

MUDALGI

59

CONTINUOUS VILLAGE SURVEYS

1954-55

Village : MUDALGI

(Taluka Gokak, Dist. Belgaum)
Mysore State

Gokhale Institute of
Politics and Economics,
Poona 4

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PHYSICAL FEATURES :

The district of Belgaum, in which the cluster of villages under survey is situated lies between 15° 13' and 16° 58' North latitude and 74° 5' and 75° 28' East longitude. The district is bounded on the north by the Kolhapur and South Satara districts; on the east by the Bijapur district; on the south by the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara and on the west by the Portuguese territory of Goa and parts of the coastal district of Raikāgiri. In the main the district lies on the Deccan plateau.

The district was included in the Southern Division of the Bombay State in 1954-55, the year in which the survey was undertaken. This division was more popularly called the Bombay Kanatic and was comprised of the Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara districts. The language spoken by the majority in this division was Kannada, one of the four principal Dravidian languages of India. Since the reorganisation of states in November, 1956, the entire division has been transferred to the Mysore State.

The Belgaum district was divided into eleven units for administrative purposes. Of these ten were talukas, each under a Mamlatdar and the eleventh was a Mahal, a smaller unit, under a Mahalkari attached to the Gokak taluka. The names of the talukas are given in the district map attached.

The district forms a large plain studded with solitary peaks and intermittently broken by low ranges of hills. The most elevated portion of the district lies to the west and south along the lines of the Western Ghats.

The surface of the district slopes with an almost imperceptible fall towards the east. On the north and east the district is open and well cultivated ~~but in~~ ^{but in} the south it is intersected by spurs of the Ghats, thickly covered ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ some places with forest.

The principal rivers in the district are the Krishna flowing through the northern talukas, the Ghataprabha ~~flowing~~ in the central ^{parts} and the Malaprabha through the south of the district. These rivers flow eastwards through the plains of Belgaum on their way to the Bay of Bengal. They are bordered by deeply cut banks, over which they seldom flow. In the west the rivers and wells yield a sufficient supply of good water; but towards the east the wells become brackish and the water bearing strata lie far below the surface. Except the Krishna, which maintains a considerable flow of water at all times, the rivers sink into insignificant streams during the hot season and the supply of water falls short of the wants of the people.

Topographically the district can be divided into three ~~distinct~~ ⁱⁿ tracts from the east to ~~the~~ ^{the} west. The hilly tract to the extreme west is called ^{the} Malanadu and includes Chandgad and the western parts of Belgaum and Khanapur talukas. This part of the district receives the maximum rains between 50 to 100 inches due to its hilly ~~nature~~ nature and proximity to the Arabian sea which brings the south western monsoons. The climate is cool, moist and unhealthy in certain places. The soil is red laterite and poor in productivity. The principal occupation is cultivation with rice and green vegetables as the main and subsidiary crops. ~~vegetables~~ Lumbering, cane and bamboo work and crude pottery are some of the other occupations.

The second tract is called ^{the} Gadinadu ^{or} the transition tract and includes the talukas of Hukkiri and ~~and~~ Sampgaon, ^{the} ~~and~~ western half of Chikodi and eastern parts of Belgaum and Khanapur. The rainfall is more moderate in this region, varying between 25 to 50 inches. The land is more even and less interspersed with mountains. The transition into a plain land is seen in the colour of the soil which is rich black with a mixture poor red. The river valleys in this tract are made up of good black soil. The climate is cool, dry and healthy. There is abundant supply of subsoil water, which is used for irrigation. The principal type is lift irrigation from wells. Sugar cane and chillies are the main irrigated crops of this region. Another important crop of this region is tobacco.

Towards the east the district turns into a plain land which is called Belavalnadu, literally meaning, the land of plenty. The rainfall is much less varying between 10 and 25 inches. This region gets part of its rain from the fitful north eastern monsoons, which are accompanied by thunder, lightening and sometimes hailstorms. The land however is generally of the alluvial black variety. The valleys of the three principal rivers are rich in productivity. The climate is hot and dry and well suited for cultivation of crops like cotton, wheat, pulses and oilseeds. This region was ^{much} known for its hand-loom industry.

Al^{most} the whole of Gokak taluka situating the survey cluster of villages lies in this tract. A large part of the taluka is formed by the valley of the Ghatprabha river, capable of yielding the richest crops in the whole of the district. The rainfall is low and scanty and this had been partly remedied by bunding the river at the point where it enters the district and laying down a system of canals ^{as early as} in 1897. Construction work of a new canal, called

the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal had been started in 1949 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.5 crores and commanding an area of 1,20,000 acres in ^{the}Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The first eight miles of the canal had been completed and opened for irrigation in June 1957.

The district had good communication systems. The main meter-gauge line of the Southern Railway between Poona and Bangalore, passes through the entire length of the district. Almost all the major railway stations had roads leading to the interior of the district, mainly east wards.

~~At~~ ^{At} most parallel to the railway line, ran the principal highway entering the district in the north from Miraj and passing through Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Belgaum and Khanapur into ^{the}Dharwar district. As can be seen in the district map, this road was connected on the west and east by well laid network of secondary roads running through the whole breadth of the district.

The survey centre of Mudalgi could be reached by the bus service running between Gokak and Mudhol. It could also be reached by the bus route running between Chikodi Road railway station and Mudhol. The hamlet of Gurlapur attached to Mudalgi lay on this road, eighteen miles to the east of ^{the}Chikodi Road station.

Table 1.1 presents details of the uses to which the land in the district has been put. Data were available only for the two periods given in the table. The principal changes that have occurred during the intervening three years have been in respect of items 2 and 7. There has been a substantial decrease in land categorised as barren or uncultivated,. Likewise land under current fallows has decreased to the extent of about 2 per cent. With land under other uses remaining almost

Occupationally, the district was predominantly an agricultural one with three-fourths of its population engaged and dependent on cultivation. Table 1.4 gives the livelihood classification of the population of the district, the taluka and the villages in the survey cluster, as given by the Census data of 1951.

It may be seen that the proportions engaged in agriculture decreases from the district to the survey centre Mudalgi, the taluka proportions occurring midway between the two. This can be interpreted in two ways. Firstly, the district had a larger number of villages which were mainly agricultural thus sending up the total proportion of its agricultural classes. Secondly, the survey centre was one of the select villages that have a comparatively larger proportion of its population in non-agricultural vocations. It can be seen that the proportions in livelihood classes No.5, 6 and 8 are individually higher than those for the district.

A second point that can be noted from the table is the character of the ^{peripheral} ~~peripheral~~ villages of the cluster compared to that of the centre. While ^M Mudalgi showed signs of positive urban inclinations, the remaining four villages with agricultural populations varying between 85 to 98 % were essentially rural villages.

Table 1.5 gives a further percentage break down of agricultural and non agricultural classes. Certain broad observations can be made from the table. The distribution within the agricultural classes shows a broad variation between the district and the taluka namely that while the proportions in class 3 and 4, cultivating labourers and ^{rent-} ~~land~~ receivers remained substantially the same, those in class 1 and 2 varied significantly. A greater proportion of cultivators

in the taluka cultivated owned land than those in the district as a whole.

Between the district and the survey centre, the variations were of a different kind. While the proportions in class 1 and 4 remained the same substantially, the survey centre had a greater proportion as labourers than that for the district. It may also be seen that the percentage distribution of population in non-agricultural classes in the district, the taluka and the survey center was much the same except that the last did not report any persons as engaged in transport.

A comparison between the survey centre and the remaining villages of the cluster shows that while the proportions in class 1, with the exception of Shivapur, ^{went on decreasing} from the larger to the smaller village, those in class 2 (with the exception of Shivapur) and class 3 (with the exception of Khanatti) increased almost ⁱⁿ⁻versely. This shows a definite trend of increasing ^{-th} degree of land concentration from the bigger to the small village.

Other points that can be made out from the table are that there were none engaged in class 5 in Rangapur, in class 6 in Shivapur and Rangapur and in Class 7 in any of the villages in the entire cluster including the centre.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, HUKKERI GOKAK :

In October, 1952 four Community Development Projects and one Community Development Block, were started in the state of Bombay. The Belgaum district was one of the selected regions. Almost half of ^{the} Gokak taluka, inclusive of the survey cluster of villages, came under the Project Administration.

At the state level a Committee was set up with the Chief Minister as the Chairman and the Chief Secretary of the Government as the Development Commissioner. An Area Development Committee was likewise set up for the area of the Project with the Collector of the district as the chairman and the Project Executive Officer as the secretary. In addition to ^{representatives of} various other government agencies and departments, the committee included three M.L.A.s and five individuals belonging to the Project area. One of the above individuals was from Mudalgi, the survey centre. In all, the Area Development Committee included 19 members.

The Project area covered the talukas of Hukkeri, Gokak and Chikodi and ^{the} Raibag Mahal, and embraced a population of 2,98,121 and an area of 4,83,630 acres. Of the 196 villages that formed the Project area, 122 were in Hukkeri taluka and 55 in Gokak. Table 1.6 gives details of the composition of the whole area.

The whole of Hukkeri taluka, half of Gokak taluka i.e. 55 out of 103 villages; one third of Raibag Mahal i.e. 18 out of 52 villages and one village out of 90 Chikodi, came under the Project.

~~The project area was divided into three blocks for administrative purposes. The division is shown in table 1.7.~~
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The Project Administration, in its evaluation report on the working of the Community Development Project specifically mentioned that the first six months were spent mostly in conducting surveys and collecting data and in the formulation and approval of programmes and estimates; and that work in the initial stages was impeded for want of trained personnel. The activities of the Administration and their direct benefits to the cluster of villages and the present survey are given below under different heads.

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Agriculture :

Out of the seven Agricultural Demonstration centres started by the Project Administration, one was situated at Hakur, a village which was later excluded from the cluster in survey. There was no demonstration center in ^{the} survey cluster.

Cooperation :

35 Agricultural cooperatives and group multi-purpose societies were organised and registered in the project area. Of these two were in the villages of Kamaldⁿⁱ and Shivapur, ^{villages} included in the cluster.

Veterinary services :

The Administration opened six veterinary dispensaries, each with a stockman and one attendant, in December, 1953. One of these was situated at Mudalgi, the survey centre.

Irrigation :

The rivers and streamlets of the region were brought into use for irrigation by lifting water with the help of oil engines and pumping sets. The Administration supplied 81 oil engines at a cost of Rs. 2,20,500 on tagai loan basis to the cultivators. A further sum of Rs. 1,97,750 was advanced, also as tagai loans, to the cultivators for sinking 55 new surface wells and repairing 66 old wells. Mudalgi was the only recipient of the above benefits. The village received two oil engines and tagavi loans for sinking two surface wells.

Health and Rural sanitation :

Two Health visitors were appointed for the Project area, as late as October 1954. The headquarters were Nerli and ^MMudalgi. The latter was shifted to Gokak in February 1955. The Health visitor at ^MMudalgi visited every house in the surrounding villages to guide expectant mothers, growing children and toddlers and rendered advice in improving their life and living. She was assisted by a mid-wife who was stationed at Mudalgi.

Education :

Eight school buildings were constructed in the project area of which one was at Khanatti, a village in the survey cluster. The school building had two rooms and cost Rs.6400, one third of which was constructed by the village in the form of money, material and labour.

School buildings in 25 villages in the Project area were being constructed during the year of survey. The building of the school at Mudalgi was to have eleven rooms at an estimated construction cost of Rs.35,310. An area of four acres costing Rs.2200 was donated for the site of the school building by the Swami, the local religious leader. The Swami of Mudalgi had also promised a donation of 10 acres of land for ~~use of~~ agricultural basic training at the school at Mudalgi. The village Shivapur was also to have a 4 room school building at an estimated cost of Rs. 12840, under the Project schemes.

Social Education :

Community radio receiving sets were installed in five villages of the project area. ^{Hallur} ~~Hapur~~ was one of them. The survey cluster, however, had no radio-set installed by the Project Administration, as the village Hallur was later excluded from the survey. Shivapur was one of the 20 villages of the Project where Bhajan Mandals i.e. groups ^{of persons} for community singing of religious songs, were organised by the Administration.

Communications :

Among the schemes for extending communications within the Project area, the road connecting the survey centre of Mudalgi with its hamlet of Gurapur was included. The approach road was 2.6 miles in length and was almost completed by the end of the survey year.

Industrial Cooperation :

Of the seven weavers' cooperative societies in

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the Project area, three had undertaken production activities under the Handloom Weavers' Relief Scheme sanctioned by Government under the Project programmes. The weavers' society at Mudalgi which was in a moribund condition was to be financed by the Project Administration for its revival and regular functioning.

TABLE 1.1 : Utilisation of land of Belgaum District.

(figures in hundred acres)

Category	1951-52		1954-55	
	Area	Percentage.	Area	Percentage.
1 Forest	5121	14.45	5341	15.07
2 Barrer or uncultivated land	2374	6.70	1707	4.82
3 Land put ^{to} non agriculture use	203	.57	95	.27
4 Cultivable waste	636	1.79	632	1.78
5 Parmanent pasture & grain ³ grounds	1193	3.37	1213	3.42
6 Land under minor tree crops	19	.05	15	.04
7 Current fallow	982	2.77	276	.78
8 Other fallow lands	1985	5.61	2436	6.87
9 Net area sown	22927	64.69	23726	66.95
10 double crop area	743		571	
Total cropped area	23670		24297	
Total geographic area	35440	100.00	35441	100.00

TABLE 1.2 : Acreage under different classes of crops of the district.

Crops	1951-52		1954-55		Increase (+)
	Area	%	Area	%	Decrease (-)
1 Cereals	14006	59.17	14123	58.13	+ 117
2 Pulses	2790	11.79	2527	10.40	- 263
3 Oilseeds	2973	12.56	3019	12.42	+ 46
4 Cotton	1134	4.79	1757	7.23	+ 623
5 Sugarcane	323	1.36	320	1.32	- 3
6 chillies	307	1.30	237	.98	- 70
7 Tobacco	478	2.02	650	2.68	+ 172
8 Fodder crops	1356	5.73	1359	5.59	+ 3
9 Other crops	303	1.28	305	1.25	+ 2
Total cropped area	23670	100.00	24297	100.00	+ 627
Double cropped area	743	-	571	-	+ 172
Net cropped area	22927	-	23726	-	+ 799

TABLE 1.3 : Distribution of population according to size of villages, District, Taluka and Survey centres.

Size of villages	Belgaum District.				Gokak Taluka				Survey cluster.			
	Population	%	No. of villages	%	Population	%	No. of villages	%	Population	%	No. of villages	%
Less than 500	124100	7.18	476	36.45	6488	3.71	20	18.87	249	3.20	1	
500- 1000	243874	14.12	339	25.96	26164	14.98	37	34.90	1544	19.83	2	
1000- 2000	378328	21.92	277	21.21	34792	19.93	25	23.59	1301	16.71	1	
2000- 5000	503457	29.16	168	12.86	68216	39.06	21	19.81	4691	60.26	1	
5000- 10000	201094	11.64	33	2.53	6014	3.44	1	.94	-	-	-	
10000- 20000	143529	8.31	10	.76	32976	18.88	2	1.89	-	-	-	
20000- 50000	445338	2.69	2	.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50000-100000	85288	4.98	1	.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1726908	100.00	1306	100.00	174650	100.00	106	100.00	7785	100.00	5	

TABLE 1.4 : Livelihood classification of population according to 1951 Census.

Livelihood classes	Belgaum District		Gokak Taluka		Mudalgi		Shivapur		Khanatti		Kamaldinni		Dangapur	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	795509	46.07	89490	51.24	2000	42.63	841	64.64	350	38.63	234	36.68	68	27.31
2 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	256052	14.83	16348	9.36	332	7.08	123	9.46	355	39.18	109	17.08	111	44.58
3 Cultivating labourers	196018	11.35	19424	11.12	725	15.46	286	21.98	76	8.39	201	31.51	65	26.10
4 Non cultivating owners and agricultural rent receivers	55659	3.22	3294	1.89	220	4.69	3	.23	27	2.98	-	-	1	.40
Total agricultural classes	1303236	75.47	128556	73.61	3277	69.86	1253	96.31	808	89.18	544	85.27	245	96.39
5 Production other than cultivation.	159176	9.22	22390	12.82	535	11.40	35	2.69	58	6.40	39	6.11	-	-
6 Commerce	84246	4.88	7579	4.34	342	7.29	-	-	5	.55	39	6.11	-	-
7 Transport	14608	.84	899	.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other services & Misc. sources	165642	9.59	15226	8.72	537	11.45	13	1.00	35	3.87	16	2.51	4	1.61
Total non agricultural classes	423672	24.53	46094	26.39	1414	30.14	48	3.69	98	10.82	94	14.73	4	1.61
Total	1726908	100.0	174650	100.00	4691	100.00	1301	100.0	906	100.00	638	100.0	249	100.00

TABLE 1.6 : Compact Area of the Project

Taluka	No. of villages	No. of Hamlets	Population	Area in acres
Hukkeri	122	21	1,77,638	2,32,303
Gokak	55	16	90,091	1,53,451
Chikodi	1	-	850	3,980
Raibag(Mahal)	18	1	29,542	93,896
Total	196	38	2,98,121	4,83,630

TABLE 1.7 : Administrative division of the Project area.

Block No.	No. of villages	Area in acres	Population
I	56	2,15,251	1,00,431
II	82	1,57,879	99,583
III	58	1,10,500	98,107
Total	196	4,83,630	2,98,121

CHAPTER II

COMMUNITIES, OCCUPATIONS AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Chapter presents certain characteristics of the population such as their communitywise distribution, the types of occupations they were engaged in, their social institutions and lastly their demographic characteristics.

The chapter is divided into three sections. The first section gives a comparative view of the distribution of the different communities in the survey villages, their occupational pattern and certain economic indicators such as average holdings of land owned and distributed per family and shares claimed by each community in the aggregate village resources and income. A description of the income distribution follows.

The second section attempts brief accounts of four major types of institutions namely the Village Panchayats, cooperative societies, education and lastly of Balutedari or the system of traditional contractual work for customary payments in kind.

The last section gives demographic features of the population. Age distribution, sex-ratios and family types are briefly described.

The data are presented in broad comprehensive tables so as to give overall view of the total picture. The tables are given at the end of the chapter.

Table 2.1 gives the castewise distribution of families, their occupations under broad categories, land ownership and cultivation and their share in the reported total income.

2.

The nuclear village of Mudalgi shows a much larger diversity of castes than the remaining four villages. Clearly this was due to its status of being a bigger ^{& nuclear} village, providing various economic facilities like services of artisans and craftsmen to the villages in the periphery. The remaining four villages were comparatively smaller in order to provide adequate year round employment to the above mentioned artisans and craftsmen. We therefore find that while there were 24 caste groups at Mudalgi, they numbered between ten to fourteen in the other villages. The caste groups that were conspicuously absent in these four villages were the Kammars (blacksmiths), the Shimpi (tailor), the Pattars (goldsmith) and Jingars (hereditary weavers) of whom there was a single family at Mudalgi. All these were artisans. Other artisans like the Badiger (carpenters) Vaddars (stone-workers) and Dhors (layers of dead cattle) were also absent in three of the four villages.

The castes that were common to all the five villages were the Kshatriyas, the Lingayats, the Kurubas and the Holiyas. Holiyas were reported at Rangapur, as the ^{entire} ~~entire~~ community in that village appears to have been converted to Christianity. Of ^{the} ~~these~~, ^{above common castes} the Lingayats and Kurubas were principally agricultural communities. At Mudalgi, the Kshatriyas appear to have taken to non-agricultural professions like processing, trading, health and other services to a larger extent than the Lingayats who were also found to have been engaged in these non-agricultural occupations. The above castes together with certain

3.

other castes that were present in a majority of villages if not all, such as the Ambigers (traditional fishermen and village servants) Madags (cobblers), Muslims and Christians, accounted for between 70 to 80% of the total in all villages except Shivapur where they ~~found~~^{formed} 98 per cent of the total. Other important castes with significantly larger number of families were Uppars (masons), Raddis (traders) Marathas (cultivators) and Vaddars (stone workers) at Mudalgi, all these forming 16 per cent of the total; Raddis (24 per cent) and Korravars (basket weavers) at Kamaladinni, Uppars (27 per cent) at Khanatti and Dasars (religions beggers) at Rangapur.

In step with the greater diversity of caste, the nuclear village also shows a greater diversity of occupations, qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Not only were there a larger number of occupations that were not present in the peripheral villages, the number of persons engaged in different occupations was also comparatively large. In particular this can be seenⁱⁿ the proportion engaged in occupations other than cultivation. While this shift away from agriculture was to the extent of 10 per cent in the peripheral villages, it was to the extent of 32 per cent in Mudalgi, Rangapur, the smallest village also reveals^{ed} a comparatively larger shift, to the extent of 25 per cent, because of four Madag families engaged in processing of leather, they being traditional cobblers, and 5 Dasar families engaged in small selling.

Again Mudalgi, being a nuclear village, shows a different structuring of its non-agricultural occupations than the peripheral villages. ^{At Mudalgi} The largest single group was engaged in trading followed by primary processing such as floor milling, manufacture of leather and ~~fasting~~

In the remaining villages, the largest single group was in primary processing followed by other services, which included, in the main, tea shopkeeping and barbering.

Thirdly, the table shows a larger mobility of occupations vis-a-vis the castes at Mudalgi as compared to the remaining villages. We find a larger caste spread in each of the non-agricultural occupations at Mudalgi, while in the peripheral villages there ~~is~~ was a larger adherence to traditional occupations. To an extent, families that were traditional artisans or craftsmen, even appear to be dependent on land due presumably to lessening of demand for their skills and ^{at} simultaneous availability of better and improved products at the nuclear village.

The remaining columns in the table give the land owned and land cultivated by each caste group and their proportion to the total as well as total incomes reported by the caste groups and their percentage distribution.

Regarding land owned and land cultivated, we find that there ^awere few caste groups that cultivated less land than they owned that is that ^{these} they lease out more land than they cultivated. At Mudalgi these castes were the Brahmins and the Kshatriyas. The same castes appeared to be leasing out land at Kamaladinni. At Khanatti, the single Kshatriya family also leased out more land than that cultivated by it. In all other instances, a majority of caste-groups cultivated land owned by them, with small variations. There were, however, castes that cultivated more land than that owned by them and

and ^{the} these major groups were, the Lingayats, Uppars and Christians at Mudalgi, Lingayats at Shivapur, Lingayats, Raddis and Muslims at Kamaldinni, Lingayats and Uppars at Khanatti and Lingayats, Kurubas and Muslims at Rangapur. Kshatriyas Holiyas and Muslims at Shivapur and the Brahmins at Khanatti were the only instances where land was owned but not cultivated.

The last column of the table 2.1 gives the total of family incomes reported by each caste and their percentage distribution. A comparison between their strength (proportion to total number of families of the village) and their share in the total of reported family incomes shows that on the whole there is a broad prorata distribution with minor variations particularly negative. These were due to proportionately ^{to} greater shares claimed by certain castes, ~~These were~~ ^{the} Brahmins, Lingayats, Raddis and Kurubas at Mudalgi; Lingayats and Ambigers at Shivapur; Kshatriya, Raddis and Uppars at Kamaldinni, Lingayats and Uppars at Khanatti; and Lingayats and Ambigers at Rangapur.

Table 2.2 gives a ~~more~~ breakdown of the families that were engaged in the broad category of cultivation. The table is presented in order to get an idea of the proportions engaged in cultivation proper and in agricultural labour work. It may be generally said that castes higher up in the list are mainly engaged in cultivation while those lower down were engaged mainly in cultivation labour.

A point to be noted in this status distribution of ~~the class of~~ those engaged in cultivation is that there appears to be a more equitable distribution of land in medium-sized villages than that obtained in either large or small villages.

6.

In the context of the cluster under study, it may be seen from table 2.2, that those engaged in cultivation from 75 and 71 per cent of the total in villages Shivapur and Kamaldinni. This percentage was 65 per Mudalgi and 64 and 58 for Khanatti and Rangapur, ~~The remaining being~~ ^{not were} engaged in cultivation labour.

Table 2.3 gives a different classification of the data regarding cultivation. It gives the actual numbers reporting ownership and those reporting cultivation, per family averages of land a owned and cultivated for the total and ~~those reporting~~ ^{actuals of} owned and cultivated land per each caste group. The last column gives the per family average incomes for each caste.

A comparison between the last two columns, namely the average per family cultivated land per reporting family and the average per family income shows with the exception of Badigars, that while all those groups reporting an income higher than the village average of Rs.694 also cultivated land bigger than the village average, ~~having larger than average per family incomes,~~ was not true. In particular, the instance of Pattars and Bedars shows that while they cultivated bigger average holding namely 15.67 acres and 20 acres respectively, their incomes were below the village average.

~~For~~ ^{For} other villages, with a much higher proportion engaged in cultivation and having fewer opportunities for non-agricultural occupation, the two averages, the per family average cultivated holding and the per family income, were more closely linked except in cases where the caste group had other vocations such as traditional artisan services. Cases of this sort were the Badigars in Shivapur, Uppars at Kamaldinni and Lingayats ^{at} Rangapur.

Table 2.4 presents the same data as in table 2.3 in completed acres of owned and cultivated land for each caste group in a descending order. The table brings out two points clearly. Firstly, ownership of land appeared to be concentrated in the hands of higher caste groups, with certain exceptions such as Shivapur and Rangapur. Secondly, the lower caste-groups cultivated land bigger than owned, showing the practice of leasing in land due to shortage of adequate ^{owned} land for cultivation.

Table 2.5 gives the income distribution according to castes for the five villages separately. It may be seen that for all the village the concentration of families ^{was in groups} is below Rs. 1000, and in particular ^{it was} below the Rs. 600-700 size. Only a few castes show incomes beyond the Rs. 1000 size. For Mudalgi these were the Brahmins, ^{the} Kshatriyas, the Lingayats and the Raddis with occasional instances of the Shimpis and Ambigers. For other villages, such cases are restricted to a single caste, Lingayats at Shivapur, Khanatti and Rangapur and Raddis at Kamaldinni.

Table 2.6 presents the above data in size groups and ~~the~~ cumulative frequencies. All the four villages show almost an identical type of distribution, with the ^{modal} modal groups situated in the 500 group (size group 451-550) except in Kamaldinni where it is the next higher size group. While the percentage of families earning less than Rs. 1000 (size group 951-1050) varies between 91.19 for Mudalgi and 96.31 for Shivapur, it was 87.19 for Kamaldinni-.

Table 2.6 A given below gives the mean incomes of the five villages, both the arithmetic and the geometric, and their distance. All the distances are positive.

TABLE 2.6 A

Table 2.6 A. Mean Incomes

Village	Arithmetic mean.	Geometric Mean	Difference
1 Mudalgi	693.69	573.82	119.87
2 Shivapur	604.51	535.89	68.62
3 Kamaldinni	659.83	522.27	137.56
4 Khanatti	564.43	476.92	87.51
5 Rangapur	605.66	467.85	137.81

The general tendency shows that the ^{average family} ~~the~~ income decreased with the size of the village. This is apparent from the geometric means of the five villages. The geometric means show the central tendency of incomes and were computed to see if incomes had any relation with the size of the village.

The column of the difference between the two means showed the nature of dispersion of the series. All were positive showing that the central tendency was unvariably lower than that revealed by the arithmetic mean. The dispersion between the two means was much greater in the cases of Kamaldinni and Rangapur than that for Shivapur, Khanatti, where incomes were more even. The dispersion for Mudalgi lay midway.

The average (arithmetic mean) for the whole cluster was Rs.658.30. Comparing it with the averages for individual villages we find that only the village Kamaldinni ^{equalled it} ~~approximated~~ with Rs.659.83. The average for Mudalgi alone was higher at Rs.693.69 while the remaining three villages had lower averages.

GRAM PANCHAYAT, MUDALGI:

The civic administration of the village had been in the hands of a locally-elected panchayat, since 1942. The village had been divided into four wards for the purpose of facilitating the election; three of these are in the village proper, the hamlet of Gurlapur forming the fourth.

The panchayat had 13 members, all of whom had to be elected. Two of these seats were reserved, one for a person belonging to the scheduled caste and the other for a female. Gurlapur returned three members to the panchayat.

During the survey year the panchayat had 12 members. The seat for the female representative was vacant. The panchayat carried on its function through a Sarpanch (Chairman) and a deputy Sarpanch (deputy chairman) elected from among the 12 members.

The panchayat had two committees. The Nyayadan Mandal or Committee for Justice had five members, headed by a chairman of its own. This committee was entrusted with the duties of administering justice for local minor disputes and offences. It was said to be totally inoperative as disputing persons sought recourse to the court of law at the taluka place. However, it was reported, that the committee had to hear two minor cases of encroachment filed by the Sarpanch himself.

The second committee was called the School Committee and also had five members with a chairman and a deputy chairman. The school committee evinced active interest in education and the development of the local school.

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During the survey year it held an educational competition for the students and gave away several prizes.

The panchayat was not much active in the matter of general improvement of the village on the extension of civic amenities till 1945. In 1946, it undertook to ^{provide for} light the streets of the village and purchased for the purpose 56 street-lamps, 48 for the village and 8 for Gurlapur. During the survey year, there were two servants who attended to the street lamps. They were paid a salary of Rs. 35 p.m. per head. Expenses on kerosine amounted to Rs.995/- for the previous year, 1953-54. These also included kerosine required for lighting 8 petromax lamps, purchased by the panchayat in 1952, for lighting the market place as well as some important and busy intersections. This decision to have petromax lamps for better lighting, was in part, presumably, a consequence of the ushering in of the developmental activities of the community development project in the village. The hamlet Gurlapur however, did not have a petromax lamp to light its streets.

Care of public health and sanitation was also a part of the duties of the panchayat. The panchayat had on its regular staff four scavengers, paid at Rs. 10 p.m. per head, who swept the more important streets. The place where the market assembled and ^{where} the shops were situated ^{were} swept daily while other parts of the village were swept twice or thrice a week. This service was however not extended to Gurlapur, which needed it badly.

The village appeared fairly clean. A small open piece of land was to be seen in every major street which was

either reserved or exclusively used by children as a lavatory. This prevented the entire street getting dirty or ~~stinky~~^{stinky.}

As a measure of public health, the panchayat disinfected public wells periodically. During 1953-54 it distributed standard medicines worth Rs.60/- for minor ailments free of charge. It evinced keen interest in all types of public health measures such as spraying of D.D.T. in houses and cattle sheds, getting the residents inoculated for epidemic such as plague, ~~cholera~~^{cholera} and small-pox, disinfecting stagnant pools of water that breed fleas and mosquitos etc. Towards these, it got the Local Board health authorities to send their units to the village. It has appointed places of heaping rubbish outside the village where compost pits were ~~dig~~^{dug}. It had a dozen rat traps which were lent out without any charge to eradicate rats and mice. Dirty unclamed dogs were poisoned out.

The staff of the panchayat consisted of a secretary, a clerk, a sepoy and a watchman, who were paid Rs.65, Rs.50, Rs.35 and Rs.6 per month respectively.

The principal source of revenue of the Panchayat came from taxes of a local nature which the panchayat could levy. These formed, with reference to the panchayats' revenue and expenditure account for 1953-54 given in table 2.12, about 76% of the total income, 37% by way of cattle and weekly market tax, 11% by way of tax on houses, 11% by way of taxes on professions and trading establishments and the remaining 17% by way of other taxes like marriage and entertainment tax, receipts from auction of compost pits and other miscellaneous receipts. The second source of income was

-the grant-in-aid by the government ~~is~~ as grants towards ^{a share of} 3/4th of salary of panchayat servants and ~~85%~~ 15% ~~share~~ from land revenue *of the village*.

A major portion of the revenue was spent on maintenance of office and contingencies. This came to about 29%, nearly twice the proportion spent on items of a welfare nature such as street lighting, repair to roads, planting of trees etc, which came to about 15% of the year's total expenses.

The panchayat had purchased during that year a site for planning ^{and establishing} a new cattle market, for Rs.7495 or 56% of the total expenditure. Though this item was of a capital nature it had sent the accounts into deficit for the first time since the inception of the Panchayat in 1942.

Table 2.13, giving the annual revenue and expenditure figures reveals that a large portion amounting to between 40 and 50% of the revenue on the average used to be unspent every year. The first column of the table gives an indication of the reason thereof. It appears that the revenue receipts had increased at a much faster rate than ^{the} ~~the~~ expenses. The jump in revenue in 1951-52 was occasioned by the permission of the District Local Board to levy tax on the cattle market.

The survey centre Mudalgi came under the Hukkeri-Gokak Community Development Project in 1952. Certain public benefits such as a veterinary dispensary, services of health visitor and ^a Midwife, sinking of wells for drinking water etc were received by the village under the Project Administration. The panchayat had played an active role in getting these benefits from the government

in the form getting the people interested in them and making demands.

A major ~~scheme~~^{scheme of} ~~that~~ the panchayat had during the survey year was the planning and construction of a new cattle yard for holding the market. It had acquired 28 acres of land for the purpose during the previous year. The cattle market at Mudalgi was considered to be one of the bigger markets of the district. It attracted between ten to fifteen thousand heads of cattle ~~per week~~ during peak months of cattle trading. The panchayat split of the estimates of cattle sales was as follows.

	Months	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Total	
1	June to October	5	300	600	500	1400
2	November to January	3	500	1500	1500	3500
3	February to May	4	3000	5000	5000	13000
					Total..	17900

The existing cattle market did not have any proper facilities ~~for~~ compared to the large volume of sales. The animals were tied in the open area extending to the outskirts of the village. The pull-well which was used by the people of the village ~~for water~~ for drinking^{-water} was also used for watering the animals during the three days of the week. As a result the area surrounding the well gets dirty. In Summer, the scarcity of water was felt very acutely, sending the price per pitcher of water to 4 annas. ^{Secondly} The dalals, the middlemen who negotiated the terms of sale between the buyer and seller were not under any effective control.

