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**A SURVEY OF FAMINE CONDITIONS IN THE AFFECTED
REGIONS OF MAHARASHTRA AND MYSORE**

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OF MAHARASHTRA AND MYSORE**

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FOREWORD

The present study offers the results of an investigation into the conditions of famine and the administration of famine relief during the famine of 1952-53 in the Bombay Deccan which at present forms part of the Maharashtra and Mysore States. The investigation is old but the results have remained unpublished for various reasons. We are releasing them in the present form hoping that some of them, especially those pertaining to the organization of the famine works, may still be of interest.

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Director

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 During the agricultural year 1952-53, vast areas of the several districts of the then Bombay Deccan, presently of the States of Maharashtra and Mysore, were affected by severe drought and the resultant conditions of scarcity and famine. Some of the tracts of the States of Maharashtra and Mysore are known to be chronically liable to drought and famine, and as such, agricultural yields are generally poor in these regions, as compared to others. During 1952-53, however, there was almost a total failure of the monsoons so that even the kharif sowing could not be done in most of the affected regions. The famine was declared in these regions and a number of relief measures such as famine works, provision of free food at the "Annacchatras", doles, etc. were put into operation by Government and other Social Welfare Agencies. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics decided to undertake a comprehensive inquiry into the famine conditions and started the investigation in December 1952.

1.2 The field work of the survey was spread over almost the whole of the year, with a view to studying the initial impact of the drought, the actual famine conditions and the process of rehabilitation on the eve of the new agricultural year 1953-54. Accordingly, the investigational plan of the survey was timed in three phases, viz. (i) December 1952-February 1953, (ii) February-June 1953 and (iii) June-December 1953, and a set of questionnaire schedules designed to obtain information on the above aspects of the famine conditions were canvassed.

1.3 This report on the famine conditions contains six chapters. Chapters II and III give an idea regarding the conditions of famine in the affected areas, following immediately after the drought. In Chapter II is given the general picture of the villages of the affected regions during June-December 1952, against the background of the conditions obtaining during the previous year 1951-52. The chapter incorporates information gathered for a sample of 180 villages through the "General Village Schedule". It describes the conditions of rainfall and water-supply, crop conditions, supply of food and fodder, market prices and wage rates, etc. If Chapter II gives the village picture, Chapter III describes the conditions faced by the households initially during the famine, as compared to the fairly normal year preceding the famine year. The requisite information was obtained from a total sample of 840 households drawn from 30 villages of the affected regions. The chapter studies the crop condition, the state of supplies of food and fodder, sales and purchases of animals, borrowing and the sale of assets, migration, etc. The succeeding two chapters deal with the conditions during the famine and as the scarcity deepened until the beginning of the next monsoon. In Chapter IV are set out the conditions of the households which continued to stay in the villages, facing the famine conditions. The total number of households investigated during this second phase of the inquiry (February-June 1953) was 4,489, coming from 23 villages. This chapter also includes information on the households which were reported to have migrated out of the village. Such households numbered 337 and we inquired into such matters as the distance travelled,

the time of migration, arrangements made regarding land, livestock and the house, the kind of work they got at the migrated place, etc. Most of the migrating households or individuals leave the home village during a famine mostly in search of relief in terms of work and employment or of free food served at the Annacchatras. In Chapter V are presented notes on the famine relief works and the Annacchatras visited by our investigators. Moreover, it describes the working and living conditions of the population at these places. The last chapter attempts to throw light on the problems of processes of rehabilitation of an economy which had been dislocated by scarcity and famine. By June 1953, people had started to prepare for the coming season. Most of the households and persons who had left the village had returned home and begun the preparatory operations. The conditions described in this chapter pertain to a sample of 2,234 households of 90 villages.

1.4 In the pages that follow, most of the discussion has been done with reference to the whole of the affected region rather than the individual districts. The Tables given in the various chapters, therefore, set out the aggregative data. For further reference and a perusal of conditions as between the districts, the readers are advised to refer to the Statistical Appendix which contains the data classified according to individual districts covered in the inquiry. To facilitate cross references to tables in the text and tables in the Appendix, the same number is given to both Tables.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL INITIAL CONDITIONS OF VILLAGES OF THE SURVEYED DISTRICTS DURING THE FAMINE OF 1952-53

Season and Crop Conditions

2.1 The purpose of our investigation in its first phase was to get a quick idea of the conditions in the area affected by the famine immediately after the conditions of famine were clearly settled and were so recognized. The investigation was done during December 1952 to February 1953, and was spread over all the affected districts. For the purpose of this investigation, we had selected 30 clusters of villages, each cluster comprising 6 villages. This gave us a sample of 180 villages in all. These were all drawn from lists of villages declared by Government as affected by conditions of famine. The number of villages selected in the sample from the various affected districts is indicated in Statement 2.1 (see Statistical Appendix).

2.2 Certain aggregative data taken from the 1951 census of population are given in Table 2.1 for groups of villages selected from each of the six districts. It will be seen that our initial inquiries in the 180 villages covered in all an area of about 1200 sq. miles and a population of about 214,000 persons.

Table 2.1 : Census information on the Surveyed districts
(1951 Census)

S.No.	Item of Information	
1	The names of districts surveyed during the phase of inquiry (December 1952-January 1953)	Sholapur, North Satara, Ahmednagar, Poona, West Khandesh, Bijapur
2	No. of villages selected in the sample	180
3	Area (sq.miles) (1951 Census information)	1,213.4
4	No. of houses	37,089
5	No. of households	40,275
6	Total population	2,13,928
7	Average family size	5.3
8	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	965
9	Literate population	29,108
10	% of literate to total population	13.6
11	% of female literates in total literates	15.5
12	Population dependent on agriculture	1,86,216
13	% of agricultural population to total population	87.0
14	% of females in total agricultural population	50.0

2.3 Our inquiries in these villages indicated that though the rainfall during the previous year 1951-52 was generally quite adequate, the conditions of crops in many of them were not exactly satisfactory. In fact, except in the villages from the district of North Satara, the crop yields in 1951-52 in most of the selected villages were below half of the normal yields. They therefore reported that the famine during 1952-53 had in fact followed a not very satisfactory crop year during the previous year.

2.4 The conditions since June 1952 were of course most unsatisfactory in all the villages. The conditions in Nandurber and Shahade Talukas of West Khandesh were relatively better, but in all other districts, there was total failure of rains since June 1952 so much so that even normal Kharif sowings were not done in most places. There was some rain during August and September and crops were sown for the Rabi season, but the rains failed later, and the Rabi crops did not mature. The crop yields where the crops were harvested were below one-fourth of their normal yields.

Shortage of Fodder

2.5 With the failure of both the crop seasons, scarcity of supplies of fodder and food-grains had begun to be felt in most of the villages. Between the two, the scarcity of fodder was naturally more acute as enhanced supplies of food-grains were being available through government agencies. In Table 2.2, we give a summary statement of the situation regarding fodder in the selected villages. It will be seen that 36 out of the 180 villages were not self-sufficient in their supplies of fodder even during normal years. They imported annually an estimated number of 880,000 sheaves of fodder. But in the affected year 1952-53, as many as 144 out of the 180 villages reported shortage of fodder and an actual import of nearly 4,000,000 sheaves of fodder. This was the situation during December 1952 and there was no doubt that the remaining villages would soon experience similar shortages and that the total imports of fodder into the villages would have to be much larger.

Table 2.2 : Shortage of fodder during normal years and in 1952-53

<u>Normal Years</u>	
No. of villages experiencing fodder shortage	36
Sheaves of fodder purchased from outside sources	880,000
<u>1952-53</u>	
No. of villages experiencing fodder shortage	144
Sheaves of fodder purchased from outside sources	3,965,300

2.6 The shortage of fodder had pushed the prices of fodder very much above their normal. This was particularly so in the districts of Sholapur, North Satara and Ahmednagar, where a number of villages reported that the fodder was selling at over double its normal price. As a consequence, a number of farmers were unable to feed their cattle adequately. A number of them were forced to give up their cattle. A number of starvation - deaths of animals were also reported. For instance, in 14 villages from Sholapur district, over 1,500 animals were reported to have died of starvation. Similarly, four villages in Ahmednagar district reported nearly 250 deaths of animals. In West Khandesh, one single village reported about 100 such deaths. Most of the villages where inquiries were conducted similarly reported starvation deaths and desertion of animals, though reliable figures could not be always obtained.

Scarcity of Foodgrains

2.7 The scarcity of foodgrains was equally acute. In none of the villages, any local supplies of foodgrains were available. But because of the existence of a chain of government ration shops which were a part of the normal food administration in those days, the situation remained under control. The controls on the distribution of foodgrains initiated during the war years had continued and there still existed a number of government ration shops all over the region. Over one fourth of the 180 villages had a government ration shop located within the village. For the remaining villages, a ration shop was available within a distance of 3-4 miles. The situation regarding the scarcity of foodgrains and its growing acuteness since June-December 1952 may be seen from the following Table showing the number of villages out of the 180 villages and the number of families therefrom who obtained foodgrains from the government ration shops, month by month. As compared to the situation in June 1952, it will be seen that nearly three times as many villages and nearly eight to ten times as many families were drawing rations from the government shops in December 1952. A reference to the districtwise details given in Table 2.3 (Appendix) would show that the conditions in West Khandesh were relatively less severe, so that if that district was omitted, the growing severity of conditions in other districts would appear even more serious than in the above statement.

Table 2.3 : Number of households taking ration from Government shops between June and December 1952

Month	No. of reporting villages	No. of households
June 1952	42	2,494
July 1952	75	6,208
August 1952	108	10,156
September 1952	129	19,305
October 1952	139	22,728
November 1952	130	24,453
December 1952	125	25,877
Total	748	111,221

Relief Works : Employment

2.8 With the development of modern transport, physical scarcity of foodgrains in the affected region ceases to be the main concern. The chief problem under conditions of famine then becomes the scarcity of incomes. Because of the failure of crops, there is a total loss of income from agriculture. Also because there are no crops left in the field, there is little work and employment available in agriculture on which the affected population might be employed and incomes created. Therefore, such employment has to be provided on relief works which among other things might include a number of capital works in agriculture. Even with the early signs of famine conditions, the government had started a number of such works all over the affected area. Nevertheless, for obvious reasons, relief work could not be provided to every one in his own village. A number of persons had to seek work in nearby places. Our inquiries in the sample of 180 villages gave us a list of 54 villages or places where relief works were started. These are listed in Statement 2.2 (presented in the Appendix). The main categories of relief work were road construction and repair, bunding for soil conservation, construction and repair of irrigation tanks and other minor irrigation work. In the statement, the places marked with an asterisk were also the villages included in our sample of 180 villages. Such villages were 20 in number, and thus in only about 10 per cent of the affected villages relief work was locally available. A number of other villages were not far off from such relief works. Nevertheless, as many as 76 villages reported that there was no relief work available to them within reasonable walking distance. Presumably therefore, relief work was available to the remaining 104 villages either locally or within reasonable walking distance.

2.9 Not all the villages in the vicinity of the relief works had, however, started taking advantage of the employment offered on those works. Only 76 of the villages reported actual employment of one or more of its inhabitants on one of these relief works. Together they reported an employment of over 9,000 persons in this manner, giving an average of over 120 persons per reporting village. (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4 : Number of labourers engaged in different kinds of famine works

Type of famine work	No. of labourers employed	Percentage
1 Road construction, repair and other related work	2,244	35.01
2 Bunding	3,411	36.82
3 Construction and repair of irrigation tanks	2,135	23.04
4 Minor irrigation works	475	5.13
Total	9,265	100.00

Wage Rates

2.10 The wage rates varied between different districts and were relatively low in Ahmednagar and Bijapur districts. Generally, the wages were around Re.1 for a male worker and 8 annas for a female or child worker. All wages were paid in cash and usually at the end of the week. The villagers complained that the wages were inadequate for subsistence. They also complained that the implements supplied on the relief works were not adequate. There were also a few complaints regarding exploitation by the Mukadams or the labour contractors. The main complaint, however, was regarding the time spent in walking to and from the relief works. The general concensus of opinion seemed to be that there were numerous small works that could be started in each village and thus work provided locally.

Migration

2.11 The final consequence of famine conditions when they become really bad is large scale migration from the villages. Migration of entire households had not yet begun and none of the villages reported it on any scale. Nevertheless, migration of individual working members of the households in search of more adequate employment had already begun. A certain amount of migration of this type of course takes place even in a normal year during off-season. In Table 2.5 are given the number of households reporting migration of one or more of its members during the previous year 1951-52 and during the period from June 1952 to December 1952. It would be seen that the migration already taken place upto December 1952 was four or five times larger than annual migration in a normal year. In fact while less than 4 per cent of all households reported migration during 1951-52, over 15 per cent of the households had reported migration between June and December 1952.

Table 2.5 : Migration of Households during 1951-52 and between June 1952 and time of inquiry

1951-52

No. of households migrated in 1951-52	1,524
Percentage to total number of households	3.8

Between June 1952 and time of inquiry

No. of migrating households	6,181
Percentage to total number of households	15.3

2.12 These are some of the general impressions gathered from initial enquiries made in a sample of 180 villages. For greater detail, a sample of households from a smaller sample of villages was interviewed. The data on this part of the inquiry are presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER III

THE CONDITIONS OF FAMILIES DURING THE INITIAL STAGES OF FAMINE

Introduction

3.1 For purposes of a more detailed inquiry into the conditions prevailing around December 1952, a sample of only 30 villages out of the 180 reported in the previous chapter was selected. It was earlier mentioned that the 180 villages were in fact 30 clusters of six villages each. For purposes of the more detailed inquiry, one village from each of these clusters was chosen. This was decided upon in advance and not after having visited the villages. It might be said therefore that the conditions in the 30 villages now to be reported upon were representative of the conditions in the larger sample of the 180 villages. A list of the 30 villages selected for this inquiry is given in Statement 3.1 (presented in the Appendix). Certain general items of information from the 1951 census are given for these villages in Table 3.1. It would be seen that the villages covered an area of over 250 sq.miles and about 8,000 households comprising a population of nearly 42,000 persons.

Table 3.1 : Population characteristics: 1951 - Census information for the 30 villages

S.No.	Items of information	
1	Districts covered in this Survey	Sholapur, North Satara, Ahmednagar, Poona, West Khandesh Bijapur
2	No. of villages from which the sample of households was drawn	30
3	Area (in square miles) covered by the sample of villages	258.5
4	Houses (Census information)	7,028
5	Households	7,926
6	Population	42,421
7	Sex ratio	996
8	Literates (Percentage to total population)	12.2
9	Percentage of female literates in total literates	19.3
10	Percentage of population depending on agriculture	86.7
11	Percentage of females in agricultural population	49.3

3.2/ that The inquiry was based on a sample of households. For this purpose, 28 households were selected on a stratified basis - from each one of the 30 villages. This gave a sample of 840 households in all. In Table 3.2 is given a distribution of the sample of households according to their means of livelihood. It would be seen about 86 per cent of the households were dependent on agriculture, nearly 63 per cent of the households being cultivators, and 23 per cent being mainly agricultural labourers. The remaining 14 per cent were dependent on non-agricultural occupations. Table 3.3 gives the age and sex composition of the sample population. The total population of the sample households was nearly 5,300, with an average size of 6.3 persons per family. The sex ratio in the population was 964 females per 1000 males. About 52.5 per cent among both males and females were of the working ages 15-55.

Table 3.2 : A distribution of households according to their means of livelihood

Means of livelihood		No. of households	Households (Percentage)
I	Agriculture (Total)	724	86.20
	(1) Cultivators	527	62.74
	(2) Labourers (mainly agricultural)	197	23.46
II	<u>Non-agricultural Occupations</u> (Total)	88	10.47
	(3) Artisans	56	6.67
	(4) Trade and allied occupations	32	3.80
III	(5) Services	28	3.33
Total No. of sample households		840	100.00

Table 3.3 : Age and sex composition of the sample population-

Age-group	Males		Females		Population	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent
1. Below 15	1109	41.23	1095	42.25	2204	41.73
2. 15 - 55	1419	52.75	1357	52.35	2776	52.56
3. Over 55	162	6.02	140	5.40	302	5.71
Total	2690	100.00	2592	100.00	5282	100.00

The Condition of Crops

3.3 The inquiry was naturally directed mainly towards condition of the crops. Six hundred and ninety-two of the 840 households were cultivators. Inquiries were made regarding the areas sown by them in both the kharif and rabi seasons during the effected year, viz. 1952-53, as also the previous year 1951-52. The data are given in Table 3.4. It will be observed that the reported sowing in the respective seasons of the two years were not greatly different. Thus, though in 1952-53 the number of cultivators reporting kharif sowing was somewhat lower than in the previous year, the number reporting in the rabi season was larger than the previous year. The variation might be due to exigencies of the crop rotation. It is also possible that some of the cultivators who postponed the kharif sowings because of the failure of rains tried to take advantage of the small amount of rains in the rabi season and undertook sowings in desperation. In any case, the variation is not very large, and apparently, there were not many cultivators who during the year did not sow at all.

Table 3.4 : Preliminary information regarding the number of cultivating households, area sown in each season, etc.

	1951-52	1952-53
<u>Information on Kharif Season</u>		
1. Number of cultivating households reporting for this season	561	505
2. Area sown (Acres)	5461.48	5035.41
3. Average area sown per reporting household (Acres)	9.74	9.97
<u>Information on Rabi Season</u>		
4. Number of cultivating households reporting for this season	600	624
5. Area sown (Acres)	10467.46	11438.63
6. Average area sown per reporting household (Acres)	17.45	18.33

3.4 The average areas sown by these cultivators in the two seasons in the two years were also not very different. If anything, the areas sown in 1952-53 in both the seasons were somewhat larger than the previous year. It is clear therefore that even in the face of extremely inadequate rainfall, the cultivators did not desist from sowing their quota of crop acreages. In the first instance, there appears to be very little scope for adjustments that the cultivators might make in their schedule of crop acreages and secondly there is little that they could do besides sowing.

3.5 In Table 3.5 are given the reported crop yields of the several crop acreages and yields for the kharif season in the two years. It would be seen that the variation in the two years in the acreage under different crops was not large,

Table 3.5 : Data regarding the area sown and the total yield of different crops for Kharif Seasons of 1951-52 and 1952-53

Crop	1951-52		1952-53	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
I Cereals (seers)	3016.88	215455	2737.71	110827
1) Bajra	2680.31	168613	2349.37	71004
2) Jowar	213.62	21184	258.29	13333
3) Other foodgrains	122.95	25658	130.05	26490
II Pulses (seers)	658.80	45642	410.12	18163
4) Mung	252.95	18191	261.60	8312
5) Horsegram	218.36	14458	127.24	2536
6) Other pulses	186.99	7993	121.28	7315
III 7) Cotton (Seers)	422.29	49340	361.94	28274
IV 8) Oil seeds (mainly groundnut)	1194.85	382003	1290.67	154713
V Miscellaneous	169.16	38553	134.98	25182
9) Chillies	148.49	20121	116.84	13237
10) Sugarcane (Rs.)	7.96	18432	8.97	11945
Total	5461.98	730993	5035.42	337159

and the small variation might be due to the fluctuations on account of crop rotation. However, the reported yields of most of the crops were naturally very much lower in 1952-53 as compared to the previous year. This is brought out in Table 3.6 where the production in 1952-53 is shown as a percentage of the same in the previous year. The indices are shown both for total production as well as per acre yields. It will be noticed that for all major crops, the production and yields per acre during the kharif season were about half of their levels in the previous year. The only exception was in the case of rice which has been included under other foodgrains. Rice being an irrigated crop was not much affected by the conditions of famine during 1952-53, and the yields were satisfactory. The area under the crop was however too small to make any appreciable difference in the total production of the kharif season. Areas under the crops in the rabi season in the two years are given in Table 3.7. As the inquiries were made towards the end of December, the final crop yields for the current year were not available. However, over large parts of the sown area, the crops had totally failed and already withered away. There was therefore no possibility of harvesting. In a parallel column of the same table is shown the proportion of the sown area under different crops thus completely withered away. It will be seen that crops had totally failed on over about three-fourth of the sown area, except cotton and a few garden crops included in the last category.

Table 3.6 : Index of per acre yield and of total production of different crops in the Kharif Season of 1952-53 with 1951-52 as the base year (1951-52 yield = 100)

Crop	Index of total production	Index of per acre yield
I Cereals	51.4	56.7
1) Bajara	42.1	48.0
2) Jowar	62.9	52.1
3) Other foodgrains	103.3	97.6
II Pulses	44.7	57.7
4) Mung	45.7	44.2
5) Horse-gram	17.5	38.0
6) Other pulses	91.5	62.3
III 7) Cotton (seers)	57.3	66.9
IV 8) Oil seeds (mainly groundnuts)	40.5	37.5
V Miscellaneous	65.3	81.9
9) Chillies	65.8	83.6
10) Sugarcane	64.8	57.5
Total	46.4	50.4

Table 3.7 : Information regarding the area sown and yield for different crops during the Rabi Season of the years 1951-52 and 1952-53

Crops	1951-52		1952-53	
	Area	Yield	Area	Percentage of area where yield failed
I Cereals (seers)	9431.17	775367	10450.23	73.04
1) Jowar	8766.88	658287	9976.01	75.69
2) Others (mainly wheat)	644.29	117080	474.22	17.37
II 3) Pulses (mainly gram)	304.65	24605	246.36	61.98
III 4) Cotton	341.00	9084	121.98	19.66
IV 5) Oil seeds (mainly safflower)	355.14	26125	566.00	86.53
V 6) Miscellaneous	3.11	508	54.06	32.30
Total	10435.07	835689	11438.63	72.71

Shortages of Fodder

3.6 Even when crops fail, the cultivators must maintain, besides their families, their working stock. A large majority of cultivators in these districts maintain livestock. For instance, nearly 700 out of the 840 households covered by the inquiry reported livestock of some kind. Table 3.8 gives details regarding the livestock holdings of families by each type of animal. It would be seen that the 698 households reporting livestock owned between them over 5,000 animals of all types, other than poultry and birds. This gave an average of 7.3 animals per family having animals. Over half of these comprised sheep and goat. The rest were mainly cattle of all variety.

Table 3.8 : Livestock holdings of households by type of animals at the time of inquiry

Livestock	No. of households owning animals	No. of animals owned	Average No. of animals per reporting household
Bullocks	473	1,293	2.73
Cows	484	992	2.05
He-buffaloes	21	27	1.28
She-buffaloes	152	298	1.96
Young stock	232	433	1.87
Total cattle	635	3,043	4.79
Goats	261	1,071	4.10
Sheep	33	920	27.88
Miscellaneous	36	77	2.14
Total other animals	286	2,068	7.23
Total	698	5,111	7.32

Note : Individual figures are not additive.

3.7 The principal fodder for cattle in the districts under consideration is stalks of jowar crop. Stalks of Bajra are also used, but they are regarded an inferior type of fodder. The home-grown fodder is not always sufficient to maintain the livestock and a number of farmers have to purchase fodder even in normal times. For instance, 140 out of the 635 households, owning cattle, i.e. 22.05 per cent, reported purchases of fodder during the previous year 1951-52. The average purchase per household reporting such purchases was over Rs. 100. In view of the fact that even the year 1951-52 had not been quite satisfactory, it is possible that these purchases were somewhat above the normal. The purchased fodder is usually the stalks of jowar crop for which there exists a considerable local market. A certain amount of movement of fodder between villages and from villages to the markets also takes place. In Table 3.9 are given the average purchases and sales of fodder during the previous year 1951-52 as also the affected year 1952-53.

