



REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF PATTANCHERI VILLAGE

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PATTANCHERI VILLAGE.

The survey of Pattancheri commenced on the 19th September, 1934, and was completed on the 1st January, 1935. The statistics collected from the village relate to the twelve months preceding this period.

2. Pattancheri is the southernmost village of the north-east block of Chittur taluk, which lies detached from the rest of the State. Palghat taluk in Malabar district and Pollachi taluk in Coimbatore district respectively form its southern and eastern boundaries. Its northern boundary is the trunk road which connects Chittur and Tattamangalam towns with Pollachi. The village is about 7½ miles in length from east to west, with an average width of about one mile.

Situation.

If Pattancheri is divided into two more or less equal sections from east to west, the western portion, containing the *taras**, will represent the most thickly populated area in the village. The eastern division is highly malarial and is therefore but thinly populated. As this division is essentially a paddy-cultivating area, there is a farm-house for each holding with the huts of the labourers, working in that holding, clustering round. But for this labour population, Eastern Pattancheri might have been almost deserted.

3. The village has an area of 5,569·1 acres, distributed as shown below:

Area.

	Acres
(1) Double-crop nilam (paddy land)	2,132·1
(2) Single-crop nilam	497·4
(3) Paramba (dry-land fully planted with trees)‡	195·1
(4) Do (dry-land not fully planted with trees)	2,467·4
(5) Poramboke:	
(a) Lanes, canals, etc.	157·2
(b) Roads	18·5
(c) Tanks and wells	1·1
(d) Sirkar buildings	6·1
(e) Waste land	2·9
(f) Village Reserve	91·3
Total	5,569·1

4. There are 1,542 families in the village with a total *de jure* population of 6,604 persons (3,137 males and 3,467 females). The density of population is, therefore, 759 to the square mile, and each person will get 84 cents of land, if it is evenly distributed.

Population.

*Thickly inhabited areas of the villages in Chittur taluk are called *taras*.

The population of the village (*de facto*) was 7,243 at the Census of 1931. The fall in numbers is apparently to be attributed to the seasonal migration of labour to the neighbouring villages of Pollachi taluk and also to the severe out-breaks of malaria since 1931.

Appendix A shows the distribution of the population by communities. The numerically strongest of the 32 communities in the village are the Eazhuvas forming 47·3 per cent, the Pulayas forming 12·4 per cent, the Pandarams forming 7·8 per cent, the Nayars accounting for 6·7 per cent and the Muslims, for 6 per cent, of the total population. The remaining 27 communities together form but 19·8 per cent of the total population.

The village is typical of the cultural border zone where the culture of Malabar gradually merges into that of the adjoining Tamil area. And the classification of the communities in Appendix A shows that the population of the village is a mixture of Malayali and Tamil castes.

5. It will be seen from Appendix B that the total assets of the 1,542 families in the village, valued according to the low rates of prices current at the time of the survey, amount approximately to Rs. 15 lakhs. Appendix B shows the distribution of these assets by communities. The Eazhuva families form 47·7 per cent of the total number of families in the village, and their assets are 47 per cent of the total assets. The families of the Nayars, forming only 4·9 per cent of the total number of families appropriate as much as 27·6 per cent of the total assets. The Nayar community is seen to be proportionately the richest in the village.

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

by kind,

A. IMMOVABLES.

(1) Land		Extent (acres).	Value Rs.	Proportion per cent in total assets
i. Nilam (paddy land)				
	(a) in the same village	.. 459·9	4,20,557	28·1
	(b) elsewhere	.. 165·3	1,21,922	8·1
	Total	.. 625·2	5,42,479	36·2
ii. Paramba (garden land)				
	(a) in the same village	.. 461·6	74,502	5·0
	(b) elsewhere	.. 168·9	20,210	1·3
	Total	.. 630·5	94,712	6·3
	Total of i and ii (i e., total for land)	.. 1,255·7	6,37,191	42·5

	Value	Proportion
	Rs.	per cent in total assets
(2) House property		
(a) Residential	2,08,651	13.9
(b) Farms	17,430	1.2
(c) Shops, etc.	14,104	0.9
Total	2,40,185	16.0
(3) Value of improvements in lands taken on lease	27,638	1.9
Total of A (Immovables)	9,05,014	60.4
B. MOVABLES.		
(4) Furniture, utensils, etc.	36,686	2.5
(5) Value of livestock	48,596	3.2
(6) Value of agricultural implements, accessories, etc.	5,326	0.4
(7) Value of machinery, equipments, etc.	4,061	0.3
(8) Value of stock in trade	8,526	0.6
(9) Capital investments in money-lending concerns, shares in joint stock companies or deposits in banks..	40,701	2.7
(10) Amounts lent out on the security of landed property	1,61,477	10.8
(11) Amounts lent out on other securities or without security	90,384	6.0
(12) Amounts invested in non-prized kuries	60,384	4.0
(13) Amounts invested in jewellery, ornaments, etc.	73,226	4.9
(14) Other miscellaneous items	*62,818	4.2
Total of B (Movables)	5,92,185	39.6
Total of A and B (Immovables and Movables)	14,97,199	100.0

The statement shows that 44.4 per cent of the assets consists of land (items 1 and 3 in the list) and 16 per cent, of house property (item 2). Other items of importance are amounts lent out on interest with or without security (items 10 and 11 in the list) forming 16.8 per cent, investment in the form of jewellery, ornaments, etc. (item 13) forming 4.9 per cent and amounts invested in non-prized kuries (item 12) accounting for 4 per cent, of the total assets. As at Eruttempadi, livestock (item 5 in the list) is seen to be an item of very considerable importance in this village also, and it accounts for 3.2 per cent of the total assets-as against 2.7 per cent in Eruttempadi.

7. Appendix C shows the occupational grouping of the families together with the assets of each occupational group. It will be observed that the chief and by occupation.

* The chief items here are decreed amounts due from debtors (Rs. 31,090) and amounts deposited with landlords by way of security for the lease of their lands (Rs. 25,933).

land-owning classes (items 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Appendix, forming but an insignificant 3.9 per cent of the total number of families,) own as much as 68 per cent of the total assets. The tenant classes (items 5, 6 and 7 in the Appendix, accounting for 13.3 per cent of the total number of families,) own 12.6 per cent of the assets. The agricultural labourers own as many as 993 or 64.4 per cent of the total number of families in the village, but their assets are only a poor 5.1 per cent of the total assets. Other classes forming 18.4 per cent of the total number of families retain the balance of 14.3 per cent of the assets. The average assets of a family of the first group are valued at Rs. 16,961, but the corresponding figures for the second, third and fourth groups are only Rs. 922, Rs. 78, and Rs. 752 respectively.

If the total assets are evenly distributed, the share of each family in the village will be Rs. 971, and of each individual, Rs. 227.

Indebted-
ness: its
incidence on
population,

8. The total indebtedness of the 1,542 families in the village is Rs. 2.45 lakhs (equivalent to 16.4 per cent of the total assets). The average indebtedness of a family is therefore Rs. 159 and of an individual, Rs. 37. The families that are actually involved in debts number 1,037 (67.3 per cent of the total number of families in the village). Hence the average debt per indebted family is Rs. 237.

and on land.

9. Out of the total assigned area of 5,292 acres of land in Pattancheri, the inhabitants of the village own only 921.5 acres (459.9 acres of nilam and 461.6 acres of paramba). In addition to this, an extent of 334.2 acres of land (165.3 acres of nilam and 168.9 acres of paramba), situated in other villages, is also owned by the residents of Pattancheri. The total area of land owned by them is, therefore, 1,255.7 acres. The incidence of indebtedness on the land owned by the villagers will thus be Rs. 195 per acre, when their total debt is taken into consideration.

The debts that are actually secured on land amount to Rs. 86,525, and the land encumbered for this debt is 316 acres. The incidence of secured debts on encumbered land is, therefore, Rs. 274 per acre.

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

Indebted-
ness by oc-
cupation and
by commu-
nity

5

Occupational group or community	Proportion per cent in the total number of families	Proportion per cent of indebted families in the occupational group or community	Proportion per cent of assets owned by the occupational group or community	Proportion per cent of debts owned by the occupational group or community
1. Land-owners ..	3.9	81.7	68.0	63.1
2. Tenants ..	13.3	76.6	12.6	15.3
3. Agricultural labourers..	64.4	66.9	5.1	5.1
4. Other occupational groups ..	18.4	58.8	14.3	16.5
5. Eazhuvan ..	47.7	67.4	47.0	37.4
6. Nayar ..	4.9	62.7	27.6	34.6
7. Pandaram ..	8.7	60.4	7.1	8.5
8. Chetti ..	3.8	66.1	8.9	8.0

11. The purposes for which the debts were contracted are given in Appendix F. They are examined below: Purpose of debts.

(i) The heaviest item in the list of liabilities relates to kuries and accounts for Rs. 86,937 or 35.4 per cent of the total debts. This sum includes (i) the subscription amounts to be remitted to prized kuries (Rs. 55,577) and (ii) debts incurred by subscribers and kuri proprietors on account of kuries (Rs. 31,360). It is understood that a large proportion of the prize-amounts drawn from kuries was spent on the purchase and improvement of land and on the construction of houses, etc.

The annual amount of subscription due to prized kuries from the village as a whole is Rs. 13,385. If the subscription amounts are regularly paid, item (i) of the kuri liabilities (Rs. 55,577) will, therefore, be paid off within 4 years from the date of the investigation. However, defaults in payments are but too frequent as a result of the depression and both subscribers and kuri proprietors have accordingly been put to much loss. The debt of Rs. 31,360 incurred on account of kuries (item (ii) of the kuri liabilities referred to at the beginning of this paragraph,) will illustrate the point.

(ii) Repayment of old debts stands next in importance among the items given in Appendix F. It accounts for a sum of Rs. 46,961 (19.1 per cent of the total debts). The purposes for which these old debts were incurred are not always specified, but it is known that purchase of land was one of the many purposes for which these old debts were contracted.

(iii) The amount directly borrowed for the purchase of land is Rs. 28,561 (11.6 per cent of the total debts).

(iv) Another sum of Rs. 20,971 (8.6 per cent of the total debts) is also to be attributed to land. More than half of this amount was borrowed for the

improvement of holdings or for cultivation expenses, and the balance represents the arrears in the rental due from the tenants to their landlords.

The remaining items in the list of liabilities are amounts borrowed to meet domestic necessities (6 per cent), expenditure incurred for social and religious items (4·4 per cent), loans raised for industrial and trade purposes (3·1 per cent), debts incurred for the construction, rebuilding, etc., of houses (2·9 per cent) and other purposes (8·9 per cent). The last item includes, among other things, the expenditure incurred for the higher education of children (3·5 per cent of the total debts), the payment of dowry amounts, partition-shares, etc., (1·8 per cent), litigation expenses (0·9 per cent), the cost of medical help (0·8 per cent) and the purchase of livestock (0·7 per cent).

Secured and
unsecured
debts

12. Secured and unsecured debts are classified below:

Serial No.	Kind of debt	Amount Rs.	Porportion per cent in the total debt
1	Amount raised on pledges	7,573	3·1
2	Do do on the security of landed property	74,433	30·3
3	Do do on pronotes	74,765	30·5
4	Hand loans	18,861	7·7
5	Pattom arrears, decree debts, etc.	12,936	5·3
6	Petty shop-debts, etc.	1,201	0·5
7	Kuri liabilities (amounts to be remitted in prized kurits)	55,577	22·6
	Total	2,45,346	100·0

Items 1 and 2 in the above list are both secured and form 33·4 per cent of the total debts. A sum of Rs. 12,092 out of the kuri liabilities of Rs. 55,577 is also secured on land. This forms 4·9 per cent of the total debts. In all, therefore, 38·3 per cent of the total debts is secured.

and their
rates of inte-
rest.

13. The rates of interest charged for the different classes of debts are given in Appendix G. 96·6 per cent of the amount borrowed on the security of land, 86·8 per cent of the amount raised on pronotes and 85·7 per cent of the amount raised by pawning jewellery, etc., have to pay interest only at rates not exceeding 12 per cent per annum. It is also to be noted that the interest for 79·3 per cent of the debts secured on land does not exceed 7½ per cent per annum.

In Appendix H the total amount of interest-bearing debts is distributed according to the rates of interest charged. The rate is 7½ per cent or below 7½

per cent* per annum for 62·3 per cent of the amount. It ranges from 7½ to 12 per cent per annum for 27·2 per cent of the interest-bearing debts. The balance (10·5 per cent of the interest-bearing debts) pays interest at rates exceeding 12 per cent per annum. Instances of very high rates of interest are, unfortunately, not unknown in the village. Thus small hand-loans including loans in kind (paddy) are at times charged an interest of 150 and even 200 per cent per annum. And the worst part of the whole affair is that such transactions affect only the poorest classes in the village.