The absence of proper marketing facilities were ^{the} negative points in favour of planning a cattle yard. On the positive side was the model control and systematic administration of marketing activities of the Agricultural Produce ^{the} Market Committee at Gokak. These prompted the

panchayat to draft a bold plan estimated to cost a lac of rupees and forward it to the government for approval. The latter cut down the plan to Rs.40,000 and sanctioned the loan, the demand for sanction of which was made through the Project Executive Officer, C.D.P., Hukkeri. The loan was to carry an interest charge of 3.5/8% and was to be repaid in ten years. The panchayat offered its rates, taxes and revenues as security for the loan.

The proposed cattle yard was to be levelled and fenced with 5 rows barbed wire and was to have four wooden gates with masonry pillars. Animals were to be tied to stone-pegs fixed at convenient distances. The existing well was to be dredged and a small engine and ^a pump was to be installed for lifting water. The plan also provided for constructing a veterinary dispensary, a dormitory to lodge ^{visiting} ~~outside~~ cattle, ⁱⁿ dealers and water-troughs for the animals, with/the yard. Compost pits, 24 in number to start with, were also to be dug for utilising cattle-~~water~~ ^{droppings}. Provision was made to lay a system of water pipes within the yard.

The annual running costs were estimated to amount to Rs.5000, made up of part-time salaries of the clerk ^a Rs.1800; ^a the veterinary doctor Rs.840; ^{eight-} ~~eight~~ sweepers Rs.1440; ^a chowkidar Rs.480; and ^a sepoy Rs.300; full time salaries of the stockman ^a Rs.400 and ^{an} the engine attendant Rs.360; medicines Rs.1000; lighting Rs.1500, ~~and~~ contingencies Rs.400 and Miscellaneous expenses Rs.500.

The panchayat proposed to levy a flat tax of annas two on every unsold animal. Animals that were sold were to be charged at a graduated ^{rate} ~~tax~~ as follows.

1 anna for transactions worth Re 1	to Rs.25
2 annas "	" " Rs 25 to Rs. 50
4 annas "	" " Rs 50 to Rs.100
8 annas "	" " Above Rs.100.

According to the panchayat estimates, these taxes together with licence fees of Rs.20 ^{per person} for operating as a dalal in the market were expected to yield an income of Rs.13 to 14 thousand. In addition sale of manure was expected to yield Rs.3000 and rent of shops another Rs.1000/- The total revenues were thus expected to amount to Rs.17 to 18 thousand, resulting in a net surplus of Rs.9000, with which the loan was to be repaid. The panchayat actually hoped to clear the loan within five years instead of ten.

In conclusion it can be said that the representatives who ^{served} ~~are~~ on the panchayat attempted to assume the responsibilities of public welfare entrusted to them and played an active role in the uplift of the village. Along with local leaders they arranged functions, lectures, and religious discourses when ^{met worthy individuals} ~~such persons~~ visited the village. ^{They} ~~and~~ actively participated in local ^{ceremonies} ~~ceremonies~~ and festivals. They moved the authorities concerned for new school buildings, grant of additional teachers, construction and repair of approach roads etc. Their ambitious plan for a well-equipped cattle yard, described above, could be taken as an indication of their interest in the affairs of the village.

The panchayat as a body was held in good esteem by the village^s. Election of members was keenly contested. A certain under current of criticism regarding the delays in executing ^{the} schemes taken on hand as well as the inclination of certain members to ^{misuse} ~~increase~~ their office for personal gain was, however, noticed.

GRAM PANCHAYAT, SHIVAPUR :

The panchayat was formed in 1952 with 9 elected members. It had a Sarpanch and a Deputy Sarpanch who were elected by the members. There was a Nyayadan Mandal or committee for justice of five members, headed by a chairman.

The panchayat for all practical purposes appeared to be a nominal institution. It had not undertaken ^{even} such basic civic functions like sanitation or street lighting. The records of the panchayat were kept in the house of the secretary ^{a green youth} ~~who was just a young~~ man of 20 years, who did not know the rights or duties of the post of he was holding.

An interview with the Secretary revealed that the panchayat had undertaken a few small schemes during the previous year. It had repaired the approach road, fixed new pulleys to the ^{common} well which was the main source of drinking water, and distributed poison baits and ^{in powder} gamax for killing rats and ticks and quinine tablets free of charge. He also reported that an area of 200 square yards around the primary school was drained by the panchayat. It was however found that the drain, during the survey year, was filled with earth and that there ^{were} ~~was~~ no traces of any gutter.

THE MUDALGI URBAN COOPERATIVE BANK LTD :

The survey centre had, for a long time, been an active marketing and trading centre, owing to its centralised location and the cattle market. The local traders along with those who came to Mudalgi for purposes of buying and selling had felt the need of an agency that would provide credit for commercial and other non-agricultural purposes.

This need was ^{fulfilled in part} ~~partially overcome~~ by the formation of the Mudalgi Urban Cooperative Society Ltd in August 1944. The initial number of members was 58 who contributed a share capital of Rs.2370.

The function of the Society was to finance its members for commercial purposes. The society borrowed from the District Central Cooperative Bank, Belgaum at 6½ % p.m. and loaned the money to its members at 9.5/16 %

The statement below gives the position of the society's affairs till 1949 after which it was converted into a bank.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
No. of members	58	64	75	75	101	
Share capital	2370	5570	4880	20250	23260	
Reserve Fund	58	64	75	235	460	
Investment at DCC Bank	50	250	400	550	550	
Loans to members	4200	12700	19500	33100	109350	
Loans recovered	2200	4500	21700	1760	78232	
Interest earned	103	139	1134	1393	8115	
Deposits from non-members	-	-	-	-	300	
Loans outstanding	2000	10200	2000	23500	54618	
Loans advanced by DCC Bank	-	8000	7110	9500	35000	
" paid back - " - "	-	1295	6815	10885	7865	
" outstanding - " - "	-	6505	7000	5615	32750	
Profit	(-)	51	100	641	788	1914

During the period of five years the number of members was nearly doubled while the share capital increased ten times. It can be seen that the society began functioning very actively with the result that in the second year of its inception the loans advanced to members trebled and three years later they went up to more than a lakh of rupees, an increase of more than 25 times. During the five years, the net earnings of the society increased from Rs. 100 to Rs.1914.

The Managing Committee of the Society had seven members from 1944 to 1947. It had an honorary Secretary to look after its day to day work. The Secretary was paid an honourarium in 1948 and 1949, with the increase in the society's net earnings.

In 1948, the share capital of the society jumped from Rs.4380 to Rs.20250. This was occasioned by the desire of the members to get the society converted into a bank. This conversion required a minimum share capital of Rs.2000 prior to recognition. Existing members of the society contributed this additional share capital in 1948. However, the bye-law for converting the society into a bank passed by the general meeting of the members of the society was not approved by the Registrar in that year and the society had to function as a credit society for one more year.

The Registrar, though not approving of the conversion, granted permission to raise the share capital of the society not exceeding Rs.50,000 and placed a ceiling of 200 on the number of members. A year or so later, he gave a decree that the society be converted into an urban bank and from September 1950 the society came to be styled as the Mudalgi Urban Cooperative Bank Limited.

The Managing Committee of the Bank had ten members. The day to day affairs were managed by a paid secretary and two clerks.

The Bank began to undertake all the functions required of an urban bank, ~~among them~~^{those} being, to advance loans against gold and silver and merchandise; to accept Darshani Hundis (Bills at sight), ~~agree~~^{to grant} cash credit to its members and to accept deposits from members and non-members. There were certain operative restrictions on its lending policy. It could advance to its members a maximum of Rs.1000 against gold and silver, Rs.1000 on securities; Rs. 3000 against merchandise i.e. godown receipt and Rs.1000 as cash credit. The total loan granted to a member however, could not at any time exceed Rs.5000. The Bank continued to operate at the former margin of 3% between amounts borrowed and lent by it.

The progress of the Bank since the period of conversion can be seen in the Statement below.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
No. of members	105	126	130	131	151
Share capital	25740	32450	35430	41130	48160
Reserve fund	943	4047	5898	6851	9024
Other funds	101	50	110	261	2277
Owned capital	30870	36547	41438	48242	59461
Deposits	5130	21010	33749	71872	84401
Borrowing from banks	21800	34793	71210	133257	143614
Loans advanced	53362	61773	111673	197102	227990
Investments	950	1550	1900	7400	15900
Cash at hand & bank	-	30275	29260	45692	32682
Working capital	55737	92350	146397	253371	287476
Net profit	1972	1860	3353	6801	8461

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The Bank, with a view to have its own building had been setting aside some money as a building fund reserve without specific provision in its bye laws or the prior permission of the Registrar. This fund stood at Rs.2698 in 1954. The Bank had sought permission from the Registrar during the survey year to create the reserve.

As reported by the Secretary, the Bank had been operating very efficiently and had, since the inception, no had debts. Throughout its life of ten years, five years as a credit society and five years as a bank, it was placed in the 'A' category in audit classification.

THE MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, KHANATTI :

The society was registered in March 1950 with 45 members. It had a share capital of Rs.1055, the face value of each share being Rs.5.

In the initial year, the society got a loan of Rs.3065 from the District Central Cooperative Bank at Belgaum and disbursed to its member a loan amount of Rs.4555.

During the year of survey, in 1954, the position of the Society was as follows.

Number of members	207
Share capital	Rs. 7615
Reserve Fund	Rs. 318
Loans from D.C.C.Bank	Rs. 26620
Loans advanced to members	Rs. 33395
Current deposits	Rs. 45

The society has made considerable progress during a span of four years. The number of members increased by nearly 5 times while the share capital increased by more than 7 times. The expansion of loan transactions of the society is worth noting. As compared to the initial year, the amount of loans borrowed from the D.C.C.Bank shows an increase of more than 7 times in 1954, the increase in loans advanced showing an equal rise. The number of borrowers had increased to 76 per cent, 158 out of 207 members having borrowed from the Society in 1954-55. The society has built up a small reserve of Rs.318 and had attracted a deposits of Rs.45.

It may be seen that the activities of the society centred, almost entirely, around credit. The only exception was the purchase by the society, of a leveller for Rs.10 for the use of its members. It was purchased

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in 1952 and no rent for its use was charged.

There has been no change in the office bearers since its inception. As the society has no independent office premises, the records are kept at the house of the Secretary, who also happens to be a local school teacher. The growth and success of the society were generally attributed to the enthusiasm of the ^{Secretary} society, who during the survey years, won a small prize from the Community Development Project authorities for having arranged to send 200 bags of ground-nut and 5 'dags' of cotton for sale through the cooperative sales society at Gokak. The Secretary was paid an honourarium of Rs.30 per month.

The audit classification of the society for the first two years was 'B' and the society was placed in the 'A' category since 1952.

THE WEAVERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD, MUDALGI:

Weaving had been one of the important non-agricultural occupations of the survey centre. During the survey year, when weaving had ceased to be an economic vocation, the number of ^{looms} looms in the village were reported to be about 270.

It was natural, therefore, that the control placed on yarn would result into some sort of cooperative effort on the part of weavers at Mudalgi. They formed into a society, called the weavers' cooperative society, which was registered under section 10 of the Bombay Act of 1925 in May 1947. The liability of the members was unlimited.

The object as laid down by the society was to help improve the conditions of the weavers residing in Mudalgi and within a radius of five miles from it. Actually it was formed in order to facilitate bulk purchase of yarn which was allotted in quotas, cooperative societies having been given a high priority.

The society began functioning with an initial membership of 52 and a share capital of Rs. 930. ~~and~~ ^{The} ^{affairs of the society were managed by the Chairman and} the Secretary, through it had a Managing Committee of seven members. Two years after the formation, it was thought that the unlimited nature of the liability of the members might be misused. The Managing Committee therefore moved the department to make suitable changes and limit the liability of its members. This change was brought about in January 1949.

The slight increase in the number of members, from 52 to 54 in 1949 and 57 in 1950, might have been, in part brought about by this change. A more significant change appears to have come about in the share capital which increased by 124% in 1949, 152% in 1950 and to 229% in 1952-.

The activity of the Society consisted in purchasing yarn required by its members, the quota of which had to be approved by the Collector of the District on the recommendation of the Advisory Board of the Weavers' Society of the District, Industrial Cooperative Association (DICA), which paid a rebate of 3½% over the purchase of yarn. For facilitating bulk purchase, the District Central Cooperative Bank at Belgaum granted a credit limit of Rs.5000 to the society. This was replaced by an identical limit granted by the District Industrial Cooperative Bank, when it came into being in 1949. The industrial Bank charged an interest rate of 9.4 per cent.

The members desirous of getting yarn paid in advance to the society to purchase yarn. This amount was subsequently adjusted at the time of sale of yarn to individual members. The society was allowed to keep a margin of 6%⁷⁴ of total sale value. The consideration for allotting yarn to an individual member was the number of looms he possessed. The total quota secured by the society was divided by the ^{number} member of looms registered in the society's records and was distributed accordingly. Thus an equitable distribution was effected. There were no credit sales.

The extent of activities of the society can be seen in the statement below.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
No. of members	52	52	55	57	57	57
Share capital	930	930	1160	1420	1420	2130
Current deposit at D.C.C. Bank.	800	2935	-	-	-	-
Reserve fund	52	54	54	54	54	55
Deposit from members	-	-	1130	-	101	-
Purchase of yarn	-	38338	19004	4846	13563	32758
Sale of yarn	-	34326	12610	9751	14467	29938
Profit	₹ -86	398	-	344	(-)126	-

During 1948, the society purchased yarn worth Rs. 38,338 and sold yarn of Rs. 34,326. The business of the society ~~divided~~ ^{diminished} during the next two years to an extent that in 1950 the yarn purchased amounted to Rs. 4846 and that sold to Rs. 9751.

This decrease in the magnitudes of purchases and sales of yarn was principally due to the lifting of control of yarn in that year and its availability in the open market at a price cheaper than that charged by the DICA. Yarn control was however reinforced in about six months again. Since the purchase of yarn by weavers' societies showed a sudden fall at the slightest movement of the controls, the DICA insisted that constituent societies should keep interest-free deposits with it. The society at Mudalgi accordingly deposited Rs. 1541 with DICA in 1950. In 1951 and 1952 the society purchased yarn worth Rs. 13563 and Rs. 32758 and sold yarn worth Rs. 14467 and 29,938 respectively.

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The society had been in a moribund condition since 1952. The members encountered much hardship in selling the home~~w~~ woven cloth and no more found weaving a paying proposition, consequent ^{upon} to the complete withdrawal of yarn control, competition from other centres and increasing costs of living ~~which~~ ^{has almost} prohibited them from carrying on the occupation. ~~a~~ ~~small~~ ~~margin~~.

The day to day affairs of the society were looked ^{after} ~~into~~ by the Secretary and a clerk. With the contraction in the dealings of the society, the clerk was discontinued in 1952. The Secretary's pay was brought t down from Rs.30 to Rs.18 and finally he too was removed in 1953. The society had a year's arrears of rent to be paid for its office premises.

The members would have liked to liquidate the society, in which case they would have lost the deposit of Rs.1541 which the society had kept with the DICA. The society continued to exist, without any function or utility, during the survey year because of this fear.

THE MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY MUDALGI:

The society was registered under the name of the Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society on 5th April 1947. It came into being as a result of the pursuasion and initiative taken by two leading cooperators of the district. The original signatares were twelve. The liability of the members was unlimited.

About three years later, the society was converted into a multipurpose one and was rechristianed as the Multipurpose Cooperative Society on September 25, 1950.

The stated objectives of the society among others were (i) to provide finance to members for purposes of cultivation; (ii) to act as a middleman for collective purchase of agricultural and domestic goods and articles required by the members; (iii) to act as a middleman in selling agricultural produce and goods manufactured locally; (iv) to purchase and own agricultural implements and improved machinery with a view to rent them out to members and (v) to disseminate information and knowledge of improved and scientific cultivation to its members and encourage them to adopt such innovations and improved methods.

The membership of the society was thrown open to all persons residing in Mudalgi and within a radius of five miles from the village.

The authorised share capital of the society was Rs. 20000 made up of shares of Rs. 5 each, which were to be paid up in full immediately or in instalments as approved by the General Body after allotment with an entrance fee of Re.1. No member of the society could hold shares exceeding one fifth of the share capital.

The General Body among its other functions, formed the Managing Committee, appointed the Secretary and fixed his salary and also fixed the credit limits of its members.

During 1953-54, the society had undertaken three types of activities. The principal one was the supply of agricultural credit, the other two being sale of produce and provision of better implements on hire.

The society advanced loans only against security, the actual loans not exceeding 60% of the market value of the security. All applications for loans were scrutinised by the Managing Committee. The Managing Committee prepared a consolidated credit statement after satisfying themselves as to the credit demanded and security pledged. This statement was forwarded to the District Central Cooperative Bank at Belgaum every year before the end of December, after obtaining the approval of the Taluka Cooperative Supervising Union. The District Central Cooperative Bank then advanced credit considered 'safe' to the society by the end of January. The loans were disbursed to the applying members by the end of February.

During 1953-54, the society arranged to get a loan of Rs.24853 from the District Central Cooperative Bank on July 1953 and distributed it to its members. After the kharif harvest that is by the end of December the amount was recovered by the society and paid back to the District Central Cooperative Bank. For the year 1953-54 the society prepared a normal credit statement for Rs.47,280 and sent it to the Bank, which approved a loan of Rs.41600. The actual amount withdrawn by the society was Rs.32,855.

The progress made by the society in the provision of credit could be seen from the statement given below.

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
No of members	108	111	117	250
Share capital	1785	2275	2900	7075
Loans from DCC Bank	6975	6960	910	31772
Loans advanced to members	2075	8710	3490	32855
Amount recovered from members principal	8168	4722	7233	24853
Interest	484	525	497	1497
Current Deposits from members	-	-	-	600
Fixed deposits	-	-	-	390
Reserve fund	108	111	567	672
Profit	68	40	85	- 157

The first three years since the reformation of the society, appear to be extremely uneventful, with the result that some members were reported to have been talking about winding up the society altogether. The absence of interest and activity in the working of the society was ascribed, ~~was~~ though a little wrongly to the lack of courage and business ability of the Secretary. The General Body replaced the Secretary in 1953 with the apparent result that the society made phenomenal progress during the course of one year as can be seen from the statement above.

There was an alround rise in that year, beginning with the shooting up of the membership itself, the proportion of increase being more than 200%. The share capital increased to a much larger proportion.

The magnitudes of credit dealings of the society with the D.C.C. Bank and its members also increased manifold. For the first time, the society received current and fixed deposits, which fact indicated the increase in the confidence placed by the villagers in the society's usefulness and ability.

In its activities as a middleman, the society sold agricultural produce like jowar, bajri, groundnut wheat, toor, gram etc. During 1953-54, between February and May 1954 it sold produce worth Rs. 7855 on behalf of its members and earned a commission of Rs.133.

The society had, before the conclusion of the sales mentioned above, advanced a loan of Rs.3598 against the security of the produce, which was accepted by the society for safe custody till disposal. In this capacity, the society may be said to have acted as a warehouse. The society had in fact a scheme to extend its activities into this ^{capacity.} Towards this, it had asked for a loan of Rs.9000 from the government with a view to construct a godown of its own. It proposed to seek ^{licence} under the provisions of the warehouse Act of 1947 to act as a ware-house keeper also. The society intended to collect another Rs.5000 from its members in the form of voluntary labour and donation of construction materials.

A sub committee for supervising the activity of accepting storage of produce and its sale on behalf of its member was formed. The functions of this sub committee, apart from storing the grains, properly and with care and check the stores at least once in a month

were (i) to see that the Secretary got the grains cleaned and weighed and the store house sealed in the presence of its members; (ii) to ascertain loss of stored grain periodically the Secretary being held responsible if the loss exceeded 50% of the stored grains; (iii) to seek prior permission of the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, to undertake to sell as a higher rate the surplus grains after meeting the demands of the society and (iv) to advance loans ^{only} to members ~~only~~ against the security of produce. The loan amount was not to exceed one third of the estimated yield of the total cultivated land owned by the borrowing member and if he were a tenant cultivator, one fifth of his total cultivated land. After the next harvest, the borrowing member had to pay an interest in kind of 25%, half of which was to be credited to the society's share capital in the name of the members.

The society, apart from providing credit and storage and sales service, also undertook activities for helping its members ^{to} improve their cultivation. Toward this it provided them with improved implements, fertilisers and articles of domestic use. It had ^{maintained} ~~kept~~ eleven iron ploughs, three levellers and a ridger for the use of its members and earned a rent of about Rs.100 annually. It sold 235 bags of manure mixture and 20 bags of Ammonium Sulphate to its members and earned a commission of Rs.92. It acquired 45 bags of cement and 445 zinc sheets for its members and earned a commission of Rs.104 on the deal.

BALUTEDARI OR THE SYSTEM OF CUSTOMARY
CONTRACTUAL WORK FOR PAYMENTS IN KIND :

This system, wherein different type of artisan services were rendered for kind payments on a customary contract basis had been prevalent in all the survey villages as in most of the villages in the Deccan. Under this system certain essential artisan services were paid for in kind once a year after the harvests were over. The mutual inter dependence between various artisan groups and the primary producer was accepted and sanctioned by tradition by fixing certain minimum payment in kind by the latter to the former for certain minimum services. These artisans, who were often migrants or invitees to the villages were thus assured of a minimum livelihood in order to retain them in the village.

The criteria governing the size of the customary kind payments was related directly to the nature of services rendered. Thus carpenters and blacksmiths engaged in the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements were paid on the basis of the number of pairs of bullocks owned by the cultivator; barbers on the number of male adults in the cultivator household; the washerman on the number of adult females etc. Services of a collective nature like village services rendered by the Mahars or Holers, Religious services performed by religious ministrants for the village people were paid for by the whole villages, each family contributing a small minimum kind payment irrespective of direct benefits.

The services that were included in this system and generally ^{found} ~~formed~~ in moderately sized villages were as follows.

Category of service	Service rendered.
1 Carpenter (Badiger)	Manufacture & annual repairs of certain agricultural implements.
2 Blacksmith(Kemmar)	"- " " "
3 Gobbler (Madag)	Manufacture of leather articles.
4 Basket makers(Korravar)	Supply of ropes & baskets
5 Pottar(Kumbhar)	Supply of earthen vessels & utensils.
6 Barber (Navalig)	Barbering
7 Washerman(Madiwal)	Laundering
8 Mulani	slaughter of sheep for mutton
9 Koli	Supply of water
10 Mahar (Holur)	General village services, attendance on village officials etc.
11 Watchman(Ramoshi)	Watch.
12 Priest (Jangam or Pujari)	Temple worship and religious service.

The first four in the above list constituted services essential to cultivation. The next three were services of a more individual or personal nature and were in general demand. The Mulani served only those households that ate non-vegetarian^{arian} food; while the Koli who was required to prepare meals and look to the general comfort of visiting officials and keeping a supply of drinking water at the village records office (the chavdi), ^{he} also supplied water to individual households on the above contractual system especially in places where water was in ^{short-} supply. The last three were services of a collective nature, the whole village deriving the benefits collectively.

The above list of Balutedars was not exhaustive. There were a number of other services which were paid in the customary way. These some of these dropped out later. The goldsmith, an important village artisan went ^{out} ~~out~~ of this system when his function of inspecting and guaranteeing the moneys received in ^{gold and silver} coins as land

revenue ceased with the withdrawal of gold and silver currency. ^{Others} This like the Mali who supplied fresh flowers for the worship of the god ^{individual households} and the Joshi who rendered religious services have declared ⁱⁿ their importance and utility to a considerable extent, though they are still found in some villages.

Six of the above were regular Balutedars in the cluster under study. Brief accounts of their occupations are given elsewhere in this report under the chapter on non-agricultural production and services. ^{A brief account of} The operation of the system as a social institution is only attempted here.

Table 2.14 gives the number of artisans ^{essential} to cultivation in each of the villages and the average number of cultivator house-holds per artisan on the assumption that all these artisans are balutedars. It should be noted here that all the essential artisans, including the carpenter, the blacksmith and the cobbler did not work under the system to the same extent. Some of these preferred to work for cash alone. Exact data on this point was not available. Likewise all cultivators had no artisans attached to them. The artisans have been grouped together, however, to denote the extent of available artisan services.

Taking all the artisans and all the cultivating households together, the average comes to 15 households per artisan. Comparing this with the individual averages per each village, ^{we} find that the village Mudalgi and Kamaldinni appears to have the ^{minimum} ~~average~~ ^{of artisans} ~~required number~~ ^{one} namely an artisan for every 16 and 14 households ^{respectively}. While Shivapur had a proportionately ^{less} ~~number~~ ^{number} of artisans, Rangapur had more, namely an artisan for every four households.

All the three essential types of artisans were combined for the sake of the above averages. It should be noted that they differ in their importance to cultivation. The table below therefore gives a village wise classification of each type for a clearer picture.

Table 2.14 Village wise distribution of essential artisans.

Type	Mudalgi	Shrapur	Khanatti	Kamaldi-nni.	Ranga-pur	Total
Carpenter	5	2	1	1	1	10
Blacksmith	4	2	-	2	-	8
Cobbler	14	3	5	1	2	25
Total	23	7	6	4	3	43

The most essential artisan service required by the Indian cultivator is that of the carpenter as almost all his major implements are made of wood with small iron fitting necessitating the blacksmith's services. It is for this reason that we find that there was a carpenter ^{present} in each of the villages, while the blacksmith was not. There were proportionately larger number of cobblers presumably due to the type of work done by them. They flayed dead cattle, tanned the raw hides and then manufactured the required articles. As such the rate of their baluta payment was higher than that of the carpenter or blacksmith. We therefore find that they received the same proportion of gross produce as baluta, as received by the other two artisans, though their number was ^{much} more than ~~double~~.

Table 2.15 gives the extent of baluta practice .

The data ^{are} taken from the Farm Business Survey which formed a part of the general village survey. A stratified sample of cultivators was selected for this purpose and all farm business transactions during ^{the year} were noted. The table gives the number of cultivators that actually made baluta payments for different services during the survey year. The table also denotes to some extent the importance of each type of service.

For the total, it may be seen that the services of the carpenter ^{were} considered most essential, 22 out of 35 cultivator households paying baluta. Among the three essential ^{most} artisans, he was most needed ^{and} also received proportionately higher, Baluta remuneration. The last three were different types of services, the barber's being personal service and that of the Mahar or Gurav being of ^a collective nature. The last two were given baluta payments by 24 and 23 households out of 35.

The table brings out the extent of the practice. It is assumed here that at some time in the past, all cultivating households made baluta payments for all types of services with certain exceptions. These were, that artisan households that had cultivation exchanged their services for other types of artisan services. The table shows a certain decline. The extent of this decline shows a variation with the size of cultivation. The grouping has been done on a size basis, Group I representing bigger farmers and Group II the smaller farmers. It may be seen that the decline is much more in Group II.

The influences that have been working against the system were many. Some of these were as follows.

The ^{inherent} interest rigidity of the system became apparent since the beginning of the second world war. The Baluta rates were already fixed by tradition and these did not change in a period of higher prices and ^{other} greater employment opportunities. There has been a greater ^{monitization} mechanization since the war and almost every artisan reported that work on a cash basis was more profitable. Over the period, the number of artisan households also grew, disproportionately to the increase in the cultivator households, resulting in greater competition ^{amongst themselves} as also greater availability of these services for cash. ^{some of the new} New artisan families ^{preferred} prepared to work for cash only. The greater mobility of occupation and place brought about by the war resulted into a gradual decline of respect in traditional institutions like balutedari. The above reasons were coupled with lack of unity among artisan groups and ^{the} availability of ^{factory-produced} ready implements in markets also.

Table 2.16 gives the proportion of baluta payment to the total gross produce of cultivators reporting baluta payment. Taking the whole sample together, it may be seen that 2.8 per cent of the gross produce was paid a baluta dues. This percentage varied for the two groups, Group I reporting 3 per cent while Group II reported 2.4 per cent.

Regarding the proportions received by different services, it may be noticed that from Group I, the Mahar received the ^{greatest} highest (.62 per cent) followed by the carpenter (.56 per cent). From Group II, the carpenter and the blacksmith have received the ^{greatest} highest (.48 per cent). Over the total we find that the Mahars received the ^{greatest} highest proportion (.57 per cent) followed by the carpenter (.54 per cent), with the Gurav and the blacksmith following. The lowest was received by the cobbler and the barber.

EDUCATION :

During the year of survey, three out of the five villages had primary schools. The nuclear centre had four schools, while Shivapur and Khanatti had a school each.

Facilities for formal school education were started about 75 years back when the first school at Mudalgi was opened in 1880. This school provided educational opportunities to a much larger region including the four peripheral villages under study. In the year 1912, an American Missionary belonging to the Methodist Movement who had come to stay at Mudalgi in 1910 started a primary school.

Fourteen years later, a primary school was opened at Shivapur in 1926. The village Khanatti got a school in 1938. An Urdu primary school was started at Mudalgi in 1947. In 1954, the old primary school at Mudalgi was split up into two, with ^aprimary middle school for girls, on account of pressure of accommodation. This gradual increase in schooling facilities were no doubt due ^{partly} to the increase in population.

The villages Kamaldinni and Rangapur had no schools during the survey year. It is not known whether attempts to get a school were made either by the residents or by the Kundernad Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, ~~at Mudalgi~~ ^{that was established} of Aukalgi in the Gokak Taluka, ~~an institution~~ ^{already} ~~started~~ to the spread of education and that had ^{already} started the school at Khanatti in 1938. ~~Both the villages were small in size.~~

Table 2.7 gives a classification of male and female adults of all the five villages according to certain educational categories. The last row gives the percentage of those who never attended school to the total in each age group.

The tables reveal a general trend of increase in education during the last fifty years in the case of both males and females. This trend appears to be more uneven in the case of males than females. With increased consciousness of the benefits of education on the part of population, with greater governmental efforts such as legislation for compulsory primary education and with increased facilities for free primary schooling, the percentages of those who never attended school should have shown a continuous decline. It may however be seen that this percentage shows a sudden increase for the age-group 18-22 in the case of Mudalgi, the first three age groups at Shivapur, the 18-22 and 23-27 age groups at Kamaldinni and Rangapur. The reasons however are not known.

The females show a more even decline in this percentages. They, however, reveal a general neglect of education, this becoming more apparent as the village becomes smaller in size; the smallest village, Rangapur, showing total absence of any education whatsoever.

In this context, it may be seen that the largest village, Mudalgi, shows an allround increase, all age-groups and all educational categories, in the education of males.

Table 2.9 gives proportions of literacy of different categories, children and adults, males and females. The last two rows give the percentage of those who were too young to go to school i.e. below 6 years of age and those who never attended school. These two categories have been taken as total illiterates. A second assumption is that all those who had attended school even for a year or two are literates, irrespective of the

fact whether they continue to retain their education or have lapsed into illiteracy over the period of time.

The two trends noted above become apparent in table 2.8. A higher premium was placed on the education ^{of males} and education of females was generally neglected. More attention towards this appears to have been given in recent years as can be seen by the greater proportion of literates in female children. Secondly, the proportion of literacy among all categories was higher in the case of Mudalgi than the peripheral villages.

The percentage of literacy varied between 21 per cent for Mudalgi to 10 per cent for Rangapur. All the peripheral villages show a percentage between 10 to 11 with the exception of Kamaldinai having a literacy percentage of 16.

In table 2.9 is given the classification of total population into educational categories. The table reveals certain facts especially regarding those below 13 years of age, who should normally ^{have} been educands. Except Shivapur, all the remaining four villages reported some children, below 13, as having left school after attending two or three standards. The proportion of such children ^{was} much higher for Mudalgi than for the remaining three villages. A second point worth noting ^{was} the higher proportion of female children attending school at Mudalgi as compared to that at other places. It may also be noted that the percentage of adults in ^{the} category of educands ^{was} very small, one of the reasons being the local absence of facilities for higher education. All students that completed ~~them~~ ^{their} primary education ^{did} so by their thirteenth year and those desirous of continuing their education ^{had} go to Gokak, the taluka place 21 miles from Mudalgi.

The main primary school at Mudalgi was run by the District Local Board, Belgaum. It was housed in an annexe of the temple, without any separate sitting accommodation for different classes. The seven classes were managed by four teachers, three teachers managing two classes each. As such separate classwise seating of each class was also not feasible.

The school had six teachers from November 1953 to September 1954. During the survey year, the school was split up into two schools, the boys' school and a separate girls' school. Two teachers were retrenched and in their places two lady teachers were appointed for the girls' school. The girls' school had four classes ~~managed~~ managed by the two lady teachers. Those desiring to pursue education beyond the fourth had to attend the main boys' school.

Attendance of students, according to the Headmaster, was slender during the harvesting season. The enrolled strength of the school was 238 at the beginning of the school year. The names of 39 students were struck off the register later on account of their continued absence. The attendance pattern can be seen from table 2.10, giving consolidated classwise data of children attending school in all the four schools at Mudalgi. The table gives three sets of data, 1 numbers reported by the school, averages of monthly attendance and ^{h5} numbers reported by the general family schedule. There were 23 students in standards V, VI and VII, that did not belong to Mudalgi. These have been deducted from column one of the table to ~~enable~~ ^{make} it comparable with last column giving general family schedule data.

The table reveals that average attendance was much below the enrolled number. This was especially so in the case of girls in higher standards, who were presumably retained in the house for household work. The numbers reported by the general family schedule are much less than

those reported by the school except those in the first standard. The total number of educands for the village varies between 289 and 248 for male children and 136 and 69 for females, those attending school regularly being much less in both the cases.

The primary Urdu school was run by the Kurdarnad Shikshana Prasarak Mandal till 1947, when it was taken over by the District Local Board. The school provides instructions upto the Vth standard and had on its rolls, Hindu students also. The school had 86 students ^{on} its rolls of which 22 were girls.

The school started by the Mission authorities provided instruction upto four standards and had 30 students on its rolls. The school received some grants-in-aid from the State Government. There was one christian teacher, who taught all the four standards.

The primary school at Khanatti was started by the District Local Board some time in 1932 but was closed in 1936. It was restarted in 1938 by the Kurdarnad Shikshana Prasarak Mandal that had been ~~managing~~ ^{running} it since. The school had only one standard in that year. In 1940 two more classes were added till 1948 when the 4th standard was started. The 5th standard was added during the survey year. In 1953, the above institution started a girls' school with one class of 22 girls and 7 boys. During the survey year, both the schools were amalgamated.

