprayers	No. of carts	Average No. per family		
Aldur	164	450	2.74	127	0.77	64	0.39	12	13	10	0.06	9
Havalli	77	233	3.02	54	0.70	21	0.27	12	5	7	0.09	3
C.M.Valli	41	132	3.21	42	1.02	33	0.80	3	2	11	0.25	-
Total:	282	815	2.89	223	0.79	118	0.42	27	20	28	0.10	12

as 42.9 per cent. of total implements at Aldur. While the first four classes upto 5 acres followed with 39.3 per cent. and the remaining classes shared the rest of which the non-cultivating owners' contribution was very much insignificant.

Taking all the 3 villages into consideration, we can find that broadly these three groups of six cultivated holding viz. (a) upto 5 acres (b) 5-25 acres (c) 25 acres and above, among the cultivators accounting for as much as 96 per cent. of total ploughs, of which the share of individual groups were 55.7, 45.8 and 14.5 respectively. Thus a considerable degree of concentration is found in the medium group i.e. 5-25 acres.

Mara.

There were 223 of this kind reported by all the three villages. About 57 per cent. was found at Aldur itself while the remaining two villages viz. Havalli and C.M.Valli accounted for 24 per cent. and 19 per cent. of the total respectively. The corresponding figures of average per family were 0.77, 0.70 and 1.02. The average for entire cluster was only 0.79 per family.

Halube.

Is another kind of implement used for field crop operation. All the three villages reported 118 implements, averaging 0.49 per cultivating family. Most of the small cultivators did not own this kind of implement and it was also reported that it was not as essential as the ploughs for the operations. The average for reporting families in each village varied from a minimum of 0.27 at Havalli to a maximum of 0.80 at C.M.Valli and the figure for Aldur being 0.39. (Table 4.13).

Here again the distribution of these two implements among different size of cultivated holdings was similar to that of distribution of ploughs discussed earlier.

TABLE 4.14: Distribution of ploughs and others according to the size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I			
	Ploughs		Mara-Halube		Ploughs		Others		Ploughs		Others	
	No. of fami- lies	No. of ploughs	No. of fami- lies	No. of imple- ments	No. of fami- lies	No. of imple- ments	No. of fami- lies	No. of imple- ments	No. of fami- lies	No. of imple- ments	No. of fami- lies	No. of imple- ments
Upto 1 acre	18	34	2	2	8	14	4	4	2	3	-	-
1.1 - 2 acres	29	58	12	12	21	47	7	7	1	3	1	1
2.1 - 3 "	15	30	10	10	4	9	4	7	2	3	2	2
3.1 - 5 "	22	55	20	26	4	8	4	5	11	27	11	11
5.1 - 10 "	30	89	30	49	9	21	8	10	14	40	12	25
10.1 - 25 "	24	104	24	55	12	69	13	29	9	50	9	25
25.1 - 50 "	6	42	9	20	1	12	1	3	-	-	-	-
50.1 -100 "	2	10	4	8	1	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
100.1 & above	1	16	1	8	3	34	3	7	-	-	1	11
Non-cult.	7	12	1	1	6	15	2	2	1	6	-	-
Total:	154	450	123	191	69	233	47	73	40	132	36	75

Thus it can be seen from the table 4.14 a good deal of concentration in middle group i.e. comprising two sizes 5-10 and 11-25 acres. Taking entire cluster into account we can see that sizes upto 0-5 acres owned 25.5 per cent., sizes between 5-25 acres owned 56.6 per cent., sizes above 25 acres owned 17 per cent. while the remaining 0.9 per cent. was owned by non-cultivating owners. This is more or less true in respect of individual villages also. In each of the three villages, we can see the middle group (5-25) owning more than half of the village total followed by smaller group and larger groups in the order.

Other Implements.

Among these, important implements reported were plantation implements such as sprayers, (both power and hand operated with their accessories), pulpers, motor engines and pumps and bullock carts.

There were 27 sprayers reported of which 18 each were found at Aldur and Havalli and 3 at C.M.Valli. The pulpers were owned and operated by bigger coffee planters for the process of parchment coffee. There were 20 pulpers in all, of which 13 were reported from Aldur, 5 from Havalli and 2 from C.M.Valli. The other plantation implements amounted to 12 in number, reported by 6 families from Aldur and Havalli only.

Bullock Carts.

There were 28 bullock carts, of which Aldur reported 10, Havalli 7 and C.M.Valli 11. Again, of these, 4 were owned by non-cultivators all residing at Havalli.

INVESTMENT.

4.6: Investment in Land, Building etc.

The table 4.15 presents the data regarding total investment in lands, buildings, shares and deposits, insurance policy and jewellery.

Land.

The total investment in land for all villages together amounted to Rs. 1942950. Out of which Aldur's share was Rs. 977690, about 50.3 per cent. of the total of the entire cluster. Havalli's investment was Rs. 636460 (32.8 per cent.) and that of C.M.Valli was Rs. 328800 (16.9 per cent.). The average per reporting family was Rs. 5587 - Aldur, Rs. 7956 - Havalli and Rs. 6323 for C. M. Valli. The average for the entire cluster was Rs. 6329 per family.

The investment in land for the various sizes of cultivated holding is given in the next table (4.16). Among 175 reporting families at Aldur as many as 16 families were non-cultivators and their investment totalled a sum of Rs. 23710. The remaining amount was distributed among the cultivators. The average investment per family varied from a minimum of Rs. 500 in the first size to a maximum of Rs. 40700 in the size group of 50-100 acres.

The percentage of the share of non-cultivators at Havalli was 5.5 per cent. and the remaining was distributed among different size groups of the cultivators. The average per family varied from a minimum of Rs. 844 in the size group of 1-2 acres to a maximum of Rs. 53125 in the size group of 50-100 acres. Similarly in respect of C.M. Valli the percentage of non-cultivators was 7.7 or Rs. 25500. The average per family varied from a minimum of Rs. 1500 in 1-2 acre group to a maximum of Rs. 91300 in the highest group i.e. 100 acres and above.

Building.

The investment in building both residential and otherwise, amounted to a sum of Rs. 696570 for all the villages together. Aldur accounted more than half of the investment i.e. 55.3 per cent. (Rs. 385470) while Havalli and C.M.Valli accounted for 31.8 per cent. (217000) and 13.5 per cent.

(Rs. 94100) respectively. The average per building owning family varied from a minimum of Rs. 1338 at Aldur to a maximum of Rs. 1518 at Havalli.

Shares etc.

The total investment in shares of cooperative societies, other shares and deposits in all the three villages was Rs. 35110. The share of the individual village was Rs. 24750 for Aldur, Rs. 9370 for Havalli and Rs. 990 for C.M.Valli. The average investment per reporting family at Aldur was Rs. 563 and at other two villages Rs. 521 and Rs. 55 respectively.

Insurance:

Regarding this item, it may be mentioned that the information obtained relate to the amount of policy insured, rather than the premiums paid up-to-date. It was not possible, however, to collect data regarding the payment of premiums. Thus, the figures in the table 4.15 are related to the total amount of policy only.

A sum of Rs. 78460 was reported to be the amount of insurance policy taken by 80 residential families from all the three villages of which more than half goes to Aldur itself. The average per reporting family varied from Rs. 514 at Havalli to a maximum of Rs. 2348 at C. M. Valli.

Investment in gold ornaments and other jewellery amounted to Rs. 110700, reported from 457 families of all the three selected villages. Nearly half the value of this investment was reported from Aldur itself. However, the average per family was lowest at Aldur, the sum being Rs. 234 and highest at Havalli with Rs. 262. The average for entire cluster was Rs. 242 per family.

4.7: Investment in Livestock.

The investment in livestock is given in table 4.17 and 4.18, for plough cattle and milch cattle with other kinds respectively.

TABLE 4.17: Investment in plough cattle according to the size of the cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I			
	No. of families	No. of plough cattle owned	Reported value (Rs.)	Percentage	No. of families	No. of plough cattle owned	Reported value (Rs.)	Percentage	No. of families	No. of plough cattle owned	Reported value (Rs.)	Percentage
Upto 1 acre	19	42	2270	6.81	10	15	720	4.73	2	6	250	2.59
1.1 - 2.0 Acs.	30	66	3480	10.43	21	46	2000	13.13	1	2	80	0.84
2.1 - 3.0 "	17	36	1540	4.62	4	8	400	2.63	2	6	250	2.59
3.1 - 5.0	20	66	3480	10.43	4	8	300	1.97	13	35	1580	16.29
5.1 - 10.0	30	109	7280	21.83	9	27	1210	7.94	14	57	3180	32.99
10.1 - 25.0	30	97	6800	20.39	17	90	4140	27.18	9	43	2850	29.56
25.1 - 50.0	9	46	4060	12.17	2	14	1200	7.88	-	-	-	-
50.1 -100.0	5	20	1570	4.71	2	11	460	3.03	-	-	-	-
100.1 & above	2	20	2150	6.45	3	42	3100	20.35	1	17	1350	14.00
Non-cult. owners	11	20	720	2.16	9	21	1700	11.16	1	2	100	1.04
Totals:	173	522	33350	100.00	81	282	15230	100.00	43	168	9640	100.00

Plough Cattle.

In respect of plough cattle, the table 4.17 gives the distribution according to the size of the cultivated holding. Altogether 173 families at Aldur owned 522 cattle, the reported value being Rs. 33550 of which 11 families were non-cultivating owners and the cattle owned by them numbered 20, valued Rs. 720 accounting 2.16 per cent. of total value. The average value per bullock works out to be Rs. 64 at Aldur. In respect of Havalli, 81 families owned 282 animals of which 21 were owned by 9 non-cultivating owners. The total value of animals as reported was Rs. 15230 and the average per plough animal works out to Rs. 54. At C.M.Valli, only 43 families owned 168 cattle, valued at Rs. 9640 at an average of Rs. 57 per animal.

Taking all the villages into consideration we can find the investment was concentrated in the medium sized holdings viz. 5-25 acres, followed by small size group viz. upto 5 acres and large sizes, 25 acres and above. The non-cultivating owners' share was very much less compared with other groups.

4.8: Investment in Milch Cattle and Other Livestock.

In the table 4.18 are given the data relating to the investment in milch cattle and other kinds of livestock viz. young stock, poultry and goat and sheep.

At Aldur, the total value of milch cattle amounted to Rs. 27520 of which about 13 per cent. was contributed by non-cultivating owners. The remaining 87 per cent. of the value of milch cattle was reported by various size groups of cultivated holdings, of which nearly 44 per cent. goes to sizes between 5 acres and 25 acres. The remaining was shared almost equally by smaller and larger groups.

Regarding the value of other livestock, the reported amount was Rs. 9310 at Aldur of which as much as 25 per cent.

TABLE 4.18: Investment in Milch cattle and other kinds of livestock.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I			
	Value of milch cattle	Per-centage	Value of other live-stock	Per-centage	Value of milch cattle	Per-centage	Value of other live-stock	Per-centage	Value of milch cattle	Per-centage	Value of other live-stock	Per-centage
Upto 1 acre	540	1.96	300	3.22	540	4.46	220	7.66	180	1.84	40	4.04
1.1 - 2 acres	2190	7.96	830	8.91	730	6.02	260	9.06	30	0.31	10	1.01
2.1 - 3 "	1370	4.98	700	7.52	570	4.70	120	4.18	110	1.12	10	1.01
3.1 - 5 "	2080	7.56	840	9.02	200	1.65	80	2.79	1310	13.37	160	16.16
5.1 - 10 "	4060	14.75	1470	15.78	450	3.71	330	11.50	3090	31.53	240	24.25
10.1 - 25 "	8060	29.29	1470	15.75	4380	36.14	1040	36.24	2930	29.89	140	14.14
25.1 - 50 "	2530	9.19	670	7.20	940	7.76	50	1.74	-	-	-	-
50.1 -100 "	2350	8.54	390	4.19	1940	16.01	210	7.32	-	-	-	-
100.1 & above	760	2.76	270	2.98	1850	15.26	220	7.66	920	9.39	310	31.31
Non-cult.owners	3580	13.01	2370	25.46	520	4.29	340	11.85	1230	12.55	80	8.08
Total:	27520	100.00	9310	100.00	12120	100.00	2870	100.00	9800	100.00	930	100.00

was contributed by the non-cultivating owners. Here again a little more than 30 per cent. was shared by medium group.

At Havalli, the reported values of milch cattle and other livestock were, Rs. 12120 and Rs. 2370 respectively, of which 4.29 per cent. in the case of former and 12 per cent. in the case of latter were shared by non-cultivating owners. Of the remaining percentages, as much as 48 per cent. was concentrated in the medium size group viz. 5-25 acres.

Similarly at C.M.Valli, 12.5 per cent. of value of milch cattle and 8 per cent. of that of other livestock were shared by non-cultivating owners. Of the remaining amount, about 38 per cent. was concentrated in the medium size groups (5-25 acres), followed by the largest viz. above 100 acres, accounting for 31.3 per cent. of total value.

4.9: Investment in Agricultural Implements.

Table 4.19 presents the information relating to the reported investment in agricultural implements to the size of the cultivated holdings.

The total reported investment for all the three villages was a sum of Rs. 79360 of which the share of Aldur was 59 per cent., of Havalli 36 per cent. and that of C.M. Valli 5 per cent.

The percentage of reporting families owning any implement to the total number of cultivators, was 75 per cent. at Aldur and a little more than 80 per cent. each at the remaining two villages. The average value of implements per cultivating family was Rs. 221 at Aldur, but the average similarly for the reporting owners was Rs. 284 per family. Similarly in respect of Havalli and C.M.Valli, the figures were Rs. 316 and 373 and Rs. 78 and 91 respectively for total number of cultivators and reporting owners.

TABLE 4.19: Investment in agricultural implements according to the size of the cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I			
	Total No. of cultivators	No. of cultivators owning Agri. implements	Present value reported	Percentage	Total No. of cultivators	No. of cultivators owning Agri. implements	Present value reported	Percentage	Total No. of cultivators	No. of cultivators owning Agri. implements	Present value reported	Percentage
Upto 1 acre	33	18	65	0.14	18	8	40	0.14	5	2	20	0.54
1.1 - 2 acres	45	30	480	1.02	22	21	80	0.28	1	1	10	0.27
2.1 - 3 "	22	15	100	0.21	5	4	70	0.24	3	2	20	0.54
3.1 - 5 "	26	22	320	0.68	5	4	40	0.14	15	11	210	8.33
5.1 - 10 "	36	30	520	1.12	12	9	280	0.98	14	14	1370	33.82
10.1 - 25 "	32	25	780	1.66	20	14	1230	4.28	9	9	1010	27.15
25.1 - 50 "	9	9	13310	28.28	2	1	60	0.21	-	-	-	-
50.1 -100 "	6	6	12940	27.58	4	4	8830	30.73	-	-	-	-
100.1 & above	3	3	18370	39.16	3	3	17670	61.50	1	1	940	25.27
Non-cult. owners	7	7	25	0.05	4	9	430	1.50	3	1	40	1.08
Total:	219	165	46910	100.00	95	77	28730	100.00	51	41	3720	100.00

The concentration of investment can be found as very high in the last three size groups viz. 25 acres and upwards in two villages namely Aldur and Havalli. This is because, these two villages were having large number of coffee plantations which required heavy investments ⁱⁿ such as sprayer, pulper etc. More than 90 per cent. of investment was reported from each of these two villages, for the higher size groups. On the other hand C.M.Valli, reported only 25 per cent. in the highest size (100 and above) and about 64 per cent. was reported by 27 cultivators in sizes 5-10 and 10-25 acres. The remaining percentages were shared by cultivators of small sizes of holdings.

4.10: Investment and Disinvestment During the Year Preceding the Survey.

In the 'General Family Schedule' canvassed in the selected villages, questions were also incorporated in it to elicit information regarding investment and disinvestment in respect of (a) land, buildings, insurance, shares and deposits; (b) purchase, sales and repairs of agricultural implements and (c) births, deaths, purchases, sales etc. of livestock during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 4.20 gives some detail information of investment and disinvestment in respect of land, immovable property, etc. The disinvestment took place only in respect of one item i.e. land only and figures are given in the last column of the table.

The total investment (gross) for all the three villages amounted to Rs. 169017. Aldur shared about 51 per cent. of the total while Havalli and C.M.Valli accounted for 41 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively.

The total investment in land alone amounted to Rs. 107905, i.e. about 63.84 per cent. of the total invest-

TABLE 4.20: Details of investment and disinvestment in respect of land, immovable property etc.

Village	Investment in land (Rs.)	Percentage to the total	Immovable property	Percentage	Insurance	Percentage	Shares of society etc.	Percentage	Ornaments etc.	Percentage	Total amount of investment (Rs.)	Total disinvestment (on land only)
Aldur	56425	66.16	22625	26.53	4255	4.99	1982	2.32	-	-	85287	12500
Havalli	48500	69.79	16700	24.03	2796	4.03	100	0.14	1400	2.01	69496	3000
C.M.Valli	2980	20.93	10200	71.66	1054	7.41	-	-	-	-	14234	3175
(Total cluster)	107905	63.84	49525	29.30	8105	4.80	2082	1.23	1400	0.83	169017	18675

ment. At Aldur, the amount invested on land was Rs.56425 out of a total investment of 85287. This investment on land accounts for 66.16 per cent. of the total. In respect of Havalli and C.M.Valli the investments were 69.79 per cent. and 20.93 per cent. respectively of their individual totals. Thus, only in two villages, viz. Aldur and Havalli the investment on land was about two-thirds of their total while C.M.Valli invested only one-fifth of the total.

Immovable property, such as buildings accounted for 29.3 per cent. of the total investments made in all the three villages. In this case C.M.Valli invested 71.66 per cent. of the total investment while other two villages invested less than 30 per cent. each. A sum of Rs. 49525 was spent on this item for all the villages.

The amount of premium paid out by insurance policy holders, was Rs. 8105, accounting 4.80 per cent. of the total investment. For individual villages, it varied from 4.03 per cent. to 7.41 per cent.

The investment on shares and deposits was only Rs. 2082, reported from Aldur and Havalli. This item accounted for 1.23 per cent. of the total. The investment on ornaments etc. was reported only from Havalli, about 2.01 per cent. of its total, while for the entire cluster, its share was 0.82 per cent. of the total.

In short, taking entire cluster into consideration, we can find that investment on land was by far the most significant and investment on building figuring next in importance with 29.30 per cent. of the total. These two items together have accounted for 95.14 per cent. of the total investment. The disinvestment took place only in respect of land in all the three villages. A sum of Rs. 18675 was liquidated by way of sale of land. It was highest at Aldur where as much as 67 per cent. of the

entire cluster's disinvestment took place. The remaining amount was equally shared by other two villages.

The net investment on these items discussed, after allowing deduction of disinvestment, works out to a sum of Rs. 150342.

4.11: Livestock.

Tables 4.21, 4.22 and 4.23 give the details of the births, deaths, purchases and sales of different kinds of livestock according to the size of cultivated holding for Aldur, Havalli and C.M.Valli respectively.

Bullocks.

65 bullocks were purchased at Aldur for Rs. 5420. During the same period 41 bullocks were dead and 12 were sold for Rs. 1120. Similarly at Havalli, the number of purchased bullocks out-numbered those of deaths and sold ones. The purchases amounted to Rs. 3563 while sales netted Rs. 450. At C.M.Valli a sum of Rs. 1143 was spent on purchase of bullocks, while 3 bullocks worth Rs. 220 were sold out and the number of bullocks dead was 11.

The cash investment on he-buffaloes was Rs. 708 at Aldur, Rs. 100 at Havalli and Rs. 50 at C.M.Valli. The disinvestment was reported only from Aldur, where 3 animals were sold for Rs. 104 and the number of he-buffaloes dead were 8.

The investment in cows were Rs. 430 at Aldur, Rs. 280 at Havalli and Rs. 120 at C.M.Valli. The death of cows reported were 37 from all the three villages while sale was reported only from Havalli where 1 cow was sold for Rs. 55/-.

The investment in she-buffaloes amounted to Rs. 1972 at Aldur, 420 at Havalli and Rs. 390 at C.M.Valli. The number of deaths reported from all these villages was 5 while animals sold were only 2, fetching Rs. 100/-.

TABLE 4.21: Investment and disinvestment in livestock according

ALDUR:

S i z e	BULLOCK				HE-BUFFALO				C O		
	Purchased		Disinvestment		Purchased		Disinvestment		Purchased		Disi
	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	No.	Amo- unt	th
Upto 1 acre	6	246	3	1 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	13	1050	-	2 145	-	-	1	-	1	50	3
" 3 "	2	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	85	2
4"- 5 "	7	540	9	-	8 300	1	-	-	2	80	3
6 - 10 "	12	971	7	4 400	-	-	1	2 44	1	65	3
11 - 25 "	12	963	13	2 200	1	73	-	-	1	50	11
26 - 50 "	8	575	4	1 75	3	215	2	-	1	50	-
51 -100 "	3	555	-	2 200	2	120	1	1 60	-	-	-
101 & above	2	350	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non cult. owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	50	-
Total:	65	5420	41	12 1120	14	708	8	3 104	10	430	22

~~TABLE 4.22: Investment and disinvestment in livestock according to the size of the cultivated holding.~~

HAVALLI:

S i z e	STILLOCK				HE-BUFFALO				C O W				SHE-BUFFALO				YOUNG STOCK OF			
	Purchased		Disinvestment		Purchased		Disinvestment		Purchased		Disinvestment		Purchased		Disinvestment		C o w		She-buffalo	
	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	Bir- th	Dea- th	Bir- th	Dea- th
Upto 1 Ac.	-	-	2	-	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
" 2 Acs.	8	380	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	1	-
" 3 "	2	103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
4 - 5 "	3	565	3	2	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1
6 - 10 "	11	1295	2	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	55	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	1
11 - 25 "	4	350	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	150	-	-	28	2	10	4
26 - 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-
51 -100 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	120	1	-	9	4	-	1
101 & above	4	710	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	1
Non cult. owners	8	630	2	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	-	-	6	-	1	1
Totals:	40	3562	28	3	450	2	100	-	-	10	1	55	3	420	1	-	86	21	18	9

TABLE 4.23: Investment and disinvestment in livestock according to the size of the cultivated holding.

~~TABLE 4.23:~~

S i z e	PILLOCK				LE-PIPPALO				S C V				SLE-PIPPALO				YOUNG STOCK OF					
	Purchased		Disinvestment		Purchased		Disinvestment		Purchased		Disinvestment		Purchased		Disinvestment		C o w		She-buffalo			
	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	No.	Amo- unt	Dea- th	Sold No. Amo- unt	Bir- th	Dea- th	Bir- th	Dea- th		
Up to 1 Ac.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 2 Acs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
" 3 "	1	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		
4 - 5 "	3	175	1	1 40	-	-	-	-	1	60	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	1		
6 - 10 "	6	445	2	2 180	-	-	-	-	1	60	1	-	-	1	200	3	-	-	17	4	5	2
11 - 25 "	3	220	5	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	4	2		
101 & above	1	225	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-		
Non cult. owners	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	190	-	-	-	3	2	3	2
Total:	15	1143	11	3 220	1	50	-	-	2	120	5	-	-	2	390	3	-	-	61	10	15	8

In case of young stocks of milch cattle, only births and deaths were reported. A total of 332 calves were born from all the 3 villages of which 67 were of she-buffaloes. The number of calves reported to have died during the corresponding year was 89 of which 35 were of she-buffaloes.

Regarding other animals, 8 donkeys were reported to be purchased for Rs. 330 while an equal number of them reported to be dead.

4.12: Investment and disinvestment in Agricultural Implements.

Table 4.22_f gives the details regarding the purchase, repair and sale of implements for all the selected villages.

In all the three villages, a large number of cultivating families reported the purchase of small ordinary type of ploughs. At Aldur 209 of these ploughs were purchased, the amount spent being Rs. 418. At Havalli a sum of Rs.310 was spent on purchase of 155 ploughs while C.M.Valli's figures were 94 ploughs for Rs. 188.

Investment in purchase of carts amounted to Rs. 550 for the purchase of 5 bullock carts. The amount spent on repairs was Rs. 110. These purchases and repairs were reported only from Aldur and C.M.Valli.

The investment in sprayers by way of purchases amounted to Rs. 9500 at Aldur for 5 sets and one at Havalli for Rs. 750 and none was reported from C.M.Valli. The investment on repairs of the old sprayers was Rs. 1100.

Regarding the pulper machine, only six were reported to be repaired at Aldur and Havalli. The amount spent was Rs. 4900 at Aldur and Rs. 2400 at Havalli.

The purchase of drums, hoses and accessories of the plantation machinery involved a sum of Rs. 10190 while the amount spent on repairs was Rs. 110.

In all the investment on implements by way of purchase amounted to Rs. 24786. Of this amount, about Rs.900 was spent on ploughs, Rs. 550 on bullock carts, Rs. 480 on

TABLE 4.24: Investment and disinvestment in agricultural implements.

Village	Wooden plough		Spade etc.		C a r t			Sprayer		Pulper		Plantation equipment								
	Purchase		Purchase		Purchase	Repair	Sold	Purchase		Repair		Purchase		Repair						
	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)				
Aldur	209	418	-	-	4	400	2	35	3	350	5	9300	4	1100	5	4900	5	4190	1	50
Havalli	155	310	20	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	750	-	-	1	2400	2	6000	2	60
C.M.Valli	94	188	-	-	1	150	2	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	458	916	20	480	5	550	4	110	3	350	6	10050	4	1100	6	7300	7	10190	3	110

spades and the rest a little more than 90 per cent. of the total was spent on coffee plantation implements.

A sum of Rs. 6220 was invested by way of repairs done on existing stock. About Rs. 6110 of this amount was incurred for the repairs of plantation machinery.

The disinvestment took place only in respect of carts, to a tune of Rs. 350 only.

4.13: Balance of Investment and Disinvestment.

Table 4.25 gives a summary picture of the balance of investment and disinvestment made during the 12 months preceding the survey in respect of (a) land and other properties, (b) livestock and (c) agricultural implements in the entire cluster of villages. It may be mentioned that in respect of livestock, the births and deaths are not considered.

Thus it can be seen from the table that the investment in respect of all the items was greater than disinvestment. The net investment for the entire cluster amounted to a sum of Rs. 193675, of which 'land, building etc.' accounted for nearly 75 per cent. (Rs. 150342) followed by 'implements' (Rs. 30456) and 'livestock' (Rs. 12877).

Table 4.25: Balance of Investment and Disinvestment for the Entire Cluster (During 12 months preceding the Survey)

ITEM	Gross Investment Amount	Gross Disinvestment Amount	Net Investment.
Land, Building, etc.	169017	18675	+ 150342
Livestock	14926	2049	+ 12877
Implements	30806	350	+ 30456
TOTAL:-	214749	21074	+ 193675

CHAPTER V

LAND UTILISATION

In this chapter, we deal with Land Utilisation and allied topics such as crop pattern, cultivation practices and techniques, land values, soil erosion, pasture resources etc. A separate enquiry called 'Plotwise Survey' forms the main basis of this chapter but the data collected from the village records and through other schedules will also be utilized whenever possible.

The plotwise survey consisted of random sampling of plots selected from the village records and carried out by survey method. The village records of the 3 villages reported that more than 50% of the cultivated area under coffee plantations and the remaining area was under field crops such as paddy to a large extent and Ragi to some extent.

The plotwise survey schedule was mainly designed to study the field crops viz. paddy etc. as such we could not include area under plantation as they called for different kind of schedule. However, a survey of coffee plantation was also undertaken and a separate selection is appended to this ^{reports} ~~chapter~~.

Thus, only 125 plots were selected from among the paddy and Ragi plots from all the three villages.

5.1 Major Land Uses in Selected Villages.

In tables 5.1 and 5.2 are given information relating to major land uses at the selected villages as recorded in the village records.

Table 5.1: Distribution of village area into Cultivated and Uncultivated.

Area	ALDUR A. G.	HAVALLI A. G.	G.M.VALLI A. G.	ALL VILLAGES A. G.
Net cultivated	1450-03	1001-00	371-00	2822-03
Net uncultivated	1620-18	1906-07	539-06	4065-31
TOTAL :	3070-21	2907-07	910-06	6887-34

Table 5.2: Distribution of Uncultivated village area.

AREA	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	G.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
Uncultivable waste	9.6	4.9	4.5	6.8
Non-Agrl. Cultivable Waste	8.5	5.9	13.7	7.1
Permanent Grazing land	20.0	2.0	47.9	15.3
Current fallow	25.2	29.6	14.4	25.7
Other fallows	36.7	31.3	11.9	30.9
	--	28.3	7.6	14.2
TOTAL :	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1620-18	1906-07	539-06	4065-31

In the Table 5.1 the total area is distributed into net cultivated and net uncultivated areas. It may also be noted that at Aldur about 53% is under net uncultivated area whereas at other two villages namely Havalli and Chikmegaravalli, it forms about 55% and 59% respectively. The average percentage for all the villages is about 59% only.

As has already been described in the Chapter I that this tract is mountainous, much of its land is uncultivable in these villages.

The table 5.2 gives further break up of the net uncultivated area of each of the three selected villages.

Regarding uncultivable waste, Aldur accounted about 9.6% of its total net uncultivated area, Havalli 4.9% and C. M. Valli 4.5 per cent. and for all the villages together it was 6.8 per cent.

The area under 'Non-Agricultural' which included village residential area, roads etc. accounted for 7.1% for all the villages together and percentage for each village was 8.5, 3.9 and 13.7 respectively.

The area under cultivable waste was high at Aldur as well as C.M. Valli the percentages being 20 and 47.9 respectively, while at Havalli it was only 2%. The percentages for permanent grazing land and current fallow are also considerable in all the three villages. The item 'other fallows' at both Havalli and C.M. Valli refers to small hillocks now uncultivated has accounted for 23.5 and 7.6 per cent. of the uncultivated area of both the villages.

5.2: General Description of Soil.

The investigators had been instructed to note the colour of the soil of sample plots to get some idea as to fertility or otherwise of the soil.

In the table 5.3 is given the distribution of percentages of sample plots according to the colour of the soil. About 1/3 of the plots of all the villages reported 'greyish clay' soil. In this type Aldur had 19 plots or 34.5 per cent. of its total plots while Havalli 22.7 per cent. and C. M. Valli 50.0% of their respective total number of plots. Havalli had larger percentage of its plots under 'Greyish Sandy' type while Aldur and C.M. Valli accounted for 25.5 and 11.5 respectively. The other two types 'Dark Brownish' and the 'Brownish Sandy' had accounted some percentages at Aldur

i.e. 20% of its total plots while at other two villages, they accounted for lesser percentages.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Sample Plots according to Nature of the Soil.

Colour of the Soil.	Aldar %	Havalli %	C.M.Valli %	All Villages %
Greyish Clavy	34.8	28.7	50.0	33.6
Greyish Sandy	25.5	36.4	11.5	26.4
Dark Brownish	20.0	31.8	23.1	24.8
Brownish Sandy (Mixed type)	20.0	9.1	15.4	15.2
Total Plots:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(55)	(44)	(26)	(125)

The informants in general had also opined that the soil was not very much fertile and in many cases, they reported that they were of poor variety. The paddy fields were reported to be better than Ragi plots which were dry fields.

5.3: Soil Erosion

The selected plots at all the 3 villages of survey area reported to have had no problem of soil erosion at all. Generally, the field crops such as paddy and Ragi are cultivated in the level plots of the valleys.

5.4: Bunding.

All the 3 selected villages did not have any bunding on their plots as the agriculture of this tract were entirely depending upon monsoon.

5.5: Fencing

Fencing the plots under field crops is not in the usage in any of the 3 selected villages.

5.6: Size of Plots.

In table 5.4 is given a distribution of the sample plots

according to their size. It will be seen from the table that in about 50 per cent. cases, the size of the plots was less than one acre. In about 24.0% cases it was between 1 and 2 acres and in about 15% cases between 2 and 3 acres, when all the villages taken into consideration. This is also the case, regarding the distribution of plots individually in each of the selected villages upto the size group 3-4 acres, the number of the plots go on decreasing as the size of the plot increases. Only at Aldur village, the plots above 4 acre size-group. Plots measuring more than 5 acres apiece was found only at Aldur while at Havalli and C. M. Valli 95% plots were under less than 5 acres.

The average size of the selected plots is about 2 acres at Aldur, 1.0 at Havalli and 1.42 at C.M. Valli.

Table 5.4: Distribution of the Sample Plots according to Size.

SIZE.	ALDUR		HAVALLI		C.M.VALLI		ALL VILLAGES	
	No. of Plots	% to the total	No. of Plots	% to the total	No. of Plots	% to the total	No. of Plots	% to the total
Upto 1 Acre	21	38.2	50	68.2	12	46.1	63	50.4
1 to 2 Acres	15	27.3	7	15.9	8	30.8	30	24.0
2 to 3 "	9	16.3	5	11.3	5	19.3	19	15.2
3 to 4 "	2	3.6	1	2.3	-	---	3	2.4
4 to 5 "	3	5.5	1	2.3	1	3.8	5	4.0
Above 5 "	5	9.1	-	---	-	---	5	4.0
	55	100.0	44	100.0	26	100.0	125	100.0

This phenomenon of smaller sized plots predominating in these villages are due to the fact that the tract is mountainous where large contiguous plain lands for field crops are very few. Besides the sub-division and fragmentation have resulted in smaller plots. Only in plantation area we find larger sized estates as they are cultivated on the vast hilly slopes. Thus in this section we have to deal with small sized paddy and Ragi growing plots.

5.7: Land Values.

In Table 5.5 are given the data relating to the values of the selected plots as quoted by the informants themselves at the time of the plotwise survey. The average value per acre for all the three villages is Rs. 720.99. These 125 selected plots include 19 plots of Ragi which is grown on poorer dry land generally of inferior soil variety. The per acre average value of Ragi plot is Rs. 91.63 for all the villages. The individual village-wise figures for paddy and Ragi plots are as follows :-

	<u>Aldur</u>	<u>Havalli</u>	<u>C.M.Valli</u>
Paddy	887.0	723.9	910.37
Ragi	90.5	89.5	104.50
Both Average	727.7	637.4	848.38

The paddy fields which have superior soil fetch 9 times value to that of Ragi plots on an average. In general, we find from the table 5.5 that number of plots falling under 751-1000 range of value is greater than any other range of value, i.e. nearly 32% come under this. About 23% of plots are under 1000-1500 range.

Table 5.5: Distribution of the Plots according to Per Acre Value.

RANGE OF VALUE Rs.	ALDUR		HAVALLI		C.M.VALLI		ALL VILLAGES	
	No. of Plots	%	No. of Plots	%	No. of Plots	%	No. of Plots	%
Upto 100	7	12.7	4	9.1	1	3.8	12	9.6
101 to 250	4	7.3	4	9.1	1	3.8	9	7.2
251 to 500	1	1.8	11	25.0	2	7.8	14	11.2
501 to 750	11	20.0	3	6.8	5	19.2	19	15.2
751 to 1000	18	32.7	14	31.8	8	30.8	40	32.0
1001 to 1500	13	23.7	8	18.2	8	30.8	29	23.2
1500 & Above	1	1.8	-	---	1	3.8	2	1.6
Total:-	55	100.0	44	100.0	26	100.0	125	100.0

The average value per acre indicates that out of the 3 villages, the soil of C.M.Valli is the best and that of Havalli is inferior. The total value of the sample plots at the time of the survey stood at Rs. 68114 at Aldur, Rs.19205 at Havalli and Rs.27200 at C.M. Valli.

5.3: Land: Sales and Purchases:

A questionnaire had been filled in, in respect of every sale-purchase transaction of land in the selected villages for a period of 5 years preceding the year of the survey. In Table 5.6 is given the details of land transactions for the last 5 years. During this period only 11 transactions took place of which 9 were in Aldur and 2 were at Havalli. All these 11 plots were paddy fields ranging from 0-3 gunthas to 5.07 acres. Two of them were less than one acre, 6 were under 1-2 acre range, one each under 2-3, 3-4 and 5-6 acre ranges. The occupation of all the sellers was agriculture and that of buyers, 3 were trading and the rest cultivation. The reason for selling was in most cases monetary difficulties and in two cases it was the distance of the plot from the residential place. There is only one instance of the plot being sold to the cultivating tenant, while in another case the tenant is retained by the new owner of land. In 4 cases the tenants could not buy the plots, the reason being, monetary difficulties and not being contacted at all.

Table 5.6: Details of Land Transactions.

YEAR OF SALE	No. of tran.	Size	Value Per Acre	Seller's Caste	Seller's Occupation
1952-53	3	7-17	539	Brahmin Banajiga Okkaliga	Agri.
1953-54	2	6-18	1054	2 Okkaliga	Agri.
1954-55	3	2-03	772	Okkaliga Muslim Christian	Agri.
1955-56	2	2-09	520	Okkaliga Lingayat	Agri.
1956-57	1	1-07	851	Muslim	Agri.
	11	19-14	756		

5.9: Type of Tenancies and Terms of Lease.

In table 5.7 is given the distribution of plots according to owner-cultivated or tenant-cultivated. It can be seen that out of total 125 plots from all the 3 villages, about 36 plots i.e. 28.8 per cent. of plots are cultivated by the tenants. At Aldur 34.5 per cent. of plots are tenant-cultivated while at other two villages 25 per cent. and 23 per cent. of their respective plots are under tenancies.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Sample Plots according to Owner-Cultivated or Tenant-Cultivated.

VILLAGE	Total No. of Plots	Owner-Cultivated No. of Plots	Percentage	Tenant-Cultivated No. of Plots	Percentage
ALDUR	55	36	65.5	19	34.5
HAVALLI	44	33	75.0	11	25.0
C.M.VALLI	26	20	76.9	6	23.1
ALL VILLAGES	125	89	71.2	36	28.8

These tenanted plots occupied about 28 per cent. of total area of the plotwise survey i.e. 47 acres. (34 per cent. of total cropped area). At Aldur, 34-35 acres were under tenants, forming about 50 per cent. of the cropped ^{area} at other two villages 6.06 acres each occupying about 14 per cent. of their respective cropped area.

There were two types of tenancies prevalent in these villages. (a) Leasing the land on fixed kind rent and (b) leasing out the land on fixed cash rent, previously agreed upon by both parties irrespective of actual yield raised by the cultivating tenant. The system of leasing out the plot on crop-sharing basis is not in vogue in any of these villages. Yet there is another type of tenancy, wherein, the Government lease out a particular plot to village servant 'Thoti' in return to his services rendered to the village officials in collecting the land revenues.

In all these leasing out systems, the land lord does not contribute anything towards the cultivation expenses or other material inputs except to allow the tenant to make use of the leased plot. The land lord only bears the responsibility of paying the land revenue and other taxes to the State Government.

In table 5.8 is given the details regarding the tenant cultivated plots in all the 3 selected villages. From this table it can be seen that about 83 per cent. of plots were kind-rented from all the 3 villages, accounting for 33-37 acres of land percentage of cash rented plots come next with 11 per cent. while other type called service-rented accounted for nearly 6 per cent. of plots.

Table 5.8: Details Regarding Tenant Cultivated Plots.

TYPE	ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
Percentage of Kind-Rented	84.2	72.7	100.0	83.3
Percentage of Cash-Rented	10.5	18.2	-	11.1
Area under Kind Rent (in Acres)	27-23	3.08	6-06	33-37
Average Area under Kind Rent per Tenant	1-29	0-26	1-01	1-12
Area under Cash Rent (Acres)	0-12	0-33	--	1-03
Average Area under Cash Rent per Tenant	0-6	0-16	--	0-11
Average Kind Rent per Acre	63-9	90-4	65-0	75-0
Average Cash Rent per Acre.	10-0	36-0	--	30-0
Others - percentage	5-3	9-1	--	5-6
- Acres	7-0	0-5		7-5

At Aldur, 84.8 per cent. of plots comprising 27-23 acres of land while at Havalli 72.7 per cent. and at C.M.Valli 100.0 per cent. of plots comprising 5.08 acres and 6.06 acres respectively were reported to be under kind-rent system. The percentage of cash rented plots was comparatively lower at Aldur and Havalli. The plots leased out on the basis of Government service-rent was still lower at both Aldur and Havalli with 5.7 per cent. and 9.1 per cent. comprising 7.0 and 0.5 acres respectively.

The average area under kind-rent per tenant was 1.29 acres at Aldur, 0.26 at Havalli and 1.01 acres at C.M. Valli, while that of cash rent 0.6 and 0.16 gunthas at Aldur and Havalli respectively.