Table 3.9 : Distribution of average amount of money per household involved in purchase or sale, according to type of fodder

Fodder-type	All Districts			
	1951-52		1952-53	
	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale
1. Stalk of Jowar (Rs.)	96.36	52.28	97.68	46.00
2. Other fodder (Rs.) (e.g., stalks of Bajara, grass, etc.)	8.48	10.44	13.49	8.17
Total amount of money per household (Rs.)	104.84	62.72	111.17	54.17

3.8 The figures for the affected year 1952-53 in the above Table relate only to the part of the year covered by the inquiry, viz. June to December 1952. Nevertheless, it will be seen that the purchases during 1952-53 were already above the level of purchases in the previous year. In Table 3.10 are given the relevant figures. The Table also gives the number of households reporting purchase or sale during the two years. A comparison of these figures shows that though the

Table 3.10 : Purchases and sales of fodder during 1951-52 and 1952-53

	Purchase	Sale
<u>Data for 1951-52</u>		
1. Number of households reporting Purchase/Sale	140	36
2. Percentage to total households owning cattle	22.05	5.67
3. Total money value involved in Purchase/Sale	14677	2258
4. Money value per household reporting Purchase/Sale (Rs.)	104.84	62.72
<u>Data for 1952-53</u>		
1. Number of households reporting Purchase/Sale	316	18
2. Percentage to total households owning cattle	49.76	2.83
3. Total money value involved in Purchase/Sale	35129	975
4. Money value per household reporting Purchase/Sale (Rs.)	111.17	54.17

average purchase during part of the year 1952-53 was only slightly more than the same in the entire year 1951-52, the number of households reporting purchase during 1952-53 were more than double in the affected year. In fact, if we confine attention to only the households who owned any cattle and whose number, as will be seen from Table 3.8 was 635, about 22 per cent of them reported purchase of fodder during 1951-52. On the other hand, the number who had already purchased fodder during 1952-53 was about 50 per cent of all cattle-owners. At the same time, the number of households reporting sale of fodder which was even normally small, had halved during 1952-53. It was evident that the scarcity of fodder was already beginning to be felt.

Distress Sale of Livestock

3.9 An immediate consequence of scarcity of fodder and the consequent difficulties in maintaining the livestock is what might be called distress sale of cattle. A certain amount of sale and purchase of cattle, of course, takes place even in normal years as part of the business. But it was evident that the number of sales reported in the affected year even upto December 1952 were far in excess of normal transactions. On the other hand the purchases were fewer than the normal. The relevant data are given in Table 3.11. For instance,

Table 3.11 : Sales and Purchases of Livestock during 1951-52 and 1952-53

	1951-52	1952-53
<u>PURCHASES</u>		
1. No. of households reporting purchases	117	101
2. No. of animals purchased	180	129
3. Total amount (in Rs.)	32292	15085
4. Amount per reporting household (Rs.)	276.0	149.4
<u>SALES</u>		
1. No. of households reporting sales	159	246
2. No. of animals sold	537	798
3. Total amount (in Rs.)	33312	26191
4. Amount per reporting household (Rs.)	209.5	106.5

while during 1951-52, 159 households reported sale of 537 animals, during part of the affected year, viz. June-December 1952, already 246 households had sold 798 animals. On the other hand, while 117 households had reported purchases of 180 animals during 1951-52, only 101 households reported purchases of 129 animals during the part of the affected year under review. It would be more instructive to examine the purchases and sales by categories of animals. The relevant figures are given in Table 3.12. Thus, there was excess of sales of both cattle and the other animals, mainly sheep and goat. The excessive sales of cattle during the affected year might be attributed mainly to the scarcity of fodder. The excessive sales of sheep and goat might be mainly to meet the immediate cash needs for family living. The fall in the purchases was mainly in the purchases of

cattle, particularly the bullocks. This was for obvious reasons. The purchases of sheep and goat appeared to be rather small even in normal times. They might have been under-reported as they would normally form part of the family budget rather than farm business.

Table 3.12 : Purchases and sales of animals during 1951-52 and 1952-53 (All districts)

Type of Animal	No. of animals sold or purchased			
	Purchases		Sales	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
1. Bullocks	141	86	114	189
2. Cows	9	7	24	65
3. He-buffaloes	4	2	6	5
4. She-buffaloes	8	8	18	26
5. Young stock	2	12	31	52
All Cattle	164	115	193	337
6. Goats	12	12	239	294
7. Sheep	-	-	104	162
8. Miscellaneous	4	2	1	5
Other animals	16	14	344	461
Grand Total	180	129	537	798

3.10 That the sales of cattle during the affected year were mainly on account of distress could be seen by comparing the sales prices during the normal year 1951-52 and the affected year 1952-53. This is done in Table 3.13. It will be seen that the average sales prices of bullocks and cows in the affected year were about 50 per cent of the prices in the previous year. The average sales prices of young stock and buffaloes in the affected year were about 75 per cent of the normal prices.

3.11 In addition to the excessive sales of animals, numerous cases of desertion and free gifting away were reported during the affected year. This might be seen from the Table 3.14. Finally, the mortality among animals was at least 4 or 5 times higher than the usual. In Table 3.15 are given deaths among livestock in 1951-52 and in part of the affected year 1952-53.

3.12 The position in respect of livestock might be summarized by comparing the livestock numbers in June 1952 i.e. at the beginning of the affected year and at the time of inquiry which might be taken around end of December 1952. The relevant data for the several kinds of animals are shown in Table 3.16. An inventory of livestock at the time of inquiry was actually made. The livestock numbers in June 1952 were arrived at by subtracting from and adding to the final inventory the numbers reportedly gained and lost

Table 3.13 : Sales prices for some categories of animals

Category of animals	Year	Sales Prices (in Rupees)					
		Shola-pur	North Satara	Ahmed-nagar	Poona	West Khan-des	Bija-pur
Bullocks	1952-53	58	85	85	62	63	109
	1951-52	138	117	100	204	102	231
Cows	1952-53	22	-	33	23	30	33
	1951-52	80	-	55	35	-	61
Buffaloes	1952-53	48	-	-	-	67	105
	1951-52	154	-	-	-	-	133
Young stock	1952-53	50	-	-	-	35	158
	1951-52	171	-	-	-	125	200

Notes : 1. The "Sale Price" is derived by dividing the total amount of money received by sale of a given type of animal by the number of animals reported to have been sold.

2. Blanks denote that no sales of the given category of animal took place.

Table 3.14 : Additions and reductions in the number of animals during 1951-52 and 1952-53, according to category of animal

Animals	Received as free gifts		Deserted, given away in free gift, temporary transfers, etc.	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
1. Bullocks	-	6	-	54
2. Cows	7	24	-	82
3. He-buffaloes	-	1	-	-
4. She-buffaloes	1	2	-	19
5. Young stock	1	1	4	38
Cattle	9	34	4	193
6. Goats	-	2	-	15
7. Sheep	1	12	-	104
8. Miscellaneous	-	3	-	7
Other animals	1	17	-	126
Total No. of animals	10	51	4	319

Table 3.15 : Total number of deaths during 1951-52 and 1952-53, according to type of animal

Animals	1951-52	1952-53
1. Bullocks	18	62
2. Cows	16	60
3. He-buffaloes	6	9
4. She-buffaloes	2	10
5. Young stock	2	29
Cattle	44	170
6. Goats	17	20
7. Sheep	17	83
8. Miscellaneous	1	1
Other animals	35	104
Total	79	274

Table 3.16 : Livestock numbers in June 1952 (estimated) and at the time of inquiry (actual), according to type of animal

Animals	Number of animals		
	June 1952 (Estimated)	Time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in number of animals
1. Bullocks	1498	1293	13.7
2. Cows	1138	992	12.8
3. He-buffaloes	36	27	25.0
4. She-buffaloes	348	298	14.4
5. Young stock	533	433	18.8
Total cattle	3553	3043	14.4
6. Goats	1394	1071	23.2
7. Sheep	1263	920	27.2
8. Miscellaneous	84	77	8.3
Total other animals	2741	2068	24.6
Total	6294	5111	18.80

during the interval of about six months. It would be seen that there was a net reduction of .25 per cent in the numbers of sheep and goat while that in the number of cattle, it was about 15 per cent.

Scarcity of Foodgrains

3.13 Such was the position regarding field crops and the livestock, or broadly, what we might term, the farm business of the households concerned. As a consequence of the scarcity conditions, shortage of foodgrains had also begun to be felt. But because of the Government foodgrains ration shops which then existed all over the region as part of the normal food administration, the shortages of foodgrains were not absolute. Generally adequate quotas of foodgrains were available in the government ration shops at fixed and controlled prices and no cases were reported of shortages of supplies in these shops. Therefore, the shortages of foodgrains caused by the scarcity conditions were mainly in the supplies of foodgrains from own sources or from the cultivators. Also not all the cultivators were self-sufficient in respect of foodgrains even in normal times. A number of them along with most of the landless families supplemented their own production by means of wages earned in kind. Finally, a number of households both cultivating and non-cultivating had to resort to purchases even in normal times. The scarcity conditions had brought about an increase in the proportion of households who had thus to resort to purchases.

3.14 In Table 3.17 are presented the relevant data. The households covered by the inquiry were classified into three categories:

Table 3.17 : A distribution of households according to the sources of the supplies of foodgrains during 1951-52 and 1952-53

Sources	Year	Number of households	Percentage
Home Production	1951-52	314	37.38
	1952-53	151	17.98
Wages in kind (with or without home production)	1951-52	101	12.02
	1952-53	159	18.92
Market purchases (with or without home production and wages in kind)	1951-52	425	50.60
	1952-53	530	63.10
Total number of households in the sample		840	

- (i) Cultivating households whose home production was sufficient to meet their needs;
- (ii) Households who with or without home production were self-sufficient in respect of foodgrains because of the wages earned in kind; and
- (iii) Households who had to resort to market purchases of foodgrains whether or not they had any receipts from home production or wages earned in kind.

In Table 3.17, the proportions of households falling in these three categories are shown both for the previous year 1951-52 and the affected year 1952-53. As with all the earlier data presented, the data for the affected year 1952-53 present a situation only upto the end of December 1952. For instance, the households appearing in the category with adequate home supplies meant that these households had not made any purchases until the end of December 1952. A majority of them, however, reported that the home supplies were sufficient only for two or three months. It was obvious therefore that the situation in respect of supplies of foodgrains would eventually worsen even in respect of these households. The Table shows that in 1951-52 which was somewhat below normal, about 50 per cent of the households had to supplement their production and wage-receipts of foodgrains by means of market purchases. By the end of 1952, already 63 per cent of the households were purchasing foodgrains from the market. It was evident that this proportion would steadily grow.

Sale of Assets

3.15 Because of the existence of government ration shops, there was of course little possibility of an absolute scarcity of foodgrains developing in the region. A quantum of foodgrains could always be purchased at a fixed and controlled price. Nevertheless, it needed ready cash. Because of the failure of crops and the resulting loss of wage employment in agriculture, the incomes of cultivators and others had sharply declined.

We have already reported on the distress sales of cattle and other livestock, which were undertaken at least partly to meet the cash needs of daily living. There were also reported a number of cases of sale of other assets of the family such as gold and silver ornaments, precious metal and land. In all, 102 households, which was about 12 per cent of the total, reported such sales and the sales proceeds were on an average Rs. 297, per reporting household. The types of assets liquidated in the process might be seen from the following statement:

Items sold	Sales-proceeds per reporting household (Rs.)
1. Ornaments	142
2. Land	96
3. Precious metal	40
4. Miscellaneous	19
Total	297

Borrowings

3.16 Like the sale of assets, the households might also resort to borrowing to meet the cash needs of family living during scarcity conditions. A number of households reported borrowing during the affected year. Of course, a certain amount of borrowing is common even in normal times. The distress during the affected year should therefore be judged by comparing the level of borrowing during the affected year with the same in the previous year. The relevant data are given in Table 3.18. It would be seen that during 1951-52,

Table 3.18 : Borrowings in 1951-52 and 1952-53

Items of information	1951-52	1952-53
1. Number of borrowing households	205	309
2. Number of loans contracted	226	400
3. Total amount borrowed (Rs.)	58229	67411
4. Percentage of borrowing households to total households	24.4	36.7
5. Number of loans per household	1.1	1.3
6. Amount of loan per reporting household (Rs.)	284.04	218.2
7. Percentage increase in the number of loans in 1952-53 over 1951-52	-	77.0
8. Average amount of loan per loan (Rs.)	257.6	168.5

nearly 25 per cent of all the households had contracted fresh loans and that the amount of loan per reporting family was Rs. 284. In comparison with this, during part of the affected year under review, over 36 per cent of the households had already contracted fresh loans. Thus, the incidence of borrowing during the affected year was over 50 per cent. The average amount borrowed was however somewhat smaller. The borrowing during the affected year was done in a larger number of single loans per borrowing family. The average size of these loans was naturally much smaller. This might possibly be due to the fact that the borrowing during the affected year was more for meeting consumer expenditure than in normal times. In Table 3.19 an analysis of borrowing during the two years is shown by purpose for which the loans were contracted.

3.17 It may be noted that the distribution of the total borrowings in the two years according to the purpose of borrowing was not markedly different. There was of course a small excess of borrowing done for the purpose of meeting food and fodder requirements during the affected year. However, this was mainly by foregoing the normal borrowing for expenses on ceremonies. As a result, the proportion of borrowing for farm business other than for purchase of fodder had remained the same as in normal times. This might appear surprising in view of the failure of the crops. But, if we remember the fact that in spite of inadequate and indifferent rainfall, the sowing during both the kharif and rabi crops was not reduced, the borrowing for farm operations would not

Table 3.19 : A distribution of the average amount of loan per household according to purpose

Purpose	1951		1952	
	Average amount of loan	Percentage	Average amount of loan	Percentage
I. Consumption	120.09	42.28	106.83	48.81
1) Food and fodder	96.26	33.89	102.54	46.85
2) Ceremonies	23.83	8.39	4.29	1.96
II. Production	120.26	42.34	92.47	42.25
3) Current farm expenditure	75.92	26.73	52.22	23.86
4) Purchases of bullocks and other cattle	23.38	8.23	14.80	6.76
5) Other capital expense	20.96	7.38	25.45	11.63
III. Miscellaneous	43.69	15.38	19.57	8.94
6) Redemption of debt	9.46	3.33	14.09	6.44
7) Other miscellaneous	34.33	12.05	5.48	2.50
Total (Rs.)	284.04	100.00	218.87	100.00

appear unnatural. This brings out the important fact that when crops fail, the farmer not only forgoes his agricultural income, but also loses the current capital used in production, for much of it is unrecoverable. Therefore, the borrowing for production purposes and use of credit generally as business has to be regarded as a normal economic activity. When crops fail, the farmer has no means to repay, and even the productive loans become a permanent liability.

3.18 In Table 3.20, the borrowings during the two years are classified according to the creditor. It would be seen that in the affected year there was a small excess of borrowing from private agencies. It is regrettable that this excess was largely due to the failure of credit societies to meet the credit requirements in the affected year. Earlier, we have noted that the composition of the loans by purpose was not very different. In view of this the failure of the co-operative societies in meeting the credit needs to their normal extent is not explicable. On account of the Government *tacavi* loans, the proportionate share of government in the total supply of credit had nearly doubled. But the government share even when doubled was altogether too small to make up for the great short-fall that occurred in the supply of co-operative credit.

Table 3.22 : Distribution of loans according to agency and rate of interest (All Districts)

Agency	Interest rate per cent per annum (Rs.)									Total No. of loans
	Nil	3-5.5	6-8	9-12	13-20	24-30	36-37.5	75		
DATA FOR 1951-52										
I. Private Credit										
1) Relatives and Friends	20	-	-	3	3	11	3	1	-	41
2) Landlords, traders and professional moneylenders	7	2	1	10	18	34	27	6	10	115
II. Institutional Credit										
3) Government	-	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	12
4) Co-operative Credit Society	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	58
Total	27	6	40	39	21	45	30	7	11	226
DATA FOR 1952-53										
I. Private Credit										
1) Relatives and Friends	47	-	-	5	3	9	6	-	-	70
2) Landlords, traders and professional moneylenders	20	-	10	11	24	55	50	13	33	216
II. Institutional Credit										
3) Government	-	48	25	-	-	-	-	-	4	77
4) Co-operative Credit Society	-	-	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	37
Total	67	48	53	35	27	64	56	13	37	400

rates of interest on loans from Government and the credit societies were naturally all under 12 per cent per annum. On the other hand, over three fourths of the loans from landlords, traders and moneylenders were above 12 per cent per annum and nearly a quarter of them were even above 36 per cent per annum. Loans from relatives and friends were often interest-free. But when any interest was charged, it was not always very low. This was true even of the normal year 1951-52 and the situation had not materially changed in the affected year. In particular, the levels of interest rates even for private credit in the affected year were not higher than usual.

Migration due to Famine Conditions

3.21 These are the salient points regarding the conditions of households, particularly of the cultivators, in the affected areas around December 1952. These describe the conditions of the families still residing in the affected areas. A few families must have already left their homes in search of work. This part of our inquiry could not give us any direct estimates of the number of households which had thus left. However, we had inquired from the resident families about the migration of one or more of their members on account of the scarcity conditions. In all, 124 families out of the total of 840 families reported such migration. These together reported a total of 3,303 persons having migrated due to famine conditions. In Table 3.23 is given a distribution of these persons by age and sex. It would be seen that among them, there were 125 men and 96 women of working ages, namely between 15 and 55. Reference to Table 3.3 would show that there were in all 1,419 men and 1,357 women of working ages in the sample of 840 families. If we relate the migration to these total numbers, it would appear that about 9 per cent of the men of working ages and 7 per cent of the women of working ages had already left their homes in search of work. This does not include, as mentioned above, migration of entire households. Such were the conditions at the end of December 1952, i.e. just after the conditions of famine had firmly settled and were accepted as such.

Table 3.23 : Age and sex distribution of persons who migrated out of the village due to famine conditions.

All Districts

Age-groups	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14	56	47	103
15 - 55	125	96	221
56 and above	3	6	9
Total	184	149	333

CHAPTER IV

CONDITIONS OF RESIDENT AND MIGRATED FAMILIES UNDER FULL IMPACT OF FAMINE

Introduction

4.1 After having surveyed the initial conditions immediately after the onset of famine as described in the previous two chapters, we moved into the second phase of our inquiry. Its purpose was to study the conditions during the famine and as scarcity deepened until the beginning of the next monsoon. This phase of the investigation was conducted from February 1953 to June 1953. For the purpose of the inquiry, a sample of 23 villages was chosen from the eight affected districts. This sample of villages was entirely different from the one on the basis of which the earlier phase of the inquiry was conducted. The reason for selecting a different sample was to obtain for the inquiry as a whole as wide a regional coverage as possible. All the households found resident in these 23 villages at the time of our visits were inquired into. In Statement 4.1 is given a list of villages covered by this part of the inquiry. (See Statistical Appendix.) It also shows the number of households in these villages according to the 1951 census and the number which we could contact and interview during our inquiry. The time of our visits to the several villages is also shown in the same statement. The Table indicates that, according to the 1951 Census, there were in all 4,858 households in the 23 villages together and that we could visit 4,489 households during our inquiry.

4.2 In Table 4.1, a few more details for the sample of 23 villages are given, on the basis of information drawn from the 1951 census. The total census population of these villages was found to be 26,157 persons. At the time of our inquiry, the population of these villages numbered 25,320.

Table 4.1 : Population characteristics: 1951 census information for the 23 villages

S.No.	Items of information	
1.	Districts surveyed during this phase of inquiry	Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, West and East Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum
2.	No. of villages included in the survey	23
3.	Area (square miles) (census)	139.5
4.	Houses	4,603
5.	Households	4,858
6.	Population	26,157
7.	Sex-ratio	964
8.	Literates (percentage to total population)	14.33
9.	Percentage of female literates in total literates	17.05
10.	Percentage of population depending on agriculture	82.59
11.	Percentage of females in agricultural population	49.25

Its age and sex composition as per our inquiry is shown in Table 4.2. A little over 50 per cent of the male and female population was of the working ages 15-55. The average size of the households was 5.6 persons.

Table 4.2 : Age and sex composition of the sample population.

Age-group	Males		Females		Population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1. Below 15	5,498	42.73	5,205	41.80	10,703	42.27
2. 15 - 55	6,635	51.56	6,421	51.57	13,056	51.56
3. Over 55	735	5.71	826	6.63	1,561	6.17
Total	12,868	100.00	12,452	100.00	25,320	100.00

1. Average number of persons per family - 5.64
2. Sex-ratio - 968

Cultivating Households

4.3 In Table 4.3 is given a distribution of these households according to their means of livelihood. It would be noted that over 80 per cent of the households were dependent on agriculture and that while about 50 per cent were mainly cultivators, about 30 per cent were mainly labourers. Some of the labouring households were small cultivators, but they were mainly dependent for their livelihood on the personal labour of their members. If we consider all the cultivators together, 68.9 per cent of the households were cultivators. These particulars are shown in Table 4.4. It would be seen that the average size of holdings was a little over 20 acres.

Table 4.3 : A distribution of the Surveyed households according to their means of livelihood

Means of livelihood	Number of households	Percentage
I. Agriculture	3,646	81.22
1) Cultivators	2,266	50.48
2) Labourers (mainly agriculture)	1,380	30.74
II. Non-agricultural	676	15.06
3) Artisans	478	10.65
4) Trade and allied occupations	198	4.41
III. 5) Services	167	3.72
Total No. of households	4,489	100.00

Table 4.4 : Information regarding cultivating households and area cultivated per household

1.	Number of cultivating households	3,091
2.	Percentage of cultivating households to total households in the sample	68.86
3.	Area cultivated (acres)	62,355.11
4.	Average area cultivated per reporting household (acres)	20.17

4.4 Table 4.5 gives a distribution of the cultivating households according to the size of their holdings. About 20 per cent of these households had holdings under 5 acres. It would be mostly these households which depended for their livelihood mainly on their personal labour.

Table 4.5 : A distribution of cultivating households according to the size of cultivated holding

Size of cultivated holding	Number of households	Percentage
Less than 5	622	20.12
6 - 10	680	22.00
11 - 15	458	14.81
16 - 20	353	11.42
21 - 25	221	7.15
26 - 35	290	9.38
36 - 50	250	8.09
51 and above	217	7.03
Total	3,091	100.00

4.5 Agriculture in this part is mostly dry. For instance, only 6.5 per cent of the total area of the cultivated holdings was irrigated (Table 4.6). Nearly 80 per cent of irrigation was supplied by wells. The rest 20 per cent is by means of canals, but even here wells appear as a necessary supplementary source (Table 4.7).