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

Serial No.	Classes of creditors	Amount Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total debt
1	Amount raised from joint stock banks	.. 4,355	1·8
2	Do do from indigenous money-lending concerns	.. 5,026	2·0
3	Do do from Co-operative Societies	.. 741	0·3
4	Do do from private persons (mostly of the same locality)	.. 1,65,510	67·4
5	Pattom arrears, decree debts, etc.	.. 12,936	5·3
6	Petty shop-debts, etc.	.. 1,201	0·5
7	Kuri liabilities (amount to be remitted in prized kuries-banks and private parties)	.. 55,577	22·7
	Total	.. 2,45,346	100·0

As in other villages, private parties (mostly of the same locality including neighbouring villages) form the chief source of credit in Pattancheri also, and they account for items 4, 5 and 6 (72·2 per cent of the total debts). A considerable proportion of item 7 also (kuri liabilities) is derived from private parties. Joint-stock banks and indigenous money-lending concerns account for almost the whole balance. There are no such banks in Pattancheri village, but the villagers have dealings with the institutions which flourish in Chittur and Tattamangalam.

15. There is a Co-operative Credit Society in the village, registered as Pattancheri Co-operative Credit Society No. 58. But, far from solving the problem Co-operative credit.

*A sum of Rs. 4,370 is shown as the amount raised on pronotes bearing interest at rates not exceeding 6 per cent per annum. This consists chiefly of the amounts deposited by tenants with their landlords by way of security for the lease of their lands. Interest in terms of paddy is charged on such deposits. The price of paddy having fallen, the rate of interest on these deposits also has fallen correspondingly. In certain instances the landlords do not pay any interest on the deposits.

of indebtedness, the dealings of the society have brought the Co-operative movement into much discredit and many poor people have been put to much loss and hardship in their transactions with the society. The reasons for this will be given in a subsequent section of this Report*.

Creditors and rate of interest. 16. The rates of interest charged by the different classes of creditors are given in Appendix I. On the whole, the terms offered by private parties would appear to be more favourable than those of banks. But the highest rates of interest are also charged by the same private parties.

Income and expenditure. 17. Appendix J shows the distribution of the income and expenditure of the village by communities. The gross annual income of the 1,542 families in the village amounts to Rs. 5,72,799, and the expenditure excluding the family budget is Rs. 3,60,593. The net income available for household expenses is therefore Rs. 2,12,206.

distributed according to sources. 18. Appendix K deals with the income and expenditure according to the occupation or *sources* from which the income is derived. Here the family or household does not form the unit for purposes of the classification in the Appendix, because members of the same family often follow different pursuits and accordingly derive their incomes from different sources. Appendix K therefore deals with the number of persons, and not of families, engaged in various occupations or deriving their income from various sources.

Agriculture. 19. It will be seen from Appendix C that 265 families in the village are of the land-owning and the cultivating classes and that 993 families are of agricultural labourers. Out of the 1,542 families in the village, as many as 1,258 (81.6 per cent) are, therefore, dependent on agriculture, and land is either the chief, or at least a subsidiary, source of their income. Groups 1 to 5 under Pasture and Agriculture (Cultivation) in Appendix K show that land is the principal source of income to 2,279 persons (984 males and 1,295 females), and a subsidiary source of income to 622 persons (494 males and 128 females). There are also 78 working dependents (71 males and 7 females) under the same head (i. e., those who help the principal earners of their families with their services in return for which they receive no payment). In all, therefore, 2,979 persons or 66.2 per cent of the total village population aged 13 years and above are more or less dependent on land for their living.

The gross income from agricultural occupations (groups 1 to 5 in Appendix K) amounts to Rs. 2,87,114 (50.1 per cent of the total gross income of the village). The corresponding expenditure is Rs. 1,57,308 (47.9 per cent of

* Please see paragraph 56 of this Report.

the total expenditure*). The net income from this source is, therefore, Rs. 1,29,806 (53.2 per cent of the total net income*).

It is to be observed here that, of the 2,357 persons (including 78 working dependents) whose principal source of income is land, 2,033 (751 men and 1,282 women) or 86.3 per cent, and of the 622 persons to whom land is a subsidiary source of income, 343 (245 men and 98 women) or 55.1 per cent are agricultural labourers. The total net income under agricultural labour (group 5 in Appendix K) amounts to Rs. 82,375, and forms no less than 63.5 per cent of the net income from agricultural occupations and 33.7 per cent of the total net income of the village.

20. The figures under group 9a, cattle and buffalo breeders, etc., are misleading and do not reveal the real importance of livestock as an item of wealth in the village. According to these figures the expenditure under this head exceeds the income by Rs. 8,984. Here no income has been receipted for the ploughing work done by the animals in their owners' fields. Again, the income derived by the owners of draught animals is shown under group 39c, owners, etc., of bullock-carts, but the cost of feeding the animals is included under group 9a. If the amounts under these heads are properly adjusted, it will be seen that the cattle form a source of considerable income to their owners. Cattle breed-

There are 281 oxen (81 used chiefly for draught purposes and 200, chiefly for the plough), 1,038 buffaloes (used chiefly for the plough but, to some extent, for draught purposes also), 412 cows, 89 she-buffaloes, 407 cow-calves, 282 buffalo calves, 601 goats (including kids) and 15 pigs in the village. All these animals are together valued at Rs. 47,779. As at Eruttempadi, the types of cattle found in this village also are superior to those found in other taluks of the State. In addition to ploughing lands, the animals are used for draught purposes on a very large scale, because the villagers depend on bullock-carts for transporting their produce to Pollachi and other markets and for bringing their supplies of necessaries from these markets.

The average daily yield of a milch cow in the village is about 3 bottles (of 24 ounces each) and of a milch buffalo, about 4½ bottles. (The better types of animals are referred to here). Dairy farming is not pursued on a commercial

*The total expenditure and the total net income for purposes of the calculations in paragraphs 19 to 26 (both inclusive) are taken to be Rs. 3,28,624 and Rs. 2,44,175 respectively and not Rs. 3,60,593 and Rs. 2,12,206 respectively as shown in Appendix J and paragraph 17 above. The difference of Rs. 31,963 in each case is the amount to be paid as interest on debts or as subscription instalments towards prized kuries, etc. (group 89 in Appendix K). As this amount cannot be shown as expenditure against any particular item of income, it is ignored here so that the proportion of the expenditure incurred for, and the net income derived from, each source may be correctly estimated.

scale by any one in the village, but many families sell considerable quantities of milk, butter-milk and ghee, and thus derive a small income from this source.

It is further to be noted here that as many as 339 persons (mostly boys*) are engaged as herdsmen and shepherds, and that they derive the considerable income of Rs. 3,117 annually from this source.

Poultry farming.

21. There are 439 cocks, 1,362 hens, 1,828 chickens, 5 ducks and 4 doves in the village, together valued at Rs. 817. The birds are reared chiefly for domestic use, and the annual net income derived from the source is calculated to be about Rs. 367. Poultry-farming is not pursued as a serious occupation by any one in the village.

Other occupational groups: Industries.

22. A few of the more important among the remaining occupational groups or sources of income are examined below. The net income derived from sub-class b, industry (groups 14 to 36), is Rs. 29,739 (12.2 per cent of the total net income). The various groups under this sub-class form the chief source of income to 595 persons, and a subsidiary source of income to 980 persons. There are also 37 working dependents in these groups. Group 14 (rope-making from the yarn of the palmyra palm) is a cottage industry pursued on a very small scale by a handful of Parayas (Sambavans.) When the leaves of the palm are cut and removed, the stem of the leaf is left on the trunk. It is these stems that supply the fibre for the manufacture of yarn. The ropes made from this yarn are used locally for tethering cattle, drawing water from wells, etc. Groups 17, 18, 20 and 36 refer to the artisans found in all villages, and their total net income is Rs. 9,033. Group 19, basket-makers, etc., is another cottage industry which gives work to considerable numbers (chiefly women) who are engaged in weaving baskets from bamboo materials and mats from grass. The net income from this source is Rs. 2,448. Group 23 refers chiefly to the husking of paddy for domestic consumption by the women of the families concerned; and though a net income of Rs. 7,301 is entered against this group, the amount but represents the expenditure which the families would have had to incur if they had employed paid labour for the purpose. Group 25 is another cottage industry which is capable of considerable development. It deals with the manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy drawn from the palmyra tree. It is seen to be the principal source of income to 37 persons (including 1 working dependent) and a subsidiary source of income to 16 persons and the total net income derived from this source is Rs. 2,195. Group 26 (the extraction of fermented toddy from the palmyra palm) is a lucrative pursuit followed by 57 persons in the village, whose total net income from the source amounts to Rs. 3,899.

*Most of these would have been unemployed otherwise.

II

23. Sub-class c, transport, accounts for a net income of Rs. 7,436. The most important group here is 39c, relating to bullock-carts, under transport by road. But there are 30 persons in the village who are labourers employed on the South Indian Railway. Groups 39 f, and 39 g under transport by rail refer to these persons whose total net income is Rs. 1,765. Transport.

24. Sub-class d, trade (groups 42 to 63d), accounts for a net income of Rs. 39,374 (16.1 per cent of the total net income of the village). It is the principal source of income to 167 persons and a subsidiary source of income to 61 persons. There are also 39 working dependents under this head. The most important groups here are 43, money-lending, (net income Rs. 21,856 or 9 per cent of the total net income), 49 to 50 a, toddy, arrack, tea, etc., shops, (net income Rs. 4,696), and 51 to 59, dealers in food-stuffs, (net income Rs. 9,154). Trade.

25. There are only 57 persons (including 2 working dependents) who derive their chief income from Public Administration and Liberal Arts (groups 66 to 80), and only 20 persons who derive a subsidiary income from the same source. The net income derived under this head is Rs. 6,565. The most important groups here are 66 and 67 (Panchayat and village officials), 73 and 74 (unregistered medical practitioners, midwives, etc.), and 76 (teachers of all kinds). Public Administration and Liberal Arts.

26. Group 82 (income such as contributions, etc.) is the most important item under miscellaneous sources, accounting for a net income of Rs. 27,818 (11.4 per cent of the total net income). The contributions are from several sources among which those from earning members of families to their relatives living separately, and those from emigrants who are working elsewhere, may be specially mentioned. Miscellaneous sources.

Group 88 (beggars and vagrants) shows a net income of Rs. 4,081 and a total number of 104 persons following this congenial pursuit. The Pandarams are professional beggars and the presence of considerable numbers of this community in the village accounts for this.

27. As stated in paragraph 17 above, the net income (for a period of one full year ending about December, 1934,) of the 1,542 families in the village, available for household expenses, is Rs. 2,12,206. Appendix L shows the distribution of this amount among the various communities, the proportion in which it is distributed and the average net income of a family in each community. The figures for some of the most populous communities are examined below: Net income and standard of living.

The Eazhuvas are numerically the strongest community in the village. There are rich land-owners and tenants in the community, but the great majority

are small-scale tenants and agricultural labourers. The women also of the poorer families go out for agricultural and other labour, and are therefore earning members. The average annual net income of an Eazhuva family is Rs. 134, and the average number of persons in the family is 4.2.

The Pulayas stand next in point of numerical strength. They are agricultural labourers (both men and women). The average number of persons in a Pulaya family is 4.1, and the average annual net income of the family is Rs. 114.

The Pandarams follow various pursuits. Cultivation of land, agricultural and casual labour, cart-driving and tending cattle are some of the chief occupations returned by the male section of the community. The women of poor families are agricultural labourers, and they also pursue mat-weaving as a cottage industry. The Pandarams are professional beggars, and considerable numbers of both sexes follow this pursuit. The average net income of a Pandaram family is Rs. 115 and the average number of persons in the family, 3.8.

The Nayars are chiefly dependent on land and on Government or private service. The average number of persons in a Nayar family is 5.9; and the average income, Rs. 276.

The Muslims of the village return various occupations like the cultivation of land, trades of all kinds, cart-driving, wood-cutting, timber-sawing, tending cattle and agricultural and casual labour. The women also of the poorer families are engaged in petty trades and go out for agricultural labour. The average net income of a Muslim family is Rs. 137 and the average number of persons in the family is 4.4.

The Chetties are both traders and agriculturists. A Chetti family receives an average net income of Rs. 171. The average number of persons in the family is 4.5.

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

Grading of families according to income.

	Total net income	No. of families deriving such income	Proportion per cent in the total number of families.
1	Up to Rs. 25	14	0.9
2	Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	94	6.1
3	Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	573	37.2
4	Rs. 101 to Rs. 200	645	41.8
5	Rs. 201 to Rs. 500	166	10.8
6	Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000	26	1.7
7	Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000	5	0.3
8	Above Rs. 2,000	2	0.1
	Total	1,525	98.9

Of the remaining 17 families in the village, 3 depend chiefly on alms. They did not therefore return any regular income. The remaining 14 families returned a "minus-net-income" their explanation being that unforeseen expenses and unexpected losses in trade, together with the depression and the heavy fall in the price of agricultural produce, led to this result during the year under review. They met the deficit by the sale of movables, by raising loans, etc.