The average kind-rent per acre for all the villages together was about Rs. 75.00 while for Aldur Rs. 69.00, Havalli Rs. 90.00 and C.M. Valli Rs. 65.00. Similarly the average cash rent was Rs. 36.00 at Havalli and Rs. 10.00 at Aldur.

The average rent per acre regarding the service-rented land leased out by Government could not be obtained as it was obviously in the form of service rendered by tenant to the village officers whenever needed.

Thus it can be seen that the system of leasing out the land on kind-rent basis is more widely prevalent than cash-rent basis. Besides kind-rent fetches much more than that of cash rented plots from the point of view of land lords.

In table 5.9 is given the distribution of the sample plots according to the duration of tenancy of the present tenants on the sample plots.

It can be noted from this table that more than 60 per cent. of plots come under less than 5 years duration. In about 14 per cent. of cases, the duration was unspecified and cases of more than 5 years duration was only 22 per cent. considering all the villages together.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Tenant Cultivated according to the Duration of Tenancy.

DURATION	NUMBER OF TENANTS IN			
	ALDUR	HAVALLI	G.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
Upto 2 years	4	2	1	7
2 to 4 years	6	2	3	11
4 to 5 years	3	1	1	5
5 to 8 years	1	1	-	2
8 to 10 years	1	2	-	3
10 years and more	-	2	1	3
Unspecified	4	1	-	5
	19	11	6	36

5.10: Change in Tenancy.

A separate questionnaire was filled in to obtain the information regarding change of tenancy during last 5 years preceding the survey year. There were 4 plots reported to have changed hands, all of which belonged to Aldur paddy fields. There were also 3 instances where the plots were taken from tenants back to the land-holder for the self-cultivation.

In the former case of 4 plots at Aldur during last 5 years, the area involved in the change of tenancy was 7-04 acres. They were under the cultivation by the old tenants ranging from one year to 6 years. The reasons for the changing tenants were in 3 cases of irregular and failure in payment of rent and improper cultivation while in the other case the reason was owner's desire for self cultivation. All the old tenants had taken these plots on kind-rent basis and the agreement of rent was fixed at Rs. 75.00 per acre on an average. Of these 4 plots, 3 were rented out to the new tenants which according to the agreed rent yielded on an average Rs. 80.00 per acre to the land lords.

In the latter case of 3 plots where the plots were taken away from the tenants for the reason of self-cultivation by the land lords. One plot of 3-11 acres was reported at Aldur while 2 plots of 4 acres each were reported at Havalli. All these 3 plots were under paddy crop cultivated by the old tenants for 4 to 10 years, yielding an average of Rs. 44.00 per acre.

5.11: Cropping Pattern at the Selected Villages.

In Table 5.10 are given the data relating to cultivated area under different crops at the selected villages during the year 1956-1957, according to the village records.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Cropwise Cultivated Area according to Village Records.

CROPS	ALDUR		HAVALLI		O.M.VALLI		ALL VILLAGES	
	Area	% to	Area	% to	Area	% to	Area	% to
	A. G.	the Vill- age	A. G.	the Vill- age	A. G.	the Vill- age	A. G.	the Vill- age
Paddy	682-32	47.10	293-00	29.2	285-0	76.8	1260-32	44.7
Ragi	98-00	6.77	8-00	0.8	25-0	6.7	131-00	4.6
Planta- tion Crops	669-11	46.13	700-00	70.0	61-0	16.5	1430-11	50.7
TOTAL:	1450-3	100.0	1001-00	100.0	371-0	100.0	2822-3	100.0

The cultivated area of these villages are divided into three kinds, viz. (a) 'Thari' or fertile paddy land, (b) 'Khushki' or dry less fertile Ragi land and (c) 'Thota' or plantation land.

Under the first of these categories i.e. Thari land, only paddy is grown depending entirely upon rains, which are heavy in these parts ranging from 80" to 120" fall per annum. Only one crop is harvested per year and there is no system of rotation of crops at all, as the lands are

reported to be not well suitable for other crops.

The 'Khuski' or dry land is reported to be suitable for only Ragi, a staple food grain which is also depending on rains. Even here, there is no rotation of crops nor there is practice of raising mixed crops and only one crop is harvested in any sown year.

Finally, the area over hillocks and slopes are under plantation, mainly growing coffee and to a little extent mixed with cardamum and orange. These are also annually single crops entirely depending upon rains.

Thus in all the 3 selected villages, we have to deal with only 3 kinds of crops which are single crops.

From the Table 5.10, it can be seen that for the entire cluster, about 50 per cent. cultivated area is under coffee plantation and about 45 per cent. under paddy. Ragi is cultivated only in about 5 per cent. of total area.

At Aldur, paddy is cultivated in its 47 per cent. of the cultivated area, coffee about 46 per cent. while that of Ragi about 7 per cent. only. At Havalli coffee occupies first place with 70 per cent. of total area under its cultivation, followed by Paddy with 29 per cent. and Ragi less than 1 per cent. At G.M.Valli, paddy tops with 76.8 per cent. of its total cultivated area, followed by plantation with 17 per cent. and Ragi about 7 per cent.

The area under Ragi which is about 5 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the three selected villages, has in fact more acreage under it, but the reason for it being recorded with only 5 per cent. for the year 1956-57 is, that a large number of its acreage are left out as current fallow. The Ragi plots are cultivated once in 3 or 4 years

and other years lying fallow as the soil is not fertile.

5.12: Crop Pattern According to Plotwise Survey.

In table 5.11 are given the data relating to the distribution of cultivated area under field crops according to plotwise survey and village records.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Cultivated area under Field Crops as Reported by Various Sources.

VILLAGE AND CROP.	PLOTWISE SURVEY		VILLAGE RECORDS	
	AREA A. G.	%	AREA A.G.	%
<u>ALDUR</u>				
Paddy	71-06	65.1	682-32	87.5
Ragi	38-08	34.9	98-00	12.5
<u>HAVALLI</u>				
Paddy	32-13	72.9	293-00	97.3
Ragi	12-00	27.1	8-00	2.7
<u>C.M.VALLI</u>				
Paddy	33-27	91.4	285-00	91.9
Ragi	3-06	8.6	25-00	8.1
<u>ALL VILLAGES</u>				
Paddy	137-06	72.0	1260-32	90.6
Ragi	53-14	28.0	131-00	9.4

As we selected plots under field crops (non-plantation) reporting paddy and Ragi, we have taken only these two crops for the consideration of analysis in this section.

Thus out of 125 plots selected from all the 3 villages, 106 plots (85 per cent.) were under paddy crop and remaining 19 plots (15 per cent.) were under Ragi Crop. These plots reported 190-20 acres between themselves of which paddy was under 137-06 acres i.e. 72 per cent. of total area of plotwise survey and that of Ragi with an area of 53-14 acres accounted for 28 per cent similarly.

Comparing these figures of plotwise survey with that of village records, we find a little more percentage of

area under paddy according to the latter records. At Aldur, the figures for paddy and Ragi were 65 per cent. and 35 per cent. where as according to village records they were 87 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. Similarly in the case of Havalli we find more percentage in village records for paddy. It is only in the case of C. M. Valli, we find the percentages of distribution of area into paddy and Ragi almost similar.

5.13: Crop Pattern According to Size of Plots.

In Table 5.12 is given the percentage distribution of paddy and Ragi crops in various size groups of sample plots. It will be seen from the table that for all the villages together, Ragi accounts for only 5 per cent. of the total area, leaving the rest of the area i.e. 95 per cent. of the sown area from among 125 plots to the major crop viz. paddy.

The Ragi crop which suffers from much of its land left out as current fallow, reported only 19 plots in the total 125 plots selected for P. W. S. i.e. 15 per cent. of the total plots. Among these 19 plots, only 4 plots were under actual cultivation leaving the rest of the plots remaining under current fallow. Of these 4 plots which occupied 6.58 acres only out of a total of 135.12 acres i.e. 5 per cent. of total sown area, 2 Ragi plots were at Aldur in the size group of 1.1 to 2 acres. These 2 plots were of 1.32 and 2.0 acres sizes and accounted for 5 per cent. of total sown area. The other 2 plots of 0-32 and 2-14 acre sizes were reported from C. M. Valli under upto 1 acre and 2-3 acre size groups accounting for 3.06 per cent. of total sown area. At Havalli all the plots were under paddy.

The paddy crop was sown in 104 of its total 106 plots, the remaining 2 plots, 0-1/2 guntha at Aldur and 0-3 gunthas at Havalli were under current fallow. These 104 plots, together had sown area of 127-14 acres of which Aldur had 43 plots (67-34 acres), Havalli 37 plots (29-38 acres) and C. M. Valli 24 plots (29-22 acres).

Table 5.12: Cropping Pattern According to Size of Plots.

SIZE	ALDUR			HAVALLI			G.M.VALLI			ALL VILLAGES		
	Actual	Percentages		Actual	Percentages		Actual	Percentages		Actual	Percentages	
	Acreage	Paddy	Ragi	Acreage	Paddy	Ragi	Acreage	Paddy	Ragi	Acreage	Paddy	Ragi
	A. G.	%	%	A. G.	%	%	A.G.	%	%	A. G.	%	%
Up to 1 Acre	7-22	100	-	12-32	100	-	7-29	90	10	28-03	97	3
1.1 to 2 Acres	24-12	84	16	11-25	100	-	15-15	100	--	51-12	93	7
2 to 3 Acres	20-15	100	--	2-09	100	-	9-24	76	24	32-06	93	7
3 to 5 Acres	12-19	100	--	3-12	100	-	--	--	--	15-31	100	-
Above 5 Acres	7-00	100	--	---	---	-	--	--	--	7-00	100	-
Total Acreage Sown	71-26	95	5	29-38	100	-	32-28	90	10	134-12	95	5

5.14: Irrigation.

In the three selected villages, only paddy crop needed much of water for its cultivation, while Ragi the other crop cultivated on dry inferior plots needed less water. As this tract is receiving heavy rain falls, both paddy and coffee have been cultivated with rainfalls. And for want of other sufficient water resources and poor soil paddy has been a single crop.

There are some minor tanks and streams in these villages which are regarded as monsoon tanks and streams, because they have water only during rainy seasons. During this period, the paddy plots are also inundated with rain water and cannot make use of the water from these tanks and streams, besides, there have not been any channels or whatsoever to channelise the accumulated water to the plots.

There are no wells or any other source of irrigation in these villages. The paddy fields particularly situated near streams or below the tanks are also cultivated by the rain water and as such there have not been problems of irrigation.

Out of the total area (gross) of 190-20 acres reported from 125 plots selected, about 40 plots with 60 acres of gross area reported to be below the tanks and streams. But none of these reported to have used water from these sources regularly for irrigation during the year 1956-1957.

5.15: Farming Techniques and Practices.

This study of the farming techniques and the practices in the selected villages in respect of the important crops is presumed to be very valuable from the point of view of comparative study at two points of time, since it deals with qualitative aspects. The sources of information are the notes drafted on the basis of actual observation in the course of survey and certain kinds of data revealed by the

plotwise survey.

As we have analysed already, the paddy crop emerged out as only important crop to be studied in details. The Ragi crop the only other field crop reported only 4 plots sown during the plotwise survey year is omitted for lack of data.

There was no system of rotation of crops practised in any of these selected villages. The cultivators opined that, no other crop would be possible to be grown on their plots, hence not in the vogue.

Paddy is mainly a rain-irrigated crop sown on wet lands of these villages. The pre-sowing operation for paddy is ploughing the entire plot for six times. This ploughing operation takes place during the months of May and June.

Ploughing was done by a wooden plough with a blade of 6" long. All the cultivators usually owned the ploughs and there was not an instance of plough or any other agricultural implement reported to have been hired, in the selected plots. The plough was commonly driven by two bullocks and in the case of any cultivator not owning bullocks he could obtain on reciprocal basis.

Ploughing was closely followed by manuring of the field or some times this operation is carried on along with the former. Manuring is also done during the months of May and June. The common variety of manure used was the farm-yard manure. It was mostly available from the cultivators owned live-stock. Only in 3 cases the farm-yard manure was reported from purchase to supplement the owned manure. In two cases of plots, chemical fertiliser was used, i.e. Ammon. Sulphate of two maunds costing Rs. 12 (area 0-34 gunthas).

The manure was scattered on the field by hand and mixed with the soil by later rounds of ploughing.

Harrowing was done during the month of July by a wooden Harrow, locally known as 'Mara', which is drawn by two bullocks. The field was usually harrowed only once. Almost all the plots were harrowed during that year. In these parts harrowing is done by a wooden implement consisting of a 4 feet long and 8 inches thick wooden plank fastened by two wooden poles.

The pre-sowing operation thus completed sowing was done in the month of August. Sowing was done mostly by broadcasting method and then the seedlings are transplanted leaving the distance between two rows at 9". The variety of paddy seed commonly used was 'Dappa Nelli'. The seeds are home preserved and usually of better kind. There has not been any case of seed being purchased by the owners of the selected plots.

The weeding operation was done during the month of September in all the plots that were sown. The weeding was mostly done by women labourers mainly hired locally. Weeding operation was reported on 127-14 acres from all selected paddy plots in the 3 villages. The male days required per acre was 1.9 while that female days 17.6. The wage payment on account of weeding averaged Rs. 12.00 per acre of Rs. 10.2 was paid in the form kind wages.

It was reported that protection to the standing crop from animals was not at all necessary. Only during the time of harvesting male members of the family used to sleep at their fields to protect heaped crops on the field, before they were removed home.

Harvesting was done in two stages. Firstly, the cutting of the crop and the bundling it which took place during the month of December. Secondly, the separating ^{of} the corn tops and threshing was done during the month of January. Both of these operations were done by men and women both family and hired. Reaping was done by sickles while separating the

corns was done mostly by human labour.

5.16: Analysis of Input Data.

Information regarding physical input of labour human as well as bullock and materials used were in respect of crop sown area in each plot were recorded operationwise by the investigator after ascertaining the same from the cultivator during the visits.

On the basis of this information it is attempted here to present an analysis of the input data relating to the only important field crop of the plotwise survey of selected villages i.e. paddy. It may be noted in this connection that the other crop 'Ragi' was sown only in 4 plots (about 6 acres) from all the 3 villages and as such analysis of the same is not attempted here. The data presented here is relating to samples of individual plots and not to operational holdings as such.

5.17: Paddy.

The area sown to paddy in the sampled plots was 127-14 acres distributed over 104 plots. The distribution of these 104 plots according to size is given in table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Distribution of paddy plots according to Size.

Size	No. of Plots	% to total plots.
Upto 20 Gunthas	30	28.9
0-21 to 1 acre	26	25.0
1-1 to 2 acres	31	29.8
2-1 to 3 acres	12	11.5
3-1 to 4 acres	3	2.9
4-1 and above	2	1.9
TOTAL :-	104	100.0

According to this table, major portion of the plots

come under less than 2 acres. There are two plots under the size of above 4-1 acres whose actual sizes are 5 acres and 7 acres.

5.18: Man Labour.

Table 5.14 shows the average number of man days per acre of paddy for different categories of operations. The average pertains to all plots sown to paddy. It has not been attempted to calculate the averages of human labour for different size groups for the obvious reason that our sample did not contain operational or cultivated holdings.

The man-labour inputs include the work days of both family male labour as well as of hired male servants who were paid time wages.

It may be seen from the table that man labour was used for all operations. The largest per acre average input of man days i.e. 19.4 days occurs in respect of ploughing operation. Other operation for which considerable man labour was employed is harvesting i.e. 13.1 days average per acre. Manuring required 2.96 days while harrowing required 2.3 days average per acre. It was sowing operation that required lowest per acre average input of 0.6 days. Taking all operations together the average requirement of man labour per acre was 40.1 days. It may be noted that only about 20.6 per cent. of the man labour employed was hired labour.

5.19: Woman Labour.

Woman labour was employed on manuring, sowing, weeding and harvesting operations. The sowing operation accounted for largest per acre average input of 21 days, closely followed by weeding with 17.6 days, harvesting 11.6 days and manuring being lowest with 3.1 days. The average woman labour input per acre for all the operations was 53.0 days, which is about 13 days more than average per acre input of man days for all the operations. The hired woman labour days accounted for

70.52 per cent. of total woman labour days employed for all the operations.

5.20: Bullock Labour.

Bullock labour was employed on all operations except the weeding. Ploughing required on an average of 38.8 days per acre while harrowing required 4.5 days average per acre. The other operations manuring and harvesting needed 1.9, 1.7 days respectively. Bullock days used for sowing operation was very much insignificant i.e. less than a day per acre because it was used mainly for transportation of seeds. Bullock days required for all the operations on an average per acre was 47.6 days of which nothing accounted by the hired bullocks.

5.21: Materials.

Manure and seeds were the only materials used as inputs in the plots included in our study. The average physical input of dung manure or farm yard manure per acre was 5.7 carts valued at Rs. 18.5 per acre. Besides, Ammon.Sulphate of two local maunds costing Rs. 12 was also used in two plots accounting only 38 gunthas.

5.22: Seed.

The average physical input of paddy seed per acre was 19.2 seers, which amounted to Rs. 4/- per acre in money terms. No amount of seed either purchased or obtained from the land lord.

5.23: Wage Payment.

As has already been observed, labour of either sex was employed for all operations, except ploughing and harrowing where only man labour was employed. Wage labour was not employed at all ~~the~~ in the case of ploughing and harrowing when all the labour requirements were met by family labour itself. In all other operations, woman labour was hired more than man labour.

TABLE 5.14: Average input per acre required for Paddy.

Operation	Area A.O.	Male days	Ave- rage per acre	Fe- male days	Ave- rage per acre	Bull- ock days	Ave- rage per acre	Payment to In cash Rs.	Ave- rage per acre	La I k V
Ploughing	127-14	2472	19.4	-	-	4944	38.8	-	-	
Manuring	121-15	359	2.98	372	3.1	230	1.9	163	1.3	
Harrowing	126-12	285	2.3	-	-	570	4.5	-	-	
Sowing & Transplanting	127-14	71	0.6	2570	21.0	101	0.8	75	0.6	
Weeding	127-14	245	1.9	2240	17.6	-	-	221	1.7	
Harvesting	127-14	1670	13.1	1472	11.6	217	1.7	497	3.9	
Total:	127-14	5102	40.1	6754	53.0	6062	47.6	956	7.5	

The average wage cost per acre was highest in respect of harvesting, amounting to as much as Rs. 23.5 of which Rs. 19.6 was paid out in kind consisting of meal and paddy. Then followed the average for sowing operation at Rs. 15.1 per acre of which Rs. 14.5 was in kind payment. The average per acre for weeding operation was Rs. 11.9 per acre of which Rs. 10.8 per acre amounted to kind wages. The lowest average wage cost per acre occurred in respect of manuring operation where the amount was Rs. 1.8 of which Rs. 0.5 was paid in the form of kind wages. Thus, in all, the average wage cost per acre amounted to Rs. 52.3 of which Rs. 44.8 was paid in the form of kind wage and the rest Rs. 7.5 was disbursed in the form of cash.

5.24: Dispersion of Average Bullock Inputs.

The table 5.15 attempts to bring out the degree of dispersion in the average per acre input of bullock employment between the villages for the same operation and between the operations in each village. The bullocks were employed mainly for ploughing, harrowing and to some extent in other operations except weeding. For each operation, the estimation are given according to size group.

In respect of ploughing, it may be noted that in all villages in general, the average input of bullock labour goes on increasing from 0-20 gunthas size to 1-2 acre size group, then marks a decline in the next higher size group (2-3 acres) but again it increases with the increase in size group. This trend is true in the case of Aldur as well. In respect of Havalli the highest is in 1-2 acres size group and then declines in the higher group, bringing the average input of highest size group i.e. 3-4 acres, to the lowest figure viz. 13.2 per acre. At Chikmagaravalli, the lowest average is in 0-20 guntha size, with an upward trend in the next higher size group 0-20 - 1 acre reaching maximum and then starts progressively declining.

TABLE 5.15: Dispersion Estimates. (Bullock inputs)

Operations	Size-Group of Plots	A L D U R			H A V A L L I		
		Area A.G.	Bullock days	Average per acre	Area A.G.	Bullock days	Average per acre
Ploughing	Upto 20 Gunthas	2-06	76	34.9	4-27	186	39.7
	21 G. to 1 acre	5-16	228	42.2	6-05	286	36.2
	1-1 to 2 acres	20-20	870	42.4	11-25	480	41.3
	2-1 to 3 "	20-13	720	35.4	2-09	60	27.0
	3-1 to 4 "	7-19	360	48.1	3-12	60	18.2
	4-1 and above	12-0	600	60.0	-	-	-
Total:	All Sizes:	67-34	2854	42.1	29-38	1072	35.8
Manuring	Upto 20 Gunthas	1-32	-	-	1-35	2	0.7
	21 G. to 1 acre	5-16	18	3.3	6-29	14	2.1
	1-1 to 2 acres	20-20	42	2.1	11-25	18	1.5
	2-1 to 3 "	20-13	30	1.5	2-09	4	1.8
	3-1 to 4 "	7-19	12	1.6	3-12	4	1.2
	4-1 and above	12-00	44	3.7	-	-	-
Total:	All Sizes:	67-20	146	2.2	29-30	42	1.6
Harrowing	Upto 20 Gunthas	2-02	8	3.9	4-27	30	6.4
	21 G. to 1 acre	5-16	28	5.2	7-07	34	4.7
	1-1 to 2 acres	20-20	68	3.3	11-25	36	3.1
	2-1 to 3 "	20-13	96	4.7	2-09	4	1.8
	3-1 to 4 "	7-19	40	5.4	3-12	24	7.3
	4-1 and above	12-00	30	2.5	-	-	-
Total:	All Sizes:	67-30	270	4.0	29-00	128	4.4
Sowing	1-1 to 2 acres	20-20	-	-	11-25	6	0.5
	2-1 to 3 "	20-13	28	1.4	2-09	-	-
	3-1 to 4 "	7-19	16	2.1	3-12	12	2.6
Total:	All Sizes:	67-34	44	0.6	29-38	18	0.6
Harvesting	Upto 20 Gunthas	2-06	8	3.7	4-27	48	10.2
	21 G. to 1 acre	5-16	4	0.7	6-05	29	3.6
	1-1 to 2 acres	20-20	12	0.6	11-25	12	1.0
	4-1 and above	12-00	96	8.0	-	-	-
Total:	All Sizes:	67-34	120	1.8	29-38	89	3.0
All Operations	Upto 20 Gunthas	2-06	92	42.8	4-27	266	56.7
	21 G. to 1 acre	5-16	278	51.5	6-05	363	44.7
	1-1 to 2 acres	20-20	992	48.4	11-25	552	47.5
	2-1 to 3 "	20-13	874	43.0	2-09	68	30.6
	3-1 to 4 "	7-19	428	57.2	3-12	100	30.3
	4-1 and above	12-00	770	64.2	-	-	-
Total:	All Sizes:	67-34	3434	50.6	29-38	1349	45.0

In the case of manuring operation, inputs in general for all the villages is negligible compared to other operations. The average per acre input for all the villages and for all the size groups is only about 1.9 days. Here also there is no regular trend seen in respect of input ranging with the size groups.

Regarding harrowing operation the average per acre bullock days input for all the villages together was 4.5 days, the highest i.e. 5.9 occurred ⁱⁿ 3.1-4 acre size ^{and} the next ~~in~~ 5.7 days in the size group of 0.20 gunthas. The largest size i.e. " 4 acres and above " accounted for only 2.5 days per acre. For individual villages also there is no uniform behaviour comparable ^{with} ~~in~~ size groups.

In the case of sowing operation, the first two size groups viz. 0-20 gunthas and 21-1 acre did not employ any bullock labour and the remaining size groups employed a negligible amount, hence 0.8 days for all the villages and for all the operation on an average.

Similarly in respect of harvesting operation as well, a few size groups employed bullock labour accounting 1.7 days on an average per acre for all the villages.

Considering the all operations together for all the villages, ^{regarding} the average bullock days per acre, it may be noted that the input goes on decreasing as the size of the plot increases upto 3 acres. Then it makes an increase as the size increases. In the case of individual villages, there is no uniform trend seen in any of them. In all, the three selected villages employed bullock days on an average 47.6 per acre for all the operations.

5.25: Analysis of Output Data.

It has already been emphasized that our sample consisted not of operational holdings but individual plots and furthermore only important crop was that of paddy. Since the only

variable influencing the average output was the size of the plot, an attempt is made to analyse the output of the paddy crop in terms of the variation in the size of the plots.

In table B.16 is given the average per acre output of paddy in Bengali maunds in each size group. It can be seen from this table that the highest average per acre output of 9.94 maunds is obtained by the smallest size group i.e. 0.20 gunthas. The next higher size group 0-21 - 1 acre recorded 8.24 maunds, a decrease of 1.70 maunds per acre to the previous size. The size 1-01 - 2-00 acre recorded 9.05 per acre with an increase of 0.81 per acre over the previous size group. The next 2 size groups 2-3 acre and 3-4 acre marked a decreasing trend recording lower outputs than the 3 smaller size groups mentioned above. The highest size i.e. above 4 acres, accounted for 8.42 maunds per acre being the third highest output. The average for all sizes ^{of} for all the villages was 8.44 maunds per acre. Only two size groups viz. upto 20 gunthas and 1-1-2-0 acre recorded more than the all villages average, by producing 9.94 and 9.05 maunds per acre. The size above 4 acres, came very near to the entire cluster's average with 8.42 per acre.

Considering the individual villages, Aldur yielded 7.92 maunds per acre for all the size groups. Here also the trend, if any, is similar to that of average output of all the villages. The smallest size on an average recorded 8.60 per acre followed by 8.44 for 1-2 acre size, 8.42 for the lowest size i.e. above 4 acres. The remaining size accounted less than the average village yield.

Havalli's average output for all the sizes was 9.12 per acre. Here also the smallest size scored over the other sizes with 10.23 maunds per acre. Only the 1-2 acre size recorded more than the village average while other sizes recorded lower output rates.

TABLE 5.16: Distribution of Average Per Acre Output for Different Size Groups

CROP BY SIZE GROUPS	ALDUR			HAVALLI			C.M.VALLI			ALL VILLAGES		
	Area Harvested in 'Pallas'	Produ- ction 'in 'Pallas'	Average 'per 'Pallas'	Area Harvested in 'Pallas'	Produ- ction 'in 'Pallas'	Average 'per 'Pallas'	Area Harvested in 'Pallas'	Produ- ction 'in 'Pallas'	Average 'per 'Pallas'	Area Harvested in 'Pallas'	Produ- ction 'in 'Pallas'	Average 'per 'Pallas'
PADDY:												
Upto 20 Gunthas	2-06	18.50	8.60	4.27	48.00	10.28	1-01	11.50	11.21	7-34	78.00	9.94
21 Gunthas to 1 Acre	8-16	42.00	7.78	8-05	71.00	8.74	5-36	47.00	9.97	19-17	160.00	8.24
1-01 to 2 Acres	20-20	173.00	8.44	11-25	111.00	9.55	15-15	146.00	9.50	47-20	430.00	9.05
2-01 to 3 "	20-13	153.00	7.52	2-09	18.00	8.09	7-10	60.00	8.28	29-32	231.00	7.75
3-01 to 4 "	7-19	50.00	6.69	3-12	25.00	7.58	---	-----	----	10-31	75.00	6.96
4-01 and above	12-00	101.00	8.42	----	-----	----	---	-----	----	12-00	101.00	8.42
ALL SIZE GROUPS:	67-34	537.50	7.92	29-38	273.00	9.12	29-22	264.50	8.95	127-14	1075.00	8.44

At C.M.Valli, the average output of village for all sizes stood at 8.95 per acre. The largest output i.e. 11.21 per acre was found in the smallest size group of less than 20 gunthas. This was followed by 9.50 per acre in 1.01 to 2 acre size, 8.28 per acre in 2-3 size and 7.97 in 0-21-1 acre size group.

Thus, in all the villages, the largest rate of output was obtained by the smallest size group. The all-village average standing at 8.44 maunds per acre, Havalli and C.M.Valli, the smaller villeges recorded more than this figure with 9.12 and 8.95 maunds per acre respectively while the largest village viz. Aldur scored the lowest rate of 7.92 per acre, i.e. 0.52 maunds below.

5.26: Employment in Agriculture.

The selected villages mostly employed the casual labour on time wage basis as revealed by plotwise survey. It was reported that field crops did not employ labourers in piece-rate system and only in coffee plantations, the system of contractual work and labour employment on piece-rate basis was found to be practised in certain operations.

According to the plotwise survey, about 20.6 per cent. of man labour employed was hired labour, while the hired women labour days accounted for 70.52 per cent. of total women days. Man-labour was hired in all operations except ploughing, harvesting, while women labour was employed in all except the operations of ploughing and harrowing.

The following is a broad outline of the agricultural operations performed in different months for which hired labour is employed.

<u>Months.</u>	<u>Nature of Operations</u>
May to June	Ploughing and manuring.
July	Harrowing.
August	Sowing and transportation
September	Weeding
December and January	Harvesting.

Wages were paid both in terms of cash and kind, but mostly paid in terms of kind. According to plotwise survey Rs. 6647 was paid to labourers by way of wages of which Rs. 5691 worth was paid in terms of kind. The kind wages were paid mostly during the operations of weeding and harvesting where most of the hired labourers were women. The kind wage consisted of meal and grain usually paddy.

During manuring operation, male labourer was paid Rs. 1 per day in cash and female labourer at the rate of 50 Np. per day. In very few cases the wages were paid in terms of kind for this operation, where grain worth of Re.1 is paid to female labourer.

During sowing, weeding and harvesting operations the wages were mostly paid in kind consisting of grain and meals, the money equivalent averaging Rs. 1-50 for males and Re. 1 for female per head. The higher wages during harvesting operation are to some extent due to plantation picking season coinciding when labour becomes dearer.

5.27: Monthwise Distribution of Work and Wages.

The table 5.17 shows the monthwise distribution of human labour inputs in selected plots during the year 1956-57.

The table 5.18 shows that the largest input of male and female labour occurred in the month of August i.e. during sowing operation with a total of 2741 labour days for all the villages. This accounted for 1.4 per cent. of total man days and 39.5 per cent. of total woman days.

The next occurred in the month of September i.e. when weeding operation was in full swing, the total labour days being 2585 labour days of which 4.8 per cent. of total man days and 33.2 per cent. of total woman days were applied. The other busy months were December and January where 17.6 and 15.1 per cents. of total man days and 11.5 per cent. and 10.3 per cent. of total woman days respectively were applied.

TABLE 5.17: Monthwise distribution of human labour inputs in selected

M O N T H	A L D U R					H A V A L		
	Man Days		Woman Days		Total labour days	Man Days		Woman
	Total	Hired	Total	Hired		Total	Hired	
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	904	30	161	101	1065	238	17	173
June	715	-	-	-	715	268	-	-
July	135	-	-	-	135	64	-	-
August	36	8	1629	1257	1665	15	2	494
September	102	35	1228	896	1330	10	-	439
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	451	239	430	305	881	178	103	137
January	450	239	431	305	881	178	102	138
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	2793	551	3879	2864	6672	1051	224	1381

Human Labour Input in Selected Villages.

(1) MONTH.	(2) % of Total Man- Days	(3) Of which Hired	(4) (3) as percent. of (2)	(5) Total Percentage of Woman- Days.	(6) Of which Hired.	(7) (6) as percent. of (5)
May	31.2	7.5	5.0	5.5	5.0	63.7
June	24.3	---	---	---	---	---
July	5.6	---	---	---	---	---
August	1.4	1.5	21.1	39.5	42.4	75.7
September	4.8	7.1	30.6	33.2	32.1	68.34
December	17.6	48.3	56.7	11.5	11.3	68.7
January	15.1	35.6	48.6	10.3	9.2	63.4
TOTAL (Days)	100.0 (5102)	100.0 (1053)	20.6	100.0 (6754)	100.0 (4763)	70.5

The total labour input of hired males in the sampled plots was 1053 man days i.e. 20.6 per cent. of the total work days put in by family and hired male workers. In the months of June and July no hired male workers were employed as these two months required only two operations viz. ploughing and harrowing which were entirely carried out by the family male members. The largest proportionate share of hired male workers in any month was 56.7 per cent. in December i.e. first stage of harvesting operation. In all other 6 months except the month of May, the hired male workers contributed more than 20 per cent.

The share of female wage workers was significantly large from the point of view of the absolute number of work days put in and also of their percentage to the total labour input by the hired female workers. The total put in by hired female workers was 4763 days, i.e. more than 4 times that of total male hired workers. The total female hired input amounted to 70.5 per cent. of total female days of input. The percentage of hired female days to the total female labour input ranged from 63.4 in the month of December to 75.7 in the month of August.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION SYSTEM FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY.

In this chapter we present the information regarding the production system for non-agricultural activity and other information relating to families engaged in these activities. Some activities such as trade and transport are excluded from the scope of this chapter since they are dealt elsewhere separately. The information was gathered through 'General Family Schedule' as a part of house to house inquiry and supplemented with the qualitative information obtained through special case studies.

In all about 16 categories of non-agricultural production activities were reported. As there was not much of mainly production activity reported, we have included the activities of services, wage earners etc. of the families engaged in some of these occupations. Thus we have included, barbers, tailors, masons and so on in this study.

There were as many as 70 families engaged in these activities either as their main occupation or subsidiary to other occupations such as agriculture, labour and so on.

6.1: Carpenters and Blacksmiths.

There were 11 families engaged in these occupations of which 6 families pursued entirely carpentry, 2 blacksmithy and 3 artisan families reported to be earning from both the occupations. Of these 3 reported their occupation as main and 6 as subsidiary to other occupations viz. Agriculture and Agricultural Labour.

The two blacksmiths belonged to the Vishwakarma caste (traditional artisans) one at Havalli as only occupation and other at C.M.Valli as subsidiary to his labour and cultivation.

Among the carpenters, 3 belonged to Aldur of which one reported it to be his main occupation and belonged to muslim community while other two belonging to Vishwakarma caste reported it to be their subsidiary occupation. The 3 other carpenters belonged to Havalli, 2 as main occupation the other as subsidiary. Two families belonged to Vishwakarma caste while the other belonged to Christian community.

Among the 3 artisans that pursued both the occupations, 2 belonged to Aldur (1 main) and the 3rd one belonged to C.M.Valli. All the 3 belonged to Vishwakarma caste and for two families it was subsidiary occupation.

Thus, in all there were 9 families belonging to the traditional caste i.e. Vishwakarma and the remaining 2, belonged to Christian and Muslim communities respectively.

Carpenters.

Among the six carpenters, only the Christian carpenter from Havalli, was engaged in the independent production of goods. The other carpenters earned their livelihood by way of earning wages and by doing repair works.

The Christian carpenter, native of a village near Bangalore, aged 38 and educated upto 9th standard, migrated to this centre in 1951 after a chequered career of working as electrician, technician in Hindusthan Aircraft Ltd., Technological Institute, plywood factory in Bangalore. Between 1951 and 1955, he was engaged in making furniture articles made to orders and also worked in the wood work constructions of Middle School Building at Aldur pete, rice mill and other buildings.

Since 1955, he has been mainly engaged in the manufacturing and supplying of bee-hives (wooden boxes) for bee-keepers' societies at Aldur and Saklasapur. The work

is done according to the standards specified by them and supply of raw material i.e. wood by the carpenter himself.

Raw Materials.

The main raw material used was teak wood and purchased at Birur, a town in the same district, about 40 miles from Aldur. The rates were between Rs. 16 and 18 per cubic foot. The wood used to be brought from that place twice in a month at a load of 5-6 Cft. per trip by bus-transport. The luggage charges incurred used to be Re. 1 per cft. and personal expenses per trip amount to Rs. 5. The other materials such as paint at Re. 1-37 per lb. turpentine wire mesh (Rs. 1-50 per sq. yard) and nails were purchased at Chikmagalur market.

The average cost of materials of one box worked out at Rs. 12-50. The break-up is as follows :-

Teak wood 3/4 cft.	Rs. 11.50
Paint	" 0.50
Wire mesh and nails	<u>" 0.50</u>
	Rs. 12.50 per box.

The contract rate per box was Rs. 17 and the difference of Rs. 4.50 over the cost of materials was accounted for the wages for the carpenter himself who worked lone-handed and depreciation charges for tools. It was reported that the carpenter required 1½ to 1½ days per box.

The tools owned by this carpenter were, saws - 3, (Rs. 20) Thistles - 7 (Rs. 20) wooden plainers - 8 (Rs.10) hammers - 2 (Rs.4) brace drillers - 1 (Rs. 5), three-corner files - 1 (1/-) files - 2, augers - 2 and others. The total present value of all the tools amounted to Rs. 100. The annual replacement charges were reported to be between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.

During the year preceding the survey, the carpenter worked on this contract only and delivered about 200 boxes

and reported a net earning of Rs. 800.

The Muslim carpenter from Aldur reported to be engaged in timber sawing contract only during the season, lasting for 6 months in a year. During the rest of the period he worked as labourer.

As a timber cutting contractor, in the previous year, he undertook the work on a contractual basis to saw the logs of wood into various sizes of timber pieces. He employed an outsider as an assistant at the rate of Rs. 1.25 per day with meals and paid out about Rs. 180 towards this account during the season. He spent Rs. 90 towards other expenses including the replacement of tools etc.

The total amount he got from this work was Rs. 630 out of which he paid out Rs. 270 towards the wages etc. and the remaining amount of Rs. 360 was reported to be his net earnings. During the slack season, he earned a sum of Rs. 270/- as a labourer.

The remaining four carpenters worked as wage earners. One carpenter from Havalli reported it as his main occupation and earned a sum of Rs. 600 during the year preceding the survey. The wage rates paid out to him was Rs. 2-50 per day on an average he could find work for about 20 days in a month. He was the only person in his family engaged in this occupation. His subsidiary income i.e. from labour was Rs. 100 in the corresponding period. His investment in tools was estimated between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100. The cost of replacement varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 every year.

The remaining 3 persons worked as wage earners or undertook small repairs of agricultural implements. All these 3 persons worked unaided by their family members. Their main occupations were agriculture and labour and earnings from these two totalled Rs. 1300 for all the families while earnings from carpentry amounted to Rs. 190 for all the 3 families.

Blacksmith

There were two blacksmiths reporting wholly engaged in blacksmithy activity. The blacksmith from Havalli, who started his business 8 years ago reported it as his only occupation. His father belonged to Mudabidri (South Kanara district) and this informant worked with his father for some time before migrating to Aldur. He set up his establishment near weekly market paying a rent of Rs. 4 per month for the site. The area of his workshop was 15' x 10' with thatched sides and zinc sheet roofing.

Most of his tools belonged to his father and his investment in the business amounted to Rs. 200 which included among others tools such as windbag, anvil, hammers, files, tongs etc. Types of work undertaken by him were repairs of sickles, axe, spades and other agricultural implements, reconditioning the bullock carts and wheels with steel tyres and manufacturing of crude sickles and weeders.

He was assisted by two members from his family besides two assistants hired by him. The wages paid out by him amounted to Rs. 384 in the previous year.

He used to obtain the materials, iron and steel from Chikmagalur at Rs. 8 per Md. wood from the nearby forests freely and fuel i.e. charcoal bought locally at 37 M.P. per tin. He could manufacture 2 dozens of sickles out of a maund of steel and sell at Rs. 2 a piece.

His busy seasons coincided with busy seasons of cultivation of paddy and coffee. Monsoon was generally regarded as slack season for these blacksmiths.

His net earning during the previous year amounted to Rs. 616. It was the only source of income to the family.

The other blacksmith at C.M.Valli who started his business a year back, reported it as subsidiary to cultiva-

tion and labour. His business was very poor and he reported to have earned only Rs. 80 by repairing the implements. His capital investment was Rs. 100. As he was comparatively new in this field, he expected to increase the business in course of time. His earnings from other occupations amounted to Rs. 490.

There were 3 artisans reporting engaged in both carpentry and smithy activities, as subsidiary to their main occupations viz. agriculture and labour. All these 3 belonged to Vishwakarma caste, two of them belonged to Aldur while the other belonged to ~~from~~ C.M.Valli. Their business was mainly repairing the agricultural implements. Their investment was about Rs. 200 altogether and the earning in the previous year by way of this business fetched a net contribution of Rs. 624 i.e. on an average Rs. 208 per family. The other incomes from agriculture and labour were Rs. 519 and Rs. 700 respectively. There were altogether 5 persons engaged in artisan activities from the 3 families.

In short, the 11 artisans at Aldur centre employed 18 members from the families and 3 hired from outside. They earned a net sum of Rs. 3236 altogether from carpentry and blacksmith operations i.e. Rs. 294 as an average net earning of each family. The total net earnings of all these families was Rs. 6567. A little more than 50 per cent. of the total earnings were from agriculture and labour occupations.