Table 4.6 : Percentages of irrigated, non-irrigated and grass land in the total cultivated area

	Percentage of			Total land cultivated (acres - actual)
	Non-irrigated land	Irrigated land	Grass land	
All Districts	91.72	6.47	1.81	62355.11

Table 4.7 : Percentage distribution of irrigated land according to type of irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Irrigated land under different sources of irrigation (All Districts)	
	Acres	Per cent
1. Well	3196.68	79.29
2. Canal	83.86	2.08
3. Well and Canal	730.93	18.13
4. Tank and River	20.16	0.50
Total	4031.63	100.00

4.6 Over 73 per cent of all households (3,285 in number) owned some livestock or the other. The number of animals of all variety amounted to nearly 25,000. In Table 4.8 are given particulars regarding the livestock owned by the households. Over 10,000 out of the 25,000 animals were found to be sheep and goat. The rest were cattle of all kinds. Among these, there were 5,000 working bullocks. Only 1,885 of the households, which is about 42 per cent of all the households or 60 per cent of all cultivators, owned working bullocks. The average number of working bullocks owned by these households come to 2.7 per household.

Table 4.8 : Livestock holding of households by type of animal at the time of inquiry

Type of animal		Number of reporting households	Number of animals	Average number per reporting household
1. Bullock	(A) Working	1,885	5,019	2.66
	(B) Non-working	22	34	1.55
	(C) Young stock	1,009	1,527	1.51
2. Cow	(A) Milking	1,859	3,121	1.68
	(B) Non-milking	192	369	1.92
	(C) Young stock	1,350	2,120	1.57
3. He-buffalo	(A) Working	27	37	1.37
	(B) Non-working	11	14	1.27
	(C) Young stock	92	126	1.36
4. She-buffalo	(A) Milking	790	1,113	1.41
	(B) Non-milking	53	71	1.34
	(C) Young stock	590	827	1.40
Cattle				
5. Goat		1,528	6,030	3.95
6. Sheep		139	4,031	29.00
7. Miscellaneous		111	177	1.59
Other animals				
Grand Total		3,285	24,616	7.49

Shortage of Fodder

4.7 As we had indicated in the previous chapter, the Rabi crops had totally failed, and there was little harvesting to do. The stalks of Rabi Jowar is the main fodder in this region, and its total failure had created acute shortages of fodder. Over 60 per cent of the cattle-owners in all the districts together were already experiencing shortage of fodder (Table 4.9 in Statistical Appendix). A number of these had already had to replenish their stocks of fodder by market purchases. Local supplies of fodder were inevitably very low, and one must presume that a considerable quantity of fodder was being imported into the affected districts from outside. This would be seen from the reported figures of purchases and sales of fodder by the sample of households investigated. The reported purchases were about 16 times as large as the reported sales of fodder (Table 4.10 in Statistical Appendix). As mentioned earlier, the stalks of jowar crop were the principal fodder, and over three-fourth of the reported sales and purchases of fodder consisted of stalks of jowar crop.

Distress Sale of Livestock

4.8 An inevitable consequence of the shortage of fodder was the sale of livestock. Table 4.11 indicates the number of reported purchases and sales of different kinds of livestock since June 1952 upto about the end of March 1953.

Table 4.11 : Number of animals bought or sold since June 1952 upto date of inquiry, by type of animals

Animals	Number of animals purchased	Number of animals sold
Bullocks	295	884
Cows	24	165
He-buffaloes	8	31
She-buffaloes	33	195
Young stock	57	290
Cattle	417	1,565
Sheep	-	854
Goats	37	1,076
Miscellaneous	2	5
Other animals	39	1,935
Grand Total	456	3,500

The reported sales of cattle were at least six times as many as their purchases. Presumably therefore large numbers of cattle were being exported out of the affected districts and were probably de commissioned from agriculture. In Table 4.12 are shown the average purchase and sale prices of the various types of livestock. The average purchase prices were generally found to be higher than the average sale prices. This might be partly due to reporting biases.

Table 4.12 : Average Purchase and sale prices for selected animals

Animal	Purchase Price (Rs.)	Sale Price (Rs.)
Bullock	147.64	92.33
Cow	30.25	29.16
She-buffalo	163.18	92.73
Sheep	20.00	12.01
He-buffalo	50.56	26.03
Goat	24.90	13.00

But a part of the difference would also be due to the possibility that the purchases being very much fewer than the sales were confined to select productive animals while the rest were exported out of the agriculture for slaughtering. Besides, by means of the sales and purchases of animals, changes in the numbers of livestock owned by the households occurred because of births and deaths of animals as also by their free gifting away, desertion, etc. These details for different types of livestock are shown in Table 4.13. Taking into account these several changes in the livestock numbers since June 1952 upto about March 1953, we might estimate the livestock holdings in June 1952, and express the reductions in numbers since then as percentages of the numbers in June 1952. This is done in Table 4.14. It would be seen that the reduction in the number of cattle was about 14 per cent and that in the other animals was 24 per cent.

Table 4.13 : Additions and reductions in the number of animals between June 1952 and the time of inquiry

Animals	Total additions (through free receipts, etc.)	Total reductions (through deser- tion, free gift- ing away etc.)
1. Bullocks	8	33
2. Cows	12	173
3. He-buffaloes	-	3
4. She-buffaloes	3	44
5. Young stock	10	79
Cattle	33	332
6. Goats	12	93
7. Sheep	-	525
8. Miscellaneous	-	-
Other animals	12	618
Total number of animals	45	950

Table 4.14 : Livestock holdings in June 1952 (estimated) and at the time of inquiry (actual), showing reduction per type of animal during the period under consideration

Animals	All Districts		
	June 1952 (esti- mated)	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in number of animals
1. Bulls	5,898	5,053	14.33
2. Cows	4,188	3,490	16.67
3. He-buffaloes	88	51	42.05
4. She-buffaloes	1,394	1,184	15.07
5. Young stock	5,111	4,600	9.99
Cattle	16,679	14,378	13.80
6. Goats	7,250	6,030	16.83
7. Sheep	6,032	4,031	33.17
8. Miscellaneous	193	177	8.29
Other animals	13,475	10,238	24.02
Grand Total	30,154	24,616	18.37

Sale of Assets

4.9 Like sale of animals, sale of assets of different kinds like ornaments, land, etc. were also reported. In all 213 households, i.e. about 5 per cent of the total investigated, reported such sales, and in a majority of cases, they were sale of ornaments. The total receipts from the sale of assets per reporting household were about Rs. 228. Table 4.15 sets out a break-up of this total by type of assets sold. About two-thirds of the proceeds were found to be on account of the sale of ornaments. In the case of most of the households, the assets were sold to meet the daily expenses incurred particularly for the purchases of foodgrains and fodder for livestock.

Table 4.15 : Distribution of average amount received by sales of assets according to type of assets sold (All Districts)

Type	Average amount (Rs.)
1. Ornaments	145.27
2. Land	50.16
3. House	19.76
4. Bullock-cart	5.92
5. Trees	3.49
6. Utensils	1.90
7. Implements	1.03
Total	227.58

Scarcity of Foodgrain Supplies

4.10 As was indicated in the previous chapter, there was no question of absolute shortages of foodgrains developing. A chain of government shops existed and foodgrains were available at controlled prices. The only visible evidence of scarcity conditions was an increasing dependence of the households on the government shops for supplies of foodgrains. In Table 4.16 are shown figures regarding the extent to which the foodgrains requirements were met from home production, wages received in kind and from the market purchases.

Table 4.16 : A percentage distribution of households according to sources of supplies of foodgrains

Source of food supplies	Number of households	Percentage
1. Home production	1,498	33.37
2. Wages in kind (with or without home production)	121	2.70
3. Market purchases (with or without home production and wages in kind)	2,870	63.93
Total	4,489	100.00

The Table is designed on the same pattern as Table 2.9 in the previous chapter, and shows that 33.4 per cent of all the households could meet their requirements entirely from home production; 2.7 per cent supplemented their home production by wages received in kind and the remaining 63.9 per cent had to supplement their home production and/or wages-in-kind by the market purchases. All of the households purchasing foodgrains from the market did not do so for all the months of the year. It was only when supplies from sources such as home production or wages received in kind were no more available that they resorted to market purchases. Therefore, each month, this number was increasing. Table 4.17 gives the percentages of households which were purchasing foodgrains over specified lengths of period. For instance, only about 30 per cent of the households were purchasing foodgrains for nearly 12 months. These might be regarded as the households normally depending on market supplies of foodgrains. But this percentage gradually increased so that the percentage of households who were purchasing foodgrains for one or more months was about 63.5. Presumably, this percentage would increase further as famine deepened.

Construction of Wells

4.11 One of the main hardships caused by conditions of famine and scarcity is the lack of work and employment in the villages. The labouring households are particularly affected by this condition. The principal measures taken by Government to meet this situation was the opening of a number of relief public works. Besides, the government also

Table 4.17 : Cumulative percentages of households purchasing foodgrains from outside for a given number of months or more (to total number of households in the sample)

Number of months	Percentages
1 month and more	63.93
2 months and more	60.48
3 "	55.29
4 "	50.35
5 "	44.58
6 "	43.15
7 "	38.99
8 "	36.53
9 "	33.66
10 "	33.10
11 "	30.88
12 "	30.16
Percentage of households not purchasing foodgrains	36.07
Total number of households in the sample (Actual)	4,489

tried to create relief employment in the villages by promoting works such as digging of wells, bunding of fields, etc. The government promoted these works by providing loans to the landowners concerned. In the 23 villages investigated by us, altogether 38 such works were in progress at the time of our visits. The total expenditure incurred on them thus far was over Rs. 54,000. They were mainly works of digging and deepening of wells, and total of 411 persons were employed on them. The average daily rates of wages were Rs.1.00 for an adult male, and Rs.0.62 for an adult female.

Doles

4.12 There were in the villages, as there always are, a small number of persons who could not be helped very much by offering employment. These are either orphans or very old persons or persons otherwise disabled and having no one to depend upon. They also include families with very inadequate earning strength. In normal circumstances, private charity usually takes care of such destitutes. However, in circumstances of scarcity when everybody is hard hit, these persons are very badly exposed to risks of starvation and death. The government had provided for such persons small cash doles to be given. In 20 out of the 23 villages visited by us, some persons were receiving such cash doles. In all, 256 persons were receiving cash doles at the time of our visits and they formed barely 1.2 per cent of the total population of the villages. Their age and sex composition as also their distribution by caste and occupation are given in Tables 4.18, 4.19 and 4.20. It will be seen that approximately 40 per cent of the dole-beneficiaries were adults of working ages, that 60 per cent belonged to either backward classes or scheduled castes, that less than half of

Table 4.18 : Distribution of persons receiving dole by age-groups and sex

Age-groups	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 15	34	25.00	30	25.00	64	25.00
15 - 55	66	48.53	37	30.83	103	40.23
Over 55	36	26.47	53	44.17	89	34.77
Total	136	100.00	120	100.00	256	100.00

Table 4.19 : Distribution of persons receiving dole by caste

Caste	Number of persons	Per cent
I Advanced (Total)	60	23.44
1. Marathas	44	17.19
2. Lingayats	9	3.51
3. Others	7	2.74
II Intermediate (Total)	37	14.45
4. Artisans	12	4.68
5. Kurwar	9	3.52
6. Others	16	6.25
III 7. Backward Hindus	16	6.25
IV Scheduled Caste Hindus (Total)	134	52.34
8. Mahar	49	19.14
9. Mang	17	6.64
10. Bhil	10	3.91
11. Others	58	22.66
V Muslims	9	3.52
Total	256	100.00

Table 4.20 : Occupation of persons receiving doles, at the time of enquiry

Occupation		Number of persons	Per cent
I	Agriculture (Total)	41	16.02
	1. Cultivators	15	5.86
	2. Labourers	26	10.16
II	Industry, etc.(Total)	49	19.14
	3. Artisans	13	5.08
	4. Labourers	36	14.06
III	Services (Total)	30	11.72
	5. Village Servants	20	7.81
	6. Others	10	3.91
IV	Beggars	2	0.78
V	Non-earners	95	37.11
VI	Unspecified	39	15.23
Total		256	100.00

them were earners and that half the earners were labourers. These persons were being given doles for various lengths of time. In Table 4.21 is given a distribution of the dole-recipients according to the month in which they began to be given the doles. A large number were found to have been taken on the dole system since January 1953.

Table 4.21 : Number of persons according to the time when they were first admitted in the dole system

Month		Number of persons	Percentage
1952	June-November	16	6.25
	December	40	15.62
1953	January	91	35.54
	February	58	22.66
	March	26	10.16
	April	15	5.86
	May-June	10	3.91
Total		256	100.00

Table 4.22 gives their distribution according to the causes for providing the doles. Nearly 80 per cent of the persons receiving dole suffered from some disability as earners and for others, though they earned something, their earnings were too small to support their families. The rates at which the doles were paid varied somewhat from district to district, but on an average the weekly dole amounted to Rs. 1.75 for an adult male, Rs. 1.35 for an adult female, and Rs. 0.75 for a child. Thus, the doles provided no more than bare subsistence.

Table 4.22 : Distribution of persons receiving dole according to causes for their inclusion in the dole system

Reasons	Dole recipients	Percentage
1. Helpless old people	83	32.43
2. Orphans (children)	60	23.44
3. Disabled	44	17.19
4. Insane	7	2.73
5. Very poor persons	9	3.52
6. Sick and poor	7	2.73
7. Lepers	3	1.17
8. Employed but poor	21	8.20
9. Village servants	22	8.59
Total	256	100.00

Migration

4.13 As was indicated in the previous chapter, one of the major consequences of scarcity conditions is the migration of persons and of whole households in search of work and employment. Seventy-three of the households covered by the investigation reported migration of one or more of their members on account of the scarcity conditions. The number of persons migrated was 486, and formed about 2 per cent of the total population (Table 4.23). The age and sex composition of the migrants is presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.23 : Migration due to famine

1. Number of households reporting migration of member(s) due to famine	73
2. Percentage to total sample households	1.63
3. Number of migrants	486
4. Percentage to total population	1.92
5. Average number of migrants per reporting household	6.66

Table 4.24 : Age and sex composition of the migrants due to famine

Age-group	Males		Females		Population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1. Below 15	74	26.34	70	34.15	144	29.63
2. 15 - 55	200	71.17	130	63.41	330	67.90
3. Over 55	7	2.49	5	2.44	12	2.47
Total	281	100.00	205	100.00	486	100.00

If we confine our attention to the persons of working ages only, that is of ages between 15 and 55, it would be seen that the proportion of male and female migrants to the total population worked out to be about 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. In comparison with the reported migration in our first phase of inquiry described in the previous chapter, this appears rather low. A possible explanation is that while the first phase of inquiry was conducted from December 1952 to February 1953, the second was conducted from March to June 1953. The preparatory cultivation for the next season begins in March or April, and it is possible that some of the persons who had left their villages earlier had returned home for the purpose. This is particularly true of the cultivating households. The places and the distances to which migrated persons moved and their occupations at those places are shown in Tables 4.25, 4.26 and 4.27. It would be seen that over half of the migration was within the district to which the migrants belonged. Nearly half of the total number of migrants moved to the urban centres both inside and outside the home district. Consequently, over half of those gainfully employed were employed as non-agricultural labourers.

Table 4.25 : Place of migration of the migrated persons

Place	Number of persons	Percentage
I Within District		
(a) Urban	102	20.99
(b) Rural	165	33.95
II Outside the District		
(a) Urban	75	15.43
(b) Rural	75	15.43
III Bombay	54	11.11
IV Unspecified	15	3.09
Total persons (Actual)	486	100.00

Table 4.26 : Distribution of migrated persons according to the number of miles migrated from the respective villages

Miles	Number of migrants	Percentage
0 - 10	85	17.49
11 - 20	91	18.72
21 - 30	84	17.28
31 - 60	94	19.34
61 - 100	27	5.56
101 and above	88	18.11
Unspecified	17	3.50
Total	486	100.00

Table 4.27 : A distribution of adult and non-adult male and female migrants according to the occupation at the place of migration

Occupation	Male migrants		Female migrants		Total
	Adult	Non-adult	Adult	Non-adult	
Gainful occupation	196	18	112	12	338
1) Agriculture	27	5	14	3	49
2) Non-agricultural labourers	126	8	84	8	226
3) Artisans	17	1	4	-	22
4) Trade and allied occupations	6	2	8	1	17
5) Services	20	2	2	-	24
Non-earners	2	37	5	31	75
6) Educands	-	7	-	1	8
7) Other dependents	2	30	5	30	67
Unspecified	10	18	20	25	73
Total	208	73	137	68	486

4.14 The above account of migration is confined only to migration of one or more members of the households still to be found in the home villages. There was in addition migration of the entire households. As none of their members stayed behind, we could obtain no direct information regarding their whereabouts. Nevertheless, we attempted to secure information about them from the other households in the village. We expect that the information given to us was more or less accurate, except that the enumeration of households who had entirely left the villages might not be quite complete.

4.15 In the villages covered by our investigation, migration of 337 entire households was reported to us. As we know, the number of households found resident in these villages at the time of our inquiry was 4,489. If to this we add the 337 migrated households, the total number of households in these villages comes to 4,826 and the migrated households form about 7 per cent of this total (Table 4.28, in Statistical Appendix).

4.16 The months in which the migrated households left their respective villages are shown in Table 4.29. It will be seen that about half of these households left their villages during December 1952 and January 1953.

Table 4.29 : Distribution of migrated households according to the month during which they left the village

Months		All Districts Number of migrated households	Per- centage
1	Before May 1952	19	5.64
2	June-July	12	3.56
3	August-September	12	3.56
4	October	40	11.87
5	November	32	9.50
6	December	87	25.82
7	January 1953	67	19.88
8	February-March	37	10.98
9	April-May	17	5.04
10	Not given	14	4.15
Total		337	100.00

4.17 The migration from the cultivating households is normally of the first kind, viz. that it is confined to one or more members of the household. Generally, someone of their members have to stay behind to look after the land and livestock. The members who migrate also generally return home in time for the preparatory cultivation for the next season. In contrast to the cultivating households, in the case of the landless households or households with very small land holdings, the migration takes the shape of entire households leaving their villages. This may be seen from Table 4.30, which sets out a distribution of the migrated households by their means of livelihood. It will be observed that only about one-fifth of these were cultivating households, while over two-thirds were agricultural labour households.

4.18 The age and sex composition of the members of the migrated households is presented in Table 4.31. On the whole, this is comparable with the age and sex composition of all the households. The size of family of the migrated households is generally smaller than that of the others. The distances to which the households migrated and the type of work they could secure at those places are given in Tables 4.32 and 4.33. In these respects, the migration of the entire households did not show marked variation from the migration of individual members described earlier.

Table 4.33 : Classification of the migrated households according to the type of work they got at the place of migration

Type of work	Households	Percentage
Non-agricultural labour	157	46.59
Agricultural labour	90	26.71
Services	20	5.93
Small Industry and trade	20	5.93
Unemployed	8	2.37
Not specified	42	12.47
Total	337	100.00

4.19 When the entire households leave their villages and migrate to other places, they generally also have to take their livestock along with them. One hundred and nineteen out of the 337 migrated households reportedly owned some animals and in all cases reportedly they took their livestock along with them. The total number of animals thus taken along may be seen from Table 4.34. The total number animals was 514 and its ratio to total number of persons migrated worked out at over 3:1.

Table 4.34 : Composition of animals by type, which the migrating households took along with them

Type of animal	No. of animals	Percentage
Bullocks	104	20.23
Cows	105	20.43
She-buffaloes	102	2.33
Cattle	311	42.99
Goats	168	32.69
Sheep	72	14.01
Others	53	10.31
Other animals	293	57.01
Total	604	100.00

4.20 One hundred and eighty of the households reportedly owned some land. Almost all of the households except 26 owned a house in their respective villages. In Tables 4.35 and 4.36 are given the details regarding the temporary arrangements these households had made in respect of their land and households. In the majority of cases, they had locked their houses behind when they left the village. The lands were given on some kind of a care-taking arrangement either to relatives or to neighbours. In a few cases, the

households had not migrated very far and reportedly, could visit their villages now and then. Only in about 15 per cent of cases, the lands were left fallow and uncared for.

Table 4.35 : Arrangements made by the migrated households in respect of their land

Nature of arrangements made	No. of households	Percentage
1 Given to relatives for management	57	31.67
2 Self-maintained by casual visit	42	23.33
3 Leased out on share rent	41	22.78
4 Leased out on cash rent	14	7.78
5 Kept fallow	26	14.44
Total	180	100.00

Table 4.36 : Arrangements made by the migrated households in respect of their houses

Arrangements made	No. of families	Percentage
I In the case of owned houses:		
1) Locked	275	81.60
2) Gave to relative on care taking basis	20	5.94
3) Sold	3	0.89
4) Rent out	1	0.30
5) Huts dismantled and materials carried with	3	0.89
II In the case of rented houses, left the house:	9	2.67
III Households having no houses owned or rented:	26	7.71
Total	337	100.00

4.21 The resident households from whom the information regarding the migrated households was gathered did not know for certain when they would return home. But generally, it was believed that it could not be much before June next. Strangely, though only in a few cases—19 in all—the informants observed that the households concerned might never return to their villages. They had very little at stake in the villages for them to return home.

CHAPTER V

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS AND FREE FOOD CENTRES:
WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Introduction

5.1 Towards the end of the previous chapter, a reference was made to the migration of persons and of entire households in search of work and employment. In conditions of scarcity, next to the scarcity of foodgrains is the scarcity of work and employment. With the development of communications and the already existing network of foodgrains ration shops, the scarcity of foodgrains was not seriously felt. The scarcity of work and employment was therefore the most important problem and government had to attend to it urgently. To meet the needs of the situation, the Government started a number of small and medium sized relief works. Some of the persons and households migrating from the home villages found employment on these works. With a view to inquiring into the working and living conditions of the households living around such relief works, we conducted a brief investigation on the sites of such works. For the purpose of this investigation, five relief works were selected. Some broad particulars regarding these works are given in Statement 5.1 (see Statistical Appendix). Brief descriptive notes on these works follow:

The Tank Construction Work at Kolgaon (Ahmednagar District)

5.2 Work on the construction of an irrigation tank at Kolgaon (taluka Shrigonda, district Ahmednagar) was started on January 1, 1953 under the auspices of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay. The cost of the entire work was estimated at 14 lakhs of rupees.

5.3 The total labour force at work at the time of our inquiry was found to be about 13,000 persons. Table 5.1 gives the number of labourers reported to be working on the last day of each week from January 16, 1953. The large number of labourers working at the centre may be taken to indicate the great necessity of relief work during times of famine. Most of the workers came from the village Kolgaon and a few other neighbouring villages of the Shrigonda taluka.

Table 5.1 : The number of labourers working on week end days on Kolgaon Tank work

Last day of the week	Number of labourers			
	Males	Females	Children	Total
16-1-1953	2,309	944	146	3,399
24-1-1953	-	-	-	7,232
31-1-1953	4,890	5,354	557	10,801
7-2-1953	7,279	8,788	1,092	17,159
14-2-1953	9,395	12,180	1,546	23,121
21-2-1953	9,345	11,926	1,537	22,808
28-2-1953	8,328	10,962	1,262	20,552
8-3-1953	7,181	9,343	696	17,220
15-3-1953	6,048	6,939	630	13,617

Only a few workers were reported to have come from Parner taluka of the Ahmednagar district and the Sirur taluka of the Poona district. The working period of the labourers was 7 hours a day. The daily wage rates were Rs. 1.12 for males, 81 P. for females and 56 P. for children. The wage payments were usually made at the end of the week.