The school had thus 74 students including 23 girls in 1954-55 and was managed by two teachers. The Institution had formed a local education committee consisting of 5 members to look after the school. Of these, 3 were illiterates, one could sign his name and the fifth member alone was educated upto the VI th standard. The super^{visor} of the Institution visited the school three or four times a year to inspect the working of the school.

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Till August 1954, the school assembled in the dormitory of the village temple. It was shifted to a new two-room building constructed under the Community Development Project Programme at a total cost of Rs 7000. Of these Rs.4000 were contributed by the Project and the rest by the villages, Rs.2500 in ~~the form~~ ^{cash} ~~of casts~~ and Rs.500 in the form of labour.

The primary school at Shivapur came into existence in 1926. Till 1950, it was a fullfledged school providing education upto the VIIth standard certificate course. There were three teachers on the staff. During the period 1950-53, the strength of the school fell down to the extent of retrenching two teachers and discontinuing the three higher classes and making it a middle school. In June 1953, the Vth class was added and one more teacher was sanctioned. During the survey year, the school had 90 students, with two teachers. The distribution of students was extremely uneven, the Ist standard having 66 students, the IInd, 10 students, the IIIrd 8 students, the IVth, two students and the Vth having four students. The attendance was reported to be generally slender and irregular, the average for the year being roundabout 40.

Table 2.11 gives the distribution of school-going children according to the standards. The data ^{are} ~~is~~ mainly taken from the general family schedule. Data reported by the school ^{are} ~~is~~ also included for the villages Shivapur and Khanatti, having schools. It may be seen that the

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admissions to the first standard were large, the ^{suddenly} ~~members~~ falling in subsequent standards.

Another point worth noting is that the total number of educands reported by the general family schedule almost approximate to the total admissions to the two schools at Khanatti and Shivapur. It may be supposed that students from Kamaldinni and Rangapur attend these two schools to a large extent. Six students, four from Kamaldinni and two from Shivapur are in the highest two standards. They presumably attend the school at Mudalgi.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

The account below pertains to certain demographic characteristics of the populations of the villages under survey. The data are presented mainly in tables.

Table 2.17 gives comparable census data for 1941 and 1951 of the taluka of Gokak and the five villages in the cluster. Percentage variations over the ten years, in the number of males, females and the total population are given separately. The table does not contain figures for the district because of a change in the composition of the area of the district between the two censuses rendering the population figures incomparable.

It may be observed that while the taluka as a whole has recorded an increase of 6 per cent, the total population of the cluster increased by 17.6 per cent composed of the variation of 18.4 per cent in males and 16.7 per cent in females. The variations in the size of individual villages were totally different ranging from 2.9 per cent for Kamaldinni to 23.7 per cent for Mudalgi.

Table 2.18 gives the variations in population between the 1951 census figures and the totals returned by the present survey. The table is presented to facilitate a broad view only as the census and the survey figures are not strictly comparable. The table, it can be seen, reveals an overall decline in total population. The variations are different for individual villages as earlier, but within narrower limits. The smallest village of Rangapur recorded a 12.4 per cent increase during 1951 and 1954-55.

To a certain extent the decline may be responsible to the migration of families during the period. The number of persons that migrated from the respective villages, as reported by resident population was 144 for Mudalgi, 15 for Shivapur, 19 for Khènatti, 32 for Kamaldinni and 3

for Rangapur. A large number of these had left the villages during the period between 1951 and 1954-55.

Table 2.19 gives the sex ratio of the villages for the census and survey populations. At the time of the census, all the villages had an excess of males over the number of females. The position appears to have significantly altered during the survey period, Mudalgi showing an excess of females over males, presumably due in part to the migration referred to above. The number of migrants, 144, reported by the village, was composed of 81 males and 63 females. The villages Kamaldinni and Khanatti reveal inverse positions, the former recording a decline while Khanatti showing a very high increase in the number of females per 1000 males. Shivapur and Rangapur showed slight variations in the ratio, while maintaining the excess of males.

In Table 2.20 the age structure of the population of the cluster is given. Table 2.21 presents the same data in a summary form in broader age-groups. In the latter table it may be seen that the proportions in the three broad age-groupings show a broad identity with individual variations in each village. The population is generally younger at Shivapur with the highest proportion of males in the working class age-group of 18-52, with nearly half the total population. This proportion is the lowest for Mudalgi. It may however be noted that there is a consequent proportionate increase in the population in the first age-group, which is highest in the cluster, suggestive of a future trend.

The females appear to be generally older than the males, in the sense that their ages are concentrated in the second and third age-groups compared to the 0-17 group. Except in Mudalgi where their distribution is more even and akin to that of the males, at all other villages, the females in the middle age groups are more than 50 per

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cent, the proportion reach ^{ing} 52 per cent at Kamaldinni.

Table 2.22 presents the marital status of the population of the five villages. It may be observed that the nuclear village of Mudalgi shows a higher proportion of unmarried females than those in all other villages. For males this proportion is highest at Kamaldinni closely followed by Mudalgi. Conversely, while the married females amount to more than 50% at all other villages, they form only 48% at Mudalgi.

The table reveals a peculiar practice. It may be seen that except Rangapur, all the villages show a large number of married males than females. At Mudalgi in particular, the difference between the figures is quite large. This is on account of a certain religious practice among the Lingayats under which girls are married to the village deity. These girls later stay with a male of their choice. While these males reported a married status the females reported the practice under the local custom and were considered as keeps and as such were grouped under the third category of 'divorced or separated or keeps'. It was found that this custom was prevalent at all the villages to a more or less degree.

The proportion of widowed persons was broadly similar at all the villages within narrow limits. It ranged between 11.76% at Rangapur and 16.73% at Kamaldinni. The remaining three villages actually showed an almost identical proportion, varying between 13.52 and 13.90 per cent.

Finally, table 2.23 gives a distribution of the families according to size. The average size of the family was 5.18 for Mudalgi, 5.26 for Shivapur, 5.07 for Kamaldinni, 5.35 for Khanatti and 5.28 for Rangapur. The general trend points towards a contraction in the family size as the village grows bigger, with the exception of Kamaldinni.

It may be observed from the table that the modal group

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varied between the size 3 to 4 with the exception Rangapur, where it was in size 5. The proportions of families of the size 5 and below, the size around the average family, were about 60 per cent for Mudalgi, 57 per cent for Shivapur, 59 per cent for Kamaldinni, 60 per cent for Khanatti and 66 per cent for Rangapur.

TABLE 2.1 : Cast-wise distribution of families according to occupation, land ownership & cultivation and share in the total income reported.

Caste	No. of families		Agriculture & primary industries.	Processing of food stuffs, Textiles & leathers	Other processing & manufacturing	Commerce	Transport	Construction & utility	Health education & public admin.	Other services	Unproductive	Blank	Land owned		Land cultivated		Income	
	Total	%											Area	%	Area	%	Amount	%
1) Bramin	21	2.50	12	-	-	1	-	-	6	2	-	-	1232	21.87	543	9.35	29800	5.11
2 Kshatriya	21	2.50	10	-	3	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	201	3.57	50	.86	11600	1.99
3 Lingayat	404	48.09	310	17	6	34	1	-	7	29	-	-	2495	44.29	3275	56.43	294200	50.49
4 Maratha	32	3.81	28	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	100	1.77	113	1.95	15900	2.73
5 Jain	4	.48	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22300	.39
6 Raddi	34	4.05	28	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	10.56	605	10.42	47200	8.11
7 Kuraba	54	6.43	52	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	479	8.50	484	8.34	33400	5.73
8 Sheregar	1	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	.14
9 Badiger	5	.60	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	.23	21	.36	5400	.93
10 Kammar	1	.12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	.14	8	.14	800	.14
11 Shimpi	13	1.55	3	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	.92	50	.86	9700	1.66
12 Pattar	11	1.31	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1.05	47	.81	7100	1.22
13 Jinger	1	.12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	.07
14 Uppar	49	5.83	33	1	2	3	-	6	1	3	-	-	153	2.73	257	4.43	29100	4.99
15 Ambiger	32	3.81	21	3	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	95	1.69	101	1.74	19300	3.31
16 Vaddar	19	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	6	.11	6	.10	11300	1.94
17 Talwar	10	1.19	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	16	.28	16	.28	4800	.82
18 Bedar	8	.95	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	.14	20	.34	4900	.84
19 Dasar	1	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	.05
20 Holiya	13	1.55	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	.23	13	.22	5500	.94
21 Madig	22	2.62	14	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	.12	39	.67	7600	1.30
22 Dhor	7	.83	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.05	3	.05	3200	.55
23 Muslim	50	5.95	12	6	-	21	1	-	3	7	-	-	70	1.24	94	1.62	26900	4.63
24 Christian	27	3.21	19	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	29	.51	60	1.03	11200	1.92
Total	840	100.00	569	53	25	83	3	26	25	52	3	1	5634	100.00	5805	100.00	582700	100.00
		100.00	67.74	6.31	2.98	9.87	.36	3.09	2.98	6.19	.36	.12						
SHIVA-PUR																		
1 Bramin	1	.41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	.36	6	.31	500	.34
2 Kshatriya	1	.41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	.72	-	-	500	.34
3 Lingsyat	181	74.18	170	4	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	1500	89.39	1823	92.02	120600	81.76
4 Kuraba	17	6.97	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	56	3.34	66	3.33	8400	5.69
5 Badiger	2	.82	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1400	.95
6 Pattar	1	.41	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	.20
7 Ambiger	7	2.87	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	3.81	74	3.74	4300	2.92
8 Talwar	2	.82	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	.59	10	.50	1000	.68
9 Holiya	29	11.88	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	.72	-	-	9500	6.44
10 Dhors	1	.41	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.12	2	.10	400	.27
11 Muslims	2	.82	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	.98	-	-	600	.41
														.95				
Total	244	100.00	218	8	5	5	-	-	1	7	-	-	1678	100.00	1981	100.00	147500	100.00
		100.00	89.34	3.28	2.05	2.05	-	-	.41	2.87	-	-						

TABLE 2.2 : Number of families engaged in cultivation and their proportion to caste total.

	Mudalgi				Shivapur			
	No. engaged in cultivation	Percentage to caste total.	No. Agricultural labourers	% to caste total	No. engaged in cultivation	Percentage to caste total	No. Agricultural labourers	Percentage to caste total.
1 Brahmin	12	57.14	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
2 Kshatriya	3	14.29	7	33.33	1	100.00	-	-
3 Lingayat	226	55.94	84	20.79	147	81.22	23	12.71
4 Maratha	15	46.88	13	40.62	-	-	-	-
5 Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Raddi	24	70.59	4	11.76	-	-	-	-
7 Kuraba	32	59.26	20	37.04	10	58.82	2	11.76
8 Badiger	1	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Shimpi	3	23.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Pallai	2	18.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Upper	16	32.65	17	34.69	-	-	-	-
12 Ambiger	10	31.25	11	34.37	6	85.71	1	14.29
13 Vaddar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Talwar	4	40.00	3	30.00	-	-	-	-
15 Bedar	4	50.00	3	37.50	-	-	-	-
16 Dasar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Holiya	2	15.38	8	61.54	-	-	27	93.10
18 Modig	2	9.09	12	54.54	-	-	-	-
19 Muslim	5	10.00	7	14.00	-	-	-	-
20 Christian	6	22.22	13	48.15	-	-	-	-
	367	43.69	202	24.05	164	67.21	54	22.13

	Kamaldinni				Khanattai				Rangapur			
	No. engaged in cultivation.	% to caste total	No. Agricultural labourers	% to caste total	No. engaged in cultivation.	% to caste total	No. Agricultural labourers	% to caste total	No. engaged in cultivation.	% to caste total	No. Agricultural labourers	% to caste total
1 Brahmin	1	100.00	-	-	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Kshatriya	8	100.00	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.00	-	-
3 Lingayat	27	64.28	12	28.57	42	64.62	18	27.69	10	52.63	8	42.11
4 Maratha	-	-	1	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00	-	-	-	-
6 Raddi	27	96.43	1	3.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Kuraba	3	100.00	-	-	11	55.00	9	45.00	4	50.00	4	50.00
8 Badiger	-	-	-	-	1	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Shimpi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Pallai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Upper	1	50.00	-	-	27	67.50	12	30.00	-	-	-	-
12 Ambiger	1	25.00	2	50.00	-	-	-	-	3	100.00	-	-
13 Vaddar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
14 Talwar	1	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Bedar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00	-	-
16 Dasar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	37.50	-	-
17 Holiya	-	-	-	-	3	30.00	6	60.00	-	-	1	20.00
18 Modig	-	-	1	100.00	-	-	2	66.67	-	-	3	50.00
19 Muslim	4	57.14	3	42.86	-	-	-	-	1	16.67	-	-
20 Christian	2	13.33	11	73.33	-	-	2	40.00	-	-	-	-
	75	64.10	31	26.50	87	58.39	50	33.56	23	43.40	17	32.08

TABLE 2.3 : Average per family holding of owned and cultivated land and income.

MUDALGI:

Caste	No. of families			Average per family holdings.				Average fa- milies income (Rs)
	Total	reporting ownership	cultiva- tors.	owned all fa- milies	culti- vated all families	owned reporting families	Culti- vated report- ing fa- milies	
1 Brahmins	21	11	6	58.67	25.86	112.00	90.50	1419.05
2 Kshatriya	21	10	4	9.57	2.38	20.10	12.50	552.38
3 Lingayat	404	291	280	6.17	8.11	8.57	11.70	728.22
4 Maratha	32	16	20	3.12	5.53	6.25	5.65	496.87
5 Jain	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	575.00
6 Raddi	34	29	26	17.50	17.79	20.52	23.27	1388.23
7 Kurba	54	42	39	8.87	8.96	11.40	12.41	618.52
8 Sheregar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	800.00
9 Badiger	5	2	3	2.60	4.20	6.50	7.00	1080.00
10 Kemmar	1	1	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	800.00
11 Shimpi	13	7	6	4.00	3.85	7.43	8.33	746.15
12 Pallai	11	6	3	5.36	4.27	9.83	15.67	645.45
13 Jinagar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
14 Uppar	49	27	27	3.12	5.24	5.67	9.52	593.88
15 Ambiger	32	17	17	2.97	3.16	5.59	5.94	603.12
16 Veddar	19	3	3	.32	.32	2.00	2.00	594.74
17 Talwar	10	5	4	1.60	1.60	3.20	4.00	480.00
18 Bedar	8	1	1	1.00	2.50	8.00	20.00	612.50
19 Dasar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00
20 Holiya	13	5	5	1.00	1.00	2.60	2.60	423.08
21 Madig	22	5	6	.32	1.77	1.40	6.50	345.45
22 Dhor	7	1	1	.43	.43	3.00	3.00	457.14
23 Muslim	50	13	13	1.40	1.88	5.38	7.23	538.00
24 Christian	27	7	9	1.07	2.22	4.14	6.67	414.81
Total	840	499	474	6.70	6.91	11.29	12.25	693.69

2. SHIVAPUR

1 Brahmin	1	1	1	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	500.00
2 Kshtriya	1	1	-	12.00	-	12.00	-	500.00
3 Lingayat	181	166	158	8.29	10.07	9.04	11.53	666.30
4 Kuraba	17	13	14	3.29	3.88	4.31	4.71	494.12
5 Badiger	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	700.00
6 Pallai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00
7 Ambiger	7	5	6	9.14	10.57	12.80	12.33	614.28
8 Talwar	2	1	1	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	500.00
9 Holiya	29	1	-	.41	-	12.00	-	327.59
10 Dhor	1	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	400.00
11 Muslim	2	1	-	8.00	-	16.00	-	300.00
Total	244	190	181	6.88	8.12	8.83	10.94	604.51

3. KAMALDINNI

1 Bremin	1	1	1	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	1600.00
2 Kshtriya	8	7	7	15.37	13.75	17.57	15.71	687.50
3 Lingayat	42	29	31	3.69	5.83	5.34	7.90	557.14
4 Maratha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
5 Raddi	28	25	27	14.96	25.64	16.76	26.59	1082.14
6 Kuraba	3	3	3	14.00	22.00	14.00	22.00	733.33
7 Uppar	2	2	2	4.50	6.50	4.50	6.50	1500.00
8 Ambiger	4	4	2	1.75	1.25	1.75	2.50	325.00
9 Koravar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
10 Talwar	1	1	1	6.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	600.00
11 Holiya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
12 Madig	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
13 Muslim	7	-	1	-	3.42	-	24.00	485.71
14 Christian	15	2	2	.40	.67	3.00	5.00	306.67
Total	117	74	77	6.77	10.42	10.70	15.83	659.83

TABLE 2.3 : Continued...

I
4. KHANAPPE.

Caste	No. of families			Average per family holdings				
	Total	reporting ownership	cultiva-tors	owned all families	culti-vated all families	owned reporting families	Culti-vated report-ing families.	Average families-y income(Rs)
1 Brahmin	2	2	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	200.00
2 Kshatriya	1	1	1	60.00	20.00	60.00	20.00	1000.00
3 Lingayat	65	51	51	4.55	6.86	5.80	8.74	652.51
4 Jain	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
5 Kuraba	20	16	16	2.65	3.00	3.31	3.75	570.00
6 Badiger	2	2	2	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	550.00
7 Uppar	40	31	30	3.90	6.00	5.03	8.00	562.50
8 Holiya	10	3	3	1.40	1.40	4.67	4.67	340.00
9 Madig	3	1	1	1.33	1.33	4.00	4.00	233.33
10 Christian	5	-	1	-	1.60	-	8.00	220.00
Total	149	107	105	4.12	5.42	5.74	7.68	554.43

5. RANGAPUR.

1 Kshatriya	1	1	1	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	2000.00
2 Lingayat	19	11	14	5.79	8.84	11.00	12.00	888.42
3 Kuraba	8	6	7	3.75	6.00	5.00	6.86	400.00
4 Ambiger	3	3	3	27.33	27.67	27.33	27.67	666.67
5 Vaddar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
6 Beddr	1	1	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	400.00
7 Dasar	8	2	3	6.00	6.00	24.00	16.00	450.00
8 Madig	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00
9 Muslim	6	2	2	2.17	5.67	6.50	17.00	383.33
10 Christian	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
Total	53	26	31	6.21	8.06	12.65	13.77	605.66

TABLE 2.5 : Income distribution according to castes

Mudalgi

Caste	Total No. of families.	Upto 500	500-1000	1000-1500	1500-2000	2000-2500	2500-3000	Above 3000	Not stated
1 Bramin	21	5	10	3	1	-	1	1	-
2 Kshatriya	21	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Lingayat	404	181	183	27	6	1	2	4	-
4 Maratha	52	22	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 Jain	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Reddi	54	9	11	3	2	7	-	2	-
7 Kurabar	54	26	26	1	1	-	-	-	-
8 Sheregar	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Bediger	5	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
10 Kammar	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Shimpi	13	6	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
12 Pallal	11	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
13 Jinigar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Uppar	49	26	21	2	-	-	-	-	-
15 Ambiger	32	18	12	2	-	-	-	-	-
16 Vaddar	19	10	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
17 Talwar	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Bedar	8	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
19 Dasar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Holiya	13	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Madig	22	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Dhor	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Muslim	50	33	16	-	-	1	-	-	-
24 Christian	27	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	840	426	340	42	12	9	4	7	-

Shivapur

1 Bramin	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Kshatriya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Lingayat	181	80	92	8	-	-	-	1	-
4 Kuraba	17	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Bediger	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Paller	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Ambiger	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Talwar	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Holiya	29	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Dhor	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Muslim	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	244	130	105	8	-	-	-	1	-

Kanaldinal.

1 Bramin	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
2 Kshatriya	8	4	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
3 Lingayat	42	23	23	18	19	1	-	-	-
4 Maratha	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Reddi	23	1	18	18	4	3	7	2	-
6 Kuraba	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
7 Uppar	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
8 Ambiger	4	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
9 Koravar	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Talwar	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
11 Holiya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Madig	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Muslim	7	5	5	2	2	-	-	-	-
14 Christian	15	13	13	2	2	-	-	-	-
Total	117	57	11	51	45	4	7	8	2

Khanatti.

1 Bramin	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Kshatriya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Lingayat	65	35	24	35	3	24	3	-	-
4 Jain	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Kuraba	20	12	7	12	-	7	-	-	-
6 Bediger	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Uppar	40	22	18	22	-	18	-	-	-
8 Holiya	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
9 Madig	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Christian	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	149	92	11	51	80	37	4	-	1

Rangapur

1 Kshatriya	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2 Lingayat	19	7	7	9	8	8	2	-	-
3 Kuraba	8	7	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
4 Ambiger	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
5 Vaddar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Bedar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Dasar	8	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
8 Madig	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Muslim	6	5	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
10 Christian	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	53	37	13	12	25	12	10	2	-

Table 2.6 : Distribution of families according to sizegroups

Income Group	Mudelgi			Shivapur			Kamaldinni			Khanatti			Rangapur		
	Number of families.	% to total	cumulative frequency	No. of families	% to total	cumulative frequency	No. of families	% to total	cumulative frequency	No. of families.	% to total	cumulative frequency.	No. of families.	% to total	cumulative frequency.
50- 150	10	1.19	-	2	.82	-	6	5.13	-	3	2.01	-	1	1.89	-
151- 250	20	2.38	3.57	6	2.46	3.28	11	9.40	14.53	18	12.08	14.09	4	7.55	9.44
251- 350	97	11.55	15.12	44	18.04	21.32	13	11.11	25.64	26	17.45	31.54	15	28.30	37.74
351- 450	144	17.14	32.26	29	11.86	33.18	14	11.97	37.61	16	10.74	42.28	8	15.09	52.83
451- 550	155	18.45	50.71	49	20.09	53.27	13	11.11	48.72	27	18.12	60.40	9	16.97	69.80
551- 650	115	13.69	64.40	36	14.75	68.02	18	15.39	64.11	13	8.73	69.13	4	7.55	77.35
651- 750	63	7.50	71.90	8	3.28	71.30	6	5.13	69.24	7	4.70	73.83	1	1.89	79.24
751- 850	72	8.57	80.47	33	13.53	84.83	11	9.40	78.64	14	9.40	83.23	3	5.66	84.90
851- 950	25	2.98	83.45	5	2.05	86.88	2	1.71	80.35	3	2.01	85.24	-	-	-
951-1050	65	7.74	91.19	23	9.43	96.31	8	6.84	87.19	14	9.40	94.64	4	7.55	92.45
1051-1150	6	.71	91.90	-	-	-	1	.85	88.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
1151-1250	11	1.31	93.21	1	.41	96.72	2	1.71	89.75	1	.67	95.31	-	-	-
1251-1350	3	.36	93.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.67	95.98	-	-	-
1351-1450	3	.36	93.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.67	96.65	1	1.89	94.34
1451-1550	19	2.26	96.16	5	2.05	98.77	6	5.13	94.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
1551-2050	12	1.43	97.62	2	.82	99.59	4	3.42	98.30	4	2.68	99.33	1	1.89	96.23
2051-2550	9	1.07	98.69	-	-	-	1	.85	99.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2551 and above.	11	1.31	100.00	1	.41	100.0	1	.85	100.00	-	-	-	2	3.77	100.00
Not reported.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.67	100.0	-	-	-
Total	840	100.00	-	244	100.0	-	117	100.00	-	149	100.00	-	53	100.00	-

Table 2.8 : Literacy : Percentage in each category and for the villages.

	Mudalgi	Shivapur	Kamaldinni	Khanatti	Rangapur
Male children	28.5	17.2	31.7	21.2	28.0
Female children	9.8	2.2	5.5	5.4	1.9
Male adults	38.8	18.9	25.4	19.1	12.6
Female adults	6.6	1.3	1.1	.4	0.0
Total males	34.7	18.3	27.8	19.9	18.7
Total females	7.8	1.6	2.6	2.3	.7
Total for the village	21.2	10.3	16.3	11.3	10.0
Before 6 years	22.3	22.2	18.9	22.4	22.8
Never attended school	56.5	67.5	64.5	66.3	67.1

TABLE 2.9 : Classification of the total population of the village into educational categories.

MUDALGI

Educational category	Males below 13		Females below 13		Male adults		Female adults		Total males		Total females	
	No.	% to total	No.	% to total	No.	% to total	No.	% to total	No.	% to total	No.	% to total
To young (below 6)	487	53.93	522	60.28	-	-	-	-	487	21.59	522	22.96
Adults (in school)	243	26.92	69	7.96	5	1.37	-	-	248	10.99	69	3.03
1st standard & left	3	.33	5	.58	16	1.18	4	.28	19	.84	9	.40
2nd " " "	5	.55	3	.35	63	4.66	16	1.14	68	3.01	19	.83
3rd " " "	4	.44	5	.58	83	6.13	24	1.70	87	3.86	29	1.28
4th " " "	1	.11	3	.35	124	9.16	24	1.70	125	5.54	27	1.19
5-7th " " "	1	.11	-	-	39	2.88	22	1.56	40	1.77	22	.97
7th passed and left	-	-	-	-	180	13.31	1	.07	180	7.98	1	.04
Above 7th and left	-	-	-	-	16	1.18	2	.14	18	.71	2	.08
Never went to school	158	17.50	258	29.79	825	60.98	1289	91.55	983	43.58	1547	68.03
Not reported	1	.11	1	.11	2	.15	26	1.86	3	.13	27	1.19
Total	903	100.00	866	100.00	1353	100.00	1408	100.00	2256	100.00	2274	100.00

SHIVAPUR

To young (below 6)	155	60.78	130	56.52	-	-	-	-	155	23.24	130	21.07
Adults (in school)	44	17.25	5	2.17	5	1.21	-	-	49	7.35	5	.81
1st standard & left	-	-	-	-	1	.24	-	-	1	.15	-	-
2nd " " "	-	-	-	-	15	3.64	3	.78	15	2.25	3	.49
3rd " " "	-	-	-	-	16	3.89	-	-	16	2.40	-	-
4th " " "	-	-	-	-	17	4.13	-	-	17	2.55	-	-
5-7th " " "	-	-	-	-	13	3.16	2	.52	13	1.94	2	.32
7th passed and left	-	-	-	-	6	1.46	-	-	6	.90	-	-
Above 7th and left	-	-	-	-	5	1.21	-	-	5	.75	-	-
Never went to school	56	21.97	95	41.31	334	81.07	382	98.70	390	58.47	477	77.31
Not reported.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	255	100.00	230	100.00	412	100.00	387	100.00	667	100.00	617	100.00

KAMALDINVI

To young (below 6)	64	52.03	48	52.75	-	-	-	-	64	19.75	48	17.84
Adults (in school)	36	29.27	5	5.49	4	2.00	-	-	40	12.35	5	1.86
1st standard & left	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd " " "	-	-	-	-	6	2.98	1	.56	6	1.85	1	.37
3rd " " "	3	2.44	-	-	12	5.96	-	-	15	4.63	-	-
4th " " "	-	-	-	-	12	5.96	1	.56	12	3.70	1	.37
5-7th " " "	-	-	-	-	10	4.98	-	-	10	3.09	-	-
7th passed and left	-	-	-	-	6	2.99	-	-	6	1.85	-	-
Above 7th and left	-	-	-	-	1	.50	-	-	1	.31	-	-
Never went to school	20	16.26	38	41.76	150	74.83	176	98.88	170	52.47	214	79.56
Not reported.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	123	100.00	91	100.00	201	100.00	178	100.00	324	100.00	269	100.00

KHANATTI

To young (below 6)	90	52.94	89	59.73	-	-	-	-	90	22.17	89	22.70
Adults (in school)	33	19.41	6	4.03	1	.42	-	-	34	8.37	6	1.53
1st standard and left	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd " " "	1	.59	1	.67	7	2.97	-	-	8	1.97	1	.26
3rd " " "	-	-	1	.67	7	2.97	1	.41	7	1.72	2	.51
4th " " "	2	1.18	-	-	12	5.08	-	-	14	3.45	-	-
5-7th " " "	-	-	-	-	10	4.24	-	-	10	2.46	-	-
7th passed & left	-	-	-	-	8	3.39	-	-	8	1.97	-	-
Above 7th and left	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Never went to school	44	25.88	52	34.90	191	80.93	242	99.59	235	57.29	294	75.00
Not reported.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	170	100.00	149	100.00	236	100.00	243	100.00	406	100.00	392	100.00

RANGAPUR

To young (below 6)	29	50.89	35	68.63	-	-	-	-	29	20.14	35	25.73
Adults in school	12	21.05	1	1.96	-	-	-	-	12	8.33	1	.74
1st standard and left	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd " " "	1	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.69	-	-
3rd " " "	-	-	-	-	3	5.45	-	-	3	2.08	-	-
4th " " "	1	1.75	-	-	5	5.75	-	-	6	4.17	-	-
5-7th " " "	2	3.51	-	-	2	2.30	-	-	4	2.78	-	-
7th passed and left	-	-	-	-	1	1.15	-	-	1	.69	-	-
Above 7th and left	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Never went to school	12	21.05	15	29.41	76	87.35	85	100.00	88	61.12	100	73.53
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	57	100.00	51	100.00	87	100.00	85	100.00	144	100.00	136	100.00

Table 2.10 : Education : Classification of educands according to standards of Mudalgi.

Standard	Total reported by school		Average ^{attendance} allindenu school register		Reported by general family schedule	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	103	65	57.1	18.6	128	42
II	61	43	44.6	13.2	27	12
III	53	16	32.1	6.7	37	7
IV	34	9	28.9	4.0	32	3
V	15	-	18.6	-	8	3
VI	13	3	18.7	2.5	6	1
VII	10	-	18.4	-	10	1
Total	289	136	218.4	45.0	248	69

Table 2.11 : Education : Classification of educands according to standards in principal villages.
peripheral

Stand- ard.	Shivapur				Kamaldinni				Khanatti				Rangapur			
	reported by school		reported by general family sch.		reported by school		reported by general family sch.		reported by school		reported by general family schedule.		reported by school		reported by general family schedule.	
	ma- le	fe- male	ma- le	fe- male	ma- le	fe- male	ma- le	fe- male	ma- le	fe- male	ma- le	fe- male	ma- le	fe- male	ma- le	fe- male
I	54	12	20	4	-	-	15	3	13	4	13	4	-	-	4	1
II	10	-	14	14	-	-	6	2	12	17	7	2	-	-	1	-
III	7	1	10	1	-	-	11	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
IV	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	7	2	6	-	-	-	2	-
V	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	77	13	49	5	-	-	40	5	51	23	34	6	-	-	12	1

TABLE 2.12 : Revenue and Expenditure account for 1953-54 of the Gram Panchayat, Mudalgi.

Revenue heads	Revenue		Expenditure heads	Expenditure	
	Rs.	%		Rs.	%
Balance at hand	6905		<u>Salaries</u>		
<u>Taxes</u>			Secretary & office staff	1525	11.4
Market tax	3961	36.8	Lighting servants	420	3.2
House tax	1214	11.3	Sweepers	361	2.7
Shop tax	1173	10.9	<u>Contingencies</u>		
Entertainment tax	64	.6	Office	1124	8.5
Marriage tax	19	.2	Lighting	273	2.0
<u>Grants in aid</u>			Health & hygiene	140	1.0
Grant from Govt. ($\frac{2}{3}$ of salary of staff)	1702	15.8	<u>Other Expenses</u>		
Grant from Land Revenue (15%)	901	8.4	Kerosine	995	7.5
<u>Other Receipts</u>			Repairs to roads	444	3.3
Auction of manure	323	3.0	Tree planting and maintenance.	379	2.9
Sales of dead stock	212	2.0	Miscellaneous (medicine water supply etc)	160	1.2
Miscellaneous receipts	1191	11.0	Purchase of site for cattle market.	7495	56.3
Total receipts	10760	100.0	Total expenses	15316	100.00
Total for the year	17665		c/f		
			67 to next year	4349	
			Total for the year	17665	

Table 2.13 : Annual revenue and expenditure of the Gram Panchayat, Mudalgi since its inception.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	+ surplus - deficit	Percentage to total income
1942-43	1256	758	+ 498	39.65
1943-44	1728	1095	+ 633	36.63
1944-45	2460	1264	+1196	48.62
1945-46	3244	2021	+1223	37.70
1946-47	2954	1357	+1597	54.06
1947-48	3500	1904	+1596	45.60
1948-49	4122	1991	+2131	51.70
1949-50	4324	3134	+1190	27.52
1950-51	6764	3393	+ 3371	49.84
1951-52	11923	5672	+6251	52.43
1952-53	14786	7880	+6906	46.71
1953-54	10760	13517	-2557	-23.76

Table 2.14 : Proportion of essential artisans to total cultivating families.

	Mudalgi	Shivapur	Kamsiddinni	Khanatti	Rangapur
1) Number of essential artisans	23	7	4	6	6
2) Total number of cultivating families	358	160	74	85	23
3) No. of cultivating households per artisan.	16	23	18	14	4

Table 2.15 : Extent of Baluta Practice : Number of cultivators reporting Baluta payments (from business Data) farm

Group	Number of cultivators	No. of cultivators reporting Baluta payments.						
		Carpenters	Blacksmith	Cobblers	Washerman	Barber	Mahar	Gurav.
I	17	13	11	10	-	10	15	16
II	18	9	9	6	-	7	9	12
Total	35	22	20	16	-	17	24	28

Table 2.16 : Proportion of Baluta payment to total produce

Group	Total produce	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobblers	Washerman	Barber	Mahar	Gurav
I (actual)	20314	113.87	84.69	88.87	-	88.31	125.81	95.94
Proportion		(. 56)	(. 42)	(. 44)	-	(. 43)	(. 62)	(. 47)
II (actual)	5105	24.31	24.31	18.56	-	18.50	19.75	18.62
Proportion		(. 48)	(. 48)	(. 36)	-	(. 36)	(. 39)	(. 36)
Total (actual)	25419	138.18	109.00	107.43	-	106.81	145.56	114.56
Proportion	5	(. 54)	(. 43)	(. 42)	-	(. 42)	(. 57)	(. 45)

TABLE 2.17: Change in population between 1941 and 1951 (Census data)

Region	Males			Females			Total		
	1941	1951	%	1941	1951	%	1941	1951	%
1 Gokak Taluka	83742	88425	+ 5.59	80987	86225	+ 6.47	164729	174650	+ 6.02
2 Mudalagi	1903	2380	+25.06	1889	2311	+22.34	3792	4691	+23.70
3 Shivapur	609	667	+ 9.52	597	634	+ 6.20	1206	1301	7.88
4 Khanatti	407	455	+11.93	393	451	+14.76	800	906	13.25
5 Kamaldinni	335	347	+ 3.58	285	291	+ 2.10	620	638	+ 2.90
6 Rangapur	104	128	+23.07	98	121	23.47	202	249	23.27

TABLE 2.18: Variations in 1951 census population and the survey populations.