6.2: Goldsmiths

There were altogether 6 Vishwakarma families engaged in this activity at Aldur centre. 3 of them reported it as their main occupation, each located in each one of the selected villages while all the other 3 families belonged to Havalli and pursued goldsmithy as subsidiary to their main occupations viz. agriculture and labour.

It was traditional family occupation of all these six families. The establishments were also inherited from their fathers. Altogether, there were 9 persons engaged in this, all from the 6 families. No servant was hired by any goldsmith. All the establishments were at their residential place and none reported to be in need of a separate shopping premises.

The capital investment in the form of tools, owned gold and silver and other assets required for the business varied from Rs. 100 to a maximum of Rs. 300 in the case of families reporting it as main and Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in the case of others. The total capital investment in this business from all the six families amounted to Rs. 800.

The types of business done were preparing ornaments or jewellery on order and repairing and conversion of old pieces of jewellery into other types. Generally the ornaments prepared were, rings, necklaces, anklets, gold bangles, silver toe rings, earlings, waist-belts and others. None of the goldsmiths at this centre manufactured the ornaments on their own accord for readymade sales.

The types of tools used were, anvil, hammers, files, scales and other conventional tools. All the families owned a set of minimum tools each.

Most of their business was done in the busy season which is usually between February and June. The monsoon season was regarded as slack season while winter season was regarded as fair one. However, there was no competition of business amongst themselves and charges of services were uniform.

The total net earnings of these goldsmiths varied from Rs. 40 to a maximum of Rs. 150 in the case of families engaging in this occupation as subsidiary and similarly from Rs. 450 to Rs. 1000 in the case of families in the

occupation during the year preceding the survey. The total earnings of all the families amounted to Rs. 2470 at an average of Rs. 412 per family. This earning formed 60 per cent. of the total earnings from all occupations.

The other occupations followed by these families were, agriculture (4 families with 14 acres) and labour 3 families. The incomes of these were Rs. 1000 and Rs. 638 respectively.

It was also opined that business has been declined due to people preferring Chikmagalur town for their requirements of jewellery etc. and also due to increased use of imitation ornaments.

6.3: Potters.

There were only four families from among Kumbhar-shetty families who were regarded as traditional potters, pursuing this activity. Three families resided in the Kumbhar halli one of the hamlets of Aldur and the other was residing at C.M.Valli.

All these four families reported this occupation as their subsidiary even though it was traditionally their caste occupation. None of these families earned a major portion of incomes from this. Even the other families of this caste could not continue this after 1950. The main occupations of most of these Kumbhar families are agriculture and labour. The four potter families of Aldur centre derived major source of their income from agriculture and labour i.e. as much as 91.2 per cent. of total income.

About 10 persons, all belonging to these four families were engaged in this pot making business. The total investment in the form of equipments such as wheels, spades and oven amounted to Rs. 250 for all the families. Each family owned its own set of equipments. The establish-

ment was located at one's own premises.

The primary raw material i.e. mud was available abundantly in the close vicinity and firewood for the pottery oven was also available in the nearby forests.

These potters prepared all the kinds of pots required by the customers. Their finished commodities were sold at the weekly market place of Aldur pete and also at their residential places. They sold the goods for cash only.

Their net earnings from this business during the year preceding the survey varied from Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 156. The total earnings for all the families amounted to Rs. 431 which formed a meagre 8.8 per cent. of their total earnings of Rs. 4903/-.

The other occupations followed by all the four families were agriculture and labour. All the families owned land and total area of cultivated land was 17-12 acres. The net earnings from agriculture was Rs. 2622 or 53.4 per cent. of their total earnings and that of labour Rs. 1850 (37.8 per cent.).

They did not report any competition they faced from outside. They generally regarded that their business was declining due to the increased use of durable products at Aldur centre.

6.4: Basket Makers.

There were 13 Medar families all belonging to Aldur village residing in Medar street of Aldur pete. All these 13 families were following their traditional caste occupation i.e. basket making and the caste is known as Medar.

Four out of these families regarded this as main occupation since their major incomes were obtained from this business. The remaining 9 families reported it as subsidiary to their other occupations such as agriculture,

labour and other services.

Altogether, 11 families were engaged in agriculture with a total area of 38-10 acres between themselves; 8 families were in labour and 2 persons from 2 families were working as Government school peons.

Regarding their basket making business, no family owned any separate establishment as such and they confined their activities at their residential places. Usually in the front yard of their houses. All the present basket makers had inherited the business from their elders and no new entrant reported to be in it.

About 33 persons from all the 13 families reported to be engaged in this activity and mostly womenfolk used to do much of the work.

The capital investment by way of basket making tools and bamboos varied from a minimum of Rs. 10 to a maximum of Rs. 40. The total for the Aldur centre was Rs. 285 from all the 13 families i.e. on an average of Rs. 22 per family.

The tools were very few and simple such as sickles, hammers, choppers, knives and so on. Each family owned at least a minimum set of necessary tools.

The raw material i.e. bamboo was available in plenty in the wagar forests about 5-6 miles away from Aldur. The vedars of Aldur were in the practice of joining together to raise the required amount from among themselves and obtain the raw materials. They were required to obtain licence prior to cutting bamboos and the fee for the same was Re. 1.00 per 25 bamboos. Usually 5-6 member party would go to the woods and bring the bamboos to be distributed among the basket makers. This way they were obtaining bamboos twice in a month. The transportation of bamboos from forests to village was on headloads. Each bamboo could be obtained for less than an anna as they

were required to incur only licence fee. The requirement of bamboos for each family on an average varied from a minimum 3 to a maximum of 10 per week.

The types of articles manufactured were baskets, basket-pans, sieves etc. for household uses, baskets used for agricultural purposes, rattle screens and finally small nursery baskets for coffee seedlings.

Normally one bamboo could be converted into 8 Moras (pan baskets) and 4-5 baskets. A woman could prepare 5-6 baskets per day. Usually women worked more than men and utilised their spare time in doing basket work. However, there was no strict division of labour between men and women.

The manufactured baskets were sold at their premises and weekly markets. There was no competition and rates were similar. It was also reported that some wholesale buyers from Chikmagalur town would come to Aldur for buying baskets in large quantity and re-sell them at Chikmagalur town. The basket articles were manufactured on both marketing as well as on made to order basis.

The net earnings from this to the families varied from a minimum of Rs. 100 each in the case of two families to a maximum of Rs. 520. The total earnings from all the 13 families during the year preceding the survey amounted to a sum of Rs. 3364 at an average of Rs. 259 per family. This amount formed about 35 per cent. of their total earnings. The earnings from agriculture formed 38 per cent., labour 8 per cent. and other services 19 per cent. The monsoon season was generally regarded as slack season but these families were employed one way or other throughout the year.

6.5: Tailors.

There were 3 tailoring firms at Aldur pete employ-

ing 10 tailors on piece rate basis and 3 families engaged in tailoring occupation independently.

The three tailoring firms were owned and operated by 3 cloth merchants and all the 3 belonged to Muslim community. These tailoring sections were subsidiaries to their main cloth trading and were housed in the same premises.

The largest of the firm employing six tailors was established nearly 30 years ago while the other two came into being in 1952-53. The former was established by the father of the present owner while the latter two were started by the present owners themselves.

The capital investment by way of sewing machines, furniture and other tailoring apparatus at present values were Rs. 1860, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 600 respectively for the 3 firms. The number of machines owned were 6, 3 and 2.

The first of the three firms i.e. the Rasool Bros. Firm, employed five tailors, four of them came from other towns and one native of Aldur. Two of the outsiders were employed on piece-rate percentage basis i.e. at 75 per cent. and 62 per cent. of stitching charges were paid to them and this amounted to on an average earnings of Rs. 50-60 and 45-50 respectively. The remaining 3 assistants were paid fixed monthly wages of Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 each respectively during the last year.

Besides, 3 persons from the family also worked in the tailoring section now and then, usually in cutting the clothes.

Since the shops were also doing the business in ready-made clothes, there used to be work throughout the year. The types of cloth stitched were all wears of ladies, gents and children. The ready-made clothes usually stitched were knickers, underwears, shirts, frocks, blouses and cholies, pyjamas, caps and so on.

These firms undertook to stitch clothes on orders also and clothes bought at their shop were mostly stitched by their firm itself. The charges of stitching were uniform in all the 3 firms. They were, shirt 75 N.P. to Re.1, pants 2-50, coats Rs. 4-5, woolen pants Rs. 10, woolen coat Rs. 25/- , underwears 37 N.P., ladies blouses 75 N.P. and skirts 50 N.P. a piece.

The other two firms similarly employed 3 and 2 persons on monthly salaries of Rs. 50 per head besides two persons from each family working in the firm.

The expenses of these firms were mainly wages or salaries paid to the assistants, replacements on machinery and tools and expenses on threads, buttons etc. The wages paid during the previous year were Rs. 3360, Rs. 1680, and Rs. 1000 respectively. The other expenses were Rs. 200, Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 respectively. No firm could give any idea of business done during the corresponding year as each claimed that, its business was mixed up with general cloth and readymade trading. However, they admitted that they were making some profits out of their tailoring business and approximately their net profits, in the preceding year were Rs. 1800, Rs. 1680 and Rs. 600 respectively.

Besides these firms, there were three families independently pursuing tailoring as their occupation at Aldur pete. It was main occupation in case of two families while that of the other it was subsidiary to other occupation viz. teaching job in Government school. Two of them belonged to Muslim community while one belonged to that of Madiwala caste. The other occupations of these families were, transport, agriculture and educational services.

The capital investment of these 3 families by way of sewing machines and other tools amounted to Rs. 1400. Altogether they had five machines, the Muslim families owning two each and that of Madiwala tailor one machine.

The clothes were stitched on order only and amount charged were same as that of tailoring firms.

The two Muslim families had two members from each family working in this business which was carried on at their residential places. The Madiwala tailor had set up a shop on the main street, by renting a small room at Rs. 5/- per month.

The types of clothes stitched were all kinds of men, women and children wears. The two women from Muslim families were stitching ladies and children wears and reported to be getting much of work from veiled Muslim womenfolk.

The monsoon season was generally regarded as slack season, while post harvest and festival seasons such as Bakri-Id, Ramzan, Deepavali, Ugadi and other seasons were busy seasons. There was not much of competition but general complaint made by those tailors and firms alike was, that some people get their clothes stitched or bought ready-made at Chikmagalur town and thereby depriving business for local people.

The 3 independent tailoring families reported to have made a net contribution of Rs. 1940 to their family incomes. The other incomes from their occupations amounted to Rs. 2099, during the previous year.

6.6: Barbers.

There were 3 families engaged in this activity. All owned shops at Aldur pete located on either side of the main bazar street. Two of them belonged to Nainaja Kshatriya caste (traditional barbers) while the other called himself a 'parivala madiwala' a caste from west coast region, traditionally of barbers group.

The first of these saloons was established in the year 1925 and the other two were established in 1953. All

the three families belonged to other places and migrated over here to establish saloons. Two belonged to Chiknagalur and one belonged to Mangalore. It was the only occupation for all the 3 barber families.

All the three had separate establishments called 'Aldur Hair Cutting Saloon', 'Hindusthan Saloon' and 'Students' Hair Cutting Saloon.' They were all housed in the rented premises. The monthly rents paid were Rs. 15, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively. The shops were moderately decorated with mirrors, photographs etc. of usual urban styles. There were furniture sets provided and electricity was also availed of. The first two saloons had 3 seat capacity each while last one had only one seat capacity. The second saloon ~~of~~ was fitted with a radio set in the premises.

All the 3 shops were fairly well equipped with modern hand-operated apparatus sets, consisting of razors, scissors, clipping machines, cyphones, combs, brushes and so on. None of the saloons was upto the standard in maintaining good cleanliness by sterilising the instruments or disinfecting them by antiseptic lotions. The value of the present capital investments were Rs. 500, Rs. 550 and Rs. 100 respectively for the three saloons.

Altogether, there were 8 persons working in these 3 shops. The first saloon employed one assistant on wages and 3 persons from the owner's family, the second saloon had two persons from family and engaged one assistant while the smallest saloon had only its owner working in it.

The hired assistants were also from the same caste and were provided with board and lodging and clothing facilities at the owner's residences. The 'Aldur Saloon' spent Rs. 240 on cash wages, and a sum of Rs. 200 accounted for other expenses such as food and clothing, while 'Hindusthan Saloon' similarly spent Rs. 120 on cash wages

and Rs. 200 on food and clothing during the year preceeding the survey.

The customers at the shop included all types of people from selected villages as well as nearby villages and coffee plantations. The Harijans or Scheduled caste people did not visit any of these saloons on their own accord. The rates were uniform in all the 3 shops and generally as follows : Haircut 37 N.P., shaving 13 N.P. headshave 25 N.P.

The Saturdays as they happened to be weekly market days at Aldur were crowded and regarded as busy days for all the saloons. The Mondays used to be slack days as some caste people regarded it as inauspicious for visiting saloons.

These barbers also undertook to visit some houses of better off people, as those customers were used to have their hair dressing done at their homes. Except for old people and some officials, the others visit the saloons directly. The business was done on cash or credit basis and baluta system was not in vogue.

The last year's expenditure of the hair cutting saloons were roughly as follows :-

Items	Aldur Hair Cutting Saloon (Rs.)	Hindu- sthan Hair Cutting Saloon (Rs.)	Students' Hair Cutting Saloon (Rs.)
Rent	180	120	60
Lighting (Electri- city)	50	36	24
Soap, oil etc.	80	60	36
Expenses on Assis- tants	440	320	--
Replacements of instruments etc.	60	25	18
Taxes	5	5	3
Others	20	25	10
Total :-	815	891	151

The total net incomes reported by the three saloons to their family incomes were Rs. 1720, Rs. 1120 and Rs. 600 respectively. This amounted to Rs. 3440 for all the 3 families and the second saloon owner earned Rs. 100 during last year by way of rent from leasing out his lands near Chikmagalur and this brought the total earnings of the barber families to Rs. 3550 during the year preceding the survey.

6.7: Washerman

One family at Aldur pete held the monopoly of this washing activity. It is the only family existing to cater to all the three villages. It was reported that another dhobi family left Aldur five years ago to Chikmagalur town and since then this family alone had been carrying on this profession. The reasons for other dhobis not being attracted to this centre were; that a large number of people particularly of the poorer section depended on themselves for washing their clothes; the monsoon being a slack season; the dhobis would not get enough customers for about 5-6 months and likely to suffer losses and even upper class people used to get their clothes washed and ironed at their houses or get their clothes done at Chikmagalur town as they would be visiting town too often.

This dhobi family, belonging to Madiwals, traditionally a washerman caste was in this occupation for a long time. It has established a small shop near Aldur bus-stand circle at a rent of Rs. 5/- per month. Three people from the family were all that engaged in this activity, they were the owner of the laundry, his brother and his concubine.

The laundry was fairly well equipped with two tables, one stool, 2 pressing boxes and a boiling drum. The present investment on this business was valued at Rs. 100/-. Most of the clothes were boiled with washing soda chemical and then washed in the nearby stream with

soap.

Only a few families were giving them clothes regularly; nevertheless, it was reported that this laundry on an average was getting 200 pieces of clothes per week. The charges were 9 N.P. to 12 N.P. per cloth and 6 N.P. for only pressing. The expenses of washing and pressing amounted to approximately Rs. 5/- for 100 clothes.

However, during the year preceding the survey this family reported to have earned a net sum of Rs. 600/- from this laundry business. This earning formed about 40 per cent. of the total earnings of Rs. 1500 of the family. A sum of Rs. 480 was earned by an independent occupation while Rs. 400 and Rs. 70 were remittances received as agricultural rent and house rent respectively from Saligram (90 miles).

6.8: Rope and Broomsticks Making.

Only one person was engaged in the rope-making while 5 families were pursuing the pastime of broomstick making at Aldur. It was subsidiary occupation fetching meagre incomes to these families.

The rope maker belonged to Okkaliga caste, a widower aged 60 and was staying with an acquaintance of him who was caretaker of T.B. Aldur. He had been engaged in this for the last 10 years.

He was buying raw coir ropes at Chikamagalur town and making them ropes of different types and sizes at Aldur. He was buying coir at a rate of Rs. 4 per maund and used to transport it on bus to Aldur. During the last year he bought about 25 Mds. of coir and after making different rope products out of it, he re-sold them to the shopkeepers at Aldur at the rate of Rs. 8 per maund of ropes. Thus he made a profit of about Rs. 100. He owned implements worth Rs. 5 and did not have much of processing work.

The five families that were engaged in broomstick making belonged to Harijan caste and were residing at Hojepete (A.K.Colony) of Aldur. The main occupation of 4 families was agricultural labour while that of the other peon's work in the village panchayat office. This broomstick making was a petty pastime vocation for these families. They used to obtain leaves of toddy palm trees from nearby woods and make broomsticks.

Each of the five families reported to have made 200 brooms in the preceding year and all sold them in exchange of paddy to the agricultural families. The reported income in terms of money value was Rs. 20 per family during last year. This Rs. 20 per family from this business formed a meagre percentage of the total income of any of these families. The other incomes ranged from a minimum of Rs. 375 to a maximum of Rs. 500 during the corresponding period.

6.9: Masons.

There were four persons, all heads of four Muslim households from Aldur engaged in masonry activities. It was the main occupation of the each family and agriculture was subsidiary for all except one family.

All the four masons were working on either daily wage basis or piece rate system. They were all fairly well experienced and all the four have had experience of more than 10 years. They worked in building construction of different types and other construction such as culverts, tanks , etc.

The monsoon season was generally regarded as slack period and during other months of construction activities, they used to get some work if not regularly. However, they felt that they could not get work throughout due to lack of construction activities.

They reported that their incomes from masonry during the year preceding the survey amounted to Rs. 1420 averaging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. This formed about 82 per cent. of their total earnings. The other earnings i.e. from cultivation of 5-0 acres between 3 families, amounted to Rs. 332, bringing the total to Rs. 1742.

6.10: Cobbler.

There was only one cobbler belonging to Jodugar caste (Sect. traditionally engaging in this profession) reported to be pursuing in this activity. It was his only occupation and he migrated to Aldur from Mangalore side in 1956 and since then engaged in it.

He hired a small petty shop at a rent of Rs. 5 per month near Aldur bus stand and carried his cobbler work assisted by his wife.

He used to bring raw hides and skin and old tyres from Chikmagalur town whenever required and worked at Aldur making footwears, particularly of country types.

During the year preceding our survey, he bought his raw materials worth Rs. 500. His capital investment in the business was worth Rs. 50 in the form of tools etc. and he had goods worth Rs. 100 at the time of this study.

He prepared various sizes and kinds of footwears and sold them at his premises. He also undertook to repair the old footwears. He earned about Rs. 380 net from manufacturing footwears and a net amount of Rs. 100 by repair works.

The weekly market days were busy days when he did most of the business and sold footwears to outsiders and rainy season was regarded as slack period. His grievance was that only poorer sections of cultivators from interior parts and plantation workers bought from him, while Aldur pete people bought their footwears invariably from

Chikmagalur town and thus he did not have much business here.

6.11: Tin-Smith and Lock-Smith

One Muslim was pursuing this occupation at Aldur pete. It was his only occupation which was established some 10 years ago. The front portion of his residential place on the main street of Aldur pete was converted into shopping premises (10' x 10') while the rooms back of it were used as living quarters for his family. He worked alone and no assistance from family member was possible as his sons were minors.

Initially, he had invested a sum of Rs. 25 in his little workshop and in the last year the total capital investment stood at Rs. 50. This mainly consisted of his smithy tools and tins. He was fairly well equipped with all the tools required for his trade.

The empty kerosene tins formed his main source of raw material which he bought at 75 np. per tin. He used to buy at local shops about 25 tins and 4 tins of charcoal for fuel per month which was also available locally at 25 np. per tin.

The following types of tin products were manufactured, viz. water cans, tin pots, tin pipes, lamps, oil measuring cans, and other such household articles. He was manufacturing for marketing and on orders as well.

During the last year he used about 250 tins and earned about Rs. 300 by selling the finished goods and a sum of Rs. 252 by way of repair works. His total net earnings amounted to Rs. 552.

Lock-Smith.

One Muslim at Aldur pete was engaged in this occupation, which was subsidiary to his main occupation i.e. cultivation. He started this business in 1947 and since

then engaged in this at Aldur itself. In this he was assisted by his 18 year old son and together worked at their residential place.

They were mainly engaged in the repairs of umbrellas and to some extent worked as locksmiths. All types and classes of people were making use of their services. The value of his capital assets in this business was estimated to be about Rs. 20 in the form of tools, keys, locks, etc.

The monsoon and other rainy seasons were busy days for him. As a large number of families possessed umbrellas in these parts of the country because of rains, this family used to get quite a fair number of customers. Occasionally locks and keys were also repaired by him.

During the year preceding the survey, he earned a net amount of Rs. 200 from this profession. This formed about a little more than 20 per cent. of his total net earnings. The other earnings were Rs. 592 from agriculture and a sum of Rs. 50 from bullock cart hiring. His total earnings amounted to Rs. 842.

6.12: Honey Production.

Only one coffee planter from Havalli reported to have made some money by selling his honey collection to the local branch of Beekeepers Cooperative Society. As per our observations and reports of this society, there may have been some more families making some earnings by keeping bee-hives in their plantations and back yards. However, no other family reported any income made by selling the honey.

This small coffee planter, a Muslim from Havalli, used to collect honey production from the beehive-keepers and sell them to the Beekeepers Society.

During the year preceding our survey, he collected

10 tins of honey from different people at the flat rate of Rs. 20 per tin, each tin containing 56 pounds of honey. The society bought honey at the rate of 87 N.P. per pound or Rs. 49 per tin. Thus he got Rs. 490 from the Society by selling 10 tins. This way his profit was Rs. 29 per tin and total net earnings amounted to Rs. 290. His income from coffee plantation during the same year was Rs. 530 and bringing the total to Rs. 820.

6.13: The Bee-Keepers Cooperative Society.

This Society was established in 1940 at Saklaspur a malnad (hilly tract) town about 50 miles from Chikmagalur. The branch office at Aldur was opened in October 1956, in a rented building on the main road (rent Rs. 30 per month).

The aims and objectives were; to procure honey and wax products, produced in Malnad parts (comprising the districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga and Coorg) and sell them after curing, to realise maximum benefits for all the concerned.

Aldur centre was selected for opening the branch office because of its central location in Malnad parts of Mysore State and honey supply around this part was considerably substantial.

The branch office at Aldur was mainly engaged in propaganda, distribution of bee-hives, collection and sales of honey. The office staff consisted of officer-in-charge, apary keepers, assistants, fieldmen for demonstration purpose and peons. Some of these posts were provided by Khadi and Village Industries Commission but working under Society's set up. This Aldur zone comprised of Chikmagalur and Mudigere talukas and was divided into 24 sub-stations and one fieldman was in charge of each. There were observation centres and plantation aparies.

The Society provided technical assistance through demonstrators, bee-hives and some improved tools like honey crushers were supplied on hire-purchase system.

During 1956-57, the Society covered 224 villages, with 885 private bee-keepers having 3630 hives. This Society collected more than 5000 pounds of honey from its jurisdiction. The production figures for our survey villages were not available.

6.14: Rice Mills.

There were two rice mills functioning at Aldur pete at the time of the survey. They were 'Crescent Rice and Flour Mills' and 'Annapurna Rice and Flour Mills.'

The Crescent Mill was established in 1930 with an initial capital of Rs. 15000 by a Muslim planter of Aldur. Before the establishment of this first mill at Aldur, people belonging to this part were required to go to Chiknegalur about 12 miles or Mudigere about 9 miles from Aldur. As this was a paddy producing tract and there was a great demand for processing plant, this mill came into being in 1930

The mill was housed in a temporary construction of mud and zinc sheets near the main road of Chiknegalur side. The oil engines, hullers and other machinery were imported from Madras and installed here. The capacity of the oil engine then was 35 HP.

The mill started with a moderate success in the beginning, getting paddy from nearby villages and in course of time installed a flour mill also in the same premises.

In 1953, the mill saw a renovation and thus, the building was remodelled with adequate facilities for storing etc. A small coffee curing unit was installed in the mill and the old oil engine was replaced by an electric motor costing Rs. 4500 of 25 HP. capacity.

The 'Annapurna Rice Mill' owned by another coffee planter and Lingayat by caste was established in January 1956. Both hulling and flouring plants were erected with an electrical engine of 20 HP. capacity and were housed in a palatial structure of brick and mangalore tiles, situated on the Koppa road side of Aldur pete very near to the site of the weekly market.

The present valuation of the both mills are as follows :-

Items.	Crescent. Rs.	Annapurna Rs.
Building	3000	4000
Power motors	3000	2000
Rice Hullers etc.(Machinery)	8000	8000
Flour mill parts	500	500
Others	500	1500
TOTAL :-	15000	16000

The types of processing done by both the mills were dehusing^k of paddy, polishing of rice and flouring of grains. The processing is done throughout the year. The hulling of paddy of 100 seers would yield about 50-55 seers of rice.

The business season of milling was February to June, the slack season was the months of July and August while the other months were fetching normal business. The flour milling business was normal throughout the year.

The Crescent Mill reported that the curing of coffee berries was not possible, of late, due to various complexities of official regulations. Even the owners' coffee curing was done elsewhere. Both the mills had adequate staff to look after the mills. Besides 2-3 persons from

the owners families supervising their business, there were adequate staff engaged on monthly salaries. The customers were also required to help the loading and unloading operations themselves. The strength of the working staff as follows :-

	<u>Crescent.</u>	<u>Annapurna.</u>
Owners family	2	2
Driver	1 (75/- p.m.)	1 (50/- p.m.)
Assistant	2 (45/- p.m.)	1 (40/- p.m.)
Writer	1 (60/- p.m.)	1 (60/- p.m.)
Watchman	1 (45/- p.m.)	--

The rates charged by both the mills were similar and there was no competition in service charges any time. The rates were:- paddy dehusking 100 seers - Re.1/-, flouring of rice or Ragi - 1 seer - 3 MP. and chillies - 1 seer - 12 M.P. The polishing of rice was included in hulling of paddy process itself and nothing extra was charged as such.

The customers were drawn from all the surrounding villages within the radius of 5 miles. Both the mills had fairly good business and it was reported that Crescent Mill obtained larger number of customer and business than the Annapurna Mill as it happened to be older with well established good-will.

Both the mills used to advance money on customers and at present the outstanding loans were Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1000 respectively.

The store-room facilities were available to some extent at both the mills but of late due to official regulations, the either mill was required not to stock or store more than 40 bags. The Mills hold licence to stock the paddy of the customers overnight or a few days longer in the busy season.

The mills worked about 5-10 hours a day in the normal period. During the busy season they worked night shifts also but were required not to run between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. as per Mysore Government Power Regulations. The capacity of hulling in each mill was 5-6 bags of paddy per hour. Neither of the mills could give exact figures of paddy hulled or business done. However, it was admitted that approximately 10000 bags and 7000 bags were milled respectively.

The expenses^{u/v} for previous year was as follows :-

Items	Crescent	Annapurna
Wages	3240-00	1800-00
Electricity	250-00	150-00
Replacements	2000-00	1500-00
Others (oil, greese, taxes, etc.)	650-00	350-00
Total :-	6140-00	3800-00

The net earnings reported were Rs. 3000 and Rs. 2000 respectively.

CHAPTER VII

CIVIL CONDITION AND LABOUR STRUCTURE

In this chapter, we deal with such topics as population, civil condition, labour structure and allied matters. The sources of data are general family schedule, village records and labour employment survey.

7.1: Population.

The decennial census data regarding the population of the selected villages were obtained from official records and they are presented in table 7.1.

From this table we can see that the decennial rate population growth has not been regular, rather we can see fluctuating trend in some stages. It is particularly true in respect of individual villages. The position of all villages taken together shows that population decreased in 1931 census and since then it has been showing increasing trend. From 1911 to 1951, the net increase was 19.4 per cent. at an annual rate of 0.49 per cent.

Table 7.2 gives the percentage distribution of sex-wise population between 1951 census and 1957-58 survey enumeration. We can see that in all the villages, the males have outnumbered the females. Considering the annual rate of change, the female population has registered greater increase of growth than the males at Aldur and C.M. Valli while at Havalli which registered decrease of population by - 0.41 per cent. between 1951 and 1957-58, the rate of decrease is lower for females than males. Except Havalli, all the villages show increase of population and total picture of all the selected villages shows an increase of 5.57 per cent. of population at an annual rate of 0.93 per cent.

As all the villages are lying contiguous the decrease

Table 7.1: Census Figures for the Population of Selected Villages.

YEAR	ALDUR		HAVALLI		O.M.VALLI		ALL VILLAGES.	
	Popula- tion	% change at each decade	Popula- tion	% change at each decade	Popula- tion	% change at each decade	Popula- tion	% change at each decade
1911	1451	-	774	-	302	-	2527	-
1921	1434	- 1.17	798	+ 3.10	298	- 1.33	2530	+ 0.12
1931	1429	- 0.35	748	- 6.26	305	+ 2.35	2482	- 1.90
1941	1546	+ 8.20	849	+13.50	288	- 5.57	2683	+ 8.10
1951	1814	+17.33	890	+ 4.83	314	+ 9.03	3018	+12.49
% of total Change.		+25.0		+15.0		+ 4.0		+19.4
% of Annual Change.		+ 0.63		+ 0.38		+ 0.1		+ 0.49

TABLE 7.2: Distribution of population between 1951 census and survey year.

Year	ALDUR			HAVALLI			C. M. VALLI			Total population of the three villages
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1951 census	52.76	47.24	100.00 (1814)	53.93	46.07	100.00 (850)	54.46	45.54	100.00 (314)	2018
1957-58 (Survey year)	51.33	48.67	100.00 (1913)	52.07	47.93	100.00 (868)	52.35	47.65	100.00 (405)	3186
Percentage of change over 1951	+2.61	+8.63	+5.45	-5.83	+1.46	-2.47	+23.97	+31.97	+28.98	+5.57
Yearly increase or decrease	+0.44	+1.44	+0.91	- .97	+0.24	-0.41	+4.0	+5.83	+4.73	+0.93

of population at Havalli may be due to shift in the population to other two villages or shift in the coffee plantation workers who move from one plantation to another.

One notable feature in the population growth is that female proportion to the total has increased considerably, as much as four times that of male population increase. The annual rate of increase in female population was 1.54 per cent. while that of male was only 0.39 per cent. for all villages. Nevertheless the males form 51.66 per cent. of the total population. The total population stood at 3186, consisting of 1946 males and 1540 females for all the villages at the end of the survey.

Sex-Ratio.

Table 7.3 presents the sex-ratio among adults and non-adults. It can be seen that Aldur recorded more females non-adults than male non-adults, whereas in other villages the sex-ratio varies from 86.4 to 93.4 for adults and non-adults. Considering all the villages together female non-adults are more in ratio than female adults to that of male-adult population. The adult females were 90.5 and non-adults females were 97.9 to every hundred male adults and non-adults respectively.

Table 7.3: Sex Ratio among Adults and Non-Adults.

Persons	ALDUR		HAVALLI		C.M.VALLI		ALL VILLAGES	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adult	100	88.22	100	93.41	100	95.41	100	90.49
Non-Adult	100	104.37	100	90.21	100	86.40	100	97.88

7.2: Sex and Age Composition.

Table 7.4 gives the distribution of population (male and female) into different age groups. The age groups are divided into 10 frequency groups. It can be seen that largest concentration is found in the age group of 0-4 years

Table 7.4: Distribution of Population by Sex and Age Groups.

AGE FREQUENCY	ALDUR		HAVALLI		G.M.VALLI		ALL VILLAGES.	
	MALE %	FEMALE %	MALE %	FEMALE %	MALE %	FEMALE %	MALE %	FEMALE %
0 - 4	17.73	21.91	17.70	18.03	21.70	21.23	18.23	20.78
5 - 9	15.17	15.36	14.38	13.94	14.15	17.10	14.82	15.19
10 - 14	9.06	8.92	10.84	10.10	12.74	7.77	10.02	9.09
15 - 20	11.20	11.49	11.08	15.15	6.60	10.36	10.57	12.34
21 - 25	10.59	11.06	8.85	10.58	8.49	6.22	9.84	10.32
26 - 35	16.90	15.57	15.71	11.54	13.68	19.17	16.16	14.95
36 - 45	10.49	6.02	12.39	9.37	13.68	6.29	11.42	7.21
46 - 55	6.11	6.34	5.75	7.69	5.30	5.70	5.66	6.62
56 - 60	2.04	2.69	1.55	2.16	3.77	2.59	2.13	2.53
61 and Above	0.71	0.64	1.77	1.44	1.89	1.55	1.15	0.97
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	(982)	(931)	(452)	(416)	(212)	(193)	(1646)	(1540)

in every village and entire centre recorded 18.23 per cent. and 20.78 per cent. for males and females respectively which are greater than any other frequency group. The next in importance was 26-35 group for Aldur and Havalli and 5-9 group for C.M.Valli. The last three ranges were occupied by higher frequency groups i.e. 46 and upwards.

The significant point is that non-adults upto the age of 14 years have recorded more than 40 per cent. for either sex in every village and the figures for all the villages are 43.1 per cent. and 45.0 per cent. approximately, for male non-adults and female non-adults respectively. The next important major group is scored by frequency groups falling between 15 and 35 years which accounts for 37 per cent. approximately for either sex. Among adults, we find that the age group of 26-35 years contains the largest number of persons of either sex. It varies from a minimum of 11.5 per cent. for adult females at C.M.Valli to a maximum of 19.2 per cent. for that of Havalli and for all the villages 16.16 per cent. for males and 14.95 per cent. for females.

7.3: Marital Status.

Table 7.5 presents the data regarding the marital status of adults and non-adults of either sex. The marital status is divided into four groups viz. unmarried, married, widowed/widower and separated.

It can be seen from the table that all the non-adults were reported unmarried and hence no child marriage in any of the selected villages.

The unmarried adults varied from 26.6 per cent. to 35.5 per cent. for males and 6.7 per cent. to 11.2 per cent. for female and total unmarried adults and non-adults formed bulk of the population i.e. 62.0 per cent. males and 50.3 per cent. females reported unmarried for entire cluster.

TABLE 7.5: Distribution of marital status between male and female & adult and non-adults.

Marital status	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I				All Villages	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	Female
	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	% total	% total
Unmarried	35.50	100.0	9.8	100.0	31.4	100.0	11.2	100.0	26.6	100.0	6.7	100.0	62.0	50.5
Married	59.23	-	66.9	-	64.3	-	66.0	-	67.9	-	69.2	-	35.1	33.8
Widowed/ Widower	5.27	-	22.9	-	4.3	-	22.4	-	5.6	-	23.1	-	2.9	12.5
Seperated	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	0.2
Totals:	100.0 569	100.0 412	100.0 502	100.0 430	100.0 258	100.0 194	100.0 241	100.0 175	100.0 109	100.0 103	100.0 104	100.0 89	100.0 1645	100.0 1541

Married male and female group comes next in the order accounting 35.1 per cent. and 36.8 per cent. respectively for the entire cluster. This group varied from 59.2 per cent. at Aldur to 67.9 per cent. at C.M.Valli among male-adults and 66 per cent. to 69.2 per cent. among female adults. The proportion of married persons was greater among female adults.

The widowed or widower status was next in the importance. The female adults outnumbered male adults in this respect and they accounted 22.0 per cent. to 23.0 per cent. in every village. The widowers percentage in the male-adult population varied from 4.3 per cent. to 5.5 per cent. to the total. For whole of the cluster, this group formed 2.9 per cent. and 12.5 per cent. of entire population of males and females respectively.

The "separated" status was found among female adults only in every village. They formed 0.2 per cent. of the total female adult population. The figures for each centre is very meagre. As the separated persons found to be only females, it may be pointed out that these females may have returned to their native village or ex-husbands may be living in other villages (outside the cluster) or even the ex-husbands might have been married again.

7.4: Population and Caste Groups.

Table 7.6 presents the data regarding the distribution of population into number of families and average size of families among major caste groups.

It may be mentioned that individual castes were not many at any of the selected villages and some major caste groups contained very few castes in them. Advanced ^{Hindu} I contained mostly Lingayaths while Advanced ^{Hindu} II contained Okkaligas and allied castes only. Hindu Intermediaries also contained very few castes such as Vishwakarma, Kumbara and

TABLE 7.6: Distribution of population into number of families and average size of families among major caste-groups.

Caste group	A L D U R			H A V A L L I			C.M.V A L L I			All Villages			% of total members to total
	No. of families	Members	Average size	No. of families	Members	Average size	No. of families	Members	Average size	No. of families	Members	Average size	
1 Brahmins	6	19	3.16	3	10	3.33	2	12	6.00	11	41	3.73	1.29
2 Advanced I	33	156	4.73	14	67	4.79	5	27	5.40	52	250	4.81	7.85
3 Advanced II	82	462	5.63	39	195	5.00	39	227	5.82	160	884	5.53	27.75
4 Hindu Intermediary I	24	96	4.00	14	64	4.57	6	19	3.16	44	179	4.07	5.62
5 -do- II	22	130	5.91	-	-	-	3	22	7.33	25	152	6.08	4.77
6 Backward	31	139	4.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	139	4.48	4.36
7 Harijan	115	544	4.73	64	277	4.33	6	24	4.00	185	845	4.59	26.52
8 Muslims	59	343	5.81	40	234	5.85	13	70	5.38	112	647	5.78	20.30
9 Christians and Others	10	24	2.40	6	21	3.50	4	4	1.00	20	49	2.45	1.54
Totals:	382	1913	5.00	180	868	4.82	78	405	5.19	640	3186	4.98	100.00

others. The remaining few castes were listed in their own caste names. Besides, only major caste groups were known and significant in Aldur centre.

The numerical strength can be seen from this table. The number of Brahmin families was almost lowest at Aldur and insignificant in other villages. For the entire cluster, this totalled 11 families with an average family size of 3.73 members.

The highest concentration of population is found in Advanced II group which is mostly consisted of Okkaliga the cultivating caste. This group accounts for 27.75 per cent. of total population of the entire cluster. The group is predominantly dominating in C.M.Valli and fairly in higher groups of Aldur and Havalli population. In all this accounted for 884 persons distributed among 160 families with an average of 5.53 persons per family.

The next in importance is that of Harijan caste, accounting for 26.5 per cent. of the total with 845 persons distributed over 185 families with an average 4.59 persons per family. This caste scored highest in Aldur and Havalli villages.

The Muslim community came third in the order of rank for the entire cluster with 20.3 per cent. of the total population and total persons reported being 647 containing in 112 families with an average of 5.78 persons.

The other caste groups varied from 1.54 per cent. for Christians to a maximum of 7.85 for Advanced Hindus I. In all there were 3186 persons distributed over 640 families with an average of 4.98 persons per family.

7.5: Literacy and Educational Attainments.

Table 7.7 gives a comparative picture of the standard of literacy prevailing at the two points of time viz. 1951 and 1957-58 (survey year).

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Literates and Illiterates between 1951 and 1957-58.

	ALDUR		HAVALLI		C.M.VALLI		ALL THE THREE VILLAGES	
	1951 Census	1957-58 Survey	1951 Census	1957-58 Survey	1951 Census	1957-58 Survey	1951 Census	1957-58 Survey
% Literates in Total Population	19.8	29.2	41.8	39.6	37.3	47.7	28.1	34.40
% Illiterates in Total Population.	80.2	70.8	58.2	60.4	62.7	52.3	71.9	65.60
% Males among Literates	66.3	63.1	66.7	64.2	65.0	63.7	66.3	63.6
% Females among Literates	33.7	36.9	33.3	35.8	35.0	36.3	33.7	36.4
% Males among Illiterates	49.4	46.8	44.8	44.1	48.2	42.0	48.2	45.6
% Females among Illiterates	50.6	53.2	55.2	55.9	51.8	58.0	51.8	54.4

It is quite evident from the table that percentage of literates in the total population has increased in 1957-58 over 1951 at Aldur and C.M.Valli. The position at Havalli is different where the percentage has slightly declined by 2 per cent. The percentage increase in case of Aldur was nearly 10 per cent. and a little more than 10 per cent. in case of C.M.Valli. The overall figures are 28.1 and 34.4 showing a net increase to 6.3 per cent. over 1951 census.

The literacy percentage of male has shown decrease in all the villages and that of female has shown increase. Thus the females have increased their proportion of literacy in the population during last 7 years. They have increased from 33.7 per cent. to 36.4 per cent. of the population. The percentage of males among illiterates has decreased and consequently that of females has registered an increase. The literacy during 1957-58 was 34.4 per cent. of total population of which males accounted for 63.6 per cent. while that females 36.4 per cent.