5.4 Some of the workers, particularly those coming from outside of the village, were staying in temporary sheds constructed by the labourers themselves with bamboos and wattle sheets supplied to them by the P.W.D. Water for drinking purposes was provided from the private wells and carried by trucks of the P.W.D. Trenches were dug for the disposal of the refuse. A dispensary was established to look after the sick. Steps were taken to prevent the emergence or spread of epidemic diseases. The labourers were inoculated against small-pox and cholera. About 320 children were daily given one quarter of seer of milk each prepared from milk powder. There were no facilities for the education of children. There was a foodgrains ration shop on the premises of the centre.

The Construction of Tank at Gurav Pimpri (Ahmednagar District)

5.5 The construction of an irrigation tank at Gurav Pimpri (Karjat taluka, Ahmednagar District) was started by the P.W.D. on December 5, 1952. The centre was visited by our investigator on May 18, 1953. The estimated cost of the work was about 9½ lakhs of rupees.

5.6 The total number of labourers employed on the work, at the time of the inquiry, was 3,390, of whom 1,663 were males, 1,631 females and 96 children. Table 5.2 gives a weekly statement of labour force at the centre. The figures showed a steadily increasing number of labourers joining work, between December 1952 and the time of inquiry. Most of the workers, it was reported, belonged to the neighbouring villages of the Karjat taluka. A few labourers had come from the Shrigonda taluka of the Ahmednagar district and the Baramati taluka of the Poona district. The working period was 7 hours per day. The wages were paid by piece rates as shown in the following Statement 5.2. The wages were paid on every Tuesday.

5.7 To accommodate outside labourers, provision of huts was made for about 125 families. Water for drinking purposes was supplied from private wells with pumping arrangements made there. Bullock-carts were used for carrying the water from wells to the centre. There were 14 public latrines, and trenches were used for the disposal of the refuse. One doctor and one nurse were appointed to look after health and sanitation, and to take steps to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases. One teacher of the District Local Board was deputed at the centre and about 75 children were receiving education. One quarter of seer of (powder) milk was given to about 84 children every morning. A ration shop was started at the centre. Some labourers were taking their meals at the kitchen organized by the Famine Relief Committee.

Table 5.2 : The number of labourers working on week end days at Gurav Pimpri Tank Centre

Last day of the week	Number of labourers			
	Males	Females	Children	Total
11-12-1952	634	693	67	1,394
16-12-1952	827	982	85	1,894
23-12-1952	730	924	121	1,775
31-12-1952	744	1,010	132	1,886
7- 1-1953	692	1,000	96	1,788
13- 1-1953	861	1,192	121	2,174
20- 1-1953	872	1,287	163	2,322
26- 1-1953	833	1,271	173	2,277
3- 2-1953	852	1,276	206	2,334
10- 2-1953	792	1,212	231	2,235
17- 2-1953	845	1,265	262	2,372
24- 2-1953	1,007	1,465	283	2,755
3- 3-1953	1,138	1,575	300	3,013
10- 3-1953	1,416	1,837	296	3,549
17- 3-1953	1,570	1,820	266	3,656
24- 3-1953	1,568	1,807	193	3,568
31- 3-1953	1,512	1,713	164	3,389
7- 4-1953	1,485	1,685	99	3,269
14- 4-1953	1,398	1,650	108	3,156
21- 4-1953	1,438	1,680	115	3,233
28- 4-1953	1,537	1,706	113	3,356
5- 5-1953	1,554	1,669	111	3,334
12- 5-1953	1,575	1,637	105	3,317
19- 5-1953	1,663	1,631	96	3,390
26- 5-1953	1,675	1,665	101	3,441

Statement 5.2 : The wage rates (in Rs.) for carrying one brass of material

Type of material	Distance over which the material is carried (feet)						
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300
Earthen	1.12	1.25	1.62	2.00	2.37	2.75	3.12
Murum	1.75	2.00	2.37	2.75	3.12	3.50	3.87
Stone	2.75	3.00	3.37	3.75	4.12	4.50	4.87

Note: For every additional 50 feet of distance over 300 feet, four annas were added.

Construction of Sayyadnagar Dam (West Khandesh District)

5.8 The work on the construction of an irrigation dam on the Panzara river at a famine-work centre known as Sayyadnagar (Dhulia taluka, West Khandesh district) was started by the P.W.D. on December 1, 1952. The contemplated dam

was to be of '800' in length, 5' in breadth and 9' in height. The centre was visited by our investigator on May 31, 1953.

5.9 The total labour force at the time of inquiry consisted of 6,970 persons. Of these, about 45 per cent each were males and females and the rest were children. No weekly or monthly record of the number of labourers working at the centre was available. The rates of wages depended on the type of work done. Statement 5.3 gives the rates for 100 cubic feet of work done by the worker. For unskilled labour, the wage rates were usually 75 Paise for the male worker, 56 P. for female worker and 37 P. for the child.

Statement 5.3 : Wage rate for 100 cubic feet of work

Type of material	Wage rates (Rs.)
Earth	1.25
Sand	3.50
Murum	4.50
Stone	6.00

5.10 Every family was given one wattle sheet and three bamboos to construct a hut. Water for drinking purposes was brought from the river and used after treating with chlorine etc. Free treatment was given to the sick in a dispensary established by the Public Health Department. A pregnant woman was given an allowance of 43 P. per day for two weeks after delivery. The dispensary was staffed by a doctor, nurse and a midwife. One quarter of seer powder milk was given every week to all children of the workers. There were two ration shops, one on the site of the work and the other at Chinkhede. Ration was given at the rate of 2.5 seers per head per week. The price of low quality of jowar was 32 P. per seer at the time of our inquiry.

Bunding Work at Tikota (Bijapur District)

5.11 The Department of Agriculture had started work on the construction of contour bunds at Tikota and surrounding villages in Bijapur taluka of that district on November 26, 1952. The works were visited by our investigator on June 7, 1953. The estimated expenditure for the works was Rs. 2 lakhs.

5.12 The total number of labourers working at the time of inquiry was 8,006 of whom a large majority (nearly 70 per cent) were males. The proportion of child-labour was negligible (about 3 per cent). A record of the labour strength on successive week end days since November 29, 1952 is given in Table 5.3. The figures show a steady increase in the number of labourers from about 1,000 to 8,000 labourers during a period of about 6 months. It was reported that much of the labour force came from the Tikota village and the neighbouring villages within a radius of only 3-6 miles from the place of work. The work was allotted to the labourers by the gangman. The wages were

paid by piece rate and were paid every Tuesday, being the weekly market day. A holiday pay was given at a rate of 9 P. per rupee on the basis of the total wage earned by the labourer during the preceding week.

Table 5.3 : The number of labourers working on week end days on Tikota Bunding Centre

Last day of the week	Number of labourers			
	Males	Females	Children	Total
29-11-1952	287	26	3	316
6-12-1952	1,412	180	18	1,610
13-12-1952	1,699	369	48	2,116
20-12-1952	1,843	485	42	2,370
27-12-1952	2,166	504	30	2,700
3-1-1953	2,399	644	22	3,065
10-1-1953	2,635	598	12	3,245
17-1-1953	1,990	549	4	2,543
24-1-1953	2,552	773	105	3,430
31-1-1953	2,593	887	128	3,608
7-2-1953	2,821	771	103	3,695
14-2-1953	2,191	765	115	3,071
21-2-1953	2,589	947	213	3,749
28-2-1953	2,560	1,153	141	3,854
7-3-1953	2,765	1,191	85	4,041
14-3-1953	3,582	1,702	121	5,405
21-3-1953	3,206	1,486	103	4,795
28-3-1953	4,024	1,687	130	5,841
4-4-1953	3,324	1,661	223	5,208
11-4-1953	4,143	1,865	314	6,322
18-4-1953	3,950	1,917	327	6,194
25-4-1953	3,678	2,149	262	6,089
2-5-1953	3,785	2,612	356	6,753
9-5-1953	4,080	2,428	348	6,856
16-5-1953	3,611	1,858	282	5,751
23-5-1953	4,082	2,300	286	6,668
30-5-1953	4,260	1,996	206	6,463
5-6-1953	5,509	2,214	283	8,006

5.13 As most of the labourers were local or came from the peripheral areas, no provision was made for their housing. Some labourers who came from distant villages were found to be staying in rented houses in the Tikota village, the rent varying from 1 to 3 rupees per month. A few sheds were constructed so that the workers could rest for a while at the end of the day's work. A few women were appointed by the Department of Agriculture on a remuneration of 62 P. per day to look after the children of workers. The labourers were inoculated against cholera. There was no necessity of opening ration shops, dispensary or school, as the workers could return home after work.

Households on Work Sites

5.14 The inquiry into the working and living conditions of households employed on the works described above was conducted mainly during April and May 1953, and an attempt was made to cover as many as possible of the households

employed on these works at the time of our inquiry. The period of inquiry and the number of households visited at each of these works are given in Statement 5.4 (statistical Appendix). Altogether, the inquiry covered 2,232 households.

Preliminary Information

5.15 The places from which these households came and their distances from the work sites are shown in Tables 5.4 and 5.5. It would be seen that nearly three-fourth of the households came from villeges within the talukas in which the works were situated and that over 90 per cent of the households came from places within 25 miles of the work sites. A distribution of the households employed on

Table 5.4 : A percentage distribution of the households according to taluka and district from which they hailed, compared to the taluka and district of the Famine Works Centres

	House- holds	Percen- tage
1. No. of households from the same village or from the same taluka as of the centre	1,671	74.86
2. No. of households from other talukas of the same district as of the centre	451	20.21
3. No. of households from other districts	110	4.93
Total	2,232	100.00

Table 5.5 : Distribution of households according to the distance of the Famine Work Centre from the native place (Cumulative Percentage)

Distance (in miles)	No. of households (Cumulative)	Cumulative Percentage
Less than 4 miles	229	10.26
" 10 "	1,205	53.99
" 15 "	1,679	75.22
" 20 "	1,953	87.50
" 25 "	2,048	91.76
" 35 "	2,087	93.49
" 65 "	2,198	98.48
" 100 "	2,207	98.88
" 200 "	2,232	100.00
Total No. of families	2,232	

the works according to their usual means of livelihood is given in Table 5.6. Nearly 60 per cent of the households were cultivators and the remaining were mainly labourers. Table 5.7 gives the average size of land holdings of the cultivating households. For all the cultivating households together, the average size of cultivated holdings was a little under 20 acres. In Table 5.8 is given a distribution of the cultivating households according to the size of their cultivated holdings. The cultivated holdings comprised mostly of dry land and the irrigated area was less than 6 per cent of the total. Table 5.9 sets out the distribution of the total cultivated area by major tanks. A majority of the cultivating households were owner cultivators. A few others also owned small land holdings, though they were too small so that these households depended mainly on personal labour of their members. In Table 5.10 are indicated the average size of ownership holdings of all the land-owning households. For all the land-owning households, the average size of holdings was 16.8 acres.

Table 5.6 : A distribution of the households according to their usual occupation at the native place

Occupation	No. of households	Percentage
I Agriculture (Total)	2,155	96.55
1) Cultivators	1,318	59.05
2) Labourers (mainly agriculture)	837	37.50
II Non-agricultural Occupations (Total)	57	2.55
3) Artisans	52	2.33
4) Trade and allied occupations	5	0.22
III 5) Services	20	0.90
Total	2,232	100.00

Table 5.7 : Information regarding cultivating households and area cultivated (per household) at the native place

1. Number of cultivating households	1,318
2. Percentage of cultivating households to total households in the sample	59.05
3. Area cultivated (acres)	25,532.39
4. Average area cultivated per reporting household (acres)	19.37

Table 5.8 : Distribution of cultivating households according to the size of cultivated holding

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	No. of households	Percent
Less than 5	266	20.18
6 - 10	271	20.56
11 - 15	204	15.48
16 - 20	165	12.52
21 - 25	103	7.81
26 - 35	126	9.56
36 - 50	109	8.27
51 and more	74	5.62
Total	1,318	100.00

Table 5.9 : Percentage of irrigated, non-irrigated and grass land in the total cultivated area

1. Non-irrigated land (per cent)	92.85
2. Irrigated land (per cent)	5.94
3. Grass land (per cent)	1.21
Total cultivated area (acres)	25,532

Table 5.10 : Information about number of land owners, their percentage to total households in the sample and average owned land per reporting household

1. Number of owners of land	1,403
2. Percentage of land owners to total households in the sample	62.86
3. Average owned land per reporting household (acres)	16.81

Migrating Households and Individuals

5.16 Towards the end of the previous chapter, while describing the migration from the villages, a distinction was made between cases where only one or more members of the household migrated and where entire households migrated. The same distinction could be traced at the work sites. It seemed that nearly half of the households employed on the relief works had moved from their villages entirely, i.e. without leaving any member behind. Nearly 90 per cent of these had locked their houses behind. Forty-six households, that is about 4 per cent, said that they had not even bothered to lock their houses. In the remaining cases, the houses were given in the care of relations or neighbours.

Working Members

5.17 As mentioned earlier, 2,232 households covered by the investigation comprised a total of 9,461 persons, who had migrated to the work sites. Their age and sex composition is given in Table 5.11. Over 62 per cent of these were earning members. If we consider the members in four groups by age and sex, it would be seen that nearly 95 per cent of the adult males, 90 per cent of adult females, 24 per cent of non-adult females and 17 per cent of non-adult males were earners (Table 5.12). All the workers employed on Mangi, Sayyadnagar and Tikota works were on a daily wage. At Kolgaon and Gurav-Pimpri, a large part of the work was given on contract basis. For all the works together, a little over 60 per cent of the workers were employed on a daily wage (Table 5.13 in Statistical Appendix). More particulars regarding the workers employed on a daily wage are given in Table 5.14. These are based on the information pertaining to one week preceding the date of inquiry. On an average the workers worked for 5.75 days during the week and the average wage earned was Rs. 0.97 for adult male workers, 0.61 for adult female workers and 0.56 for non-adult workers.

Table 5.11 : Age and sex composition of the persons who moved to Centres in households enumerated at the Famine Works Centres

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	No. of persons	Percentage	No. of persons	Percentage	No. of persons	Percentage
- 14	1,925	41.22	2,038	42.54	3,963	41.89
15 - 55	2,593	55.52	2,604	54.35	5,197	54.93
55 -	152	3.26	149	3.11	301	3.18
Total	4,670	100.00	4,791	100.00	9,461	100.00

Average number of persons per household : 4.24

Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) : 1026

Table 5.12 : Percentage distribution of the population at the centres according to the earning status

All Centres	Male		Female		All persons
	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	
Earners	17.14	94.57	23.55	89.72	62.11
Non-earners	82.86	5.43	76.45	10.28	37.89
Total No.	1,925	2,745	2,038	2,753	9,461

Table 5.14 : The daily wage earners at the Centres: Information regarding (i) the average number of days worked during one week previous to time of inquiry and (ii) average daily wage earned during the week

	Daily wage earners		
	Adult males	Adult females	Non-adult labourers
1. No. of daily wage earners	1,551	1,467	535
2. Total labour days	8,910	8,515	3,042
3. Average number of days worked during the week	5.74	5.80	5.69
4. Average daily wage earned (Rs.)	0.97	0.61	0.56

5.18 Similar details for workers employed on contract basis are shown in Table 5.15. It would be noticed that the average number of days worked during the week in their cases was slightly more than the number of days in case of workers employed on a daily wage. The average daily earnings of the contract workers, however, were not higher than the daily wages paid to other workers. It would be seen therefore that the daily wages paid to the workers employed on a daily wage were fair in relation to their work output.

5.19 We have earlier mentioned that nearly 95 per cent of the adult males and 90 per cent of the adult females were earners. A majority of the remainders did not work during the week for various reasons such as household duties, old age, sickness and the like. But a small proportion also reported that they could not find any work to do and hence were unemployed.

Table 5.15 : Earners at the Centres on contract basis : Average number of days worked and the average earning per day, during the week preceding the time of inquiry

	Adult males	Adult females	Non-adult workers
1. No. of persons working on contract basis	1045	1003	285
2. Total earnings during the previous week (Rs.)	4933.10	3427.64	863.54
3. Average days worked	5.64	5.65	5.61
4. Average earnings (Rs.)	0.84	0.60	0.54

Note : Earners on contract basis were reported in only two centres (Kolgaon and Gurav-Pimpri).

Livestock Sales

5.20 A number of households migrating to the work centres possessed livestock of some kind or the other. Many of them sold some of their animals before they moved out. Table 5.16 presents details of the livestock sales. Nearly 80 per cent of the families owning livestock had sold some part of their livestock holdings and over 40 per cent of the animals were thus sold. In Table 5.17, the livestock sales are shown by different categories of livestock. Besides the sale of livestock, a number of animals died either at home or in the process of movement. Some were deserted or gifted away. Table 5.18 enumerates the deaths and desertion of animals by various categories. It will be seen that nearly 20 per cent of the animals were thus lost.

Table 5.16 : Sales of animals reported by the households

Sales

1. No. of households selling animals	879
2. Proportion of households going in for sales to households reporting livestock	79.69
3. No. of animals sold	2,810
4. Total amount received (Rs.)	75,905
5. Amount per reporting household (Rs.)	86.35

Table 5.17 : Sales of livestock by type of animals

Type of animal		Sales
1	Bullocks	1,100
2	Cows	251
3	He-buffaloes	6
4	She-buffaloes	51
5	Young stock	206
Total cattle		1,614
6	Goats	957
7	Sheep	169
8	Miscellaneous	70
Total		1,196
TOTAL ANIMALS		2,810

Table 5.18 : Reductions (death and desertion) of animals during June 1952 and the date of inquiry

Type of animal		Desertion	Deaths
1	Bullocks	44	299
2	Cows	128	505
3	He-buffaloes	-	10
4	She-buffaloes	1	30
5	Khonds	3	53
6	Calves	53	229
Total Cattle		229	1,126
7	Goats	18	71
8	Sheep	8	49
9	Miscellaneous	-	40
Total		26	160
TOTAL ANIMALS		255	1,286

5.21 Most of the remaining animals were brought on the work sites along with the families. This was particularly true of households who did not leave any member behind. In Table 5.19, this information is summarized. It would be seen that about 50 per cent of the households possessed livestock of some sort and that about one-third of them had brought with them some animals on the work sites. Between themselves, these households possessed 6,852 animals of all kind. About one-sixth of the animals were brought to the relief works. In Table 5.20, the same information is given by categories of different animals. Practically all the donkeys were brought to the work sites. Obviously, they were useful in earth-work. About 22 per cent of the bullocks also were brought to the work sites. Some of them were brought along with the bullock-carts in which the families moved. The proportions of other categories of livestock brought to the work sites were comparatively smaller.

Table 5.19 : Percentage of households bringing livestock with them and the percentage of animals brought at the centre

1. No. of households possessing livestock	1,103
2. Percentage in the total sample households	49.42
3. Percentage of households who :	
i) brought all animals to the centre	22.39
ii) brought some animals to the centre	9.52
iii) did not bring any animals to the centre	68.09
4. Total number of animals possessed by the households	6,852
5. Proportion of the animals brought at the centre	16.70

Table 5.20: Percentages of animals brought by the households to the centre, to total number possessed by them, according to each type of animal

Type of animal	No. of animals possessed by the households	No. of animals brought to the centre	Percentage
1. Bullocks	1,475	330	22.37
2. Cows	1,374	246	17.90
3. He-buffaloes	9	-	0.00
4. She-buffaloes	93	13	13.98
5. Young stock	1,300	221	17.00
Total cattle	4,251	810	19.05
6. Goats	819	10	1.22
7. Sheep	1,631	190	11.65
8. Miscellaneous	151	134	88.74
Total	2,601	334	12.84
TOTAL ANIMALS	6,852	1,144	16.70

Housing Arrangements

5.22 The households on the work sites had a variety of housing arrangements. Some of the workers and their families lived in nearby villages with relatives or acquaintances and came to the site only for work. Others lived in their own huts erected with material supplied by Government. In two centres, the Government had also supplied hutments. Table 5.21 gives the particulars regarding the housing accommodation on the work sites. It will be seen that about 40 per cent of the households lived in their own huts, about 20 per cent in huts supplied by the Government and about 30 per cent in neighbouring villages. Only 5 per cent of the households did not have any kind of adequate housing.

Table 5.21 : Arrangements regarding the residential accommodation of the households

Residential arrangements	No. of households	Percentage of households
1 Owned hut	924	41.40
2 Government provided hut	474	21.24
3. Staying with relatives or acquaintances at the Centre or at village nearby or in rented houses at villages nearby	726	32.53
4 Staying in open space	108	4.83
Total	2,232	100.00

Food Supplies

5.23 All the centres were provided with Government food-grain ration-shops and most of the households (about 88 per cent) purchased their foodgrain requirements from these shops. (Table 5.22 in Statistical Appendix.) Food-grains were available at controlled prices and there were no complaints either of shortages of stocks in the shops or of inadequacy of the specific ration.

Annachhatras: Free Food Centres

5.24 While the relief works such as were described above help in creating work and employment, the incomes generated by them are not always adequate to support the families displaced from their villages. There arises therefore the need for more direct relief. This was provided by a number of religious and other public bodies by opening the Annachhatras or the free food centres. We were able to visit four such centres, two in Ahmednagar and one each in Sholapur and Bijapur districts and study their working and the conditions, and background of the persons receiving

food from them. Some broad particulars regarding these centres are given in Statement 5.5. In the following are given brief descriptive notes on these centres.

The Free Food Centre at Rashin (District Ahmednagar)

5.25 Our investigator visited the Annachhatra at Rashin (Taluka Karjat, District Ahmednagar) by the beginning of the month of May, 1953. This centre was started by the Ramkrishna Mission on April 17, 1953 and was looked after by a representative of the Mission.

5.26 Needy persons from about a dozen of the neighbouring villages had assembled at the centre to benefit from this relief measure and these generally included the disabled, the orphans, very old people and also beggars and paupers. At the time of the inquiry, it was found that 228 persons (34 males, 53 females and 141 children) were taking meals there. It was estimated that over 2,500 persons had taken meals since the opening of the centre until the date of inquiry. The persons coming from outside villages were housed in a temporary shed of iron and wattle sheets.

5.27 The meals usually consisted of bread of jowar and gravy. Full meals were given during the day-meal, but the quantities of food were limited at the time of the night-meal. Some change in the menu was made twice in a week.

5.28 The meals were prepared by 4 cooks who were appointed for the purpose and were given 4 annas per week in addition to free meals, for their work. The persons who had taken refuge at the centre also helped in the organization by doing sundry work, as cleaning the shed, bringing water, cutting firewood for fuel, etc. The foodgrains were brought from the nearby market on cash. It was estimated that the Mission bought Rs. 800 worth of foodgrains during the fortnight of its working.

Free Food Centre at Mahijalgaon (District Ahmednagar)

5.29 The Annachhatra at Mahijalgaon (taluka Karjat, district Ahmednagar) was opened by Shri Tanpure Maharaj on January 30, 1953. It was visited by our investigator early in June 1953.

5.30 The persons taking free meals at the centre were principally from two villages, Mahi and Jalgaon. More than half of them were children. Table 5.23 gives the number of boarders recorded on each week-end day. Many of the beneficiaries belonged to the scheduled castes, but all the people took meals together irrespective of their castes. Meals were served twice a day, without any ration on the quantities given. The menu consisted of bread of jowar and gravy. A person could take meals as long as he wished. The able-bodied and young beneficiaries were required to help by doing sundry work for the organizers and workers of the centre. The meals were prepared by about 8 cooks who were given free meals and a small remuneration.