Villages	Males			Females			Total		
	1951 census	Survey year	% age change	1951 census	Survey year	% age change	1951 census	Survey year	% age change
Mudalgi	2380	2256	- 5.21	2311	2274	- 1.60	4691	4530	- 3.43
Shivapur	667	667	0.00	634	617	- 2.68	1301	1284	- 1.31
Khanatti	455	406	-10.77	451	392	-13.08	906	798	-11.92
Kamaladinni	347	324	- 6.63	291	269	- 7.56	638	593	- 7.05
Rangapur	128	144	+12.50	121	136	+12.39	249	280	+12.45

TABLE 2.19: Sex rates (Female per 1000 males)

Village	1951 Census			Survey year		
	Total population		Females per 1000 males	Total population		Females per 1000 males
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1 Mudalagi	2380	2311	971.01	2256	2274	1007.98
2 Shivapur	667	634	950.52	667	617	925.04
3 Khanatti	347	291	838.62	406	392	965.52
4 Kamaldinni	455	451	991.21	324	269	830.25
5 Rangapur	128	121	945.31	144	136	944.44

TABLE 2.20: Age structure of males and females

Age in completed years	MUDALGI				SHIVAPUR				KAMALDINNI				KHANATTI				RANGAPUR			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000
0 - 2	197	87.32	223	98.07	71	106.45	60	97.24	24	74.07	24	89.22	38	93.60	30	76.53	13	90.28	10	73.53
3 - 6	288	127.66	266	116.97	94	140.93	74	119.94	45	138.89	26	96.65	56	137.93	59	150.51	19	131.94	26	191.19
7 - 12	418	185.28	377	165.79	90	134.93	96	155.59	54	166.67	41	152.42	76	187.19	60	153.06	25	173.61	15	110.29
13 - 17	161	71.37	190	83.55	45	67.47	16	25.93	27	83.33	8	29.74	18	44.33	10	25.51	8	55.56	5	36.76
18 - 22	226	100.18	220	96.74	72	107.95	46	74.55	34	104.94	28	104.09	28	68.97	23	58.67	14	97.22	10	73.53
23 - 27	149	66.05	177	77.84	31	46.48	39	63.21	18	55.56	16	59.48	23	56.65	31	79.08	10	69.44	14	102.95
28 - 32	185	82.00	200	87.95	51	76.46	79	128.04	31	95.68	37	137.55	32	78.81	63	160.72	9	62.50	15	110.29
33 - 37	122	54.08	123	54.09	33	49.47	38	61.59	13	40.12	15	55.76	28	68.97	27	68.88	8	55.56	8	58.82
38 - 42	154	68.26	117	51.45	50	74.96	44	71.32	22	67.90	22	81.78	31	73.35	27	68.88	8	55.56	15	110.29
43 - 47	100	44.33	93	40.90	38	56.97	37	59.97	13	40.12	9	33.46	29	71.13	19	48.47	7	48.61	4	29.41
48 - 52	93	41.22	90	39.58	57	85.46	32	51.86	17	52.47	13	48.33	23	56.65	13	33.16	13	90.28	3	22.06
53 & above	163	72.25	198	87.07	35	52.47	56	90.76	26	80.25	30	111.52	24	59.12	30	76.53	10	69.44	11	80.88
TOTAL:	2256	1000.00	2274	1000.00	667	1000.00	617	1000.00	324	1000.00	269	1000.00	406	1000.00	392	1000.00	144	1000.00	136	1000.00

TABLE 2.21: Distribution of Males and Females according to broader age groups

0-- 17	1064	471.63	1056	464.38	300	449.78	246	398.70	150	462.96	99	368.03	188	463.05	159	405.61	65	451.39	56	411.76
18 - 52	1029	456.12	1020	448.55	332	497.75	315	510.54	148	456.79	140	520.45	196	477.83	203	517.86	69	479.17	69	507.36
53 & above	163	72.25	198	87.07	35	52.47	56	90.76	26	80.25	30	111.52	24	59.12	30	76.53	10	69.44	11	80.88
TOTAL:	2256	1000.00	2274	1000.00	667	1000.00	617	1000.00	324	1000.00	269	1000.00	406	1000.00	392	1000.00	144	1000.00	136	1000.00

TABLE 2.22: Marital Status.

Category	MUDALAGI				SHIVAPUR				KAMALDINNI				KHANATTI				RANGAPUR			
	Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males	
	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age
1 Unmarried	906	39.84	1105	48.98	211	34.20	303	45.43	81	30.11	164	50.62	133	33.93	180	44.33	49	35.03	67	46.53
2 Married	957	42.08	1068	47.34	319	51.70	331	49.62	141	52.42	142	43.83	204	52.04	207	50.99	71	52.21	70	48.61
3 Divorced Separated or keeps	83	3.65	18	.80	1	.16	-	-	2	.74	-	-	2	.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Widowed	316	13.90	65	2.88	85	13.78	33	4.95	45	16.73	18	5.55	53	13.52	19	4.68	16	11.76	7	4.86
5 N. R.	12	.53	-	-	1	.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2274	100.00	2256	100.00	617	100.00	667	100.00	269	100.00	324	100.00	392	100.00	406	100.00	136	100.00	144	100.00

TABLE 2.23: Distribution of families according to size.

Family size	Mudalagi		Shivapur		Kamaladinni		Khanatti		Rongapur	
	No. of families	% age	No. of families	% age	No. of families	% age	No. of families	% age	No. of families	% age
1	25	2.98	11	4.50	7	5.99	5	3.36	1	1.89
2	88	10.50	19	7.77	16	13.68	17	11.41	8	15.09
3	128	15.23	41	16.81	22	18.81	23	15.43	7	13.20
4	133	15.83	35	14.35	12	10.26	27	18.12	8	15.09
5	128	15.23	33	13.53	12	10.26	17	11.41	11	20.75
6	96	11.42	30	12.30	15	12.82	17	11.41	6	11.32
7	87	10.35	36	14.76	9	7.69	15	10.07	2	3.78
8	58	6.90	16	6.56	10	8.55	8	5.37	2	3.78
9	39	4.64	9	3.69	5	4.27	5	3.36	1	1.89
10	19	2.26	2	.82	3	2.56	4	2.68	3	5.66
11	13	1.55	4	1.64	3	2.56	5	3.36	3	5.66
12	8	.95	5	2.04	1	.85	1	.67	-	-
13	5	.60	2	.82	1	.85	2	1.34	-	-
* 14	4	.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	3	.36	-	-	1	.85	2	1.34	1	1.89
16	2	.24	1	.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	3	.36	-	-	-	-	1	.67	-	-
TOTAL:	840	100.00	244	100.0	117	100.00	149	100.00	53	100.00

CHAPTER III

LAND UTILISATION :

The district of Belgaum, like ^{a majority of} ~~almost all~~ other districts of India was predominantly a rural one with 77% of its population living in rural areas. Like ^{- was} the taluka of Gokak also had 77% of its population settled in villages. Agriculture was the principal occupation in these villages with 75% and 73% of the population of the district and taluka engaged in it respectively (Table (1.4))

* This chapter attempts to give an account of this occupation in a more detailed manner. After describing the different aspects of land utilisation such as the distribution of total land of the village, cropping pattern etc, the chapter goes on to give an operational study of the occupation of agriculture, which engaged the largest single group in each of the villages. For purposes of this study, a small sample survey entitled farm business survey was undertaken during the survey year. These data are used mainly as illustrative material for describing the occupation.

* The villages in the survey cluster ^{were} ~~are~~ situated in the plains in the valley of the Ghatprabha river. The land ^{was} ~~is~~ occasionally broken by small hillocks. Almost all land described as cultivable land of the village was however under cultivation as can be seen from Table 3.1. The table was prepared from ^{the} data from the village records.

About 95% of the total village area was individually owned in the case of all the villages except in the smallest village of Rangapur. The village Rangapur was an Inam village i.e. the ^{entire} ~~centre~~ land of the village except that part under non-cultivable use was owned by a single person.

* Tables No. 3.8, 3.23, 3.34 and 3.35 have been dropped for reasons of repetition and superfluousness. Hence they are

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The remaining 5% of land, the proportion varying a little for individual villages, was under non productive uses on government account. The pattern of distribution of this portion into different uses such as ^{earmarked} Gaathan or residential area, roads, streams and rivers, cremation sites etc can be seen to be almost identical for all the villages. The only variations worth noting are that unlike typical rural villages which generally have their own grazing lands, specially meant for the purpose, the survey villages did not have any except small insignificant pieces in Mudalgi and Kamaldinni. The second notable point was that small bits of land were under canals in the villages Shivapur and Kamaldinni.

The table also reveals that a significant proportion of the village lands ^{was} ~~is~~ under the Inam category. It ^{was} ~~is~~ nearly one-fourth for Mudalgi and Khanatti, one-sixth for Kamaldinni and 8% for Shivapur. ~~The last village is entirely under Inam.~~

Table 3.2 gives a breakdown of the Inam lands according to the category of Inams. Inam lands ^{were} ~~are~~ those that have been given, in the distant past, to individual families for services rendered or to village servants in consideration of the services they had to render to the villagers annually. The holders of these lands paid only a part of the revenue assessment, in certain cases of jat or personal Inams, the holders not paying ^{any} ~~and~~ land ^{revenue} ~~tax~~ at all.

The table gives ^{a division of} the land under four different categories of Inams. The proportion under the first category ^{was} ~~is~~ highest in Mudalgi and drops ^{down} ~~down~~ to less than 20% for the other three village with the exception of village Rangapur, the whole of which ^{was} ~~is~~ under a single Inam. The next important ^{was} ~~is~~ category ^{was} ~~is~~ that of village officials called Deshpande and Deshmukh locally who were entrusted with the duty of keeping village revenue

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accounts and ^{the} collection of revenue. Inams to village servants appear next in importance even the village Rangapur, which ^{did} does not have any Inam under the third category, showing a little land under Inams to village servants. ^{Temple} ~~Simple~~ Inams were lands given to the temple, the priest generally consuming the produce as part-payment of his services.

The soil was divided into ^{two main types,} the black or yari and the red or Masari, the former predominating. There were many intermediate categories which ^{with} had a greater or smaller ^{the} proportions of red or black ^{the} variety.

Table 3.3 gives the per acre values of land with different types of soil. Two series of value quotations are given, one reported by ^{our} the official investigator and the other collected from the sample survey of farm business. The two together give a range of value for different types as well as reflect the quality. The red soil appears to be of a superior variety and was valued at between Rs.1600 to Rs.800 per acre. The next in order came the black variety valued at between Rs. 825 to Rs.560 per acre.

Bunding of plots was done ^{with stones or} by stones and earth. Bunding was inevitable in the case of those that had irrigated plots. Data from the sample showed that the bunds were mainly of stone, the second (lower) groups of cultivators reporting ^{comparatively} proportionately greater ^{proportion of} area under stone bunding.

Tables 3.4 and 3.5 give the area under bunds and its proportion to total in respect of land in the sample. Table 3.4 gives the practice of bunding in the case of those reporting some bunding. While about one half of the total area was banded, the second group had more than 60% of its land covered by bunds.

4.

Table 3.5 gives the total for the whole group of sample cultivators, including those, three in group I and seven in group II, who did not ^{have} any bunds at all. It may be seen that the proportions are slightly decreased, about 48% of the total area being covered by bunds, with 47% in the case of group I and about 50% in the case of group II.

The cluster of villages under survey lay in a tract growing areas and ^{oilseeds} ~~pulses~~ as its main crops. These were followed by pulses. Table 3.5 gives the proportion of land under the above three broad groups of crops. While the proportions for the villages as a whole are calculated from the data of cropwise distribution of land as given by the village records, the proportions in the last column are calculated from the data collected for the farm business survey. The last column reflects a ^{factual} ~~true~~ picture of the cropping pattern. The item miscellaneous crops includes crops like cotton, chillies, sugarcane etc.

The table shows marked difference between the actual cropping practice currently followed and as reflected by the sample and that given by the village records. While the latter appear to be almost identical within individual variations for each village and in the manner of ranking of crops, the sample data ^{reveals} ~~shows~~ a materially different practice. The actual practice appears to be that the slight decrease in the land under cereals was made good by a disproportionately larger area under oilseeds, the third important crops being almost discontinued. As much as 11% of the area was claimed by miscellaneous crops, principally cotton (about 5%) and green vegetables (about 30%). Tobacco, chillies and hessian had slightly less than one per cent of land under each.

A detailed breakdown of the total cultivated area of the villages and the sample under each individual

5.

crop is given in table 3.7. The table brings out the peculiarities of individual villages. These variations in crop-areas or preferences of local cultivators in choosing one crop to another, can only be explained against the homogeneous setting, by differences in soils and the traditional practices of cropping. Thus it may be seen that while land under bajri forms a significant proportion of the total, the village Kamaldinni had very little land under it. Instead, the village had about 16% of its land under wheat, while that in other villages ^{was} as very small.

As has been referred to earlier, a sample farm business survey was conducted during the survey year with a view to get more precise information regarding the occupation of cultivation.

For purposes of selection, the cluster of villages was divided into two units, the first comprising of cultivators in the nuclear village of Mudalgi and the second ^{comprising} including all cultivators in the remaining villages. As no list of local cultivators was available, the list of Khatedars or holders of accounts (land) in the village records, was used for drawing out the sample. These account-holders or owners of some land in the village records, were arranged into a descending order according to the area owned. Each unit was divided into 25 equal strata and the middle Khatedar from each stratum was selected for the purposes of the survey.

After the initial selection, all non-cultivating owners including non-resident account holders were eliminated. Thus the number of khatedars selected from the two units came to 17 and 18 respectively for unit one and unit two.

6.

In addition it was stipulated that along with the above owner cultivators, all those non-owning tenants cultivating plots without ⁱⁿ related survey numbers in which these were plots belonging to the selected owner-cultivators also, be selected for the farm business survey. ^{within the areas covered by the sample survey} ~~In the cluster under survey,~~ five such 'pure' tenants were located. ^{They are included in the final sample of 35 cultivators, referred to above}

For purposes of analysis of the farm business data, all the 35 cultivators were taken into account inspite of the fact that one village, village Mallur, having ~~67~~⁷ cultivators and one pure tenant in the sample, was dropped out ~~at~~ a latter date. This was done on the assumption that cultivation practices or farm business methods between contiguous villages lying in the same tract would not vary widely; and also because it was thought that a larger number of cases in the sample might actually help in reducing the effect of unusual or extreme cases on the general averages.

The farm business survey was supplemented by a survey of agricultural operations in single plots, otherwise known as the plotwise survey. The schedule was canvassed for all the plots cultivated by the selected cultivators and ^{it} collected, alongwith information regarding the physical features and opinions regards various operation, data of actual in puts of labour and materials operationwise and the output. These data were later incorporated in the ^{relevant} farm business schedules.

A general operational description of cultivation is given below, based mainly on the data collected in the farm business survey. The cultivators are divided into two groups, 17 in Group I and 18 in Group II for the sake of facility ^{of} ~~in~~ presenting the data.

The division into the two groups is done on the basis of total production valued at harvest price. Simple division based on size of cultivated holding was not possible as a number of farmers had irrigated holdings which meant ^{an} (intensive) ^{type of cultivation} as well as double cropping. The ranking had therefore to be done on the basis of the value of gross produce reported by each. Thus the seventeen cultivators in Group I ^{were the} are bigger cultivators while the eighteen on Group II, ^{the} 'smaller' ones ^{on this basis and as} compared to those in Group I.

Table 3.9 gives the number of family members of the families included in the sample and the broad nature of their employment. The table does not include saldars or annual farm servants.

It may be seen that the occupation engaged a larger proportion of available home labour in the case of Group I than in Group II. One of the main reasons for this was that the comparatively larger holdings as well as the practice of taking irrigation crops in that group necessitated supervision and labour ^{on the} in family farms. This state of affairs is further explained by employment in the other two categories. In particular it may be seen that employment in agricultural labour work for wages was comparatively much higher, both in the cases of males and females in Group II than ⁱⁿ Group I. Smaller holders in that group had to rely on agricultural labour work. Employment in other occupations differed between the two groups. While in Group I it meant carpentry (3 males) and tobacco selling (2 males) in Group II the other occupations were service in Irrigation Department (2 males), sale of gaggery (a male and ^a female) and sale of pulses (one female).

Table 3.10 gives details regarding the land hold, rented in or out and the ^{actual under} land ^{in or} cultivated ~~by~~ the two groups. Certain broad differences between the groups can be noted.

Group I has, proportionately, leased in more land, about 29%, than Group II (26%) presumably because 14 acres of its owned land was under permanent fallow. The group had however a smaller proportion of its land under irrigation; namely about 12 per cent compared to the 33 per cent of Group II. A point worth noting in this context is the disproportionately large proportion of land leased in, and in particular leased in on a share basis, that was under irrigation. While this worked up to 29 per cent for Group I, it was nearly 53 per cent for Group II. Over the total, about 17% of land was under irrigation, as reported by the cultivators.

The allocation of land, seen groupwise, reveals that while the distribution of total owned land was identical with that of total cultivated land, 75 per cent held by Group I and 25 per cent by Group II in both, the former group held 82 per cent and 66% of the total land under share and cash rent respectively.

Table 3.10 also denotes the practice of tenancy in the region. Leasing of land was done both on share and ~~each cash~~ (fixed) rent basis. Of the total land under cultivation for the sample, about 30 per cent was leased in 20% on share rent basis and 10% on the basis of cash rent. The land lords shared a part of the costs also, in the form of giving manure and seed to the tenants. The sample showed that on the aggregate about 22% of manure costs and about 6% of the cost on seed were borne by the landlords. The tenants in all these cases were share renting tenants.

The extent of tenant cultivation that emerged from the sample data is given in table 3.11. The extent is represented by the distance between the average owned holding and the average cultivated holding per family. It shows that while the practice of tenancy for the total was almost identical with Group I, Group II showed a smaller extent of leasing in land for cultivation.

Table 3.12 gives the crop pattern of the sample cultivators groupwise. While some crops, especially the irrigated crops were grown singly, other crops were grown mixed. The ^{averages} ~~average~~ under all individual ^{crops} ~~crops~~ ^{were} ~~was~~ therefore not available directly. Where the crop was a mixture with some other crop, the area has been computed on the basis of the ratio of their respective rows.

The difference in cropping practices between the two groups can be seen especially with regard to inferior cereals like bajri and maize, which claimed a proportionately a larger area in Group II. The group also had 38 per cent of its land under ground nut as compared to 25 per cent for the Group I.

Group I had about 29 per cent of its cropped area under jowar, the staple cereal of the region. Among other and mainly irrigated crops it had 3 per cent under green vegetables, nearly 6 per cent under cotton, 1.3 per cent under sugarcane and .8 per cent under chillies. The area under the above crops in the case of Group II was either small or insignificant.

This is explained by table 3.13 giving the extent of double-cropping by the two groups. It may be seen that while Group I had about fifteen and a half acres or 4 per cent under double crops, that for Group II was three and a half acres only or 2.8 per cent.

The preliminary operations like ploughing and harrowing were done prior to sowing. Ploughing by heavy iron ploughs was done by some cultivators in Group I only and once in three years.

Table 3.14 gives the proportion of ploughing ^{and} harrowing labour to total labour inputs put in by males and bullocks. While Group I generally puts in a greater proportion of male and bullock labour, either in kharif ^{or} ~~at~~ ^{rather} rabi seasons,

the difference in these inputs between the two seasons for the same ^{crops} group is much larger for Group II than Group I. This indirectly points towards greater efforts of Group I in ^{the} Rabi season. The same holds true for the operation of harrowing also.

Over the total, it may be seen that ploughing for kharif, cultivation ^{was} is greater than that for rabi cultivation; and that while male labour inputs were one fifth and one sixth for the two seasons, bullock labour amounted to one-third and one fourth respectively.

After harrowing, manure was taken to the fields and spread before sowing. Table 3.15 gives the inputs of manure reported by the cultivators.

Of the total manure used, Group I appears to have purchased a third part while Group II purchased less than 5 per cent. It may also be seen that while group got only a fifth of the total from the landlord, Group II got nearly a third. The latter produced 65 per cent of its manure requirements on its own farm while group I had less than 50% of the total manure. ~~50%~~

Table 3.16 gives the practice of manuring as well as per acre inputs of manure for the two groups. Group I had manured about 16 per cent of its cultivated land as compared to 8 per cent manured by Group II. The last column giving per acre inputs of manure however reveals that per acre manure used by Group II ^{was} is greater than that by Group I. In terms of actual quantity (cartloads), Group II put in about 16 cartloads per acre which was nearly 33 per cent more than the twelve cartloads put in by Group I.

A point to be noted in this context is that almost all manure reported was put in for irrigated crops. A separate break down of manuring practice according to types of cultivation shows that while per acre manure inputs (taking the total cultivated area into consideration) were Rs.7.38 for the sample, the same were Rs.49 for the

irrigated part and Rs 1 for those who had only ~~dry~~ dry cultivation. The per acre inputs were almost nil (Rs. 1) in the case of that portion of day-farm land owned by part irrigators.

Use of other types of manure, in particular artificial fertilisers like super phosphates etc was not reported by any cultivator^{or} in the sample.

After spreading the manure , the plot was generally harrowed once prior to sowing. Table 3.17 gives requirements of seed reported by the cultivators. It can be seen that three fourths of the total requirement were owned by the cultivators, that is kept aside by them for this specific purpose. Of the remaining, Group II appears to have had to purchase a larger part, 21 per cent, while Group I purchased about 16 per cent. This group got a larger share, 6 per cent, of seed from their landlords as compared to Group II.

Table 3.18 gives the per acre inputs of seed by the two groups. While the variation of the two groups from the per acre input ^{for} ^{entire} from the ~~entire~~ sample ^{was} is small, it may be noted that Group II used more seed than Group I, the increase being to the extent of about 22 per cent.

A comparison between seed inputs by type of cultivation shows that seed requirements for irrigated crops as well as purely dry farming were greater, Rs. 5.48 and Rs.5.46 respectively, as compared Rs.4.53 for the total. Irrigators doing dry cultivation of part of their land reported a much lower input, Rs.3.43, per acre.

Labour requirements, as proportions to the total labour inputs, for sowing are given in table 3.19 Sowing was done by means of seed drills as well as by hand

That Group II had to put in larger labour input is partly explained by the fact that it possessed a smaller number of seed drills, 5 as compared to 14 owned by Group I, and partly by the greater inputs of seeds per acre. Another notable point that is reflected in the table is that while sowing labour is greater for rabi crops for Group I, it is greater for kharif crops in the case of Group II. Group I reported summer cultivation of chillies and vegetables which required larger inputs of human labour (male as well as female) than bullock labour, as the seeds were to be planted by hand.

Hoeing and weeding were the next operations. Hoeing was done with the help of bullocks. The hoe, running in between rows of young sprouting crop, uprooted weeds and wild grass and at the same time the earth, so turned, reinforced the young roots. Weeding which followed immediately afterwards consisted in weeding and clearing the wild grass by hand.

The table 3.20 shows that hoeing as well as weeding of kharif crops required greater bullock and human labour and as such was a costlier operation of the two. Between the groups, it may be seen that while Group I employed a greater complement of female labour for weeding, Group II required a greater complement of male labour for the operation.

The operations described till now were done with major agricultural implements like the plough, the harrow and the seed drill. In table 3.21 ^{and 3.22} _{to show} the holding of the above implements in actual numbers as well as per acre holding of total equipment groupwise, respectively.

It can be seen that Group I with seventeen cultivating households, possessed almost twice the number of the major implements than Group II with eighteen households. In addition it owned nine iron

ploughs, the other group having none.

Distribution of per acre holding of equipment shows a more even pattern, though Group I appear to own equipment between 25 to 30 per cent higher per acre than Group II. In the cases of mots, leather water-lifts, alone group II shows a greater per acre holding than Group I. Here, per acre of mot (in value) refers to the actual area irrigated and not the total cropped area of each group.

The next operation was that of watching the crop till it was ripe. The months for watching were September and October for kharif crops and January and February for rabi crops.

Table 3.24 gives the percentage requirement of labour that was reported for watching. Group I apparently did not put in watching labour while family members of Group II undertook the little watching they did ^{by} ~~ea~~ themselves.

Table 3.25 gives the percentage inputs of labour in the next operation namely that of harvesting the crops. The importance of the operation can be seen by the magnitudes of inputs. As seen earlier, Group I put in comparatively larger labour than Group II. Similarly while harvesting of rabi crops required larger male labour, that of kharif crops required larger female labour. This was principally due to the practice of uprooting principal rabi crops. Kharif crops were generally out ^{sides sickles} by ~~sicks~~ by hand.

In table 3.26, the percentage labour inputs for threshing are given. It may be seen that rabi crops generally required a larger quantum of labour than kharif as in the case of other operations also.

Table No.3.27, 3.28 and 3.29 present an overall picture of the pattern of labour employment for different operations during the three seasons. Labour days put in for each major operation have been converted into a percentage

distribution in order to render them comparable between groups. The figures are for the total inputs of male, female and bullock labour and the total wage outlay.

Table 3.27 gives the kharif distribution. It shows minor variations between labour requirements of different kinds and for the two groups. While Group II had to put in comparatively greater male labour for sowing, Group I had to put it for thrashing. ~~While~~ Labour required for the remaining operations ^{was} is fairly comparable. In the case of female labour, Group II reported much greater inputs for thrashing, Group I had to employ it for cutting. The last three columns give the distribution of wages. The unevenness of costs, between the two groups becomes more marked here. It may be seen that while Group I paid a comparatively higher percentage for weeding, cutting and thrashing, Group I had to spend more on operations like ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing.

The percentage distribution of wages in table 3.28 giving the rabi requirements also follows the kharif distribution very closely in the sense that the two groups spent comparatively more on almost the same operations except Group II which reported exclusive expenditure for watering.

Table 3.29 gives the operationwise inputs for summer crops, reported by Group I only. The last three columns denote that labour was hired for sowing and weeding only, all other operations being undertaken by family members. Nearly one third of male and two thirds of bullock labour was needed for watering.

Table 3.30 presents, the above data in a different form. Each type of labour is ranked according to operations in a descending order for each of the three seasons. The

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table thus brings out the importance or in other words the demand for each type of labour. While male labour ^{was} comparatively more evenly distributed and ^{was} needed for all types of operations in a varying degree, female labour ^{was} required for certain ^{specific} operations alone and in fairly large quantities. This ^{was} also the case in the matter of bullock labour requirements. Wages for kharif ^{were} more evenly spread than for rates, requiring a comparatively greater outlay in the certain operations like cutting, harvesting, sowing and watering.

During the course of the brief account of cultivation practices given above, frequent reference has been made to inputs of labour. Table 3.31 gives a break down of the total labour into family and hired labour, groupwise. Over the total, 87 per cent of male labour and 83 per cent of female labour was supplied by the family members of the cultivating families. The rest was hired. Groupwise it may be seen that Group II had to hire out slightly larger proportion of labour, female ^{labour} in particular.

The percentage distribution of this hired labour is given in table 3.32 according to operations, groups and seasons. It may be seen that while peak requirements of male hired labour for kharif season for group I were for cutting and threshing the crop, for group II hired labour was mainly employed for hoeing and weeding operations. Similarly, while maximum employment of hired labour by Group I for rabi crops was for weeding and cutting crops, ~~was for weeding and cutting the crops,~~ for Group II the operations that needed greater hired labour were watering and cutting. The pattern of employment of female labour for both the seasons was almost identical for both the groups.

Table 3.33 summarises the above and brings out the variations in the employment of hired labour for different operations for the two groups. The operations are arranged in a descending order of requirements of hired labour. The variations in the ^{ranking} placing of operations for the two groups are quite different as compared to the total. While the distribution for group I generally follows that for the total, group II does not. For female hired labour also though the first two operations are the same for group I and II and the total, the operations in the third place differ slightly. There are variations for the distributions, particularly in the employment of male labour, for Group I II and the total.

The practice of employing permanent farm servants did not appear to be much in vogue. Of the 35 cultivators under study only one family in Group I reported a saldar or annual farm servant. The farm servant was paid an annual salary of Rs.140 in cash and board and perquisites. The latter were estimated to cost Rs.175, bringing the total salary to Rs.315 per annum.

The occupation of cultivation could not be carried on with human labour alone. In the absence of ^{the} mechanised farming heavier operations like ploughing, harrowing, sowing etc have to be carried on with the help of bullock labour. Every cultivator therefore has to maintain some heads of cattle, which generally include along with necessary draught cattle some milch cattle like cows and buffaloes also. While the bullocks are harnessed directly for agricultural operations alone milch cattle often serve a two fold purpose namely yield of milk and farm yard manure during short period and a continuous supply of draught animals in the long term period. Taken as a whole, livestock therefore forms an

integral part in the total agricultural economy. A short account of livestock economy is therefore presented below.

The total cattle population of three out of the five villages under study are listed in table 3.36. The data ^{are} was taken from village records, and ~~data~~ data about villages Shivapur and Khanatti were not available.

Considering the first four categories namely draught and milch cattle in working age, it may be seen that the practice of keeping milch cattle appeared to be proportionately greater in ^{the} peripheral villages than in the nuclear village. Between the two types of milch cattle, village Kamaldinni had a much larger proportion of cows while the proportion of buffaloes was greater in other villages.

The relevant proportions of the two types of cattle are given in table 3.37, Mudalgi appears to have the highest per centage of draught cattle with 58 per cent while Kamaldinni had the lowest with only 37 per cent, the remaining 63 per cent being milch cattle.

The cattle holding of the two groups in the sample of cultivators is given table 3.38. The number of draught cattle, which is directly linked with the area cultivated differs for the two groups but that of milch cattle is the same for the two groups. Group II had a higher proportion of milch cattle because it yielded revenue in the form ^{of milk} of which they were in greater need.

Table 3.39 gives the operative holding per pair of bullocks for the villages as well as for the groups. Between the three villages, Mudalgi had largest holding of draught cattle, one pair for every 23 acres cultivated. This proportion appears to represent the average holding

for the groups also, Group I showing a slightly higher proportion of cattle per acre than Group II.

Table 3.40 classifies the draught cattle according to the way it was acquired. Except one bullock, which was homebred by a cultivator in Group I, all other draught cattle was purchased, the purchases being facilitated by the local cattle market. Average per head value of cattle appeared to be higher for Group I than that for Group II, denoting the ability of purchasing better breed and selection on the part of the former.

The changes that occurred in the total cattle holding during the agricultural year are given in table 3.41. These changes occurred because of purchase of young cattle and sale of old cattle. It was seen in table 3.40 that the average per head value of cattle in Group II was less than that in Group I. This meant that the cattle was old and more feeble. This fact is reflected in table 3.41, showing a much greater proportion of sales and purchases undertaken by Group II.

Group I had sold eight bullocks, lost one by death and had purchased seven. Group II on the other hand had sold five but had purchased seven. The average per head values show that bullocks sold were older and bullocks purchased were younger than those owned, both the sale and purchase prices being lower than that of those owned. The year end position shows that bullock holding had gone down in Group I by two while it had increase by two in group II, For the sample as a whole the number remained the same, the holding in terms value showing a slight decrease.

While bullocks were maintained for agricultural operations, milch cattle ~~were~~^{was} maintained for milk and breeding. In the survey village, the latter purpose almost lost its significance owing to the existence of the local cattle market affording a continuous supply of draught cattle. We therefore find that she-buffaloes far out numbered cows in both the Groups (Table 3.38).

The receipts from livestock were of two kinds, namely milk and farm yard manure. The former could be consumed directly or sold for ready cash while the latter supplied ^{the} much-needed manure for the crops. Table 3.42 gives receipts from livestock during the year. The value of milk yield varies from 70% to 76% of total receipts between Group I to II. Group II reports higher receipts of farm yard manure to an identical extent. The proportion of usage of dung for fuel in the form of dung cakes appears to ^{be} the same.

Per head yields show that Group I was placed in a more profitable position than Group II. Per animal milk yield, calculated by taking into consideration the she-buffaloes maintained especially for milk, amounted to Rs.317.5 and Rs.197 respectively for the two groups, Group II receiving about 62% of the per head yield received by Group I. The variation between the per head yield of farm yard manure, calculated by taking into account all adult heads of cattle, was much less, being Rs.33 for Group I and Rs.29.5 per Group II.

The total costs of maintaining the livestock are given in table 3.43. These were arrived at in two ways. ~~These were arrived at in two ways.~~ The cultivators in the sample were asked to give the quantities of different types of fodder fed during the year. Information was

also collected regarding fodder grown on the farm, fodder purchased, stocks of fodder at the beginning and stocks at the end of the year. Total fodder fed could be calculated by adding the first three and deducting the last. It may be seen from the table that the two figures are almost identical for the sample as a whole with a small percentage of variation for the groups.

Table 3.44 gives a breakdown of fodder costs into types of fodder and their proportion in the total. The proportions of green fodder and kutar (concentrates) are identical for the two groups. Farm grown type of fodder appears to occupy a larger percentage in Group II (42 per cent) compared to 31 per cent for Group I. The difference is made good by the group by feeding carrots and maize specially grown for the purpose and other types ^{of fodder} mainly oil cake. While Group I had to purchase only 14% of its fodder requirement, Group II reported purchase of about 33%. The sample as a whole purchased one fifth of its fodder requirements.