29. If the total net income of the village is evenly distributed, each family will receive an annual income of Rs. 138, and each individual, Rs. 32. ^{Average income.} The average income of a large section of the population must, however, be much lower, because the income of about 44 per cent of the total number of families in the village is below Rs. 100, as shown in the statement appended to the foregoing paragraph*.

30. Though the net income available for household expenses is but ^{Deficits.} Rs. 2,12,206, the amount alleged to have been spent for such expenses is Rs. 2,29,923 according to the returns received from the villagers. Thus there is an excess of Rs. 17,717 over the actual net income, to be accounted for.

Of the 1,542 families in the village, 101 families show a balanced budget, their net income being just sufficient for their household expenses; 422 families have a surplus budget, their total surplus for the year after meeting all their household expenses amounting to Rs. 14,513; and the remaining 1,019 families have a deficit budget, and are obliged to default payment of rental, interest on debts, and kuri instalments and also borrow considerable sums at times in order to meet their domestic expenses. The total annual deficit of these 1,019 families is Rs. 32,230. Deducting the surplus of Rs. 14,513 of the surplus budget families from the net income of Rs. 2,12,206, we have a balance of Rs. 1,97,693 which is the actual figure available for family expenses. To this we have to add the sum of Rs. 32,230 (the deficit of the deficit budget families) in order that the total expenditure of the village under the head of family budget may be arrived at. This total expenditure will accordingly be Rs. 2,29,923.

The sources from which the sum of Rs. 32,230, required to meet the deficit of the deficit budget families, is derived have to be examined here. The returns under indebtedness, income and expenditure furnish the following particulars:

*The 14 "minus-net-income" families are not included here. They belong to the landed class and maintain a comparatively high standard of living. In normal times their income is above Rs. 100. For these reasons they are not clubbed with the families whose income is below Rs. 100.

	Rs.
Amount borrowed for family expenses within the year under review ..	*6,780
Amount made available for family expenses by defaulting payment of interest on debts ..	4,713
Amount made available for family expenses by defaulting payment of annual rental or paltom ..	2,640
Amount made available for family expenses by defaulting payment of kurr instalments ..	1,214
Miscellaneous items (sale of jewellery, cattle, etc., etc.) ..	11,389
Total ..	26,736

This leaves a balance of Rs. 5,494 (Rs. 32,235 minus Rs. 26,736) to be accounted for. The explanation for this discrepancy is not different from the one given for the other villages; and accordingly the amount partly represents in terms of money the fall in the general standard of living in the village. The householders, particularly of the labouring classes, when questioned on their family budget, are generally inclined to furnish the figures of expenditure for a normal day, i. e., a day on which the earning members of the family get work and wages and all members eat two meals in addition to a light morning repast. As a matter of fact, they get much less and spend much less during several months of the year because there are many days during slack seasons when labour families get no wages. Full allowance has not been made in the family budgets for these periods of semi-starvation and reduced expenditure. A very large proportion, if not the whole, of the amount (Rs. 5,494) should be attributed to the above circumstance.

31. From the foregoing explanation it will be seen that the figures of the average annual net income per family and per individual (Rs. 138 and Rs. 32 respectively), given in paragraph 29 above, do not represent the actual average expenditure of a family or individual. The amount actually spent by the 1,542 families in their households is:

	Rs.
1. Amounts borrowed, payments defaulted, etc. (as shown in the last paragraph) ..	26,736
2. Net income (deducting the surplus of the surplus budget families) ..	1,97,693
Total ..	2,24,429

This gives us an actual average expenditure of Rs. 146 per family and Rs. 34 per individual.

*Out of the sum of Rs. 14,725 borrowed for domestic expenses (shown in column 9 of Appendix F), this sum of Rs. 6,780 represents the portion borrowed during the year under review and the balance relates to previous years.

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

Serial No.	Heads in the family budget	Amount Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total family budget
1.	Food	1,51,516	65.9
2.	Clothing	18,085	7.9
3.	Lighting, washing, oil, etc., for bath and other necessities	17,222	7.5
4.	Drink, drug, tobacco, and betel, etc.	17,666	7.7
5.	*Social and religious items	12,640	5.5
6.	Education of children	2,243	1.0
7.	Medical	1,328	0.5
8.	Miscellaneous	3,258	1.4
9.	Thatching, repairs, etc., of dwelling houses	5,965	2.6
	Total	†2,29,923	100.0

The statement shows that items 1 (food including fuel, etc.), 2 (clothing), 3 (lighting, etc.) and 9 (thatching of houses, etc.) representing the barest wants, together absorb 83.9 per cent of the total expenditure. These four items together involve an actual expenditure of Rs. 1,92,788, distributed thus:

Food	..	78.6 per cent
Clothing	..	9.4 "
Lighting, washing, etc.	..	8.9 "
Thatching of houses, etc.	..	3.1 "
Total	..	100.0 per cent

32. Here too, as in other villages, the standard of living varies both according to the community and according to the income and social position of the family concerned. The average annual expenditure of an adult in the Nayar community (when the average for the whole village is struck excluding items liable to irregular and great variations like education, drink, drug, tobacco, etc., social and religious items, etc.) is Rs. 69. The corresponding figures for the Chetti, Muslim, Eazhuva, Pandaram and Pulaya communities are respectively Rs. 45, Rs. 38, Rs. 36, Rs. 35 and Rs. 29. Among the Nayars, the Standard of living.

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

†This includes the sum of Rs. 5,494 which has not been accounted for, because we do not know in what proportion the amount should be deducted from each head in the family budget.

expenditure rises to Rs. 130 per adult in some of the richest families, while it is as low as Rs. 27 among the poorest. The corresponding highest and lowest figures are Rs. 128 and Rs. 20 for the Eazhuvus, Rs. 80 and Rs. 24 for the Chetties, Rs. 68 and Rs. 20 for the Pandarams, Rs. 56 and Rs. 23 for the Muslims and Rs. 42 and Rs. 19 for the Pulayas. These figures also are exclusive of such items as education, drink, drug, etc., and social and religious items.

Diet. 33. The diet of the villagers in Pattancheri does not differ much from that of the people in the other villages already reported on. The Tamil castes in their diet are like the Tamil castes in Eruttempadi*. So far as the Malayali castes here (as also in the whole taluk) are concerned, they too appear on the whole to be better fed and nourished than the Malayali castes in the other taluks of the State.

Land and holdings. 34. It was already explained in paragraph 9 above that, out of a total assigned land area of 5,292 acres in the village, the inhabitants of the village owned but 921.5 acres, the remaining 4,370.5 acres being in the possession of absentee land-lords. Including the land owned in other villages by the residents of Pattancheri, the total area owned by them is 1,255.7 acres (625.2 acres of nilam and 630.5 acres of paramba). This area is owned by 76 families. The proportion of land-owning families in each community, and the extent of land possessed by each are shown below:

Community	Total number of families in each community	Total number of land-owning families in each community	Proportion per cent of land-owning families in each community	Extent of land owned by each community (in acres)	Proportion per cent of land owned by each community in the total extent of land
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Brahman ..	11	3	27.3	8.9	0.7
2 Chetti ..	59	6	10.2	88.7	7.1
3 Eazhuvan ..	736	26	3.5	813.6	64.8
4 Kaikolan ..	9	1	11.1	4.4	0.3
5 Kusavan ..	10	1	10.0	10.3	0.8
6 Muslim ..	90	3	3.3	3.9	0.3
7 Nayar ..	75	23	30.7	234.8	18.7
8 Pandaram ..	134	12	9.0	90.2	7.2
9 Thattan ..	17	1	5.9	0.9	0.1
10 Others (23 communities) ..	401	..	..	..	..
Total (32) ..	1,542	76	4.9	1,255.7	100.0

*Please see paragraph 34 of the Report on Eruttempadi.

35. It is noteworthy that the proportion of land owned by absentee landlords is very much higher in Pattancheri than in the other villages already reported on. Correspondingly the proportion of land-owning families in the village is much lower than in the other villages. A statement showing the figures for five villages is given below:

Village	Extent, and proportion per cent in the total area, of assigned land		No., and proportion per cent, of land-owning families in the total number of families in the village
	Owned by absentee land-lords (acres)	Owned by residents of the village (acres)	
Nayarambalam ..	1,503.9 (65.0 per cent)	809.8 (35.0 per cent)	322 (15.5 per cent)
Antikkad ..	972.8 (54.9 ..)	799.3 (45.1 ..)	345 (40.8 ..)
Chundal ..	801.9 (41.8 ..)	1,116.4 (58.2 ..)	436 (59.8 ..)
Eruttempadi ..	389.3 (19.3 ..)	1,632.9 (80.7 ..)	173 (26.7 ..)
Pattancheri ..	4,370.5 (82.6 ..)	921.5 (17.4 ..)	76 (4.9 ..)

Absentee
land-lordism.

The scourge of malaria is no doubt partly responsible for this state of affairs in Pattancheri. But other villages also in the north-east block of Chittur taluk follow Pattancheri in this respect, most of the landlords being residents of Chittur, Tattamangalam or Nalleppilli. Pattancheri serves as a good example of the evils of absentee land-lordism.

36. The 76 land-owning families in the village are graded below according to the extent of their holdings:

Land-owning
families
graded.

Size of holding	No. of families having such holdings	Proportion per cent in the total number of land-owning families
1. 0 to 25 cents ..	6	7.9
2. 26 to 50 cents ..	6	7.9
3. 51 cents to 1 acre ..	13	17.1
4. 1 acre to 5 acres ..	20	26.3
5. Above 5 acres ..	31	40.8
Total ..	76	100.0

The average size of an owner's holding will be 16.5 acres as seen from the figures given in the statement appended to paragraph 34 above, but the holdings that are below one acre in extent (about 33 per cent of the total number of holdings) are mostly parambas used chiefly for residential purposes; and the holdings of real non-cultivating or cultivating owners are to be seen in the last two categories of the statement given above. It is also noteworthy that the holdings of 31 land-owning families (40.8 per cent of the total number of

land-owning families) exceed 5 acres in extent. As a matter of fact many of these holdings are 30 and even 40 acres in extent.

Cultivators' holdings.

37. It is further to be observed that the owners' holdings referred to above are not identical with the holdings of cultivators, because all owners are not cultivators and there are as many as 369 families which do not own land, but have taken lands on lease for cultivation or residential purposes. The total extent of land thus taken on lease by the 369 families together is 1,703 acres (1,492.9 acres of nilam and 210.7 acres of paramba.) The proportion of such tenant families in each community and the extent of land taken on lease by each are shown below:

Community	Total number of families in each community	Total number of tenant families in each community	Proportion per cent of tenant families in each community	Extent of land taken on lease by each community (acres)	Proportion per cent of land taken on lease by each community in the total extent of land taken on lease
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Chetti ..	59	4	6.8	23.0	1.4
2 Eazhuvan ..	736	276	37.5	1,182.6	69.4
3 Kavara ..	14	7	50.0	2.4	0.1
4 Kavundan..	10	4	40.0	5.3	0.3
5 Marasari ..	44	1	2.3	8.0	0.5
6 Muslim ..	90	27	30.0	107.0	6.3
7 Naicken ..	16	4	25.0	26.8	1.6
8 Nayar ..	75	7	9.3	127.7	7.5
9 Panan ..	18	10	55.6	1.1	0.1
10 Pandaram..	134	7	5.2	150.8	8.9
11 Parayan ..	6	3	50.0	0.7	..
12 Pulayan ..	200	11	5.5	42.7	2.5
13 Thattan ..	17	1	5.9	0.1	..
14 Vannan ..	3	2	66.7	0.5	..
15 Velakkathalavan	4	2	50.0	23.5	1.4
16 Velan ..	14	2	14.3	0.4	..
17 Vellalan ..	4	1	25.0	0.4	..
18 Others (15 communities) ..	98	..	..	..	..
Total (32) ..	1,542	369	23.9	1,703.0	100.0

According to the above figures, the average extent of a tenant's holding is but 4.6 acres. But the grading of these tenant families according to the

extent of their holdings (given below) will show that large numbers of this class are cultivating tenants only in name.

	Size of holding	No. of families having such holdings	Proportion per cent in total number of tenant families
1.	0 to 25 cents ..	128	34.7
2.	26 to 50 cents ..	32	8.7
3.	51 cents to 1 acre ..	18	4.9
4.	1 acre to 5 acres ..	96	26.0
5.	Above 5 acres ..	95	25.7
	Total ..	369	100.0

It is only the 191 families found in the last two categories in the above statement (51.7 per cent of the total number of tenant families) that are real cultivating tenants who have taken lands on lease for purposes of cultivation; and the holdings of most of those in the first three categories of the statement are the small plots where they have their houses or cottages.