5.31 Shri Tanpure Maharaj personally looked into the organization of the Annachhatra. He and his disciples collected foodgrains, money, etc., for the benefit of the centre through public Kirtans and Bhajanas. Little

Statement 5.5 : Some broad particulars regarding the four Free Food Centres

Location of the centre			The persons or institution that started the centre	Date of opening	Date of visit by the investigator	No. of persons taking meals on the day of inquiry	Meals served: once or twice	Menu
Village	Taluka	District						
1. Rashin	Karjat	Ahmed-nagar	Swami Ramkrishna Mission	17-4-1953	5-5-1953	228	Once (served double the quota)	Jowar chapati
2. Mahi-jalgeon	Karjat	Ahmed-nagar	Shri Sant Tanpure Maharaj	30-1-1953	4-6-1953	150	Twice	Jowar chapati
3. Mangal-wedha	Mangal-wedha	Sholapur	Shri Sant Tanpure Maharaj	6-4-1953	28-6-1953	163	Once	Jowar chapati and Bhaji
4. Kanmadi	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur Central Famine Relief Committee	4-5-1953	31-5-1953	699	Twice	Jowar chapati Saram and Sanja

Table 5.23 : Number of persons taking meals on each week-end day

Last day of the week	No. of persons taking meals
January 31	750
February 7	195
14	138
21	63
28	63
March 7	143
14	140
21	85
28	85
April 4	138
11	243
18	258
25	100
May 1	450
8	175
15	100
29	100
June 5	160

government aid in money or in kind came forth for the centre, though initially iron and wattle sheets were provided by the government for the construction of temporary sheds. A doctor from the Taluka headquarters visited the centre once in a week. This centre was visited by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and a number of government officials and social and political leaders. It was expected that the centre would continue its service until August 1953.

Free Food Centre at Mangalwedha (District Sholapur)

5.32 The centre at Mangalwedha (taluka Mangalwedha, district Sholapur) was started by Shri Sant Tanpure Maharaj early in April 1953. Our investigator visited the place by the end of the month of June. The centre was located near the shrine of the famous philanthropist Damajipant. Temporary sheds were constructed to house the workers and people coming from outside.

5.33 The meals consisted of bread of jowar, gravy and vegetable, and were served only once a day. A person could stay on for not more than 4 days, except with the permission of the Committee of Elders (the Panch). This rule, however, was not applicable to the disabled and the orphans. Table 5.24 gives the number of beneficiaries at successive week-ends.

5.34 A committee consisting of the elders of the village was appointed to look after the centre. About 10-12 volunteers cooked the food and attended to the routine work. The foodgrains required by the centre were mainly collected from the areas of the Hyderabad State by Shri

Table 5.24 : Number of persons taking free meals at the Mangalwedha Centre at the successive week-end days

Last day of the week	Number of persons
April 6	1,000
12	415
19	415
26	415
May 3	340
10	349
17	362
24	362
31	361
June 7	163
14	163
21	163

Tanpure Maharaj and his disciples during the course of their programmes of devotional songs and discussions. Water for drinking purposes was brought from a well near the shrine of Damajipant, but it was reported that the well had mostly dried up and the water was very muddy. Medical services were available from a government dispensary in the village.

Free Food Centre at Kanmadi (District Bijapur)

5.35 The centre at Kanmadi (Bijapur taluka and district) was sponsored and organized by the Bijapur Central Famine Relief Committee. It started working on May 4, 1953. The day-to-day administration was looked after by a local committee. The centre was visited by our investigator on May 31, 1953.

5.36 Nearly 700 persons, mostly from the Kanmadi village itself, were taking meals at the time of inquiry. Table 5.25 gives the number of male and female boarders recorded on the closing day of each week. A person could take free meals for as many days as he liked. The beneficiaries were instructed to bring their own utensils at the time of the meal. The meals, consisting of bread of jowar and gravy, were served twice a day.

Table 5.25 : Number of boarders at Kanmadi Centre on every week-end

Date	Males	Females	Total
May 9	197	224	421
16	271	319	590
23	311	350	661
30	344	355	699

5.37 A paid secretary on a monthly salary of Rs. 35 was placed in charge of the centre. About four cooks were appointed to prepare meals on a remuneration of Rs. 5 each per month plus free food. The cooks were assisted by three male servants who cut firewood for fuel, brought drinking water, cleaned the foodgrains, etc. The cooking was done in the premises of the Shridhar temple and the meals were served in the open space outside which could accommodate about 150 persons at a time. The foodgrains required by the Centre were supplied by the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee. Water for drinking purposes was brought from a well at a distance of about 1½ furlong away from the village. No medical facilities were available in the village nor were they temporarily provided. The village community contributed 25 per cent of the expenditure in the centre and the rest was borne by the Famine Relief Committee.

Boarders at the Food Centres

5.38 While we visited these free food centres on one of the days we were there, we collected some background information regarding the persons who took food at the centres on those days. Altogether, we could obtain this information for 467 persons. A majority of them (409) were local and only a few had migrated to the place explicitly for taking advantage of the free food centre. In the following two Tables 5.26 and 5.27 is given their distribution according to caste and usual means of livelihood. It will be seen that more than half of them belonged to either backward classes or scheduled castes and over two-thirds were labourers. Table 5.28 gives the distribution of the adults among them according to the reasons given for joining the free food centres. Broadly speaking, about 30 per cent were either old or otherwise disabled, 20 per cent said they were unemployed and 40 per cent just said that they were poor.

Table 5.26 : Distribution of boarders according to community

	All centres	Percentage
I Advanced Hindus	129	27.62
II Intermediate Hindus	58	12.42
III Backward Hindus	107	22.91
IV Scheduled Caste Hindus	139	29.77
V Muslims	34	7.28
Total	467	100.00

Table 5.27 : Distribution of boarders according to household occupation

Occupation	All centres	Percentage
1 Agriculture	64	13.70
2 Labourers (mainly non-agricultural)	321	68.74
3 Servite and others	16	3.43
4 Not given	66	14.13
Total	467	100.00

Table 5.28 : Distribution of adult boarders according to reasons for joining the Annachhatra

Reasons	Total number of boarders	Percentage
1 Poverty and economic distress	73	40.78
2 Disability, old age etc.	56	31.29
3 Unemployment	34	18.99
4 Serving in the centre	16	8.94
Total	179	100.00

CHAPTER VI
REHABILITATION

6.1 By June 1953, the conditions of famine were over, and the people had started preparing for the coming season. Most of the families who had left the villages had returned home and preparatory tillage had already started. We thought it worthwhile studying the problems and processes of rehabilitation of a disrupted economy. For this purpose, we conducted an extensive inquiry covering 90 villages and a total of 2,234 households. The investigation was conducted during July to October 1953. In Statement 6.1 is given a list of the villages covered by the investigation (Statistical Appendix). Certain items of general information from the 1951 census are given for these villages in Table 6.1. The villages covered an area of 730 sq. miles and over 25,000 households comprising a population of over 1,35,000 persons.

Table 6.1 : Population characteristics: 1951 census information for the 90 villages

S. No.	Items of information	
1.	Districts covered by this inquiry	Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, East and West Khandesh, Bijapur
2.	Number of villages from which the sample of families was drawn	90
3.	Area in sq.miles (Census information)	730.6
4.	Houses	23,991
5.	Households	25,896
6.	Population	135,469
7.	Sex ratio	972
8.	Literates (Percentage to the total population)	12.3
9.	Percentage of females literates to total literates	17.1
10.	Percentage of agricultural population to total population	86.3
11.	Percentage of females in agricultural population	49.6

Population Characteristics

6.2 The inquiry was based on a sample of households. For this purpose, generally 25 households were selected on a stratified basis from each one of the 90 villages. This gave a total sample of 2,234 households for the survey. Table 6.2 gives the age and sex composition of the population enumerated in the sample. The total population of the sample households was over 13,000, with an average of 5.8 persons per household. The sex ratio was 964 females per 1000 males. About 52 per cent among both males and females were of the working ages 15-55. In Table 6.3 is given a distribution of the sample households according to their means of livelihood. Over 88 per cent of the households were dependent on agriculture, 58 per cent being cultivators and 30 per cent being mainly agricultural labourers. The remaining 12 per cent were dependent on non-agricultural occupations. Some of the labouring households were dependent for their livelihood mainly on the personal labour of their members. If we consider all the cultivators together, 73.4 per cent of the households were cultivators. The average size of holdings in all the districts together was found to be a little under 20 acres (Table 6.4 in Statistical Appendix). Table 6.5 gives a distribution of the cultivating households according to the size of their holdings. About 20 per cent of these households had holdings under 5 acres. It would be mostly these households, besides the landless ones, which depended for their livelihood mainly on their personal labour. From the above review of general characteristics, it would be seen that in all major respects, this sample of population compared closely with those investigated in earlier two phases and described in Chapters III and IV respectively.

Table 6.2 : Age and sex composition of the members of the households

Age	Males		Female		Total	
	No. of mem- bers	Percen- tage	No. of mem- bers	Percen- tage	No. of mem- bers	Percen- tage
Under 15	2,764	41.63	2,741	42.81	5,505	42.21
15 - 55	3,480	52.42	3,286	51.33	6,766	51.88
56 and above	395	5.95	375	8.86	770	5.91
Total	6,639	100.00	6,402	100.00	13,041	100.00

Average number of persons per household : 5.8

Sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) : 964

Table 6.3 : A distribution of the sample households according to means of livelihood

Means of livelihood	Sample households	
	Number of households	Percentage
I Agriculture (Total)	1,977	88.49
1) Cultivators	1,295	57.97
2) Labourers	682	30.52
II Non-agricultural Occupations (Total)	190	8.51
3) Artisans	129	5.78
4) Trade and allied occupations	61	2.73
III 5) Services	67	3.00
Total	2,234	100.00

Table 6.5 : Distribution of cultivators according to the size of the cultivated area

Cultivated area (in acres)	All Districts	
	Number	Percentage
- 3	162	9.88
- 5	160	9.76
- 7.50	137	8.36
- 10	219	13.36
- 15	225	13.73
- 20	230	14.03
- 25	117	7.14
- 35	146	8.91
- 50	137	8.36
Above 50	106	6.47
Total cultivators	1,639	100.00

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Migration and Return Back Home

6.3 A considerable part of population under reference had left the villages and migrated to other places during the period of scarcity. In Table 6.6 is shown the extent of migration that occurred during the period. It would be observed that nearly 15 per cent of the population had migrated. A large part of the migration that occurred was in the form of the entire families moving out of the village. This may be seen from Table 6.7. For instance, out of the total of 1,877 persons who had migrated out of the village, 1,462, that is over 77 per cent, had migrated in the form of entire families moving out. By the time of the third phase of inquiry, most of the migrated persons had returned home. Table 6.8 gives the age and sex composition of the migrants. Among the migrants the females were found to be slightly fewer than the males. Further, nearly 64 per cent of the males and 57 per cent of the females were adults of working ages 15-55. These proportions were considerably higher than in the general population. In fact, if we confine attention to the population of working ages 15-55, it would be seen that about 46 per cent of males and 37 per cent of females of working ages had migrated during the famine year.

Table 6.6 : Data on migration due to famine: Size of migration and the proportion of members who returned back to their villages

Items of information	Male	Female	Total
1. Number of persons migrated due to famine	1,018	859	1,877
2. Proportion to the total sample population (resident members)	15.32	13.42	14.39
3. Number of persons found to have returned to the village at the time of investigation	908	786	1,694
4. Proportion to the migrated persons	89.28	91.50	90.30
5. Number of persons still found outside the native village due to famine	110	73	183
6. Proportion to persons migrating due to famine	10.42	8.50	8.70

6.4 The migrants had travelled to various distances from their home villages. The data regarding this are given in Table 6.9. It will be seen that over 50 per cent of the migrants had travelled over 30 miles from the home villages. In Table 6.10 are given the number of months the migrants who had already returned home had stayed outside the villages. It would be seen that the majority

Table 6.7 : The nature of migration: The entire household as the migrating unit and migration of some members in the household

Kind of migration		
I	Household moving together:	
	(1) Number of households	400
	(2) Number of migrating members accounted for	1,462
	(3) Of these, the percentage of members who returned to the village	88.72
II	Migration of some members in the household:	
	(1) Number of households	89
	(2) Number of migrating members accounted for	415
	(3) Of these, the percentage of members who returned to the village	95.74

Table 6.8 : Age and sex composition of all the migrants, who left the village due to famine conditions

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	No. of mi-grants	Percentage	No. of mi-grants	Percentage	No. of mi-grants	Percentage
- 14	341	33.50	343	39.93	684	36.44
15 - 55	650	63.85	488	56.81	1,138	60.63
56 and above	27	2.65	28	3.25	55	2.93
Total (Actual)	1,018	100.00	859	100.00	1,877	100.00

Sex ratio : 844

Table 6.9 : Distribution of migrated households and members according to the distance of the place of migration from the native village (Percentages)

Miles	Household as a whole migrating unit		Individual migrants
	Number of households	Number of members accounted for	
0 - 10	16.56	16.42	9.54
11 - 20	26.56	25.24	15.53
21 - 30	18.13	16.68	23.16
31 - 50	18.13	22.47	37.88
51 and above	20.62	19.19	13.89
Total (actual)	320	1,157	367

Table 6.10 : Distribution of the migrants according to the number of months for which they worked at the migrated place until the time of inquiry

Number of months		Migrants who returned home	Migrants still outside of home village
Upto	1 month	13.50	9.03
	1 - 2 months	14.35	10.32
	2 - 3 "	20.48	9.03
	3 - 4 "	15.38	7.10
	4 - 5 "	9.32	10.32
	5 - 6 "	14.47	7.74
	6 - 8 "	8.35	16.78
	8 - 10 "	3.08	5.81
	10 - 12 "	1.15	7.74
	More than 12 months	0.12	16.13
Total Number of Migrants		1,694	183

of them were not out for more than 6 months. During this period, the working members among them had mostly worked as daily labourers on small and large relief works. The lodging arrangements of the households during this period where entire families had migrated, are shown in Table 6.11. Nearly 20 per cent of the households had lived almost on open ground during this period. As pointed out earlier, most of the households which migrated during the period of famine had returned home and started looking after their agriculture in the village.

Table 6.11 :Lodging arrangements made by the households migrating as a whole unit (Percentages)

Housing arrangements	Number of households	Percentage
1. Owned hut	124	31.00
2. Government provided hut	9	2.25
3. Rented accommodation	49	12.25
4. Stayed in private houses	2	0.50
5. Stayed with acquaintances	114	28.50
6. Temple, 'Dharmashala', etc.	7	1.75
7. No arrangements (stayed in open space)	78	19.50
8. Unspecified	17	4.25
Total	400	100.00

Agricultural Yield

6.5 As during the first stage of the investigation, inquiries were again made regarding the areas sown during both the Kharif and Rabi seasons of the affected year 1952-53 and also during the Kharif season of the current year 1953-54. The relevant data are given in Table 6.12. The reported sowing during the current Kharif, it would be noted, was about 20 per cent higher than in the previous Kharif. It also seems that nearly over 20 per cent of the cultivators had not sown any area during the previous Rabi, though this might be partly due to exigencies of crop rotation. In Chapter III, we have already commented upon the agricultural yields in the Kharif season of the affected year, and mentioned that they were generally half of their levels in the previous year 1951-52. This was confirmed by the inquiry done during the third phase. In Table 6.13 are given the reported areas and yields of the different crops in the Kharif season of 1952-53. In the final column, the average yields per acre as reported in this inquiry are compared with those reported in the first phase of the inquiry described in Chapter III. It would be seen that the two reports agree closely.

Table 6.12 : Preliminary information regarding the number of cultivators and the area under crops for the three seasons (viz. Kharif and Rabi : 1952-53 and Kharif: 1953-54)

<u>I Number of cultivators cultivating in respective seasons</u>		
Kharif	1952-53	1,364
Rabi	1952-53	1,102
Kharif	1953-54	1,483
<u>II Area under crops (in acres)</u>		
Kharif	1952-53	16,625.83
Rabi	1952-53	15,258.38
Kharif	1953-54	20,679.09
<u>III Average area under crop in acres per cultivator:</u>		
Kharif	1952-53	12.19
Rabi	1952-53	13.85
Kharif	1953-54	13.94

Table 6.13 : Data regarding the area sown, total yield and per acre yield (in seers) of different crops in Kharif season (1952-53)

Crops	Cropped area (acres)	Total produc- tion (Seers)	Per acre yield (This inquiry) (Seers)	Per acre yield in Kharif of 1952-53 (1st phase inquiry) (Seers)
I. Cereals	12311.43	559552	45.45	40.48
1) Bajra	9622.57	413572	44.98	30.22
2) Jowar	2565.92	114134	44.48	51.62
3) Others	122.94	31846	259.04	203.69
II. Pulses	936.32	21943	23.44	35.60
4) Mung	153.55	4026	26.22	31.77
5) Horse-gram	630.00	5565	8.83	19.93
6) Others	152.77	12352	265.91	59.97
III. 7) Cotton	644.10	24751	38.43	21.88
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnuts)	2378.00	427743	179.88	119.87
V. 9) Miscellaneous (e.g. chillies, garden crops etc.)	276.18	43290	156.75	186.56
Total	16546.03	1077279	65.11	66.96

6.6 Because at the time of the inquiry in the first phase, the Rabi crops were not yet harvested, we were not able to ascertain the losses of the Rabi crops. We had, however, mentioned in Chapter III that the crops had withered away over a major part of the sown area. In the third phase of the inquiry, it was possible to ascertain the levels of yields of the Rabi crops of the affected year. In Table 6.14 are given the acreages and yields of different crops for the Rabi season of the affected year. The last column gives the per acre yields of the Rabi season of the previous year 1951-52 based on the first phase inquiry. It will be seen that the per acre yields of the affected Rabi season were again generally half of those in the previous year. Moreover, the area harvested in the Rabi season of the affected year was much less than that in the previous year. On the basis of the first phase inquiry, we had previously observed that the acreage sown under the Rabi crops was nearly double of that sown under the Kharif crops. Nevertheless, the inquiry in the third phase showed that the area harvested in the affected Rabi season was actually smaller than the area harvested in the previous Kharif. This was because of the total failure of crops over large part of the sown area.

Table 6.14 : Data regarding area under crop, total production and per acre yield of different crops for Rabi (1952-53) season

Crops	All Districts			
	Cropped area (acres)	Total production (Seers)	Per acre yield (This inquiry) (Seers)	Per acre yield for Rabi 1951-52: (1st phase inquiry) (Seers)
I Cereals	14776.96	639591	43.28	82.21
1) Jowar	14313.18	536722	37.50	75.09
2) Others (mainly wheat)	463.78	102869	221.80	176.25
II 3) Pulses (mainly gram)	267.71	9369	35.00	80.76
III 4) Cotton	95.50	4758	49.82	26.64
IV 5) Oilseeds (mainly safflowers)	23.25	132	5.68	73.56
V 6) Miscellaneous	80.84	117782	1456.98	163.34
Total	15244.26	771632	50.62	80.08

Livestock Holdings

6.7 We have previously commented upon the loss in the livestock holdings on account of sales, deaths and desertions. The position as revealed by the first phase inquiry and described in Chapter III was confirmed by the inquiries made in the third phase. In Table 6.15 is set out the position of livestock holdings by type of animal at the time of the inquiry. It may be noted that this was the position at the end of the period of scarcity. During this period, a number of animals were sold, a number died and some were deserted. In Table 6.16 are given the reported sales of animals since 1952. A few animals were also purchased during this period. They are given in a parallel column of the same Table. Obviously, the purchases were too small, and there had occurred a large net sale of livestock. Furthermore, there were numerous deaths unmatched by births. There were a number of cases of desertions or of free gifting away of animals. Table 6.17 shows the relevant figures. The deaths among the cattle far exceeded the births. There was also a net decline in the number of animals because of desertions. The position regarding the livestock holdings might be summarized by comparing the livestock numbers in June 1952 and at the time of the third phase inquiry, i.e. roughly in June 1953. This is shown in Table 6.18. The comparative figures would indicate that the total strength of livestock numbers declined by about 20 per cent. The decline was particularly heavy among cows and buffaloes, where it amounted to nearly 30 per cent.

Table 6.15 : Livestock holdings of households by type of animal at the time of inquiry

Animals	No. of households owning livestock	No. of animals reported	Average No. of animals per reporting household
Bullocks	1,072	2,704	2.52
Cows	1,107	1,981	3.68
Young stock	1,217	1,831	3.00
He-buffaloes	21	25	1.15
She-buffaloes	451	642	2.76
Young stock	290	379	1.31
Total cattle	1,546	7,562	4.89
Goats	709	3,173	4.47
Sheep	145	3,869	26.68
Miscellaneous	52	78	3.78
Other animals	733	7,120	9.71
Grand Total	1,695	14,682	8.66

Table 6.16 : Purchases and sales of livestock since June 1952 to date of inquiry, by type of animal

Animals	No. of animals purchased	No. of animals sold
Bullocks	204	535
Cows	19	136
He-buffaloes	-	7
She-buffaloes	20	102
Young stock	25	116
Total Cattle	268	896
Goats	139	1,830
Sheep	118	1,376
Miscellaneous	-	8
Other animals	257	3,214
Total No. of animals	525	4,110

Table 6.17 : Additions and reductions in the number of animals between June 1952 and the time of inquiry by type of animal

Animals	No. of animals added due to		Reduction in No. of animals due to	
	Births	Free receipts	Deaths	Desertion, free gift-ing away, etc
1. Bullocks	-	6	307	19
2. Cows	-	17	692	69
3. He-buffaloes	-	-	9	1
4. She-buffaloes	-	6	80	7
5. Young stock	552	15	327	37
Total cattle	552	44	1,415	133
6. Goat	950	9	155	30
7. Sheep	786	-	806	82
8. Miscellaneous	-	-	6	-
Total No. of animals	2,288	53	2,382	245

Table 6.18 : Livestock position in June 1952 (actual) and at the time of inquiry (actual), indicating percentage reduction in the number of animals possessed, during the intervening period

Type of animal	June 1952	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction
1. Bullocks	3,351	2,704	19.31
2. Cows	2,842	1,981	30.30
3. He-buffaloes	42	25	40.48
4. She-buffaloes	805	642	20.25
5. Young stock	2,102	2,210	+5.14
Total cattle	9,142	7,562	17.28
6. Goats	4,190	3,173	24.27
7. Sheep	5,129	3,869	24.57
8. Miscellaneous	92	78	15.22
Total others	9,411	7,120	24.34
Total No. of animals	18,553	14,682	20.86

Note : Positive sign (+) indicates increase in the number of animals.

Shortage of Fodder

6.8 The majority of the households had supported their livestock by means of purchased fodder. In Table 6.19 it will be seen that over 56.46 per cent of the households owning cattle had to purchase fodder. The total purchases of fodder since June 1952 had amounted to about Rs. 130 per reporting household. The period of difficulty was in fact not over. The scarcity of fodder was still acute. Over 80 per cent of the households possessing livestock had reported inadequate stocks of fodder (Table 6.20 in Statistical Appendix).