More details relevant for this section are given in table 7.8. This table distributes the population in adults and non-adults of male and female separately according to the educational status, viz. educands, non-educands, illiterates and children not of school going age.

Fairly a large percentage of educands were found among non-adults varying from a minimum of 18.8 for Aldur female to 41.57 of C.M.Valli females. The male non-adults percentage was greater than female non-adults in all villages in this respect. The percentage of adult educands was meagre and female adults in this respect showed lower figures than male adults. The educands registered 12.6 per cent. of the total population of all the villages.

The non-educands have accounted for 21.78 per cent.

TABLE 7.81 Percentage Distribution of population (sexwise) into adults and non-adults according to educational status.

Educational Status	A L D U R					H A V A L L I				
	Male		Female		Total %	Male		Female		Total
	Adult %	Non-adult %	Adult %	Non-adult %		Adult %	Non-adult %	Adult %	Non-adult %	
Educands	1.91	28.40	0.40	18.84	11.03	1.16	32.47	-	22.29	12.10
Non-Educands	37.39	2.43	20.77	4.65	18.19	51.55	11.34	25.31	13.14	27.53
Illiterates	60.70	17.96	78.83	20.00	47.05	47.29	13.92	74.69	15.00	41.13
Not of school-going age	-	51.21	-	56.51	23.73	-	42.27	-	48.57	19.24
Totals:	100.00 (575)	100.00 (412)	100.00 (496)	100.00 (430)	100.00 (1913)	100.00 (256)	100.00 (194)	100.0 (241)	100.00 (175)	100.00 (868)

Educational Status	C. M. V A L L I				Total	All vill-ages con-solidated
	Male		Female			
	Adult %	Non-adult %	Adult %	Non-adult		
Educands	1.83	43.69	1.92	41.57	21.24	12.62
Non-Educands	62.39	7.77	27.89	2.25	26.42	21.78
Illiterates	35.78	2.91	70.19	7.87	30.12	43.28
Not of school-going age	-	45.63	-	48.31	22.22	22.32
Totals:	100.00 (109)	100.00 (103)	100.00 (104)	100.00 (89)	100.00 (405)	100.00 (3186)

of the total population of the entire cluster. The proportion of non-educands is more among adults than among non-adults. Among non-adults, the male non-educands were more than females in one village only i.e. at C.M.Valli where the respective figures were 7.8 and 2.3 per cent. of the respective total population.

Regarding illiterates, the percentage for male adults varied from 55.8 per cent. of C.M.Valli to 60.7 per cent. of Aldur. The position of female population was comparatively higher than male-adults with the percentage of their respective population varying from a minimum of 70.2 per cent. at C.M.Valli to a maximum of 78.8 at Aldur.

The percentage of illiterates among non-adults to their respective total varied from a minimum of 2.91 at C.M.Valli to a maximum of 20.0 at Aldur. Between the male and female non-adults, the latter was found containing more illiterates than male. The total percentage of illiterates was 43.28 of the population of the entire cluster.

Regarding the 'not of school going age' status a considerable number of non-adults were reported. In all 711 children were reported in this group accounting for 22.32 per cent. of the total population of all the three villages. This varied from 42.5 per cent. at Havalli to 56.5 at Aldur of their respective non-adult population. The female non-adult generally reported greater number of children than male non-adults in this respect.

Thus for all the three selected villages 34.4 per cent. was reported as literates comprising of educands and non-educands and remaining 65.6 per cent. was illiterate comprising of illiterates and children not of school going age.

Caste and Literacy Standard.

The detailed and relevant data have been presented

in tables 7.9, 7.10 and 7.11 for Aldur, Havalli and C.M. Valli respectively. These tables give exhaustive information regarding educational status of population of every caste enumerated in the villages. However, as the castes were not many and they were mostly comprised of a few castes in each group we have attempted to present the analysis mainly in respect of major castes.

Table 7.9 is referred to Aldur village and in this we find as many as 9 caste groups and their population distributed according to their educational status.

In respect of Brahmins, all the persons were found literates, (5 educands and 11 non-educands) except 3 male non-adults of below the school joining age.

The Advanced Hindus I mostly of Lingayaths reported a total population 156 persons. In this group about 50 per cent. of persons were reported literates and the rest illiterates including the children of not of school going age. Considering the Lingayath caste alone, about 53 per cent. of them were reported as literates.

Among Advanced Hindus II (mostly of Okkaligas) out of 462 persons, 136 people reported literates while 326 reported otherwise. The percentages of literacy were much lower among the remaining backward castes, generally below 30 per cent. of their respective population.

The Scheduled caste or Harijan caste recorded lowest percentage of literacy. Out of 15 literates, 66 per cent. were educands and remaining were non-educands. The literates formed a meagre percentage of the total population. The total population being 544, only 15 persons were literates and the remaining were reported as illiterates.

The Muslims recorded a high percentage of literacy - 60 per cent. of the total population. Out of a total population of 343, only 136 persons were reported illite-

TABLE 7.91 Distribution of caste-wise population into

Caste	Educands						Total educand	L I T E R A T E S			
	Male			Female				Non-Educands			
								Male		Female	
	A	NA	Total	A	NA	Total		A	NA	Total	A
Brahmin	-	2	2	-	3	3	5	6	-	6	5
Advanced Hindu (a)	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	8	-	8	3
Lingayat (b)	1	15	16	-	7	7	23	22	2	24	8
Advanced Hindu I Total	1	16	17	-	11	11	28	34	2	36	12
Okkaliga	-	13	13	-	11	11	24	23	2	25	3
Advanced Hindu II Total	-	34	34	-	23	23	57	57	3	60	11
Hindu Intermediate I	-	5	5	-	2	2	7	17	1	18	7
Hindu Intermediate II (Kumbhar etc.) Total	-	12	12	-	6	6	18	22	-	22	4
Backward Caste	1	6	7	-	-	-	7	7	1	8	2
Harijan	1	6	7	-	3	3	10	2	2	4	1
Muslim	3	36	39	2	33	35	74	68	1	69	57
Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	4

A = Adult

NA = Non-Adult.

TABLE 7.20: Distribution of caste-wise population into e

Caste	L I T E R A T E S										
	Educands						Total educand	Non-Educand			
	Male			Female				Male		Female	
	A	NA	Total	A	NA	Total	A	NA	Total	A	NA
Brahmin	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	3
Lingayat	-	4	4	-	3	3	7	9	1	10	3
Advanced Hindu I Total	-	6	6	-	6	6	12	13	1	14	5
Okkaliga	1	11	12	-	3	3	15	31	8	39	11
Advanced Hindus II Total	1	13	14	-	6	6	20	35	9	45	12
Hindu Intermediate I	-	3	3	-	2	2	5	15	4	19	6
Harijan	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	9	3	12	-
Muslim	1	34	35	-	23	23	58	53	5	58	30
Christian	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	6	-	6	3

A = Adult.

NA = Non-adult.

TABLE 7.11: Distribution of population into educational st

Caste	L A T E S											
	Educands						Non-Educands					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	A	NA	Total	A	NA	Total	A	NA	Total	A	NA	Total
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	5	-	-	-
Lingayat	-	4	4	-	2	2	4	1	5	1	-	1
Okkaliga	-	24	24	2	15	17	34	4	38	14	2	16
Advanced Hindu II Total	1	29	30	2	16	18	38	5	43	14	2	16
Hindu Intermediate I	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	1	3	1	-	1
Hindu Intermediate II	-	1	1	-	3	3	3	1	4	-	-	-
Harijan	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Muslim	-	9	9	-	13	13	12	-	12	11	-	11
Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1

A = A

NA = NA.

rates which included about 90 non-adults.

The total population of Christians was 24 of which 11 were literates and the remaining illiterates including 6 non-adults.

In short at Aldur, Brahmins, Lingayaths, Okkaligas, Muslims and Christians emerged as highly literate caste groups.

At Havalli, the Brahmin caste reported 60 per cent. of literacy and among illiterates 50 per cent. were female adults and remaining were non-adults. Lingayath group reported nearly 50 per cent. literacy and among illiterates one third were non-adults. The Okkaligas closely followed with 33 per cent. of literacy.

Hindu Intermediary castes reported nearly 50 per cent. of literacy, 31 persons out of 64 were literates and of remaining persons, 50 per cent. were non-adults. Among Harijans only 17 out of 277 persons reported to be literates giving them lowest place in literacy ranking. Muslims reported 159 literates out of 234 persons (about 65 per cent. of literacy), Christians reported about 66 per cent. of literacy.

In this village, Brahmins, Muslims, Christians and Lingayaths have recorded more than 50 per cent. of literacy.

At C.M.Valli, Brahmins reported 50 per cent. of literacy (mostly non-educands), Lingayaths also 50 per cent. and Okkaligas about 45 per cent. The Intermediary and Backward castes reported between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. literacy. Muslims recorded 64 per cent. literacy in their community while 75 per cent. or 3 out of 4 Christians reported literate.

In short, considering the entire cluster of all the 3 villages, the higher percentages of literacy were found among Brahmins, Muslims, Christians and Lingayaths. The

Okkaliges and Intermediary castes occupied the middle order while other backward classes and Harijans were placed in the lowest range.

7.6: Family Size and Type

The average size of the family was 5.0 members at Aldur, 4.82 at Havalli and 5.19 at C.M.Valli. The average size for the entire cluster was 4.98 members per family. The relevant data regarding family size of each caste group at the selected villages were given in table 7.6 and analysed elsewhere. It may be mentioned once again that the average family size for the entire cluster varied from a minimum of 2.45 for Christian group to a maximum of 6.08 for ^{Hindu} Intermediary II group. This Intermediary II, Advanced Hindu II and Muslim groups contained more than the over-all average for the cluster. This is true in respect of individual villages as well. In short we find little variations among the different communities.

Table 7.12 gives the percentage distribution of families according to family size. It can be seen from this table that families consisting of 5 members bulk was considerably large in all villages. It varied from a minimum of 14.10 at C.M.Valli to a maximum of 17.02 at Aldur. At C.M.Valli single member family accounted for largest percentage i.e. 15.38 of the total, a little more than 4-5 member families.

The one-member families were also considerably large and they varied from a minimum of 8.9 per cent. at Aldur, 11.1 at Havalli to a maximum of 15.4 per cent. at C. M. Valli. These families accounted for 10 per cent. approximately for entire cluster. This may be due to large number of coffee plantation workers (immigrants) and Government employees such as school teachers, electric department workers and so on.

Families with ~~members~~ from 1 to 6 members were found

TABLE 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Families according to Family Size.

Family Members	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALDUR % of families	8.90	11.26	10.47	14.14	17.02	15.18	8.12	6.28	2.36	2.09
HAVALLI % of families	11.11	11.11	11.11	13.89	16.11	15.55	5.56	5.56	4.44	2.77
C.M.VALLI % of families	15.38	8.97	7.70	14.10	14.10	12.83	11.54	3.85	1.28	1.28

Family Members	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
ALDUR % of families	2.09	0.52	0.26	-	0.79	0.26	-	-	-	0.26	100.0 (382)
HAVALLI % of families	1.11	0.56	-	0.56	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	100.0 (180)
C.M.VALLI % of families	3.85	1.28	-	-	1.28	-	-	2.56	-	-	100.0 (78)

to the extent of about 75 per cent. at Aldur, 84 per cent. at Havalli and 73 per cent. at C.M.Valli. The families having more than 10 persons were considerably insignificant. The family having maximum members was 20 member at Aldur, 15 member family at Havalli and 18 member family at C.M.Valli.

FAMILY TYPES.

Table 7.13 gives the percentage distribution of the families at selected villages according to 13 different family types. The type No. 2 i.e. 'Married Male with/without wife/children' appears to be most common and it accounts for 50.9 per cent. of the total families of entire cluster. This type's percentage varies from a minimum of 43.6 at C.M.Valli to a maximum of 52.8 at Havalli and it has been the largest type in every village.

The type 3 (a joint family type) comes next important common type and it accounts for 21.09 per cent. of the entire cluster and for individual villages it varies from a minimum of 15.38 per cent. at C.M.Valli to a maximum of 22.78 per cent. at Havalli. The type 1 (unimember male) accounts for the third place with 7.34 per cent. of the entire cluster while its counterpart for 'Female' accounts for 2.34 per cent. of the total for entire cluster. Among the remaining types 'female head with husband and children' (type 10) ranks high with 3.75 per cent. of the entire cluster. The other types are not significant and they vary from 0.62 for type 13 to 3.44 for type 7.

However it is clear that type 2 and variation in joint family type are predominant and families with female heads are not very uncommon.

Relation with Head of Family.

Table 7.14 presents the percentage distribution of the population according to the relation with the head of

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Families according to Different Family Types.

FAMILY TYPE.	PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OUT OF THE TOTAL FAMILIES.			
	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	C.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
✓ 1. Unimember Male	6.54	7.22	11.54	7.34
✓ 2. Married Male with/without wife/ children	51.57	52.78	43.60	50.94
3. (2) and married children with family.	5.50	4.44	8.97	5.63
4. (3) + parents and/or brothers or sisters married or unmarried with families.	21.47	22.78	15.39	21.09
✓ 5. Male with other paternal relations.	2.36	1.66	2.56	2.19
6. (4) and other maternal relations.	0.52	0.56	3.85	0.94
7. (2) plus wife's relations.	3.93	2.78	2.56	3.44
8. Male and other relations.	1.31	1.11	2.56	1.40
✓ 9. Female only.	2.62	1.11	3.85	2.34
✓ 10. Female with husband and children.	3.66	3.89	3.85	3.75
11. (10) and relations of husband.	0.26	-	-	0.16
12. (10) and parents of their relations.	-	0.56	-	0.16
13. Females and other relations.	0.26	1.11	1.28	0.62
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	(382)	(180)	(78)	(640)

Table 7.14: Distribution of Population according to the Relation with Head of the Family.

RELATION.	ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES.
Male Head of the Family	18.40	17.40	17.53	18.02
Female Head of the Family	1.57	3.34	1.73	2.07
Husband	--	--	-	-
Father	0.10	0.12	0.25	0.12
Son/Daughter	44.54	43.43	42.47	43.97
Brother/Sister	5.02	5.99	1.73	4.87
Brother's Wife	1.36	1.50	1.98	1.48
Mother	2.77	3.92	2.96	3.11
Wife	14.27	15.21	13.58	14.44
Relatives of Wife	1.15	1.50	0.99	1.22
Paternal Relation	3.08	1.73	4.69	2.92
Maternal Relation	0.99	0.69	0.74	0.88
Son-in-law; Daughter-in-law.	1.67	1.50	2.22	1.69
Grand Children	3.35	2.07	5.18	3.23
Others and Servants	1.73	1.60	3.95	1.98
	100.00 (1913)	100.00 (868)	100.00 (405)	100.00 (3186)

the family. About 18 and 2 percent of the members were reported as male and female heads of the families respectively. Among the remaining persons, about 44 per cent. of entire cluster were reported either sons or daughters. This kind of relationship varied from a minimum of 42.5 per cent. at C.M.Valli to a maximum of 44.5 per cent. at Aldur of the respective total. Besides, the largest number of cases was reported by this kind of relationship. 'Wife' as a relation comes next in the order of proportion with 14.4 per cent. of the total of all villages. This proportion is uniform for individual villages also.

The female head living with husband was not reported in any villages, obviously the female heads were either widowed or separated. The other relations were not many and their percentage was very meagre.

7.7: Earners and Non-Earners.

Table 7.15 gives the distribution of earners and non-earners among male and female population (adult and non-adultwise). It can be seen from this table that a large majority of male adults are reported as earners. Among adult-earners, male earners generally outnumbered female earners. The male adult earners formed 61.5 per cent. of the total adult earners. Among non-adults also male earners were more than female earners. For the entire village male non-adults formed 56.3 per cent. of the total non-adult earners. Considering all the earners together, the adult earners formed about 90 per cent. of each village earners total and 91.9 per cent. of the total earners of the entire cluster, while non-adults accounted for 8.1 per cent. of the total earners.

Among non-earners obviously the opposite pattern can be seen. Females outnumbered males in both adult and non-

TABLE 7.15: ^{percentage} Distribution of Earners and Non-Earners.

Village	EARNERS						NON - EARNERS						Total population
	Adults			Non-Adults			Adults			Non-Adults			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	
Aldur	61.1	38.9	92.6	53.5	46.5	7.4	14.2	85.8	19.2	48.5	51.5	80.8	1913
Havalli	63.4	36.6	90.8	56.4	43.6	-	12.9	87.1	26.0	52.1	47.9	74.0	868
C.M.Valli	59.3	40.7	90.8	66.7	33.3	-	11.1	88.9	17.1	52.3	47.7	82.9	405
Average of Total: cluster.	61.5	38.5	91.9	56.3	43.7	8.1	13.4	86.6	20.8	50.0	50.0	79.2	3186

adult groups and non-adults of both sex outnumbered both sexes of adult non-earners.

Table 7.16 gives the proportion of non-earners to the total population divided into sexwise adult and non-adults. Thus it can be seen from this table that 4.8 per cent. of total male adults of the entire cluster was reported as non-earning population. 34 per cent. of the female adult population was reported non-earners. The proportion in Havalli was greater than that of the other two villages. The non-adults both male and female were mostly reported non-earners and their proportions, to their total were 89.8 per cent. and 91.9 per cent. respectively. These proportions were more or less same for individual villages as well.

Table 7.16: Proportion of Non-earners to total Male/Female and Adult/Non-adult Population.

VILLAGE	Males		Females		Overall
	Adult	Non-Adult	Adult	Non-Adult	
ALDUR	4.6	90.8	31.3	92.3	49.9
HAVALLI	5.8	88.7	41.9	90.3	51.4
C.M.VALLI	3.7	88.3	30.8	93.2	51.8
OVERALL	4.8	89.8	34.2	91.9	50.5

The overall picture of the entire cluster shows that 50.5 per cent. of the entire population was reported non-earning and for individual villages it varied around 50 per cent. of their population. Thus total earners were almost equal or slightly lesser than non-earners in all the villages.

Reasons for Non-Earners.

Table 7.17 gives the distribution of non-earners according to the different reasons reported for their not being earners.

There were not many variations among the 3 selected villages and the proportion was almost similar in each village to that of total picture of the entire cluster selected.

For male adult non-earners, the reported reasons in order of importance were oldage, education, sickness and inability. About 40 per cent. of male adult non-earners reported oldage as the reason, while 35.6 of them as education. The remaining non-earners reported 'inability' and 'sickness' as reasons.

The male non-adults were predominantly minors and educands with 64.4 and 35.3 per cent. of their total respectively. Only a 0.3 per cent. reported 'sickness' as the reason for not working.

The female adult non-earners offered reasons such as social customs 23.8 per cent., household work 21.7 per cent., 'Reported not necessary' 22.1 per cent., old age 14.5 per cent. and sickness 11.7 per cent. of the total.

The reason 'Reported not necessary' was offered by many upper caste and upper class people as matter of prestige as well as it was not necessary for their women folk to go out for work. The other similar reason 'Social customs' was mostly offered by Muslims who still followed 'Pardah' system and thus even able women in poorer class remained non-earners.

Among female non-adults, 69.4 per cent. of the non-earners were reported minor 24.6 per cent. were school going girls and the remaining girls (6 per cent.) reported household work, social customs and inability as the main reasons.

Taking all the groups into consideration, the picture of entire village shows that 53 per cent. reported minor, 25 per cent. reported educands, 5 per cent. each for house-

TABLE 7.17:

Percentage distribution of non-earners

Reporting reasons for non-earning	A L D U R				Total non-earners	H A V		L L I		Total non-earners
	Male		Female			Male		Female		
	Adult	Non-adult	Adult	Non-adult		Adult	Non-adult	Adult	Non-adult	
1 Old age	34.6	-	18.5	-	4.0	43.7	-	6.0	-	3.1
2 Education	42.4	31.3	1.3	20.4	22.1	20.0	36.6	-	24.7	23.5
3 Home work	-	-	22.9	3.0	5.0	-	-	25.0	3.7	7.0
4 Minor	-	68.7	-	75.1	58.2	-	62.8	-	66.5	47.8
5 Inability	11.5	-	2.5	-	0.9	20.0	0.6	10.0	-	3.1
6 Sickness	11.5	-	12.7	-	2.4	13.3	-	10.0	-	2.7
7 Social customs	-	-	22.9	1.5	4.3	-	-	25.0	5.1	7.4
8 Reported not necessary	-	-	15.1	-	3.1	-	-	24.0	-	5.4
Totals:	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(26)	(374)	(157)	(397)	(954)	(15)	(172)	(101)	(150)	(446)

hold work and social customs as major reasons for non-earners.

Earners and Occupations.

Table 7.18 presents the data for the distribution of earners according to the combination of occupations followed by them. Thus, it can be seen that majority of the earners reported working in 'Main Occupation Only' as much as 67.7 per cent. at Aldur, 71.6 per cent. at Havalli and 8.0 per cent. at C.M.Valli, and for all the villages taken together the proportion was 70.2 per cent. of the total. The next in importance was the item 'Subsidiary occupation only' where the earners varied from 6.3 per cent. at Aldur to 12.3 per cent. at C.M.Valli and the percentage of entire cluster was 8.2 per cent. The earners working in 'Independent occupation only' were about 5.1 per cent. of the entire cluster and cases reporting for main and subsidiary combination were very meagre (0.4 per cent. of the total). Similarly the main and independent combination also accounted for only 1.4 per cent. of the cluster.

No village reported any earner working in subsidiary and independent combination. Only two villages viz. Aldur and Havalli reported earners engaged in 'Main-Subsidiary and Independent' combination and 'Labour' combination. Both these combinations accounted for 8.4 and 6.3 per cent. respectively of the total earners of the entire cluster.

7.8: In-Migration.

In this section, we deal with some major aspects of in-migration. The families included in this study are those who have migrated into selected villages during the life time of the existing heads of the families.

The in-migrant families reporting villagewise were as follows :-

TABLE 7.18: Distribution of Earners according to combination of occupations followed.

Village	Main occupation	Subsidiary occupation	Independent occupation	Main & Subsidiary Occ.	Main & Independent Occ.	Subsidiary Independent occ.	Main subsidiary Independent Occns.	Labour and others	Total Earners
Aldur	67.7	6.3	5.2	0.2	1.6	-	9.2	9.8	100.00 (959)
Havalli	71.6	10.9	5.4	-	1.2	-	10.2	0.7	100.00 (422)
C.M.Valli	80.0	12.3	4.1	2.6	1.0	-	-	-	100.0 (195)
All villages. Total:	70.2 (1107)	8.2 (130)	5.1 (81)	0.4 (7)	1.4 (22)	-	8.4 (132)	6.3 (97)	100.00 (1576)

Village	No. of Families	% to Total	No. of Persons	% to Total Population
1)ALDUR	111	29.0	429	22.4
2)HAVALLI	59	32.2	203	23.4
3)C.M.VALLI	18	23.1	85	21.0
	187	29.2	717	22.5

Thus we can see that a total of 187 families were found in-migrants. Out of these 187 families, a majority (59.4 per cent.) was settled at Aldur, a sizeable portion (31.0 per cent.) was found at Havalli and a small minority (9.6 per cent.) was reported at C.M.Valli. The portion of in-migrant families to total families varied considerably between C.M.Valli and Havalli and it was 29.2 per cent. of total for entire cluster. Similarly, the percentage of in-migrant families to the total population was significant, and it was 22.5 per cent. of the total for entire cluster.

The percentage of number of persons to the total population was lower than the proportion of families to that of total in all the villages and for entire cluster. This shows that the average size of the in-migrant family was lower than that of the village.

The significant proportion of migration into these villages may said to be due to employment opportunities available in plantation sector and also due to increased facilities made available in these villages. It is particularly true in respect of Havalli and Aldur where large number of plantations are concentrated and hence the in-migrants' proportion 32.2 per cent. and 29.0 per cent. respectively. These two villages together accounted for 90 per cent. of the total in-migrant families.

Table 7.19 shows the distribution of in-migrant

families according to the duration of stay. It can be seen that a considerable proportion of families migrated only a year before the survey in every village. The largest group is accounted by this duration - as much as 32.6 per cent. of the entire cluster. The families staying for 2 and 3 years accounted for 16.0 per cent. and 9.6 per cent. respectively and these 3 groups staying upto 3 years accounted more than half of the total families (58.2 per cent.). The families staying more than 5 years formed 37 per cent. of the total and among them the families staying more than 11 years was very significant and accounted for 17.7 per cent. of the total of entire cluster. These proportions are more or less same for the villages individually also.

Table 7.19: Distribution of In-migrant Families according to the Duration of Their Stay.

DURATION OF STAY.	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	C.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
Up to 1 year	28.0	38.0	44.4	32.6
" 2 years	14.4	19.0	16.8	16.0
" 3 "	14.4	-	11.0	9.6
" 4 "	7.2	-	5.5	4.8
" 5 "	7.2	15.5	-	9.2
" 6 "	3.6	-	-	2.1
" 7 "	0.9	8.6	5.5	3.7
8- 10 "	5.4	3.4	-	4.3
11 Years and Above.	18.9	15.5	16.8	17.7
	100.0 (111)	100.0 (58)	100.0 (18)	100.0

Table 7.20 gives the distribution of in-migrant families according to the place of origin or the native places of their respective fathers. It can be seen from this

table that nearly half of them (49.7 per cent.) hailed from other districts of New Mysore State. Most of these persons belonged to neighbouring district of Chikmagalur viz. South Kanara. About 23 per cent. of them reported other states or places - mostly originated from Kerala and Madras States. The remaining 27 per cent. belonged to same district of Chikmagalur.

Table 7.20: Distribution of In-Migrant Families according to the Place of Origin.

PLACE OF ORIGIN	ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
	%	%	%	%
1. Village not more than 10 miles.	16.3	10.4	27.9	18.5
2. Same Taluk	9.0	3.2	5.5	7.0
3. Neighbouring Taluk	3.6	5.2	11.1	4.8
4. Other Districts	48.6	55.2	38.9	49.7
5. Other States	18.9	20.8	11.1	18.7
6. Other Places	3.6	5.2	5.5	4.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(111)	(58)	(18)	(187)

The families reporting other districts and places as their native places were mostly employed in plantations. Even some portion of families from some district may have contained plantation labour families moving from one plantation to another.

Table 7.21 distributes the in-migrant families according to different caste groups. It may be mentioned that most of the Brahmin families of these villages were in-migrants i.e. out of the total 11 families, 8 were reported as in-migrants. Similarly, out of 20 Christian families 18 were reported as in-migrants. The other families of remaining caste groups were not significant in their

proportion to total families of their respective caste-groups.

Table 7.21: Distribution of In-Migrants according to Different Caste Groups.

CASTE GROUPS	ALDUR	HAVALLI	G.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
	%	%	%	%
I. Brahmins	4.5	1.7	11.1	4.3
II. Advanced Hindus I	10.8	17.2	11.1	12.8
III. Advanced Hindus II	12.6	27.6	11.1	17.1
IV. Hindu Intermediary I	11.7	8.6	22.2	11.8
V. Hindu Intermediary II	8.1	5.2	16.7	8.0
VI. Backward.	14.4	-	-	8.6
VII. Harijan	13.5	17.2	-	13.4
VIII. Muslim	16.3	12.1	11.1	14.4
IX. Christian	8.1	10.4	16.7	9.6
TOTAL:-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(111)	(58)	(18)	(187)

The backward caste families were found migrated to Aldur only while other caste groups distributed in all the three villeges. A single large majority of in-migrant families belonged to Advanced Hindu I and II groups accounting nearly 30 per cent. of the total for entire eluster. The Muslims and Christians formed 24 per cent. of the total in-migrant families while backward and Harijan families accounted for 22 per cent. of the total.

Reasons for Migration.

Table 7.22 presents the data regarding the distribution of in-migrant families according to reasons for migration.

Table 7.22: Distribution of In-migrant Families according to Reason for Migration.

REASON FOR MIGRATION.	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	C.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
1. Service	82.9	87.9	77.8	84.0
2. To live with Relatives.	13.5	3.5	16.7	10.7
3. Education.	2.7	-	-	1.6
4. Trading.	-	8.6	5.5	3.2
5. Illicit Relation.	0.9	-	-	0.5
6. Other.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :-	100.0 (111)	100.0 (58)	100.0 (18)	100.0 (187)

Taking entire cluster into consideration, we can see that largest proportion i.e. 84 per cent. of total in-migrant families reported that service or livelihood as the reason for their migration. About 10.7 per cent. people reported that they came to live with their relatives. About 1.6 per cent. reported educational purpose as their reason. Families having 'Trading' as reason formed 3.2 per cent. (mostly at Havalli) and one family (0.5 per cent.) reported illicit relation.

In-Migrants and Occupational Groups.

Table 7.23 gives the distribution of in-migrants according to occupation groups. It can be seen that both at Aldur and Havalli, a large number of families reporting plantation employment as their occupation. The figure for entire cluster was 35.9 per cent. of the total families. The proportion of families employed in agricultural labour (other than plantation labour) was also considerable (11.8 per cent. for the cluster) and these two together account

for nearly 48 per cent. of the total.

Table 7.23: Distribution of In-Migrants according to Occupation Groups.

OCCUPATIONS	ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
	%	%	%	%
Cultivators(owned)	5.4	5.2	-	4.8
Coffee Planters (owned)	1.8	3.4	-	2.1
Agri. labour	14.5	8.6	5.5	11.8
Plantation employee	44.1	31.0	-	35.9
Manufacturing- Processing.	4.5	-	-	2.7
Other Manufacturing- Processing.	1.8	5.2	11.0	3.7
Commerce	2.7	20.7	5.5	8.6
Transport	5.4	-	-	3.2
Construction-Utility	2.7	1.7	33.4	5.3
Health, Education, Etc.	14.4	17.3	27.8	16.6
Other Services.	2.7	6.9	16.8	5.3
Unproductive.	-	-	-	-
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(111)	(58)	(18)	(187)

Services such as health, education and others which included mostly school teachers, hospital staff and officials, all from outside the cluster accounted for a substantial proportion i.e. 16.6 per cent. of the total. Among the remaining families, mention may be made of those employed in construction-utility and 'other services' fields - each accounting 5.3 per cent. of the total families. The families employed in the field of commerce formed 8.6 per cent. of the total and some of these were employed as shop assistants.

Families reporting as 'cultivators' and 'coffee planters' were not considerably significant and the figures

for their proportion were 4.8 per cent. and 2.1 per cent. of the total families of entire cluster.

In-Migrants and Occupational Mobility.

Since heads of migrating families may not find their family occupations or the occupation pursued by their fathers, it is interesting to study the shift in the occupational structure.

Table 7.24 presents the distribution of in-migrant's (head of the household only) according to father's occupation reported. It can be seen that for entire cluster 83 families or 44.4 per cent. of the total (187) families reported, agricultural labour as their father's occupation; of these 56 present heads were employed as coffee plantation employees. It is a significant departure accounting 67.5 per cent. of families shifting to plantation labour sector. The remaining plantation employees were drawn from agriculturists, and traders. Only one case reported plantation labour as father's occupation.

About 52 families reported cultivation as their father's occupation but only 7 families continued in this field while remaining were distributed largely among (a) Health, education etc. (b) Commerce and (c) Other services sectors.

8 families reported commerce as their father's occupation, of which 3 pursued the same while other distributed to other sectors but 'commerce' gained 13 families from other sectors. Similarly Health, Education etc. gained from other sectors and only 4 out of 8 people remained in this sector while present head's total stood for 31 families.

There was 50 per cent. increase in 'coffee planters' group - one stayed among two reported but two agriculturists and one trader shifted to coffee plantation.

Occupation head of h	Father's					C.M.VALLI					Total	pos'	
	L	L	I			la	le	3	7	8			
1a Culti			1		3								
1b Coffe					2								
1c Agric			2	1	5	1					1		l.
1d Plant					18								lon, aps
2 Manuf Proce					-								and
3 Other			1		3			2			2		
4 Comme	1			1	12	1					1		se
5 Trans					-								
6 Const utili					1	2	4				6		
7 Healt etc.				1	10	2		2	1		5		pos.
8 Other					4	1			2		3		se
Total	1	-	2	3	58	7	4	2	2	3	18		

air
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13 families reported 'other manufacturing' as father's occupation, but only 3 continued, four were shifted from other occupation and thus this group lost 6 families to other groups mostly to labour.

Similarly 13 families reported from 'other services' of which 3 continued in the same, 10 families shifted to other sectors but 7 families from other sectors shifted to this occupation group.

In respect of 3 families reporting manufacturing and processing I, none continued in the father's occupation but 3 families from other groups took up this field.

In short, the shift took place from (a) cultivation, non-plantation labour, manufacturing and processing groups to other groups such as plantation labour construction and utility, health and education and others which absorbed others substantially. Thus, a considerable extent of mobility has been reported and particularly plantation employment, health, education and other services were the main fields where outsiders were mostly attached.

7.9: Out-Migrants.

The out-migration of some members of the present families of the selected villages were not considerably large compared to in-migration of families to the villages. In this section, we have taken into account of only those persons of resident families who were reported to be out of the village for some time.

Table 7.25 gives the distribution of out-migrants families according to different castes. It can be seen that in all 60 families reported that some members in their families had gone outside from the selected villages. More than 50 per cent. of these 60 families belonged to Aldur and the remaining distributed over other two villages. Similarly, the total number of persons migrated were 126

TABLE 7.25: Distribution of out-migrants according to castes.

C a s t e	A L D U R				H A V A L L I				C. M. V A L L I				All Villages			
	No. of families	Members		Total	No. of families	Members		Total	No. of families	Members		Total	No. of families	Members		Total
		Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	3	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	3	7	6	13
Lingayat	5	6	-	6	2	1	5	6	1	2	-	2	8	9	5	14
Okkaliga	6	7	1	8	4	9	1	10	6	8	3	11	16	24	5	29
Vishwakarma	4	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	5
Harijan	3	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	5
Medar	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
Muslim	13	14	11	25	2	7	2	9	4	5	5	10	19	26	18	44
Christian	3	7	3	10	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	9	5	14
Total:	33	39	21	60	13	26	17	43	11	15	8	23	60	80	46	126

composed of 80 males and 46 females. Nearly 50 per cent. of these persons were from Aldur village. The average number of out-migrants per reporting family was 2.1.

About 33 per cent. of the out-migrant persons were reported from Muslim community from the equal percentage of families belonging to their caste. Okkaligas were next large community with 25 per cent. approximately of total families reporting. Lingayaths with 8 families and Vishwakarma, Harijans and Christians with 4 families came next in the order of reporting some out-migrants.

Table 7.26 gives the distribution of out-migrants according to their family occupations. Thus, it can be seen that largest number of out-migrants were from coffee planter families, as much as 31.7 per cent. of total persons reported from this occupation group distributed over 14 families.

Table 7.26: Distribution of Out-Migrants according to Occupation.

OCCUPATION	No. of Families	No. of Persons	% Total
Agriculture	17	22	17.5
Coffee Planter	14	40	31.7
Labour	11	22	17.5
Trader	8	25	19.8
Government Servants, Officials.	6	8	6.3
Other Non-Agricultural	2	3	2.4
Others	2	6	4.8
TOTAL :-	60	126	100.0

Traders with only 8 families accounted for 19.8 per cent. of the total out-migrants while labour and cultivating families reported 17.5 per cent. each from 11 and 17 families respectively. The remaining out-migrants were from Government service, non-agricultural and other occupation

families.

Table 7.27 gives the distribution of out-migrants according earning status, purpose of visit to outside and money received or sent home. It can be seen that in all there were 25 earners, more than 50 per cent. of them reporting from Aldur itself. The total number of non-earners reported was 101 for the entire cluster and majority of them reported from Aldur village. However, the proportion of earners to non-earners was greater at Aldur and C.M.Valli than Havalli. The percentage of earners among out-migrants was 23.3 at Aldur, 14.0 at Havalli and 21.7 at C.M.Valli while it stood at 19.8 per cent. for entire cluster. Thus non-earners were larger than earners among the out-migrants.

According to main reason reported for non-earners, 40 per cent. migrated for the education and 60 per cent. (mostly women and children) for social visits to relatives. The earners reported were employed as teachers, clerks, nurses, drivers and so on, at the outside places.

A sum of Rs. 13537 was sent to non-earners from the reporting families. This was mostly spent on higher education of their educands who were studying in colleges at Chikmagalur, Mysore and Bangalore cities. The average amount sent to these non-earners stood at ^{Rs.} 139.7 for a person at Aldur, Rs. 96.2 at Havalli and Rs. 69.4 at C. M. Valli and for entire cluster it was Rs. 134.0.

The average amount received from earning migrants was Rs. 53.2 for an earner at Aldur, Rs. 110.0 at Havalli and Rs. 132.0 at C.M.Valli. The total received being a sum of Rs. 2065 at an average of Rs. 82.6 from each earner. The money sent from the village to non-earners was greater about 6 times than money received by same village families from earners.

Table 7.28: ^{of} Distribution of Labour Families into Adults and Non-Adults and Earners and Non-Earners.

GROUP	No. of Families	Total No. of Members	Adults	Non-Adults	Family Size	EARNERS			Average No. of Earners
						Total	Adults	Non-Adults	
I ST GROUP	10	52	26	26	5.2	25	23	-	2.3
II ND GROUP	10	40	22	18	4.0	23	22	1	2.3
III RD GROUP	10	45	24	21	4.5	27	24	3	2.7
T O T A L:	30	137	72	65	4.6	73	69	4	2.4

7.10: A study of Labour Families.

The data presented in this section were mainly collected through a special labour employment schedule. This was introduced to a sample of 30 families at Aldur. The families selected were non-plantation labour families as the plantation labour families were studied separately. These 30 families were divided into three groups of 10 families each and all the families from each group were given quarterly visits.

Table 7.28 gives the total number of members in these families along with its distribution between adults and non-adults; and the proportions of earners. The total number of persons in the 60 families was 137 with an average family size of 4.6 members. Out of these total members 73 formed the earning class of which 4 were non-adults. The average number of earners per family was 2.4 members.

Table 7.29 gives the main and subsidiary occupations followed by these families. It can be seen that casual agricultural labour as the main occupation was reported by 24 or 80 per cent. of families. Among the remaining 6 families 3 followed 'other labour' and the rest followed cultivation etc.

Table 7.29: Distribution of Labour Families according to Occupation.

OCCUPATION	As MAIN	AS SUBSIDIARY
Casual Agricultural Labour	24	2
Other Labour	3	1
Felling	1	-
Masonry	1	-
Cultivation	1	4
Basket-making	-	1
Service.	-	1
	50	9

Table 7.30 gives the distribution of 30 families according to the combination of occupations followed. It

can be seen that casual agricultural labour as the only occupation was reported by 20 families or 66.6 per cent. of the total reporting families. 3 more families followed 'other labour' (other than agricultural labour) only, bringing total families that were depending mainly on labour into 23. Among the remaining seven families, five were following cultivation and one each basketmaking and service for their additional sources of income.

Table 7.30: Distribution of other occupations among Labour Families.

LABOUR OCCUPATION	OTHER OCCUPATION	NO. OF FAMILIES
Casual Agricultural labour	--	20
"	Cultivation	5
	Basket making	1
	Service	1
Other Labour	--	<u>3</u>
		30

In table 7.31 we present the data regarding employment and non-employment position of the earners. The total number of employed days are divided into three types of employment; days spent in (a) agricultural labour, (b) non-agricultural labour and (c) worked outside the village.

It can be seen from the table that employment outside the village was not reported at all. Among adults, the average days per female earner was greater than that of male for agricultural labour work and the position is reversed in respect of non-agricultural work. The average unemployed days was greater among female adults than male adults. In all the male adults put in 45 days on an average (more than an average female worker).

Table 7.31: Distribution of Working Days into Employed and Unemployed among Various Types of Earners.

PERSON	No. of Earners	Average per Earner (days)	Average per Earner (days)	Employed Outside	Unemployed Average per (days)	Total Working Days.
MALE ADULT	57	186.7	87.1	-	91.2	13505
FEMALE ADULT	32	205.2	23.6	-	136.2	11680
MALE NON-ADULT	3	360.0	-	-	5.0	1095
FEMALE NON-ADULT	1	270.0	-	-	95.0	365
T O T A L :-	73	203.1	34.5	-	107.4	26645

The non-adults did not report any employment in non-agricultural sector. The average days per earner for male and female non-adults was greater than adults in respect of employment and considerably lesser than their counterpart in respect of average unemployed days.

The non-agricultural work reported by these families was mostly consisted of felling trees, masonry, basket-making and other kinds of work.