The total number of cultivating families in the village (including all owner-cultivators and tenant-cultivators) may be approximately taken to be 417*, and the total extent of land cultivated by them is 3,314.3 acres as shown below:

Kind	Area owned by land-owning families (acres)	Area leased out by owners to tenants (acres)	Balance or area cultivated by owners themselves (acres)	Area taken on lease by owners (acres)	Area taken on lease by tenants (acres)	Total area cultivated by owners and tenants together (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nilam ..	625.2	275.0	350.2	474.2	1,492.9	2,317.3
Paramba ..	630.5	137.1	493.4	293.5	210.1	997.0
Total ..	1,255.7	412.1	843.6	767.7	1,703.0	3,314.3

The average size of a cultivator's holding (when *all* owner-cultivators and tenant-cultivators are included) will, therefore, be about 8 acres. But when the small-scale owners and tenants in the first three categories of the grading of

*From the total of 445 owners' and tenants' families (76 owners and 369 tenants) about 28 non-cultivating owners and tenants have to be eliminated.

owner and tenant families given above (their number is 203*) are excluded and only the real cultivators of the last two categories in the grading of the two classes (their number is 242*) are taken into consideration, the average extent of a cultivator's holding will be seen to be about 13 acres.

Fragmentation of holdings.

38. The figures discussed above show that the holdings in Pattancheri as in Eruttempadi are fortunately still large enough for cultivation to be carried on economically, and in normal times an average ryot will get enough† from his land to maintain his family and dependents in comfort. The figures relating to holdings, extracted from the registers of the village office, also prove that the process of fragmentation has not been very much at work in the village. The figures are given below:

Year	Total area of assigned land (nilams and parambas) (acres)	No. of pattadars	Average extent of a pattadar's holding (acres)
1083 M. E.	4,438·3	184	24·1
1109 M. E.	5,292·0	226	23·4

The statement shows that the increase in the number of *pattas* during the last 25 years (since 1083 M. E., the year of the last Settlement,) has been but 22·8 per cent, and that the average extent of a *pattadar's* holding has fallen from 24·1 acres to 23·4 acres only.

Cultivation and crops: Paddy.

39. We have already seen that the total extent of land cultivated by the residents of Pattancheri is 3,314·3 acres (2,317·3 acres of nilam and 997·0 acres of paramba). Groups 1 to 3 in Appendix K show that the gross income derived from the nilams or paddy lands is Rs. 1,87,549 or 92·5 per cent of the gross income from land. The corresponding figure for parambas is but Rs. 15,196 or 7·5 per cent of the gross income from land. It is therefore clear that paddy is the one crop of importance in the village.

Yield from paddy lands.

40. The yield from paddy lands and the cultivation and other expenses incurred are shown in the following statements. Separate statements are given for the lands in East Pattancheri and for those in West Pattancheri, because there is considerable difference between the two in respect of the gross yield, cultivation expenses, etc.

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

† Please see statistics of the yield from land given in paragraph 40 below.

21

EAST PATTANCHERI.

Heads of income, expenditure, etc.	Double-crop nilam		Double-crop nilam * (poondhal)		Single-crop nilam (karingaru)				
	Amount		Amount		Amount				
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			
Average annual gross yield† from an acre ..	73	15 0	100'0	73	7 0	100'0	50	2 0	100'0
Labour expenses ..	22	11 0	30'7	29	3 0	39'7	14	11 0	29'3
Manure ..	6	0 0	8'1	3	0 0	4'1	3	5 0	6'6
Seeds ..	6	0 0	8'1	4	12 0	6'5	2	8 0	5'0
Land revenue** (average) ..	7	0 0	9'5	7	0 0	9'5	5	0 0	10 0
Net income ..	32	4 0	43'6	29	8 0	40'2	24	10 0	49'1
Pre-depression price per acre ..	1,100	0 0		1,100	0 0		900	0 0	
Rate of interest secured by the owner-cultivator on his investment ..		2'9			2'7			2'7	

WEST PATTANCHERI.

Heads of income, expenditure, etc.	Double crop nilam		Single-crop nilam (karingaru)		Single-crop nilam (virippu)				
	Amount		Amount		Amount				
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			
Average annual gross yield from an acre ..	86	4 0	100'0	61	15 0	100'0	44	8 0	100'0
Labour expenses ..	15	10 0	18'1	10	3 0	16'4	9	12 0	21'9
Manure ..	9	0 0	7'0	6	0 0	9'7	4	8 0	10'1
Seeds ..	6	0 0	7'0	3	0 0	4'8	3	0 0	6'8
Land revenue (average)	7	0 0	8'1	5	0 0	8'1	5	0 0	11'2
Net income ..	51	10 0	59'8	37	12 0	61'0	22	4 0	50'0
Pre-depression price per acre ..	1,800	0 0		1,300	0 0		800	0 0	
Rate of interest secured by the owner-cultivator on his investment ..		2'9			2'9			2'8	

*This being marshy, the earth is turned over with the spade instead of being ploughed.

†Paddy has been valued at 6½ annas per para.

**Water cess collected by the Government is also included in this item.

The statements show that the owner will receive a return of only 2½ to 3 per cent on his investment in nilams, if the price of paddy continues to occupy the present low level. All the same, the owner's return is seen to be slightly higher than in the other villages already surveyed and reported on.

Tenant's share,

41. The average annual rental for the various classes of nilams taken on lease by tenant-cultivators and the return which the latter receive from each of these classes of nilams are shown in the following statement:

Locality	Class of nilam	Net income from one acre			Rental for one acre (paddy)			Tenant's share			Remarks
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
East Pattancheri	Double-crop	32	4	0	28	7	0 (70 paras)	10	13	0 (including Rs. 6 4 0 from straw alone)	Land Revenue and irrigation-cess paid by the owner from the rental
"	Double-crop (poondhal)	29	8	0	28	7	0 (70 paras)	8	1	0 (including Rs. 5 12 0 from straw alone)	"
"	Single-crop (karingara)	24	10	0	24	6	0 (60 paras)	5	4	0 (including Rs. 5 from straw alone)	"
West Pattancheri	Double-crop	51	10	0	44	11	0 (110 paras)	13	15	0 (including Rs. 9 14 0 from straw alone)	"
"	Single-crop (karingara)	37	12	0	32	8	0 (80 paras)	10	4	0 (including Rs. 7 8 0 from straw alone)	"
"	Single-crop (virippu)	22	4	0	20	5	0 (50 paras)	6	15	0 (including Rs. 5 from straw alone)	"

42. There is little or no difference between the methods of cultivation, manuring, etc., pursued in Pattancheri and those followed in Eruttempadi*. However there is more or less systematic irrigation of the nilams, the supply of water received being from the Mulathara anicut owned by the Government. Though the supply is adequate in normal times, it is known to fail occasionally in seasons of severe droughts.

Methods of cultivation, etc.

*Please see paragraph 38 of the Report on Eruttempadi.

43. The gross yield of Rs. 15,196 from parambas is distributed as shown below among the chief crops raised from these lands. Other crops.

	Rs.
Cocoanuts ..	4,090
Mangoes and jack fruits ..	1,597
Tamarind ..	1,430
Palmyra ..	1,961
Ground-nut ..	1,403
Plantains, kitchen vegetables, etc. ..	3,675
Other kinds including bamboos, cotton, cereals, etc. ..	1,040
Total ..	15,196

The ground-nut and cotton figure in the above list, their importance in this village is very much less than in Eruttempadi. These crops were being tried by the ryots and were just growing in popularity when the depression set in, making their cultivation unprofitable.

44. Here too, as in other villages, the ryots complain that their lands have been deteriorating and that the yield has fallen from 10 to 30 per cent. Various reasons are adduced for such deterioration; but what really matters is that the soil is getting exhausted and that no adequate measures are being taken to enrich it. Deterioration of land.

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

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

	Males	Females	Total
(1) Total population ..	3,137	3,467	6,604
(2) Children aged 0—5 ..	462	454	916
(3) School-going population of all ages ..	250	93	343
(4) Children aged 6—12 not attending school ..	384	495	879
Total of items 2, 3 and 4 ..	1,096	1,042	2,138
Balance available for employment ..	2,041	2,425	4,466

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

The numbers available for employment are seen to fall into three distinct categories, according to the occupation-returns received from the villagers. These categories are:

- (1) fully employed,
- (2) partially employed and
- (3) unemployed.

Among males we find

1,677	(82.2	per cent)	more or less fully employed.
254	(12.4	"	) partially employed and
110	(5.4	"	) unemployed.
2,041	(100.0	"	) total.

One hundred and eighty-one boys aged 6 to 12, of whom 90 have been returned as fully employed and 91, as partially employed, should be added to the above numbers.

Fully
employed
men.

47. *Fully employed* does not necessarily refer to persons getting a full day's work on all working days in all seasons. Those employed in Government or private service (groups 66, 67, 76, 76 a, 85, etc., in Appendix K); artisans or skilled labourers like the sawyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., in groups 17, 18, 20 and 20 c, toddy-drawers and jaggery manufacturers (groups 25 and 26), washermen and barbers (groups 30 and 31); herdsmen, shepherds, etc., (group 10); and traders doing regular business throughout the year (several groups from 42 to 63 d) have all been included in the category of the fully employed. Those who follow agricultural labour (group 5) as their chief occupation; cart-drivers (group 39 c); casual labourers (group 87); and a few others too are shown as fully employed, even though the workmen concerned are forced to remain idle without work or wages for many days in the year during slack seasons.

Partially
employed
men.

48. The partially employed comprise such groups as cultivating owners and tenants (groups 2 and 3 a), estate agents and managers (group 4), basket-makers, etc. (group 19), porters and messengers and labourers employed on roads (groups 39 and 39 a), those following several of the trades from group 42 to group 63 d, and those engaged in the pursuits specified in groups 68 (priests, ministers, etc.), 73 (indigenous medical practitioners), and 80 (musicians, etc.) The period of employment of those following the above vocations varies from

a few days to many weeks in the year according to the nature of the occupation concerned.

49. Turning to the female population, we find:

Fully
employed
women.

1,950	(80.4 per cent)	more or less fully employed,
366	(15.1 ..)	partially employed and
109	(4.5 ..)	unemployed.
2,425	(100.0 ..)	total.

There are also 221 girls aged 6 to 12, of whom 35 have been returned as fully employed and 186, as partially employed.

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

50. The partially employed comprise those women of all communities, who, like the fully employed women, attend to domestic duties at home and thus effect a saving in the family budget by obviating the necessity for paid service. They too are, therefore, included in group 83 (domestic service). However, they are not *regular* wage-earners like the fully employed women, though considerable numbers of this partially employed group, consisting of women of the labouring classes, attend to agricultural labour during the harvest season and thus earn a small income. It is in this respect that they differ from fully employed women who are *regular* wage-earners during all seasons of the year. In the category of the partially employed women we also find those engaged in petty trades (several groups from 42 to 63 d), which give them occasional employment and enable them to earn a small income.

Partially
employed
women.

51. There remain 110 unemployed men and 109 unemployed women. Of these, 35 males and 21 females are children aged 13 or 14, and 45 males and 76 females are too infirm or old to work. Of the remaining 30 males who are unemployed, 9 are English-educated*.

Unemployed.

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

* One is a Graduate in Arts, 3 are School Finals and the remaining 5 have studied up to the High School classes.

Unemploy-
ment and
emigration,

52. A few persons have emigrated to other places, apparently because they could not get any suitable employment in the village. The particulars of these emigrants* are given below:

Emigrants to places within the State.

		Male	Female	Total	Contribution to their homes Rs.
Employed	..	20	2	22	3,082
Unemployed	..	2	..	2	..
Total	..	22	2	24	1,082

Emigrants to places outside the State.

Employed	..	61	..	61	2,833
Unemployed	..	4	..	4	..
Total	..	65	..	65	2,833

Emigrants whose particulars are unknown.

		15	..	15	
Grand Total	..	102	2	104	3,915

Twenty of these emigrants (all males) are English-educated. Two are Graduates in Medicine, one, a Graduate in Law, five, Graduates in Arts, one, Intermediate in Arts, nine, School Finals, and two, having studied up to the High School classes.

Types of
labour.

53. The chief type of labour available in the village is agricultural, and it absorbs, with very few exceptions, the whole labour population of the place. In the two tabular statements given below, full particulars of the work available in East Pattancheri for the male and female sections of agricultural labourers throughout the year, together with the wage rates, are shown:

* This is apart from the seasonal emigration of a large number of agricultural labourers of both sexes to the adjoining malarial border tracts of the Pollachi taluk, who, attracted by the higher cash-wages offered by the labour-agents, of whom there are a number in this village, often absent themselves from their houses for periods extending from one to three months.

EAST PATTANCHERI (MEN).