Table 6.19 : Purchases of fodder by the households, between June 1952 and time of inquiry

1. Number of households reporting purchases of fodder	957
2. Percentage to total households owning cattle	56.46
3. Total money value of fodder purchased (Rs.)	124,218.25
4. Money value per reporting household (Rs.)	129.80

Food Shortage

6.9 The shortages of food were equally acute in the sense that very few households had their own stock of foodgrains. Of course, foodgrains were available in Government foodgrains shops at controlled prices. At the time of our inquiry, less than 20 per cent of the households had their own stocks, while nearly 80 per cent were dependent entirely on the foodgrains shops. These figures for the different districts are given in Table 6.21. The dependence on the purchased foodgrains increased gradually over the year until it reached the present level of 80 per cent households depending on the purchased foodgrains. For instance, only about 40 per cent of the households had been purchasing foodgrains during the whole year. In Table 6.22 is shown how this percentage gradually increased month after month. The scarcity of foodgrains would prevail until the Kharif crops became available.

Table 6.21 : Percentage distribution of households securing foodgrains from different sources

Sources	Households	
	Number	Percentage
Households depending upon:		
1) Home production	395	17.68
2) Wages in kind (with or without home production)	57	2.55
3) Market purchases (with or without home production and wages in kind)	1,782	79.77
Total No. of households in the sample	2,234	100.00

Table 6.22: Cumulative percentage distribution of households according to a given number of months or more they had been purchasing foodgrains from outside

Number of months purchasing	Cumulative percentage of households
1 month and more	79.77
2 months and more	76.72
3 "	72.07
4 "	67.50
5 "	63.29
6 "	58.37
7 "	53.09
8 "	50.18
9 "	44.45
10 "	42.03
11 "	38.18
12 "	37.24
Households not purchasing foodgrains	20.23
Total (actual)	2,234

Sale of Assets

6.10 A majority of the households had tided over the difficult period of scarcity besides by large scale migration to different places, by liquidation of assets such as land, ornaments and utensils and incurring debts. Table 6.23 indicates the extent of the liquidation of assets. Nearly 14 per cent of the households were reported to have liquidated their assets.

Table 6.23 : The sale of assets: (From June 1952 till the time of inquiry)

1. Number of households reporting sale of assets	312
2. Percentage to total sample households	13.98
3. Total money value received by sale of assets (Rs.)	52,827
4. Average amount of money received by sale of assets per reporting household (Rs.)	169.32

6.11 That was the position from which they had to make a beginning all over again. They would be thankful to the Providence if they were able to recoup their losses before they were to face another draught and famine.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 2.1 : Census information on the surveyed districts (1951 Census)

	Sholapur	North Satara	Ahmednagar	Poona	West Khandesh	Bijapur	Total
No. of villages (sample)	48	12	30	12	36	42	180
Area (Sq. miles)	412.6	93.8	173.5	115.9	134.9	283.0	1213.4
No. of houses	11,410	2,369	6,101	2,628	7,178	7,403	37,089
No. of households	13,025	2,753	5,489	2,782	7,801	8,425	40,275
Total population	69,097	12,565	31,244	14,216	43,738	43,068	213,928
Average family size	5.3	4.6	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.1	5.3
Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	962	1,049	904	969	1,005	952	965
Literate total	5,416	1,306	5,892	1,567	8,544	6,383	29,108
Percentage of literate to total population	7.8	10.4	18.8	9.6	19.5	14.8	13.6
Percentage of female literates in total literates	11.1	18.1	19.2	17.9	15.9	14.0	15.5
Population dependent on agriculture (Total)	59,731	9,590	24,757	11,977	38,090	42,071	186,216
Percentage of agricultural population to total population	86.4	76.3	79.2	84.2	87.1	97.7	87.0
Percentage of females to total agricultural population	49.3	51.9	49.9	49.7	50.7	49.0	50.0

Table 2.2 : Shortage of fodder during normal years and in 1952-53

District	Normal years		1952-53	
	No. of villages experiencing fodder shortage	Sheaves of fodder purchased from outside resources	No. of villages experiencing fodder shortage	Sheaves of fodder purchased from outside sources
Sholapur	14	120,000	43	2,153,000
North Satara	3	13,900	12	191,800
Ahmednagar	6	47,000	20	189,200
Poona	1	25,000	9	122,500
West Khandesh	3	69,600	20	555,300
Bijapur	9	604,500	40	753,500
Total	36	880,000	144	3,965,300

Table 2.3 : Number of households taking ration from Government shops between June and December 1952

Month 1952	Sholapur		North Satara		Ahmednagar		Poona		West Khandesh		Bijapur	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
June	12	347	1	29	12	622	5	244	11	1,032	1	220
July	28	1,689	1	53	13	817	9	371	23	3,058	1	220
August	35	3,316	8	470	19	1,248	12	636	32	4,128	2	358
September	38	5,579	10	883	26	2,565	12	971	32	3,969	11	5,338
October	38	6,441	10	1,029	28	3,285	12	1,148	29	3,783	22	7,042
November	38	7,237	10	1,234	28	4,208	12	1,534	26	3,198	16	7,042
December	36	7,891	10	1,413	28	4,773	12	1,838	23	2,624	16	7,338

1 = Number of reporting villages.

2 = Number of households.

Table 2.4 : Number of labourers engaged in different kinds of famine works

Type of famine work	Number of labourers engaged in district						Total
	Sholapur	North Satara	Ahmednagar	Poona	West Khandesh	Bijapur	
1 Road construction, repair and other related work	1,074	230	75	-	52	1,813	3,244
2 Bunding	1,955	-	20	1,211	-	225	3,411
3 Construction and repair of irrigation tanks	-	360	1,775	-	-	-	2,135
4 Minor irrigation	-	-	-	425	50	-	475
Total	3,029	590	1,870	1,636	102	2,038	9,265
No. of reporting villages*	27	6	16	11	5	11	76

* The number of villages which gave and specified the number of persons going to famine work centre.

Table 2.5 : Migration of households during 1951-52 and between June 1952 and time of enquiry

District	1951-52		June 1952 to date of inquiry	
	No. of households migrated in 1951-52	Percentage to total households	No. of migrating households	Percentage
Sholapur	848	6.5	3,444	26.4
North Satara	255	9.3	625	22.7
Ahmednagar	28	0.5	359	6.5
Poona	4	0.1	395	14.2
West Khandesh	272	3.5	1,043	13.4
Bijapur	117	1.4	315	3.7
Total	1,524	3.8	6,181	15.3

Table 3.1 : Population characteristics: 1951 - Census information for the 30 villages

District	No. of villages from which the sample of households was drawn	Area in square miles	Houses	Households	Population	Sex ratio	Literates (Percentage to total population)	Percentage of female literates in total literates	Percentage of population depending on agriculture	Percentage of females in agricultural population
Sholapur	8	72.4	2,285	2,479	13,323	960	7.7	14.1	87.5	47.8
North Satara	2	23.6	387	610	3,110	1,035	11.6	35.3	81.8	51.2
Ahmednager	5	49.3	1,245	1,343	7,287	993	14.7	22.5	87.1	50.1
Poona	2	35.5	567	697	3,353	1,025	12.8	21.6	86.1	50.5
West Khandesh	6	26.0	1,082	1,157	7,069	1,038	17.8	18.1	79.1	51.0
Bijapur	7	51.7	1,462	1,640	8,279	945	12.6	16.0	93.6	48.5
Total	30	258.5	7,028	7,926	42,421	996	12.2	19.3	86.7	49.3

Table 3.2 : Distribution of households according to their means of livelihood (percentages)

Means of livelihood	Sholapur	North Satara	Ahmednagar	Poona	West Khandesh	Bijapur	All Districts
I. Agriculture (total)	78.57	76.79	92.14	87.42	94.05	86.22	86.20
(1) Cultivators	57.14	66.07	65.00	76.70	72.62	54.08	62.74
(2) Labourers (mainly agricultural)	21.43	10.72	27.14	10.72	21.43	32.14	23.46
II. Non-agricultural occupations (total)	13.84	17.85	7.15	10.71	3.57	12.75	10.47
(3) Artisans	8.93	10.70	4.29	7.14	2.97	7.65	6.67
(4) Trade and allied occupations	4.91	7.15	2.86	3.57	0.60	5.10	3.80
III. (5) Services	7.59	5.36	0.71	1.79	2.38	1.02	3.33
Total Number of Sample Households	224	56	140	56	168	196	840

Table 3.3 : Age and sex composition of the sample population

District	Males (percentage)				Females (percentage)				Average number of persons per household	Sex Ratio Females/Males x1000
	-14 years	15-55	56 and above	Total Actual	-14 years	15-55	56 and above	Total Actual		
Sholapur	43.63	50.84	5.53	777	38.28	54.29	7.43	687	6.54	884
North Satara	40.34	54.55	5.11	176	40.98	51.91	7.11	183	6.41	1,040
Ahmednagar	39.83	53.17	7.00	457	44.12	51.81	4.07	442	6.42	967
Poona	39.88	55.83	4.29	163	47.40	47.98	4.62	173	6.00	1,061
West Khandesh	38.65	53.85	7.50	520	40.96	52.58	6.46	542	6.32	1,042
Bijapur	42.04	52.60	5.36	597	45.66	51.68	2.66	565	5.93	946
Total	41.23	52.75	6.02	2,690	42.25	52.35	5.40	2,592	6.29	964

Table 3.4 : Preliminary information regarding the number of cultivating households, area sown in each season, etc.

	Sholapur		North Satara		Ahmednager		Poona	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
<u>Cultivating households</u>								
1. No. of cultivating households	187	187	47	47	120	120	52	52
2. Percentage in the total sample households	83.48	83.48	87.04	87.04	85.71	85.71	92.86	92.86
<u>Information on Kharif Season</u>								
3. No. of cultivating households reporting for this season	135	100	44	29	94	90	45	37
4. Area sown (Acres)	913.74	517.26	521.41	328.67	626.91	641.13	493.84	356.14
5. Average area sown per reporting household (Acres)	6.77	5.17	11.85	11.33	6.67	7.12	10.97	9.63
<u>Information on Rabi Season</u>								
6. No. of cultivating households reporting for this season	177	182	38	41	110	114	50	51
7. Area sown (Acres)	3898.51	4130.01	177.62	405.48	1588.05	1653.47	1126.99	1611.50
8. Average area sown per reporting household (Acres)	22.03	22.69	4.67	9.89	14.44	14.50	22.54	31.60

Table 3.4 : (continued)

	West Khandesh		Bijapur		All Districts	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
<u>Cultivating households</u>						
1. No. of cultivating households	128	128	158	158	692	692
2. Percentage in the total sample households	76.19	76.19	80.61	80.61	82.38	82.38
<u>Information on Kharif Season</u>						
3. No. of cultivating households reporting for this season	114	115	129	134	561	505
4. Area sown (Acres)	1209.20	1984.95	1698.38	2107.26	5461.48	5035.41
5. Average area sown per reporting household (Acres)	10.61	9.43	13.15	15.72	9.74	9.97
<u>Information on Rabi Season</u>						
6. No. of cultivating households reporting for this season	100	108	125	128	600	624
7. Area sown (Acres)	1011.75	1033.55	2664.54	2604.62	10467.46	11438.63
8. Average area sown per reporting household (Acres)	10.12	9.57	21.32	20.35	17.45	18.33

Table 3.5 : Data regarding the area sown and the total yield of different crops for the Kharif season of 1951-52 and 1952-53

	Sholapur				North Satara			
	1951-52		1952-53		1951-52		1952-53	
	Area (1)	Yield (2)	Area (3)	Yield (4)	Area (5)	Yield (6)	Area (7)	Yield (8)
I. Cereals (Seers)	641.57	44,624	302.27	16,610	510.25	34,693	321.00	5,702
1) Bajara	556.45	25,468	220.00	2,430	483.50	31,337	315.25	5,618
2) Jowar	26.37	1,088	28.54	1,280	26.75	3,356	3.50	84
3) Other foodgrains	58.75	18,068	53.73	12,900	-	-	2.25	-
II. Pulses (Seers)	67.50	1,648	18.15	196	4.00	126	2.00	-
4) Mung	1.25	32	1.60	116	-	-	-	-
5) Horse-gram	39.50	1,020	13.25	64	-	-	-	-
6) Other pulses	26.75	596	3.30	16	4.00	126	2.00	-
III. 7) Cotton (Seers)	65.79	11,578	34.51	6,285	-	-	-	-
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnut)	107.44	39,862	130.30	5,798	7.66	1,964	5.67	240
V. Miscellaneous	31.44	6,749	32.03	4,910	-	-	-	-
9) Chillies (Seers)	27.68	3,879	27.66	4,490	-	-	-	-
10) Sugarcane (Rs.)	1.97	2,870	2.35	420	-	-	-	-
11) Other garden crops (Rs.)	1.79	10*	2.02	610*	-	-	-	-
Total	913.74	104,461	517.26	33,799	521.91	36,783	328.67	5,942

* Yield available in terms of rupees only. Garden crop yields have been excluded from overall total yield figures in seers.

(continued)

Table 3.5 : (continued)

	Ahmednagar				Poona			
	1951-52		1952-53		1951-52		1952-53	
	Area (9)	Yield (10)	Area (11)	Yield (12)	Area (13)	Yield (14)	Area (15)	Yield (16)
I. Cereals (Seers)	346.11	37,248	314.32	13,154	344.12	28,726	247.74	3,200
1) Bajara	335.74	35,198	310.00	12,496	343.87	28,626	247.49	3,200
2) Jowar								
3) Other foodgrains	10.37	2,050	4.32	658	0.25	100	0.25	-
II. Pulses (Seers)	231.56	17,503	220.72	6,389	136.99	7,696	95.50	348
4) Mung	92.20	7,269	108.50	5,258	57.50	2,248	63.00	114
5) Horse-gram	92.37	7,818	76.49	2,144	79.49	5,448	32.50	234
6) Other pulses	46.99	2,416	35.73	987	-	-	-	-
III. 7) Cotton (seers)	19.50	933	55.24	2,304	1.25	80	2.19	285
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnut)	3.25	720	7.32	452	8.00	3,883	9.00	130
V. Miscellaneous	26.49	15,652	43.53	12,788	3.48	3,508	1.72	630
9) Chillies (Seers)	15.01	3,390	31.37	1,888	1.05	208	0.11	5
10) Sugarcane (Rs.)	4.50	12,262	6.00	10,900	1.49	3,300	0.62	625
11) Other garden crops (Rs.)	6.98	1,145*	6.16	1,275*	0.94	-	0.99	350*
Total	621.91	72,056	641.13	37,087	493.84	43,893	356.15	4,593

* Yield available in terms of rupees only. Garden crop yields have been excluded from overall total yield figures in seers.

(continued)

Table 3.5 : (continued)

	West Khandesh				Bijapur			
	1951-52		1952-53		1951-52		1952-53	
	Area (17)	Yield (18)	Area (19)	Yield (20)	Area (21)	Yield (22)	Area (23)	Yield (24)
I. Cereals (Seers)	323.95	26,556	462.00	43,414	850.88	43,608	1090.38	28,747
1) Bajara	257.25	22,540	380.50	31,886	703.50	25,444	876.13	15,374
2) Jowar	35.00	3,112	38.50	1,664	125.50	13,628	187.75	10,305
3) Other foodgrains	31.70	904	43.00	9,864	21.88	4,536	26.50	3,068
II. Pulses (Seers)	205.75	17,217	151.25	8,048	13.00	1,452	22.50	1,182
4) Mung	96.00	7,362	88.50	2,824	6.00	1,280	-	-
5) Horse-grem	-	-	-	-	7.00	172	5.00	94
6) Other pulses	109.75	9,855	62.75	5,224	-	-	17.50	1,088
III. 7) Cotton (Seers)	268.75	32,693	213.75	17,162	67.00	4,056	56.25	2,238
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnut)	303.00	114,450	200.25	45,527	765.50	221,124	938.13	102,566
V. Miscellaneous	107.75	12,644	57.70	6,854	-	-	-	-
9) Chillies (Seers)	104.75	12,644	57.70	6,854	-	-	-	-
10) Sugarcane (Rs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Other garden crops (Rs.)	3.00	1,200*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1209.20	203,560	1084.95	121,005	1696.38	270,240	2107.26	134,733

* Yield available in terms of rupees only. Garden crop yields have been excluded from overall total yield figures in seers.

(continued)

Table 3.5 : (continued)

	All Districts			
	1951-52		1952-53	
	Area (25)	Yield (26)	Area (27)	Yield (28)
I. Cereals (Seers)	3016.88	215,455	2737.71	110,827
1) Bajara	2680.31	168,613	2349.37	71,004
2) Jowar	213.62	21,184	258.29	13,333
3) Other foodgrains	122.95	25,658	130.05	26,490
II. Pulses (Seers)	658.80	45,642	510.12	18,163
4) Mung	252.95	18,191	261.60	8,312
5) Horse-gram	218.36	14,458	127.24	2,536
6) Other pulses	186.99	7,993	121.28	7,315
III. 7) Cotton (Seers)	422.29	49,340	361.94	28,274
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnut)	1194.85	382,003	1290.67	154,713
V. Miscellaneous	169.16	38,553	134.98	25,182
9) Chillies (Seers)	148.49	20,121	116.84	13,237
10) Sugarcane (Rs.)	7.96	18,432	8.97	11,945
11) Other garden crops (Rs.)	12.71	2,355*	9.17	2,235*
Total	5461.98	730,993	5035.42	337,159

* Yield available in terms of rupees only. Garden crop yields have been excluded from overall total yield figures in seers.

Table 3.6 : Index of per acre yield and of total production of different crops in the Kharif season of 1952-53 with 1951-52 as the base year (1951-52 Yield = 100)

Crop	Sholapur		North Satara		Ahmednagar		Poona	
	Index of per acre yield	Index of total production	Index of per acre yield	Index of total production	Index of per acre yield	Index of total production	Index of per acre yield	Index of total production
I. Cereals	79.0	37.2	26.1	16.4	39.4	35.3	15.5	11.1
1) Bajera	24.0	9.5	27.5	17.9	38.5	35.5	15.5	11.2
2) Jowar	97.9	117.6	x	x	-	-	-	-
3) Other foodgrains	78.0	71.4	xx	xx	26.5	32.1	-	-
II. Pulses	44.2	11.9	-	-	50.3	47.9	6.5	4.5
4) Mung	283.2	362.5	-	-	61.5	72.3	4.6	5.1
5) Horse-grem	18.6	6.3	-	-	33.2	27.4	105.0	4.3
6) Other pulses	21.76	x	xx	xx	53.7	40.8	-	-
III. 7) Cotton (seers)	103.5	54.3	-	-	87.2	246.9	203.3	356.2
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnuts)	12.0	14.5	16.5	12.2	27.9	62.8	3.0	0.3
V. Miscellaneous	71.4	72.8	-	-	49.7	81.7	31.3	18.0
9) Chillies	115.8	115.8	-	-	26.6	55.7	x	x
10) Sugarcane	x	x	-	-	66.7	88.9	x	x
11) Other garden crops	-	-	-	-	3.3	18.1	x	x
Total	57.2	32.4	14.3	16.2	50.3	51.5	14.5	10.5

Table 3.6 : (continued)

Crop	West Khendesh		Bijapur		All Districts	
	Index of per acre yield	Index of total production	Index of per acre yield	Index of total production	Index of per acre yield	Index of total production
I. Cereals	114.6	163.5	51.4	65.9	56.7	51.4
1) Bajara	95.6	141.5	48.5	60.4	48.0	42.1
2) Jowar	48.6	53.5	50.5	75.6	52.1	62.9
3) Other foodgrains	804.3	109.1	55.8	67.6	97.6	103.3
II. Pulses	89.6	65.9	47.0	81.4	57.7	44.7
4) Mung	41.6	38.4	x	x	44.2	45.7
5) Horse-gram	-	-	76.5	54.7	38.0	17.5
6) Other pulses	92.7	53.0	xx	xx	62.3	91.5
III. 7) Cotton (seers)	66.0	52.5	65.7	55.2	66.9	67.7
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnuts)	60.2	39.8	37.8	46.4	37.5	40.5
V. Miscellaneous	101.2	54.2	-	-	81.9	65.3
9) Chillies	98.4	54.2	-	-	83.6	65.8
10) Sugarcane	-	-	-	-	57.5	64.8
11) Other garden crops	404.2	314.8	-	-	156.9	161.9
Total	67.9	60.9	40.1	49.9	50.4	46.4

Notes : (1) x Index was not computed because the areas sown were relatively very small.
 (2) xx Crops were sown only for either of two years.
 (3) The miscellaneous and total index do not take into account garden crops as data for them were not uniform.

Table 3.7 : Information regarding the area sown and yield for different crops during the rabi season of the years 1951-52 and 1952-53.

	Sholapur				North Setara			
	1951-52		1952-53		1951-52		1952-53	
	Area	Yield	Area	Percentage of area where yield failed	Area	Yield	Area	Percentage of area where yield failed
I. Cereals (seers)	3627.82	202,130	3834.36	93.14	172.23	35,856	402.27	98.37
1) Jowar	3539.49	170,204	3776.25	93.66	162.25	27,784	395.75	98.48
2) Others (mainly wheat)	88.33	31,926	58.11	59.20	9.98	8,072	6.52	91.41
II. 3) Pulses (mainly gram)	99.04	5,858	84.67	95.67	5.12	1,472	1.94	90.21
III. 4) Cotton	4.00	480	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. 5) Oilseeds (mainly safflower)	159.64	12,162	199.75	100.00	-	-	-	-
V. 6) Miscellaneous	-	-	11.23	50.66	-	-	1.27	-
Total	3890.50	220,630	4130.01	93.36	177.35	37,328	405.48	98.02

(continued)

Table 3.7 : (continued)

	Ahmednagar				Poona			
	1951-52		1952-53		1951-52		1952-53	
	Area	Yield	Area	Percentage of area where yield failed	Area	Yield	Area	Percentage of area where yield failed
I. Cereals (seers)	1460.16	204,197	1486.44	92.84	1017.62	64,940	1371.00	99.48
1) Jowar	1417.93	187,629	1459.67	93.92	1013.25	63,320	1369.50	99.49
2) Others (mainly wheat)	42.23	16,568	26.77	33.96	4.37	1,620	1.50	66.67
II. 3) Pulses (mainly gram)	39.24	6,346	29.00	43.48	8.25	986	9.00	100.00
III. 4) Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. 5) Oilseeds (mainly safflower)	78.00	5,275	116.75	40.69	100.50	7,888	231.50	100.00
V. 6) Miscellaneous	3.11	508	21.28	15.56	-	-	-	-
Total	1580.51	216,326	1653.47	87.23	1126.37	73,814	1611.50	99.54

(continued)

Table 3.7 : (continued)

	West Khandesh				Bijapur			
	1951-52		1952-53		1951-52		1952-53	
	Area	Yield	Area	Percentage of area where yield failed	Area	Yield	Area	Percentage of area where yield failed
I. Cereals (seers)	908.25	113,980	967.55	10.39	2245.09	154,264	2388.61	34.41
1) Jowar	673.25	75,532	826.05	11.74	1960.71	133,818	2148.79	36.93
2) Others (mainly wheat)	235.00	38,448	141.50	2.47	284.38	20,446	239.82	11.84
II. 3) Pulses (mainly gram)	103.50	7,001	65.25	16.48	49.50	2,942	56.50	66.81
III. 4) Cotton	-	-	-	-	337.00	8,604	121.98	19.66
IV. 5) Oilseeds (mainly sefflower)	-	-	-	-	17.00	800	18.00	61.11
V. 6) Miscellaneous	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	19.53	37.28
Total	1011.75	120,981	1033.55	10.76	2648.59	166,610	2604.62	34.79

(continued)

Table 3.7 : (continued)

	All Districts			
	1951-52		1952-53	
	Area	Yield	Area	Percentage of area where yield failed
I. Cereals (seers)	9431.17	775,367	10450.23	73.04
1) Jowar	8766.88	658,287	9976.01	75.69
2) Others (mainly wheat)	664.29	117,080	474.22	17.37
II. 3) Pulses (mainly gram)	304.65	24,605	246.36	61.98
III. 4) Cotton	341.00	9,084	121.98	19.66
IV. 5) Oilseeds (mainly safflower)	355.14	26,125	566.00	86.53
V. 6) Miscellaneous	3.11	508	54.06	32.30
Total	10435.07	835,689	11438.63	72.71

Table 3.8 : Livestock holdings of households by type of animals at the time of inquiry

Livestock	Sholapur			North Satara			Ahmednager			Poona		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bullocks	115	342	2.97	31	80	2.58	94	289	3.08	37	87	2.56
Cows	129	241	1.87	39	78	2.00	97	285	2.94	42	89	2.12
He-buffaloes	15	20	1.33	1	2	2.00	3	3	1.00	-	-	-
She-buffaloes	37	56	1.51	11	19	1.73	17	34	2.00	2	3	1.50
Young stock	74	147	1.99	-	-	-	20	60	3.00	1	1	1.00
Total Cattle	166	806	4.86	44	179	4.07	114	671	5.89	45	180	4.00
Goats	86	385	4.48	29	67	2.31	43	225	5.23	16	56	3.50
Sheep	12	311	25.92	13	407	31.31	1	60	60.00	2	85	42.50
Miscellaneous	12	44	3.67	1	1	1.00	4	4	1.00	5	7	1.40
Total Other animals	92	740	8.04	33	475	14.39	44	289	6.57	19	148	7.79
Total Number of Animals	185	1,546	8.36	50	654	13.08	118	960	8.14	50	328	6.56

1 = No. of households owning animals.