In table 7.32 we list the various reasons reported for unemployment. Thus, the household work appeared to be the most important reason which on average accounted for 35.6 days and 60.8 days for male and female adults respectively. It was the only reason reported for male non-adults and it averaged 5 days. Illness was second important reason for male adults while weekly market day was second important for female adults. The third important reason was lack of employment for male adults while maternity for female adults. It may also be noted that the average number of days of forced unemployment was considerably much less in the case of both male and female adult earners while absent in the case of non-adults.

Thus, in all the average total unemployed days was 91.2 days for male adult, 136.2 for female adult and 5.0 and 95.0 for non-adults male and female respectively.

Incomes.

Table 7.33 presents the data regarding contribution of different services to the total income of labour families. It can be seen from the table that the total income derived from all the sources was Rs. 15972; of which Rs. 13764 or 86.2 per cent. was from labour. The other four sources contributed less than 5 per cent. each.

In table 7.34 we find the distribution of average incomes from labour and non-labour among the 3 groups. Thus,

Table 7.32: Distribution of Unemployed Days according to Various Reasons.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYED	Male Adult	Average	Female Adult	Average	Male Non-Adult	Average	Female Non-Adult	Average
Household Work	1317	35.6	1947	60.8	15	5.0	-	-
Weekly Market Day	495	15.4	888	27.7	--	--	48	48.0
Illness	564	15.2	252	7.9	--	--	42	42.0
Not in the Village	72	1.9	180	5.6	--	--	--	--
Wedding	84	2.3	42	1.3	--	--	--	--
Attending Fair etc.	240	6.5	210	6.6	--	--	--	--
Other Reasons	59	1.6	28	1.0	--	--	5	5.0
Maternity	--	--	420	13.1	--	--	--	--
Lack of Employment	543	14.7	390	12.2	--	--	--	--
	3374	91.2	4357	136.2	15	5.0	95	95.0

Table 7.33: Distribution of Income according to Various Sources for Different Groups.

GROUP	Income from Labour	%	Income from Culti- vation	%	Income from Masonry	%	Income from Basket making	%	Service and Others	%	Total Income
I GROUP	4764	81.69	350	6.0	-	-	300	5.14	418	7.17	5832
II GROUP	3905	79.01	100	2.0	650	13.2	-	-	280	5.07	4935
III GROUP	5095	97.09	110	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5205
ENTIRE TOTAL:-	13764	86.2	560	3.5	650	4.0	300	1.9	698	4.4	15972

Table 7.54: Distribution of Average Incomes of Labour and Non-Labour Occupation.

GROUP	Income From Labour	Average per Family	Other Occupation	Average	Total Income	Average
1ST GROUP	4764	476.4	1068	106.8	5832	583.2
2ND GROUP	3905	390.5	1030	103.0	4935	493.5
3RD GROUP	5095	509.5	110	11.0	5205	520.5
T O T A L: F O R A L L G R O U P S	13764	458.8	2208	73.6	15972	532.4

on an average a labour family earned Rs. 458.8 from labour and Rs. 73.6 from other occupations. In all, the average total income of a family was Rs. 532.4. The average income per earner was Rs. 224.3.

Table 7.35 gives the distribution of various sources of incomes according to different income groups. It may be observed that most of the agricultural labour families fall in income groups between 251-500 and 501-750. This density is true more or less in respect of other sources also. In all 40 per cent. of families fall under 251-500 and another 40 per cent. in next higher group i.e. 501-750 while 10 per cent. of the families come under 101-250 group. The remaining 10 per cent. families are distributed in higher income groups.

Table 7.36 gives the details of cash and kind wages and averages for earners and families separately for different groups.

Table 7.35: Distribution of Sources of Income according to the Income Groups.

INCOME GROUP	MAIN OCCUPATION.				Total Families
	Agri. labour	Non-Agri. Labour	Cultivation	Others	
Rs. 101 to 250	3	-	-	-	3
" 251 to 500	10	-	1	1	12
" 501 to 750	9	2	-	1	12
" 751 to 1000	1	1	-	-	2
" 1001 to 1500	1	-	-	-	1
	24	3	1	2	30

TABLE 7.36: Distribution of cash and kind wages and other incomes from different groups.

Group	Income from Agricultural Labour					Income from Non-Agr. Labour					Total la- bour in- come	Ave- rage per ear- ner	Ave- rage per fa- mily	% of non-Agr. to total income	% of kind wage in total
	Cash	Kind	Total	Ave- rage per ear- ner	Ave- rage per fa- mily	Cash	Kind	Total	Ave- rage per ear- ner	Ave- rage per fa- mily					
I	2187	1284	3471	150.9	347.1	2358	180	2538	110.3	253.8	6009	231.3	600.9	42.2	24.4
II	2646	1164	3810	165.6	381.0	1455	117	1572	68.3	157.2	5382	234.0	538.2	29.2	23.8
III	2436	1275	3711	137.4	371.1	1272	-	1272	47.1	127.2	4983	184.6	498.3	25.5	25.6
Total:	7269	3723	10992	150.6	366.4	5085	297	5382	73.7	179.4	16374	224.3	545.8	32.9	24.6

CHAPTER VIII

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

This chapter deals with trading and transport activities in the surveyed villages. The scope of the trading activities includes, the wholesalers in grains, retailers dealing in various commodities and petty traders selling sundry goods. A section on weekly market activities is also presented in this chapter. The trading in coffee produce however, is out of the scope of this chapter as the marketing of coffee is controlled by Coffee Board. The coffee produce is required to be surrendered to Coffee Board authorities who in turn dispose it off through auction sales elsewhere on All India basis.

Each of the trading has been treated separately in which we have given the details about trading practices, extent of employment, wage disbursement etc. and some statistics about annual turnover, income derived and so on. The estimates of these attributes are based on the figures collected in special case studies and General Family Schedules.

The section on transport activities deals with general transport facilities and other means of traffic, the families engaged in different types of transport activities in the surveyed villages and such other information relating to them.

8.1: Grocery-General Stores.

There were 15 big and small establishments engaged in this trading generally dealing with grocery, stationery, tobacco and other sundries in each and every store.

Out of these 15 general stores, 12 were owned by Muslims and one each by Lingayat, Okkaliga and Kuruhina setty. As Muslim population is very much considerable at

Aldur pete area, hence large number of shops owned by them. Of these 7 belonged to Aldur area, 3 Havalli and 3 C.M.Valli area of the bazar street. In 13 cases trade was main occupation while in 2 cases, it was subsidiary. Of the former, 8 cases reported agriculture as the subsidiary occupation of the family, the rest distributed among other vocations.

The oldest shop among the establishments still continuing in this trade was the one established in 1927 by a Muslim with an initial capital of less than Rs. 50 in a rented premises. Two more shops were opened in late 30's; 6 shops were started in the next decade and the remaining 6 founded during 50's, which have been carrying on since then. Of these 5 were opened by the present owners themselves while the remaining were started by the fathers of the present owners.

The capital invested, varied from a minimum of Rs. 100 to a maximum of Rs. 1250, totalling Rs. 8120 for all the 15 establishments, averaging Rs. 548 per shop. The value of stock held varied from a minimum of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1000 maximum, totalling Rs. 7000 with an average of Rs. 467 per establishment. Similarly, the annual turnover reported, varied from Rs. 1500 to a maximum of Rs. 15600 totalling Rs. 106420, averaging Rs. 7095 per shop.

As many as 11 establishments were housed in owned premises, back portions of which also served as residential places of those traders. The remaining 4 establishments were in rented premises, the average amount paid by way of rent being Rs. 20 per month. All these stores were on the either side facing main road of Aldur pete.

Regarding the persons employed in these establishments, 32 persons were from family and in one case only a boy was employed at Rs. 240 per annum. All the members

of the families engaged in attending business were male members.

Most of the shopkeepers had fairly good educational background of elementary school standard and 4 people claimed to be matriculates. The experience in this line of trading was claimed to be from just sufficient to fair in all the cases and some of them claimed to have seen many ups and downs in their business.

Five families claimed to have met the initial financial arrangements by their own resources, while 8 cases, borrowed part of their capital and the remaining two financed almost entirely by credit arrangements. Ten shopkeepers reported to be having rolling credit system with wholesalers at Chikmagalur, which is of very short-term nature i.e. for a week or two. Since these credit facilities are very flexible, no interest is charged on these retailers buying goods on credit and repaying during the time of next purchase.

In all the shops the furniture consisted of wooden racks, wooden boxes slantly fixed on the floor, gunny sacks, tins, baskets and in some shops, some attractive glass shuttered bureaus. Except two establishments, where patronax lights used, the shop premises had electric lights installed and most of them had fluroescent tubes for attraction.

The customers for these general stores were drawn from both local and outside. The outside customers were considerable in number who mostly consisted of coffee plantation workers residing in neighbouring estates making their purchases on weekly market days or their rest days.

Sources of the supply of the commodities such as grocery, stationery, oil etc. were wholesale establishments at Chikmagalur town, situated 12 miles away from Aldur. The rolling credit was allowed by these wholesalers

to village retailers. The commodities were transported by such means as bullock carts, bus services or lorries. No particular commodity was reported to have been introduced particularly during last 5 years. It was difficult to estimate the types of goods in the shop and their proportion in general. However, the grains and other groceries accounted fairly larger proportion to other commodities.

Only 5 large establishments reported to have made some arrangements for storing facilities if not permanent godowns. This was just a stop-gap arrangement to stock the goods in the little spaces available in the back-room or in residential places to store the surplus or recently brought goods.

Sales of almost all the commodities reported to be uniform throughout the year except the heavy monsoon where some goods register little slack season while marriage and plantation picking season registers busy days. The sales on Saturdays i.e. weekly market days were higher than other days as most people get their weekly wages and people of neighbouring villages and plantations visit Aldur to make purchases.

All types of customers reported to have been making purchases in these establishments, varying from labourers to medium sized cultivators, officials planters and hotelkeepers. There was a tendency reported that Muslims patronising Muslim owned shops and similarly Lingayats that of Lingayats to a large extent.

Severe or cut-throat competition by price reduction was not reported but competition was usually of building good-will nature by product differentiation or patronizing officials and caste people and allowing credit purchases to some people. The grievances of traders usually were,

against price behaviour at wholesalers, tendency of some people making purchases at Chikmagalur and non-repayment of dues by the customers.

8.2: Grain Merchants.

There were 8 families reported to be in this line of trade of which 4 were from Aldur and the rest equally divided between Havalli and C.M.Valli. Four of them reported to be of their main occupation and for other four it was subsidiary occupation. Of these 4 were Muslims and the other 4 were Okkaligas. All the people engaged in this were literates. All the families reported that this business was started by the present owners themselves of which the oldest was started in 1916, while in the next 2 decades, two more people joined and other 5 were started during 50's. The other occupation of these families was agriculture. No family reported any establishment or whatsoever to house the business but storing and dealing took place at their residential places which were not regarded as shops.

There were 14 persons engaged in this, all of whom were members of family and reported to have had fairly good experience in this line of trading.

All the 8 families reported that the finances for the original investment was met with their own resources. At present, the capital investment varied from a minimum of Rs. 20 to a maximum of Rs. 250, totalling Rs. 560, at an average of Rs. 70 per family.

The type of commodity traded in was rice acquired from local cultivators and wholesalers at Chikmagalur and Mudigere weekly markets which were later sold to retailers at Aldur and local and outside people at weekly market. The paddy or rice was obtained on cash or credit basis usually of short-term interest-free nature. At the time of case

studies conducted, only 3 grain merchants held stock worth Rs. 270 together, while others had sold out their stock of rice.

Regarding the sales of their commodity none of these traders could give any definite idea as to the turnover during different seasons. However, in every case, the sales had been uniform throughout. Their business used to be confined to weekly market days for sales and their purchases during post-harvest season. The customers were drawn mainly from plantation workers and small retailers to some extent.

The annual turnover varied from a minimum of Rs. 800 in one case to a maximum of Rs. 5200, in the other, totalling Rs. 29600 with an average of Rs. 3700 per family. All these families reported to have earned Rs. 3200 during the previous year, from this trading. Their total earnings from all the occupations amounted to Rs. 9260, of which the earnings from trading formed only 30 per cent. It was reported that no trader was entirely depending upon this business.

8.3: Cloth Marts.

There were 4 cloth merchants at the selected villages of which 3 had their establishments at Aldur pete area of Havalli while the other located C.M.Valli part of pete area. All the four shops belonged to Muslims who were in the age group of 30 to 50 years and had elementary education. All the four reported that this business was their main occupation and only 3 among them were having agriculture as their subsidiary occupation.

The oldest of the existing shops was established in 1920 by the father of the present owner. It enjoyed the monopoly of the business for nearly 7 years, when other Muslim trader also entered the scene in the year

1927 and they together shared all the business till 1950 when the third entrant son of a grocer entered the market while the last man opened his shop in 1954 and since then only these four have been doing this business.

All the 4 shopping premises were owned by the respective proprietors of which in case of two the back rooms served as residential places while the other two were living nearby. All the four shops were located on the main road, 3 nearer the weekly market place while the other one near the bus stand.

All persons engaged in the shop were family members in all the four cases and there were 10 people 2 each in 3 shops and 3 each in other two shops. No shop owner employed any servant to attend the shop or assist in the sales. All these family members attending business, were literates and had acquired some experience in the line.

Regarding the investment, the oldest shop claimed to have started with an initial capital of Rs. 1000 and gradually increasing it and now holds investment reaching Rs. 10000. Similarly at the time of case study, the second oldest shop reported to have started with Rs. 600 initial capital and gradually reached 2500 while the other two which opened up during early 50's started with 500 each and now reached Rs. 2500 and Rs. 4000 respectively. These capital investments were met partly by owned funds and partly borrowed money. Except one the rest repaid their loans, but they are having rolling credit of short-term nature. Only one person reported to be having outstanding debts to a tune of Rs. 500 at the rate of 10 per cent. borrowed from a money lender at Chikmagalur.

At present all the four have obtained goods at rolling-credit system which is of interest-free during a

short-term period, advanced by the wholesale cloth dealers at Chikmagalur and Bangalore in the form of goods. These are repaid whenever the next purchase is made which is usually 1-3 months.

All the four shops were equipped with furniture consisting of glass panelled shelves, racks, long tables and chairs. They were also moderately decorated with fluorescent tube lights.

The type of commodities traded in were all kinds of clothing needed for men and women such as Dhoti, Saree, Shirting, Suiting, Voils, plain and check pieces, umbrellas, blankets and ready-made clothes. All the goods were imported from outside markets such as Chikmagalur, Bangalore and Madras. The wholesale cloth dealers at these places used to supply clothes, etc. on cash or short-term credit basis to the village retailers. Even though some kinds of commodity available at commission basis, the village retailers preferred to buy at flat rates and sell them in turn at village in their own way.

The cheap sarees and lungis mostly bought by villagers and plantation workers were more in proportion than the other kinds. The total stock held at the time of case study varied from Rs. 3000 each in two shops to Rs. 5000 and Rs. 16000 in other two bigger shops respectively.

The sales of the different commodities were not regular throughout the year. However, sales used to be considerably greater during the weekly market days, when most of the customers were neighbouring village-folks and plantation workers. In the first week of the month some salaried people make purchases while busy seasons were marriage season i.e. after general harvest and during important festival days such as Ganesh, Deepavali, Bakrid, Ramzan and so on.

The customers were drawn from all classes of people and mostly consisting of poorer villagers and plantation workers. Upper class people also make purchases to some extent but they also make most of their purchases at Chikmagalur town whenever they go over there since there is a wider market and rates are slightly lower. The villagers and plantation workers mostly bought cheap clothing such as lungis, sarees of both mill and handlooms, caps, ordinary shirtings etc. Middle class and to some extent upper class customers bought, Binny mill goods, art silk and other finer varieties. Woollen goods both of cheaper and costly varieties, umbrellas etc. were sold during monsoon and winter seasons. The rates as shopkeepers claimed were not much higher than that prevailing at Chikmagalur or at Aldur weekly market where outsiders compete with them.

The annual turnover of these shops varied from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000 and averaged Rs. 15000 per shop. Their income from this business as reported varied from Rs. 1200 to Rs. 3300 amounting to Rs. 7500 i.e. 75 per cent. of their total income of Rs. 10000.

These four shopkeepers did face some competition from outsiders during the weekly market days but they did not consider it as severe one. Also it was reported that there was not much competition among the local cloth merchants themselves.

8.4: Bangles and Cuttlery.

There were five families at Aldur centre, engaged in this business of mainly selling bangles. It was main occupation for all the five families and their subsidiary occupation was agriculture. Among these, 2 were Banajigars, 2 were from Maratha community and the other one was a Muslim. The two Marathas from Havalli, were literates,

the two Banajigars from Aldur were also literates while the Muslim had elementary education upto 6th standard before he took to this business. All the five started their business during fifties, two in the year 1950, one in 1951, one in 1952 and the last one in the year 1955. All these were started by the present owners themselves.

Two of the five traders did not have any establishment, while two owned their establishments in their residential premises and the remaining one rented the shopping premises on the main road paying a rent of Rs.24 per annum. All the persons engaged in this trade were members from the concerned families and they numbered 9 in all from five families.

Regarding the capital invested, all the families reported that the financial requirements were met by their own resources. The capital investment varied from Rs. 30 in the case of Muslim trader to Rs. 250 each in the case of two Banajiga traders, thus averaging Rs. 134 per family. The total stock of goods held at the time of case study, was in the order of Rs. 650 for all five families with an average of Rs. 130.

The types of commodities traded in were mostly bangles of all sizes and colours, made of glass, rubber and plastic and some cutlery articles which were imported from wholesalers at Chikmagalur town, from time to time. It was reported that the local traders could obtain these goods either on cash basis or credit whichever feasible and the credit transaction was allowed by the wholesalers on short-term interest-free basis.

Two of these traders also dealt with the sales of some stationery and cutlery goods which were not much in proportion to the bangles. It is because much of the stationery goods were sold by general stores' merchants

and also people used to buy such goods directly at Chikmagalur.

The sales of these commodities were not regular, rather, the informants could not give an idea of the sales during different periods. However, it was reported that they used to get customers during weekly market days. Some of them were hawking in neighbouring villages within the radius of 5-6 miles now and then and reported occasional sales at their premises. Market days, festivals and marriage season were busy seasons for these sellers. Almost all groups and caste of people were customers for these traders, except upper class sophisticated people who mostly bought in the towns.

The annual turnover varied from Rs. 2000 to Rs.2500, totalling Rs. 11000 for all five traders. The net income reported by these families from this trade amounted to Rs. 2332 out of the total family incomes of Rs. 4017.

8.5: Fruits and Vegetables Sellers.

There were five families engaged in this kind of business 3 from Aldur and one one each from Havalli and C.M.Valli. All the five families were Muslims. Two of them pursued this trade as their main occupation while the other 3 regarded this as seasonal subsidiary occupation. Labour was subsidiary occupation in one of the former's case while agriculture and labour were the main occupations in the latter's case.

Of these existing traders, the oldest being the one that was started in the year 1927, later in 30's two more families started this business while the other two joined in 1947 and 1953 respectively.

These five traders did not engage any hired servants in their business. There were altogether 6 persons from their families engaged in this. There was

not a single case reporting any permanent establishment. They were all hawkers type setting up their shop on the pavement near Aldur bus station.

The capital invested varied from Rs. 3 each in 3 cases to Rs. 5 each in two cases averaging Rs. 4 per family. They used to get their commodities on rolling credit basis from the wholesalers or fruit contractors and planters.

The commodities mainly sold were orange and mangoes in the seasons and some hawkers sold some vegetables, proportionately negligible. They used to get oranges from wholesale fruit merchants or contractors who buy standing crops (oranges) in the plantations and orchards or stock them by buying directly big lots from fruit growers. The village retailers used to obtain small quota of one to five baskets at a time and sell them in the village or at the village weekly market. In some cases vegetables were acquired from Chikmagalur town or far off villages as the vegetables are not grown around here and sold at Aldur. They could not say or disclose the rates at which they buy from wholesalers from time to time. They, however, opined that they were buying fairly at a cheaper rates comparable to retail prices. They said, they had to run the risk of incurring losses since their sales involved highly perishable products and wavering prices.

Their customers were consisted of mainly the passengers and crew travelling on the buses and lorries and outsiders visiting weekly markets. The local people mostly bought mangoes of good quality and some vegetables.

The annual turnover reported from these 5 traders varied from Rs. 480 to Rs. 2640 amounting to a total of Rs. 7640 and averaging Rs. 1528 per trader.

The family earnings from this trade varied from Rs. 120 to a maximum of Rs. 660, and for all the families amounted to a total of Rs. 1530 i.e. an average sum of Rs. 306 per family. The earnings, from other occupations amounted to Rs. 2190.

The main grievance of this business was that they could not trade throughout the year as these products were seasonal and risky because they were perishable.

8.6: Aerated Water Dealers.

There were two families, both from Aldur engaged in this trade of selling soda and such soft drinks at Aldur pete. Both of them belonged to Muslim community and had fairly good education.

Both were established in the year of 1954 by the present owners themselves. The first one established in the early 1954 started it as subsidiary to his main occupation viz. 'maistry' while the latter opened it as his main occupation and the other occupation in his case was bus agency. In the former's case, he housed his business at his owned residential place and the latter rented shopping premises at the bus stand corner at Rs. 10 per month. The former did not engage any servant but carried on the business along with another member of his family, while the latter engaged one boy servant at a monthly wage of Rs. 10.

The capital investment of the both was Rs. 800 (300 + 500) out of the owned funds. It included among other things, machinery, gas cylinders, bottle racks, bottles and furniture.

The sources of supply of commodities such as gas cylinders, bottles, essence etc. were obtained from Chikmagalur, on terms of rolling credit allowed by sources at Chikmagalur. The sugar was obtained locally from the

General Stores on cash or credit basis. The total stock of saleable goods at the time of case study was worth Rs. 60 from both the shops. The busy season for this trade is during the months between November and April or middle of May. The monsoon period is regarded as slack season and other months register a little below normal.

About 50 per cent. of the drinks manufactured by both the dealers were sold to other retailers such as petty shopkeepers, hawkers at weekly market. The other 50 per cent. sold at the shop premises. The bus passengers and other passerby were the main customers for the drinks. The sales on Saturdays at weekly market used to be very high compared to the business on normal days i.e. 3 or 4 times greater but no estimation was provided by either traders. However, during summer days, daily turnover reported to be Rs. 8-10 and during weekly market days between Rs. 30 and 40.

The annual turnovers were Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1200 out of which their earnings were Rs. 500 and Rs. 240 respectively. The earnings from other occupations were Rs. 300 for each family.

The expenditures incurred by these two traders for maintaining their business were mainly on items such as, gas cylinders (80-100 each) sugar, essence, colours, replacement of bottles and lids and rent and salary for shop assistant in one case.

8.7: Fish and Mutton.

There were 3 families, all belonging to Aldur, and Muslims by caste engaged in this trade. Of these, one was in mutton selling business, which he reported as family's main occupation being hereditary for many decades. Agricultural labour was followed as ^{his} subsidiary occupation. In the case of two others, who reported

fish selling as their only business^{was} started by the present owners during the years 1927 and 1947. Both of them had come from Malabar area.

Of these 3 traders, only one fish seller rented shop premises near weekly market grounds, at Rs. 8 per month as rent. The other two did not have any particular place but carried out their business at weekly market by erecting their own tents and on other days at their residential places.

Two persons from each of these families were engaged in the trade and none of them hired any servant. All the persons engaged have had fairly good experience in this trade.

Regarding the investment of capital, all the three met the demand by their own resources and at present the capital investment stood at Rs. 50 in the case of mutton seller and Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 respectively in the case of fish dealers. It consisted of tents, wooden bases, scales and weights, choppers and other instruments.

The mutton trader used to get the sheep and goats from outside usually at Chikmagalur market, as these animals were not reared much at village or nearby and the local supply was almost negligible. The supply of these animals were made by the owners or wholesalers on cash as well as credit basis usually of short-term nature. The animals were bought once in a week or whenever the demand for meat was likely. The mutton trader reported that there was no regularity in his trade but however opined that because of large Muslim population and some other communities demanding meat now and then, he used to slay the animal, 3-4 days in a week on an average. On Saturdays he used to have good business as it would be weekly market day. The business on that day reported to be 2-3 times to that of other days. During Muslim

festival days such as Bakri-id etc. he used to have good business. The animals were bought at Rs. 15-20 per head and usually 12-15 were required every month. On an average he earned Rs. 60-70 per month.

The annual turnover in his case reported to be Rs. 3650 of which his net earnings was Rs. 780.

The fish dealers used to get their dry fish supply from the wholesalers at Mangalore. Various kinds of dry fish used to be supplied from Mangalore markets (about 80 miles) to Chikmagalur markets regularly. Since Aldur is on the main road between these two markets, the fish dealers used to get their supply on the spot, delivered by lorries. Aldur fish traders' orders for supply depended upon seasons, wholesalers prices, local demand and so on. As many kinds of dry fish were imported whenever available or needed, no definite information as to periodicity, quantity of purchase etc. was available. However, each trader obtained dry fish worth Rs. 200-300 and 150-250 per month on an average most of which were sold on weekly market days mainly to coffee plantation labourers, Muslims and other people. The stock held by them at the time of the case study was worth Rs. 260 in the case of established shopkeeper and Rs. 100 by the other trader.

The annual turnover estimated to be Rs. 3200 and Rs. 4000 for both and of which, the net income to family was Rs. 800 and Rs. 1000 respectively.

8.8: Tobacconists.

There were two persons engaged in this trade, both Muslims, one hailed from Aldur and the other from Havalli. The Aldur tobacconist reported that it was his main occupation while the other one pursued it as subsidiary to his cart-hiring profession. The former established it himself in the year 1951 while the latter took to it

towards the end of 1956. Neither of them set up any shop as such but the former carried on at his living place while the latter owned a tent to put up his shop at Aldur weekly market every Saturday. Two persons in each family were engaged in this trading.

The initial capital investment made by them were Rs. 125 and Rs. 20 and at the time of their case studies, the capital stood at Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively. It was also reported that both the traders did not raise any loans on account of their capital requirements but met the same by their own funds.

The commodity they traded in was entirely obtained from outside i.e. from Chikmagalur wholesale tobacco merchants. They could obtain this whenever they needed either on cash basis or on short-term rolling credit basis (interest-free) which would be repaid when they go to obtain their next consignment. The total stocks held at the time of case study were in the order of Rs. 400 and Rs. 50 respectively.

Both the traders reported that they were getting tobacco of two qualities from the wholesalers at the rates of annas 8 per pound and annas 12 per pound respectively. The selling price by these traders to the retailers at village or customers at weekly market (local) varied from annas 9 to annas 10 per pound for inferior quality and Rs.1 per pound for superior quality. They also claimed that it was the inferior quality which was mostly traded i.e. as much as 90 per cent. of their trading.

The bigger of the two traders, mostly sold his goods to other retailers at the village in addition to his retailing sales at weekly market while the other trader sold ~~at~~ the weekly market to retail buyers mostly plantation labourers and others. The former's sales were varied

from 100 to 1000 pounds per week while that of later^t it was between 100 and 200 pounds per week. The annual turnovers for these traders were in the order Rs. 36000 and Rs. 7000 of which the incomes to the families were Rs. 3600 and Rs. 250 respectively.

S.9: Other Trading, Fuel, Oil Etc.

There were six traders engaged in this of which two selling fuel, two selling oil, one dealing in skins and one dealing in ammunition.

Of the two fuel sellers, one belonged to Ediga caste from Aldur while the other a Muslim hailed from Havalli. Both of them did not have any establishment. The former reported this trading as his subsidiary to agriculture while for the latter it was only means of living. The latter started this business in the year 1947 while the other followed suit during early part of 1950. Both of them did not hire any servant nor engaged any members from their families to assist their business.

The Muslim fuel seller invested a sum of Rs. 300 as capital in the form of bullock cart from his own resources, while the Ediga seller did not incur more than Rs. 5 on capital investment by way of buying axe and wood choppers.

Both of them used to obtain the firewood in nearby forests and sell them at the village. The Muslim seller used to transport the firewood on his cart while other carried them himself.

There was no regularity in their woodcutting or sales at the village. The rainy season was slack season for their business and since most of the people depended on their own resources i.e. collecting firewood in their estates or plots or from forests, these two fuel sellers had the grievance of not having good business. However,

some people like officials and traders used to buy firewood from these two sellers at varying prices from time to time.

The Muslim trader reported that his annual turnover was Rs. 900 of which his net earnings was Rs. 600 while the Ediga trader reported to have sold firewood worth Rs. 200 during last year of which his net earning to family was Rs. 180. He also earned Rs. 316 from his main occupation i.e. agriculture.

There were two Muslim traders both belonging to Aldur reported to be engaged in selling kerosene oil (subsidiary occupation) at Aldur weekly market. They did not have any establishment but used to set up their tents at Aldur weekly market. Each trader was assisted by another male member of his family and neither of the trader engaged any servant in his business.

The capital investment in each case amounted to Rs. 20-25 (on tent, tins etc.) and it was met by owned funds.

Both of them obtained their kerosene oil supply from wholesalers at Chikmagalur where credit on short-term interest-free basis was available.

They were buying kerosene oil from the wholesalers at the rate of Rs. 5 per tin of 24 bottles without the cost of the can and reselling at the village market at the rate of 28 ap. per bottle. Their expenditure on transport from Chikmagalur on bus or other means and expenses at weekly market by way of taxes etc. are estimated at annas 12 per tin. They reported to be making a net profit of Re. 1 per tin.

The customers for kerosene oil were mainly drawn from coffee plantation workers, villagers of neighbourhood and poorer people in the village. Some people of

the selected villages have installed electric lights and their purchase of kerosene oil is very negligible.

The sales of kerosene oil varied from an average of 2 tins per week in the case of smaller trader to 4 tins per week for that of bigger trader. The annual turnovers reported to be in the order of Rs. 800 and Rs. 1800 respectively and of which the net incomes to families were Rs. 100 and Rs. 200. The main occupation of both the families was agriculture and their earnings were Rs. 400 and Rs. 600 respectively. Both reported that they faced competition by the local traders who were also dealing kerosene oil besides other provisions. The prospects for the business was not considered to be high as they were not registering increasing sales during recent past.

B.10: Dealer in Hides and Skins.

There was one Muslim from Aldur, reported to be trading in the raw skin of animals, particularly of sheep and goat. It was his only occupation and he did not have any establishment, since his business involved in going around villages for buying skins from butchers and other persons who slaughter sheep and goats. He started this business in 1939 and continued it without taking anybody's assistance. His investment by way of capital was just Rs. 10 from his own fund.

His purchase price from the villagers and butchers varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, depending upon size and quality of the skin. He reported that he sold those skins to the wholesalers at Chikmagalur town who in turn sent them to Madras markets. His selling price also depended upon many considerations such as quality, type and prevailing rates at Chikmagalur market. However, he reported that he used to get Rs. 2-3 per skin on an average. There was no regularity in his purchases or his sales at Chikmagalur.

He used to be occupied in this trade throughout the year. The annual turnover reported by him was Rs. 4800 during the previous year and out of which his net income to the family was Rs. 600.

S.11: Ammunition Dealer.

The 'Bharath Ammunition Stores' was owned by a local Muslim educated upto 8th standard. This business was established by present owner himself during the last quarter of 1951. The shopping premises are located near weekly market site in a rented quarters, the back rooms of which serve as living quarters. The monthly rent is Rs. 10 including the rent for living quarters. The owner is assisted by two of his sons aged 25 and 22 years respectively both educated upto elementary standard and experienced since the inception of the shop.

The initial capital investment was Rs. 150 met by the family resources and after gradual progress in the business, the capital investment at the end of 1957 stood at Rs. 500/-.

The types of ammunition traded in were gun powder, lead shot and other minor types of them. The ammunition supplies are obtained from authorised dealers in Madras, whenever needed, through the railway parcels delivered at Railway Out-Agency, Chikmagalur. The nature of transaction hitherto has been in cash transaction either by advance or cash-on-delivery basis.

The stock held at the time of case study was worth Rs. 200 mostly in the form of lead-shot. The good season for busy trading was the months between September and January. The other months were though not slack, registered normal business. However, purchases were not regular nor any weekly sales of minimum amount was possible to report. There were more than 300 persons holding gun

licences scattered in and around Aldur centre. Some of them were making their purchases directly at Chikmagalur while others were buying some quantity of lead-shot and gun powder at this shop. The ammunition was used mainly for the purposes of games shooting and pest control.

The annual turnover of the previous year was Rs. 8000 out of which the net income to the family was reported to be Rs. 1000.

This ammunition shop was subjected to inspection periodically by Deputy Commissioner and Police Officers.

8.12: Hotels.

There were 8 hotels altogether, situated on either sides of the Aldur main bazar street. Two hotels and a tea shop were owned by Muslims and similarly equal number of them owned by the Brahmins and the each of the remaining two owned by a Bunt and a Lingayat.

The oldest of them is one owned by a Bunt who started it in the year 1928 in a rented premises near weekly market grounds. Two more hotels in the year 1939 were opened by a Muslim and a Brahmin followed by two hotels towards the end of 40's and the remaining in 50's. It was the only occupation in all the cases except in one case where a Muslim opened his tea shop (weekly market days only) as a subsidiary occupation to his main occupation of agricultural labour.

Only the Muslim hotel-keeper owned the hotel premises, while the two small hoteliers owned tents to be pitched at weekly market site and the rest of them conducted their business in the rented premises. The monthly rent varied from Rs. 10 in the case of Bunt's hotel to Rs.35 in the case of a Brahmin's hotel near bus stand. The average monthly rent of these five hotels was about Rs.21.

Four hotels including two small tent hotels did not engage any servant but depended upon their own family

members to carry out the business. Thus 12 members were engaged in those 4 hotels. The other four bigger hotels engaged 11 servants besides two family members in each case. The servants were paid a total sum of Rs. 2060 in the previous year at an average of Rs. 187 per annum with board and lodging free.

The capital investment on this business varied from Rs. 80 in the case of weekly market tent hotel to a maximum of Rs. 500 made by a Udipi Brahmin near bus stand. The total amount of capital investment for all the 8 hotels was Rs. 2160, averaging Rs. 270 per hotel.

Regarding the financial arrangements when the shops were established, 4 hotels reported that they invested their owned funds while the other four had borrowed to a tune of Rs. 1000 at interest-varying from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. At the time of the case study, only a sum of Rs. 500 was outstanding as debts.

The capital investment was mainly on items such as furniture, utensils and tents etc. About 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of capital was invested mainly in furniture in many cases. All the hotels had made provisions for furniture such as tables, chairs, benches etc. Six hotels had electric lights installed in their establishments, some of them with fluroscent tube lights. All these six shops were fairly well decorated.

Coffee and tea were the main beverages served in these hotels with the common snacks such as Idli, Dose, vadai and savoury mixtures. Two Muslim hotels served non-vegetarian snacks during weekly market days while one Udipi hotel near bus stand served meals regularly.

The hoteliers obtained their requirements of commodities such as tea leaves, coffee powder, sugar, milk and

milk powder, rice, pulses and other condiments from the local grocers and other merchants. The nature of transaction in almost all cases was the short-term interest-free rolling credit basis. The local grocers used to supply the commodities to these hoteliers on limited credit and collect the amount when the next supply was made. The milk was also obtained on credit basis and whenever the supply of good milk was not available the hotels depended upon milk-powder from the general merchants. The average purchases made by these hotels ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per week. Much of this amount was spent on coffee powder, sugar, milk and tea and rice for idli and dosa.

The turnover of these hotels varied from Rs. 20 per week in the case of weekly market small hotel to a maximum of Rs. 250 in the case of bus stand Udipi Brahmin hotel. The slack season is generally believed to be the high monsoon season particularly during the months of June, July and August.

The annual turnover varied from Rs. 1000 in the case of small tent hotels at weekly market to Rs. 12800 in the case of a Brahmin's hotel near bus stand. Similarly the net income to the families concerned, varied from Rs. 200 to a maximum of Rs. 2000 the average per hotel amounting to more than Rs. 1000.

The hotels were generally patronised by many types of customers. The two big Udipi Brahmin hotels used to get customers of all religion and income groups except of course the scheduled caste people who still preferred to eat and drink just outside the hotel premises. The Muslim owned hotels were getting mainly Muslim customers. The weekly market hotels catered to all sections usually plantation workers and outsiders. The Brahmin hotels were

regarded superior to other hotels and as such officials and upper class people patronised them.

8.13: Weekly Market.

The weekly market at Aldur is nearly two decades old. It meets on every Saturday on the grounds near Travellers' bungalows at the western part of Aldur pete on Chikmagalur-Koppa roadside.

This weekly market is regarded as a prominent one since it is the only place within its radius of 9 miles for weekly market facilities. The other nearest weekly market is held at Mudigere town about 9 miles from Aldur and other one the biggest in the district is held at Chikmagalur, about 12 miles to the east of Aldur.

This weekly market is generally well attended and serves the needs of a number of surrounding villages and coffee plantations. This weekly market fetches an annual revenue of Rs. 1500 by way of auctioning tax collection rights to private parties. The actual amount collected by way of taxes by the contractor is claimed to be about Rs. 3000 during the previous year.

In the early year of 1958, there were 130 small and big traders used to assemble at this weekly market. The traders used to come from towns such as Chikmagalur, Mangalore, Mudigere, Belur and other places of nearby talukas. As many as 80 traders were belonged to Chikmagalur town, about 30 people were from the selected villages, while other belonged to different towns and villages.

Automobiles were major means of transport of traders and their commodities. Next in importance was bullock cart. Small traders used regular motor bus service and lorries from Chikmagalur, Mangalore and Koppa sides. Also there were arrangements for chartered buses and station-wagons from Chikmagalur every Saturday to carry

goods and passengers between Chikmagalur and Aldur.

The traders belonging to different castes and income groups were there. The Muslims formed the majority i.e. as many as 75 traders among 130 (58 per cent. approximately). The next in the order was Banajigar - 10 followed by Okkaliga - 9 Arasa - 8 and Lingayats - 6. The remaining traders belonged to other castes such as Brahmins, Bunts and so on.

These traders belonged to different kinds of dealings ranging from grain selling to eatables, ready-made clothes and so on. There were 20 traders dealing in kirana, 14 in vegetables, 9 in ready-made clothes, 9 jaggery, 9 sweetmeats, 8 rice and ragi, 8 betel leaves, 6 people each in hotel trading, stationery and spices, three each in pots, utensils, oil, bangles, salt, onion and petty goods, about 9 traders in mutton and fish and remaining traders in other kinds of dealings. Of these traders, 4 had permanent stalls, at the market site (by the road-side) 8 people reported visiting seasonally, 15 reported visiting irregularly or making casual visits and the remaining (about 100) visited the weekly market regularly.

The following are the figures related to the estimated value of goods brought and turnover at the end of the day as reported on 25-1-1958.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Capital (Rs.)</u>	<u>Sales (Rs.)</u>
Cloth (ready-made)	3400	450
Kirana etc.	3500	1080
Rice	1525	1080
Jaggery	565	375
Stationery	<u>350</u>	<u>80</u>
C/Forward	9340	3065

<u>Type</u>	<u>Capital (Rs.)</u>	<u>Sales (Rs.)</u>
Brought Forward:-	9340	3065
Hotels	500	200
Eatables	215	155
Bangles	300	70
Oil	25	20
Fish	460	280
Mutton	480	450
Betel leaves	200	155
Others	810	375
	12400	4800
T O T A L :-	12400	4800

Thus nearly 40 per cent. of the value of goods brought were sold at weekly market on an average and this is claimed to be the pattern all the year round except in monsoons. The busy seasons are those weekly market days just after coffee and paddy harvests and important festival weeks.

8.14: Transport.

Aldur centre is said to be well served by transport and communication facilities. All the 3 selected villages have access to the motorable roads which pass through nuclear area of these villages. The State Trunk Road viz. Bangalore-Chikmagalur-Mangalore passes through Aldur which is situated 12 miles from Chikmagalur town (the district head quarters). A good number of buses and lorries ply from Kadur and (railway station) Chikmagalur to Mangalore side via Aldur. Aldur is also junction of state highways since another road to Koppa and Agumbe ghat deviates from Aldur itself. Thus, roads from Mangalore port side and Koppa side pass through Aldur and then a single highway runs to Chikmagalur town which is linked by state capital and all other district head quarters and talukā places.

A large number of lorries ply from Bangalore-Chikmagalur side towards Mangalore and Koppa and back. These lorries transport coffee, rice etc. and from other side carry fish, salt and particularly from Koppa side timber and coffee to be processed at Chikmagalur.