Month	Main items of work	Dependent			Independent		
		No. of days*	Wage-rates	Rs. A. P.	No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs. A. P.
Chingam	Harvest, ploughing, etc.	25	6 ed** and 6 pies worth of straw	6 14 0	25	6 ed and 6 pies worth of straw	6 14 0
Kanni	Do	25	..	6 14 0	25	..	6 14 0
Thulam	Harvest, ploughing, fencing, etc.	10 5	.. 3 ed	2 12 0 0 9 9	10 5	.. 4 ed	2 12 0 0 13 0
Vrischigam	Fencing, spadework, etc.	20	3 ed	2 7 0	20	4 ed	3 4 0
Dhanu	Fencing, spadework, harvest, etc.	7 8	3 ed 5 ed	0 13 8 1 10 0	7 8	4 ed 5 ed	1 2 2 1 10 0
Makaram	Harvest, ploughing, etc.	15	5 ed	3 0 9	15	5 ed	3 0 9
Kumbham	Spade-work (in <i>poondhal</i> nilams), etc.	10	4 ed	1 10 0	10	5 ed	2 0 6
Meenam	Do	25	4 ed	4 1 0	25	5 ed	5 1 3
Medam	Ploughing, etc.	25	3 ed	3 0 9	25	4 ed	4 1 0
Edavam	Do (mainly in single-crop <i>karimgara</i> nilams)	25	3 ed	3 0 9	25	4 ed	4 1 0
Mithunam	Do	25	3 ed	3 0 9	25	4 ed	4 1 0
Karkadagam	Do	25	3 ed	3 0 9	25	4 ed	4 1 0
	Periodical presents and occasional gifts in kind received from the land-lord.			3 12 3			
	Total	250		46 11 5	250		49 11 8

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

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

EAST PATTANCHERI (WOMEN).

Month	Main items of work	Dependent			Independent		
		No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs. A. P.	No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs. A. P.
Chingam	Harvest and allied operations	25	5 ed and 5 pies worth of straw	5 11 8	25	5 ed and 5 pies worth of straw	5 11 8
Kanni	Do	25	..	5 11 8	25	..	5 11 0
Thulam	Do, weeding, etc.	10	..	2 4 8	10	..	2 4 8
		5	2 ed	0 6 6	5	3 ed	0 9 9
Vrischigam	Weeding, removing wild growth on the bunds, etc.	20	2 ed	1 10 0	20	3 ed	2 7 0
Dhanu	Removing wild growth on the bunds, harvest, etc.	7	2 ed	0 9 1	7	3 ed	0 13 8
		8	4 ed	1 4 10	8	4 ed	1 4 10
Makaram	Harvest and allied operations	15	4 ed	2 7 0	15	4 ed	2 7 0
Kumbham	Levelling <i>poondhal</i> niilams, manuring, etc.	10	2 ed	0 13 0	10	3 ed	1 3 6
Meenam	Do	25	2 ed	2 0 6	25	3 ed	3 0 9
Medam	Do and weeding, etc.	25	2 ed	2 0 6	25	3 ed	3 0 9
Kdavam	Weeding, etc.	25	2 ed	2 0 6	25	3 ed	3 0 9
Mithunam	Do	25	2 ed	2 0 6	25	3 ed	3 0 9
Karkadagam	Transplanting, etc.	25	2 ed	2 0 6	25	3 ed	3 0 9
	Periodical presents and occasional gifts in kind received from the land-lord.			4 6 3			
	Total	250		35 7 2	250		37 13 6

Similar particulars of the work available for the labour population in West Pattancheri are given in the following statements:

WEST PATTANCHERI (MEN).

Month	Main items of work	Dependent			Independent		
		No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs. A. P.	No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs. A. P.
Chingam	Ploughing, spadework in <i>poondhal</i> nilams, harvest, etc.	8	3 ed	0 15 7	3	4 as.	0 12 0
		17	6 ed and 6 pies worth of straw	4 10 10	5 17	4 ed 6 ed and 6 pies worth of straw	0 13 0 4 10 10
Kanni	Harvest, ploughing, spade-work in <i>poondhal</i> nilams, etc.	20	6 ed and 6 pies worth of straw	5 8 0	20	6 ed and 6 pies worth of straw	5 8 0
		5	3 ed	0 9 9	5	5 ed	1 0 3
Thulam	Fencing spade-work in parambas, etc.	25	3 ed	3 0 9	15 10	5 ed 4 ed	3 0 9 1 10 0
		20	3 ed	2 7 0	20	4 ed	3 4 0
Dhanu	Spade-work in parambas, irrigating parambas, transporting manure, repairing wells and tanks, harvest, etc.	15	3 ed	1 13 3	10	4 ed	1 10 0
		5	5 ed	1 0 3	5	5 ed	1 0 3
Makaram	Spade-work, in parambas, ploughing, harvest, etc.	10	3 ed	1 3 6	10	4 ed	1 10 0
		15	5 ed	3 0 9	15	5 ed	3 0 9

WEST PATTANCHERI (MEN)—cont.

Month	Main items of work	Dependent			Independent		
		No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs. A. P.	No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs. A. P.
Kumbham	Ploughing, spade-work in <i>poondhal</i> nilams, transporting manure, etc.	25	3 ed	3 0 9	20	4 ed	3 4 0
Meenam	Ploughing, spade-work in <i>poondhal</i> nilams, transporting manure, fencing, etc.	20	3 ed	2 7 0	20	4 ed	3 4 0
Medam	Ploughing, renovation of bunds, etc.	25	3 ed	3 0 9	20	4 ed	3 4 0
Edavam	Ploughing, spade-work in <i>poondhal</i> nilams, etc.	25	3 ed	3 0 9	25	4 ed	4 1 0
Mithunam	Ploughing, spade-work, etc.	25	3 ed	3 0 9	20	4 ed	3 4 0
Karkadagam	Do	25	3 ed	3 0 9	20	4 ed	3 4 0
	Periodical presents and occasional gifts in kind received from the land-lord			3 13 6			
	Total	285		45 13 11	260		48 4 10

WEST PATTANCHERI (WOMEN).

Month	Main items of work	Dependent				Independent					
		No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs.	A.	P.	No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs.	A.	P.
Chingam	Transplanting, weeding, collecting manure (green leaves), harvest, etc.	8	2 ed	0	10	5	8	3 ed	0	15	7
		17	5 ed and 5 pies worth of straw	3	14	4	17	5 ed and 5 pies worth of straw	3	14	4
Kanni	Harvest and allied operations, transplanting, weeding, etc.	20	"	4	9	4	20	"	4	9	4
		5	2 ed	0	6	6	5	4 ed	0	13	0
Thulam	Weeding, etc.	25	2 ed	2	0	6	25	3 ed	3	0	9
Vrischigam	Fencing, weeding, etc.	20	2 ed	1	10	6	10	3 ed	1	3	6
Dhanu	Weeding, harvest, etc.	15	2 ed	1	3	6	10	3 ed	1	3	6
		5	5 ed	1	0	3	5	5 ed	1	0	3
Makaram	Harvest and allied operations	5	2 ed	0	6	6	5	3 ed	0	9	9
		20	5 ed	4	1	0	20	5 ed	4	1	0
Kumbham	Transporting manure, leveling <i>poondhal</i> nilams, threshing, etc.	20	2 ed	1	10	0	20	3 ed	2	7	0
Meenam	Transporting manure, leveling <i>poondhal</i> nilams, threshing, fencing, etc.	20	2 ed	1	10	0	15	3 ed	1	13	3

WEST PATTANCHERI (WOMEN).—(cont.)

Month	Main items of work	Dependent				Independent					
		No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs.	A.	P.	No. of days	Wage-rates	Rs.	A.	P.
Medam	Breaking the sods, levelling, manuring, etc.	25	2 ed	2	0	6	20	3 ed	2	7	0
Edavam	Weeding, etc.	25	2 ed	2	0	6	25	3 ed	3	0	9
Mithunam	Weeding, transplanting, etc.	25	2 ed	2	0	6	20	3 ed	2	7	0
Karkadagam	Do	20	2 ed	1	10	0	15	3 ed	1	13	3
	Periodical presents and occasional gifts in kind received from the land-lord			4	9	6					
	Total ..	275		35	7	4	240		35	7	3

It is to be observed here that the labourers in East Pattancheri do not generally experience any difficulty in getting work for as many days in the month as they want, though the figures in the first two statements show the total number of days on which work is available in the year as but 250. As a rule, agricultural labourers take rest for about 5 days in a month; and from Thulam to Kumbham most of those in East Pattancheri will be laid up with malaria for -days together, so much so that a labourer will be able to work for about 15 days only on an average every month during this season. Because of the scourge of malaria in East Pattancheri the local supply of labour is not equal to the demand, and labour families in sufficient numbers are unwilling to live in East Pattancheri permanently. For this reason, considerable numbers of agricultural labourers from West Pattancheri daily go for work in East Pattancheri and return every evening to

their homes, walking a distance of 6 to 12 or even 16 miles to and fro. The labourers in West Pattancheri also, therefore, will not experience much difficulty in getting work during all seasons of the year, provided they are willing to go to East Pattancheri for the purpose.

In the following statement the principal occupations of both sexes in each community in the village are given.

COMMUNITY	OCCUPATION	
	Males	Females
1. Ambattan	.. Shaving, hair-dressing, etc.	H. K.*
2. Brahman	.. Priest-hood, Government and private service, etc.	do
3. Chakkiliyan	.. Working in leather and A. L.*	A. L. and H. K.
4. Channan	.. A. L.	do
5. Chetti	.. Trades of all kinds and cultivation	Petty trades of all kinds and H. K.
6. Eazhuvan	.. A. L., tending cattle, cultivation, toddy tapping, cart-driving, trade in toddy, casual labour, etc.	A. L., tending cattle, husking paddy, trade in toddy and H. K.
7. Eravalan	.. A. L.	A. L. and H. K.
8. Kanakkan	.. A. L. and tending cattle	do
9. Kavara	.. Working in bamboo materials, A. L. and tending cattle	Working in bamboo materials and H. K.
10. Kavundan	.. Cart-driving, tending cattle and A. L.	A. L., sale of sweet-meats and H. K.
11. Kollan	.. Working in iron	A. L. and H. K.
12. Kusavan	.. Manufacture of earthen-ware pots	Manufacture of earthen-ware pots and H. K.
13. Malayan	.. A. L.	A. L. and H. K.
14. Marasari	.. Carpentry	A. L., mat-making and H. K.
15. Muslim	.. A. L., trades of all kinds, wood-cutting, tending cattle, cultivation, cart-driving, casual labour, sawing timber, etc.	A. L., petty trades and H. K.

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

16. Naickan	.. A. L., tending cattle and cart-driving	A. L. and H. K.
17. Nayar	.. Cultivation, Government and private service, etc.	Domestic service and H. K.
18. Panan	.. Shaving and hair-dressing, A. L., working in bamboo materials, etc.	A. L. and H. K.
19. Pandaram	.. Begging, cultivation, masonry, A. L., drumming, cart-driving, tending cattle, casual labour, etc.	Mat-making, A. L., begging and H. K.
20. Parayan (Sambavan)	.. A. L., tending cattle and rope-making	A. L., rope-making and H. K.
21. Pulayan	.. A. L., and tending cattle	A. L. and H. K.
22. Thattan	.. Working in jewellery and ornaments	H. K.
23. Thevan	.. A. L.	A. L. and H. K.
24. Vannan	.. Washing	Washing, A. L. and H. K.
25. Variyar	.. Service in temple	Service in temple and H. K.
26. Vajan	.. Washing	Washing and H. K.

Note.—Six of the communities, each having only a very limited number of families in the village, are not included in the statement, because the occupation followed by the very few people in each of them do not indicate the occupation typical of the community as a whole.

Independent and dependent labour.

54. As in the other villages, both the independent and the dependent types of agricultural labour are found in Pattancheri also. The dependent labourers are always indebted to their landlords, and therefore it is obligatory on their part to work for their landlords so long as the latter require their services, in spite of the fact that they are paid only lower wages. They cannot hope to free themselves from this bondage in the existing circumstances and they have therefore to put up with their lot.

The economic condition of the labour population in this village also has deteriorated on account of the depression. The wage-rates here have fallen by about 40 per cent; and the wages being generally paid in kind, the poor labourer can seldom get the full cash-value of the small quantity of paddy which he has to exchange for his daily necessaries (except rice). The standard of living among the labour population, which is very low even in normal or prosperous times, is at present something inconceivable.

55. As in the other villages already surveyed and reported on, relief from the burden of indebtedness is the first necessary step in any scheme of rural reconstruction work in this village also; and facilities for both long-term and short-term credit have to be improvised. It is however to be observed here that the proposed Land Mortgage Bank will benefit only the landed class whose debts, secured on landed property, amount to Rs. 74,433, as seen from item 2 of Appendix H (Rates of Interest according to Class of Debts-ii). There remain items 1, 3 and 4 in the Appendix, together amounting to Rs. 88,516. Most of the debtors responsible for these three items have no lands of their own to mortgage, and their debts are therefore not secured on land. In the circumstances, a Land Mortgage Bank cannot bring them any relief. At the same time they too stand in urgent need of both long-term and short-term loans, suitable facilities for which have accordingly to be provided.