Table 3.45 presents the overall nature of livestock economy. Per head receipt and expenses are given by dividing the total by the number of adult heads of cattle, draught as well as milch. The table shows that while Group I showed an excess of expenses, Group II had made a net gain per head. This can be attributed ^{to} the proportionately larger holding of milch cattle by this group. A point that should be noted here is that receipts from draught cattle in the form of labour inputs for all the major operations are not included in the receipts. If they were taken into account, Group I might have shown an approximate balancing while for Group II the per-head receipts would have been greater. Over the total, we find that the

sample covered 92.4 per cent of its livestock costs by means of direct ^{receipts.} results. Unvalued bullock labour may be taken to account for the rest of 7.6 per cent.

The business aspect of cultivation is presented in the following pages. This includes the assets and liabilities of the cultivators, expenditures of a capital nature, farming receipts and expenses, receipts other than from cultivation, and finally the dependence on agriculture as reflected in the proportion of income from agriculture to the total family income.

The total holding under major categories of assets is given in table 3.46. Table A gives the reported values while table B and C give the percentage distribution. Values reported by the respondents have been retained.

Table B shows that while the total cultivated land was held in a ratio of 75:25 by Groups I and II, the proportions of other assets owned by the two groups, varied to a differing degree. In particular, proportion of residential build^{ing}s and other cattle owned by Group I was much less than 75% while that of implements was much more. Over the total, the proportion of 75:25 appears to remain for the two Groups with 153:50, the per family average for the total ^{sample} being 100.

Table C like wise gives the percentage distribution of the total according to each individual asset. ~~While~~ ^{While} 70 per cent of the total assets was accounted for by land in the case of Group I, it was 57 per cent for Group II, the remaining 43 per cent being accounted for by other assets.

It may be seen that the total assets in table 3.46 include residential buildings, other ^(milk) cattle and financial assets, the last in the form of shares, all the three types not changing directly with the size of cultivation. These assets were independent of the area cultivated and were not of direct use to cultivation.

The percentage distribution of the major agricultural assets, namely land, implements and draught cattle shows a different picture. While the percentages for the three were 88, 7 and 5 respectively for Group I, they were 90, 4 and 6 for Group II. For the total they were 88, 7 and five, 5. A per acre holding of the three assets taken together amounted to Rs.330 per Group I, Rs. 270 for Group II and Rs.315 for the total sample. The variation from the average for the total was smaller in the case of Group I than Group II. With the per-acre value of the three assets as 100 for the whole sample, the percentage for Group I was 105 while that for Group II was 85.

Table 3.47 sets down the change in the different assets, either by sale, purchase or capital investment during the survey year. The expenditure of a capital nature represents investment as distinct from current expenses on repairs and minor replacements which have been ^{taken} to the current farm income and expenditure accounts.

As can be seen the change during the year was very small. There were no purchase or sale of land. Capital improvements to land amounted to .3 per cent of the total reported value for the sample, with .4 and .1 for Group I and II respectively. In the case of draught cattle, the change of 7 per cent for the total was divided into 3.2 per cent for Group I and about 21 per cent for Group II. Change in implements was of about

the same magnitude, 8.5 per cent for the total being split up into 8.8 for Group I and 6.8 for Group II.

During the cultivation season, the farmer has to incur expenditure in cash for various purposes like payments to labour, purchase of seed, manure etc. These expenses are spread over the season while he receives cash only after the sale of his produce. He has therefore to raise short term loans to carry on his occupation. A brief account of this borrowing is given below.

Table 3.48 gives the total loans taken during the survey year, classified according to purpose. The first two purposes directly linked with cultivation while the last was purely for consumption. The variation in the two groups is obvious. While 88% of the total loans raised by Group I were meant for business purposes, the proportion amounted only to 37.50 in the case of Group II. The latter took 28% of its loans for repaying old debts and 35 per cent for the sake of consumption. Over the total, it may be seen that 65% of the borrowing were meant for cultivation purposes, 22 per cent for the sale of consumption and the remaining 13 per cent to repay old debts.

Table 3.49 gives a size wise breakdown of the loans raised during the year. While the number of borrowing families in both the Groups was the same, the frequency of borrowing was more in the case of Group II with a smaller average size. The average size of loan for borrowing family therefore differs in the case of that group. The former is much smaller compared to that for Group I. Over the total, the average size of loan was Rs.143 while that per borrowing family was Rs.196.

Table 3.50 presents the total indebtedness of the sample. It may be seen that the practice of taking loans was greater in the case of Group II than Group I. Over the total, we find that while 90 per cent of the total debt for Group I was accumulated debt, the proportion was 98 per cent for Group II. Like-wise, though Group II repaid a proportionately larger part of their loans, interest over older debts increased their burden proportionately. Its indebtedness amounted to 10.8 per cent as compared to 4.6 for Group I.

The average indebtedness had slightly increased. The indebtedness, as related to the three farm assets, namely land, implements and cattle, increased, for Group I from 4.6 to 4.9 per cent, for Group II from 10.8 to 10.9 per cent and for the sample from 5.9 to 6.2 per cent.

We now present, in table 3.51 the total account of cultivation of the sample of cultivators under study. The total brings together all items of expenses and receipts and helps to get a broad perspective. Percentage distribution of each item is also given in order to give the general pattern of costs as well as receipts. Those in columns 2 to 6 are related to column 7 namely that for total farm produce. That column together with the next two columns namely those for income from livestock and rent receipts from tenants are in their turn related to total farm receipts. It should also be noted that while all total expenses on labour, baluta, charity and payments to the landlord have been already accounted for in the table for expenses, only that portion of kind payments made

under the above heads from the year's produce have been shown in the table for receipts so as to denote the proportion of new produce retained by the cultivator. It may be seen that this was about 80 per cent of the total gross farm produce, group I showing a slightly higher proportion. It may also be noted that kind payments out of the fresh produce were greater in the case of Group I for labour, baluta and charities, this increase being almost offset by Group II by having to pay a greater proportion by way of rent to the land lord. All costs i.e. all the items on the farm expenses side have earlier been dealt with individually. The table by bringing them together gives an idea of their relative magnitudes of the total.

Table 3.52 gives the relative size and ranking of these costs. The structure reveals that while fodder takes the first place for both the groups, its incidence is different, Group II showing an expenditure of 44% of the total. This can be interpreted as more than larger holding of cattle or its under-utilisation. The ranking also shows that while Group II spent comparatively much more on manure, 15%, as against 11% reported by Group I, a larger share, 16%, of the later was taken away by the landlord as rent. A third point worth noting is the comparatively large expenditure on over heads, 14% reported by Group I, compared to 4% by the other group.

Table 3.53 presents the farm expenses and receipts in absolute terms namely as related to per acre of area cultivated. Before studying the table, it may be recalled that (i) the average cultivated holding for Group I was about 22 acres, 50% of which was leased in; (ii) the average holding from Group II was 7 acres, 27% of which was leased in.

It may be observed that the behaviour of per acre costs for the two groups, with the exception of land revenue and labour, is neither identical nor similar. With a larger proportion of tenanted land, which had again a large proportion of irrigated land, per acre incidence of rent appears to be comparatively less for Group I. Likewise the group shows much smaller per acre costs on fodder and seed and proportionately greater ones on manure and over heads. The total per acre costs appear to be almost identical. It may therefore be concluded that the cost pattern of Group I, with an average holding of 22 acres, appears better structured, with proportionately less seed and more manure and a much better holding of equipment. The total costs remaining almost identical, the returns of per acre farm produce show that this Group also gets higher per acre returns, namely about ^{Rs} 53 as compared to about Rs.40. In the case of Group II it may be noted that a portion of the higher fodder costs reported by this Group ~~is~~^{is} more than compensated by the much higher returns from livestock, other than bullock-labour. The difference between total farm receipts and farm produce is much larger in the case of this ^{Group than} Group I namely about Rs.30 as compared to Rs.5.

Table 3.54 gives per-acre inputs of family labour in man-days and net per acre returns from the business of cultivation. Regarding the first, it may be seen that family labour inputs are almost equal except those of male-labour in the case of Group I amounting ^{to the addition} one man-day more than those reported by the second group.

Overall net returns however appear to be greater in the case of Group II, a large portion, about 43% of which is made up of returns from livestock mainly.

In table 3.55, an attempt ^{is made} to present the cash aspect of farm business as the term 'business' is invariably associated with dealing of a cash ~~is~~ nature. This table, it may be noted, tries to examine the cash business of the total effort of the family, of which cultivation forms only a part. We know that very often the farm business receives benefits from the returns of non-farm activity and that at the level of farming generally found in our villages, the two activities are intricately mixed. The table also affords ample proof of this.

Group I, it may be observed, could barely equate its cash earnings with its cash expenses. Its major sources of cash, were sale of produce, wages earned outside ~~cash~~ ^{own} farm business, sale of cattle and non-agricultural activity like trading, in that order. The major items of cash expenses were purchase of assets, purchase of cattle, cash wages to labour, purchase of fodder and manure and hire-charges of tools and equipment etc. While the cash 'account' represents actual income and out-goings in cash for a single year, it may be seen that some of them were of a revenue nature, while others were of a capital one, that would continue to yield returns ⁱⁿ subsequent years.

Group II revealed a surplus of cash incomes over cash outlays. While this Group also spent cash on many of the items of the first group, their proportions were different. On the income side, it earned 40% of its cash earnings ^{by hiring itself out for} labour work. While it spent less on certain items such as manure, hire charges of tools, purchase of tools and other assets, it spent proportionately more on purchases of cattle, repayment of loans, purchase of fodder etc.

The last two columns of the table gives the overall pattern of the cash part of family economy, broken into various items of receipts and expenses. We may only conclude that to the extent of the cash component, the sample of cultivators and in a broader way, the economy of the village shows a surplus. The conclusion is however subject to, among other ^{things} $\frac{1}{2}$ two important aspects of the family economy namely the cash inputs in other non-agricultural undertakings and family consumption.

Table 3.56 presents a view of the total annual family incomes according to their sources. Income from cultivation, though net of farm expenses as given in table 3.57, is subject to two other important costs, namely family labour and investment charges. Other incomes in the table have been taken as reported. Income from sale of milk, reported by both the groups (table 3.55) has been dropped because it has been already included in the total farm receipts.

The table brings out the dependence of families engaged in farm business. This was to the extent of 48% for the total. The families depended for about one-third of their sustenance on farm labour. ^{About one-sixth} ~~One-third~~ of the total income (14.75) came from non-agricultural pursuits, such as trading and other non agricultural occupations, and non agricultural labour.

A comparison between the Groups shows wider variations. It may be seen that while Group I got 65% of its income from cultivation, denoting its major importance, Group II get only 28%. The latter depended mainly on farm labour work to the extent of 46%. Likewise this group also depended, to the extent of one-fourth of its income as compared to one sixth reported by Group I, on non agricultural occupations and labour.

TABLE 3.1 : Land utilisation in the survey cluster of villages.

Category of use	Mudalgi		Shivapur		Khenatti		Kamaldinni		Rangapur	
	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
1) Cultivable land	4877-5	71.87	2484-4	87.59	781-32	69.53	923.35	78.22	-	-
2) Inam land	1611-5	23.74	227-38	8.04	285-26	25.40	195.17	16.46	809-50	93.82
3) Non-cultivable land due to										
(1) Gavthan	4-10	.06	10-30	.38	7-52	.69	7.20	.63	5-22	.64
(2) Roads	104-10	1.54	36-24	1.29	16-01	1.42	22-24	1.90	1-01	.12
(3) Streams, rivers	91-13	1.34	8-32	.31	21-24	1.93	28-25	2.41	30-31	3.57
(4) Grazing land	8-59	.13	-	-	-	-	1-12	.11	-	-
(5) Canals	-	-	16-18	.58	-	-	0-31	.07	-	-
(6) Quarry	31-50	.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7) Pot-kharab land	36-03	.56	51-04	1.80	7-21	7.21 ⁶⁷	1-34	.16	15-38	1.85
(8) Cremation site	19-22	.29	0-12	.01	4-00	4.56 ³⁶	0-20	.04	-	-
Total non-cultivable land	298-7	4.29	124.00	4.37	56-58	5.07	63-6	5.32	53.12	6.18
Total	6786-13	100.00	2836-02	100.0	1124-16	100.0	1187.18	100.0	863.02	100.00

TABLE 3.2 : Land under different types of Inams.

Category	Mudalgi Area % to total	Shivapur Area % to total	Khanatti Area % to total	Kamaldinni Area % to total	Rangapur Area % to total
1) Jat or person- al Inams	1011-7 62.74	29-32 13.07	28-2 9.82	35-14 18.09	785-12 96.98
2) Temple	104-32 6.50	14.20 6.56	31.16 10.99	21.24 11.05	- -
⁴ / ₅ Village servants	185-23 11.51	32.31 14.38	22.12 7.81	38.19 19.69	24-18 3.02
³ / ₄ Village officers	230-17 14.30	78.11 34.34	169.00 59.16	100.00 51.17	- -
5) Reverted Inams	79-31 4.95	72.24 31.85	34.36 12.22	- -	- -
Total	1611-50 100.0	227.38 100.0	285-26 100.00	195.17 100.0	809-30 100.00

TABLE 3.3 : Per acre values of different types of land.

Soil type	Investigation Irrigation		Sample	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Black (Soft)	500	200	825	560
Black (hard)	-	-	475	280
Red	1600	800	1500	1450
Red with black	-	-	740	575
Red with stone (inferior red)	500	150	270	210

TABLE 3.7 : Area under individual crops and their percentage distribution .

Crops	Mudalgi		Shivapur		Khenatti		Kamaldinni		Rangapur		Sample		
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	
1 Jowar	Rabi	1661-77 ⁶⁷⁷	26.10	816-1 ⁶¹	30.33	370-34	35.31	554-27	49.40	343-30	45.04	-	-
	Kharif	217-31	3.42	138-18	5.14	7.35	.75	11-13	1.01	8-17	1.10	-	-
	Total	1878-38	29.52	954-19	35.47	378-29	36.06	566-00	50.41	352-07	46.14	114.35	22.33
2 Bajri		1947-11	30.59	610-04	22.67	368-31	35.11	30-29	2.74	119-32	15.68	149-23	29.15
3 Wheat		117-35	1.85	30-18	1.13	5-38	.57	174-06	15.51	53-10	6.98	1-08	.23
4 Paddy		35-11	.52	14-21	.54	1-13	.13	0-20	.04	0-37	0.13	0-04	.02
5 Maize		383-03	6.05	165-02	6.14	8-22	.81	12-08	1.09	7-37	1.04	29-15	5.72
6 Other cereals		57-16	.90	32-18	1.20	9-26	.92	18-15	1.64	19-26	2.58	12-00	2.34

Total Cereals		4417-34	69.41	1807-02	67.15	772-39	73.60	801-38	71.43	553-29	72.55	307-05	59.84

7 Ground nut		857-33	13.48	654-28	24.33	200.37	19.15 ¹⁴	151-13	13.48	117-01	15.33	146.08	28.48
8 Safflower		-	-	12-20	.47	4.32	.46	36-26	3.26	18-34	2.47	-	-
9 Linseed		0-38	.01	-	-	8.14	.03	9-04	.80	0-14	.04	0-01	-
10 Sesame		54-24	.86	0-04	-	0-39	.09	0-09	.02	-	-	-	-
11 Castor		0-05	-	-	-	0-16	.04	-	-	0-02	.01	-	-
Total oil-seeds		913-20	14.35	667-12	24.80	207-18	19.76	197-12	17.56	136-11	17.85	146.09	28.48

12 Tur		5-18	.09	23-33	.39 ³⁹	5-39	.57	16-01	1.43	2-18	.32	-	-
13 Gram		226-30	3.56	14-04	.52	2.09	.21	49-37	4.44	20-29	2.71	5.00	.98
14 Beans		222-01	3.49	-	-	0-25	.06	17-10	1.54	1-13	.17	0-05	.02
15 Other pulses		337-33	5.31	130-19	4.85	48-23	4.62	11-35	1.08	19-24	2.57	-	-
Total pulses		792-02	12.45	168-16	6-26	57-16	5.46	95-03	8.47	44-04	5.77	5-05	1.00

16 Green vegetable		113-17	1.78	24-05	.90	1-12	.12	0-13	.02	2-17	.32	15-03	2.94
17 Chillies		1-20	.09 ²	7-05	.26	0-14	.03	1-10	-11	2.00	.26	3-26	.71
18 Turmeric		48-23	.76	-	-	0-02	-	-	-	-	-	0-01	-
19 Tobacco		1-16	.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-00	.13	-	-
20 Sugarcane		10-15	.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4-36	.96
21 Cotton		-	-	15-36	.59	1-20	.14	6-03	.54	18-30	2.46	24-27	4.81
22 Hessian		66.27	1.05	0-38	.04	6-14	.60	0-19	.07	3-19	.46	1.20	.29
23 Misc.crops		-	-	---	-	3-00	.29	20-10	1.80	1-20	.20	4-39	.97

Total cropped area.		6365-14	100.0	2690-34	100.0	1050-15	100.0	1122-28	100.0	763-10	100.00	513-11	100.00

TABLE 3.9 : Number of members of the selected cultivator families and the nature of their employment.

Nature of employment	Group I			Group II		
	Males	Females	children	Males	females	children
Total	39	40	49	31	26	47
Cultivation	35	39	5	22	21	5
Percentage to total	89.74	97.50	10.20	70.97	80.77	10.64
Other occupations	5	-	-	3	2	-
Percentage to total	12.82	-	-	9.68	7.69	-
Agricultural labour	7	1	-	13	4	1
Percentage to total	17.95	2.50	-	41.93	15.38	2.13
Not working	2	1	44	2	2	41
Percentage to total	5.13	2.50	89.80	6.45	7.69	87.23

TABLE 3.10 : Land owned and cultivated by the cultivators in sample.

Groups	Land owned			Land taken on			Land taken on			Land given on		total land cultivated
	owned	of which irrigated	perman-ent fallow.	share rent	of which irrigated	Perman-ent fallow	cash rent	of whi- ch irri- gated	Perma- nent fallow	Share rent	of which irrigated	
I	275-34	38-16	14-10	78-23	22-31	0-14	33-13	4-4	2-0	-	-	371-06
II	95-18	5-24	1-20	17-03	9-02	0-06	16-28	3-4	-	3.10	2.34	124-13
Total	371-12	44-00	15-30	95-26	31-33	0-20	50-01	7-8	2-0	3.10	2.34	495-19

TABLE 3.11 : Extent of tenant cultivation.

Group	Average land owned per family.	Average land cultivated per families.	% of average owned land to average cultivated land.	% of average land leased in to average cultivated land.	Total cultivated land.
Group I	16-9	21-33	74-35	25-65	100.00
Group II	5-12	6-36	76.81	23.19	100.00
Total	10-24	14-06	74.91	25.09	100.00

TABLE 3.12 : Area under difference crop/ reported by the cultivators in the sample and their proportion to the total.

Crops	Group I		Group II		Total	
	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
1 Jowar	102-36	26-70	11-39	9-36	114-35	22-38
2 Bajri	100-32	26-17	48-31	38-13	149-23	29-15
3 Wheat	0-15	-10	0-33	0-64	1-08	0-23
4 Paddy	-	-	0-04	0-08	0-04	0-02
5 Maize	20-39	5-44	8-16	6-57	29-15	5-72
6 Other cere- als	10-38	2-84	1-02	0-82	12-00	2-34
Total cereals	236-00	61-25	71-05	55-60	307-05	59-84
7 Groundnut	97-18	25-29	48-30	38-10	146-08	28-48
8 Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Linseed	0-01	0-01	-	-	0-01	-
10 Sesame	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Castor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Oil-seeds	97-19	25-29	48-30	38-10	146-09	28-48
12 Tur	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Gram	3-22	0-92	1-18	1-13	5-00	0-98
14 Beans	0-05	0-03	-	-	0-05	0-02
15 Other pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total pulses	3-27	0-95	1-18	1-13	5-05	1-00
16 Green veget- ables	12-16	3-22	2-27	2-09	15-03	2-94
17 Chillies	3-04	0-80	0-22	-43	3-26	0-71
18 Turmeric	0-01	0-01	-	-	0-01	-
19 Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Sugarcane	4-36	1-27	-	-	4-36	0-96
21 Cotton	22-30	5-90	1-37	1-50	24-27	4-81
22 Hassian	0-30	0-19	0-30	0-59	1-20	0-29
23 Fodder crops	4-11	1-11	0-28	0-56	4-39	0-97
Total cropped Area	385-14	100-00	127-37	100-00	513-11	100-00

TABLE S.13 : Extent of double-cropping reported by the sample.

Groups	Total cropped area	Of which double cropped area.	% of double cropped area to total cropped area.
Group I	585-14	15-18	4-01
Group II	127-57	3-24	2-81
Total	513-11	19-02	3-71

TABLE 3.14 : Proportion of male and Bullock-days for ploughing and harrowing.

	Kharif		Rabi		Summer	
	Ploughing	Harrowing	Ploughing	Harrowing	Ploughing	Harrowing
Male labour						
Group I	22-26	5-95	16-78	5-23	10-12	1-49
Group II	21-29	6.62	11-95	4.02	-	-
Total	22-04	6-10	15-54	4-92	10-12	1-49
Bullock labour						
Group I	36-19	12-48	29-05	10-03	24-14	8-62
Group II	32-30	12-21	20-57	8-46		-
Total	35-24	12-41	26-78	9-08	24-14	8-62

TABLE 3.15 : Inputs of manure

Manure (value in Rs)	Group I		Group II		Total	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Owned	1438	47-04	479	65-26	1917	50.56
From landlord	593	19-40	225	30.65	818	21.58
Purchases	1026	33-56	30	4.09	1056	27.86
Total	3057	100-00	734	100-00	3791	100.00

TABLE 3.16 : Practice of manuring and per acre inputs.

Groups	Area		Proportion of cultiva- ted in man- ured area	Manure		Per acre input of manure.		Remarks
	Culti- vated	Manured		Cart load	Value	Cart load	Value	
Group I	385-14	60-08	15-62	725	5019	12-01	50-15	* sheep manure
		1-19		-	38*	-	25-76	
Group II	127-37	10-17	8-15	163-75	734	15-70	70-40	
Total	513-11	70-25	13-76	886-75	5753	12-56	53-14	* Inclusive of sheep manure
					58		53.68	

TABLE 3.17 : Expenditure on seeds.

Groups	Owned		landlord		Purchased		Total	
	Rs.	% to total	Rs.	% to total	Rs	% to total	Rs	% to total
Group I	1293	78.03	104	6.28	260	15.69	1657	100.00
Group II	504	75.22	25	3.75	141	21.05	670	100.00
Total	1797	77.22	129	5.54	401	17.24	2327	100.00

TABLE 3.18 : Per Acre expenditure on seed.

Group	Area ^{all} cultivated (cropped.)		Per acre ⁿ input of seeds in Rs.			Total
	Area	% to total	owned	from landlord	purchased	
Group I	385-14	75.08	3.35	.27	.67	4.29
Group II	127-57	24.92	3.94	.19	1.11	5.24
Total	513-11	100.00	3.50	.25	.78	4.53

TABLE 3.19 : Proportionate requirements of labour reported for sowing.

	Male			Female			Bullock			Wages		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Group I	5.85	9.17	12.80	8.88	9.35	24.62	7.56	7.18	1.72	10.35	13.86	66.67
Group II	8.68	8.01	-	10.76	6.64	-	10.80	6.92	-	16.08	8.89	-
Total	6.49	8.87	12.80	9.37	8.71	24.62	8.36	7.11	1.72	12.53	12.02	66.67

TABLE 3.20 : Proportions of labour days and wages reported for hoeing weeding.

	MALE			FEMALE			BULLOCK			WAGES		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	summer	Kharif	Rabi	summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Group I												
Hoeing	6.72	4.83	-	.27	.54	-	5.13	3.30	-	8.85	8.45	-
weeding	7.27	7.82	5.14	24.06	14.31	30.15	-	-	-	14.77	9.40	33.33
Group II												
Hoeing	9.40	.99	-	1.78	.44	-	7.10	.77	-	13.77	.96	-
weeding	10.09	8.25	-	21.86	10.41	-	-	-	-	11.84	-	-
Total												
Hoeing	7.53	3.84	-	.66	.52	-	5.62	2.63	-	10.72	5.68	-
weeding	7.91	7.93	7.14	23.49	13.39	30.15	-	-	-	13.66	5.93	33.33

TABLE 3.21 : Actual and per Acre holding of implements.

Group	No. of families	Total holding of implements (value)	Ploughs		Harrow		Seed drills	Mots	
			Big	small	Big	small			
Group I	17	3157	*9+16	3	16	5	14	14	* Iron
Group II	18	795	9	-	7	4	5	7	
Total	35	3952	9+25	3	23	9	19	21	

TABLE 3.22 :

Groups	Per acre holding of implements (Value)	Total holding including Bullock cart.	Per ^{acre} holding of implements including Bullock cart.	Value of mot	Per acre value of mot.	Total value of equipment including mot-bullock cart.	Per acre value of equipment including mot B. cart.
Group I	8.19	5057	13.12	425	6.51	5482	14.23
Group II	6.21	1265	9.89	135	7.66	1400	10.94
Total	7.70	6322	12.32	560	6.75	6882	13.41

TABLE 3.24 : Proportionate ⁿ inputs of labour days and wages for watching.

Groups	Male			Female			Bullock			Wages		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Group I	.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group II	3.06	-	-	.68	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-
Total	1.38	-	-	.18	-	-	-	-	-	.09	-	-

TABLE 3.25 : Proportionate ⁿ inputs of labour for harvesting (cutting ^{main} sub-main crops.)

	MALE			FEMALES			Bullock			Wages		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Group I	14.62	18.03	33.33	25.31	10.06	-	3.70	.07	-	28.70	25.91	-
Group II	14.67	16.64	-	13.90	6.75	-	4.07	-	-	7.41	14.11	-
Total	14.48	17.67	33.33	20.85	9.29	-	3.78	.05	-	20.62	21.57	-

TABLE 3.26 : Percentages of labour & wages ⁿ inputs for threshing.

	MALE			FEMALE			Bullock			Wages		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Group I	7.35	5.67	4.17	18.76	25.19	27.14	.43	.90	3.45	21.64	24.81	-
Group II	3.26	6.42	-	24.58	23.92	-	.47	.67	-	4.15	11.02	-
Total	6.42	5.86	4.17	20.28	24.89	27.14	.44	.84	3.45	15.00	19.71	-

TABLE 3.29 : Percentage distribution of labour and wages according to operations. Summer Season.

Operations	Males			Females			Bullocks			Wages		
	Group I	Group II	Total	Group I	Group II	Total	Group I	Group II	Total	Group I	Group II	Total
1 Ploughing	10.12	-	10.12	-	-	-	24.14	-	24.14	-	-	-
2 Manuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Harrowing	1.49	-	1.49	-	-	-	8.62	-	8.62	-	-	-
4 Sowing	18.80	-	18.80	24.62	-	24.62	1.72	-	1.72	66.67	-	66.67
5 Manuring after Harrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Hoeing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Weeding	7.14	-	7.14	30.15	-	30.15	-	-	-	33.33	-	33.33
8 Watering	30.95	-	30.95	18.09	-	18.09	62.07	-	62.07	-	-	-
9 Watching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Cutting main crop	33.33	-	33.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Cutting sub crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Other work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Harvesting (threshing)	4.17	-	4.17	27.14	-	27.14	3.45	-	3.45	-	-	-
Total	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00

TABLE 3.30 : Requirements of labour according to operations for three seasons.

	Kharif	%	Rabi	%	Summer	Percentage	
MALE :	1	Ploughing	28	Watering	28	Cutting	33
	2	Watering	21	Cutting	18	Watering	31
	3	Cutting	14	Ploughing	16	Sowing	13
	4	Weeding	8	Sowing	9	Ploughing	10
	5	Hoeing	7	Weeding	8	Weeding	7
	6	Sowing	7	Harvesting	6	Harvesting	4
	7	Harvesting	6	Harrowing	5	Harrowing	2
	8	Harrowing	6	Manuring	4		
	9	Manuring	5	Other work	3		
	10	Other work	3	Hoeing	3		
	11	Watching	1				
FEMALE :	1	Weeding	24	Watering	42	Weeding	30
	2	Watching	22	Harvesting	25	Harvesting	27
	3	Cutting crop	21	Weeding	13	Sowing	25
	4	Harvesting	20	Cutting	9	Watering	18
	5	Sowing	9	Sowing	9		
	6	Manuring	2	Manuring	1		
				Hoeing	1		
BULLOCKS :	1	Ploughing	35	Watering	49	Watering	62
	2	Watering	29	Ploughing	27	Ploughing	24
	3	Harrowing	12	Harrowing	9	Harrowing	9
	4	Sowing	8	Sowing	7	Harvesting	3
	5	Hoeing	6	Manuring	4	Sowing	2
	6	Manuring	5	Hoeing	3		
	7	Cutting	4	Harvesting	1		
	8	Harvesting	1				
PAGES :	1	Cutting	21	Cutting	21	Sowing	67
	2	Harvesting	15	Harvesting	20	Weeding	33
	3	Ploughing	14	Sowing	12		
	4	Weeding	14	Watering	12		
	5	Sowing	13	Other work	8		
	6	Hoeing	10	Weeding	6		
	7	Harrowing	5	Ploughing	6		
	8	Watering	4	Hoeing	6		
	9	Other work	3	Harrowing	5		
	10	Manuring	1	Manuring	4		

TABLE 3.31 : Family and Hired labour reported by the Sample cultivators

Category	Group I		Group II		Total	
	No. of labour days	% to total	No. of labour days	% to total	No. of labour days	% to total
Male						
Family	6081	87.56	1893	86.48	7974	87.50
Hired	864	12.44	296	13.52	1160	12.70
Total	6945	100.00	2189	100.00	9134	100.00
Female						
Family	5189	82.15	1042	78.52	4231	82.81
Hired	693	17.85	285	21.48	878	17.19
Total	5882	100.00	1327	100.00	5109	100.00

TABLE 3.32 : Percentage distribution, operationwise and seasonwise, of hired labour Males- Females according to Groups

Operations	GROUP I			GROUP II			TOTAL									
	Kharif		Rabi		Summer		Kharif		Rabi		Kharif		Rabi		Summer	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 Ploughing	7.37	-	-	-	-	-	19.62	-	7.32	-	10.20	-	2.20	-	-	-
2 Manuring	2.60	-	4.88	-	-	-	1.74	1.49	2.43	-	2.40	.42	4.15	-	-	-
3 Harrowing	-	-	.52	-	-	-	9.96	-	6.50	-	2.30	-	2.32	-	-	-
4 Sowing	6.24	8.19	14.47	4.97	-	66.67	12.12	11.52	7.32	-	7.60	9.13	12.33	4.33	-	66.67
5 Manuring after Harrowing	.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.27	-	-	-	-	-
6 Hoeing	9.58	-	10.90	-	-	-	21.36	-	1.63	.99	12.30	-	8.11	.13	-	-
7 Weeding	12.83	33.33	16.22	5.56	-	33.33	25.97	34.20	-	-	15.87	33.58	11.34	4.84	-	33.33
8 Watering	.35	-	-	-	-	-	4.04	-	26.83	-	1.20	-	8.05	-	-	-
9 Watching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.49	-	-	-	.42	-	-	-	-
10 Cutting main crop	31.90	13.16	28.25	15.20	-	-	5.19	-	20.13	11.88	25.73	9.44	25.88	14.78	-	-
11 Cutting sub crop	-	1.46	.35	.58	-	-	-	-	3.25	-	-	1.05	1.22	.51	-	-
12 Other work	7.80	-	14.65	-	-	-	-	-	18.70	-	6.00	-	15.86	-	-	-
13 Harvesting	20.98	43.86	9.76	73.69	-	-	-	51.30	5.69	87.13	15.13	45.96	8.54	75.41	-	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00	-	100.00

TABLE 3.33 : Group and seasonwise arrangements of hired labour in the descending order of employment.

KHARIF :

	Group I	%	Group II	%	Total	%
<u>MALE :</u>						
	Cutting crop	32	Weeding	26	Cutting crop	26
	Harvesting	21	Hoeing	21	Harvesting	16
	Weeding	13	Ploughing	20	Weeding	16
	Hoeing	10	Sowing	12	Hoeing	12
	Other work	8	Harrowing	10	Ploughing	10
	Ploughing	7	Cutting crop	5	Sowing	8
	Sowing	6	Watering	4	Other work	6
	Manuring	3			Manuring	3
					Harrowing	2
					Watering	1
<u>FEMALE :</u>						
	Harvesting	43	Harvesting	51	Harvesting	46
	Weeding	33	Weeding	34	Weeding	34
	Cutting crop	16	Sowing	12	Cutting crop	10
	Sowing	8	Manuring	2	Sowing	9
			Watering	1		
<u>RABI :</u>						
<u>MALES :</u>						
	Cutting crop	29	Watering	27	Cutting crop	27
	Weeding	16	Cutting crop	23	Other work	16
	Other work	15	Other work	19	Sowing	12
	Sowing	14	Sowing	7	Weeding	11
	Hoeing	11	Ploughing	7	Harvesting	9
	Harvesting	10	Harrowing	7	Hoeing	8
	Manuring	5	harvesting	7	Watering	8
			Manuring	2	Manuring	4
			Hoeing	1	Ploughing	2
					Harrowing	2
<u>FEMALES :</u>						
	Harvesting	74	Harvesting	87	Harvesting	75
	Cutting crop	16	cutting crop	12	Cutting crop	15
	Weeding	6	Hoeing	1	Weeding	5
	Sowing	4			Sowing	4
<u>SUMMER :</u>						
	Sowing	67	Sowing	67	Sowing	67
	Weeding	33			Weeding	33

TABLE 3.36 : Cattle population in villages.

Categories	Mudalgi ^a	Hallur	Shivapur	Khanatti	Kamaldinni	Rangapur
1 Bullocks	540	293			77	40
2 He-Buffaloes	17	1			3	-
3 Cows	80	32			32	8
4 She-Buffaloes	310	289			98	39
5 Young-Bullocks(3years)	46	16			-	-
6 Young Cows	22	8			64	17
7 Young Buffaloes	-	172			48	40
8 Horses	3	6			8	-
9 Donkey	17	18			14	2-
10 Sheep	413	192			-	238
11 Goats	396	229			101	72
12 Hen	250	79			81	39
13 Pigs	-	9			35	-

Not given

TABLE 3.37 : Proportionate holding of draught and milch cattle in following villages.