These places are served by a net work of bus - transport services as well. Nearly 30 buses halt at Aldur which come from Kadur and Chikmagalur, of which 5 buses are bound for Koppa side while the rest for Mudigere, Kalasa Udipi, Saklespur and Mangalore. And equal number of buses halt at Aldur on their upward journey towards Chikmagalur side.

Aldur pete is centre for both trading and transporting activities for a number of surrounding villages and hamlets which include a large number of small and big coffee plantations. Many a big coffee plantation is provided with approach roads and privately owned lorries, cars and jeeps ply on them.

There are many kinds of means of transport facilities available at Aldur besides motor transport. During the survey year as many as 31 families were depending upon, rather engaged in transport occupation either as main or subsidiary.

I

There were four persons of different families engaged in this headload or manual kind of transport. Three of them (all Christians) belonged to Aldur while one Muslim hailed from Havalli. The three Christians were engaged in fetching water from wells and streams to hotels on men pulling carts and head loads. They have been engaged in this for last 3-5 years. Two persons reported this as their main occupation subsidised by agricultural labour work. The other occupation for all the

three was agricultural labour. They usually reported to have transported water on contract basis, usually earning Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2-00 per day. The Muslim from Havalli was engaged in loading and unloading of goods from lorries and buses at Aldur pete and weekly markets. It was his only occupation and his daily earnings ranged from Rs.1 to Rs. 2. His earning in the previous year totalled Rs.440.

In all, these 4 persons earned Rs. 1360 from transport averaging Rs. 340 per head. The subsidiary income was Rs. 936 and thus total income was Rs. 2296 of which 59 per cent. was earned by transport operations. None of these four employed any assistant either hired or from family.

II

There were six persons from six 'Agasa' families all from Aldur engaged in transporting goods on donkey backs. It was main occupation for all the 4 families with agricultural labour as subsidiary while 2 families reported it as only occupation.

The strength of donkeys owned by each varied from a minimum of 5 to a maximum of 12 and in all there were 57 animals from these families. The value of each animal also varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. All the 57 animals were valued at Rs. 1905, averaging Rs. 33-4 per head. All the families acquired the animals from their owned funds except in one case who borrowed a sum of Rs. 280 last year to buy some of his stock.

These families were principally engaged in transporting goods on donkey-backs from Aldur to surrounding interior villages, coffee plantations. Most of them were employed all the year round and some did not find work during heavy monsoon seasons. Principal commodities transported were, manure, seedlings, grains, coffee and other goods. The charges were not fixed always but the rates

were usually 12 np. per mile for half a bag of paddy (one donkey load). Each family earned more than Rs. 10 on an average per week. Two persons were engaged in the case of one family, while the other families did not require assistance from anybody. In all 7 persons were engaged from these 6 families.

Out of total earnings of Rs. 4370 these 6 families earned Rs. 3580 (Rs. 597 average per family) from transporting i.e. 82 per cent. of total income and the remaining 18 per cent. was from subsidiary occupation. The average for each animal worked out at Rs. 63. It was reported that expenditure on maintenance of donkeys was insignificant.

III

There were 17 families of which 5 from Aldur, 3 from Havalli and 9 from C.M.Velli engaged in this ^{cart hiring} occupation. Only 3 families reported it as main occupation and the remaining 14 reported it as subsidiary or casual and agriculture was their main occupation. Of these, 3 families belonged to Muslim community while the rest belonged to Ckkaliga caste.

Most of them opined that they did not have any regular demand for their service and some of them mainly engaged in their own requirements. Most of them were engaged in transporting goods to and from Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Sangameshwar pete and other places. The charges were usually annas 8 per running mile or some times flat rate mutually fixed for the service. The goods transported were paddy, manure, seedlings, materials for building and other public and private works construction, oranges, coffee, fuel and many other goods.

Each family owned a cart and pair of bullocks. The value of each cart ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 totalled an amount of Rs. 2120 and averaged Rs. 125 per cart. The

value of a pair of bullocks varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 totalling Rs. 3405 at an average of Rs. 200 per pair. One person reported to have taken a loan of Rs. 175 to replace bullocks while the rest financed from their owned funds.

In all, these 17 families earned Rs. 4090 by transport operations on an average of Rs. 241 per cart and these earnings formed 25.6 per cent. of their total incomes. The remaining percentage of their earnings came from other occupations such as agriculture (11896/-). The 3 families which reported transport as main occupation earned a sum of Rs. 2124 averaging Rs. 708 per family. Their income from subsidiary occupation amounted to Rs. 406 on average of 135 per family.

From each family only one person used to be engaged in bullock cart transporting while others were engaged in other occupations. It was reported that their earnings were declining because of competition from motor transport and other means.

IV

There were 3 persons, all from Aldur engaged as 'booking agents' at Aldur bus stand for different motor transport companies. Two were Lingayats and one was Muslim. One of the Lingayats reported it as main occupation while for two others it was subsidiary to agriculture and trade.

The Muslim agent was appointed by small operators such as S. R. Motor Service, Marula-Siddeshwar Transports and Krishna Bus Service while the two Lingayats were agents for the 'Combined Motor Service' (C.P.C. Motor Co., Manjanatha Service and Allied Services) and Shankar Transport Co. respectively.

These agents used to get a 5 per cent. commission on goods and passengers booked by them at Aldur bus stand and pete limits, to any place that their transport could book tickets.

The Muslim booking agent who had exclusive rights on 3 services making 6 halts up and down journey at Aldur earned a sum of Rs. 300 while the two Lingayats with 20 and 12 halts similarly earned Rs. 700 and Rs. 250 respectively by way of commission and bonus in the previous year. The rainy season was reported to be generally slack season. They also claimed that passengers bound for Chikmagalur far outnumbered the passengers to other sides.

There was one Aldur Muslim youth employed as a temporary driver in one of the bus transports. It was his only occupation and he earned Rs. 600 at a salary of Rs. 50 per month. In all these 3 agents and the driver concerned with bus service transport earned a sum of Rs. 1850 averaging Rs. 463 per head amounting to 50 per cent. of their total family earnings.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

In this chapter we deal with financial transactions such as outstanding loans reported by individual families, borrowings during the 12 month period prior to the fieldmen's visit and repayments made during the same period. The information collected through the General Family Schedule forms the basis of this section.

9.1: Outstanding Debts.

It will be seen from the table 9.1 that the proportion of families reporting outstanding debts to the total number of resident families was 57.9 per cent. at Aldur, 70.6 per cent. at Havalli and 74.4 per cent. at C.M.Valli and for all the villages together it amounted to 63 per cent. The proportion of cultivating families to that of indebted families was 61.8 per cent. for all villages, about 48.8 per cent. at Havalli and the maximum of 70.7 per cent. at C.M.Valli.

Table 9.1: Proportion of Families Reporting Outstanding Debts.

VILLAGE	No. of Resident Families	Families Reporting Outstanding Debts	% of (3) to (2)	No. of Cultivating Families Reporting O.S. Debts	% of (5) to (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ALDUR	382	221	57.9	148	67.0
HAVALLI	180	127	70.6	62	48.8
C.M.VALLI	78	58	74.4	41	70.7
ALL VILLAGES	640	406	63.4	251	61.8

In table 9.2 we can find the percentage distribution of all the indebted families according to the income

classes. The lower percentages were recorded in the case of lowest income group as well as highest income group i.e. Rs. 2501 and upwards. The highest percentage was found in Rs. 501-750 income group followed by 251-500, 751-1000 and others. This pattern is more or less true in the case of individual villages as well. On the whole, we can find that the percentage increases upto 501-750 group and thereon it decreases with the increase in income group.

Table 9.2: Percentage Distribution of Indebted Families in:-

INCOME GROUP	ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
Upto 250	3.2	4.7	5.2	3.9
251 to 500	24.4	22.8	31.0	24.9
501 to 750	31.2	30.7	24.1	30.1
751 to 1000	17.2	20.5	13.8	17.7
1001 to 1500	16.3	7.9	17.2	13.8
1501 to 2500	5.0	7.1	5.2	5.7
2501 and Upwards.	2.7	6.3	3.5	3.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(221)	(127)	(58)	(406)

In table 9.3 are given further details regarding the outstanding debts. The average size of outstanding debt stood at 576 per resident family which for Aldur was Rs. 494 the lowest, Havalli 681 and for C.M.Valli 728 being highest while the same for indebted families was Rs. 907 for all the villages together and Rs. 855, 966 and 980 for 3 villages respectively. Similarly, the averages for cultivating families ^{were} Rs. 1156 on the whole, and Rs. 1038, 1521 and 1027 respectively for the individual

Table 9.3: Details of Outstanding Debts.

VILLAGE (1)	Total Volume of Outstanding Debt. (2)	Average Debt per Resp. Family (3)	Average Debt per indebted Family (4)	Volume of Interest free Debts. (5)	% of (5) to (2) (6)	Average Amount of Outstanding Debt. Per	
						Non-cult. Family (7)	Cult. Family. (8)
ALDUR	188880	494	855	46460	25.7	482	1038
HAVALLI	122660	681	966	36950	31.8	436	1521
C.M.VALLI	56820	728	980	14480	25.5	833	1027
ALL VILLAGES	368360	576	907	99890	27.1	505	1156

villages. The average debts for non-cultivating families were very much lower than the cultivating families.

The volume of interest-free debts was also considerable, recording as much as 27 per cent. of the total outstanding debts for all the villages and varying from 25.5 per cent. at C.M.Valli to 31.8 per cent. at Havalli.

In table 9.4, we give the distribution of outstanding debts with interest due to various agencies. Out of a sum of Rs. 268470 for all the villages, the Government loans accounted the lowest share with 1.8 per cent. while the highest was recorded by Sahukar (private money lender) with 37.1 per cent., only at C.M.Valli, the agency under 'others' accounted for lowest percentage with 0.7 per cent. Other agencies viz. cultivators, 'others' and societies also contributed substantial share of the credit with 13.1 per cent., 16.6 per cent. and 13.6 per cent. respectively. The "Money lenders" contributed as much as 23.6 per cent. at Aldur, 57.9 per cent. at Havalli, 41.7 per cent. at C.M.Valli more than any other agency followed by 'others' in Aldur and Havalli. The 'traders' played relatively a lesser role than societies or cultivators.

Table 9.5 reveals the distribution of the indebted families according to the number of credit agencies. It can be observed that no family took more than 3 loans and families obtaining loans from more than one agency were relatively less.

As our information regarding the outstanding debts at the time of investigation does not give the rate of interest against which loans advanced or the period over which the debts were outstanding, no inference has been made regarding the rate of interest.

Table 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Outstanding Debts with Interest due to Different Credit Agencies.

VILLAGE.	Government.	Society	Money Lender	Trader	Cult.	Relative	Others	Total
ALDUR	2.1	18.4	23.6	9.5	15.7	11.1	19.6	100.0 (142420)
HAVALLI	0.6	5.2	57.9	7.1	6.1	3.5	19.6	100.0 (83170)
C.M.VALLI	3.4	13.8	41.7	10.1	17.6	12.7	0.7	100.0 (42340)
ALL VILLAGES	1.8	13.6	37.1	8.8	13.1	9.0	16.6	100.0 (268470)

Table 9.5: Number of Families Reporting Outstanding Loans Due to:-

VILLAGE	One Agency	Two Agency	Three Agency	Four Agency	Total Indebted Families
ALDUR	149	48	24	-	221
HAVALLI	97	20	10	-	127
C.M.VALLI	31	17	10	-	58
TOTAL:-	277	85	44	-	406

9.2: Borrowings During the Previous 12 Months.

In table 9.6 are given the data regarding the borrowings during 12 months preceding the year of the survey. The number of families reporting borrowings in the 12 months period, formed about 80 per cent. of the families reported to be indebted with outstanding loans against them during the survey period. In each of the 3 villages, the number of borrowing families during the 12 month period was smaller than the corresponding number of families reporting outstanding debts. Similarly, the amount borrowed was also invariably lower forming 57 per cent. of total outstanding debts, for all the villages and 60 per cent. for Aldur, 63 per cent. for Havalli and only 33 per cent. in the case of C.M.Valli. The average debt per borrowing family was lower than average debt per indebted family, the corresponding figures being Rs. 750 and Rs. 907 respectively for the entire cluster of villages.

Out of the reported agencies, who advanced loans during the preceding 12 month period, the "traders" formed a prominent share accounting 42.8 per cent. of total amount lent out. At Aldur and Havalli this agency occupied first place with 39.2 per cent. and 50.7 per cent.

Table 2.6: Borrowings during the Last 12 Months.

AGENCY	ALDUR		HAVALLI		G.M.VALLI		ALL VILLAGES.	
	Amount Rs.	As % of Total	Amount Rs.	As % of Total	Amount Rs.	As % of Total	Amount Rs.	As % of Total
CULTIVATOR	26070	22.9	18000	23.4	7100	38.3	51170	24.4
TRADER	44570	39.2	39000	50.7	6050	32.6	89620	42.8
SOCIETY	20200	17.6	6430	8.4	3260	17.6	29890	14.3
BANKS	9600	8.4	7420	9.7	1500	8.1	15520	8.8
OTHERS	13600	11.9	6000	7.8	630	3.4	20230	9.7
TOTAL :-	114040	100.0	76850	100.0	18540	100.0	209430	100.0

respectively while at C.M.Valli it figured next to "cultivator." The "cultivator" came next to "trader" at Aldur and Havalli and for the entire cluster also with 24.4 per cent. of the total.

The "banks" relatively played a smaller role compared to other agencies by occupying last place while other agencies viz. "Society" and "others" occupied third and fourth places with 14.3 per cent. and 9.7 per cent. respectively.

As the sources of these loans were reported by the lenders occupation, the agency called "money lenders" could not figure as their occupations were reported as trading, agriculture and so on.

9.3: Purpose of Loans.

Table 9.7 gives a distribution of the borrowings according to the purpose for which they were drawn and were actually spent. In all the 3 villages, purpose for which money borrowed did not differ from the purpose of its actual utilisation.

By far the most important purpose for which loans were taken and spent was on account of "current expenses on agriculture" which accounted for 31.0 per cent. of totals for all villages, ranging from 19.7 per cent. at C.M.Valli, 29.7 per cent. at Aldur and 35.6 per cent. at Havalli of their respective totals.

Next in importance was the purpose of "Capital Expenditure of Agriculture" which accounted for about 26 per cent. for all the villages together, while at Aldur it accounted for largest share by 34.3 per cent., at Havalli 18.1 per cent., next to current expenditure and at C.M. Valli it occupied fifth place with 7.3 per cent. of the total borrowings. This item includes such expenses as purchase, major improvements etc. of the land and coffee plantations.

Table 9.7 : Distribution of Borrowings According to the Purposes.

PURPOSE	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	G.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
Capital Exp. Agri.	34.3	18.1	7.3	25.9
Current Exp. on Agri.	29.7	35.6	19.7	31.0
On Livestock	1.8	2.4	7.0	2.5
Buildings etc.	3.5	14.9	32.3	10.2
Non-Agri.	5.7	12.4	9.2	8.5
Family Consumption Exp.	9.8	7.2	7.1	8.6
Ceremonial Exp.	5.5	2.2	8.1	4.6
Redemption of Debt.	5.7	6.6	7.1	6.1
Miscellaneous	4.0	0.8	2.2	2.6
TOTAL :	100.0 (Rs. 114040)	100.0 (Rs. 76850)	100.0 (Rs. 18540)	100.0 (Rs. 209430)

The expenses on "buildings" came next with 10.2 per cent. of the total of all the villages varying from 3.5 per cent. at Aldur to 32.3 per cent. at C.M.Valli of their respective total amount.

About 8.6 per cent. of the combined total was spent on current expenditure on family consumption varying from 7.1 per cent. at C.M.Valli, 7.3 per cent. at Havalli to 9.8 per cent. at Aldur. The other items like "Livestock" repayment of old debts and so on varied from 2.5 per cent. to 8.5 per cent. of the totals for the entire cluster and amounting to similar variations in respect of individual villages as well.

Considering all villages together, loans taken and utilised for the purposes of agricultural requirements both capital and current expenses, amounted to nearly 57 per cent. The total share for all the purposes of productive activities including the items of "Livestock", "Buildings" and "Non-Agricultural", the total share works upto 78.1 per cent. while the other purposes such as "Family Consumption", ceremonial expenses repayment of old debts and "miscellaneous" which includes, medical, education, etc. account for 21.9 per cent. of the total amount of Rs.209430.

The table 9.8 shows the distribution of borrowings during past 12 months in each village according to calendar months.

For the entire cluster of villages, the greater proportion of borrowings took place in the months of February, June and January, each amounting to 32.9 per cent., 14.7 per cent. and 10.5 per cent. respectively. Individually the corresponding months at Aldur accounted for 58.6, 4.2 and 5.7 per cents. respectively. At Havalli June, January and December months recorded more than 10 per cent. each while at C.M.Valli village the months which

Table 2.9:Borrowings in the Last Twelve Months.

MONTH	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	C.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES. %
JANUARY 1958	8.7	19.9	1.1	10.5
FEBRUARY 1958	58.6	0.8	7.3	32.9
MARCH 1958	4.4	4.8	29.7	6.8
APRIL 1958	6.4	3.6	8.0	5.5
MAY 1958	9.3	7.8	16.9	9.4
JUNE 1958	4.2	31.5	5.4	14.3
JULY 1957	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.5
AUGUST 1957	3.2	2.0	4.6	2.8
SEPTEMBER 1957	2.1	2.2	3.9	2.3
OCTOBER 1957	2.8	4.4	2.9	3.4
NOVEMBER 1957	0.9	4.2	17.9	3.6
DECEMBER 1957	2.0	18.5	1.1	8.0
T O T A L :-	100.0 (Rs. 114040)	100.0 (Rs. 76850)	100.0 (Rs. 18540)	100.0 (Rs. 209430)

recorded more than 10 per cent. of total each, were March, November and May in that order.

The month of July recorded lowest figures in all the villages followed by next four months. As has already been observed that Agricultural Sector accounted for more than 50 per cent. of borrowings, the needs of that item particularly of coffee plantations appeared to be main reason for greater proportion of borrowings during the busy months of January, February and June where more than half of the total amount of loans were borrowed.

9.4: Nature of Security.

The table 9.9 shows the number of loans offered against each type of security regarding the borrowings in the past 12 months period in the surveyed villages.

The column of "Security Not Specified" includes unsecured loans as well as those of secured but nature of which not stated. However this column mostly includes unsecured loans as the "Not Stated" cases were very few.

The proportion of unsecured loans to the total number of loans varied from a minimum of 37.0 per cent. at C.M.Valli to 56.3 per cent. at Aldur and half of the (50 per cent.) loans at Navalli. A little more than 50 per cent. of total loans of all the villages were "unsecured".

Of the remaining loans, between 17 per cent. to 20 per cent. were secured against land followed by 10 to 15 per cent. against ornaments (12.6 per cent. all villages) and varying from 5.7 per cent. at Aldur to 27.8 per cent. at C.M.Valli, against personal security amounting to 11.1 per cent. for the entire cluster of villages. The other kinds of securities offered were 'House' and 'Crops' which accounted for 3.4 per cent. and 2.6 per cent. (for all villages) respectively.

Table 9.9: SECURITIES OFFERED

VILLAGE	LAND %	HOUSE %	ORNAMENT %	CROPS %	PERSONAL %	NOT SPECIFIED %	TOTAL %
ALDUR	20.3	5.2	10.4	2.1	5.7	56.3	100.0
HAVALLI	17.3	-	15.4	4.8	12.5	50.0	100.0
G.M.VALLI	16.7	3.7	14.8	-	27.8	37.0	100.0
ALL VILLAGES	18.9	3.4	12.6	2.6	11.1	51.4	100.0

9.5: Rate of Interest.

Table 9.10 gives the distribution of loans obtained during the past 12 months according to interest rates. The proportion of loans in respect of unspecified interest rates, which were mostly interest-free loans varied from 40.7 per cent. at C.M.Valli to 52.6 per cent. at Aldur and 71.2 per cent. at Havalli. Loans included in this item ('interest-free') were obtained for short term purposes, mainly from sources such as cultivators, traders and relatives.

Loans bearing rate of interest upto 6 per cent. per annum varied from 1.9 per cent. at Havalli to 10.4 per cent. and 24.1 per cent. of total loans at other two villages.

A large proportion of interest bearing loans occurred in 6½ to 9 per cent. range of interest rates, which may have included considerable size of loans, of society etc. advancing usually at 6½ per cent. rate. This range accounted for 16.3 per cent. loans of all the villages and individually 14.4 per cent. at Havalli, 16.7 per cent. at C.M.Valli and 17.2 per cent. at Aldur. The next range i.e. 10-12 per cent. rate, accounted for 8.6 per cent. of total loans varying from 7.7 per cent. at Havalli to 11.1 per cent. at C.M.Valli. In the 13-25 per cent. of rates group the loans varied from 4.8 per cent. at Havalli to 10.4 per cent. at Aldur totalling 8.3 per cent. of all the villages. The highest interest range included in our study i.e. 26-50 per cent. had only two cases reported at Aldur accounting 1.1 per cent. of Aldur's total loans.

Thus out of a total of 350 loans obtained in past 12 month period, as much as 56.3 per cent. loans were reported interest free, while other rates of interest varied from 0.5 per cent. in the top-range of 26-50 per

Table 9.10 : Number of Loans Given Against :- (Rate of Interest)

VILLAGE	Upto 6%	6½-9%	10-12%	13-25%	26-50%	Interest Free	Total	
ALDUR %	10.4	17.2	8.3	10.4	1.1	52.6	100.0	(192)
HAVALLI %	1.9	14.4	7.7	4.8	-	71.2	100.0	(104)
C.M.VALLI %	24.1	16.7	11.1	7.4	-	40.7	100.0	(54)
ALL VILLAGES %	10.0	16.3	8.6	8.3	0.5	56.3	100.0	(350)

cent. to 8.3 per cent. in 13-25 per cent. range.

9.6: Requirement of Additional Loans.

Only one case reported to have made a vain attempt for an additional loan in all the 3 villages when every family was asked to state whether it required any more credit than was actually available with a view to study whether the demand for credit was adequately served by the available credit agencies.

9.7: Repayment of Loans During the Past 12 Months.

The table 9.11 brings out some information regarding the repayment of loans during past 12 months preceding the survey in respect of all the families in the three selected villages.

Out of a total of 640 families from all the 3 villages, 406 reported to be indebted while 233 families reported to have discharged some of their financial liabilities by way of repaying loans during past 12 month period. These repaying families formed 57.4 per cent. of total indebted families. At Aldur, 57.5 per cent. were repaying families while at Havalli 56.7 per cent. and at C.M.Valli 58.6 per cent. of total indebted families reported the repayment. The total amount of repaid loans was Rs. 132710, averaging Rs. 570 per repaying family i.e. amounting to about 30 per cent. of the total outstanding debts.

In the table 9.12 we bring out the proportionate share in the repayment of each credit supplying agency. In this table interest-free loans are separated because, mostly, this include short-term advances by friends, relatives and petty traders.

Repayment of interest free loans varies from 12.1 per cent. at Aldur to 48.7 per cent. at C.M.Valli, accounting 27.3 per cent. total loans of all the 3 villages.

Table 9.11: Repayment of Loans during 12 months Preceding the Survey.

VILLAGE	No. of Repaying Families	No. of Indebted Families	% of (2) to (3)	Total Amount Repaid. Rs.	Average per Repaying Families.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ALDUR	127	221	57.5	63190	498
HAVALLI	72	127	56.7	58480	812
G.M.VALLI	34	58	58.6	11040	325
ALL VILLAGES:	233	406	57.4	132710	570

Apart from this, the agencies claiming considerable proportion of shares were 'sahukar' 22.6 per cent., 'others' 18.9 per cent., 'societies' 12.7 per cent. and 'traders' 9.5 per cent. of the 3 villages totals. Among others the 'relatives' and 'Government' accounted for lower percentages i.e. 0.5 and 0.7 respectively. Except in the case of relatives, other agencies, more or less got their due shares as shown in table 9.4 in respect of outstanding debts.

Table 9.12: Repayment During Preceding 12 Months According to Agencies.

AGENCY.	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	C.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
GOVERNMENT	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.7
SOCIETY	25.2	0.4	8.0	12.7
SAHUKAR	10.1	37.5	14.7	22.6
TRADER	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5
CULTIVATOR	12.7	1.2	14.1	7.8
RELATIVE	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	29.1	11.5	1.1	18.9
INTEREST-FREE	12.1	39.6	48.7	27.3
TOTAL :-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AMOUNT:	(Rs.63190)	(Rs.58480)	(Rs.11040)	(Rs.132710)

9.8: Cooperative Credit Agencies:

This section deals with the role of cooperative societies in meeting the credit requirements of the surveyed villages. The scope of this section includes information on organisation, assets and liabilities, loan policies, performance and such other details concerning active societies. The case studies conducted in respect of different cooperative credit societies,

formed the nucleus of this section.

There were as many as 6 cooperative societies started one time or other to serve the needs^{of} all the 3 surveyed villages together. Some of these societies were not functioning at the time of our survey due to lack of enthusiasm, cooperation and efficiency on the part of members and office bearers and proved to be in sad state of affairs. The activities of the existing credit societies alone are given in this section.

I. The Agricultural Cooperative Society.

This was formed on 30th March 1955 and later in June 1957 was converted into a large scale cooperative society. The aims and objectives were to provide loans of short-term and medium term nature to the poor and middle class cultivators.

This society was organised by leading coffee planters and political workers headed by the present president of the society. The society was housed in village Panchayat office as the office-cum-godown building was under construction. The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10000 by way of grants to this purpose.

In the year of its establishment, there were 24 members and only 43 shares were issued to raise a sum of Rs. 430/-. The loan taken by District Central Cooperative Bank was Rs. 5500/- and loans distributed amounted to Rs. 5500/-.

However, the society made a good progress in next few months as the membership rose and transactions increased. During 1955-56, the liabilities stood at Rs. 12272-34 made of share paid, other fees and District Bank loan (Rs. 10600/-). The assets were balanced with District Bank share (1100/-) loans given out (10612/-) cash-on-hand and other items. During 1956-1957, the

membership rose to 96 and amount collected thus, was Rs. 3675/-. The balance-sheet of the society during 1956-57 was as follows :

Table 9.13: The Balance Sheet for the Year 1956-57 of the Agriculture Cooperative Society, Aldur.

Liabilities		Assets	
Shares	3675-00	Cash on Hand	175-34
Other Fees	116-55	Apex Bank Deposit	10500-00
Bank Loan	29950-00	District Bank Shares	3400-00
Godown Aid	7500-00	Members Loan	29988-00
Subsidy	2500-00	Furniture	7-00
Investigation Fee	92-50	Miscellaneous	145-66
Oversight	0-02		
1956-57 Gains	<u>381-93</u>		
	<u>44216-00</u>		<u>44216-00</u>

During the year 1957-58, the total membership rose to 104 and that of shares to 433. The share capital increased to Rs. 4000/-.

The periods fixed for short-term and medium-term loans were 10 months and 3-5 years respectively. The securities to be provided were land mortgage, surety of other members or personal surety of member himself. The loans were made to members only or whoever wanted loan was required to become a member of the society. The loan sanctioned was disbursed in terms of cash and one condition was that 25 per cent. of the loan amount should be spent on purchase of manure. The loans are sanctioned during March-July every year. The individual limits on loans were, by mortgage Rs. 1500 and by surety Rs. 250.

The repayment of loan was to be made before the end of February every year for short-term loans and for medium-term loans between 3rd and 5th year in not more than 3 instalments. The interest charged was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and repayment could be in kind (paddy only) as well.

There was no bad debt hitherto nor any litigation so far. The society was planning to take up storing and sale of food grains after the building for godown facilities was ready.

By the end of 1957-58, the society registered some more progress as can be seen by the following:-

Total members	-	164
Share capital	-	Rs. 9365/-
Loans Distributed	-	Rs. 67400/- (short-term)
	-	Rs. 2750/- (medium-term)
Loans recovered	-	Rs. 37550/- (principal)
(for the year 1956-57)	-	Rs. 1791/50 (interest)
Reserve Fund	-	Rs. 100/-
Loans from Bank	-	Rs. 72000/-
Bad Debt		Nil

II. Small Coffee-Estate Holders Cooperative Society.

This society was established on 23rd May 1956 with a view to facilitate small planters providing with manure, spraying materials etc. and loans for intensive and extensive cultivation of their coffee plantations. The estates below 25 acres were considered as small coffee estates by this society and thus entitled to become members and avail of the facilities.

This society started with 11 members with share capital of Rs. 275/- and was housed in Village Panchayat office. During the year 1957-58 the membership rose to 35 and that of share capital to Rs. 1645. The loans distributed to small planters amounted to Rs. 9000/-. The

society had obtained a loan of Rs. 9000 from District Cooperative Bank.

The society provided only short-term loans at the rate of 6½ per cent. and other rules and regulations were similar to Agricultural Cooperative Society. However, there was a strong move to merge this society with that of Agricultural Cooperative Society to avoid duplication.

III. House Building Society.

This was established in March 1957 to facilitate and encourage rural housing projects. However, the society did not make much progress and latest position remained at, total members 16, share capital Rs. 375, and without any transactions of loans or otherwise.

CHAPTER I

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD AND LUXURY ARTICLES.

This chapter deals with consumer expenditure, ownership of household and luxury articles and some other aspects of levels of living. With a view to study the consumption patterns in different socio-economic groups in the village economy and to derive estimates of the total expenditure on various budget items, data on consumer expenditure, was collected through a special schedule (Family Budget Schedule) designed for this purpose. It was canvassed for a sample of 60 resident families with quarterly visits during the survey year. The analysis and discussion on consumer expenditure in this chapter are based on these data.

Information regarding possession of durable consumer goods and use of certain articles in daily household life was collected through the "General Family Schedule" so as to obtain some idea about the living conditions of resident families included in our study.

10.1: Consumer Expenditure.

For this study a stratified random sample of 60 families was selected from Aldur. The total families were listed according to broad occupational groups and an equal proportion of families was selected from each occupational group. The selected families were divided into 3 similar groups and quarterly visits were paid to these families by visiting 20 families of one set every month. These visits in rotational manner were so spread over all the months to eliminate seasonal effect in deriving the annual estimates.

The Family Budget Schedule obtained data on expendi-

ture for a period of one month on 38 food items and 22 non-food items. These data referred to cash expenditures as well as actual quantities purchased. No information was collected on the consumption of home produced commodities like rice, milk etc. in this schedule.

Table 10.1 gives the distribution of total families and selected families according to the various income groups. It can be seen that families with income upto Rs. 100 could not find place in the sample while the representation in 101-250 group was not proportionate. With the exception of group 2501-3500 where both the families found their place in sample, other income groups were fairly proportionate to the selected families.

Table 10.1: Distribution of Total Families and Selected Families according to Income Groups.

INCOME GROUP	TOTAL FAMILIES		SAMPLE FAMILIES	
	No. of Families	%	No. of Families	%
1. Upto 100	4	1.0	-	-
2. 101 to 250	26	6.8	2	3.3
3. 251 to 500	96	25.2	15	25.0
4. 501 to 750	116	30.5	16	26.7
5. 751 to 1000	59	15.4	12	20.0
6. 1001 to 1500	49	12.8	7	11.7
7. 1501 to 2500	20	5.2	4	6.7
8. 2501 to 3500	2	0.5	2	3.3
9. Above 3500	10	2.6	2	3.3
TOTAL :-	362	100.0	60	100.0

Table 10.2 gives the annual expenditure on various items of all the 60 families with average expenditure per family and percentage expenditure thereof. The average

TABLE 10.2: Annual Expenditure and of

Item	Total expenditure Rs.	Expenditure per family	Percentage of expenditure on this item	It
Rice	8130	135.5	17.7	Be
Ragi	1332	22.2	2.9	
Other millets	96	1.5	0.2	Bi
Pulses	2037	33.9	4.4	Sn
Totals:	11595	193.2	25.2	To
Chillies	1413	23.7	3.1	Ke
Onions	633	10.5	1.4	Ma
Spices	1101	18.3	2.4	Fu
Totals:	3147	52.8	6.9	To
Sweet oil	1089	18.3	2.4	So
Vanaspati	1041	17.4	2.3	Cl
Cocconut	663	10.2	1.4	Fo
Totals:	2793	45.9	6.1	Me
Sugar	1026	17.1	2.2	Ne
Jaggery	1875	31.2	4.1	Tr
Coffee/Tea	702	11.7	1.5	Ed
Sweets	462	7.8	1.0	Ut
Hotel	1440	24.0	3.1	To
Totals:	5505	91.8	11.9	
Milk	1014	16.8	2.2	
Ghee	57	0.9	0.1	
Eggs	96	1.5	0.2	
Fish	333	5.7	0.7	
Meat	3501	58.5	7.6	
Totals:	5001	83.1	10.8	
Vegetables	2019	33.6	4.4	
Fruits	138	2.4	0.3	
Totals:	2157	36.0	4.7	
Total FOOD:	30198	503.4	65.7	To
				GR

family size in terms of consumer's unit was nearly 5. The annual total expenditure was an average of 765.9 per family. Out of this about Rs. 503.4 or 65.7 per cent. was spent on food items and remaining 34.3 per cent. spent on non-food items.

Regarding expenditure on food items, an average of Rs. 135.5 or 17.7 per cent. of the overall total was spent on rice which is staple food grain of this village. The other food grain 'Ragi' accounted for 2.9 per cent. only. These two items together with other millets and pulses accounted for 25.2 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The oils such as sweet oil, vanaspathi etc. accounted for 6.1 per cent. of the total while expenditure on sugar, jaggery, coffee, hotel etc. amounted to 11.9 per cent. of the total. Expenditure on protective food like milk, ghee and non-vegetarian food like meat, fish and eggs accounted for 10.8 per cent. The meat itself accounted for 7.6 per cent. of the overall total. Vegetable and fruits accounted for 4.7 per cent. of the total and overall expenditure of these food items amounted to Rs. 30198 (65.7 per cent.).

About 34.3 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred on non-food items such as betel chewing, smoking and snuff (6.0 per cent.) kerosene and fuel (2.9 per cent.), Clothing (12.9 per cent.), travel (5.0 per cent.), education (2.4 per cent.), soap (2.2 per cent.) and other items.

10.2: Frequency of Purchases.

Purchases of most of the articles like oil, chillies, spices, sugar, jaggery, coffee, vegetables, pulses and rice were reported by almost all the families at every visit. About 20 families did not report the purchase of either ghee or vanaspathi through^{out} while some of

the families reported these items at some visits only.

Regarding the non-food items betel-leaves and nuts, matches, soap and kerosene were reported as purchased by almost all the families at every visit. The other items reported were not purchased regularly at every visit. A certain number of families did not report purchase of clothing, expenditure on education and travel.

10.3: Seasonality In Purchases.

Table 10.3 gives the values of average expenditure on various budget items in different months. It can be seen from the table that in respect of all the food items except rice, the average expenditure does not vary much from month to month. The expenditure on rice varied from a minimum of Rs. 5.0 in the month of January to a maximum of 21.4 in the month of November. The low purchases in this case may be due to cultivators drawing from their own stock and labourers receiving kind wages in terms of paddy during busy operations, and harvest seasons.

Seasonal variations were considerably high in most of the non-food items excepting betel leaves, tobacco, soap and kerosene. In case of clothing, the average expenditure varied from minimum of 0.8 in the months of September and December for group III to a maximum of 46.5 in the month of May for group II. May, October and November were months of high purchases for clothing. The expenditure on travel education etc. coming under 'other items' also showed variations from month to month and high and low average expenditure were recorded in July and June months respectively.

10.4: Normal and Occasional Purchases.

For the purpose of further analysis the total budget items were divided into two groups. The first group consisted of items where purchase was normal or

Table 10.3: Average Expenditure incurred in Different Months.

ITEM	I GROUP				II GROUP				III GROUP			
	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	March	June
RICE	11.3	13.0	5.0	5.6	17.5	21.4	12.0	15.3	18.0	11.8	5.5	6.5
RAGI	2.2	2.8	1.0	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	0.8	1.6
PULSES	3.2	3.4	2.4	3.0	4.3	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.7
CHILLIES, ETC.	5.8	5.0	4.7	3.4	4.6	3.8	5.4	5.0	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.4
OIL ETC.	5.3	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.4	5.5	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.8
MILK, ETC.	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.7
EGG, MEAT ETC.	5.7	9.8	6.0	7.3	6.7	7.0	4.7	4.8	3.8	4.8	2.8	1.8
SUGAR, TEA ETC.	7.5	8.6	10.4	7.6	10.5	9.0	7.2	9.4	6.3	6.3	4.0	5.0
KEROSENE, FUEL.	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2
BETEL LEAVES AND) TOBACCO.	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	3.1	2.7	4.1	3.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.0
CLOTHING	3.0	16.2	4.5	5.3	4.7	7.4	1.1	46.5	0.8	0.8	3.5	4.0
OTHER ITEMS	16.0	6.6	8.9	5.0	14.2	10.0	7.6	8.3	5.8	3.5	6.6	3.0
VEGETABLES	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.8	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7
	72.6	83.4	56.8	55.3	79.6	81.3	57.9	109.1	43.5	48.5	39.7	38.5
	(1451)	(1663)	(1135)	(1105)	(1592)	(1626)	(1157)	(2182)	(871)	(969)	(794)	(769)

reported at most of the visits by all the families. All the items of food and non-food items such as betel leaves, tobacco, kerosene, soap and education were considered as items of normal purchase. The remaining items such as footwear, cloth, medicine, utensils etc. were included in 'occasional purchase' group.

Table 10.4 gives the average expenditure of sample families on normal and occasional purchases incurred in different months. It can be seen from the table that in respect of normal purchase, over-all average monthly expenditure works out to be 55.6 per family. This overall average is exceeded only in 5 months viz. July, August, October, November and May. The other 7 months recorded below the average and lowest is touched in the month of March.

In ^{the} case of 'occasional purchases' the average monthly expenditure works out at Rs. 13.3 per family only four months recorded more than average and they were August, October, November and May. These months are similar in respect of normal purchase afore-mentioned already. The remaining months registered below the overall average and lowest was in the month of December.

Considering both kinds of expenditure, the average monthly expenditure per family varied from a minimum of Rs. 38.5 in the month of June to a maximum of Rs. 109 in the month of May. The overall average is Rs. 63.8 per family and five months viz. July, August, October, November and May as in the case of normal expenditure and 'occasional' with the exception of July emerged as months where more than average amount was spent in each of those months.

10.5: Sources of Supply.

The data regarding the sources of supply for various commodities are given in table 10.5. It can be seen

Table 10.4: Expenditure on Normal and Occasional Purchases.

MONTH	Amount Spent on Normal Purchase	Average Per Family	Amount on Occasional Purchase	Average	Total Amount Spent	Average
JULY	1227	61.4	224	11.2	1451	72.6
AUGUST	1310	65.5	282	14.1	1592	79.6
SEPTEMBER	776	38.8	94	4.7	870	43.5
OCTOBER	1262	63.1	406	20.3	1668	83.4
NOVEMBER	1327	66.4	299	15.0	1626	81.4
DECEMBER	902	45.1	67	3.4	969	49.5
JANUARY	1000	50.0	135	4.8	1135	54.8
FEBRUARY	1012	50.6	145	7.3	1157	57.9
MARCH	622	31.1	172	8.6	794	39.7
APRIL	913	45.7	192	9.6	1105	55.3
MAY	1122	56.1	1060	53.0	2182	109.1
JUNE	662	33.1	107	5.4	769	38.5
T O T A L :-	12135	606.8	3183	159.2	15318	766.0

that except rice, a very large proportion of commodities was supplied by traders either village or outside. Rice was supplied by village producers to an extent of 51.7 per cent. while the remaining by traders. Among the traders, the outsiders supplied Ragi, pulses, chillies, spices etc. more than the local traders and all at the weekly market where outsiders come in large number. Among the remaining items, more than 50 per cent. or between 52.4 per cent. and 80.8 per cent. (clothing) were supplied from local traders.

Table 10.5: Sources of Supply

Item	Local Traders %	Out-side Traders %	Village Producers %	Outside Producers %	Total
Rice	25.5	22.8	51.7	-	2710
Ragi	27.0	51.8	21.2	-	444
Pulses	42.2	57.8	----	-	711
Chillies, spices.	58.1	57.2	4.7	-	1049
Oils	68.9	31.1	----	-	932
Sugar, coffee, etc.	76.3	16.3	7.4	-	1834
Milk, ghee, vegetables etc.	75.5	----	24.5	-	2385
Betel-leaves, tobacco, etc.	67.1	32.9	----	-	913
Kerosene and Fuel	79.0	----	22.0	-	454
Clothing	80.8	19.2	----	-	1979
Others	52.4	21.0	5.2	21.4	1908

The items supplied by village producers were mainly Ragi (21.2 per cent.), milk, ghee, vegetables (24.5) and fuel (22.0 per cent.). The outside producers figured only in respect of 'other' items where expenditure on travel, education, newspapers etc. were made.