Remedial
measures;
Relief from
indebtedness.

Among the landless debtors there is a class consisting of agricultural labourers including small-scale tenants. They deal chiefly in paddy loans. The dependent section among agricultural labourers is heavily involved in debts, having taken both paddy and cash-loans from their landlords. As a rule, no interest is charged on these loans, but the labourers concerned have to remain in perpetual bondage to their landlords, working for them at wage-rates which are considerably lower than those paid to independent labourers, because it is beyond their power to repay the loans. And the landlords neither expect nor want them to repay their debts and regain their independence.

Independent labourers and small-scale tenants also generally raise paddy and cash-loans* for which they have to pay very high rates of interest. Thus the interest for paddy loans in Pattancheri ranges from 60 to 200 per cent per annum; and there are instances of small cash-loans also being charged interest at 120 per cent per annum. The "six months' loan" will serve as an example. This kind of loan is seen to enjoy considerable popularity among the poorest classes in Pattancheri. During the month of Karkadagam when the poor ryots and labourers are badly in want of cash, enterprising money-lenders go from door to door, offering small cash-loans to these needy people. The offer is accepted by many, because the temptation is too strong. The amount borrowed is to be returned six months later. From each rupee lent, a commission of one anna is deducted on the spot and a sum of Re. 1-8-0 has to be returned at the end of the period. The rate of interest here works out at 120 per cent per annum. And, what is more, the creditor incurs no risk of loss in these transactions, for he is at perfect liberty to take possession of the cattle, poultry or

*The amounts of these loans are small and generally do not exceed Rs. 5 in each case. The debtors concerned being ignorant, illiterate and poor, such transactions do not come to the notice of the public at large.

other belongings of the debtor if he defaults payment, the neighbours desisting from all interference with the creditor's highhandedness in taking the law into his own hands.

Paddy loans, six months' cash-loans, rates of interest rising up to 200 per cent per annum, etc., are not the monopoly of Pattancheri. They or their counterparts exist in all villages and form part of the economy of our rural life. Being the only forms of credit now available to the poorest classes in the villages, they have to be tolerated as a necessary evil. But the pity of it is that the victims of the evil are the half-starved labourers and small-scale tenants, who can least afford to pay such high rates of interest, and who are absolutely helpless in the hands of their creditors.

Co-operative
movement.

56. The obvious remedy for this state of affairs lies in the co-operative movement, but the Co-operative Credit Society at Pattancheri has not been able to solve this problem. It will be seen from column 12 in Appendix I that the amount borrowed from the society is about Rs. 741, whereas the total short-term debt of the village amounts to Rs. 1,01,199. Nor is it all. For the society's activities in the past have had the unfortunate result of alienating the sympathies of a very large section of the village population. Many complaints were made against the society, and some even expressed the opinion that the society was a positive evil and that it caused much hardship to poor and honest folk. Several ignorant and illiterate members complained that they were not given receipts for the amounts they remitted in repayment of the loans they had taken. Nor were these amounts entered in the account books. Subsequently decrees for the original amounts borrowed together with interest, penalty, etc., were obtained against them. Such is the version given by several aggrieved villagers. On the whole, there seems to have been a good deal of bungling or mismanagement of the society's affairs in the past. This is unfortunately to be attributed to the indifference, irresponsibility and, at times, even to the dishonesty of the management concerned, all leading to unbusiness-like and inefficient conduct of the society's affairs. If such abuses are to be checked, it seems not only desirable but highly necessary that the Co-operative department should supervise the activities of the societies more frequently and in greater detail, and wield drastic powers to bring all delinquents to book, at least till the people themselves are sufficiently educated in the principles and methods of co-operation. It is indeed an irony of fate that the poor villagers who stand most in need of the help of the co-operative movement are too ignorant to be able to organise or run a society for themselves, and have therefore to depend on irresponsible neighbours for its management. The latter are not much interested in the well-being of the society, and often allow selfish considerations to influence their conduct. Hence the necessity for strict departmental control.

While the co-operative movement has been discredited at Pattancheri and the credit society in the village has become unpopular, the paddy loans, six months' loans, etc., referred to in paragraph 55 above, do show that the necessity for co-operative institutions organised on proper lines is keenly and urgently felt in the whole locality. Further, in the economic life of the villages, it is not the needy borrower alone that has to suffer as matters stand at present. The absence of a safe and easily accessible repository for the small economies of the poorer classes of the rural population has been causing real hardship and loss to the thrifty labourer also. Many instances of the kind were noticed at Pattancheri. An old and frugal tapper of sweet toddy, who had saved as much as Rs. 150 (more than a life's fortune to a man of his position) by practising rigid economy and subscribing to a local chit, lent the amount to a rich neighbour, because he could find no better or safer way for investing his fortune. The neighbour became insolvent and the tapper lost every pie. An elderly Muslim widow of the labouring class with two little children to look after, living in a miserable hovel, had managed to scrape together Rs. 100 during her husband's life-time. The amount was lent to an apparently well-to-do Muslim neighbour. The latter is now a pauper and the helpless woman has been reduced to beggary. These are not, by any means, isolated instances, but bad investments seem to be common in rural areas, particularly among the poorer classes. Here too, the Co-operative movement has to bring succour to the suffering population of the villages.

57. There is apparently no reason why the ryots in Pattancheri should not take to the cultivation of sugar-cane. As seen from the figures discussed in paragraph 40 of the Report on Eruttempadi, the net return from an acre of land under sugar-cane is about 7 times that from an acre under paddy (double-crop). The village is already in possession of irrigation facilities. These may be improved further, the irrigation channels may be repaired, and an adequate supply of water, ensured. Sugar-cane must be cultivated instead of paddy in all *nilams* where such irrigation facilities may be provided, so that land may be made to yield a much higher income than at present.

Improvement of agriculture: possibilities of introducing other crops.

As in Eruttempadi, tobacco is another crop to be tried in the village. Apparently there is a large area suitable for its cultivation. A demonstration farm, cultivating sugar-cane and tobacco, may be opened by the department of Agriculture. If the cultivation of these two crops is undertaken on a large scale, the economic condition of the village cannot but show substantial improvement.

The figures given in paragraph 43 above, showing the income from the various crops raised from *parambas*, indicate that hundreds of acres of dry land are at present not properly cultivated. Cotton and ground-nut may be

introduced on a large scale and cultivated successfully as at Eruttempadi. It is for the department of Agriculture to demonstrate the possibilities of these various crops and to popularise improved methods of their cultivation.

Marketing
of agricultur-
al produce:
exports and
imports.

58. The most important market for the village is Pollachi, but the villagers have dealings with Coimbatore, Palghat and Trichur also. Paddy is exported in large quantities to Pollachi. A considerable quantity of straw, palmyra jaggery, tamarind and graft mangoes also is exported. The villagers purchase all their necessaries from the above markets.

The methods of marketing followed by the villagers are as uneconomic as in the other villages. Almost all the agricultural produce is sold immediately after the harvest when prices are very low. Middle-men also are present to pocket their commission at the cost of the producers.

Industries.

59. The manufacture of jaggery from palmyra toddy and the weaving of grass mats are two cottage industries that may be successfully developed in Pattancheri. The complaint of the tappers engaged in the manufacture of palmyra jaggery is that they never get a sufficient number of yielding palms licensed for tapping during the season. The difficulty may be overcome if the formalities involved in the issue of licenses are slightly relaxed.

In the absence of facilities for the introduction of other cottage industries, cotton spinning and hand-loom weaving may be encouraged, particularly in view of the fact that cotton may be cultivated locally.

There is ample scope for a rice-mill for the hulling of paddy in Pattancheri. The paddy which is exported at present may be husked before it is marketed at Pollachi and the profit now pocketed by the rice-mill owners at Pollachi may be retained in the village.

The introduction of the sugar-cane crop will furnish raw material for a large-scale factory industry for the manufacture of jaggery or refined sugar.

Disabilities
and villagers'
representa-
tions.

60. In the course of the survey, several disabilities under which the villagers were labouring were brought to the notice of the investigation staff. The residents of West Pattancheri pointed out that the Nanniode dispensary was located in a thinly populated area and that it was too far away from the village proper (West Pattancheri) to serve them usefully, even though the medical officer in charge of the dispensary visited West Pattancheri twice a week. They therefore want a dispensary in West Pattancheri. At the same time, Nanniode, Kanimari and other areas in the east are so malarial that a dispensary for these areas is also necessary. In the circumstances, the opening of a new grant-in-aid

dispensary for West Pattancheri would appear to be the best solution for the difficulty.

It is also necessary that a vigorous antimalarial campaign should be conducted in the area till the scourge of malaria is rooted out. The health of the labour population inhabiting the malarial tract is miserable and demands energetic and urgent measures for combating the evil.

There is a general complaint about the scarcity of water both for drinking and for washing and bathing purposes. Non-caste people would appear to suffer more than caste Hindus in this respect.

The common grazing ground for the village is situated so far away from West Pattancheri that it is of no use to the majority of the villagers. It is pointed out that there are facilities for opening a good grazing ground in West Pattancheri itself.

The villagers do not receive proper veterinary aid because the nearest Veterinary dispensary is miles away.

Complaints were heard in many quarters regarding the working of the Pattancheri group Panchayat. It is alleged that the Panchayat which was really helpful to the people in its early days has deteriorated, that it now serves but to promote litigation among the poor and harass them and that it has created and fostered a bitter party spirit in the village and destroyed all harmony and goodwill among the villagers. It has made itself unpopular to such an extent that a considerable and influential section of the village population has non-co-operated with it, viewing it as a positive evil and praying for its early abolition. Apparently there is something radically wrong about it. And it is necessary that it should be purged of its evils so that it may serve the best interests of the people.

APPENDIX A.

Distribution of population by communities.

Serial No.	Community	Number of families	Proportion per cent in total number of families	Population			Proportion per cent in total population
				Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ambattan ..	2	0·1	2	5	7	0·1
2	Brahman ..	11	0·7	18	24	42	0·6
3	Chakkiliyan ..	4	0·3	12	14	26	0·4
4	Channan ..	3	0·2	3	4	7	0·1
5	Chetti ..	59	3·8	126	141	267	4·1
6	Christian ..	1	0·1	..	2	2	..
7	Eazhuvan ..	736	47·7	1,477	1,648	3,125	47·3
8	Eravalan ..	10	0·6	16	18	34	0·5
9	Kaikolan ..	9	0·6	13	17	30	0·5
10	Kanakkan ..	20	1·3	43	44	87	1·3
11	Kavara ..	14	0·9	36	35	71	1·1
12	Kavundan ..	10	0·6	19	20	39	0·6
13	Kollen ..	13	0·8	16	32	48	0·7
14	Kuravan ..	3	0·2	7	4	11	0·2
15	Kusavan ..	10	0·6	16	21	37	0·6
16	Malayan ..	2	0·1	3	4	7	0·1
17	Marasari ..	44	2·9	85	110	195	3·0
18	Mudaliyar ..	2	0·1	4	4	8	0·1
19	Muslim ..	90	5·8	192	201	393	6·0
20	Naikan ..	16	1·0	32	29	61	0·9
21	Nayar ..	75	4·9	201	244	445	6·7
22	Panan ..	18	1·2	40	45	85	1·3
23	Pandaram ..	134	8·7	250	264	514	7·8
24	Parayan (Sambavan) ..	6	0·4	15	18	33	0·5
25	Pulayan ..	200	13·0	415	406	821	12·4
26	Thattan ..	17	1·1	42	44	86	1·3
27	Thevan ..	7	0·5	8	12	20	0·3
28	Vannan ..	3	0·2	5	6	11	0·2
29	Variyar ..	1	0·1	2	1	3	..
30	Velakkathalavan ..	4	0·3	9	13	22	0·3
31	Velan ..	14	0·9	20	27	47	0·7
32	Vellalan ..	4	0·3	10	10	20	0·3
	Total (32) ..	1,542	100·0	3,137	3,467	6,604	100·0

APPENDIX B.

Distribution of Assets by communities.

Serial No.	Community	Number of families	Proportion per cent in the total number of families	Total assets Rs.	Average assets per family Rs.	Proportion per cent of assets in the total assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Brahman ..	11	0·7	42,857	3,896	2·9
2	Chetti ..	19	3·8	1,32,426	2,245	8·9
3	Eazhuvan ..	736	47·7	7,03,800	955	47·0
	Kaikolan ..	9	0·6	7,384	820	0·5
	Kusavan ..	10	0·6	10,175	1,018	0·7
	Marasari ..	44	2·9	7,553	172	0·5
7	Muslim ..	90	5·8	23,040	256	1·5
8	Nayar ..	75	4·9	4,13,882	5,518	27·6
9	Pandaram ..	124	8·7	1,06,623	796	7·1
10	Pulayan ..	200	13·0	5,735	29	0·4
11	Velakka-thalavan ..	4	0·3	10,341	2,585	0·7
12	Others (21 communities) ..	170	11·0	33,383	196	2·2
	Total (32)	1,542	100·0	14,97,199	971	100·0

APPENDIX C.