	Mudalgi ^a	Hallar ^u	Kamaldinni	Rangapur
Draught-cattle number	540	293	77	40
% to total	58.06	48.51	37.20	45.98
Milch cattle- number	390	311	130	47
% to total	41.94	51.49	62.80	54.02
Total- number	930	604	207	87
% to total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cows- Number	80	32	32	8
% to total	20.51	10.29	24.61	17.02
Buffaloes-number	310	289	98	37
% to total	79.49	89.71	75.39	82.98
Total number	390	311	130	47
% to total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 3.38 : Cattle holding reported by the selected cultivators.

Categories	Group I	Group II	Total
Bullocks	34	12	46
He-Buffaloes	4	-	4
Cows	3	2	5
She-Buffaloes	13	13	26
Young-cattle cows	4	1	5
Young cattle Buffaloes	9	11	20
Goats	18	17	25 35

TABLE 3.39 : Proportionate holding of draught cattle by villages and by sample cultivators.

Village and Groups	Area cultivated	No. of draught cattle.	Acreage per pair of Bullocks.
Mudalgi	6365-14	557	22.85
Hallur	4101-10	294	27.90
Kamaldinni	1122-28	80	28.07
Rangapur	763-10	40	38.16
Group I	385-14	38	20.28
Group II	127-37	12	21.52

TABLE 3.40 : Per head reported value of home bred and purchased bullocks.

Group	Home Bred			purchased		
	No	Value	Average per head value	No	Value	Average per head
Group I	1	200	200.00	33	6500	196.97
Group II	-	-	-	12	1920	160.00
Total	1	200	200.00	45	8420	187.11

beginning
TABLE 3.41 : Number, value and average per head value of bullocks, at the ~~beginning~~ beginning of the year and additions and loss during the survey year.

Group	At the ^{beginning} beginning of year			Purchases			Deaths			Sales			End of the year		
	No.	Value	Average	No.	Value	Average	No.	Value	Average	No.	Value	Average	No.	Value	Average
Group I	34	6500	191.18	7	1050	150.00	1	100	100.00	8	910	113.75	32	6040	188.75
Group II	12	1920	160.00	7	915	130.71	-	-	-	5	520	104.00	14	2315	165.36
Total	46	8420	183.04	14	1965	140.36	1	100	100.00	13	1430	110.00	46	8355	181.63

TABLE 3.42:- Receipts from livestock (Value in Rupees)

Receipts	Group I		Group II		Total	
	Value	% to total	Value	% to total	Value	% to total
1 Milk	4128	69.82	2564	76.29	6692	72.17
2 Farm yard	1248	21.11	502	14.94	1750	18.87
3 Dunk Cakes	536	9.07	295	8.77	831	8.96
Total	5912	100.00	3361	100.00	9273	100.00

TABLE 3.43 : Total fodder fed to livestock.

Group	Total reported as ^{fed}	Total expenses calculated	Difference.
Group I	7033	7164	131 -
Group II	3125	2990	135 +
Total	10158	10154	4 +

TABLE 3.44 : Fodder Expenses reported by the Sample.

Types of Fodder	Group I		Group II		Total	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
1 Fodder	2172	30.88	1323	42.34	3495	34.41
2 Green fodder	2508	35.58	1068	34.18	3576	35.14
3 Kutar	1309	18.61	582	18.62	1891	18.62
4 Carrot	304	4.32	9	.29	313	3.08
5 Maize	330	4.69	75	2.40	405	3.99
6 Others	416	5.92	68	2.17	484	4.76
Total	7033	100.00	3125	100.00	10158	100.00

TABLE 3.43 : Average receipts and expenses per head of cattle.

Group	No. of cattles	Receipts		Expenses	
		Total	Average per head	Total	Average per head
Group I	54	5912	109.48	6915	128.02
Group II	27	3361	124.48	3125	115.74
Total	81	9273	114.48	10038	123.92

TABLE 3.46 : Assets held by the cultivators in the sample

Group	No. of families	Cultivated area	Value of owned land	Value of Buildings		Value of Implements	Value of cattle		Financial assets	Total	Per family total value of assets	
				Residential	Others		Draught	Others				
Table A	Group I	17	385-14	111475	23800	-	9102	6680	2332	4751	158140	9302.35
	Group II	18	127-37	51165	16500	-	1498	1920	1998	1417	54518	3028.78
	Total	35	513-11	142660	40300	-	10600	8600	4330	6168	212658	6075.94
Table B	Group I		75.08	78.14	59.06	-	85.87	77.67	53.86	77.03	74.36	153.10
	Group II		24.92	21.86	40.94	-	14.13	22.33	46.14	22.97	25.64	49.95
	Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Table C	Group I		70.49	15.06	-	5.76	4.22	1.47	3.00	100.00		
	Group II		-	57.20	30.27	-	2.75	3.52	3.66	2.60	100.00	
	Total			67.08	18.96	-	4.98	4.04	2.04	2.90	100.00	

TABLE 3.47 : Additions to assets during the survey year.

Groups	Repayment including interest.	Purchase of cattle	Purchase of tools	Increase or acquisition of other property	Current expenditure of capital nature on farm	Borrowings.	Sale of cattle	Sale of Imple-ments	Decrease or sale of other property.
Group I	469	1385	808	2811	475	850	1166	10	600
Group II	1047	1415	102	293	47	720	1020	-	400
Total	1516	2800	910	3104	522	1570	2186	10	1000

TABLE 3.48 : Classification according to purpose of loans taken during survey year.

Purpose	Group I			Group II			Total		
	No.	Amo- unt	%	No	Amo- unt	%	No.	Amount	%
1 Purchase of Bullocks	2	450	52.94	-	-	-	2	450	28.66
2 Current farm expenses	1	300	35.29	3	270	37.50	4	570	36.31
3 Repayment of old debt.	-	-	-	2	200	27.78	2	200	12.74
4 Food consumption	1	100	11.77	2	250	34.72	3	350	22.29
Total	4	850	100.0	7	720	100.00	11	1570	100.00

TABLE 3.49 : Average size of cash loans

	Group I	Group II	Total
Number of loans	4	7	11
Number of borrowing families	4	4	8
Total amount of loan	850	720	1570
Average size of loan	212.50	102.85	142.72
Average size per borrowing family	212.50	180.00	196.25

TABLE 3.50 : Loan position of cultivators in the sample

	Group I		Group II		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Loan outstanding at the beginning of the year.	5750	90.55	3750	97.78	9500	93.27
Loan taken during the year	850	13.39	720	18.77	1570	15.41
Repayment reported during the year	250	3.94	635	16.55	885	8.68
Balance at the end of the year	6350	100.00	3835	100.00	10185	100.00
Interest due	353	5.56	297	7.74	650	6.38

Table 3.51 : Farm Receipts and payments

Group	Payments in kind to					Produce retained home	Total produce	Income from live-stock	Rent receipts from tenants	Total farm receipts	Total farm expenses	Surplus	Surplus as % to receipts	Per acre yield	Per acre expenses	Per acre surplus
	Labour	Baluta	Charity	Land lord	Total											
Group I	534	604	65	2830	4033	16281	20314	5911	-	26225	20717	5508	21.00	68.05	53.76	14.29
Group II	98	126	6	879	1109	3996	5105	3360	429	8894	6796	2098	23.59	69.52	53.12	16.40
Total	632	730	71	3709	5142	20277	25419	9271	429	35119	27513	7606	21.66	68.42	53.60 53.60	14.82
Percentage																
Group I	2.63	2.97	.32	13.93	19.25	80.15	77.43	22.54	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group II	1.92	2.47	.11	17.22	21.72	78.28	57.40	37.78	4.82	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.49	2.87	.28	14.59	20.23	79.77	72.38	26.40	1.22	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

Farm Expenses

Group	Land revenue	Rent	Fodder Expenses	Seed		Total	Manure		Labour			Overheads			Total	Total Farm Expenses		
				purchased	Owned		Purchased	Owned	cash	Kind	Total	Baluta	Repair replacement	Other charges				
Group I	128	2936	7164	260	1307	1657	1026	2031	305	7	2170	618	2786	604	618	1767	2989	20717
Group II	38	1062	2990	141	529	670	30	704	734	825	133	958	126	73	145	344	6796	
Total	166	3998	10154	401	1926	2327	1056	2735	3791	2995	749	3744	730	691	1912	3333	27513	
%																		
Group I	.62	14.17	34.58	1.26	6.74	8.00	4.95	9.81	14.76	10.47	2.97	13.44	2.92	2.98	8.53	14.43	100.00	
Group II	.56	15.63	44.00	2.07	7.78	9.85	.44	10.36	10.80	12.14	1.96	14.10	1.85	1.07	2.14	5.06	100.00	
Total	.60	14.53	36.91	1.46	7.00	8.46	3.84	9.94	13.73	10.69	2.72	13.61	2.65	2.51	6.95	12.11	100.00	

* while calculating per acre yield we have taken total cropped area i.e. including double cropped area.

TABLE 3.52 : Relative size and arrangement of farm costs

Group I		Group II		Total	
Item of cost	Proportion to total	Item of cost	Proportion to total	Item of cost	Proportion to total.
1 Fodder	35	1 Fodder	44	1 Fodder	37
2 Manure	15	2 Rent	16	2 Rent	15
3 Rent	14	3 Labour	14	3 Manure	14
4 Over head	14	4 Manure	11	4 Labour	14
5 Labour	13	5 Seeds	10	5 Over head	11
6 Seeds	8	6 Over heads	4	6 Seeds	8
7 Land revenue	1	7 Land revenue	1	7 Land revenue	1

TABLE 3.53 : Farm expenses and receipts per cultivated acre

Group	Land revenue	Rent	Fodder	Seeds	Manure	Labour	Over-heads	Receipts of farm produce	Total farm receipts	Expenses	Surplus
Group I	.35	7.62	18.59	4.30	7.93	7.23	7.76	52.71	68.05	53.76	14.29
Group II	.30	8.30	23.57	5.24	5.74	7.49	2.69	39.90	69.52	53.12	16.40
Total	.32	7.49 ⁷⁹	19.78	4.53	7.38	7.29	6.49	49.52	68.42	53.60	14.82

TABLE 3.54 2; Average per acre ⁿ inputs of family labour and net returns.

Group	ⁿ Inputs of labour		Net returns per acre	
	Male	Female	Surplus	Net total receipts
Group I	13.54	6.50	14.29	14.29
Group II	12.48	6.70	16.40	16.40
Total	13.28	6.55	14.82	14.82

* total cropped area is taken into account.

TABLE 3.55 : Receipts and payments in cash

Sources	Group I		Group II		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
RECEIPTS HEADS						
1 Cash wages earned	1857	14.46	4045	39.96	5902	25.70
2 House Rent	279	2.17	96	.95	375	1.63
3 Sale of milk	649	5.05	802	7.92	1451	6.32
4 Sale of assets	600	4.67	400	3.95	1000	4.35
5 Sale of cattle	1166	9.08	1020	10.08	2186	9.53
6 Sale of implements	10	.08	-	-	10	.04
7 Sale of other property	600	4.67	400	3.95	1000	4.35
8 Cash income from other non-agri- occupations	820	6.38	1142	11.23	1962	8.54
9 Sales	6011	46.82	1498	14.80	7509	32.70
10 Loans	850	6.62	720	7.11	1570	6.84
Total	12842	100.00	10123	100.00	22965	100.00
EXPENDITURE HEADS						
1 Cash wages to labour	2170	16.41	825	15.29	2995	16.08
2 Purchase of seeds	260	1.96	141	2.61	401	2.15
3 Purchase of manure	1026	7.76	30	.56	1056	5.67
4 Purchase of fodder	996	7.53	1030	19.10	2026	10.88
5 Repair & replacement in cash implements	678	5.12	90	1.67	768	4.12
6 Purchase of tools and implements	808	6.11	102	1.89	910	4.89
7 Land Revenue	128	.97	58	.70	166	.89
8 Increase in property (other than agriculture)	511	3.86	183	3.39	694	3.73
9 Purchase of assets	2300	17.39	110	2.04	2410	12.94
10 Purchase of cattle	1385	10.47	1415	26.23	2800	15.04
11 Capital improvements	300	2.27	-	-	300	1.61
12 Repayment of loan & Interest	469	3.55	1047	19.41	1516	8.15
13 Assessment excluding land revenue	63	.48	55	.65	98	.53
14 Rent	223	1.69	133	2.47	356	1.91
15 Hire charges of tools etc.	919	6.95	16	.30	935	5.02
16 Repairs to property	413	3.12	110	2.04	523	2.81
17 Other charges	577	4.36	89	1.65	666	3.58
Total	13226	100.00	5394	100.00	18620	100.00

TABLE 3.56 : Total family Income : Sourcewise.

Source	Group I		Group II		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Income from cultivation	5508	65.07	2098	28.42	7606	48.00
Income from labour (agri)	1620	19.14	3434	46.53	5054	31.90
Income from labour (non-agricultural)	237	2.80	611	8.28	848	5.35
Income from trading and other non agri.occupations	820	9.69	1142	15.47	1962	12.58
House rent	279	3.30	96	1.30	375	2.37
Total	8464	100.00	7381	100.00	15845	100.00

-CHAPTER 4 -

Non-agricultural production and services :

This Chapter deals with the major non agricultural vocations of the villages under survey, including artisan ~~villages~~^{services}. These include weaving, flour milling, tailoring and artisan services like carpentry, blacksmithy, cobbling, barbering, laundering etc.

Each of the above has been treated under separate sections. The account follows a given pattern, namely the members engaged in the occupation, their castes, their others occupations, method of production, business aspect and finally the comparative importance of the occupation as shown by the source-wise distribution of total family income.

Weaving :

Weaving of hand-loom sarees had been one of the important non agricultural occupations of Mudalgi. It was reported that about 100 families with about 250 looms were engaged in this occupation 10 to 15 years prior to the survey year. Local weavers were particularly benefitted by the proximity of Mahalingpur and Rabkavi, 15 and 33 miles to the east of the village in Bijapur District. These two centres were known for ~~the~~^{their} sarees and had an organised trade in these goods. Weavers from Mudalgi, brought yarn from the traders at the above centres and manufactured sarees ^{on} hereditary looms.

In 1947, a Weavers' Cooperative Society was formed to facilitate supply of yarn which was a controlled article at the time. Weavers got yarn at a controlled rate from ~~society~~^{the} society and sold the finished products to traders at Mahalingpur and Rabakavi or sold them in the village market on a retail basis. (An account of the functioning of the society is given in Chapter II). The

price of saree was high enough to leave a comfortable margin to the weavers. It was reported that some members weavers secured their quota of yarn from the society and made profit by ^{reselling} ~~reselling~~ it at a higher price.

Control on yarn was removed in 1950 for a short period, only to be reimposed again. By this time however yarn was becoming more easily available, at a rate slightly cheaper than the controlled rate itself. By 1952, the society had to discontinue its operations.

The price of yarn, it was reported, was steadily rising during this period, gradually shortening the weaver's margin. During the ten years between 1944 and 1954, the price of yarn went up by more than 5 times while the increase in the price of the saree was only by three and a half times.

During the survey year, the occupation was followed by 27 families at Mudalgi, 8 families from Shivapur and one family from Kanaldinni. Of the 27 families at Mudalgi, 22 families were owner producer families, 18 doing it as main occupation and the remaining as their subsidiary occupation. The rest of the five families did weaving as labour work at the looms owned by the above. This was the main occupation of four families, while the fifth did it as a subsidiary source of income. The distribution at Shivapur was, 4 as main occupation, 2 as subsidiary occupation and 2 as weaving labour families doing it ^{on} a subsidiary ^{basis} occupation.

The caste of the owner producer families was mainly Lingayat, with the exception three Shimpi families, two Muslims and one Uppar and Ambiger each. Three of the weaving labour families were Muslims, the remaining two being an Ambiger and a Panchal.

Lingayat was likewise the caste of the majority of weaving families at Shivapur with the exception of two Talwar families. The single weaving family at

Kamaldinni belonged to the Ambigers.

Other occupations followed by these families were of a variegated nature. While a majority had trading, others did agriculture, agricultural labour and service in shops as sources of additional income. In the case of those that did weaving as a subsidiary occupation, the main one was invariably cultivation of owned land.

The additional occupations ^{whether} ~~with~~ of the main or subsidiary nature, of all the families at Shivapur was agriculture. The Kamaldinni family had no subsidiary occupation.

Of the 27 families at Mudalgi, who were engaged in the occupation either in a main or subsidiary capacity 13 did weaving in the prior generation, 9 were engaged in agriculture, ^{the} 2 Shimpi families were dyers, and one each was engaged in goldsmithy, government service and agricultural labour work. In particular, a larger proportion of those families that carried on the occupations as a subsidiary source had adopted ~~in~~ during the present generation. All the weaving families at Shivapur, were new entrants their family occupation a generation back being agriculture. The single weaving family at Kamaldinni was a traditional weaver family.

Production was mainly carried out on what was locally termed 'the Sowari System', the Sowar or the mah with money, being the trader at Mahalingpur or Rabkavi. Under the system, the weaver was given yarn and other materials such as ^{and raw silk} silk/yarn for borders etc, ^{required} ~~sufficient~~ for eight sarees. He had to

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weave and give back seven sarees, the value of the eighth being his weaving labour returns. Generally, this piece was also given to the trader who paid the current price ~~profit~~ for it.

This payment was not for weaving labour alone. It also included payment for the processing of the yarn prior to weaving, such as stretching, sizing, warping and piron winding for the shuttle. These processes were done by the women-folk. On the average, a weaver produced eight sarees in a week's time, working continuously for about 10 hours a day for seven days.

A more detailed cost attribution showed, that at the existing prices during the survey year, the rate of wage was barely 60 to 70 % of the current market wage rate. Hence it was reported that weavers were gradually abandoning the occupation. Some joined excavation labour when canal excavation work of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal began on the outskirts of Mudalgi during 1952 to 1954. Some became cattle dealers. Those that still ^{stuck} ~~went~~ to the occupation had apparently no alternative occupation.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 present the incomes reported by the families from different sources at Mudalgi and the peripheral villages respectively. For the group of 18 families doing weaving as the main occupation, income from weaving amounted to 59% of the total, the next ^{largest} ~~largest~~ share coming from trading amounting to about 19 %. For the four that did weaving as a subsidiary sources, income from weaving was the largest, about 57%, the rest of 43% coming from agriculture.

The occupation ~~was~~ gave the largest slice of total family income for the other families also. This might explain why these families had stuck to the occupation during the survey year.

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For ^{the} Shivapur weaving families, the pattern was slightly different. While the four families doing it as their main occupation earned about 53% from it the two that did it as a subsidiary source earned only 30% of their total family income from the occupation, the larger share of ~~67%~~ ^{67%} coming from their main occupation, namely agriculture.

PROCESSING OF FOOD STUFF :

There were during the survey year, three flour mills at Mudalgi, two of which functioned regularly. The third worked intermittently and during the time of inquiry the engine was hired out for running the crusher for crushing sugarcane.

Of the two, one was run on a lease basis for an annual rental, while the other was run by the owner himself. The flour mills also had rotaries for milling oil and hullers for dehusking 'Sadak' an inferior type of wheat.

The first flour mill, the one run by the owner, was started in 1949 on a partnership basis. Within a year, the partnership was liquidated and the present owner bought over the business. The reasons were mainly the explosion of the second hand engine bought initially and reported losses.

The new owner made a fresh investment of Rs.7000 and installed a new engine, two chakkis and a huller. He also provided cooling tanks. A part of this investment was borrowed from the Mudalgi Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. He repaid this loan of Rs.1500 within two years.

According to the general family schedule, six families were engaged in this occupation. Of these two were owner managers, one a mechanic and three were servants employed in the ^{flour} mills.

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For five families, this was the only source of income, a single (Lingayat) family reporting agriculture as its main occupation. The three Lingayat families included an owner, a mechanic and a servant. Of the remaining three, one was a Shimpi (leasee), another a Jingar family (servant) and a Muslim family (servant).

The occupation was a new one for all the families, three having had agriculture, one each tailoring, fitting and agricultural labour work as their occupation a generation back.

The flour-mills (the chakkis) were busy all through the year and were the mainstay^{ay} of the concerns. Oil crushing, mainly of ground nuts and safflower, was done only for four months, immediately after the harvesting of the two crops. Likewise the huller also operated for about four months ^{of the} year after the harvesting of the crop in February.

Table 4.3 gives the incomes reported to have earned in the occupation. It is obvious that these incomes have been under reported, especially by the two owner/manager families. Their reported earning Rs. 1220 were much below the earnings, as salaries, of Rs. 1740, reported by the remaining four families. This was said to be due to a certain fear of new taxes. The individual estimated incomes were placed at about Rs. 3000 per each flour mill.

TAILORING:

Next to weaving tailoring appeared to be an important non agricultural occupation at the survey centre proper. Of the 18 families that reported this occupation, either as main or subsidiary, 13 belonged to Mudalgi alone. The next bigger village, Shivapur, had two tailors while the remaining three villages had one tailor each.

Like other specialised crafts, that tend to be concentrated in a nuclear or larger village, it is also believable that the tailors at Mudalgi handed a part of the custom from the peripheral villages. It should also be noted that Mudalgi was a marketing place that attracted a large number of small buyers and sellers, because of and including those that came for the cattle bazaar. These buyers and sellers made some of their purchases of clothes at Mudalgi.

Of the thirteen at Mudalgi, seven reported it as their main occupation while six did it as ^{the} secondary source of income. Of the seven, two had agriculture and one each had clothes trade and ^{the} ~~tailors~~ smithy as their subsidiary occupation, three not having any subsidiary source of income at all. Of the six that pursued the occupation as a subsidiary one, three reported agriculture and three agricultural labour as their main occupation. One of the former three, had a third occupation ^{namely} ~~namely~~ that of trade in ready-to-wear clothes.

The two tailors at Shivapur were engaged in tailoring as main and subsidiary, one each, both reporting agriculture as the other source. The single tailor at Kamaldinni and Khanatti pursued the occupation as a subsidiary one, their main occupation being agriculture. The tailor at Rangapur had no subsidiary occupation.

Table 4.4 classifies the tailoring families according to castes. Nine of these were Lingayats; two pursuing the occupation as their main and seven as their subsidiary occupation. Of the five Shimpi families, four did it as their main and one as ^{its} their subsidiary ^{occupation} ~~one~~.

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While for two of the muslims families, it was the main source, the third did tailoring as its subsidiary occupation. The single Kshatriya family did it as its subsidiary source.

Table 4.5 presents the data according to the occupations of the families in their previous generation. We find that all the Shimpis families, the caste so called because they had made tailoring their hereditary occupation, were all engaged in that occupation a generation ago. All the rest had taken to the occupation during the present generation only. Of the eight families that were in agriculture, a generation back seven were Lingayats and one a Kshatriya. Two families, both Lingayats, were agricultural labour families previously. The three Muslims families were each engaged in police service, shop service and spinning a generation back.

The occupation ~~gave an~~ ^{provided} employment ~~of~~ ^{for} about eight months in a year. While at the nuclear centre it was of a continuous nature with increased tempo during the marriage and festival seasons, at the peripheral villages, it was principally seasonal work only.

Every tailor had a machine to work. At Mudalgi some tailors worked with machines owned by others and as such could be called tailoring wage-earners. All those at the other villages owned their machines.

All the machines were old ^{ones} ~~machines~~ purchased second-hand in ^{at} ~~nearby~~ taluka town of Gokak or at Belgaum. These were either ^{Singer} ~~Singer~~ or ^{Pfaff} ~~Pfaff~~ machines and were supposed to be very good for professional work. They, as such, were valued much more than what they actually cost their owners. The reported values also took into account replacements that had been made since their purchase. The total investment of the 18 machines could be put between Rs.4000 to Rs.4500.

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Table 4.6 gives the incomes earned in tailoring as well as other occupations pursued by these families. It may be seen that tailoring fetched Rs.6370/- or about 55% out of the total family income of Rs.12580. The next highest income, ~~was~~ 31 per cent, ^{came} from agriculture. Agricultural labour and trading accounted for about 7 % each.

While the tailors at the nuclear centre earned about 57% of their income from the occupation these in the peripheral villages earned 48 per cent and larger portion (52 per cent) of their income coming from agriculture. A second point worth noting is that while those pursuing the occupation as main earned Rs.522 per family as an average, the per family average for those pursuing it as a subsidiary source was Rs.241 only i.e. about 46 per cent of the former.

CARPENTARY :

Carpentry is an essential service in a predominantly agricultural community because the carpenter manufactures and repairs the implements which are made of wood with some iron fixings. The carpenter had also an organic place in the Indian village, as he participated in the village festivals and family religious rites. He was paid in kind, was given a strip of land in many cases and was, as such, integrated with the socio-economic life of the village.

The carpenters have therefore evolved as a distinct caste, who made it their hereditary profession. Of the ten families that reported this occupation in the survey villages, seven belonged to this (Badiger) caste, the remaining three being Lingayats.

The survey centre had five carpenter families, four reporting it as their main occupation and the fifth, a Badiger, reporting it as its subsidiary source. Shivapur had two Badiger families, both doing carpentry as their main occupation. At Kamaldinni the single Lingayat family pursued the occupation as a subsidiary one, with agriculture as its main. There was one carpenter family each at Khanatti and Rangapur, a Badiger and a Lingayat respectively, who were mainly engaged in carpentry with a little income from agriculture.

All Badiger families, with the exception of the one at Khanatti, were engaged in carpentry a generation ago. The Khanatti family did agriculture. Likewise the Lingayat families, with exception of the one at Rangapur, were in agriculture a generation back. The Rangapur family appears to have taken to carpentry at least two generations back.

Other occupations were, in most cases, agriculture, two Mudalgi Badiger families reporting trading in pulses. The Lingayat carpenter at Mudalgi and both the families at Shivapur did not have any subsidiary source of income. Two Badiger families reported agriculture and goldsmithy as their third occupations.

The carpenters worked with their hereditary set of tools and generally repaired individual tools themselves. These tools were used sparingly and each tool was fully used before a new one was made. Likewise the life of each tool was different. It is therefore difficult to ascertain either the life of a whole set or to calculate the rate of depreciation. When the estimated value of a set was placed in region of Rs. 40 per family, the annual repair charges were between Rs 6 to 10.

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It appears that the spread of money and ^{increased} preference for work on a cash basis has to a large extent changed the traditional Baluta system. This was so especially in larger and/ or nucleary situated villages. Of the five carpenter families at Mudalgi, only one family was reported to be working for kind payments. The others worked for cash only. All the carpenter families in the peripheral villages worked for kind as well as for cash whenever the opportunity come. The carpenters at Mudalgi had in addition a weekly source of work in the form of repairing carts etc in the weekly market. This work was not available to those at the peripheral villages.

Table 4.7 gives the incomes earned by these families. As a group the carpenters earned Rs 8650, about 56 per cent of which came from the occupation, Agriculture was the next important source with about 38 per cent of the total family income. While the five Mudalgi families earned an average of Rs.1070, 48 per cent of which came from the occupation, those in peripheral villages earned an average of Rs.660, 68 per cent coming from carpentry. The average per family income from the occupation was Rs.516 for Mudalgi carpenters and that for the remaining was Rs.450.

BLACKSMITHY :

Like the carpenter, the blacksmith was also an important artisan who helped in repairing agricultural implements as well fitting them with iron fixings. It was hereditary occupation, the caste being known as Kammars.

There were during the survey year, eight families that reported this occupation. All these belonged to Lingayats, the sect that was formed to liquidate all

~~all~~ caste differences. Four of these families were at Mudalgi, two at Shivapur and two at Kamaldinni.

Except the two at Kamaldinni, all pursued the occupation as their main source of living. Of these three reported carpentry as their subsidiary source of income, two from Mudalgi and one from Shivapur. Two families, one each from Mudalgi and Shivapur did not have any subsidiary occupation. The sixth family reported agriculture as a subsidiary occupation and reported a larger income from this source. The main occupation of the two Kamaldinni blacksmith families was agriculture.

All the families, with the exception of one family at Kamaldinni, had been pursuing this occupation for the two previous generations. The single family had agriculture as its family occupation a generation back.

Of the four blacksmiths at Mudalgi, only one was reported to be working for the customary payment in kind or Baluta. The others worked for cash only. Like the carpenters the blacksmiths also earned between Rs 2 to 5 a piece on market days doing sundry repairs to bullock carts etc. All the four blacksmiths at Shivapur and Kamaldinni worked partly for kind also.

Every ~~carpenter~~^{blacksmith} had a small Bhatti (furnace) an anvil, two or three pairs of tongs, hammers and other smaller tools. The furnace with its billows alone was reported to cost between Rs. 40 to 60. The average value of tools per blacksmith was Rs. 80, Mudalgi blacksmiths having some additional tools than their peripheral counterparts.

Table 4.8 gives the total earning of all the ~~families~~

eight families. About 58 per cent of the total income came from the occupation, the second largest source being agriculture accounting for 33 per cent. Income from carpentry amounted to 9 per cent only.

COBBLING :

The cobblers supplied the cultivator with all the requirement of leather articles needed by him and were as such the third ^{among essential} ~~important~~ artisans, next to the carpenter and the blacksmith. Usually they played locally ^{tanned} dead cattle, cleaned ~~and~~ the hides and prepared leather articles like bullock straps, leather water lifts, whips etc as well as crude shoes. The cobblers preferred and were paid in kind generally. While preparation of smaller leather articles was included in the traditional Baluta contract, bigger articles like water lifts had to be paid for ^{separately in kind.} ~~additionally in kind.~~ The cobblers also earned a little cash by selling shoes in the weekly market.

The occupation has been considered as an unclean one and has therefore been exclusively pursued by the untouchables since long. Of the 28 cobbler families in the survey villages, 7 each belonged to the ^{Dhars} ~~Dhars~~, traditional players of dead cattle, the Madigs traditional tanners and workers in leather, the Holigas, the highest caste among untouchables who were traditional village servants and the Christians, converts from various untouchable castes mentioned above.

The last three columns of table 4.9 give ^{of the occupation} the distribution of these families according to the nature ^{of} either as main or subsidiary, as well as according to villages. Almost all, with the exception of three, pursued it as their main occupation.

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Of the above 25 families, eleven had no subsidiary occupation at all. Seven did agricultural labour, six had agriculture of their own and one prostitution, as their subsidiary source of income. The main occupations of the remaining three families were agriculture, agricultural labour and begging.

13 families had cobbling as their family occupation, eight had agricultural labour work and two did agriculture a generation back.

Raw hides were processed with the help of barks of certain trees, Hirda and lime. All these materials were collected from nearby jungles and lime was prepared at home. Tanning therefore did not entail any cash expenditure.

Table 4.9 gives the incomes earned by these families. Over the total, the occupation fetched the largest single slice, namely 72 per cent of the family income on the average. The average per family income was Rs.405 of which Rs.291 came from the occupation. The proportion varied between the cobbler families *at hand* and those in the peripheral villages. The per family average for the former amounted to Rs. 425 out of which 77 per cent or Rs.328 came from cobbling. The per family average of those in the peripheral villages was Rs.385 of which about 66 per cent or Rs. 253 came from the occupation.

ROPE-MAKING :

Rope making was another occupation solely followed by the untouchables. The cultivator invariably required ropes of many types and sizes. To a certain extent, cultivators, especially the smaller cultivators prepared their own ropes. The untouchables, the Madigs in particular, made it *their major* ~~an~~ occupation and supplied

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ropes to bigger and medium size cultivators on a ^{to} basis of kind payment.

The occupation had particular significance at Mudalgi. The cattle market attracted sellers and buyers from a number of villages in the region. This provided a brisk market for ropes of different sizes and for different purposes. The cattle market also attracted a number of rope making families from near by villages who came to sell their ropes in the cattle market.

Of the six families that reported ropemaking as their occupation, four were from Mudalgi and two from Kamaldinni. Only one family from Mudalgi reported it as its subsidiary source, with sale of mutton as its main occupation. Two families did not have any subsidiary source while the fourth had an additional income from agricultural labour. Of the two families at Kamaldinni, one had agricultural labour and the other, leather work (cobbling) as ~~their~~ ^{its} subsidiary source of income.

Four ^{ropemaking} families ^{were} ~~belonged to~~ Christians ~~belonged~~ and were presumably converts from the Holiya or Madig caste. Two of these were from Kamaldinni. Two Mudalgi families were Madigs. Except a Madig family from Mudalgi, that reported cobbling as its family occupation a generation back, all the remaining five families were agricultural labour families ~~or~~ in the previous generation.

Ropes were prepared from agave fibre after keeping agave leaves in water for about ten days in order to allow the organic matter to rot. The fibre was then separated and dried and was twisted into ^{thin} ~~their~~ strands. These strands were later twisted into ropes of required length and thickness.

The work was mainly done by ~~hand~~^{hands}, with the help of crude tools such as small wooden planks with holes or wood-lengths with three grooves to keep the strands from getting entangled. While women helped in preparing the raw fibre, children helped in primary twisting. The final ropes were prepared by males as the ropes had to have a certain strength.

Raw material was collected from fields in and outside the village, where agave was ^{generally} planted as a fence. The terms of purchase were in the form of payment of manufactured ropes of certain length and description. During summer, coinciding with increased demand with increased arrivals and transactions in the cattle market, the supply of agave dwindled necessitating greater difficulty in the procurement of raw fibre. The ropemakers had to go over more distant villages and not being known to the cultivators there, had to ~~pay~~ purchase agave for cash. This cut into their earnings. The prices also rose a little.

The six families reported a total of Rs. 2100 as their family income, Rs. 1300, or about 62 % coming from the occupation.

BASKET MAKING :

The occupation was in the hands of a tribal people called the Karravars, who were traditional basket makers. During the survey year, there were three Korravar families living at Kamaldinni, who reported this occupation. All the families were engaged in basket making and did not report any subsidiary occupation.