2 = No. of animals owned.

3 = Average No. of animals per reporting household.

(continued)

Table 3.8 : (continued).

Livestock	West Khandesh			Bijapur			All Districts		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bullocks	100	236	2.36	99	259	2.62	473	1,293	2.73
Cows	63	127	2.02	114	172	1.51	484	992	2.05
He-buffaloes	2	2	1.00	-	-	-	21	27	1.28
She-buffaloes	24	48	2.00	61	138	2.26	152	298	1.96
Young stock	30	56	1.87	80	169	2.11	232	433	1.87
Total cattle	114	469	4.11	152	738	4.85	635	3,043	4.79
Goats	52	154	2.96	35	184	5.26	261	1,071	4.10
Sheep	-	-	-	5	57	11.40	33	920	27.88
Miscellaneous	13	20	1.54	1	1	1.00	36	77	2.14
Total other animals	57	174	3.05	41	242	5.90	286	2,086	7.23
Total Number of Animals	125	643	5.14	170	980	5.76	698	5,111	7.32

Table 3.10 : Purchase and sales of fodder during 1951-52 and 1952-53

Data for 1951-52				
	Number of households reporting Purchase/Sale	Percentage to total households owning cattle	Total money value involved in Purchase/Sale	Money value per household reporting Purchase/Sale (Rs.)
<u>Sholapur</u>				
Purchase	58	34.94	8,552	147.45
Sale	12	7.23	1,148	95.67
<u>North Satara</u>				
Purchase	13	29.55	757	58.23
Sale	2	4.55	40	20.00
<u>Ahmednagar</u>				
Purchase	15	13.16	508	33.87
Sale	13	11.40	487	37.46
<u>Poona</u>				
Purchase	8	17.78	1,025	128.12
Sale	2	4.44	120	60.00
<u>West Khandesh</u>				
Purchase	6	5.26	191	31.83
Sale	3	2.63	335	11.67
<u>Bijapur</u>				
Purchase	40	26.32	3,644	91.10
Sale	4	2.63	128	32.00
<u>All Districts</u>				
Purchase	140	22.05	14,677	104.84
Sale	36	5.67	2,258	62.72

(continued)

Table 3.10-: (continued)

Data for 1952-53				
	Number of households reporting Purchase/Sale	Percentage to total households owning cattle	Total money value involved in Purchase/Sale (Rs.)	Money value per household reporting Purchase/Sale (Rs.)
<u>Sholapur</u>				
Purchase	119	71.69	20,011	168.16
Sale	8	4.82	408	51.00
<u>North Satara</u>				
Purchase	25	56.82	1,662	66.48
Sale	-	-	-	-
<u>Ahmednagar</u>				
Purchase	53	46.49	3,819	72.05
Sale	2	1.75	22	11.00
<u>Poona</u>				
Purchase	29	64.44	2,540	87.59
Sale	1	2.22	20	20.00
<u>West Khandesh</u>				
Purchase	24	21.05	1,526	63.58
Sale	4	3.51	276	69.00
<u>Bijapur</u>				
Purchase	66	43.42	5,571	84.41
Sale	3	1.97	249	83.00
<u>All Districts</u>				
Purchase	316	49.76	35,129	111.17
Sale	18	2.83	975	54.17

Table 3.11 : Sales and purchases of livestock during 1951-52 and 1952-53

District	Purchases							
	1951-52				1952-53			
	No. of house- holds reporting purchases	No. of animals purchased	Total amount (in Rs.)	Amount per reporting household (Rs.)	No. of house- holds reporting purchases	No. of animals purchased	Total amount (in Rs.)	Amount per reporting household (Rs.)
Sholapur	30	48	7,065	235.5	30	37	4,106	136.9
North Satara	7	8	1,685	240.7	5	5	520	104.0
Ahmednager	14	26	2,880	205.7	19	24	2,206	116.1
Poona	8	10	1,530	191.3	1	2	400	400.0
West Khandesh	19	29	5,625	296.1	28	40	5,061	180.8
Bijapur	39	59	13,507	346.3	18	21	2,792	155.1
All Districts	117	180	32,292	276.0	101	129	15,085	149.4

(continued)

Table 3.11 : (continued)

District	Sales							
	1951-52				1952-53			
	No. of house- holds reporting sales	No. of animals sold	Total amount (in Rs.)	Amount per reporting household (Rs.)	No. of house- holds reporting sales	No. of animals sold	Total amount (in Rs.)	Amount per reporting household (Rs.)
Sholapur	66	252	12,874	195.1	91	321	7,777	85.5
North Satara	4	18	750	187.5	10	34	790	79.0
Ahmednagar	17	34	2,538	149.2	44	144	5,628	127.9
Poona	13	84	4,001	307.8	30	148	4,016	133.9
West Khandesh	14	21	1,675	119.6	26	61	2,250	86.5
Bijapur	45	128	11,474	255.0	45	90	5,730	127.3
All Districts	159	537	33,312	209.5	246	798	26,191	106.5

Table 3.16 : Livestock numbers in June 1952 (estimated) and at the time of inquiry (actual), according to type of animal

Animals	Number of animals								
	Sholapur			North Satara			Ahmednagar		
	June 52 esti- mated	Time of inquiry	Percen- tage of reduction in No. of animals	June 52 esti- mated	Time of inquiry	Percen- tage of reduction in No. of animals	June 52 esti- mated	Time of inquiry	Percen- tage of reduction in No. of animals
1. Bullocks	439	342	22.1	83	80	3.6	326	289	11.3
2. Cows	305	241	21.0	76	78	-	299	285	4.7
3. He-buffaloes	27	20	25.9	2	2	-	3	3	-
4. She-buffaloes	83	56	32.5	20	19	5.0	38	34	10.5
5. Young stock	208	147	29.3	2	-	100.0	70	60	14.3
Total cattle	1,062	806	24.1	183	179	2.2	736	671	8.8
6. Goats	544	385	29.2	76	67	11.8	279	225	19.4
7. Sheep	503	311	38.2	482	407	14.2	68	60	11.8
8. Miscellaneous	48	44	8.3	1	1	-	4	4	-
Total other animals	1,095	740	32.4	559	475	5.0	351	289	17.7
Grand Total	2,175	1,546	28.3	742	654	11.7	1,087	960	11.7

(continued)

Table 3.16 : (continued)

Animals	Number of animals								
	Poona			West Khandesh			Bijapur		
	June 52 esti- mated	Time of inquiry	Percen- tage of reduction in No.of animals	June 52 esti- mated	Time of inquiry	Percen- tage of reduction in No. of animals	June 52 esti- mated	Time of inquiry	Percen- tage of reduction in No.of animals
1. Bullocks	131	87	33.6	246	236	4.1	273	259	5.1
2. Cows	119	89	2.5	156	127	18.6	183	172	6.0
3. He-buffaloes	-	-	-	3	2	33.3	1	-	100.0
4. She-buffaloes	4	3	25.0	60	48	20.0	143	138	3.5
5. Young stock	9	1	88.9	66	56	15.2	178	169	5.1
Total cattle	263	180	31.6	531	469	11.7	778	738	5.1
6. Goats	90	56	37.8	180	154	14.4	225	184	18.2
7. Sheep	151	85	43.7	-	-	-	59	57	3.4
8. Miscellaneous	9	7	22.2	19	20	-	3	1	66.7
Total other animals	250	148	40.8	199	174	12.6	287	242	15.7
Grand Total	513	328	86.1	730	643	11.9	1,065	980	8.0

Table 3.17 : A distribution of households according to the sources of the supplies of foodgrains during 1951-52 and 1952-53

	Percentages of households according to sources of foodgrains						Total number of households in the sample
	Home Production		Wages in kind (with or without home-production)		Market purchases (with or without home-production and wages in kind)		
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	
Sholepur	38.39	20.43	16.07	20.64	45.54	58.93	224
North Satara	50.00	25.00	-	1.79	50.00	73.21	56
Ahmednagar	43.57	12.86	9.29	14.28	47.14	72.86	140
Poona	35.71	3.57	51.79	67.86	12.50	28.57	56
West Khandesh	36.31	19.05	-	22.62	63.69	58.33	168
Bijapur	29.59	16.84	11.74	11.22	58.67	71.94	196
All Districts	37.38	17.98	12.02	18.92	50.60	63.10	840

Table 3.18 : Borrowings in 1951-52 and 1952-53

	Sholapur		North Satara		Ahmednagar		Poona		West Khandesh		Bijapur	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
1. Number of borrowing households	56	95	11	28	24	40	14	20	48	52	52	74
2. Number of loans contracted	65	127	13	41	24	48	14	21	54	66	56	97
3. Total amount borrowed (Rs.)	11458	20513	2085	5670	6376	5712	3540	1014	21525	20390	13245	14112
4. Percentage of borrowing households to total households	25.0	41.2	19.6	50.0	17.1	28.6	25.0	35.7	28.6	31.0	26.5	37.7
5. Number of loans per household	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3
6. Amount of loan per reporting household (Rs.)	204.6	218.2	189.6	202.5	265.7	142.8	252.8	50.7	448.4	392.1	254.7	190.7
7. Percentage increase in the number of loans in 1952-53 over 1951-52	-	95.4	-	215.4	-	100.0	-	50.0	-	22.0	-	76.8
8. Average amount of loan per loan (Rs.)	176.3	161.5	160.4	138.3	265.7	119.0	252.9	48.3	398.6	308.9	236.5	145.8

Table 3.19 : A distribution of the average amount of loan per household according to purpose-

Purpose	Figures in percentages							
	Sholapur		North Satara		Ahmednager		Poona	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
I. Consumption	41.44	55.07	44.36	53.97	69.89	82.30	48.02	19.72
1) Food and fodder	37.60	53.74	44.36	53.97	52.56	76.17	36.72	19.72
2) Ceremonies	3.84	1.33	-	-	17.33	6.13	11.30	-
II. Production	51.23	37.85	53.24	45.15	29.40	15.85	51.98	80.28
3) Current farm expenditure	36.39	19.06	-	-	23.13	3.77	39.27	80.28
4) Purchases of bullocks and other cattle	6.11	5.24	24.47	-	6.27	8.58	8.48	-
5) Other capital expense	8.73	13.55	28.77	45.15	-	3.50	4.23	-
III. Miscellaneous	7.33	7.08	2.40	0.88	0.71	1.85	-	-
6) Redumption of debt	3.84	4.39	-	0.88	0.71	1.85	-	-
7) Other miscellaneous	3.49	2.69	2.40	0.88	0.71	1.85	-	-
Total Rs. (Actual)	204.61	218.22	189.55	202.51	265.68	142.81	252.86	50.70

(continued)

Table 3.19 : (continued)

Purpose	Figures in percentages					
	West Khandesh.		Bijapur		All Districts	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
I. Consumption	38.00	23.88	34.80	62.23	42.28	48.81
1) Food and fodder	27.08	22.90	30.35	58.69	33.89	46.85
2) Ceremonies	10.92	0.98	4.45	3.54	8.39	1.96
II. Production	40.79	59.57	38.74	30.40	42.34	42.25
3) Current farm expenditure	37.40	48.72	3.62	8.57	26.73	23.86
4) Purchases of bullocks and other cattle	3.39	10.85	16.24	5.53	8.23	6.76
5) Other capital expense	-	-	18.88	16.30	7.38	11.63
III. Miscellaneous	21.21	16.55	26.46	7.37	15.38	8.94
6) Redumption of debt	5.46	15.20	2.45	2.41	3.33	6.44
7) Other miscellaneous	15.75	1.35	24.01*	4.96	12.05	2.50
Total Rs. (Actual)	448.44	392.12	254.71	190.70	284.04	218.87

* Litigation alone accounted for 22.65 per cent.

Table 3.20 : A distribution of amount of loans by agencies

	Figures in percentages							
	Sholapur		North Satara		Ahmadnagar		Poona	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
I. Private agencies	43.86	69.51	67.63	59.79	64.71	72.95	53.67	
1) Relatives and friends	12.75	36.37	5.28	-	43.13	43.85	38.14	-
2) Cultivator	21.65	28.13	62.35	59.79	12.17	15.23	7.06	-
3) Professional and agricultural money-lender	9.46	5.01	-	-	9.41	9.28	8.47	-
4) Trader	-	-	-	-	-	4.59	-	-
II. Institutional Agencies	56.14	30.49	32.37	40.21	35.29	27.05	46.33	100.00
5) Government Taccavi Loans	7.92	11.72	-	8.46	2.35	14.79	-	35.90
6) Credit societies	48.22	18.77	32.37	31.75	32.94	12.26	46.33	64.10
Average per reporting household (actual)	204.61	218.22	189.55	202.50	265.68	142.81	252.86	50.70

(continued)

Table 3.20 : (continued)

	Figures in percentages					
	West Khandesh		Bijapur		All Districts	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
I. Private agencies	67.41	81.61	87.92	93.77	66.32	76.67
1) Relatives and friends	52.75	60.28	2.26	11.69	29.76	35.46
2) Cultivators	14.01	18.76	72.22	50.55	29.86	31.13
3) Professional and agricultural moneylender	0.37	2.08	6.80	17.01	5.09	6.50
4) Trader	0.28	0.49	6.64	14.52	1.61	3.58
II. Institutional Agencies	32.59	18.39	12.08	6.23	33.68	23.33
5) Government Taccavi Loans	0.93	5.39	12.08	6.23	4.91	9.01
6) Credit Societies	67.41	81.61	87.92	93.77	66.32	76.67
Average per reporting household (actual)	448.44	392.11	254.72	190.70	284.04	218.87

Table 4.1 : Population characteristics: 1951 census information for the 23 villages

District	No. of villages included in the survey	Area (Square miles)	Houses	Households	Population	Sex ratio	Literates (Percentage to total population)	Percentage of female literates in total literates	Percentage of population in agriculture	Percentage of females in agricultural population
Sholapur	5	38.5	989	1,088	5,482	939	16.16	16.86	72.97	48.38
Ahmednagar	4	28.7	681	731	4,408	972	9.96	23.23	76.41	48.66
Poona	3	15.6	499	511	2,647	1,021	15.56	14.81	85.80	51.08
Nasik	1	4.9	242	254	1,542	1,021	13.36	15.53	79.77	50.73
West Khandesh	2	13.8	775	776	4,547	956	20.65	17.57	79.72	46.12
East Khandesh	3	7.5	251	262	1,223	873	10.22	10.40	86.67	47.55
Bijapur	4	25.6	953	996	5,164	993	11.74	17.49	94.46	50.16
Belgaum	1	5.1	213	240	1,144	869	11.71	8.96	84.97	47.22
All Districts	23	139.5	4,603	4,858	26,157	964	14.33	17.05	82.59	49.25

Table 4.2 : Age and sex composition of the sample population

	Males				Females				Average No. of persons per household	Sex Ratio Females/Males x 1000
	14 years	15-55	56 and above	Total (Actual)	14 years	15-55	56 and above	Total (Actual)		
Sholapur	41.29	52.82	5.89	2,647	43.03	50.59	6.38	2,526	5.53	954
Ahmednagar	44.77	49.71	5.52	2,227	42.98	50.97	6.05	2,115	5.97	950
Poona	39.87	54.50	5.63	1,189	40.42	52.35	7.23	1,232	5.43	1,036
Nasik	44.99	49.56	5.45	789	44.51	46.83	8.66	820	6.31	1,039
West Khandesh	45.15	49.87	4.98	2,332	40.98	53.33	5.69	2,267	6.06	972
East Khandesh	40.89	54.34	4.77	565	35.66	56.77	7.57	502	5.20	888
Bijapur	42.25	52.02	5.73	2,478	41.05	52.37	6.58	2,402	5.34	969
Belgaum	38.85	51.64	9.51	641	42.86	48.47	8.67	588	4.96	917
Total	42.73	51.56	5.71	12,868	41.80	51.57	6.63	12,452	5.64	968

Table 4.3: A distribution of the surveyed households according to their means of livelihood

	Sholapur	Ahmed- nagar	Poona	Nasik	West Khandesh	East Khandesh	Bijapur	Belgaum	All Districts
I. Agriculture	74.76	82.09	80.26	90.20	82.48	93.17	82.94	72.58	81.22
(1) Cultivators	49.62	55.98	59.19	72.94	49.54	42.44	43.98	32.26	50.48
(2) Labourers (mainly agriculture)	25.14	26.11	21.07	17.26	32.94	50.73	38.95	40.32	30.74
II. Non-agricultural	19.68	13.75	12.12	7.45	13.17	6.34	15.76	25.00	15.06
(3) Artisans	12.51	9.08	9.42	6.67	9.62	3.41	12.04	18.55	10.65
(4) Trade and allied occupations	7.17	4.67	2.70	0.78	3.55	2.93	3.72	6.45	4.41
III. (5) Services	5.56	3.16	7.62	2.35	2.24	-	0.21	0.81	3.72
Total number of households	935	727	446	255	759	205	914	248	4,489

Table 4.4 : Information regarding cultivating households and area cultivated per household

District	Number of cultivating households	Percentage of cultivating households to total households in the sample	Area cultivated (acres)	Average area cultivated per reporting household (acres)
1 Sholapur	680	72.73	13871.01	20.40
2 Ahmednagar	459	63.14	11269.70	24.55
3 Poona	320	71.75	7097.75	22.18
4 Nasik	213	83.53	2944.38	13.82
5 West Khandesh	460	60.61	6531.22	14.20
6 East Khandesh	134	65.36	1506.67	11.24
7 Bijapur	653	71.44	16159.88	24.75
8 Belgaum	172	69.35	2974.50	17.29
All Districts	3,091	68.86	62355.11	20.17

Table 4.5 : A distribution of cultivating households according to the size of cultivated holding

Size of cultivated holding (Acres)	Sholapur		Ahmednagar		Poona		Nasik		West Khandesh	
	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent
Less than 5	122	17.94	51	11.11	66	20.63	42	19.72	111	24.13
6 - 10	162	23.83	79	17.21	75	23.44	71	33.33	122	26.52
11 - 15	111	16.32	78	16.99	37	11.56	34	15.96	96	20.87
16 - 20	79	11.62	69	15.03	25	7.81	30	14.08	44	9.57
21 - 25	44	6.47	49	10.68	21	6.56	14	6.57	24	5.22
26 - 35	60	8.82	49	10.68	27	8.40	8	3.75	38	8.26
36 - 50	55	8.09	43	9.37	36	11.25	12	5.64	17	3.69
51 - above	47	6.92	41	8.93	33	10.31	2	0.95	8	1.74
Total	680	100.00	459	100.00	320	100.00	213	100.00	460	100.00

(continued)

Table 4.5 : (continued)

Size of cultivated holding (Acres)	East Khandesh		Bijapur		Belgaum		All-Districts	
	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent	No. of households	Per cent
Less than 5	44	32.84	143	21.90	43	25.00	622	20.12
6 - 10	33	24.63	91	13.93	47	27.33	680	22.00
11 - 15	22	16.42	55	8.42	25	14.53	458	14.81
16 - 20	16	11.94	76	11.64	14	8.14	353	11.42
21 - 25	8	5.97	50	7.66	11	6.40	221	7.15
26 - 35	8	5.97	88	13.48	12	6.98	290	9.38
36 - 50	2	1.49	74	11.33	11	6.40	250	8.09
51 - above	1	0.75	76	11.64	9	5.22	217	7.03
Total	134	100.00	653	100.00	172	100.00	3,091	100.00

Table 4.6 : Percentage of irrigated, non-irrigated and grass land in the total cultivated area

District	Percentages of			Total land cultivated (acres) (Actual)
	Non-irrigated land	Irrigated land	Grass land	
1 Sholapur	83.60	8.86	7.54	13871.01
2 Ahmednagar	88.68	10.88	0.44	11269.70
3 Poona	89.19	10.57	0.24	7097.75
4 Nasik	97.05	2.95	-	2944.38
5 West Khandesh	94.67	5.04	0.29	6531.22
6. East Khandesh	99.50	0.50	-	1506.67
7 Bijapur	99.31	0.69	-	16159.88
8 Belgaum	90.22	9.88	-	2974.50
All Districts	91.72	6.47	1.81	62355.11

Table 4.7 : Percentage distribution of irrigated land according to type of irrigation

Sources of irrigation	Percentage of irrigated land under different sources of irrigation								
	Sholapur	Ahmed-nagar	Poona	Nasik	West Khandesh	East Khandesh	Bijapur	Belgaum	All Districts
1 Well	85.12	97.10	18.52	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.48	100.00	79.29
2 Canal	2.44	-	7.20	-	-	-	-	-	2.08
3 Well and Canal	11.38	2.90	74.02	-	-	-	-	-	18.13
4 Tank and River	1.06	-	0.26	-	-	-	4.52	-	0.50
Total acres (actual)	1229.68	1225.95	750.50	86.75	329.50	7.50	110.75	291.00	4031.63

Table 4.8 : Livestock holdings of households by type of animal at the time of inquiry

Type of Animal	Sholapur			Ahmednagar			Poona			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
1. Bullock	a) Working	339	962	2.83	356	1,110	3.11	205	545	2.66
	b) Non-working	5	10	2.00	2	3	1.50			
	c) Young stock	280	432	1.54	232	359	1.55	158	245	1.55
2. Cow	a) Milking	405	638	1.57	372	685	1.84	249	506	2.03
	b) Non-milking	82	143	1.74				5	6	1.20
	c) Young stock	281	390	1.39	262	430	1.64	179	310	1.73
3. He-buffalo	a) Working	20	30	1.50	2	2	1.00	-	-	-
	b) Non-working	6	7	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Young stock	45	56	1.24	3	21	7.00	5	5	1.00
4. She-buffalo	a) Milking	140	182	1.30	96	151	1.57	21	27	1.28
	b) Non-milking	30	36	1.20	1	2	2.00	3	4	1.33
	c) Young stock	103	135	1.31	65	107	1.65	15	23	1.53
Total cattle	598	3,021	5.05	476	2,870	6.03	317	1,671	5.27	
5. Goat	320	1,373	4.29	397	1,709	4.30	139	571	4.10	
6. Sheep	32	866	27.06	39	1,243	31.87	28	927	33.10	
7. Miscellaneous	8	9	1.13	18	34	1.89	3	5	1.67	
Total other animals	326	2,248	6.90	406	2,986	7.35	143	1,503	10.51	
Total	673	5,269	7.82	576	5,856	10.17	338	3,174	9.39	

1 = No. of reporting households. 2 = No. of animals. 3 = Average No. per reporting household.