Distribution of Assets according to Occupation.

Occupation or Source of income	No. of families	Proportion per cent in total number of families	Value of house property and lands Rs.	Kuri investments Rs.	Amounts lent out Rs.	Other items Rs.	Total assets Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total assets of the village
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LAND OWNERS AND CULTIVATORS								
1. C. O. as chief occupation	21	1.4	3,81,574	10,975	76,344	42,697	5,11,590	34.2
2. C. O. as subsidiary "	12	0.8	46,823	7,180	60,156	20,413	1,34,572	9.0
3. N. C. O. as chief "	13	0.8	2,29,779	7,412	7,473	21,104	2,65,758	17.8
4. N. C. O. as subsidiary "	14	0.9	60,818	2,529	22,657	19,750	1,05,754	7.0
5. C. T. as chief "	145	9.4	57,072	9,438	15,903	69,849	1,52,262	10.2
6. C. T. as subsidiary "	59	3.8	6,366	1,125	15,608	13,835	36,334	2.4
7. N. C. T. as chief "	1	0.1	..	..	..	313	313	..
Total ..	265	17.2	7,82,432	38,659	1,97,541	1,87,961	12,06,593	80.6
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR							Average assets per family = Rs. 4,553	
1. A. L. as chief occupation	759	49.2	18,758	665	2,834	20,718	42,975	2.9
2. A. L. as subsidiary "	234	15.2	11,811	1,080	8,703	12,415	34,009	2.2
Total ..	993	64.4	30,569	1,745	11,537	33,133	76,984	5.1
OTHERS							Average assets per family = Rs. 78	
Total ..	284	18.4	68,617	14,100	79,610	51,295	2,13,622	14.3
Total for the whole village ..							Average assets per family = Rs. 752	
Total for the whole village ..	1,542	100.0	8,81,618	54,504	2,88,688	2,72,389	14,97,199	100.0
Total for the whole village ..							Average assets per family for the whole village = Rs. 971	

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

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

A. L. = Agricultural Labour.

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APPENDIX D.

Distribution of Debts by communities.

Serial No.	Community	Number of families	Number of indebted families	Proportion per cent of indebted families in the total number of families	Debts Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total debt	Average debt per family Rs.	Average debt per indebted family Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Brahman ..	11	8	72.7	8,284	3.4	753	1,036
2	Chetti ..	59	39	66.1	19,687	8.0	334	505
3	Eazhuvan ..	736	496	67.4	91,824	37.4	125	185
4	Kaikolan ..	9	4	44.4	791	0.3	88	198
5	Kusavan ..	10	4	40.0	209	0.1	21	52
6	Marasari ..	44	38	86.4	1,617	0.7	37	43
7	Muslim ..	90	70	77.8	5,625	2.3	63	80
8	Nayar ..	75	47	62.7	84,907	34.6	1,132	1,807
9	Pandaram ..	134	81	60.4	20,947	8.5	156	259
10	Pulayan ..	200	130	65.0	1,046	0.4	5	8
11	Velakkathalavau ..	4	3	75.0	5,382	2.2	1,346	1,794
12	Others (2- communities)	170	117	68.8	5,027	2.1	30	43
	Total (32) ..	1,542	1,037	67.3	2,45,346	100.0	159	237

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APPENDIX E.

Distribution of Debts by Occupation.

Occupation or Source of income	No. of families	No. of indebted families	Debt Rs.	Average debt per family Rs.	Average debt per indebted family Rs.	Proportion per cent of debt in total debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAND OWNERS AND CULTIVATORS.						
1. C. O. as chief occupation ..	21	20	80,395	3,828	4,020	32.8
2. C. O. as subsidiary ..	12	5	5,921	493	1,184	2.4
3. N. C. O. as chief ..	13	11	53,840	4,142	4,895	21.9
4. N. C. O. as subsidiary ..	14	13	14,780	1,056	1,137	6.0
5. C. T. as chief ..	145	114	29,794	205	261	12.2
6. C. T. as subsidiary ..	59	42	7,683	130	183	3.1
7. N. C. T. as chief ..	1	1	59	59	59	..
Total ..	265	206	1,92,472	7.6	934	78.4
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.						
1. A. L. as chief occupation ..	759	506	7,714	10	15	3.2
2. A. L. as subsidiary ..	234	158	4,740	20	30	.9
Total ..	993	664	12,454	13	19	5.1
OTHERS. ..	284	167	40,420	142	242	16.5
Total for the whole village ..	1,542	1,037	2,45,346	159	237	100.0

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

APPENDIX F.

Purpose of Debts (by communities).

Serial No.	Community	Kuri liabilities Rs.	Repayment of old debts Rs.	Purchase of land Rs.	Construction, re- building, etc. of houses Rs.	Other expenses on account of land such as arrear patiom, etc. Rs.	Industrial and trade purposes Rs.	Domestic wants Rs.	Social and reli- gious items such as marriages, funerals, etc. Rs.	Other purposes Rs.	Total Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Brahman ..	5,750	..	850	750	..	..	44	815	75	8,184
2	Chetti ..	3,118	1,730	5,800	50	1,678	4,552	860	854	1,045	19,687
3	Eazhuvan ..	56,6c8	18,875	17,361	427	8,436	577	2,842	1,908	4,790	91,824
4	Kaikolan ..	258	..	100	..	..	..	58	325	50	791
5	Kusavan ..	156	..	..	..	..	..	3	50	..	209
6	Marasari ..	445	10	..	281	61	..	646	74	100	1,617
7	Muslim ..	1,325	1,423	..	14	1,328	837	416	150	132	5,625
8	Nayar ..	27,764	18,225	2,350	5,030	6,786	1,525	7,533	3,075	12,619	84,907
9	Pandaram ..	4,978	5,957	1,900	163	2,422	92	984	2,478	1,973	20,947
10	Pulayan ..	33	94	..	37	124	..	288	390	80	1,046
11	Velakkathalavan ..	4,800	..	..	..	106	..	231	100	145	5,382
12	Others (21 communi- ties) ..	1,702	647	200	308	30	84	820	507	729	5,027
	Total (32) ..	86,937	46,961	28,561	7,060	20,971	7,667	14,725	10,726	21,738	2,45,346
	Proportion per cent in the total debts ..	35.4	19.1	11.6	2.9	8.6	3.1	6.0	4.4	8.9	100.0

APPENDIX G.

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

Class of debt	Amounts and proportion per cent in the total amount of each class of debt bearing										Total
	No interest	6 per cent and below	Above 6 per cent to 7½ per cent	Above 7½ per cent to 9 per cent	Above 9 per cent to 12 per cent	Above 12 per cent to 15 per cent	Above 15 per cent to 18 per cent	Above 18 per cent to 21 per cent	Above 21 per cent to 24 per cent	Above 24 per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Amount raised by pledging jewellery, etc. ..	Rs. 6 0·1	..	Rs. 3,080 40·7	Rs. 1,955 25·8	Rs. 1,446 19·1	Rs. 1,020 13·4	..	Rs. 5 0·1	..	Rs. 61 0·8	Rs. 7,573 100·0
2. Amount raised by mortgage of landed property ..	..	Rs. 2,000 2·7	Rs. 57,050 76·6	Rs. 6,075 8·2	Rs. 6,740 9·1	Rs. 1,050 1·4	Rs. 700 0·9	Rs. 165 0·2	Rs. 353 0·5	Rs. 300 0·4	Rs. 74,433 100·0
3. Amount raised on pronotes ..	..	Rs. 4,370 5·8	Rs. 34,750 46·5	Rs. 10,835 14·5	Rs. 14,949 20·0	Rs. 3,576 4·8	Rs. 1,555 2·1	Rs. 39 0·1	Rs. 171 0·2	Rs. 4,520 6·0	Rs. 74,765 100·0
4. Hand loans ..	Rs. 12,677 67·2	Rs. 7 ..	Rs. 250 1·3	Rs. 1,004 5·3	Rs. 1,315 7·0	Rs. 10 0·1	Rs. 135 0·7	Rs. 2 ..	Rs. 37 0·2	Rs. 3,424 18·2	Rs. 18,861 100·0

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APPENDIX H.

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

Class of debt	Amount in each class of debt bearing interest at the rate of									
	6 per cent and below	Above 6 per cent to 7½ per cent	Above 7½ per cent to 9 per cent	Above 9 per cent to 12 per cent	Above 12 per cent to 15 per cent	Above 15 per cent to 18 per cent	Above 18 per cent to 21 per cent	Above 21 per cent to 24 per cent	Above 24 per cent	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Amount raised by pledging jewellery, etc. ..	..	3,080	1,955	1,446	1,020	..	5	..	61	7,567
2. Amount raised by mortgage of landed property ..	2,000	57,050	6,075	6,740	1,050	700	165	353	300	74,433
3. Amount raised on pronotes ..	4,370	34,750	10,835	14,949	3,576	1,555	39	171	4,520	74,765
4. Hand loans with interest ..	7	250	1,004	1,315	10	135	2	37	3,424	6,184
Total ..	6,371	95,130	19,869	24,450	5,656	2,390	211	561	8,305	* 1,62,949
Proportion per cent of each column in the total interest-bearing debt ..	3.9	58.4	12.2	15.0	3.5	1.5	0.1	0.3	5.1	100.0

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

APPENDIX I.

Rates of Interest according to Class of Creditors.

Class of Creditor	Amounts and proportion per cent in the total amount lent by each class of creditor bearing										
	No interest	6 per cent and below	Above 6 per cent to 7½ per cent	Above 7½ per cent to 9 per cent	Above 9 per cent to 12 per cent	Above 12 per cent to 15 per cent	Above 15 per cent to 18 per cent	Above 18 per cent to 21 per cent	Above 21 per cent to 24 per cent	Above 24 per cent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banks .. ..	..	Rs. 20 0·5	Rs. 30 0·7	Rs. 2,174 49·9	Rs. 1,431 32·8	Rs. 700 16·1	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4,355 100·0
Indigenous money-lending concerns .. ..	..	..	Rs. 5,000 99·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 26 0·5	Rs. 5,026 100·0
Co-operative Societies .. ..	..	..	..	Rs. 90 12·1	..	Rs. 651 87·9	..	..	..	..	Rs. 741 100·0
Private persons	Rs. 12,683 7·7	Rs. 6,357 3·9	Rs. 90,100 54·4	Rs. 17,605 10·6	Rs. 23,019 13·9	Rs. 4,305 2·6	Rs. 2,390 1·5	Rs. 211 0·1	Rs. 561 0·3	Rs. 8,279 5·0	Rs. 1,65,510 100·0

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APPENDIX J.

Distribution of Income and Expenditure by community.

Community	Number of families	Proportion per cent in the total number of families	Annual income Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total income	Annual expenditure excluding family budget Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total expenditure	Net income available for family expenditure Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total net income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Brahman ..	11	0.7	4,029	0.7	1,548	0.4	2,481	1.2
2. Chetti ..	59	3.8	62,805	10.9	52,687	14.6	10,118	4.8
3. Eazhuvan ..	736	47.7	2,50,328	43.7	1,51,519	42.0	98,809	46.6
4. Kaikolan ..	9	0.6	1,735	0.3	776	0.2	959	0.5
5. Kusavan ..	10	0.6	1,498	0.2	264	0.1	1,234	0.6
6. Marasari ..	44	2.9	6,848	1.2	1,215	0.3	5,633	2.7
7. Muslim ..	90	5.8	35,424	6.2	23,130	6.4	12,294	5.8
8. Nayar ..	75	4.9	92,116	16.1	71,430	19.8	20,686	9.8
9. Pandaram ..	134	8.7	35,421	6.2	19,971	5.6	15,450	7.3
10. Fulayan ..	200	13.0	26,158	4.6	3,421	1.0	22,737	10.7
11. Velakka- thalavan ..	4	0.3	3,335	0.6	2,850	0.8	485	..
12. Others (21 communities)	170	11.0	53,102	9.3	31,782	8.8	21,320	10.0
Total (32) .	1,542	100.0	5,72,799	100.0	3,60,593	100.0	2,12,206	100.0

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APPENDIX K.

Income and Expenditure classified according to Occupation.