Raw material, that is, green bamboos, were procured from jungles, and did not cost any money. These were split into ^{thin} ~~thin~~ straps, which were later turned into baskets.

It is presumable that the three families at Kamaldinni catered to a part of the demand originating from all the villages under survey. The cultivator needed small baskets for various purposes like carrying seeds and manure, winnowing baskets, baskets for storing grain etc. To a large extent these were presumably purchased in the weekly market where baskets from more distant villages were brought for sale.

The occupation was a family occupation and all the members of the families were engaged in it. The different operations, such as splitting the bamboos, manufacture of different sized baskets etc were shared by adults and children.

The income reported by the three families was Rs. 650, all of which came from the occupation. ^{While} ~~which~~ the average per family income came to Rs. 216, the actual earnings varied, one family reporting Rs. 400, another Rs. 150 and the third earning Rs. 100 only.

BARBERS :

Next to the three artisans, the carpenter, the blacksmith and the cobbler, that were essential to agriculture, the barber was an essential functionary in Indian villages. He performed an important function which had a religious significance.. He was therefore integrated with the village community and held, in many cases, vatan land also. He was a Baluta artisan and was paid in kind under the baluta contract. He received additional benefits in the form of meals and clothes an important village as well as family festivals.

Barbering was a hereditary occupation pursued by a caste called the Navaligs in the northern parts of the Mysore state. The eleven families engaged in this occupation in the survey villages were however Lingayats. Presumably all these had taken to that faith sometime in the past, because, ~~there was~~ a strict rigidity in this occupation, ~~which~~ ^{which} was looked down upon by caste Hindus.

Seven of the eleven families were at Mudalgi, one at Shivapur and the remaining three at Kamaldinni. Two families, one each at Mudalgi and Kamaldinni reported it as their subsidiary occupation. The main occupation in both the cases was agriculture. Of the nine doing it as their main occupation, four had agriculture and one agricultural labour as their subsidiary source of income. Four families, three from Mudalgi and the one from Shivapur had no subsidiary occupation.

All the families except one from Kamaldinni had barbering as their family occupation in the previous generation. The single family reported agriculture as ^{its} ~~their~~ family occupation a generation back.

A part of the services were rendered for kind on the Baluta system of payments. The rate was fixed per male head and varied proportionately with the number of adult male member of the attached cultivator household. During the survey year, five of the eleven barber families reported working under this system.

Table 4.10 gives the incomes reported by the eleven barber families. Over the total Rs. 4000 or 63 per cent out of Rs. 6400 were earned from the occupation. 8 per cent or Rs. 500 of the income from the occupation were received in kind. It may be seen from the table that while Mudalgi barbers earned about 68 per cent of their total income from the occupation, those at Kamaldinni earned only 31 per cent the rest or 69 per cent

coming from agriculture.

POTTERS:

Like the barber, the potter was also an important artisan in rural communities. He supplied earthen ware to the residents for various purposes. He served the whole village rather than a particular occupational group. He was integrated with the village and included in the Baluta artisans. In addition to his regular Baluta payments, he also received additional kind returns for supplying small earthen vessels and effigies for religious purposes.

The potter's occupation is one of those that have been gradually dying down over the last three or four decades. The main reason is the increasing use of metal pots, which are easy to clean, which last long and which are not brittle. The village potter has come down in his utility to the village. His custom consists of poorer people who buy earthen vessels because they are too poor to buy metal ones, and those households that religiously follow certain traditional festivals that need earthen pots and effigies.

There was a single potter family at Mudalgi during the survey year. It was a traditional Kumbar family belonging to the Lingayat sect. The family had no subsidiary source of income.

The family mainly worked ^{for cash} for cash. Earthen pots and vessels were made for sale for ^{cash} each mainly on the market day. He had some fixed attached households whom he supplied pots and received payment in kind.

The income reported by the potter family was Rs.300, Rs.100 on one third of which constituted Baluta or kind payment.

WASHERMAN :

The washerman was yet another artisan that served the rural community on a Baluta basis. It was a caste occupation pursued by a caste called the Madiwals. The washerman collected clothes from bigger cultivator and/or trader families and returned them the next day. In many places he received bread every day in addition to an annual kind payment at the time of harvest. He also performed some function in religious festivals, marriages mainly and received meals, clothes and some grain. His services were needed mainly during and after child birth and he received, for washing the unclean clothes during this period, a little cash, oil and other kind returns. The rate of Baluta payment was fixed per adult female in the attached household.

During the survey year there was one washerman family at Mudalgi. It belonged to the Lingayat sect. It had agriculture as its subsidiary source of income. Agriculture has been its family occupation in the previous generation.

The family worked for cash only. This was facilitated by the existence of a good number of salaried persons and bigger traders in Mudalgi, who needed laundered and ironed clothes and had cash incomes to pay for such services.

The family reported an income of Rs.700, Rs.500 or 71% coming from the occupation.

GOLDSMITHS :

The goldsmith was a village artisan like others, who worked on a Baluta basis some decades back. He did not perform services, like others, for individual families on this basis. His work, for which he received a Baluta payment was to test the revenue payments, when they were made either in silver or gold^{coin}. The discontinuation of silver

and gold currency automatically pushed him out of the Baluta category.

There were, during the survey year ten goldsmith families, 9 belonging to Mudalgi and one to Shivapur. All belonged to the ~~patwar~~^{Patwar} caste, the traditional goldsmith caste.

Of the nine families at Mudalgi, two reported it as their subsidiary occupation, their main occupation being agriculture. Of the remaining eight, including the goldsmith at Shivapur, four did not have any subsidiary occupation, two had agriculture, one, the Shivapur family had agricultural labour and one had carpentry as their subsidiary source of income.

Except two, all had goldsmithy as their family occupation a generation back. The two families reported carpentry as their family occupation in the previous generation.

The goldsmiths ~~learned~~^{learnt} their craft at ~~house~~^{home}, from their elders. The apprenticeship period ranged from five to ten years. In the main they manufactured gold and silver ornaments of the type currently in demand in the region. These were mainly of the traditional type. Ornaments of new designs or latest fashions were generally purchased or made-to-order by the customers from either Gokak or Belgaum.

A few, only one reporting it explicitly, did some trading in silver and gold behalf of their customers. The existence of nine goldsmiths at Mudalgi appears to be a positive indication of the continued practice of rural people, cultivators in particular, of investing their earnings in gold.

Table 4.11 gives the total incomes earned by the goldsmith families, with a sourcewise break-down. Over the total about 61% of the family income come from the occupation, the next largest contribution being from

agriculture. The average per family income ^{fr} from Mudalgi goldsmiths was Rs.416, comparatively much higher than Rs.200, reported by the Shivapur family.

MASONS :

Like all other arts and services, building work or masonry had been a traditional activity pursued by a particular caste in the rural area. The skill was acquired over a long period of time by working with the father or ^{the} ^{person} elder in the house and learning different operations like dressing stones, building walls, designing ~~of the~~ house, laying of the plinth, construction of arches, fitting doors and windows etc by experience and observation.

The Uppars or Gvandis was the traditional mason caste a few decades back. During the survey year, however, there were six Uppar families out of the 14 that reported this occupation. The Vaddars, the tribe that had specialised in stone-quarrying and stone work was the next largest group with five families. The remaining three families were, Morgars, Maratha and Lingayats. 13 families belonged to Mudalgi while the Lingayat family was ^{domiciled} ~~dominated~~ at Kamaldi-ni.

Except one Uppar family at Mudalgi, all reported masonry as their main occupation. Agriculture was the main source of income for the Uppar family. Ten families, all from Mudalgi, did not have any subsidiary source of income. Of the remaining three two from Mudalgi had agriculture as their subsidiary occupation and the Lingayat family at Kamaldinni had agricultural labour as its subsidiary source.

All Upper families including the Mopgar and the Maratha families, had masonry as the family occupation in the previous generation. The only exception was that of the Upper family that pursued the occupation as its subsidiary source of income. It had agriculture as its occupation a generation back. All the Vaddar families reported stone work as their occupation in the previous generation. The Lingayat family from Kamaldinni did agricultural labour as its family occupation a generation ago.

The concentration of these families at the nuclear centre was due mainly to the availability of building work at Mudalgi. These masons also undertook building contracts in roundabout villages, including the four peripheral villages under survey.

Table 4.12 gives the family incomes reported by these families, according to source. For the 13 Mudalgi families, the occupation fetched 88 per cent of their total family income. The Lingayat family, reporting this as its main occupation reported only 22 per cent of its total income from it, ^{while} ~~which~~ 78 per cent came from agricultural labour work.

It can be seen that the Vaddars and the single Maratha family lived exclusively on earnings from the occupation. The single Upper and Mopgar families, having agriculture as their subsidiary source earned 70 and 80 per cent of their income from masonry. Taken as groups these percentages were 80 and 83 respectively. Average per family incomes show that as ^agroup, the Uppers had the highest per family average of Rs. 650 from the occupation, followed by Vaddars, (Rs. 570).

WORKERS IN STONE :

Stone quarrying and dressing was an occupation that was closely related to ~~trading~~ ^{building}. This occupation supplied the essential material for building and construction work.

As noted earlier, the tribe called Vaddars, had specialised in this occupation over generations. In addition to special skills involved, the work of quarrying and dressing stone meant hard manual work as well as endurance of the blazing sun for hours together. The Vaddars with their tradition, it was reported, could alone undertake the work.

There were, during the survey year, 14 families engaged in this work. All of them belonged to the Vaddar tribe and were domiciled at Mudalgi. All the families were engaged in the occupation during the past two generations. It was the only occupation of these families.

These families, in groups of two, or three or four were attached to the builders or masons for work. They were given contractual work by the builders and not by the prospective house-owners. The contract included delivery of stone at the site of construction. The females of these Vaddar families also worked in the occupation, cleaning the quarries and transporting quarried stones on heads to working carts. The terms of contract included their wages also.

The 14 families reported a total of Rs.8350 as their total earnings. All this came from the occupation. The per family average amounted to Rs.596.

WOOD SAWERS: 6 persons, with ...

Among building materials, wood occupied an important part. Requirements of woods, especially for making ceiling beams, stairs, doors and windows were needed in the building of a house of a rural design. While carpenters did the work of giving shape to sawn wood, making joints etc., the wood sawers were engaged in felling trees and sawing the wood into require sizes and planks.

During the survey year five families reported

25.

this as their main occupation. Of these three belonged to the Kshatriya caste and two to the Uppars. The subsidiary occupations of the Kshatriyas were, trading in grains, agriculture and agricultural labour. Agriculture and agricultural labour work was the subsidiary source of the two Uppar families.

Three of the families, two Uppars and one Kshatriya had agriculture as their family occupation a generation back. Agricultural labour was the family occupation of the remaining two Kshatriya families.

The sawers' work included felling of selected trees, which have been purchased by the prospective house-owner or as in some cases the carpenter, who wanted the wood for his purposes. The trunk was separated and hoisted on a log platform. The sawers then sawed the trunk according to required size and specifications. They worked in pairs, one on the trunk and the other in a pit below sawing the wood inch by inch. They had to rest after an hour's work ~~as it was hard work.~~ *as the work was very hard.*

Usually the pairs owned a large saw between them. This saw cost between Rs. 60 to 80, if purchased new. Often the saws were purchased second-hand, sharpened by files and used till they ^{were} thin. A season of 6 months, with continuous work, normally required two to four dozen files. The files were purchased out of advances from the contractual amount. The expenses were treated as business expenses.

The five families reported a total income of Rs. 3450, 61 per cent or Rs. 2100 of which came from wood sawing. Agriculture fetched the next largest

^{slice}
~~25~~ 25 per cent, followed by agriculture labour 11 per cent, and trading in grains 3 per cent. The per family average from wood sawing was Rs.483 for the Kshatriya families and Rs.325 for the Upper families.

OTHER NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS:

The villages under survey had, besides those listed above, certain non-agricultural occupations. These were in the main services.

Table 4.13 gives summary data regarding these families. It gives the number of families engaged in each occupation, total income and income from the occupation, the proportion of the latter to the former and the per family average from the occupation. The data ^{are} ~~is~~ presented into two groups, those relating to Mudalgi and those for the peripheral villages.

It may be seen that certain occupations, non-agricultural (unspecified) labour and shearing of buffaloes etc. were not available at the peripheral villages. In cases like salariate services, it may be observed that the proportion of earnings from the service amounted to 87 per cent for Mudalgi ^{while} ~~which~~ ^{was} ~~is~~ only 24 per cent at the peripheral villages.

TABLE 4.1 : Income reported by families engaged in weaving occupation at Mudalgi.

Village	No. of families	Income earned in the occupation	Agriculture	Trading in food-grains	Trading in cloth	Bidi shop	Agri-cultural coolies	Agri-cultural rent	Other services	Total
1) Those engaged as main occupation	18	5700 (59.07)	750 (7.77)	1150 (11.92)	500 (5.18)	150 (1.55)	250 (2.59)	550 (5.70)	600 (6.22)	9650 100.00
Those engaged as subsidiary occupation	4	1510 (56.77)	1150 (43.23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2660 100.00
Total	22	7210 (58.57)	1900 (15.43)	1150 (9.34)	500 (4.07)	150 (1.22)	250 (2.03)	550 (4.47)	600 (4.87)	12310 100.00
Weaving coolies as main occupation	4	1050 (65.62)	-	-	-	50 (3.13)	-	200 (12.50)	300 (18.75)	1600 100.00
Weaving coolies as subsidiary occupation	1	200 (50.00)	200 (50.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 100.00
Total	5	1250 (62.50)	200 (10.00)	-	-	50 (2.50)	-	200 (10.00)	300 (15.00)	2000 100.00

TABLE 4.2 : Income reported by families engaged in weaving occupation in other villages.

Village	No. of families	Income earned from occupation.	Agriculture	Remittances	Total	
2) Shivapur	Those engages as main occupation	4	1000	600	300	1900
	Percentages		(52.63)	(31.58)	(15.79)	(100.00)
	Those engaged as subsidiary occupation.	2	700	1600	-	2300
	Percentages		(30.44)	(69.56)	-	100.00
Total		6	1700	2200	300	4200
			(40.48)	(52.38)	(7.14)	100.00
	Weaving coolies as subsidiary occupation	2	820	380	-	1200
	Percentage		(68.33)	(31.67)	-	100.00
3) Kamala-dinni.	Those engaged as main occupation	1	400	-	-	400
	Percentage	-	100.00	-	-	100.00

TABLE 4.3 : Income earned by families in flour milling.

Caste	Income from occupation	Sub occupation	Income	Total income
Lingayat	720	-	-	720
Shimpi	500	-	-	500
	1220	-	-	1220
Lingayat	780	Mechanic	-	780
		servants	-	
Jinaga ^{ar}	360	-	-	360
Muslim	300	-	-	300
Lingayat	300	-	200	500
	960	-	200	1160

TABLE 4.4: Caste distribution and occupational categories reported by families in Tailoring.

Caste	Mudalgi		Shivapur		Kamaldinni		Khanatti		Rangapur	
	Tailor- ing as main	Tailor- ing as sub.	Tailor- ing as main	Tailor- ing as sub	Tailor- ing as main	Tailoring as sub.	Tailoring as main	Tailoring as sub.	Tailoring as main	Tailoring as sub.
1 Lingayat	1	4	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
2 Shimpi	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Muslim	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4 Khaṛiya	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	6	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-

TABLE 4.5 : Distribution of tailoring families according to occupations of the previous generation.

Occupation of the father of his respondent.	Mudalgi				Shivapur	Kamaldinni	Khanatti	Rangapur	Total
	Lingayat	Shimpi	Muslim	Khatiya	Lingayat	Lingayat	Lingayat	Muslim	
1 Tailor	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2 Agriculture	3	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	8
3 Police	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
4 Shopservant	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5 Agriculture cooli	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6 Spining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	1
Total	5	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	18

TABLE 4.6 : Income earned by Tailoring families.

Occupational and operational categories	Income	Agricultural	Agricultural coolies	Trading	other occupations
1 Mudalgi					
Tailoring as main occupation	3900	-	-	-	-
Tailoring as subsidiary occupation	1520	-	-	-	-
Income from other occupations	4160	2410	850	850	50
Total income earned by tailoring family	9580	2410	850	850	50
2 Shivapur					
Tailoring as main occupation	500	-	-	-	-
Tailoring as subsidiary occupation	300	-	-	-	-
Income from other occupations	600	600	-	-	-
Total income	1400	600	-	-	-
3 Kamaldinni					
Tailoring as subsidiary occupation	150	-	-	-	-
Income from other occupations	850	850	-	-	-
Total	1000	850	-	-	-
4 Khena					
Tailoring as subsidiary occupation	200	-	-	-	-
Income from other occupations	100	100	-	-	-
Total	300	100	-	-	-
5 Rangapur					
Tailoring as main occupation	300	300	-	-	-
Total income from tailoring families	12580	3960	850	850	50

TABLE 4.7 : Income earned by carpenter families according to sources.

Village	Income from carpentry	Agriculture	Trade in pulses	Goldsmith	Total
1 Mudalgi	2580	2220	250	300	5350
2 Shivapur	1400	-	-	-	1400
3 Kamaldinni	300	400	-	-	700
4 Khanatti	300	400	-	-	700
5 Rangapur	250	250	-	-	500
	4830	3270	250	300	8650

TABLE 4.8 : Income earned by Black-smith families.

Village	Income from this occupation	Carpentry	Agriculture	Total
1 Mudalgi	1100	400	500	2000
2 Shivapur	1300	-	300	1600
3 Kamaldinni	260	-	740	1000
Total	2660	400	1540	4600

TABLE 4.9 : Income reported by cobbler families

Village	Income from this occupation.	Agriculture	Agricultural coolies	Rope making	Other occupations	Total	No. of families as main occupation	No. of families as subsidiary occupation	Total
1 Mudalgi	4600 (77.31)	250 (4.20)	800 (13.44)	-	300 (5.05)	5950 (100.00)	14	-	14
2 Shivapur	450 (45.00)	100 (10.00)	250 (25.00)	-	200 (20.00)	1000 (100.00)	1	2	3
3 Kamaldinni	250 (50.0)	-	250 (50.00)	-	-	500 (100.00)	-	1	1
4 Khanatti	1050 (50.00)	400 (19.05)	650 (30.95)	-	-	2100 (100.00)	5	-	5
5 Rangapur	1800 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1800 (100.00)	5	-	5
	8150	750	1950		500	11350	25	3	28

**TABLE 4.10 : Income reported by barber families
classified according to sources.**

Village	No. of families	Income from this occupation.	Agriculture	Agricultural coolies	Total
1 Mudalgi	7	2700 (67.50)	1200 (30.00)	100 (2.50)	4000 (100.00)
2 Shivapur	1	800 (100.0)	-	-	800 (100.00)
3 Kamaldinni	3	500 (31.25)	1100 (68.75)	-	1600 (100.00)
Total	11	4000 (62.50)	2300 (35.94)	100 (1.56)	6400 (100.00)

TABLE 4.11 : Income reported by the goldsmith families.

Village	No. of families	Income from this occupation	Agriculture	Agricultural coolies	Carpentry	Total
1 Mudalgi	9	3750 (60.68)	2130 (34.47)	-	300 (4.85)	6180 (100.00)
2 Shivapur	1	200 (57.14)	-	150 (42.86)	-	350 (100.00)
	10	3950 (60.49)	2130 (32.62)	150 (2.30)	300 (4.59)	6530 (100.00)

TABLE 4.12 : Income reported by Mason families.

Village	Caste	No. of families	Income from occupation	Income from agriculture	Total	Remarks Income per adult male earner
1 Mudalgi	Uppar	6	3900 (80.41)	950 (19.59)	4850 (100.00)	390.00
	Vaddar	5	2850 (100.0)	-	2850 (100.00)	407.14
	Moppegar	1	500 (83.33)	100 (16.67)	600 (100.00)	500.00
	Maratha	1	700 (100.00)	-	700 (100.00)	700.00
Total		13	7950 (88.33)	1050 (11.67)	9000 (100.00)	418.42
2 Kamaladinni Lingayat		1	200 (22.22)	700 (77.78)	900 (100.00)	200.00

TABLE 4.13 : Families engaged in other non-agricultural services.

Occupation	Mudalgi					Peripheral villages				
	No. of families	Total family income	Income from occupation	% of income from occupation to total	Per family average from occupation	No. of families	Total family income	Income from occupation	% of income from occupation to total	Per family average from occupation
1 Medicine	2	3500	3500	100	1750	-	-	-	-	-
2 Non agricultural labour(unspecified)	8	4045	3395	84	424	-	-	-	-	-
3 Cart renting	1	600	100	17	100	-	-	-	-	-
4 Religious service	3	1100	800	73	267	1	600	600	100	100
5 Spearling of buffaloes	4	1000	800	80	200	-	-	-	-	-
6 Begging	6	2150	750	35	125	10	3800	2600	68	260
7 Prostitution	3	1350	1000	74	333	-	-	-	-	-
8 Salarial services (including village servants)	30	26594	23160	87	772	6	4180	1023	24	170

CHAPTER V

TRADE

The third important economic activity, next to cultivation and non agricultural production and services, is trading found in the rural communities. This Chapter gives an account of this activity.

The first part of the chapter briefly describes the market at Mudalgi. Certain general characteristics of the ^{regular} market as well as the weekly market are brought out. A brief account of the cattle market, together with that of the brokers or Dalals, follows.

The second part consists of studies of trading groups engaged in different types of trading. These follow the same pattern followed in the preceding chapter namely the numbers engaged in each type of trading, caste and occupations, nature of business activity and dependence on the activity as revealed by the share fetched by the occupation in the total family income.

THE MARKET :

The taluka of Gokak had three urban town (as categorised by the Census) that served as marketing centres to surrounding villages. Of these the taluka place Gokak was the largest, with a regulated market. Of the 35% per cent of rural population served by these three town, Gokak alone served about 25 per cent, the other two towns, Konnur and Khanagaon sharing the remaining 10 per cent.

The survey centre of Mudalgi was therefore the biggest rural market in the whole of the taluka, only next to that at Gokak. Of the seven rural marketing villages (i.e. villages with weekly markets,) there were three, of the size of Mudalgi, Kanjalgi (population 4658,)

Mudalgi (population 4691) and Mandapur (population 4845).

According to the Census data, the weekly market at Kanjalgi served seven villages and 5.8 per cent of the rural population of the taluka; that at Mudalgi 19 villages and 19.9 per cent of rural population and ^{the next} Mandapur, 13 villages and 14½ per cent of rural population. It may be seen that Mudalgi was the biggest rural market (and only next to the urban market of the taluka place of Gokak) ^{also bigger than} ~~including~~ the two small urban markets at Konnar and Khanggoan.

The market at Mudalgi served villages of the size between 500 to 3000, exclusive of Mudalgi proper. Of these 13, villages were situated within a radius of five miles, two at a distance of six miles and 3 at a distance of eight miles. All the four peripheral villages ^{in the cluster under study} were within 5 miles of Mudalgi and were dependent on the village for marketing services.

The market place ^{was} ~~is~~ situated almost at the western extremity of the residential area of the village. In front of this market place assembled the cattle market, a special feature of Mudalgi, that has rendered the ~~village~~ ^{village} place a unique place among the market villages of the taluka. While normal village weekly market ^{were} ~~places are~~ of a day's duration, the weekly market activity at Mudalgi ^{went} ~~goes~~ on for three days, Cattle dealers and cattle ^{being} ~~being~~ arriving on Saturday; Sunday ^{was} is the market day proper and by Monday the cattle-sellers completed their transactions, collect ^{begin} ~~any~~ out-standing dues and ~~begin~~ leaving.

Illustrative case studies showed that a majority of trading establishments ^{met in the Mudalgi market} did maximum business during these three days of the week. The collections on Sunday were the highest often larger than the total collection on the remaining six days of the week.

The weekly market provided many other functions in addition to bringing the buyer and seller together. In the main, it provided a large volume of employment to persons within the village as well as unemployed persons from roundabout ^{the} village. The ^{coming} ~~collection~~ ^{together} of ^a large number of persons, ^{mainly} ~~cattle~~ sellers and buyers exerted a ^{large substantial} demand for various kinds of services for the three days. According to reports, almost every one of the 25 tea shops, soda water shops and temporary eating houses, employed two or more servants during the three days. A number of temporary teashops and sodawater shops came to the Mudalgi market for doing business. Like ^{wise} a number of women brought ready lunch, in the form of bread and bhaji, regularly to the market.

In the cattle market proper, a number of persons were engaged in providing water ropes and other necessities to the ^{sellers of} ~~cattle owners~~ and the ^{also to} cattle. There were sweepers who swept the place, those that collected cattle-droppings for manure etc.

The market had grown primarily due to the increased activity of the cattle market. In addition to the regular village buyers that came for making their weekly purchases, there were many others, cattle buyers who came with cash and cattle sellers who collected the cash, that made their purchases, including their normal weekly purchases, in the Mudalgi market.

Farm produce was also brought to the Mudalgi market after harvesting and in the case of g jaggery, after processing. These arrivals increased the importance of the market which in ^{turn} ~~then~~ attracted larger arrivals. In addition to this, some of the traders at Mudalgi were licenced purchasers of the regulated market at Gokak. There were three shops at Mudalgi that

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undertook to sell, for an adat commission of two per cent., all types of farm produce at the best available rates at Mudalgi or at Gokak.

Table 5.1 gives the types of trading activities and the number of families engaged in each according to caste. The last vertical column gives the proportions by caste of those engaged in trading, while the last row gives the proportions of families and different types of trading establishments in the total.

A comparison between the proportion in the vertical column with that of the proportionate caste-wise distribution (table 2.1) becomes interesting in that such a comparison shows the extent to which trading has been adopted by each caste. It may be seen that certain castes have not taken to trading. Main among these were artisans, the carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, vaddars and the tribals called Bedars. A significant reason might presumably be that they had a traditional caste occupation and a certain minimum demand for their services.

The table also shows that there ^{was} ~~is~~ a more than proportionate representation of certain castes in trading as compared to their total distribution in the village. The Brahmins, the Raddis, the Jains, the Ambigers and the Muslims were the castes that were more than proportionately represented. A notable point in this regard ^{was} ~~is~~ the representation of the Lingayats and the Muslims in all the trading types except one; the Lingayats in sale of mutton as they were strictly vegetarians and the Muslims in Adat business because the business required a large capital and ^{business training and} certain capacity to bear risks.

A third point that can be noted from the table is the broad distribution of different caste in different types of trading activity. While the castes are placed according to the social heirachy, the occupations are arranged

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according to size or the amount of capital invested. It can be generally said from the table that trades that required a higher capital outlay and a better risk-taking ability were in the hands of the socially higher castes, while smaller types of trading were in the hands of the ^{lower} ~~town~~ castes. The only exception was that of the Muslims, which cut across the different types of trading.

The [†]Types of trading and the caste: ~~that~~ engaged, ~~is it~~ in the peripheral villages can be seen from table 5.1 (continued). It may be noted that the number of families engaged in trading were comparatively few. The predominant castes again were the Lingayats and the Muslims. These occurred in three of the four villages. Uppars came next, at Kamaldinni and Khanatti. The type of trading found in all these was Kirana or ^{the general trading type,} ~~groceries~~, the next important being livestock trading or Dalali found in three out of four. Small trading likewise ^{was} found in three of the four villages.

Table 5.2 presents data regarding the family incomes reported and the share brought in by the different types of trading activities. Incomes from other sources as well as the sources have been given. The last three rows give, the average per establishment income from the occupation, the average per family total income and the percentage of the former to the latter respectively.

The last column gives the distribution of family income according to sources for the entire trading group. The occupation fetched 56 per cent of the total income. It may be noted that every trading group had a part of its total income from agriculture & groups each had income from agricultural labour work and agricultural rent. Taking the three types of incomes from agriculture together, it may be seen that the entire trading group received about 41 per cent from this source. The remaining sources were more diverse ^{and} fetched about 3 % of the total.

The per family average of total family income shows that it was largest in the case of Adats, the next largest, that of grocers² being much smaller. These two were followed by trading in cloth and others. The per family average of pan bidi traders was an exception, as one of the four, ~~having~~^{also} trading in tobacco, reported an income of Rs.4000 from the occupation.

The last ~~two~~^{two} gives the proportion of the incomes from the occupations to the total family income. Occupations like tea shopkeeping and wholesale selling of grains brought over ~~to present~~^{70 per cent.} of the family income. The remaining trading occupations brought about one half of the total. The adat business with the largest per family average fetched only about one third of the total income of the family, ~~total~~.

Table 5.2 (continued) presents the same data for trading families at the peripheral villages. With the exception of Rangapur, where income from trading was a little more than half of the total family incomes, it was less than half in all the remaining three villages, the ^{of the income of the families concerned engaged} bulk coming from agriculture.

ADAT BUSINESS :

There were three Adat shops during the survey year at Mudalgi. It was reported as the main occupation by the single Lingayat family engaged in this business. The other two shops belonged to persons of the Raddi caste, both shops, according to the reporting of the proprietors were their subsidiary source of income.

The second occupation, subsidiary for the Lingayat family and main for the Raddi families, was agriculture. Agriculture was the family business of all the families in this occupation a generation back.

Adat business was carried on mainly in commodities like Jowar, groundnuts and Jaggery. Pulses like gram also entered this business to a small extent. Adat business consisted of selling, on behalf of the producer, the commodity to dealers who came to purchase the commodity. The commission for these services was 2 per cent or Rs.2/- for goods worth Rs.100/-.

Adat business at Mudalgi also consisted of ^{bringing} bringing and selling these commodities, a function which was outside the Adat category. The adatiyas held licenses from the Regulated Market at Gokak to buy commodities in and around Mudalgi and sell them at the Gokak market.

The Adatiyas provided godowns to store the producers produce that was being sold through them. They did not charge any rent for stocks sold within a month's time after which they charged an anna per bag per month.

The three Adat shops reported a total capital investment of Rs.38000; the Lingayat Adatiya Rs.3000, ^{the} a Raddi Adatiya Rs.5000, and the last shop, partnered by four brothers, living ^{separately,} independently Rs.30000. A part of this capital was needed for making purchases, whenever the shops purchased on its own. A substantial part was used in advancing loans to producers in lieu of the right to market their produce.

Income reported from Adat business was Rs.3750. The rate of profit works out to be about 10% on the capital invested. This income was about 33% of the total income of all the families, the remaining two thirds coming from agriculture.

There were five families that were engaged in this occupation as shop assistant or servants. Four of these were Lingayats ^{and} the last one, a Muslim. Two Lingayat families reported it as their main occupation while for the remaining three it was a subsidiary source. Agriculture and agricultural labour work was the second source, except a Lingayat family in the first category. It had no second

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source of income. This family had trading as its family business a generation back. All the remaining four did agriculture in the previous generation.

These families were engaged in Adat as Gumastas and clerk-cum-labourers. While the former received Rs.500 per year (one family) the others received about Rs.300 per year. All were paid on a fixed monthly salary basis.

The total family income of Rs.3400 was earned almost equally in Adat business and agriculture, the actual proportions being 49 per cent in former and 57 per cent in the latter.

GROCERY SHOPS :

In the context of Indian rural area, grocery trade include selling of all sorts of provisions of day to day necessity on a retail basis. The village grocer, though mainly a seller of necessities of daily consumption like grains, pulses, edible oils, tea and sugar, spices and chillies, tobacco, kerosine etc also ^{maintains for sale} ~~has~~ small stocks of various types of other goods, such as glassware, hardware, stationery articles, toilet articles, potatoes and onions, patent medicines, toys, umbrellas and lanterns, newspapers etc. In smaller villages the grocer's shop is more of an institution than a place of a specialised economic activity.

There were, during the survey year, 46 families engaged in this activity in the survey villages. 34 of these belonged to the survey centre, five to Shivapur, two to Kamaldinni, three to Khanatti and two to Rangapur. Table 5.3 gives a break down of these families according to the nature of pursuit of the occupation and the caste. 30 of these pursued the occupation as their main and 16 as their subsidiary source of living.

The Lingayats appear to have taken to grocery trade extensively. 30 out of the total 46 belonged to this sect. The next in majority, six in number, were the Muslims. Of the remaining, there were four Raddis, four Ambigers and one each, Kuraba and Shimpis. It may be seen that the castes that have taken to this occupation as were mainly agricultural communities, except perhaps the Muslims.

Of the 25 pursuing it as their main occupation at Mudalgi, 14 had agriculture as their subsidiary source of income. Eight did not have any subsidiary occupation. Of the remaining three, a Muslim family ran a bicycle repair shop, a Shimpi had weaving and shop service and an Ambiger family, had agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation. The main occupations of the nine that ran grocery trade as their subsidiary occupation, ~~was~~^{were} agriculture (8 families) and agricultural labour (one family). At the peripheral villages except Rangapur, the second occupation, either main or subsidiary, was agriculture. Both the traders at Rangapur reported agricultural labour as their second source of income.

Table 5.4 gives the occupations of those families in their previous generation. It may be seen that more than three fourths had agriculture as their family occupation a generation back. Eight families, six Lingayat and two Muslims families had not changed their occupation over the generation.

These grocers normally made their purchases at Gokak. Smaller grocers, especially those belonging to the peripheral villages purchased their stocks from Mudalgi grocers often.

Reported figures of capital show that the 25 families doing it as main had invested Rs.70,000, giving a per-establishment average of Rs.2800, while the nine families doing it as a subsidiary occupation had invested Rs. 28730, giving a per-establishment average of Rs.3190. The profit proportions like-wise were larger for the latter 34.80 per cent as compared to 25.28 for the former.

Size of capital went on diminishing with the size of each of the peripheral village, the profit percentage increasing progressively. While the Shivapur grocers, with an average capital of Rs.550 reported a profit percentage of about 57, grocers from still smaller villages, operating on capital between 500 to Rs.300 and in three cases, less than Rs.100, reported a profit of more than two or three times the capital ^{or between} 200 to 300 per cent. Over the total, the income from the occupation, taken as profit in the above, worked to 29.3 per cent of the capital. Table 5.5 gives the number of establishment and capital holding villagewise.