Table 10.6: Distribution of Families according to Different Income Groups.

INCOME GROUPS.	ALDUR		HAVALLI		C.M.VALLI		ALL VILLAGES	
	No. of Families	%	No. of Families	%	No. of Families	%	No. of Families.	%
1. Upto Rs. 100	4	1.0	2	1.1	-	-	6	0.9
2. 101 - 250	26	6.8	5	2.8	4	5.1	35	5.5
3. 251 - 500	96	25.2	47	26.1	18	23.1	161	25.2
4. 501 - 750	116	30.5	60	33.3	22	28.1	198	30.9
5. 751 - 1000	59	15.4	32	17.8	12	15.4	103	16.1
6. 1001 - 1500	49	12.8	13	7.2	12	15.4	74	11.6
7. 1501 - 2500	20	5.2	11	6.1	7	9.0	33	5.9
8. 2501 - 3500	2	0.5	1	0.6	1	1.3	4	0.6
9. Above 3500	10	2.6	9	5.0	2	2.6	21	3.3
	382	100.0	180	100.0	78	100.0	640	100.0

10.6: Ownership of Household and Luxury Articles.

The data regarding the ownership of these durable household and luxury goods are presented in table 10.7 and 10.8 for all the selected villages. This analysis is undertaken with a view to present some general idea about the living standards of the families in the surveyed villages.

In order to study the ownership of durable goods and living standards, the resident families are distributed into various income groups as can be seen in table 10.6.

For further simplification, the income groups are grouped into broader groups and distribution of families accordingly for entire cluster as follows :-

I	Upto Rs. 500	31.6 per cent.
II	Rs. 501-1500	58.6 per cent.
III	Rs. 1501-2500	6.5 per cent.
IV	Rs. 2500 & above	3.3 per cent.

Thus, a large majority of the families are under lower middle income group (group II 58.6 per cent). The lower group 'upto 500' accounted for 31.6 per cent. while 'upper middle group' and 'upper group' accounted for 6.5 and 3.3 per cent. respectively of the total families. These broader groups are proportionately similar for individual villages as well.

Table 10.7 presents the data regarding the ownership of household articles like table, chair, lantern, cups and saucers and so on and luxury goods like watches, radio, motor vehicles and so on. The owning families and number of articles owned by them are distributed over four broad income groups.

It can be seen that in all the villages the families belonging to lower income group 'upto Rs. 500', were

TABLE 10.7:

Distribution of some consumer durables

Village -	A L D U R										H A V A L L I								
	Income Upto 500		501-1500		1501-3500		Above 3500		Total		Income Upto 500		501-1500		1501-3500		Above 3500		
Articles	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Tables	2	2	35	40	10	10	10	20	57	78	14.9	3	3	21	25	9	9	9	18
Chair	2	2	40	49	12	14	10	38	64	108	16.8	3	3	20	28	9	15	7	35
Cupboard	3	6	10	10	8	8	10	17	31	41	8.1	1	1	5	6	6	6	7	15
Cot	3	4	28	28	8	8	10	17	49	57	12.8	1	1	10	10	6	6	8	13
Stove (Electric)	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cups - Saucers	3	14	13	53	4	19	8	76	28	162	7.3	-	-	8	22	3	27	4	29
Lantern	3	3	38	38	9	9	8	10	58	60	15.2	4	4	17	18	4	5	8	12
Petromax	1	1	3	4	3	3	5	9	12	17	3.1	-	-	2	3	2	3	3	6
Clock & Wrist watch	2	7	26	34	10	16	10	29	48	86	12.6	1	1	15	18	5	10	9	24
Gramophone	-	-	6	6	3	3	4	4	13	13	3.4	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	3
Radio	1	1	2	2	3	3	7	7	13	13	3.4	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	5
Sewing Machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cycles	-	2	8	8	5	5	5	5	18	18	4.7	-	-	3	3	4	4	3	1
Razor	5	5	42	42	8	8	10	19	65	84	17.0	3	3	14	14	6	6	7	3
Torch	8	8	20	25	19	22	10	20	57	75	14.9	6	6	15	18	18	25	5	4
Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	5	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4

1 = Family

2 = Quantity

very few or almost negligible in number in reporting ownership of these household articles. The next higher group 501-1500 was fairly well represented particularly in non-luxury articles while the remaining higher income group reported owning both kinds of goods mostly.

The furniture such as tables, chairs, cots etc. were owned by fairly a large number of families, mostly by upper groups. The families reporting ownership of one or more of these furniture were 53.0 per cent. of the total for all the villages. The ownership of cupboards were reported by 9.4 per cent. families of the cluster.

Regarding cups and saucers it may be mentioned here that people of south in general and villagers in particular do not consider that cups and saucers reflect standard of living as it may be elsewhere. They generally use plain glasses (glass tumblers), silver tumblers (upper costs and higher income people) and metalware tumblers usually of brass, bronze and stainless steel. Nevertheless, some families of them mostly Muslims reported owning some cups and saucers and they were very few in number. The total families reporting were only 8.0 per cent. of the entire cluster. Lanterns and petromax lights were owned by 21.4 per cent. of the total village families.

Clocks and wrist-watches were owned by middle class and upper class people and in all 14.8 per cent. families of the entire cluster owned these luxuries.

The percentage of families reporting ownership of gramophone and radio was 3.6 each for the entire cluster. At Aldur, 13 gramophones and 13 radios were reported and of the latter, one from lower income group, 5 from 2 middle income groups and 7 from upper income group. This was similarly the pattern in other village,

also with the exception of small income groups who did not own either of these two. In all 23 gramophone and 23 radios were reported from all the 3 villages.

The ownership of sewing machine by families other than tailors (professional) was not a fashion and hence only 2 machines from 2 families.

33 families owned 33 cycles forming 5.2 per cent. of total families of the entire cluster.

Razors and torches were owned by fairly a large number of families in every village and for entire cluster, the reporting families accounted for 16.7 per cent. and 18.1 per cent. respectively of the total families.

Some rich planters in high income brackets reported ownership of motor vehicles such as motor cars and jeeps. At Aldur, four coffee planters reported owning 5 vehicles, one family owning a jeep in addition to a car. Similarly, Havalli reported 3 of its coffee planters owning 4 motor vehicles, while C.M.Valli village did not report any. Thus, in all 7 families reported nine vehicles and percentage of families was 1.1 for the cluster.

In short, families belonging to upper middle class and upper class income groups mostly reported owning these durable goods and particularly luxury goods were owned by upper class in all the villages.

10.7: Use of Utensils for Different Household Purposes.

The data regarding the nature of utensils used for different household purposes such as cooking, kneading flour etc. are presented in table 10.8. It reveals that utensils made of copper, brass, aluminium, bronze and earthen pots were used for different purposes and other types such as stainless steel, glassware etc. were

TABLE 10.8: Percentage Distribution of families according to utensils used for different purposes.

Purpose	A L D U R					H A V A L L I					C. M. V A L L I				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
For storing water	49.2	-	46.3	-	4.5	55.0	-	39.4	-	5.6	71.8	-	28.2	-	-
For drinking water	2.9	22.5	-	57.6	17.0	3.9	18.9	-	53.1	21.1	-	21.8	6.4	62.8	15.4
For cooking	7.1	13.9	70.2	-	6.8	7.8	15.0	70.6	-	5.6	-	12.8	76.9	-	-
For kneading flour	5.2	6.5	29.1	2.6	31.7	10.0	21.7	15.0	9.4	27.8	-	19.2	-	-	51.3
For taking meal	-	29.1	4.2	62.6	5.2	-	24.4	2.8	61.7	11.1	-	29.5	-	70.5	-

- 1 = Families having copper and brass utensils.
- 2 = Aluminium utensils.
- 3 = Earthen pots.
- 4 = Bronze dishes.
- 5 = Other types.

also used to a limited extent. It can also be noted that pattern in usage does not vary from village to village very much and similarity from one village to another may be observed in all respects.

Regarding 'storing of water' mostly copper and brass utensils and earthen pots were used in all the selected villages. The proportion of copper and brass utensils were greater than pots and excluding poorer class, all others used these utensils.

For the purpose of 'drinking of water' more than half of the total families in every villages reported the usage of bronze utensils (tumblers), about a fifth reported aluminium tumblers and among the remaining other types such as glass tumblers and stainless steel tumblers were used mostly. For the purpose of 'cooking' rice, sambar (curry), rasam and others a little more than 70 per cent. of families in every village used earthen pots while aluminium dishes were used by about 12 per cent. of families and the remaining combinations excepting bronze were used by other families.

Families reporting usage of utensils for 'kneading flour' were not many as the food habit is mostly to use boiled rice preparations. Some families who use Ragi flour mostly for preparing Ragi balls and some families rice flour for 'roti' to some extent occasionally, reported usage of earthen pots and combinations of other types mostly wooden dish.

For the purpose of taking meals, most common type of dish used was 'vengala' or a dish made of bronze (65 per cent.). A little more than 25 per cent. of people reported aluminium plates, about 5 to 11 per cent. of people at Aldur and Havalli reported stainless steel plates and porcelain dishes and earthen pots were used by very few families.

10.8: Other Aspects.

(1) Grinding and Pounding.

At Havalli and C.M.Valli more than 75 per cent. of people reported that for grinding and pounding facilities they made use of power mills while at Aldur 46 per cent. utilized mills and 20 per cent. utilized mills for either pounding or grinding. In all these villages only people living in far off hamlets could not avail of the facilities of two rice and flour mills located at Aldur bazar.

(2) Storing grains.

About 33 per cent. of the reporting families in this respect, reported the usage of big basket-made vats to store grains, while 40 per cent. people reported earthen pots, and the remaining families reported 'HACEVU' or underground store room facilities.

(3) For the purpose of bringing water, common types of pitchers made of copper and brass were used by 60 per cent. of families, earthen pots by 35 per cent. of families and the tin buckets were used by remaining families.

(4) Usage of Footwear etc.

50 per cent. of families at Aldur and Havalli and 60 per cent. at C.M.Valli reported usage of footwears by members of their families. Mostly male adults use footwears while women of middle class and upper class use footwears to some extent. Regarding the habit of self-shaving by male adults, Aldur reported 105, Havalli 62 and C.M.Valli 16 persons only.

Only 2 families reported stitching of female and children wears done at their homes.

Lighting Arrangements.

Regarding the type of oil used for lighting,

more than 75 per cent. of families reported kerosene oil at all the villages and proportion of people using other oil was meagre.

As the electricity was available in most areas of these villages, at Aldur 43 families (11 per cent. approximately), 29 families or 17 per cent. at Havalli and 23 families or about 34 per cent. at C.M.Valli reported using electricity for domestic lighting purposes.

Apart from the users of electric lights, lamps (wall lamp) and lanterns were mostly used by all the village families.

Regarding the problem of accommodating guests or visitors to them, almost all families reported that it was arranged in their own houses.

CHAPTER XI

AGGREGATES OF SOCIAL ACCOUNTS

An attempt is made in this chapter to present the aggregates of social accounts of the surveyed villages. This chapter is divided into three sections viz. estimation of incomes, estimation of productions and estimation of imports and exports.

11.1: Income of Villagers

The total incomes received by the resident families in a particular village are included in the incomes of villagers. The general family schedule formed the main source of the data which are presented in the following tables 11.1 to 11.6.

Table 11.1 gives a consolidated account of the total incomes of villagers obtained from sources which are divided into broad categories.

It can be seen from the table that the income earned in agricultural sector formed largest slice in every village. Out of a total income of Rs. 461860 at Aldur, agriculture accounted for Rs. 377429 or 81.7 per cent. of the total. At Havalli corresponding figures were Rs. 239962 and Rs. 189210 or 78.8 per cent. from agriculture sector and similarly C.M.Valli village reported 59.1 per cent. (Rs. 41976) of a total sum of Rs. 71057. For the entire cluster agriculture accounted for a sum of Rs. 608615 or 78.7 per cent. of the total income of Rs. 772879.

Among the other sources of income at Aldur it varied from 3.1 per cent. for sundry income to 7.0 reported from salaries etc. At Havalli the non-agricultural sector reported lowest i.e. 2.7 per cent. and trading highest with 8.3 per cent. of the total. Similarly C. M. Valli reported 3.4 per cent. for 'sundry income' and 17.1 for

Table 11.1: The Percentage Distribution of Total Income of Villagers.

Source	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	C.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
Income Earned in Agriculture	81.7	78.8	59.1	78.7
Income Earned in Trading	3.6	8.3	13.0	5.9
Non-Agrl. produ. and Services.	4.6	2.7	7.4	4.3
Salaries etc.	7.0	7.3	17.1	8.1
Sundry Incomes	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.0
T O T A L :-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(Rs.461860)	(Rs.239962)	(Rs.71057)	(Rs.772879)

'salaries etc.'. For entire cluster the source of income excluding agriculture, varied from a minimum of 3.0 per cent. for 'sundry incomes' to a maximum of 8.1 per cent. for 'salaries etc.'. The 'Trading' and 'non-agricultural production and services sectors accounted for 5.9 per cent. and 4.3 per cent. respectively.

The average incomes per family are worked out to be Rs. 1209 for Aldur, Rs. 1333 for Havalli and Rs. 911 for C.M.Valli while for entire cluster, it stood at Rs. 1208.

Similarly, the per capita income at Aldur was Rs.241, at Havalli Rs. 277 and at C.M.Valli Rs. 175. The per capita income for entire cluster stood at Rs. 243.

The higher figure, comparatively reported for Aldur and Havalli may be due to their being predominantly coffee plantation areas.

Incomes Earned in Agricultural Sector.

Table 11.2 gives the break up of various sources of agricultural sector and incomes earned by each of them.

Aldur and Havalli villages being predominantly coffee plantation areas, the incomes reported by this cash crop accounted for the largest slice in these two villages, with 53.7 per cent. and 59.7 per cent. of the total agricultural incomes respectively. The income of coffee planters themselves account for 44 per cent. of grand total of incomes at Aldur and 47 per cent. of the grand village total at Havalli.

The source "cultivation of rice and other crops and agricultural rent" occupied second place at Aldur and Havalli with 18.8 per cent. and 16.4 per cent. respectively while at C.M.Valli it claimed largest share with 70.8 per cent. of the total agricultural incomes as coffee cultivation was of minor significance to claim only 13.2 per cent.

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Income Earned in Agriculture.

S O U R C E	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	C.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGE %
Coffee Plantation	53.7	59.7	13.8	52.8
Other Cultivation and Agricultural Rent	18.8	16.4	70.8	21.6
Plantation Labour (wages and Salary)	16.0	12.8	1.2	14.0
Other Agricultural Labour (Attached and Casual)	10.8	10.7	14.8	11.0
Herdsmen	0.7	0.4	----	0.6
T O T A L :-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(Rs. 377429)	(Rs. 189210)	(Rs. 41976)	(Rs. 608615)

Regarding labour incomes of agricultural sector, the earnings of plantation labourers accounted for 16 per cent. and 12.8 per cent. at Aldur and Havalli respectively while at C.M.Valli it was very meagre. The labourers employed in non-plantation sector as under "Other agricultural labour" (both casual and attached) accounted less than plantation labour at Aldur and Havalli with 10.8 per cent. and 10.7 per cent. respectively but scored 14.8 per cent. at C.M.Valli, a little more than incomes of plantation labour which accounted for 13.2 per cent. of the total. Among the labour incomes plantation labour accounted nearly 60 per cent. of the total at Aldur and Havalli.

The overall proportion of plantation labour income in the total agricultural income is 14.0 per cent. and together with plantation earnings, the entire plantation sector accounts for 66 per cent. of the total agricultural sector. Particularly at Aldur and Havalli the income of plantation sector (planters and labourers) accounted for 57 per cent. and 57.2 per cent. respectively of the total aggregate incomes from all sources.

Taking entire cluster into account for the incomes earned in agriculture, it may be noted that the coffee cultivation accounted for 52.8 per cent., other cultivation 21.6 per cent., plantation labour 14.0 per cent., other labour 11.0 per cent., and herdsmen 0.6 per cent. of the total agricultural incomes.

Income Earned In Trading.

Table 11.3 presents the incomes earned through various sources of trading activities. It can be seen that 'grocers' and 'general merchants' accounted for larger share than any other at Aldur and Havalli and for entire

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Income Earned in Trading.

S O U R C E	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	G. M. VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES. %
Grocers, General Stores.	35.3	24.7	18.6	27.2
Grain Merchants	11.7	2.5	8.4	7.0
Cloth Merchants	----	21.2	55.5	16.5
Fruit, Vegetables	----	6.7	2.2	3.4
Tobacco	21.9	4.4	5.4	10.9
Hotels	12.2	14.8	28.1	16.5
Mutton, Fish, etc.	4.7	9.1	----	5.7
Bangles, outlery	8.7	4.5	----	5.1
Other traders.	5.5	12.1	1.8	7.7
T O T A L :-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(Rs. 16452)	(Rs. 19804)	(Rs. 9268)	(Rs. 45524)

cluster it accounted for 27.2 per cent. of the total trading incomes. For the entire cluster 'cloth merchants' and 'hotel keepers' earned 16.5 per cent. each while 'other traders' and 'tobacconists' earned 7.7 per cent. and 7.0 per cent. respectively. The 'other sources' reported below 6 per cent. each.

In short, 'general stores-grocers', 'grain-merchants' and 'cloth merchants' together earned a little more than 50 per cent. of the total for entire cluster. Similarly 'tobacconists' and hoteliers' earned 27.4 per cent. of the total.

Though Aldur did not report cloth merchants and C.M. Valli two other types, most of these trading establishments were in a contiguous bazar area spreading through all the 3 villages.

Income Earned in Non-Agricultural Production Sector.

The incomes earned by non-agricultural production and services sector viz. artisans, craftsmen, tailors, millers and others are presented in table 11.4.

It can be seen from the above table that millers at Aldur and Havalli reported highest income of 17.6 per cent. of the total for entire cluster. The flour milling reported 30.9 per cent. of Havalli income and 17.9 per cent. of Aldur income. At C.M.Valli barbers reported highest percentage of income 54.0 per cent. of the total as two out of three barbers of the entire cluster were doing business at C.M.Valli part of bazar area.

For the entire cluster, next to millers, tailors reported 17.4 per cent. of income followed by 'others' with 16.2 per cent., barbers 12.0 per cent., basket makers all from Aldur with 10.2 per cent. and carpenters 6.3 per cent. The remaining occupations reported less than 5 per cent. each.

Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Income Earned in Non-agricultural Production and Services

OCCUPATION.	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	G.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
Carpenter	2.4	22.3	2.6	6.3
Blacksmith	1.8	9.5	5.5	3.9
Tailor	22.5	5.9	11.0	17.4
Barber	5.3	----	54.0	12.0
Cobbler	2.3	----	----	1.5
Goldsmith	4.7	10.7	14.9	7.5
Basketmaker	15.7	----	----	10.2
Washermen	2.8	----	----	1.8
Mason	6.7	----	----	4.3
Potter	1.7	----	1.4	1.3
Flour Milling	17.9	30.9	----	17.6
Others	16.2	20.7	10.6	16.2
TOTAL :-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(Rs. 21288)	(Rs. 6466)	(Rs. 5255)	(Rs. 35009)

Income Earned in Salaried and Other Services.

Table 11.5 gives the detailed break up of incomes earned by different salaried services. The incomes earned in educational services by school teachers, peons and clerks formed 34.3 per cent. of the entire cluster and nearly half of total incomes of this section at Aldur and C.M.Valli. Incomes earned by 'employees of other Government Departments' occupied second place for entire cluster with 17.6 per cent. and at Aldur with 26.2 per cent. but third place at Havalli with 13.6 per cent. of the total.

Next in importance was income of 'Health and Medical people' which formed 10.9 per cent. at Aldur and 22.4 per cent. at Havalli and 12.0 per cent. for the entire cluster.

Earnings of Electric Department workers were reported only from Havalli (40.5 per cent.) and for entire cluster, it accounted for 11.5 per cent. of the total income. Earnings of employees of Coffee Board which formed second largest at C.M.Valli (35.9) accounted for 10.0 per cent. of total earnings of the entire cluster. The police and judiciary earnings reporting mostly from Havalli accounted for 5.7 per cent. of the entire cluster, while employees of Fanchayath and Society reported at Aldur and C.M.Valli formed 5.4 per cent. of the entire cluster. Earnings of employees of M.E.S. and post and telegraph accounted for 1.9 per cent. and 1.6 per cent. respectively.

Other And Sundry Incomes Earned.

Table 11.6 presents the percentages of incomes earned by 'Other and Sundry' sources not mentioned elsewhere. By far the highest proportion of incomes as can be seen by this table is earned by 'transport services' in every

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Incomes Earned in Different Salaried etc. Services.

SERVICES.	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	G.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
Education Services	46.6	----	51.1	34.3
Employees of Panchayath Society	5.6	----	13.0	5.4
Health and Medical	10.9	22.4	----	12.0
Electric Department	----	40.5	----	11.5
M. E. S. Etc.	----	6.8	----	1.9
Employees of Other Government Departments	26.2	13.6	----	17.6
Police, Judiciary	4.6	11.6	----	5.7
Postal, Telegraph, etc.	3.1	----	----	1.6
Coffee Board.	3.0	5.1	35.9	10.0
T O T A L :-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(Rs. 32500)	(Rs. 17616)	(Rs. 12158)	(Rs. 62274)

Table 11.6: Other and Sundry Incomes Earned.

S E R V I C E	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	C.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
Transport Earning and Services.	46.2	32.2	41.7	41.7
Religious and Charities	4.5	3.7	1.6	4.0
Value of Milk, Poultry.	11.5	7.6	17.5	10.9
Remittances Received	8.1	11.7	27.5	11.2
Rents, interest	11.9	13.5	11.7	13.8
Domestic Services	12.6	5.3	----	9.1
Pension	0.9	----	----	0.6
Beggars	0.6	0.6	----	0.5
Others	3.7	20.4	----	8.2
T O T A L :-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(Rs. 14191)	(Rs. 6866)	(Rs. 2400)	(Rs. 23457)

village and thus formed 41.7 per cent. of the entire cluster. Earnings by way of 'rents and interests' formed 13.8 per cent. of the entire cluster and similarly 'remittances received' accounted for 11.2 per cent. of the total for the entire cluster. Receipts from the sale of milk, poultry etc. formed 10.9 per cent. of the total for all villages. Similarly earnings by domestic services formed 9.1 per cent. of the total. Earnings of pensions and beggars formed less than 1 per cent. each, while 'others' unspecified earned 8.2 per cent. of the total incomes.

Thus, we have seen incomes of various sources accruing to people of Aldur, Havalli and C.M.Valli. It has already been shown in table 11.1 the consolidated account of total incomes of villages through major heads of sources. For the entire cluster, the grand total earnings amounted to Rs. 772879, of this Aldur the biggest village accounted for Rs. 461860 or 59.8 per cent. of the total, Havalli reported Rs. 239962 or 31.0 per cent. while C.M.Valli the smallest of the three villages of this cluster accounted for Rs. 71057 or 9.2 per cent. only.

11.2: Physical Production In Surveyed Villages.

The table 11.7 gives the value of Physical production of both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors at each village. The total agricultural production at each village was estimated from 'coffee plantation survey' for cash crops (coffee) at minimum price fixed by the coffee board and plotwise survey for food crops (paddy and Ragi) at harvest prices. Productions of other items were calculated from the data collected through general Family Schedule and information gathered in case studies supplementing them.

Table 11.7: Value of Physical Production.

I T E M	ALDUR %	HAVALLI %	G.M.VALLI %	ALL VILLAGES %
Agricultural Prod.:				
Cash Crops	67.1	79.4	14.7	56.8
Food Crops	24.7	13.7	67.8	23.7
Fodder	8.2	5.2	14.8	5.2
Total Agri. Prod.	97.0	96.3	97.3	96.7
Milk, Poultry, etc.	1.3	2.4	2.2	1.8
Cobblers (shoes, etc.)	0.2	----	----	0.1
Carpenters	0.1	0.9	----	0.4
Blacksmiths.	----	0.2	0.2	0.1
Baskets	1.1	----	----	0.6
Other Products.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
GRAND TOTAL :-	100.0 (Rs. 485735)	100.0 (Rs. 361540)	100.0 (Rs. 72440)	100.0 (Rs. 919715)

The total value of agricultural production accounted for nearly 97 per cent. at each village mainly due to coffee production forming the bulk of it. The coffee production accounted for higher proportion at Aldur and Havalli while excepting C.M.Valli where food crops accounted for the bulk. The overall picture of the entire cluster shows that coffee production accounted for 67.8 per cent. of the grand total, paddy and food crops 23.7 per cent. and fodder 5.2 per cent. bringing the total agricultural production to 96.7 per cent. of the total.

Non-Agricultural.

The total physical production of non-agricultural sector was very meagre compared to the proportion of agricultural production. The total value of physical production at Aldur was Rs. 485735 out of which the non-agricultural sector accounted for Rs. 14703 or 3.0 per cent. at Havalli Rs. 13600 out of Rs. 361540 (3.7 per cent.) and at C.M.Valli Rs. 1970 out of a total of Rs. 72440 or 2.7 per cent. of the total. For the entire cluster, the percentage of non-agricultural sector was 3.3 per cent. of the grand total.

Among non-agricultural products, mention may be made of milk and poultry which accounted for 1.8 per cent. of the overall total, basket production concentrated only at Aldur with 0.6 per cent. bee-hives produced by carpenters 0.4 per cent.

However the total value of physical production for the entire cluster was estimated at Rs. 919715 out of which agricultural sector mainly coffee accounted for Rs. 889440 or 96.7 per cent. and non-agricultural products Rs. 30275 or 3.3 of the total.

11.3: Imports and Exports.

The relevant data regarding the value of imports

into and exports of the surveyed villages are presented in tables 11.8, 11.9 and 11.10. These tables show the accounts of visible and invisible imports and exports as well as the net credit or debit balance in each village.

Imports-Exports on Visible Items:

Regarding imports and exports of agricultural production we did not have sufficient data to arrive at correct figures. The Family Budget could give only out-of-pocket expenses incurred by sample families on various items of consumption. The General Family Schedule recorded the sale of agricultural produce inside the village as well as out side the village. In respect of non-plantation produces (paddy etc.) it is not possible to make fair estimate of exports, as they are sold to traders and agents who may sell a part of it in the village itself or weekly market where both local and outside people make the purchases. However non-food crop i.e. coffee produce could be estimated since it is controlled by Coffee Board as far its sales are concerned. Leaving some margin for personal consumption all the produce of coffee is treated as exported out of the village. They are disposed off through pool depots of Coffee Board or its authorised agents. The statutory Coffee Board takes away all the coffee yield leaving a maximum of one hundred-weight of coffee per estate. Thus, we have taken only coffee among agricultural produces for the consideration of this section (table 11.8).

Regarding the non-agricultural sector, the items of imports were raw materials and tools. It may be noted here that the artisans and craftsmen reported that they were mostly doing repairs and such services only.

The imports and exports on account of trading included the movement of goods by various trading agencies. This

Table 11.8: Visible Imports and Exports.

ACCOUNTS HEAD.	IMPORTS INTO				:	EXPORT FROM			
	ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES		ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
Agricultural Products:					:				
Cash Crops only	-	-	-	-	:	325000	2860000	10500	621500
Non-Agricultural Products	2580	1570	520	4670	:	1520	3000	500	4820
Trading	98712	116810	25608	241130	:	20500	30600	9000	60100
Net Imports	-	-	-	-	:	-	-	6328	6328
Net Exports	245728	201220	-	446948	:	-	-	-	-
T O T A L:-	347020	319600	26128	692748	:	347020	319600	26128	692748

was calculated on the basis of General Family Schedules, Family Budget studies and Case Studies.

On account of trading, it may be seen that there was considerable proportion of imports into all the villeges. The imports were consisted of clothes, groceries, ammunition and other things. The exports consisted of some of these things being resold to outside villagers.

The imports and exports on visible items showed net exports in all the villages except C.M.Valli. However, coffee accounted for bulk proportion of the exports and taking entire eluster into account the exports, exceeded the imports by Rs. 446948.

Imports and Exports On Invisible Accounts.

The items on imports side included salary, pension and remittances received by the residents of the villages. The exports accounts included such items as land revenue etc., 'education' as large sums remitted or spent on educants studying outside the villages and travel expenses.

The values of this section presented in table 11.9 taken as a whole showed net imports into all villages as many residents reported receiving substantial amounts by way of salaries etc. As Aldur pete being a centre of education, coffee production, health, medical and other activities for a number of surrounding villages a number of employees of state Government and other bodies reported salaries and pensions received to a tune of Rs. 59030.

11.4: Visible and Invisible Net Imports and Exports.

The consolidated position of net visible and invisible exports and imports is shown in table 11.10. It can be seen that Aldur and Havalli major coffee producing villeges emerged out as net exporting villeges to a tune of Rs. 231470 and Rs. 199577 respectively. The remaining villege C.M.Valli revealed itself as only importing villege

Table 11.9: Invisible Imports and Exports

ACCOUNT HEAD	IMPORTS INTO				EXPORTS FROM			
	ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES	ALDUR	HAVALLI	C.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
Salaries-Pension	30832	17616	10582	59050	-	-	-	-
Remittances	2150	1460	1220	4830	7895	4085	1605	13485
Land Revenue etc.	----	----	----	----	6269	4688	1495	12453
Education	----	----	----	----	4560	2400	670	7630
Travel exp.	----	----	----	----	11040	6260	3200	20500
Net Imports	----	----	----	----	14258	1643	4932	20833
Net Exports	----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	32982	19076	11802	63860	32982	19076	11802	63860

Table 11.10: Visible And Invisible Imports And Exports.

ACCOUNT HEAD	IMPORTS TO				EXPORTS FROM			
	ALDUR	HAVALLI	G.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES	ALDUR	HAVALLI	G.M.VALLI	ALL VILLAGES
Net on Visible Items	-	-	6328	6328	245728	201220	-	446948
Net on In-visible Items	14258	1643	4932	20833	-	-	-	-
T O T A L :-	14258	1643	11260	27161	245728	201220	-	446948
Net Export	-	-	-	-	231470	199577	-	419787
Net Import	-	-	11260	11260	-	-	-	-

with a net amount of Rs. 11260 to its debits.

However, considering the entire cluster, the Aldur centre showed net exports of Rs. 419787. The full credit of course goes to coffee as the major commercial crop of these villages largely responsible for exports from this centre.

APPENDIX

I COFFEE PLANTATION ECONOMY AT ALDUR.

(A Special Study)

In this special study, an attempt is made to throw light on various aspects of coffee plantation economy at Aldur centre. The scope of this study includes such as, general features, area and holdings, capital investment, cultivation expenditure, production and returns, yield fluctuations and problems of small plantations as compared to big plantations. A separate section covering some aspects of plantation labour is appended to this. Special schedules, viz., Coffee Plantation Schedule and Plantation Labour Schedule together with case studies formed main sources of information.

1.1 General Features of Coffee Plantation Economy.

The Coffee growing regions are spread over the three southern States of Mysore, Madras and Kerala. The more important of these regions in Mysore State are Chikmagalur (containing Aldur centre), Coorg and Hassan districts. The Mysore State accounts for 142251 acres under coffee or 58% of the total acreage of India, of which more than half of the acreage is in Chikmagalur district (32% of the all India total).

Coffee is highly a localized crop mainly grown on hill slopes of western ghats at the altitude ranging from 2500 to 5000 feet requiring well spread over rain fall ranging between 20" and 150" per annum. Climatic conditions are also very important as the coffee plants need fair to cold weather in most of the seasons for their good growth.

Species of Coffee.

There are two commercially important species of coffee grown in India, namely the Arabica and the Robusta. Arabica is considered to be a better one in respect of quality and is generally grown at altitudes over 2000 feet. It requires abundant shading, proper spading and pruning, Robusta being more disease resistant its cultivation entails fewer problems. Robusta flourishes at lower levels and is more able to withstand extremes of climate than Arabica.

Life.

Coffee is a perennial crop. Its trees begin to bear within 5 to 7 years of planting and yield annually upto 80 to 90 years.

Cultivation.

Coffee is raised from the seed and during its nursery stage it requires to be nourished very carefully. The other important operations of coffee cultivation are, manuring by natural and chemical fertilisers, pruning, spraying of insecticides to control pests and diseases, regulating the drainage pits and channels and shading trees, picking the fruits and finally processing the yield before surrendering it to Coffee Board.

Processing.

The processing of coffee fruits and preparing it for the market are ^{very} ~~being~~ important aspects of coffee economy. The small growers usually get their yield processed by estate pounding and ^{hu}levelling in the curing works while the big estates which have water facilities and pulping machinery, get their yield processed by wet method to prepare 'parchment coffee' which fetches higher price in the market.

Marketing.

The marketing of coffee is entirely controlled by a statutory body called coffee Board. All the coffee produced in India is to be surrendered to the pool depots of Board or to the authorised agents and curers. The producers are allowed to retain only 1 cwt. per estate, for personal consumption. The Coffee Board declares some minimum price that would include cost of production and suitable returns on investment. This price is paid to growers in the beginning and later when produces are finally disposed off, the surplus amount realised by auction sale would be paid to growers by way of bonus.

Factors Affecting the Yield.

It is said that production of coffee has not been steady inspite of better methods of cultivation and other improvements. It is because there are certain natural factors affecting the yield. Coffee like other fruit crops has yield cycles and the factors affecting its yield are cold winds, frosts, irregular rains particularly during blossom period of coffee, incidence of diseases and pests. The life of coffee plant itself brings about changes in the yield as it begins to bear within 5-7 years of planting and good yields may be obtained over a 20-30 year-period. Thereafter productivity begins to decline and may become unprofitable after 40 years.

1.2 Area and Holdings at Aldur Centre.

The village records showed 1430 acres under plantations out of the total of 2822 acres under cultivation. However, area under mainly coffee plants was reported to be 1368 acres. The other major crop was rice which

accounted for 1260 acres under cultivation. About 120 families out of 640 reported working in coffee plantations as labourers and staff. The weekly market at Aldur and other trading establishments also reported to be mainly dependent upon coffee economy.

For the purpose of the study of coffee plantation 42 plantations out of 151 total holdings were selected from among the various sizes of family holdings. As per village records, about two-thirds of the holdings were found below 5-acre size group and accounted for less than 10 percent of the total area under plantations. While selecting the sample about 10 percent of the holdings with less than 5 acres were selected. In the next size group viz. 5-20 acres, 63% of the holdings were selected. All the estates having more than 20 acres were selected thus giving a total sample of 42 holdings in all, covering 86 p.c. of the total area under coffee. ^{In Table 1-1} is given the distribution of the holdings, etc.

Table 1.1: Distribution of holdings, area, samples reporting and area covered by samples according to different size groups.

Size group in acres	No. of holdings	Total area covered %	Samples report- ing	Area covered by sam- ples
0 - 1	63	2.0	-	-
1 - 5	48	6.9	11	32
5 - 10	16	7.5	9	61
10 - 20	8	8.6	6	95
20 - 50	11	26.3	11	360
50 - 100	3	17.9	3	244
Above 100	2	30.8	2	383
	151	100.0 (1368)	42	1175

It is obvious from the table 1.1 that estates 'below one acre' could not be selected owing to the fact that the estates below one acre were all back yard gardens. Some of these were not under cultivation for some years, while others were lying in neglected conditions and thus did not prove useful for our analysis.

For the purpose of further analysis and comparative studies, all the 42 plantations are grouped under 3 sizes viz. small, medium and large.

Table 1.2: Distribution of area under three size-groups.

Size group (acres)	No. of plantations	Total area (in acres)	Percentage to total area % sampling	Average size of plantation (Acs.)	Planted area	
					Bearing	Non-bearing
1	2	3	4	5 (Acs.)	6	7
I Upto 5 Small	11	32	2.7	3	19	13
II 5-20 Medium	15	156	13.3	10.4	112	44
III 20 & above Large	16	987	84.0	61.7	806	181
	42	1175	100.0	28	937	238

Columns (6) and (7) in the table 1.2 show the break-up of the plantation into bearing and non-bearing area. The plants under 'non-bearing' area of the plantation are young trees not yielding coffee presently for, coffee plants require 4 years to start yielding after they are transplanted from the nursery. It may be observed that the proportion of non-bearing area to the bearing area in the small group is highest for all the groups. There are two plantations in this group which have only

non-bearing ones accounting 5 acres. Besides, the small group has increased its acreage by new-cleared plantation particularly during last 3 years more than other group as far its proportion of holding is concerned.

Thus I group has 68% of its area under non-bearing while II and III have 39% and 22.3 percent respectively.

Location, Soil, etc.

The plantations in the first group were mostly located in the moderately sloped hillocks, while some were situated in the slightly sloped back yard gardens. The plantations of the medium group were situated in 25 fragments, of which 9 were lying in slightly sloped, 9 in moderately sloped and 7 in highly sloped hillocks. The plantations of large-size group were mostly situated in highly and moderately sloped areas.

The colour of the soil varied from brown to dark brown, believed to be ideally suited for the cultivation of coffee. The rainfall recorded at Aldur, ranging from 100 to 120 inches per annum was sufficient for the cultivation of coffee.

Thus, the entire tract, from which the samples were selected, situating between 3500 to 5000 feet above the sea-level, located on hill slopes, had all the requirements for the ideal cultivation of coffee.

1.3 Capital Investment.

The total investment at the time of the survey on account of land including coffee plantation, buildings and machinery was Rs. 25,17,758. The average investment per acre in Aldur coffee plantations included in this study was 2143. This does not necessarily mean that each planter has this amount invested, but rather it reflects the market value of the land including trees, buildings, machinery and other improvements on the plantation.

Table 1.3: Capital investments per acre in each group (1957-1958 crop year).

Size group	Land Percentage to the total in the group	Buildings * Percen- tage	Machinery Percen- tage	Total
I	96.7	1.5	1.75	100.00 (1033.75)
II	91.8	2.7	5.47	100.00 (1430.78)
III	91.1	4.9	4.0	100.00 (2291.08)
For all	91.2	4.6	4.2	100.00 (2142.77)

* Does not include family dwelling.

Table 1.4: Distribution of the percentages of area and values of capital investment of different items under each size group.

Size group	% to the total area selected	Land	Building	Machi- nery	Total
I	2.7	1.40	0.41	0.56	1.32
II	13.3	8.92	5.14	11.74	8.86
III	84.0	89.68	94.43	87.70	89.82
Total:	100.00 (1175)	100.00 (2297000)	100.00 (116700)	100.00 (104058)	100.00 (2517758)

By far the largest capital investment is in land (including trees) which accounts for 91 percent of the total amount. On an acre basis, plantation land with plants, shading trees included this study was worth an average of Rs. 1955.

Table 1.3 shows the figures of average values of land and other capital assets. The average value of actual coffee planted area varies from Rs. 1000 per acre

to Rs. 2000. These average values are worked out from the information furnished by the planters themselves.

It will be seen from the same table that larger the size group, higher the value of land. The average value of an acre in the II group is higher than the I group by 31% while that of the large size group (III) is little more than double the value of I group.

All the groups show highest percentage of total capital investment in the land itself. The group I invested 96.7% group II 91.8 while the group III invested 91.2. It may also be seen that percentage of investment on land goes on declining as the size group increases. This is because of the lower percentage of investment made in other items such as buildings and machinery in respect of smaller groups.

Buildings.

In our analysis, investment on buildings does not include planters' dwelling houses. It refers to the buildings used for housing the plantation labour, storing the machinery, manure, yields and so on. However, investment on building is necessary particularly in the large group to house the permanent plantation workers as it is among other things required by labour legislation.

Table 1.4 shows that total amount invested on buildings for all the 3 groups included in our study is Rs. 11,6700 i.e. Rs. 99.3 per acre and 4.6 percent of total capital investment. The small size group invested only Rs. 15.6 per acre of 1.51 percent of its total investment. As this is a small group, which does not employ permanent workers hence the small investment of 0.4 percent of total investment on buildings for all the groups.

The medium size group invested Rs. 38.5 per acre and 2.69 percent of its total investment. There were only 5 estates in this group which built farm houses, the

present value being Rs. 6000 only. This group accounted for only 5.2 percent of the total investment on buildings for all the groups.