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

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total number of persons following the occupation	Total earners		Annual Income		Annual Expenditure exclusive of Family Budget		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.	
						working dependents	4,285	Rs. 5,72,799	Rs. 3,60,593					
						non-working dependents	363							
						Population	1,956							
As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income		Annual expenditure						
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	a. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	1		Pasture and Agriculture.	3,358	1,331	1,313	71	7	507	129	3,08,539	1,81,790	
				CULTIVATION.										
			1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	38	12	7	..	1	16	2			
				(i) of Nilam (paddy land) only	20	3	5	..	1	9	2			
				(ii) of Nilam and Paramba (dry land)	18	9	2	..	..	7	..			
			2	Cultivating owners	98	27	4	25	..	34	..		(nilam)	(nilam)
				(i) of Nilam only	17	2	..	2	..	13	..		1,87,549	1,49,099
				(ii) of Paramba only	17	4	3	..	..	10	..			
				(iii) of Nilam and Paramba	56	21	1	23	..	11	..			
			3	Tenants	451	174	2	46	6	195	28			
				(a) Cultivating tenants	445	173	2	46	6	191	27		(paramba)	pa ranba)
				(i) of Nilam only	238	142	..	14	6	66	10		15,196	8,142
				(ii) of Paramba only	130	9	1	1	..	102	17			
				(iii) of Nilam and Paramba	77	22	1	31	..	23	..			
				(b) Non-cultivating tenants	6	1	..	..	..	4	1			
				(i) of nilam only	3	1	..	..	..	2	..			
				(ii) of Paramba only	1	..	..	..	..	1	..			
		(iii) of Nilam and Paramba	2	..	..	..	..	1	1					
	4	Estate Agents and Managers of owners (pay)	24	20	..	..	..	4	..		1,927	..		
	5	Agricultural labourers	2,376	751	1,282	..	..	245	93		82,442	67		
	8	Wood-cutters and charcoal burners	31	32	..	..	..	2	..		2,451	14		
	8(a)	Collectors of medicinal herbs	1	..	..	..	..	1	..		6	..		

APPENDIX K. (cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income	Annual expenditure
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Rs.	Rs.
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.—(CONT.)	a. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.—(cont.)	2	9	Stock-raising.									
				(a) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers (Many households where no one returned this as occupation also share the income and expenditure) ..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	15,484	24,468
				(b) Poultry farming (only the no. of families could be ascertained) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	..
				Herdsman, shepherds and breeders of other animals..	339	312	16	..	..	10	1	3,117	..
				Fishing and Hunting	9	2	..	..	..	7	..	146	3
				(b) Inland fishing ..	9	2	..	..	..	7	..	146	3
				Total Sub-class a and Class A ..	3,367	1,333	1,313	71	7	514	129	3,08,685	1,81,793
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	b. Industry.	4	3a	Textiles	19		2	..	..	8	5	245	10
				14 Rope making (from palmyra fibre) ..	17	3	2	..	..	7	5	236	10
				15 Making and repairing of fishing nets ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
				Hides, Skins, and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom ..	6	3	..	1	..	2	..	462	301
				16(a) Workers in leather ..	6	3	..	1	..	2	..	462	301
				Wood	252	89	121	2	2	8	30	8,753	355
				17 Sawyers ..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	1,259	5
				18 Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ..	56	53	..	2	..	2	..	4,841	145
				19 Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials, mat-weavers, thatchers, etc. ..	185	25	121	1	2	6	30	2,653	205

APPENDIX K. (cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
R. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(CONT.)	b. Industry—(cont.)		5	Metals.	18	11	..	6	1	..	..	1,344	209	
			20	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements, etc.	..	16	9	..	6	1	..	..	1,232	193
			20 (b)	Workers in other metals (tinkering)	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	112	16
			5 a	Ceramics.	28	17	4	..	7	..	..	..	968	133
			20 (c)	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	..	24	13	4	..	7	..	..	755	131
			20 (d)	Brick-makers	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	213	..
			6	Chemical products, properly so called, and analogous.	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	172	..
			21 (a)	Manufacture of fire-works (employees)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
			22	Manufacture of medicines from herbs	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	134	..
			7	Food Industries.	1,165	87	163	3	1	20	891	17,333	3,307	
			23	Rice-pounders and huskers and flour grinders	..	1,045	1	160	..	..	5	879	7,301	..
			23 (b)	Butchers	..	6	2	..	3	..	1	..	2,414	1,860
			25	Sweet toddy drawers and jaggery manufacturers	..	53	36	..	..	1	4	12	2,694	499
			26	Toddy drawers	..	57	47	..	..	..	10	..	4,687	788
			26 (a)	Makers of pappatom	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	237	160
			8	Industries of dress and the toilet.	70	37	18	5	1	..	9	2,752	430	
			29	Tailors	..	8	4	..	4	..	..	..	390	17
			30	Washermen	..	46	18	17	1	1	..	9	1,529	360
			31	Barbers	..	16	15	1	..	..	..	..	833	53
			9	Building Industries.	23	14	2	1	6	565	154	
			33	Lime burners, brick-layers, stone-cutters and masons	..	23	14	2	1	6	565	154

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APPENDIX K. (cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	a	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	b. Industry.-(cont.)	10		Miscellaneous and undefined Industries ..	26	18	..	8	..	..	..	2,172	128
			36	Makers of jewellery, ornaments, etc. ..	26	18	..	8	..	..	..	2,172	128
				Total Sub-class b ..	1,612	284	311	25	12	39	941	34,766	5,027
	c. Transport.	12		Transport by road ..	85	64	2	1	2	9	7	7,509	1,838
		39		Porters and messengers ..	13	1	2	..	2	1	7	39	..
		39(a)		Labourers employed on roads ..	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	194	3
		39(b)		Owners, managers and employees excluding personal servants connected with mechanically driven vehicles ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	389	3
		39(c)		Owners, managers and employees excluding personal servants connected with other vehicles (bullock-carts) ..	63	55	..	1	..	7	..	6,887	1,832
		12a		Transport by Rail ..	30	20	1	..	..	9	..	1,765	..
		39(f)		Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	735	..
		39(g)		Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ..	27	17	1	..	..	9	..	1,030	..
				Total Sub-class c ..	115	84	3	1	7	18	7	9,274	1,838
	d. Trade.	14		Banks, Establishments of credit, Exchange and Insurance ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	21,865	..
		42		Kurl-proprietors ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..
		43		Interest on amounts lent out or deposited in banks, and dividend from shares of banks, etc. (The no. of families alone could be ascertained, but not of persons)	21,856	..

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APPENDIX K. (cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		15		Brokerage Commissions and Export ..	24	12	..	..	..	12	..	1,768	..
			44	Brokers, Commission-agents and their employees ..	24	12	..	..	..	12	..	1,768	..
		16a		Trade in wood ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	273	135
			46 (c)	Trade in thatches, fencing materials, bamboo-mats, etc. ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	273	135
		16c		Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	7
			47 (a)	Trade in pottery ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	7
		17		Trade in Chemical Products (analogous) ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1,185	987
			48 (a)	Trade in drugs and oils ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1,185	987
		18		Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc. ..	62	25	13	15	2	6	1	22,412	17,716
			49	Vendors of toddy, arrack and aerated waters ..	39	16	7	11	2	2	1	14,636	11,483
			50	Owners and managers of tea and coffee hotels and their employees ..	17	8	3	4	..	2	..	7,437	6,012
			50 (a)	Hawkers of food stuffs ..	6	1	3	..	..	2	..	337	221
		19		Other Trade in Food stuffs ..	150	51	46	18	3	22	10	1,28,152	1,18,998
			51	Dealers in sweet-meats and jaggery ..	61	10	34	2	1	8	6	5,939	3,657
			52	Dealers in dairy products ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	154	55
			54	Dealers in fish ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	328	254
			55	Dealers in fodder, etc., for animals ..	14	7	..	3	..	4	..	4,023	3,346
			55 (a)	Dealers in grains and pulses ..	20	7	5	5	..	1	2	83,287	80,533
			56	Dealers in other food stuffs ..	47	22	7	8	2	7	1	34,382	30,358
			58 (a)	Dealers in ganja ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	183	114
			59	Dealers in betel-leaves ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	756	649

B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(CONT.)

d. Trade.—(cont.)

APPENDIX K. (cont.)

CLASS	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
B5	PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	20	d. Trade,—(cont.)	5	Trade in means of transport.	1	1	..	..	..	..	900	708	
				60	Dealers in and hirers of carts	1	1	..	..	..	..	900	708	
				21	Trade in fuel	10	1	4	1	..	1	3	1,192	116
				61	Dealers in fuel*	10	1	4	1	..	1	3	1,192	116
				22	Trade in articles of luxury, and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	756	720
				62	Dealers in jewellery	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	756	720
				22a	Trade of other sorts.	11	3	6	..	..	1	1	799	550
				63 (a)	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of articles other than food stuffs)	10	3	6	..	..	..	1	749	550
				63 (d)	Vendors of stamps (commission)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	..
					Total Sub-class d	267	98	69	34	5	45	16*	1,79,311	1,39,937
					Total Class B..	1,994	466	383	60	19	102	964	2,23,351	1,46,802
C	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	f. Public Administration.	24	Public Administration	11	9	1	..	..	1	..	1,112	..	
			66	Panchayat clerks and servants	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	704	..	
			67	Village officials and servants, other than watchmen	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	408	..	
				Total Sub-class f	11	9	1	..	..	1	..	1,112	..	

*Mostly collected from the wilds of Nanniodo, etc., not purchased.

APPENDIX K. (cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(CONT.)	g. Professions and liberal arts.	25		Religion.	9	7	1	..	..	1	..	485	16
		68		Priests, ministers, etc. ..	9	7	1	..	..	1	..	485	16
		26		Law.	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	240	..
		71		Panchayat court vakils, etc. ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	240	..
		27		Medicine.	17	13	1	2	..	1	..	2,223	..
		73		Persons practising the healing art without being registered ..	15	12	..	2	..	1	..	1,690	..
		74		Midwives and compounders ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	533	..
		28		Instruction.	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	1,864	..
		76		Teachers of all kinds ..	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	1,744	..
		76(a)		Servants connected with education ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
		29		Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than Public Administration.)	29	13	..	..	..	14	2	670	13
		79		Wizards ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	93	..
		80		Musicians (composers and performers other than military), drummers and dancers ..	27	13	..	..	..	12	2	577	13
				Total Sub-class g	66	42	3	2	..	17	2	5,482	29
				Total Class C	77	51	4	2	..	18	2	6,594	29
D. MISCELLANEOUS.	h. Persons living on their income	30		Persons living principally on their income.	1	1	..	..	..	..	27,890	..	
		82		Income such as contributions, stipends, presents, allowances, etc. (The no. of families alone could be ascertained, but not of persons) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,818	..	
		82(a)		Pensioners ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	72	..	
		Total Sub-class h ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	27,890	..		

APPENDIX K. (cont.)

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or Source of Income	Total following the occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Annual income Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs.		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
D. MISCELLANEOUS.—(CONT.)	Insufficiently described occupations.	i. Domestic Service	31	Domestic Service ..	2,361	26	589	1	203	19	1,523	364	..		
				83	Domestic Service ..	2,361	26	589	1	203	19	1,523	364	..	
					(a) Paid ..	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	195	..	
					(b) Unpaid (in their own homes) ..	2,339	15	581	1	203	19	1,520	..	..
					(c) Menials ..	9	..	6	..	..	..	3	168	..	
					Total Sub-class i ..	2,361	26	589	1	203	19	1,523	364	..	
					32	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation..	40	29	5	..	..	6	..	1,834	..
					84	Contractors unspecified ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	749	..
					85	Employees in unspecified offices and shops ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	492	..
					87	Casual labourers ..	29	19	5	..	..	5	..	593	..
						Total Sub class j ..	39	28	5	..	..	6	..	1,744	..
					33	Beggars, Vagrants, etc. ..	104	70	15	..	..	18	1	4,081	..
					88	Beggars and vagrants ..	104	70	15	..	..	18	1	4,081	..
						Total Sub-class k ..	104	70	15	..	..	18	1	4,081	..
		89	Expenses such as interest on debts, subscription instalments towards prized kuries, etc. (The number of families alone could be ascertained, but not of persons) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,969			
			Total Class D ..	2,506	126	609	1	203	43	1,524	34,169	31,969			
			Grand Total ..	7,944	1,976	2,309	134	229	677	2,619	5,72,799	3,60,593			

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APPENDIX L.

Distribution of Net Income by Community.

Serial No.	Community	No. of families	Proportion per cent in the total no. of families	Net income available for family expenditure Rs.	Proportion per cent in the total net income	Average net income per family Rs.
1	Brahman	11	0.7	2,481	1.2	226
2	Chetti	59	3.8	10,118	4.8	171
3	Eazhuvan	736	47.7	98,709	46.6	134
4	Kaikolan	9	0.6	959	0.5	107
5	Kusavan	10	0.6	1,234	0.6	123
6	Marasari	44	2.9	5,633	2.7	128
7	Muslim	90	5.8	12,294	5.8	137
8	Nayar	75	4.9	20,685	9.8	276
9	Pandaram	134	8.7	15,450	7.3	115
10	Pulayan	200	13.0	22,737	10.7	114
11	Velakkathalavan		0.3	485		121
12	Others (21 communities)	170	11.0	21,320	10.0	125
	Total (32)	1,542	100.0	2,12,206	100.0	138