Table 5.6 gives the total incomes reported by these families source-wise. It may be seen that for these engaged grocery selling as their main occupation, income from it amounted to 73 per cent of the total, the next important slice, 22 per cent being fetched by agriculture. For those doing it as their subsidiary occupations, the occupation provided 44 per cent of the total family income, a larger share, 55 per cent, coming from agriculture.

~~Some~~ ^{Some} of the larger grocery shops had servants, who cleaned the shops and attended to the customers. During the survey year there were eleven families that reported service in grocery-shops as their occupation, six as their main and five as their subsidiary.

The former was composed of four Lingayat families, an Upper family and a Maratha family. Three had agriculture and one, agricultural labour as their subsidiary source of

income. The remaining two did not have any subsidiary source. The five that did service in grocery shops as their subsidiary occupation had agriculture as their main source, three agriculture and two agricultural labour.

Eight of the above families were engaged in agriculture a generation back. Two had agricultural labour work and only one was engaged in trading in the ~~the~~ previous generation.

All these servants were paid on a monthly rate of pay. Table 5.7 gives their total family income according source and according to the nature of their pursuit. It may be seen that both the groups received their largest share from this occupation; the first group 75 per cent and the second 53 per cent. Agriculture accounted for about 24 and 39 percent of the family income respectively. It may be noticed that the second group got 8 percent of its income from agricultural labour as compared to about 3 percent in the case of the former.

TRADE IN LIVESTOCK :

The existence of an established cattle market at Mudalgi gave opportunity for trading in cattle, as Dalali as it was locally called, to people in and around Mudalgi. Some details of this market are given at the beginning of this chapter as well as in the Panchayat account in Chapter II.

It should not be supposed that only local people or ^{those} from the peripheral villages under survey operated in this occupation. It was likely that persons from other villages also did Dalali business in the Mudalgi cattle market. Likewise there might be some local persons who operated in the market but did not disclose the ^{occupation} ~~same~~.

During the survey year, 35 families reported getting some income from this occupation. Table 5.8 gives a village and castewise breakdown of these families. It may be seen that the occupation ^{was largely pursued as a subsidiary one.} The largest single group was composed of Uppers. ~~Next~~ ^{next in importance} ~~important~~ ^{the} communities ~~were~~ ^{were} the Dasars, traditional religions mendicants and Lingayats with five families each, the former engaged in the occupation as their main and the latter as their

subsidiary. The untouchable communities, including the Harijans (Holiyas), the Madigs and the (converted) christians together ~~was~~ also ^{formed} a big group with seven families. The Muslims were also adequately represented with four families. It may be generalised from the table that the occupation was in the lands of lower caste people.

Of the nine families that pursued the occupation as their main, 6 families had agricultural labour and one, ~~selling~~ ^{sale of} cow-dung, as their subsidiary source. Two did not report ^{any} secondary source. Of the 10 families reporting the occupation as their subsidiary occupation, eight had agriculture and two agricultural labour as their main occupation. All the families in ^{the} peripheral villages except the Dasars, had agriculture as their second source of income. The five Dasar families were mainly engaged in quilt making.

Of the 19 families at Mudalgi, nine had agriculture, two each agricultural labour and cobbling, one religious service and the remaining four, 3 muslim and one Kashatriya family, livestock trade as the family occupation a generation back. All the peripheral families except the Dasars were engaged in agriculture. The Dasar families ^{been engaged} had ~~been doing~~ livestock trading since two generation; It may be said that of the thirty five families nine were engaged in the occupation a generation back while 27 families had adopted the occupation during the present generation.

The occupation mainly consisted of brokerage dealings, that is bringing the buyers and sellers together for the transactions. These Dalais had an expert knowledge ~~on~~ ^{of} different breeds, ages and capacities of cattle and they are in a position to arrange to sell any type of cattle. This helped the sellers as well as the buyers.

A certain capital outlay was reported by these Dalals. This capital, ranging between Rs.200 to Rs.300 was required presumably for use as retainer money or even as small temporary loans to cattle seller, pending a sale. As a rule the cattle Dalals ^{did} ~~do~~ not buy cattle with their own money. Their income consists of commission or Dalali, which they managed to collect from both the parties to a sale. This ranged from Rs.20 to Rs.100, depending upon the size of the sale as well as the ability of the Dalal ^{concerned,} ~~unearned,~~ independently of his capital out lay.

Table 5.9 gives the family incomes of all the families in Dalali-trade village-wise. Of the Mudalgi families, those trading in livestock as their main occupation earned 69 percent in the occupation. The other groups doing it as their subsidiary occupation earned almost equally in agriculture and livestock-trading. The ten families at Khanatti, all doing it as their subsidiary source earned one-third of their total family income from the occupation while two thirds came from agriculture. For the five Dasar families at Rangapur, two thirds came from the occupation, ^{while} ~~which~~ one-third came from ^{grain-} ~~grain~~ making. Per family income from the occupation differed with the nature of pursuit of the occasion as well as the village. The averages were Rs.282 per family at Mudalgi, with Rs.311 for the 'Main' group and Rs.255 for the 'subsidiary' group. ^{Per} ~~On~~ family average from the occupation was Rs.265 for Khanatti and Rs.190 for Rangapur.

TRADING IN FOOD GRAINS :

In addition to the grocers, there were some families that sold grains, mainly Jowar and Bajri in the village market. Of the 31 families so engaged, seven sold grains on a wholesale basis, 8 sold grains in retail as their main occupation and 16 did it as their subsidiary source of income. All the traders belonged to Mudalgi.

Table 5.10 gives a castwise breakdown of the three groups. About half, 15 out of 31, of the grain sellers were Lingayats, the next important group being that of the Ambigers. It can be seen that the four Muslims families, the third group, numerically, were all in the trade, three in wholesale and one in retail, as their main occupation while three of the five Ambiger families did it as their subsidiary occupation. Of the seven families in the trade as their ^{main occupation,} ~~own~~ three had agriculture and one agriculture labour as their subsidiary source. While the remaining three did not have any. Two families in the next group of eight, with ^{retail sales} selling grain in ~~retail~~ as their main occupation, had agriculture ^{and} one sale of milk as their subsidiary occupation. Five in this group solely depended on the occupation. Eight had agriculture and seven agricultural labour as their main occupation in the third group of 15.

Most of these families had agriculture as their occupation a generation back, Exception to this were, five families that had not changed their occupation over the generation, and one each engaged in weaving, government service and religious service a generation back. Two of the 23 families engaged in agriculture were agricultural labour families,.

The three groups operated at different levels of trading. Table 5.11 gives the average size of their capital per family. While the first group had Rs.2028 as the average per family capital, the other two had much smaller capital invested. Between these two again there was quite a large difference in the matter of capital invested the per family averages being Rs.350 and Rs.125 respectively.

Table 5.12 gives the incomes earned by these trading families source wise. It may be seen that the first two groups pursuing the occupation as main drew more than 4/5th of their total income from trading, the wholesalers 87 percent and the retailers 83 percent. The third group got

about half its total income from agriculture and one fourth from the occupation. The per family income from the occupation varied widely between the three groups, these being Rs.607, Rs.437 and Rs.154.

TRADING IN CLOTH :

During the survey year, eleven families from Mudalgi and one family from Kamaldinni reported cloth-trading as their occupation. Five Mudalgi families and the Kamaldinni family reported it as their main occupation. The remaining six considered it as their subsidiary source of income.

Table 5.13 gives a castewise breakdown of these twelve families. The bigger groups here again were the Lingayats and the Muslims, each with four families. ~~There were the Lingayats and the Muslims, each with four families.~~ There were two Shimpi families, one with tailoring as its subsidiary occupation. Two families had agriculture as their subsidiary source ^{while} ~~which~~ the remaining two had no subsidiary occupation. The Uppar family at Kamaldinni had some income from agriculture.

Agriculture was the main source of living of the six families engaged in cloth trade as their subsidiary occupation. Two families, a Lingayat and a Raddi, reported ~~saris~~ third occupations, the former religious service and latter salariat service in the local bank.

Seven families, including the one at Kamaldinni had agriculture as their family occupation a generation back. Among the remaining five, two had tailoring and three weaving as their family occupation.

The five Mudalgi families trading in cloth as their main occupation dealt in cloth of all kind including saris and cloth for female wear while the six in the trade as their subsidiary occupation mainly sold saris and cloth for

female wear. The former purchased their stocks from Belgaum and Kolhapur while the latter made purchases from local weavers and from important sari manufacturing centres like Rabkavi and Mahalingpur.

Table 5.14 gives the reported capital investment by these traders. It is interesting to note that the second group operated with a greater per family capital than the first group. This group also earned more in absolute monetary terms, as can be seen from table 5.15.

Table 5.15 gives the family incomes of the two groups sourcewise. In absolute monetary terms, the second group earned more, Rs.3250 as compared to Rs.3000 reported by the former. Per family earnings in the occupation were Rs.600 for the 'main' group and Rs.541 for the 'subsidiary' group. The single trade from Kamaldinni approximating the latter. While the first group depended heavily on the occupation, getting 81 per cent of its ^{total} income from it, the second group was mainly dependant on agriculture, the occupation providing for 36 per cent of the total income. In the case of the trader, from Kamaldinni, ^{pursuing} ~~following~~ the occupation as a subsidiary source, the income from trading was ^{only} one third ^{of the family income.} ~~only~~

TEA SHOP KEEPING :

There were during the survey year 25 tea shops at Mudalgi. This number appears to be abnormally large for a village of this size. It may be remembered in this context that the village had a large cattle market that drew ~~cattle~~ ^{cattle} sellers and buyers from a large area around. The increase in the number of tea shops was a direct result of this cattle market. There were no tea shops in any of the peripheral villages under survey.

Table 5.16 gives a castewise breakdown of these families. 18 of these families carried on the occupation as their main while the remaining seven did it as their subsidiary source of income. Lingayats figured prominently, ten of the 'main' group and all in the subsidiary group belonging to ~~the~~ ^{the} sect.

Of the 18, only four had some subsidiary occupation, one agriculture and three agricultural labour. The rest depended on the occupation solely. Of the seven 'subsidiary' group, ^{in the} the main occupation of five was agriculture while that of the remaining two was agricultural labour.

Twelve families in the main group were engaged in agriculture, three in agricultural labour and one each in tailoring, religious service and small trading a generation back. Among the seven of the subsidiary groups, 6 were in agriculture and one in weaving in the ^{the} previous generation.

The shops run by the 'main' group were more or less regular shops, open throughout the week. These run by the other group were, on the other hand, mainly shops that owed their existence to the cattle market and the weekly market. Many of these were almost closed during four days of the week.

Purchases of necessities, like groceries, sugar, and tea were generally made ⁱⁿ cash in the village. Almost every shop hired extra hands for serving the customers, cleaning the crockery etc during the three busy days of the week, the bigger shops hiring two to six extra hands, the smaller one hiring one to two. ^{This temporary labour was} ~~These were~~ paid at the rate of a rupee per day with tea and breakfast three times ^{on} ^{hired} every day.

The capital involved was generally small due to the nature of the occupation. Dishes were few and of the traditional type which were prepared as soon as previous stock was sold off. The turnover was quick and the ^{receipts} ~~received~~, always in cash, were used to buy fresh stocks. Table 5.17 gives the capital reported by both the groups. The average capital investment was of the order of between Rs. 400 to 450 (Rs. 432) the first group reporting Rs. 481 i.e. between Rs. 400 to 500 and the second group reporting Rs. 307 i.e. between Rs. 300 to 350.

Table 5.18 gives the incomes earned by the ^{families} ~~faculties~~ according to sources. It may be seen that both the groups primarily depended on the occupation, the first to the extent of 87 percent ^{while} ~~which~~ the other to the extent of 47 percent. Agriculture fetched 40 percent of the income of the ^{later} ~~cattle~~ group. Per family average of income earned in the occupation was almost commensurate with the size of working capital, that for the first group being Rs.433 and for the second group being Rs.321.

There were eight Lingayat families that reported employment in tea shops, four as their main and four as their subsidiary occupation. All the four families engaged in tea shops as their main occupation had subsidiary occupations, agriculture, agricultural labour, trading in foodgrains and small selling. Agricultural labour was the main occupation of all the four families in the second group.

Two each in the first group had agriculture and agricultural labour as their family occupation in the previous generation. All the four in the second group had agriculture as their occupation a generation back.

Table 5.19 gives the total family income of these families according to source. The 'main' received about 70% of its total income from the occupation while that for the latter was 47 percent, with agricultural labour fetching an almost equal share ^{of} 45 per cent. Per family average from the occupation was Rs.486 for the first group and Rs.416 for the second group.

PAN-BIDI-SHOPS :

There were during the survey year four pan bidi shops at Mudalgi. The number appears to be very small in comparison to the number of tea shops and the size of the weekly cattle market. It is ^{likely} ~~quite possible~~ that there ~~were~~ ~~might be~~ temporary hawkers selling pan and bidi during the weekly market. Some of these pan bidi sellers might belong

to village outside our cluster. Likewise it is also quite possible that some of those pursuing this occupation only during the three market days did ^{not} report the fact at all. Another fact that would explain the relative scarcity of pan bidi shops was that of the four pan bidi shops., two reported an income of Rs.4750 (Rs. 4000 and Rs.750), an income disproportionately large for the type of business. It is presumable that these two mono^lopolised a large part of the custom.

The two families referred to above, a Lingayat and a Muslim family, pursued the occupation as their main occupation. The remaining two, a Lingayat and a Talwar, did it as a subsidiary source of income. Their main occupation was agriculture. The two 'main' families did not have any subsidiary occupation.

The Lingayat family had trading and the Muslim weaving as their occupation a generation back. Both the subsidiary families did agriculture in their previous generation. Both the families in the main group traded in tobacco also, the Lingayat reporting a capital of Rs.3000 and the Muslim reporting a capital of Rs.500. The two families in the subsidiary group reported much less capital, the Talwar Rs. 100 and Lingayat Rs.50 only.

Incomes from the occupation varied likewise. The Lingayats family earned Rs.4000 (80 percent of the total family income) from pan bidi selling, with an income of Rs.1000 from land. The Muslim reported a total income Rs.750 all from the occupation.

In the subsidiary group, income from the occupation formed 25% of the total family income of Rs.800. The ^{remaining} 75 percent came from agriculture, Rs.250 and Rs.550 respectively for the Talwar and the Lingayat family.

SALE OF MUTTON :

Three families from Mudalgi and one from Shivapur reported this occupation. Of the three, a Muslim family reported it as its main occupation while two untouchable families, one a (convert) Christian and the other a Holiya, did it on a subsidiary basis, with agriculture as their main occupation. The Muslim family did not have any subsidiary occupation. ~~The Muslim family did not have any subsidiary occupation.~~ The family at Shivapur was also a Muslim one and depended solely on sale of mutton.

The Muslim family at Mudalgi had been in the same occupation during the last two generations. The remaining families were engaged in agriculture, two cultivation and one, the Holiya family, agricultural labour, a generation back.

Capital, reported to be invested varied with the families. While the Muslim families, one of Mudalgi and the other of Shivapur, both ~~possessing~~ depending on the trade solely, reported Rs.200 and Rs.100 respectively, the two untouchable families, reported a much higher capital, the Christian Rs.500 and the Harijan Rs.800.

The incomes reported appeared to be ⁱⁿ ~~an~~ inversely proportional to the capital invested. While the two Muslims reported Rs.500 and Rs.200 as their income from the occupation, the two untouchable families reported Rs.200 and Rs.400 respectively. The profit rate was more than hundred percent in the former case while it was less than 50 percent in the latter. The two Harijan families reported an equal proportion, Rs.200 and Rs.400 respectively from agriculture.

SMALL TRADING :

Besides the different types of selling described above, there were a number of families engaged in selling activity. They sold firewood, stationery articles, sheep, spices, sweetmeats and other eatables, betal leaves and lime etc. All these have been included in small trading for two reasons.

Firstly the size, as represented by either the magnitude of turnover or capital invested was comparatively small and ~~secondly~~ ^{secondly,} ~~the~~ the numbers involved in each were too small to merit an individual account. Absence of a selling establishment also was one of the minor reasons.

During the survey year, there were 29 families that reported some type of selling activity, 17 as their main occupation and 12 as their subsidiary occupation. Table 5.20 gives a castewise breakdown of these families as well as the nature of their pursuit. The main two communities in small trading also were the Lingayats and the Muslims, with 12 and 6 families respectively. The Raddis, Uppers and Ambigers had two families each in this occupation. 25 of these belonged to Mudalgi, one each to Shivapur and Kamaldinni and two to Khanatti.

Of the 17 in the main category, two had agriculture and seven agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation, while eight depended solely on small trading. The main occupation of the subsidiary group was agriculture with the exception of one who had agricultural labour as its main occupation.

The families were largely agricultural families a generation ago, with 19 engaged in agriculture and six in agricultural labour. Two each were engaged in trading and cobbling in their previous generation.

The table (5.20) categorises these 29 families into two types. These are based on the size of capital reported, type I reporting capital above Rs.100 and type II reporting capital less than Rs.100, 24 belonged to the former and five to the latter.

The average capital was Rs.276 exclusive of four families that reported much higher capital. Of these two were five wood dealers with Rs.6000 and Rs.1500 as their capital and two dealers in stationery with Rs.3000 & Rs.2000 as their capital.

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Table 8.21 gives the total income of the above families according to source. It may be seen that those in type I as their main occupation drew 82 percent of their family income from small trading while those in part II drew 52 percent. The contribution from the occupation was 34 percent and 25 percent in the case of those in part I and II engaged in small trading as their subsidiary occupation. Agriculture contributed 55 percent and 75 percent of their income in the case of these families respectively.

TABLE 5.1 : Types of trading activities and number of families engaged in each.

Type of trading Caste	Adat	Kiran	Trading in food grains whole sale	retail	Tea shop	Glo- th	Pan Bidi	Sale of Mutt- on	Trad- ing in li- vest- ocks	Small trad- ing type I	Small trading Type II.	Total	%
1 Bramin	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	3.23
2 Kshatriya	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1.93
3 Lingayat	1	21	3	12	17	4	2	-	4	9	1	74	47.75
4 Maratha	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.64
5 Jain	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.29
6 Reddi	2	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	12	7.75
7 Kuruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Sheregar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.64
9 Shimpi	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.93
10 Uppar	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	6	3.87
11 Ambiger	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	7.10
12 Talwar	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	1.93
13 Harijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	.64
14 Medig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	1.29
15 Dhor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	.64
16 Muslim	-	4	3	1	2	4	1	1	4	4	1	25	16.14
17 Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	5	3.23
Total	3	34	7	24	25	11	4	3	19	20	5	155	100.00
%	1.93	21.93	4.52	15.48	16.14	7.10	2.58	1.93	12.26	12.90	3.23	100.00	

TABLE 5.1 (Continued)

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Shivapur

Type of trading Caste	Kirana	Live-stock trade	Mutton seller	Small trading type I	Total	%
Lingayat	4	1	-	-	5	62.50
Kuraba	1	-	-	1	2	25.00
Muslim	-	-	1	-	1	12.50
Total	5	1	1	1	8	100.00
%	62.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	100.00	

Kamaldinni

Type of trading Caste	Kirana	Cloth trade	Small trading type I	Total	%
Lingayat	2	-	-	2	50.00
Uppar	-	1	-	1	25.00
Muslim	-	-	1	1	25.00
Total	2	1	1	4	100.00
%	50.00	25.00	25.00	100.00	

Ehanatti

Type of trading Caste	Kirana	Live stock trade	Small trading type I	Total	%
Lingayat	3	1	2	6	40.00
Uppar	-	7	-	7	46.67
Marijan	-	2	-	2	13.33
Total	3	10	2	15	100.00
Percentage	20.00	66.67	13.33	100.00	

Rengapur

Type of trading Caste	Kirana	Livestock trade	Total	%
Daser	-	5	5	71.43
Muslim	2	-	2	28.57
Total	2	5	7	100.00
%	28.57	71.43	100.00	

TABLE 5.2 : Classification of total family income according to source and type of trading.

Type of trading source of income	Adat	Kiran	Trading in food grains		Tea shop	cloth	Pan bidi	Sale of mutt-on	Trade ^{ing} in li-ve stocks	Small Trading		Total	Percentage
			whole-sale	retail						Type I	Type II		
1 Trading	3750	27700	4250	5960	10050	6250	4950	1100	5350	9275	800	79455	56.21
2 Agriculture	7750	17850	325	5250	2200	5380	500	600	2650	5500	450	48455	34.29
3 Agriculture rent	-	400	-	250	100	-	1000	-	150	600	-	2500	1.77
4 Agriculture labour	-	350	-	1900	1350	-	-	-	1750	1100	300	6750	4.78
5 Shop servant	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	.16
6 Weaving	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	.21
7 Other trading	-	-	-	150	-	-	100	-	250	-	-	500	.35
8 Tailoring	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	.04
9 Other service	-	200	300	550	100	1050	-	-	300	300	300	3100	2.19
Total	11500	47025	4875	14060	13800	12730	6550	1700	10450	16775	1850	141315	100.00
Average total income per establishment	5833.3	1383.1	696.4	585.8	552.0	1157.3	1637.5	566.7	550.0	838.7	370 370.0	911.7	
Average income per estt. from specified trading	1250.0	814.7	607.1	248.3	402.0	568.1	1237.5	366.7	281.6	463.7	160.0	512.5	
% of income from occupation to total income	32.60	58.90	87.18	42.39	72.83	49.10	75.57	64.70	51.19	55.29	43.24	56.21	

Shivapur

TABLE 5.2 : Continued

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Kamaldinni

Type of trading Source of income	Kirana	Livestock trade	Mutton seller	Small trading Type I	Total	%
1 Trading	1400	200	200	300	2100	47.73
2 Agriculture	1800	200	-	200	2200	50.00
3 Agriculture labour	-	-	-	100	100	2.27
Total	3200	400	200	600	4400	100.00
1 Av. total income per estt.	640.00	400.0	200.0	600.0	550.0	
2 Av. income per estt. from specified trading	280.0	200.0	200.0	300.0	262.5	
3 % of income from occup. to total income	43.75	50.00	100.00	50.00	47.73	

Kirana	Cloth trade	Small trading type I	Total	%
500	500	500	1500	42.86
500	1000	500	2000	57.14
-	-	-	-	-
1000	1500	1000	3500	100.00
500.0	1500.0	1000.0	875.0	
250.0	500.0	500.0	375.0	
50.00	33.33	50.00	42.86	

RANGAPUR

	Kirana	Livestock Trade	Mutton Seller	Small Trading Type I	Total	%
Trading	225	950	-	-	1175	53.41
Agri. labour	475	-	-	-	475	21.59
quilt stitching	-	550	-	-	550	25.00
Total	700	1500	-	-	2200	100.00
Av. Income per Estt.	350.00	300.00	-	-	314.3	
Av. from specified trade	112.5	190.0	-	-	167.8	
% of income to total	52.14	64.33	-	-	53.41	

Khanatti

	Kirana	Livestock trade	Small trading type I	Total	%
	500	2650	600	3750	35.04
Agri.	900	4850	1200	6950	64.96
Ag. labour	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1400	7500	1800	10700	100.00
	466.7	750.0	900.0	713.3	
	166.7	263.0	300.0	250.0	
	35.71	55.33	33.33	35.04	

TABLE 5.3 : Castewise distribution of families engaged in Kirana trade.

Caste	Mudalgi ^a		Shivapur		Kamaldinni		Khanatti		Rangapur		Total	
	as main occupation	as sub. occupation	as main occupation	as sub. occupation	as main occupation	as sub. occupation	as main occupation	as sub. occupation	as main occupation	as sub. occupation	Main occupation	Subsidiary occupation
1 Lingayat	15	6	1	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	18	12
2 Raddi	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
3 Kuraba	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4 Shimpi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 Ambiger	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
6 Muslim	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2
Total	25	9	2	3	-	2	2	1	1	1	30	16

TABLE 5.4 : Occupation of the grocery trading families one generation back.

Occupation	Mudalgi		Shivapur		Kamaldinni		Khanatti		Rangapur		Total
	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	
1 Kiran-trade	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
2 Agriculture	16	9	2	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	35
3 Dyeing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4 Other service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	25	9	2	3	-	2	2	1	1	1	36

TABLE 5.5 : Working capital reported by the traders in grocery trade.

Groups	Mudalgi			Shivapur			Kamaldinni			Khanatti			Rangapur		
	No. of establishments	Capital (₹ to total)	Average capital per estt.	No. of establishments	Capital (₹ to total)	Average capital per establishment	No. of establishments	Capital (₹ to total)	Average capital per establishment	No. of establishments	Capital (₹ to total)	Average capital per establishment	No. of establishments	Capital (₹ to total)	Average capital per establishment
1 Trading main occupation	25	70000	2800	2	1500	750	-	-	-	2	1000	500	1	50	50
		70.90			54.54						97.56			66.67	
2 Trading as subsidiary occupation	9	28750	3192	3	1250	417	2	1000	500	1	25	25	1	25	25
		29.10			45.46			100.00			2.44			38.33	
Total	33	98750	2992	5	2750	550	2	1000	500	3	1025	342	2	75	37.5
		100.00			100.00			100.00			100.00			100.00	

TABLE 5.6 : Total income reported by Kirana traders according to sources

Source	Mudalgi		Shivapur		Kamaidinni		Khanatti									
	Main occupation	%	subsidiary occupation	%	Main occupation	%	subsidiary occupation	%	Main occupation	%	subsidiary occupation	%	Main occupation	%		
1 Kirana	17700	73.06	10000	43.86	800	44.94	800	25.00	-	-	500	50.00	400	40.00	100	25.00
2 Agriculture	5300	21.88	12550	55.04	800	44.94	1800	75.00	-	-	500	50.00	600	60.00	300	75.00
3 Income from land	400	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Agri.labour	100	.41	250	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Weaving	300	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 cycle repair works	200	.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Other service	225	.93	-	-	180	10.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24225	100.0	22800	100.00	1780	100.00	2400	100.0	-	-	1000	100.00	1000	100.00	400	100.00
RANGAPUR																
1 Kirana	200	66.67	25	6.25												
2 Agriculture	100	33.33	375	93.75												
Total	300	100.0	400	100.00												

TABLE 5.7 : Incomes according to source reported by families engaged in Kirana trade as shop servants.

Source	Shop servants		Shop servants		Shop servants	
	Main occupation income	%	Subsidiary occupation income	%	Total income	%
1 Kirana	2460	73.44	2500	63.48	4960	61.81
2 Agriculture	790	23.58	1800	38.50	2590	32.27
3 Agriculture labour	100	2.98	375	8.02	475	5.92
Total	3350	100.00	4675	100.00	8025	100.00

TABLE 5.8 : Castwise distribution of families engaged in livestock trade.

Caste	Mudalgi		Shivapur		Khanatti		Rangapur		Total	
	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	as main occupation	as subsidiary occupation	Main occupation	Subsidiary occupation
1 Bramin	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2 Kshatriya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3 Lingayat	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
4 Talwar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5 Uppar	1	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	9
6 Dasar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
7 Harijan	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
8 Madig	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9 Muslim	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10 Christian	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Total	9	10	-	1	-	10	5	-	14	21

TABLE 5.9 : Sourcewise distribution of total income, reported by the families engaged in livestock trade.

Source	Mudalgi ^a		Shivapur		Khanatti		Rangapur			
	as main occupation	%	as subsidiary occupation	%	as subsidiary occupation	%	as subsidiary occupation	%	as main occupation	%
1 Trading in livestock	2800	68.29	2550	40.16	200	50.00	2650	35.33	950	63.33
2 Agriculture	-	-	2650	41.73	200	50.00	4850	64.67	-	-
3 Agriculture labour	800	19.51	950	14.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Rope selling	-	-	50	.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Milk selling	-	-	150	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Other labour	500	12.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	36.67
Total	4100	100.00	6350	100.00	400	100.00	7500	100.00	1500	100.00

TABLE 5.10 : Castewise distribution of families engaged in food grain trading.

Caste	Trading food grains			Total
	Wholesale main occupation	Retail main occupation.	Retail as subsidiary occupation.	
1 Bramin	-	1	-	1
2 Lingayat	3	3	9	15
3 Maratha	-	-	1	1
4 Raddi	1	-	2	3
5 Talwar	-	1	-	1
6 Ambiger	-	2	3	5
7 Uppar	-	-	1	1
8 Muslim	3	1	-	4
Total	7	8	16	31

TABLE 5.11 : Income reported by the families

Group	Trading in food grains ^{per}			% to total
	No. of families	Capital	Average/establishment	
1 Food grains trade wholesale trade main occupation	7	14200	2028	74.74
2 retail trade main occupation	8	2800	350	14.74
3 retail trade as subsidiary occupation	16	2000	125	10.52
Total	31	19000	613	100.00

TABLE 5.12 : Total income reported by the families engaged in food grains trade.

Source	Trading in food grains					
	Wholesale as main occupa- tion-in- come	%	retail trade as main occ- upation income	%	retail trade as subsidia- ry occupat- ion-income	%
1 Trading in food grains	4250	87.18	3500	83.33	2460	24.95
2 Agriculture	325	6.67	400	9.53	4850	49.19
3 Income from land	-	-	150	3.57	100	1.01
4 Agriculture cooli	-	-	-	-	1900	19.27
5 Milk selling	-	-	150	3.57	-	-
6 Other labour	300	6.15	-	-	550	5.58
Total	4875	100.00	4200	100.00	9860	100.00

TABLE 5.13 : Distribution of families in cloth trading according to caste.

Mudalgi^a

Caste	As main occupation	As subsidiary occupation.	Kamaldinni as main occupation.
1 Lingayat	1	3	-
2 Raddi	-	1	-
3 Shimpi	2	-	-
4 Uppar	-	-	1
5 Muslim	2	2	-
Total	5	6	1

TABLE 5.14 : Capital reported by trading^{ers} in cloth .

Mudalgi^a

Groups	No. of families	Capital	Capital per family	% to total
1 Trading as main occupation	5	5500	1100	33.33
2 Trading as subsidiary occupation	6	11000	1833	66.67

Total	11	16500	2000	100.00

Kamaldinni				
1 As main occupation	1	2000	2000	100.00

TABLE 5.15 : Income and sources of families engaged in cloth trade.

Sources	As main occupation		as subsidiary occupation	
	Income	%	Income	%
1 Cloth trade	3000	81.08	3250	35.99
2 Agriculture	650	17.57	4730	52.38
3 Tailoring	50	1.35	-	-
4 Services	-	-	900	⁹⁷ 9.17
5 Begging	-	-	150	1.66
Total	3700	100.00	9030	100.00
Kamaldinni				
1 Cloth trade	500	33.33		
2 Agriculture	1000	66.67		
Total	1500	100.00		

TABLE 5.16 : Castewise ^c Classification of families engaged in tea shop-keeping.

Caste	No. of families engaged as main occupation.	No. of families engaged as subsidiary occupation.
1 Bramin	2	-
2 Lingayat	10	7
3 Kshatriya	1	-
4 Jain	2	-
5 Sheregen	1	-
6 Muslim	2	-
Total	18	7

TABLE 5.17 : Capital reported by tea shop-keepers.

Groups	No. of establishments	Capital	Average capital per establishment	% to total
1 Tea shop as main occupation	18	8650	481	80.09
2 Tea shop as subsidiary occupation	7	2150	307	19.91
Total	25	10800	432	100.00

TABLE 5.18 : Sourcewise classification of income reported by families engaged in tea shop-keeping.

Source	Tea shop as main occupation.		Tea shop as subsidiary occupation	
	Income	%	Income	Percentage
1 Tea shop-keeping	7800	86.67	2250	46.87
2 Agriculture	300	3.33	1900	39.58
3 Income from land	100	1.11	-	-
4 Agriculture labour	800	8.89	550	11.46
5 Hamali	-	-	100	2.09
Total	9000	100.00	4800	100.00

TABLE 5.19 : Total family income of employees in tea shops classified according to sources.

Sources	as main occupation		as subsidiary occupation	
	Income	%	Income	%
1 Employment in tea shop	1460	69.52	1250	47.17
2 Agriculture	100	4.76	-	-
3 Income from land	93	4.29	100	3.77
4 Agriculture coolie	200	9.52	1200	45.29
5 Trade in food grains	250	11.91	-	-
6 Other coolie	-	-	100	3.77
Total	2100	100.00	2650	100.00

TABLE 5.20 : Castewise distribution of families engaged in small trading Type I

Caste	TYPE II										Total	
	Mudalgi ^a		Shivapur		Kamaldinni		Khanatti		Mudalgi ^a		Main	Subsidiary
	as main occupation	as sub-sidiary occupation	as main occupation	as sub-sidiary occupation	as main occupation	as sub-sidiary occupation	as main occupation	as sub-sidiary occupation	as main occupation	as sub-sidiary occupation		
1 Bramin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2 Kshatriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
3 Lingayat	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	8
4 Raddi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
5 Kuraba	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6 Uppar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7 Ambiger	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
8 Dhor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
9 Muslim	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	1
10 Christian	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	11	9	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	1	17	12

TABLE 5.21 : Sourcewise distribution of income reported by the families engaged in small trading

TYPE I

Source	Mudalgi ^a		Shivapur		Kamaldinni		Kamaldinni		Mudalgi		Mudalgi		TYPE II		TYPE II	
	as ma- in occ- upat- ion	%	as sub- sidiary occupa- tion	%	as ma- in occ- upat- ion	%	as sub- sidiary occupa- tion	%	as ma- in occ- upat- ion	%	as sub- sidiary occupa- tion	%	as m- in occ- upa- tion	%	es sub sidia- ry occ- upation	ma- in occ- upa- tion %
1 Trading	6025	82.25	3250	34.39	300	50.00	500	50.00	400	50.00	200	20.00	650	52.0	150	25.00
2 Agricul- ture	500	6.83	5000	52.91	200	33.33	500	50.00	400	50.00	800	80.00	-	-	450	75.00
3 Income from land	300	4.09	300	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Agriculture labour	200	2.74	900	9.53	100	16.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	24.00	-	-
5 Other ser- vices	300	4.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	24.00	-	-
Total	7325	100.00	9450	100.00	600	100.00	1000	100.00	800	100.00	1000	100.00	1250	100.00	600	100.00