The large group accounted for highest percentage of investment i.e. 94.43 percent of total investment of all groups at an average of Rs. 111.7 per acre and 4.9 percent of its total investment. This group provided labour housing for its permanent workers, hence large investment.

Machinery.

It may be necessary to mention here that coffee plantation business requires a substantial amount of investment on plantation machinery. The 'machinery' here besides the convention implements such as spades, sickles etc. includes machineries such as power sprayers, coffee pulpering plants operated by power or hand for processing purposes, motors and so on. Here also the medium sized and large sized groups only could invest in these modern machineries as they have larger areas to operate and greater yield to process the coffee to prepare parchment coffee by employing purper units. The small group depended entirely upon ordinary agricultural implements and sold their yield processed by estate pounding which fetches lower price.

The total amount invested on implements and machinery in the plantations included in our study was Rs. 104058 at an average of Rs. 88.56 per acre. The small group accounted for Rs. 18.13^{per}/acre i.e. 1.8 percent of its total capital investment and only 0.6 percent of total capital invested on machinery by all groups. The other two groups viz. medium and large showed better investments in accounting for 11.7 and 87.7 percents of total amount.

The table 1.4 gives an overall picture of percentages of investment in each item for different groups.

Thus the first group with 2.7 percent of total area under out study accounted for 1.3 percent of total investment of Rs. 25,17,759 while the II and III groups with 13.3 and 84.0 percent of total area invested 8.9 and 89.8 percents respectively.

1.4 Cultivation Expenditure (Input Analysis).

The term cultivation expenditure used in this study includes all expenses on cultivation of nursery, yielding and non-yielding plantations, cost of manure, insecticides labour charges including salaries and other expenses such as repairs done to machinery and so on. In short it covers all the expenses incurred on plantation during the crop year. The figures were supplied to us by the plantations concerned.

As the detailed information could not be obtained particularly, with regard to labour days of different kind employed for different operations and so on, the analysis of inputs is attempted on broad general heads. Thus the expenses are divided among 5 items in the tables viz. nursery, manure, insecticides, labour and others.

The expenses on 'nursery' covers, the amount spent on seeds, beds and special care taken for its upkeepment. The item 'manure' includes only the cost of manure and does not include labour employed, transportation charges etc. which come under 'Labour' and 'Others' respectively. The materials used mostly were chemical fertilisers such as super phosphate. Am. sulphate, urea, bone-meal and fish manure. Only some plantations in the small and medium sized groups used farm yard manure and of these some plantations used both kinds of manures.

The 'insecticides' also includes only cost of materials. The chemicals used were copper sulphate and lime to make a mixture and sprayed on plants to prevent

and control pests and diseases. It also includes 'Gamaxine' used in some plantations of larger size to prevent disease.

'Labour' - Under this head ^{are included} all the expenses on labourers (permanent, casual, local and seasonal outside workers) in the form of wages, salaries to staff engaged in all operations during the year.

'Others' - This item includes all other expenses on transportation, processing, repairing and maintaining implements and machinery and the rest that are not included in other items in the tables.

Table 1.5 gives percentage distribution of the amount spent on different items (per acre average) for all the groups viz. small, medium and big sized plantations.

Regarding the annual expenditure on 'nursery' the small group spent relatively higher than the other group. The per acre amount is also highest in this case while percentage of nursery expenses to the total cost of the group is also larger than the other i.e. small group accounted for 3.5 percent while other two claimed 2.2 and 1.2 percents respectively.

The reason for cost of nursery cultivation per acre showing an increasing tendency as the size of the plantation decreases, is due to the fact, that nursery cultivation ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ needs special care, in preparing beds, providing pandal shading and so on. The large plantations can manage this in their regular nurseries with skilled farm servants while the smaller plantations who normally raise the seedlings whenever the expansion is contemplated have to bear higher expenses as they take up this nursery cultivation afresh. In all, the group I spent Rs. 240 in plantations to raise 6000 seedlings while figures for groups II and III are Rs.1125 for 28000 seedlings and Rs. 5275 for 211000 plants res-

TABLE 1.5: Total annual cost of production per acre for all the groups in the Aldur Plantations, 1957-58 crop year.

Size Group	Area (% to total)	Nursery Percentage	Manure Percentage	Insecticide Percentage	Labour Percentage	Others Percentage	Total Percentage	Share of each group %
I	2.7	3.5	23.5	7.4	46.8	18.8	100.0 (212.5)	1.4
II	13.3	2.2	24.7	8.2	48.7	16.2	100.0 (327.5)	10.3
III	84.0	1.2	28.5	11.7	51.1	7.5	100.0 (441.9)	88.3
Total for all: (1175)	100.0	1.3 100.0	28.0	11.2	50.8	8.7	100.0 (420.5)	100.0

respectively. The average for all the groups are, Rs.5.7 per acre accounting for 1.3 percent of total current expenses.

II Manure - Manuring is an important aspect of the coffee cultivation as it influences the yield considerably. The cost of manure in the total inputs is also fairly considerable. In the Aldur plantations as much as 28% of the total cost of the annual cultivation was spent on manure.

The general practice is to apply the manure twice in the year. All the 3 stages viz. nursery, non-bearing and yielding cultivation of the plantation requires proper manuring. In the newly cleared area, less of manure is used because of the virgin soil while in the older estates, more manuring is required since the coffee plant is a perennial and intake of the plant increases as the plant grows older. The manuring is done either by natural or chemical fertilisers. Decomposed leaves, pulp and oil cakes are all used along with chemical fertilisers like am. sulphate, urea, super and others like bone meal, fish manure and so on. The farm yard manure used is very meagre and only small growers use this to some extent. Most of the manures bought are chemical fertilisers including bone-meal and fish manure. In the plantations included in our study only Rs. 1415 was spent on farm yard manure out of the total amount Rs. 138175 spent on manure.

The plantations included in our study at Aldur spent Rs. 138175 on manure i.e. 28 percent of the total cost of the production for the crop year 1957-1958. The average amount per acre is Rs. 117.6. The first group spent Rs. 1600 in all at an average rate of Rs. 50 per acre and 23.5 percent of the total cost of the same group. The second size group spent 24.7 percent of its total cost of production on manure i.e. Rs. 12625 at an average of

of Rs. 80.9 per acre. The III group consisting of big plantations accounted for a total expenses of Rs.123950 at an average of Rs. 126.1 per acre which formed 28.5 percent of its total expenses.

It may be observed that per acre average expenditure on manure goes on increasing as the size of the plantation increases. Besides, the percentage of cost of manure to the total cost of production also shows an increasing tendency as the size increases.

The small and medium size group particularly spent less than the average expenses per acre of the estates in the study concerned. The big size group with largest percentage of area under it, spent more than other size groups because of its intensive cultivation programme and financial facilities.

It may also be due to the percentage of non-yielding area under each group, the input of manure may differ because of the fact that in the new-cleared area of young plants, less of manure is applied as the soil is virgin and plants absorb less manure. Table 1.6 gives an idea of percentage of area under each group, its non-bearing area and percentage of cost of manure input.

Table 1.6: Distribution of the percentages of bearing and non-bearing areas and manure input.

Size Group	Percentage of area to the total	Percentage of non-bearing area	Percentage of manure to total
I	2.7	41	23.5
II	13.3	28	24.7
III	84.0	18	28.5
	<u>100.0</u>		

Table No. 1.6 shows that the I group with 2.7 percent of total area has as much as 41% of non-bearing

area in its total planted area; while the II and III groups have 13.3 percents and 84.0 percent of the area of which 28 and 18.3 percent areas of each group ^{are} under non-bearing area respectively. On the other hand the percentages of manure input are 23.5, 24.7 and 28.5 for the three groups respectively.

The separate figures of input for bearing and non-bearing area could not be obtained as the planters did not keep proper accounts in detail. However, in the light of the cultivation practices in general, it may be surmised that the variation of manure input is also related, among other things to the area of non-bearing under each size-group. Thus larger the percentage of non-bearing area under each size group, smaller the manure input.

'Insecticide' - The insecticides are used to control and prevent the pests and diseases affecting the plants. The common diseases are the stem borer, the leaf fungus and so on. The common remedies are spraying the insecticides and applying the gamaxine to the stems. The common insecticide used is that of a mixture of copper sulphate and lime, sprayed by the machine sprayers either hand operated or power operated.

The medium and particularly big plantations spray their plants while small holders normally do not spray their plants. In the plantations included in our study, only 4 plantations in the first size group sprayed their estates.

The Aldur plantations included in our study spent Rs. 55490 for 1175 acres on an average of Rs. 47.2 per acre which accounted for 11.2 percent of the total cost of production. The table 1.5 shows the relative expenditure of the 3 size groups over the cost of insecticides.

The size group I spent Rs. 500 in all at an average of Rs. 15.6 per acre or 7.4 percent of its total costs.

The size group II spent 4200 at an average of Rs. 26.9 per acre accounting for 8.2 percent of the total expenses. The large group III spent Rs. 50790 at an average of Rs. 51.45 per acre (11.7 percent of total costs).

This shows that medium and large sizes spent considerable amount on spraying materials while small group spent very much less. Out of the total input of insecticides, the small size consumed only 0.9 percent, the medium size 7.6 percent and that of big group 91.5 percent.

Here also we may notice that larger the size of plantation holding, greater the amount spent on spraying. Besides, the small size groups normally do not own spraying machinery and generally do not spray their plants. The few cases in our study, in the small size group, reported to have availed off the machinery from the neighbouring plantations and carried out the spraying as a controlling rather than a preventive measure. The large size holders, generally own spray sets and carry out spraying twice in a year while medium group 1 - 2 times in a year.

Labour: The amount spent on labour by way of wages, labour welfare, salaries etc. was the highest on any single item in the coffee plantations included in our study. It was not possible to get the detailed information regarding the labour days, male or female or regarding the labour employment on different occupations such as general preparation, transplantation, picking, etc. The planters could give only amount incurred towards the workers engaged in carrying out the different work in plantations. Also/ⁱⁿsome cases, there is a practice of entrusting some work such as digging trenches, transplanting etc. to a group of workers on contract basis, which is also included under this head.

All the plantations included in our survey spent Rs. 250880 under this item, on an average of Rs. 213.5 per acre which accounted for 50.8 percent of the total expenditure (Table 1.5).

The size group I (small holdings) accounted for Rs. 3180 at 99.4 per acre i.e. 46.8 percent of its total cost. The medium size group spent Rs. 24900, per acre average being Rs. 159.6 which formed 48.7 percent of its total cost. It is the large plantation group that spent more on labour than either the small or medium sizes. The large size plantations having 84.0 percent of the total selected area, incurred a sum of Rs. 222800, on an average of Rs. 225.7 per acre, as much as 51.1 percent of its total cost.

It may be seen that the average per acre expenditure on this item goes on increasing as the size of the plantation increases. The small plantations do not maintain any permanent plantation labour force, while in the medium size, only some plantations maintain small forces of permanent labourers, whereas, in the large size group, almost all the plantations are required to maintain permanent labourers. This big sector's needs are varied viz. large number of workers during heavy seasons such as spraying and picking and continuous work required as they generally take up to new-cleared plantation and supply (replacement) plants in the old estates. Thus in the case of maintaining permanent force, labour expenditure would be more whereas the small and some medium sizes could meet the demand for labour from casual local workers or seasonal outside labourers.

The observation that larger estates spent more on labour may also be substantiated if the percentage of area under each group to the total acreage related to the percentage of each groups expenditure to the total expenditure on labour.

Size Group	Percentage of area	Percentage of Expense of labour.
I	2.7	1.3
II	13.3	9.9
III	84.0	88.8

Thus both small and medium size plantations have spent less than their relative strength while the big plantations have spent more than the proportion of their acreage. It may also be mentioned that in the case of expenses of big plantations, the amount includes such items as labour welfare, wages towards their idle capacity if any and so on.

Others.

The item 'Others' includes mainly the miscellaneous items of expenditure of plantation, repairs and replacements made to machinery and implements of the plantations, transportation of materials, processing expenses, taxes and other items of expenditure which are not included in other items discussed. The detailed break-up of these items was not possible due to lack of information and relevant data.

Under this item, all the 3 groups spent Rs. 42915 at an average of Rs. 36.5 per acre which is 8.7 percent of its total cost of production. The small size group spent Rs. 1280 at an average of Rs. 40 per acre which is 16.2 percent of its total costs. The big size plantations incurred a sum of Rs.33385, the per acre average being 33.28, accounting for 7.5 percent of its total cost. (Table 1.5).

In this case, the big plantations spent less than the other two sizes on per acre average. The small size spending more (per acre) than big size may be due to the fact that they hire certain implements in some cases, buy

plants for supply provision on the main garden and so on. In the case of big size the plantations with larger number of permanent workers, arrange to get miscellaneous work done in the plantation.

The total annual cost of production of all the coffee plantations included in our study under 3 size groups for the year 1957-58 was a sum of Rs. 494100. The average per acre works out to a sum of Rs. 420.5 of which 1.3 % on nursery, 28 % on manure, 11.2 % on pest control, 50.8 % on labour and 8.7 % on other items were spent. (Table 1.5).

The average per acre expenses of the small size is Rs. 212.50, the medium size is Rs. 327.5 and that of the big size is Rs. 441.9. This shows that larger the size, greater the amount of expenses. The Table 1.5 will show that as the average size of the plantation increases the average cost of production also increases progressively.

If we relate the percentage of acreage under each group with the percentage of cost of production to the total, we find that small size with 2.7 % of area accounted for 1.4 % of total cost of production, while the corresponding figures for medium and big sizes are 13.3 and 10.3 percents and 84.0 and 88.3 percents respectively. This shows that the share of the cost of production is less than the share of acreage in the case of small and medium sizes, unlike the big size plantations.

The reasons for increasing average cost of production as the average size increases, are due to the increased expenditure on intensive cultivation by spending more on manure, labour and insecticides and also on extensive cultivation.

1.5 Production and Returns.

It may be interesting to note some general characteristics such as factors affecting the coffee yield. It is said that production of coffee has not been steady inspite of

better methods of cultivation and other improvements. It is because there are certain natural factors affecting the yield. Coffee like other fruit crops, has yield cycles and the factors affecting its yields are cold winds, frosts, irregular rains particularly during blossom period of coffee, incidence of disease and pests. The life of coffee, plant itself brings about changes in the yields as it begins to bear within 5-6 years of planting and good yields may be obtained over a 20-30 year period. Thereafter productivity begins to decline and may become unprofitable after 40 years.

The coffee plantations of Aldur included in our study under 3 size groups together recorded an yield of 3948 hundred weights in 1957-58 crop year. The share of the different size groups are as follows:

I	44 Cwt.
II	365 "
III	3539 "
Total:	3948 Cwt.

The table No. 1.7 gives figures for area under coffee of which bearing and non-bearing break up is also shown and corresponding yields per acre of different size groups and percentages of their share of yields to the total production.

TABLE 1.7: Area, production, of coffee per acre and percentage of production under three size groups.

Size Group	Area in Acres			Yield per acre in Cwt.		Percentage to total production
	Total	Bearing	Non-bearing	Area 3+4	Bearing area only	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	32	19	13	1.37	2.31	1.11
II	156	112	44	2.34	3.26	9.24
III	987	806	181	3.59	4.39	89.65
Totals:	1175	937	238	3.36	4.21	100.00

Thus it can be seen, that the average yield per acre goes on increasing as the size of the holding increases. The increase in the average output from one size group over the other is also considerable but not uniform in all the cases. The medium size increased its per acre average yield by 0.97 cwt. more than the small size i.e. about 70 percent increase while the increase in the case of large size over that of small size is by 2.2 cwt. or 152 percent and over the medium size is by 1.25 cwt. or 5.3 percent.

In the column (6) of the table the figures refer to the yield per acre for only yielding area of the plantations so as to study the trend of increasing yield with size of the plantation.

The plantation area includes certain acreage of non-yielding area in each of the size group which does not yield presently inspite of cultivation expenses along with yielding plantations. The proportion of non-yielding area to the yielding area is also not uniform in all size groups.

The 3 size groups have 68 percent, 39 percent and 22 percent of non-yielding area respectively and the average yields per acre of only yielding area for corresponding size groups show an increase of 68 percent, 39 percent and 22 percent respectively over the figures of average yield per acre of both yielding and non-yielding areas.

The increase in the average output of larger size over smaller size in the case of yielding area differs from that of both areas taken together (Table 1.8).

Thus we can see that the average output of yielding area shows different rate of increment (from one size group over the other) from that of the entire area. Therefore it may be said that proportion of non-yielding area influences considerably the average per acre output in the each size group. And one of the major reasons for the

TABLE 1.8: Percentage of total area and yielding area and output.

Size	Area both %	Output increase %	Yielding area		
			Area %	Output increase %	% to total production
Small	2.7	-	2.0	-	1.11
Medium	13.3	70	12.0	41.1	9.24
Large	84.0	53	86.0	34.7	89.65

smaller sizes recording lower output is that of relatively larger proportion of areas lying under non-yielding areas of the plantation. Here also, we find the trend of increase in the per acre yield as there is increase in the average size of the plantation.

In short, it may be said that as far as we relate the production to the area, despite the relatively larger proportion of the non-yielding area in them, the smaller sizes accounted for lower percentage of output than the larger sizes in both the cases of their total area and yielding area.

The table 1.9 gives the break up of average expenditure per acre and per hundred weight, gross and net returns per acre and percentage of net returns among the 3 size groups.

TABLE 1.9: Averages of expenditure, production, returns per acre and percentage of each group to the total yield.

Size Group	Expenditure		Prod. Per acre	Returns per Acre		Percentage of
	Per acre	Per cwt.		Gross	Net	
I	212.5	154.5	1.4	220	7.5	0.2
II	327.5	140.0	2.3	374.3	46.8	5.3
III	441.9	123.2	3.6	573.7	131.8	94.5
Total All areas	420.5	125.2	3.4	537.6	117.1	100

It can be noticed that the small size has lowest per acre cost and per acre gross return also being lowest the net return per acre of Rs. 7.5 is naturally the lowest among the 3 size groups. The medium size with higher rate of per acre expenditure than the small size, has shown better average yield resulting in lower cost of production per hundred weight and net return per average acre is also considerably greater (46.8) than the small size accounting for 5.3 per cent. of total production. The size group III i.e. consisting of large size plantations, incurring Rs. 441.9 per average acre toward the expenditure much larger sum than any of the previous size groups, produced larger rate of yield per acre. Its 'per Cwt.' cost is lowest in our study and obviously the net returns of Rs. 131.8 per acre is the highest for any size.

Thus it may be seen that there is increase in the average yield per acre, with the corresponding increase in the average size of the holding. There is a tendency of average expenditure per acre increasing with the size but bringing the cost of production per hundred-weight decreasing with the result net returns per acre increase with an increase in the size of the holding.

As it has already been observed that the average current expenses per acre increases with the increase in the size of the plantation but resulting in the increasing yield because of increasing rate of input, it may be necessary to compare the relative rate of different inputs in the three different size groups to that of area, capital investment and returns.

Table 1.10 gives the distribution of percentages of each group's area, capital investment, input, output, cost of production and net returns to the totals of the plantations included in our study.

Table 1.10: Distribution of Percentages of Area, Capital Investment, Current Costs, Production and Net Returns among 3 Size Groups.

SIZE GROUPS.	CURRENT COSTS.							
	AREA	Capital Investment.	Fertilizer	Insecticide	Labour	Total Costs	Production.	Net Returns.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.2
II	13.3	8.9	9.1	7.6	9.9	10.3	9.2	5.3
III	84.0	89.8	89.7	91.5	88.8	88.3	89.7	94.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It may be seen that both small and medium sized plantations invested less than the large size particularly in respect of machinery etc. The current costs percentage is also lower than the percentage of the distribution of area in respect of small and medium sized holdings. The small size incurred 20.6 per cent. of its capital investment on current expenses while the medium size 22.9 per cent. but the large size accounted only 19.3 per cent. of the capital investment.

Regarding the important items of inputs both small and medium size accounted for less percentage of expenses compared to the size of area while the large size, on the contrary exceeded its percentage of area of operation.

The natural factors such as rainfall etc. affecting the yield remaining the same for all sizes, the inputs such as manure, particularly believed to be an important factor affecting the yield. Normally increased dosages of fertilisers result in increased yield. It may be seen in the table 1.10 that the percentages of manure input is closely related to the percentages of output (item (4) and (8)). The large size plantations with larger percentage of input obtained larger yield than the other size groups.

In the case of percentages of net returns related to other items, the small and medium sizes accounted less because of higher cost of production per average hundred-weight of coffee. Thus when compared with the percentage of the share of production, the net returns fell short of it except in the case of large size estates. The capital output ratio for these three sizes are small size 0.8, medium 3.3 and large size 5.8.

1.6: Fluctuations in the Yields.

Another important problem confronting the plantation is that of considerable fluctuation in the yields of

coffee due to the natural factors. In the Aldur area, as claimed by the planters, the yield in the 1956-57 crop year was particularly a bumper crop, yielding larger than the previous as well as the present crop year. The data^{of} extent of the fluctuations in relation to input etc. are not available yet it may be said that fluctuations are there effecting the yield.

One of the major reasons advanced to account for the decrease in yields during last two years was the uncertain rains and failure of blossom showers. Some planters also claimed that the increase in the new-clear area and provision for supply trees was not followed by the increase in the cultivation expenses. In these cases input was not proportionate to the increase in area over the previous year.

1.7: Problems of Small-Estates as Compared to Big Ones.

For the purpose of our study of the problems of small estates and big plantations, the estates were grouped into three sizes as it is shown in the previous tables.

The estates below 5 acres (size I) was considered small estates. There were as many as 110 holdings, most of them below 1 acre lying in the slopes of their backyard. Most of these were not cultivated at all and yield if any from the existing uncared plants was to meet the demand for personal consumption of the concerned families.

Even the holdings in size II having an area between 5-20 also come under the small estates. This size is slightly better of than the previous size because the estates in this size are not totally neglected.

Most of these small growers find their major source of income not from coffee estate but from their labour, cultivations of other crops or any other occupations supplemented by a small income from the cultivation of coffee. These holding 10 acres and below are a class by

themselves as they do not have a sufficiency of holding for their maintenance.

These holding between 10-20 acres may be described as medium size growers with moderate means and those owning between 20-50 acres may be considered as growers in more affluent circumstances.

The holdings in medium and large sizes enjoy comparatively better advantages such as economies of large scale, commanding better resources and ability to sustain loss if any in bad years. The small holders do not find credit for the investment in new-cleared planting for extensive cultivation and supply planting in place of old and diseased plants in the existing acreage or using chemical fertilisers and spraying insecticides for intensive cultivation. For extensive cultivation they have to invest heavily and wait for 5-7 years to get the yield.

The medium and large size holders can obtain credit facilities for long term investment for extensive cultivation. Most of these estates are having jungle area which can be brought under cultivation. They can also provide for supply trees by raising the money by themselves or buying from the other estates. Again these holders command better resources for improved and scientific intensive cultivation.

The processing of coffee before surrendering it to coffee Board is also an important aspect when we consider the small and big estates and their comparative advantages. The big estates which have running water facilities in their estate or who can afford to construct tanks etc. can get their well-ripened coffee berries processed according to wet method to prepare parchment coffee which fetches higher prices. For this, machinery equipments called pulper, power engines, modern drying yards etc. are

required and only big estates can afford them.

The medium and small growers are not having these processing facilities. Most of them process the yield by indigenous method called 'dry method' (of estate pounding) before surrendering them to Coffee Pool Depots. Some of the small growers reported to be selling the dried but un-processed yield to the pool depots and obtain still lesser price.

The small and medium growers obtain small advances from the Coffee Board at the time of estimation of yield and before the final surrendering while the big estates who always deliver their quota of yield through the agents and curers (authorized by the Coffee Board) can get the longer facilities of credit from these curers and agents. These agencies also undertake to supply manure, spraying materials and transportation of produce from plantations to curing works.

II PLANTATION LABOUR

In this chapter we deal with some of the aspects of plantation labour employed in coffee estates of Aldur and other selected villages. The scope of this study is limited so as to cover only those workers mainly engaged in plantation work. These workers are generally divided into two types, viz., permanent labourers and seasonal labourers. The local casual labour, whose employment is only in busy seasons, is very meagre and hence outside the scope of this study. The sources of the data for this chapter are drawn mainly from special schedule canvassed among plantation workers and case-studies.

The employment of labour in coffee plantations is considerably large as reported elsewhere and the major portion of current expenses is spent on labour alone. The demand for labour varies according to the seasons throughout the year. The small estates require hired labour only in busy seasons while big estates maintain a permanent staff all the year round and few seasonal requirements depend upon outside seasonal labour. The heavy labour requirement seasons are spraying and picking periods spread over during October-November to December-April. The major problem of plantation management is the arrangement of work so as to maintain a labour force reasonably adequate for the busy seasons and at the same time to avoid any unemployment in slack seasons. Thus only big estates having more than 50 acres generally afford to maintain a permanent staff throughout the year and employ seasonal outside labour during the busy seasons. The employment of local casual labour is very much negligible and this kind of labour is usually employed by small-estates.

Thus, the scope of this study is limited to permanent

staff maintained by a few big plantations and seasonal-outside labour force (non-permanent) that is serving these big plantations.

Table 2.1 gives the distribution of labourers both permanent and seasonal into male and female, the average number of earners per family and so on. Thus, about 90 families of plantation labourers were enumerated out of which 64 families having 147 earners and 26 families with 54 earners reported as permanent and seasonal types respectively. The average number of earners per family was 2.3 for permanent and 2.1 for seasonal.

Out of a total of 201 labourers, 75 or 37.3% were women workers. Usually families are recruited as plantation labourers and hence considerable number of women workers. Besides, women labourers are mostly employed in harvesting season. The percentage of non-adult labourers was very much negligible in the composition of labour.

All these labour families come from outside this region. These in-migrants working in coffee plantations originally belong to South-Kanara district, Kerala and Madras States. Generally, some of these in-migrant families stay as permanent labourers while some families visit the plantations in Mysore State as seasonal labourers working in some busy seasons and then move over to other places or go back to their places to find work there itself.

The labour families migrate from their places for various reasons.

The Table No 2.2 gives the percentage distribution of various reasons advanced by the plantation labourers of Aldur centre for their migration. The major reason is lack of employment at their native place and this accounts for 42.2% of the total. The next in order is the under-employment and low-wage rate which accounts for 25.9%. "Trouble with previous employers" is another major reason accounting for

Table 2.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTATION LABOUR PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY ACCORDING TO SEXWISE EARNERS ETC!

Type	Total No. fami- -lies	Earners			Average No. of earners per family	% of fe- male to total
		Male	Female	Total		
Permanent	64	88	59	147	2.3	40.1
Seasonal	26	38	16	54	2.1	29.6
TOTAL	90	126	75	201	2.2	37.3

Table 2.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRATION ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT REASONS

	Reasons for migration					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Male	39.5	26.3	23.6	5.3	5.3	100.0
Female	47.5	25.0	22.5	-	5.0	100.0
OVERALL	42.2	25.9	23.3	3.4	5.2	100.0

Reasons:

1. No employment at native place.
2. Underemployment and low wage rate.
3. Trouble with previous employers.
4. Loss of property-displacement.
5. Other Reasons.

Table 2.3 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO THEIR EXPERIENCE OF PLANTATION WORK PRIOR TO THE PRESENT JOB.

Permanent	Experience				Average experience (year)
	Upto 1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10 and above	
Male	25.0	32.3	11.8	30.9	6.1
Female	17.5	40.0	15.0	27.5	5.6
TOTAL BOTH	22.2	35.3	13.0	29.6	5.9
Seasonal					
Male	73.7	15.8	10.5	-	1.1
Female	68.7	12.5	18.8	-	1.4

23.3% of the total while other reasons such as loss of prospects, displacement and others form less than 10% of the total. 78% of the families reported that their entire family members migrated to the present place.

Experience of workers

Table 2.3 gives the percentage distribution of workers according to their experience in plantation work prior to their present situations. The average experience for a permanent labourer was 5.9 years and larger concentration of experience occurred in 1-5 year range of service. The seasonal labour on the other hand reported 1.2 year as an average experience and most of them had an experience below one year.

Recruitment

As the plantations offer fairly a longer tenure of service to workers to maintain an adequate labour force for themselves the in-migrant labourers often come with their entire families to seek the employment through various agencies.

Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of agencies through which the workers secured their jobs in the plantations. Here we find that 61.2% labourers found their jobs through the help of labour agents while others through their relatives or by self efforts. Even the large number of relatives themselves could have been recruited through the labour agents. These recruiting agents popularly known as 'Kanganis' are principal agents of employers for their labour supply. These agents get some commission from the employers for the supply of labour and also from the labourers for finding them jobs. Often these agents give the workers with cash advances which would be recovered from their wages at later stages.

M o b i l i t y

There is also mobility of labour to some extent - from non-plantation sector to plantation sector and also from one plantation to another. Table 25 gives the percentage of distribution of number of plantation in which the workers had served before the present situation. About 17.7% had not served in any and were fresh recruits. Nearly half of the workers had served in one plantation while a third of the total had served in more than one plantation.

Regarding the shift in respect of seasonal labourers, about 40% were previously employed in non-plantation work. About 10% were unemployed, while others were employed in plantation work.

Contact with the Native Place

The permanent workers are usually allowed to utilise some holidays for their personal conveniences such as visiting places etc. This period normally coincides with slack month in the plantation. The visits paid by permanent workers to their respective native places do not show any regularity.

Table 6 brings out the percentage distribution of the frequency of visits to their native places. About 9.5% workers visited their places twice in a year while 38.8% visited at least once a year. 25.2 per cent of workers reported not to have visited their native place ever since they left those places while information was not available in respect of 16.3% of workers. However, about 59% did have some sort of contact with their native place by visiting those places.

The ^{reasons} resources given for not visiting their native places ^{are} that they do not have interest since their entire families have migrated with them and in some cases they could not afford to spend ^{on} visiting places.

Table 2-4 : AGENCIES THROUGH WHICH JOBS WERE SECURED.

	Self- efforts	Agent	Relatives	Others
Male	20.4	68.2	9.1	2.3
Female	6.8	50.8	42.4	-
Overall	14.9	61.2	22.4	1.5

Table 2-5 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF PLANTATIONS IN WHICH THE WORKERS HAD SERVED BEFORE

	None	One	Two	3-5	6-10
Male	12.5	50.0	12.5	20.0	5.0
Female	26.0	48.0	16.0	6.0	4.0
Overall	17.7	49.2	13.9	14.6	4.6

Table 2-6 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FREQUENCY OF WORKERS' VISITS TO THEIR NATIVE PLACES.

	Twice in a year	Once	Once in 2 years	Once in 3-10 years	Not visited so far	No in- forma- tion
Male	16.0	36.4	5.7	4.5	22.7	14.7
Female	-	41.8	8.3	3.1	28.4	18.4
Both Average	9.5	38.8	6.8	3.4	25.2	16.3

Regarding the remittances sent to their respective native places or elsewhere, only 21 persons reported to have sent a sum of Rs. 2443 at an average of 116.3% per reporting person and an average of Rs. 38.2 per head for all the permanent workers.

Future Interest

Table 27 reveals the percentage distribution of the permanent workers opinions regarding their intention of staying permanently at the present plantations. A majority of them (66%) opined that they were willing to continue with the present employers while only a minority of them (11.6%) were not inclined to continue at the present estates. About 20% of workers did not have any opinion while the remaining were not certain about their future places.

Regarding the seasonal labourers, 30% were willing to become permanent and stay in the present place; 50% were not willing to stay here while the remaining were not certain about the future arrangements. Those who were not willing to stay gave the reasons such as bad climate, encumbrances at native place and so on.

However, when asked whether they tried for permanent jobs in the plantation, none of them replied in affirmative but 70% replied in negative while the remaining did not give any information.

Regarding the type of work they would be willing to do, 60% of the seasonal labourers reported plantation work while the remaining preferred non-plantation work.

Employment

Table 28 gives the sex-wise distribution of employment of permanent and seasonal labourers in the plantation for the period of 12 months preceding the survey. It can be seen from the table that average work days per male earner

Table 2.7 : Percentage Distribution of the Opinions, regarding their intention of staying permanently at the present estate.

	WILLING	NOT CERTAIN	NO	NO OPINION	TOTAL
MALE	62.5	8.5	14.8	20.4	100.0 (88)
FEMALE	71.2	3.4	6.8	18.6	100.0 (59)
OVER ALL	66.0 (97)	2.7 (4)	11.6 (17)	19.7 (29)	100.0 (147)

was greater than that of female earner in the case of permanent workers, while it was lower in the case of seasonal labourers.

The average non-employed days per worker was 149.4 and 116.1 for permanent and seasonal labourers respectively. In this respect in both types of labour, women accounted for longer number of days (non-employed) than men.

The percentages of non-employed days to total days reported were 43.6 and 18.4 days for permanent and seasonal labourers respectively. The lower percentage for seasonal labourer was mainly due to their employment in busy seasons and total period of their stay being considerably shorter than permanent labour. The overall percentage of non-employed days was 40.1 to the total days reported.

Reasons for non-employment

Table 2.9 brings out the distribution of non-employed days according to the different days reported by both type of workers. The absenteeism due to sickness was negligible in the case of permanent workers while it was considerable in the case of seasonal labourers. The reason for attending weekly market was reported in the case of former only which accounted for 32.2% of the total. Generally the plantations do not work on weekly market days; hence large percentage of absenteeism. However, the main reason under 'Other reasons' accounts for 60.6% of the total un-employed days for permanent workers while 50.3% for seasonal labourers. The proportion of absenteeism is broadly the same in the case of male and female workers respectively.

Labour Income

Table 2.10 gives the distribution of different kinds of wages between male and female for both types of labour.

It may be mentioned here that wages for plantation

Table 8: The Distribution of Labour Days Employed, Non-employed and Averages.

TYPE	TOTAL EARNERS	TOTAL DAYS EMPLOYED	AVERAGE PER EARNER	TOTAL DAYS NON-EMPLOYED	AVERAGE PER EARNER	% OF NON-EMPLOYED DAYS TO TOTAL REPORTED.
<u>PERMANENT</u>						
Male	88	17984	204.4	11663	132.5	39.3
FEMALE	59	10725	181.8	10304	174.6	49.0
TOTAL:- DOTH	147	28709	195.3	21967	149.4	43.6
<u>SEASONAL:</u>						
Male	38	4054	106.7	899	23.7	18.2
Female	16	2010	125.6	471	29.4	19.0
TOTAL:- BOTH	54	6064	112.3	1370	25.4	18.4
OVER-ALL	201	34773	173.0	23337	116.1	40.1

TABLE 29: The Distribution of Non-employed Days according to the Different Reasons Reported.

	MALE DAYS	AVERAGE	%	FEMALE DAYS	AVERAGE	%	TOTAL	AVERAGE	%
I. PERMANENT									
Weekly Market	4058	46.1	34.8	3016	51.1	29.3	7074	48.1	32.2
Sickness	1068	12.1	9.1	502	8.5	4.9	1570	10.7	7.2
OTHERS	6537	74.3	56.1	6766	115.1	65.8	13323	90.6	60.6
OVER-ALL:	11663	132.5	100.0	10304	174.7	100.0	21967	149.4	100.0
II. SEASONAL									
Sickness	439	11.6	48.8	242	15.1	51.4	681	12.6	49.7
Others	460	12.1	51.2	229	14.3	48.6	689	12.8	50.3
TOTAL :-	899	23.7	100.0	471	29.4	100.0	1370	25.4	100.0

workers are fixed by statutory regulations. At the time of the survey, the minimum wage for a plantation worker was Rs. 1.31 for male and Rs. 1.06 for a female worker and towards the end of the survey it was revised and the rates were 1.40 and 1.12 respectively.

The system of kind wages was not much in vogue and besides the minimum wage, the permanent workers are entitled to get other benefits such as medical attention, incentive wage and so on. The seasonal labourers were getting only cash wages and were not entitled to any other benefits.

Table 10 gives the distribution of cash wages and other benefits reported by the plantation workers at Aldur centre for the 12 months preceding the special survey.

The average cash wage receipts formed the bulk of their total average earnings. The wages other than cash wage amounted to an average of Rs. 20/- for permanent worker. The wages of male workers were greater than that of female worker because of higher rate of wages as well as greater number of days of employment. This was considerable in the case of permanent workers when the difference was more than Rs. 100 on an average per worker, while in the case of seasonal lab. the difference was only Rs. 20/- per worker.

The average total earnings per worker amounted to Rs. 284.9 and Rs. 141.2 for permanent and seasonal labour respectively. The overall figure of average earning by any plantation worker was a sum of Rs. 246.3.

The average family income is worked-out at Rs. 674.3 and Rs. 293.3 for permanent and seasonal labour families respectively. The overall average family income (for all families) is Rs. 550/-.

Table 11 gives the distribution of plantation labour families according to different income groups. It can be seen from this table that a large concentration of families (39.0%) occurs in 501-750 groups in respect of permanent

Table 2.10 : Distribution of Cash Wages and Other Benefits.

TYPE	CASH WAGES Rs.	AVERAGE	INCENTIVE CASH	OTHER BENEFITS.		AVE- RAGE	MEDICAL	AVE- RAGE	TOTAL EARN- INGS	AVERAGE	AVERAGE PER FAMILY
				AVERAGE	KIND Rs.						
I. PERMANENT											
Male	28070	319.0	763	8.7	616	7.0	145	1.6	29594	336.3	
Female	10954	186.7	368	6.2	459	7.8	500	8.5	12279	206.1	
TOTAL:-	39024	265.5	1129	7.7	1075	7.3	645	4.4	41873	294.9	654.3
II. SEASONAL											
Male	5590	147.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5590	147.1	
Female	2037	127.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2037	127.3	
TOTAL:-	7627	141.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7627	141.2	295.3
OVER-ALL:	46651	232.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	49500	246.3	550.0

Table 11 : Distribution of Plantation Labour Families according to Different Income Groups.

INCOME GROUP	PERMANENT LABOUR FAMILIES		SEASONAL LABOUR FAMILIES		BOTH	
	NO.	% TO TOTAL	NO.	% TO TOTAL	NO.	% TO TOTAL
Rs. 101 - 250	5	4.7	15	57.7	18	20.0
" 251 - 500	20	31.3	5	19.2	25	27.8
" 501 - 750	25	39.0	2	7.7	27	30.0
" 751 - 1000	8	12.5	1	3.9	9	10.0
" 1001 - 1500	8	12.5	3	11.5	11	12.2
TOTAL:-	64	100.0	26	100.0	90	100.0

labourers and similarly 57.7% of seasonal labourers occur in lowest income group i.e. 100-250 range. The income group 251-500 comes next in the order accounting 31.3% and 19.2% of plantation and seasonal labour families respectively. Considering the overall picture, it may be seen that more than half (57.5%) of the families fall in 251-500 and 501-750 income groups. About 20 families or 22.2% of the total labour families are found in higher income brackets i.e. 751-1000 and 1001-1500 ranges.

Labour Welfare

The plantation workers occupy a unique position in that unlike other agricultural labourers, their working conditions, wages, and other rights are regulated and protected by various labour laws of the State.

It is obligatory on the part of the employer to provide for minimum wages and other stipulated amenities to their workers. The permanent plantation workers are the only type to benefit from other statutory provisions such as minimum wages while the seasonal workers are provided with free minimum wages, by Table 10).

When the seasonal labourers are also provided with housing facilities.

The amenities and benefits provided to the permanent labour staff are (1) free housing, (2) free medical aid and (3) incentive wages.

Housing

1. The permanent staff and some seasonal labour families have reported benefit of free housing provided by plantation owner. The quarters are built on plantation sites only and are constructed in rows very near the plantation owners and manager's bungalow. The quarters are usually of one room or two-room tenements depending upon the size of the workers'

families. Most of the rooms are of 10' x 10' size, built in bricks and roofed with Mangalore tiles or zinc sheets.

Considering both permanent and seasonal workers together, the planters provided housing facilities to all permanent staff and 7 families of seasonal labour staff.

The planters also provided some medical relief and maternity leave facilities to female workers. In all 630 days of maternity leave was availed off by the female labour and a sum of Rs. 310 was paid by way of medical relief in this respect.

Among other incentives, incentive cash wage is given to permanent workers. It is learnt that for every 21 days of worker's attendance a day's wage is given as incentive wage. This way the incentive cash wage earned by workers amounted to a sum of Rs. 1129 during the previous year at an average of Rs. 7.7 per worker.

The kind wage or the popular perquisites given to workers is one Kambali (country type woollen blanket) to every worker annually. The approximate cost of a Kambali is Rs. 9 a piece and the amount incurred for this item annually is a sum of Rs. 1129 (vide Table 10).