(continued)

Table 4.8 : (continued)

Type of Animal	Nasik			West Khandesh			East Khandesh			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
1. Bullock	a) Working	161	400	2.48	332	867	2.61	68	165	2.42
	b) Non-working	1	1	1.00	10	16	1.60	-	-	-
	c) Young stock	66	87	1.32	161	246	1.53	38	74	1.95
2. Cow	a) Milking	98	143	1.46	221	373	1.69	49	99	2.02
	b) Non-milking	26	55	2.11	65	137	2.11	14	28	2.00
	c) Young stock	52	82	1.57	130	212	1.63	40	88	2.20
3. He-buffalo	a) Working	1	1	1.00	1	1	1.00	-	-	-
	b) Non-working	-	-	-	2	2	1.00	-	-	-
	c) Young stock	5	5	1.00	13	14	1.08	10	13	1.30
4. She-buffalo	a) Milking	37	45	1.22	82	129	1.57	28	52	1.85
	b) Non-milking	2	4	2.00	15	23	1.53	2	2	1.00
	c) Young stock	25	32	1.28	54	78	1.44	29	58	1.93
Total cattle		183	855	4.67	412	2,098	5.09	94	577	3.86
5. Goat		130	386	2.97	155	611	3.94	33	103	3.12
6. Sheep		7	370	52.86	4	33	8.25	-	-	-
7. Miscellaneous		9	10	1.11	42	73	1.74	2	2	1.00
Total other animals		130	766	5.89	156	717	4.60	33	105	3.18
Total		206	1,621	7.87	479	2,815	5.88	117	682	5.83

(continued)

Table 4.8 : (continued)

Type of Animal	Bijapur			Belgaum			All Districts			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
1. Bullock	a) Working	361	809	2.24	63	161	2.56	1,885	5,019	2.66
	b) Non-working	4	4	1.00	-	-	-	22	34	1.55
	c) Young stock	62	71	1.14	12	13	1.08	1,009	1,527	1.51
2. Cow	a) Milking	407	602	1.47	58	75	1.29	1,859	3,121	1.68
	b) Non-milking	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	369	1.92
	c) Young stock	353	537	1.52	53	71	1.34	1,350	2,120	1.57
3. He-buffalo	a) Working	2	2	1.00	1	1	1.00	27	37	1.37
	b) Non-working	2	3	1.50	1	3	2.00	11	14	1.27
	c) Young stock	9	10	1.11	2	2	1.00	92	126	1.36
4. She-buffalo	a) Milking	308	426	1.38	78	101	1.30	790	1,113	1.41
	b) Non-milking	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	71	1.34
	c) Young stock	243	326	1.34	56	70	1.25	590	827	1.40
Total cattle	621	2,790	4.49	138	486	3.59	2,839	14,378	5.06	
5. Goat	269	970	3.60	85	307	3.61	1,528	6,030	3.95	
6. Sheep	24	460	1.91	5	132	26.40	139	4,031	29.00	
7. Miscellaneous	29	44	1.52	-	-	-	111	177	1.59	
Total other animals	291	1,474	5.07	86	439	5.10	1,571	10,238	6.52	
Total	721	4,264	5.91	175	935	5.34	3,285	24,616	7.49	

Table 4.9 : Households facing fodder shortage from own sources

District	Number of households owning cattle	Percentage of households facing fodder shortage to households owning cattle
Sholapur	608	89.64
Ahmednagar	478	70.17
Poona	321	65.42
Nasik	182	69.23
West Khandesh	416	37.26
East Khandesh	106	90.57
Bijapur	636	49.84
Belgaum	139	83.45
All Districts	2,886	60.95

Table 4.10 : Purchases and sales of fodder between June 1952 and the time of inquiry

	No. of households reporting	Total money value	Money value per reporting household
<u>Sholapur</u>			
Purchases	386	65,166	427.89
Sales	45	3,213	71.40
<u>Ahmednager</u>			
Purchases	170	18,910	11.24
Sales	61	2,047	33.56
<u>Poona</u>			
Purchases	119	9,633	80.95
Sales	33	2,226	67.45
<u>Nasik</u>			
Purchases	150	19,159	127.73
Sales	3	400	133.33
<u>West Khandesh</u>			
Purchases	96	7,601	79.18
Sales	29	1,019	35.14
<u>East Khandesh</u>			
Purchases	63	6,923	109.89
Sales	18	1,200	66.67
<u>Bijapur</u>			
Purchases	340	36,532	107.45
Sales	15	926	61.73
<u>Belgaum</u>			
Purchases	99	10,411	105.16
Sales	9	413	45.89
<u>All Districts</u>			
Purchases	1,423	174,335	122.51
Sales	213	11,444	53.73

Table 4.11 : Number of animals bought or sold since June 1952 upto date of inquiry, by type of animals

	Sholapur		Poona		West Khandesh		Ahmed-nager		Bijapur		East Khandesh		Nasik		Belgaum		All Districts	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Bullocks	63	158	35	117	26	42	45	292	58	159	8	25	45	47	15	44	295	884
Cows	9	31	5	9	1	2	2	53	5	55	1	6	1	-	-	9	24	165
He-buffaloes	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	8	8	31
She-buffaloes	8	33	-	6	1	2	4	66	15	56	-	2	2	5	3	25	33	195
Young stock	13	80	5	28	4	3	4	86	22	62	3	8	-	3	6	20	57	290
Sheep	-	192	-	286	-	-	-	267	-	70	-	-	-	12	-	27	-	854
Goats	7	299	1	142	6	14	-	309	18	205	3	8	-	42	2	57	37	1076
Misce-llaneous	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Total	104	804	46	588	39	64	55	1082	118	614	16	49	48	109	30	190	456	3500

1 = Number of animals purchased.

2 = Number of animals sold.

Table 4.14 : Livestock holdings in June 1952 (estimated) and at the time of inquiry (actual), showing reduction per type of animal during the period under consideration

Animals	Sholapur			Ahmednagar			Poona		
	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals
1. Bullocks	1,113	972	12.76	1,404	1,113	20.73	667	545	18.29
2. Cows	918	781	14.92	911	685	24.81	683	512	25.04
3. He-buffaloes	47	37	21.28	9	2	77.78	2	-	100.00
4. She-buffaloes	245	218	11.02	224	153	31.69	43	31	27.91
5. Young stock	1,146	1,013	11.61	1,098	917	16.48	694	583	15.99
6. Goats	1,671	1,373	17.83	2,026	1,709	15.65	720	571	20.69
7. Sheep	1,108	866	21.84	1,510	1,243	17.68	1,223	927	24.20
8. Miscellaneous	12	9	25.00	38	34	10.53	10	5	50.00
Total	6,260	5,269	15.83	7,220	5,856	18.89	4,042	3,174	21.47

(continued)

Table 4.14 : (continued)

Animals	Nasik			West Khandesh			East Khandesh		
	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals
1. Bullocks	420	401	4.52	943	883	6.36	190	165	13.16
2. Cows	205	198	3.41	560	510	8.93	160	127	20.63
3. He-buffaloes	2	1	50.00	6	3	50.00	3	-	100.00
4. She-buffaloes	55	49	10.91	160	152	5.00	69	54	21.74
5. Young stock	214	206	3.74	560	550	1.79	255	231	9.41
6. Goats	428	386	9.81	710	611	13.93	109	103	5.50
7. Sheep	493	370	24.95	556	33	94.07	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous	10	10	-	74	73	1.35	1	2	100.00 *
Total	1,827	1,621	11.28	3,569	2,815	21.13	787	682	13.34

* Increase.

(continued)

Table 4.14 : (continued)

Animals	Bijapur			Belgaum			All Districts		
	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals	June 1952 estimated	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction in No. of animals
1. Bullocks	955	813	14.87	206	161	21.85	5,898	5,053	14.33
2. Cows	663	602	9.20	88	75	14.77	4,188	3,490	16.67
3. He-buffaloes	12	5	58.33	7	3	57.14	88	51	42.05
4. She-buffaloes	474	426	10.13	124	101	18.55	1,394	1,184	15.07
5. Young stock	982	944	3.87	162	156	3.70	5,111	4,600	9.99
6. Goats	1,201	970	19.23	385	307	20.26	7,250	6,030	16.83
7. Sheep	883	460	47.90	259	132	49.04	6,032	4,031	33.17
8. Miscellaneous	48	44	8.33	-	-	-	193	177	8.29
Total	5,218	4,264	18.28	1,231	935	24.05	30,154	24,616	18.37

Table 4.16 : A percentage distribution of households according to sources of supplies of foodgrains

Districts	Households depending for the foodgrain supplies on:			Total number of households in the sample
	Home production	Wages in kind (with or without home production)	Market purchases (with or without home production and wages in kind)	
Sholapur	35.51	1.82	62.67	935
Ahmednagar	17.19	0.14	82.67	727
Poona	39.01	0.90	60.09	446
Nasik	29.41	1.18	69.41	255
West Khandesh	26.88	2.11	71.01	759
East Khandesh	3.41	2.93	93.66	205
Bijapur	52.19	7.99	39.82	914
Belgeum	41.94	0.40	57.66	248
All Districts	33.37	2.70	63.93	4,489

Table 4.17 : Cumulative percentages of households purchasing foodgrains from outside for a given number of months or more (to total number of households in the sample)

Number of months	Sholapur	Ahmed-nagar	Poona	Nasik	West Khandesh	East Khandesh	Bijapur	Belgaum	All Districts
1 month and more	62.67	82.67	60.09	69.41	71.01	93.66	39.82	57.66	63.93
2 months and more	57.86	81.71	54.71	65.10	63.24	91.22	39.39	57.66	60.48
3 months and more	50.80	76.62	48.66	54.12	54.68	89.27	38.95	56.85	55.29
4 months and more	43.21	65.75	45.07	50.98	58.35	89.27	38.95	56.85	50.35
5 months and more	36.47	61.49	32.96	31.37	42.82	83.41	38.18	56.85	44.58
6 months and more	35.40	56.40	31.84	30.20	42.16	82.93	37.97	56.45	43.15
7 months and more	32.51	45.94	26.46	20.00	39.39	53.54	37.64	56.45	38.09
8 months and more	32.30	37.14	26.23	20.00	39.26	57.56	37.64	56.45	36.53
9 months and more	32.09	25.17	22.20	19.61	37.95	55.61	37.31	54.84	33.66
10 months and more	31.77	24.07	21.75	19.61	37.68	55.61	36.43	54.03	33.10
11 months and more	31.66	22.56	17.71	19.61	32.02	55.61	34.79	49.19	30.88
12 months and more	31.66	22.42	17.71	19.61	31.62	55.61	32.60	45.97	30.16
Percentage of households not purchasing foodgrains	37.33	17.33	39.91	30.59	28.99	6.34	60.18	42.34	36.07
Total number of households in the sample	935	727	446	255	759	205	914	248	4,439

Table 4.22 : Distribution of persons receiving dole according to causes for their inclusion in the dole system

	Sholapur	Ahmed-nagar	Poona	West Khandesh	East Khandesh	Bijapur	Belgaum	All Districts
1 Helpless old people	17	16	10	5	4	12	19	83
2 Orphans (chil'ren)	-	30	10	-	-	6	14	60
3 Disabled	6	18	9	2	1	3	5	44
4 Insane	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	7
5 Very poor persons	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	9
6 Sick and poor	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	7
7 Lepers	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
8 Employed but poor	6	6	4	3	2	-	-	21
9 Village Servants	10	2	3	1	6	-	-	22
Total	45	85	40	11	13	23	39	256

Table 4.23 : Migration due to famine

	Sholapur	Ahmed- nagar	Poona	Nasik	West Khendesh	East Khendesh	Bijapur	Belgaum	All Districts
1. No. of households reporting migration of member(s) due to famine	32	25	4	1	7	1	2	1	73
2. Percentage to total sample households	3.42	3.44	0.89	0.39	0.92	0.48	0.21	0.40	1.63
3. Number of migrants	134	136	78	11	21	49	55	2	486
4. Percentage to total population	2.59	3.13	3.22	0.68	0.46	4.59	1.13	0.16	1.92
5. Average number of migrants per reporting household	4.19	5.44	19.50	11.00	3.00	49.00	27.50	2.00	6.66

Table 4.24 : Age and sex composition of the migrants due to famine

District	In Percentages							
	Male Migrants				Female Migrants			
	Upto 14	15-55	Over 56	Total (actual)	Upto 14	15-55	Over 56	Total (actual)
1 Sholapur	27.03	27.50	42.85	27.76	27.14	26.15	60.00	27.32
2 Ahmednager	31.08	29.00	14.29	29.18	25.71	27.69	-	26.34
3 Poona	13.52	15.00	-	14.24	18.57	18.46	20.00	18.54
4 Nasik	2.70	1.50	-	1.78	1.43	3.85	-	9.53
5 West Khandesh	4.05	5.50	-	4.98	7.15	1.54	-	11.11
6 East Khandesh	9.46	11.00	14.29	10.68	5.71	11.54	-	9.27
7 Bijapur	10.81	10.00	28.57	10.68	14.29	10.77	20.00	12.19
8 Belgeum	1.35	0.50	-	0.71	-	-	-	-
All Districts (Actual No.)	74	200	7	281	70	130	5	205

Table 4.25 : Place of migration of the migrated persons

Districts	Within District		Outside District		Bombay	Unspe- cified	Total persons (Actual)
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
Sholapur	38	43	9	23	9	12	134
Ahmednagar	17	25	40	23	31	-	136
Poona	26	40	-	6	5	1	78
Nasik	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
West Khandesh	8	7	1	3	-	2	21
East Khandesh	13	20	4	3	9	-	49
Bijapur	-	17	21	17	-	-	55
Belgaum	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
All Districts	102	165	75	75	54	15	486

Table 4.26 : Distribution of migrated persons according to the number of miles migrated from the respective villages

Miles	Sholapur	Ahmed-nagar	Poona	Nasik	West Khandesh	East Khandesh	Bijapur	Belgaum	All Districts
0 - 10	38	6	24	8	-	5	2	2	85
11 - 20	16	35	15	3	1	3	18	-	91
21 - 30	41	17	-	-	1	19	6	-	84
31 - 60	21	20	17	-	7	4	25	-	94
61 - 100	-	7	2	-	12	2	4	-	27
101 -	1	51	20	-	-	16	-	-	88
Unspecified	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Total	134	136	78	11	21	49	55	2	486

Table 4.28 : Size of migration: The proportion of migrated households to total number of households in the villages

District	Number of villeges in the sample	Number of households surveyed	Number of migrated households	Percentage of migrated to total number of households
Sholapur	5	935	123	13.15
Ahmednagar	4	727	38	5.23
Poona	3	446	60	13.45
Nasik and Khandesh	6	1,219	40	3.28
Bijapur	5	1,162	76	6.54
All Districts	23	4,489	337	7.51

Table 4.29 : Distribution of migrated households according to the month during which they left the village

Month	Sholsapur	Ahmadnagar	Poona	Nasik and Khandesh	Bijapur	All Districts
1 Before May 1952	8	4	2	5	-	19
2 June-July	-	3	-	8	1	12
3 August-September	4	1	5	2	-	12
4 October	11	7	21	1	-	40
5 November	14	9	9	-	-	32
6 December	13	5	6	2	61	87
7 January 1953	36	4	7	8	12	67
8 February-March	19	2	4	10	2	37
9 April-May	7	3	4	3	-	17
10 Not given	11	-	2	1	-	14
Total	123	38	60	40	76	337

Table 4.30 : Distribution of migrated households according to their means of livelihood

Means of Livelihood	Sholapur	Ahmednagar	Poona	Nasik and Khandesh	Bijapur and Belgaum	All Districts
I. Agriculture (Total)	110	26	49	34	75	294
1. Cultivators	33	10	24	1	1	69
2. Labourers (mainly agricultural)	77	16	25	33	74	225
II. Non-Agricultural (Total)	6	11	5	1	1	24
3. Artisans	4	10	2	1	1	18
4. Trade and allied occupations	2	1	3	-	-	6
III. 5. Services (Total)	7	1	6	5	-	19
Total	123	38	60	40	76	337

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Table 4.31 : Age and sex composition of the members of migrated households

District	Males				Females				Total number of persons	Size of the household	Sex ratio
	Below 15 (per cent)	15-55 (per cent)	Over 55 (per cent)	Total number of males	Below 15 (per cent)	15-55 (per cent)	Over 55 (per cent)	Total number of females			
1 Sholapur	44.60	52.61	2.79	287	46.13	51.29	2.58	271	558	4.54	944
2 Ahmednager	44.44	54.44	1.12	90	36.84	60.53	2.63	76	166	4.37	844
3 Poona	40.14	55.10	4.76	147	40.00	47.20	12.80	125	272	4.53	850
4 Nasik and Khandesh	39.44	56.34	4.22	71	39.74	58.98	1.28	78	149	3.73	1,098
5 Bijapur	36.48	54.12	9.40	170	45.75	51.63	2.62	153	323	4.25	900
Total	41.44	53.99	4.57	765	43.24	54.49	2.27	703	1,468	4.36	919

Table 5.4 : A percentage distribution of the households according to taluka, and district from which they hailed, compared to the taluka and district of the Famine Works Centres

Name of the centre, taluka, district	Mangi Karmala Sholapur		Kolgaon Shrigonda Ahmednagar		Gurev-Pimpri Karjat Ahmednagar		Sayyadnagar Sakri W. Khandesh		Tikota Bijapur Bijapur		All Centres	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	1. No. of households from the same village or from the same taluka as of the centre	775	96.76	538	77.41	236	58.85	107	33.75	15	100.00	1,671
2. No. of households from other talukas of the same district as of the centre	2	0.25	103	14.82	156	38.90	190	59.94	-	-	451	20.21
3. No. of households from other districts	27	2.99	54	7.77	9	2.25	20	6.31	-	-	110	4.93
Total	804	100.00	695	100.00	401	100.00	317	100.00	15	100.00	2,232	100.00

1 = No. of households

2 = Percentage

Table 5.5 : Distribution of Households according to the distance of the Famine Work Centre from the native place (Cumulative percentage)

Distance (in miles)	Mangi	Kolgaon	Gurav-Pimpri	Sayyadnager	Tikota	All Centres
Less than 4 miles	20.98	0.87	1.25	13.56	60.00	10.26
" 10 "	84.83	37.59	37.09	35.96	86.66	53.99
" 15 "	92.54	76.92	64.66	45.42	100.00	75.22
" 20 "	98.23	93.32	87.96	52.68	-	87.50
" 25 "	99.87	97.24	93.73	62.78	-	91.76
" 35 "	100.00	98.11	98.75	73.50	-	93.49
" 65 "	-	99.13	100.00	97.79	-	98.48
" 100 "	-	99.71	-	99.37	-	98.88
" 200 "	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00
Total number of households (actual)	804	695	401	317	15	2,232

Table 5.6 : A distribution of the households according to their usual occupation at the native place

Occupation	In percentage					
	Mengi	Kolgaon	Gurev-Pimpri	Sayyednagar	Tikota	All Centres
I Agriculture (total)	97.88	94.68	95.26	98.74	100.00	96.55
1) Cultivators	54.85	65.61	68.08	43.53	66.67	59.05
2) Labourers	43.03	29.07	27.18	55.21	33.33	37.50
II Non-agricultural Occupations (total)	1.62	3.45	4.24	0.94	-	2.55
3) Artisans	1.62	3.02	3.74	0.94	-	2.33
4) Trade and allied Occupations	-	0.43	0.50	-	-	0.22
III 5) Services	0.50	1.87	0.50	0.32	-	0.90
Total number of households	804	695	401	317	15	2,232

Table 5.7 : Information regarding cultivating households and area cultivated (per household) at the native place

Centre	Number of cultivating households	Percentage of cultivating households to total households in the sample	Area cultivated (Acres)	Average area cultivated per reporting household (Acres)
1 Mangi	441	54.85	10949.61	24.83
2 Kolgeon	456	65.61	7442.48	16.32
3 Gurev Pimpri	273	68.08	5317.30	19.48
4 Sayyadnagar	138	43.53	1652.00	11.97
5 Tikota	10	66.67	171.00	17.10
All Centres	1,318	59.05	25532.39	19.37

Table 5.8 : Distribution of cultivating households according to the size of cultivated holding

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Centres											
	Mangi		Kolgaon		Gurav Pimpri		Sayyadnagar		Tikota		All Centres	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Less than 5	77	17.46	118	25.88	27	9.89	43	31.16	1	10.00	266	20.18
6 - 10	79	17.92	92	20.18	63	23.08	35	25.36	2	20.00	271	20.56
11 - 15	48	10.88	79	17.32	47	17.22	27	19.56	3	30.00	204	15.48
16 - 20	52	11.79	53	11.62	52	19.05	6	4.35	2	20.00	165	12.52
21 - 25	40	9.07	35	7.68	15	5.49	13	9.42	-	-	103	7.81
26 - 35	47	10.66	36	7.89	33	12.09	10	7.25	-	-	126	9.56
36 - 50	49	11.11	27	5.92	27	9.89	4	2.90	2	20.00	109	8.27
51 and more	49	11.11	16	3.51	9	3.29	-	-	-	-	74	5.62
Total	441	100.00	456	100.00	273	100.00	138	100.00	10	100.00	1,318	100.00

1 = Number of households.

2 = Per cent.

Table 5.9 : Percentage of irrigated, non-irrigated and gross land in the total cultivated area

Centre	Total cultivated area (Actual - Acres)	Non-irrigated land (per cent)	Irrigated land (per cent)	Gross land (per cent)
1 Mangi	10949.61	92.81	5.23	1.96
2 Kolgaon	7442.48	92.06	7.80	0.14
3 Gurev Pimpri	5317.30	92.93	6.54	0.53
4 Sayyadnagar	1652.00	98.91	0.73	0.36
5 Tikote	171.00	68.42	2.34	29.24
All Centres	25532.39	92.85	5.94	1.21

Table 5.10 : Information about number of land-owners, their percentage to total households in the sample and average owned land per reporting household

Centre	Number of owners of land	Percentage of land owners to total households in the sample	Average owned land per reporting household (Acres)
1. Mangi	454	56.47	20.64
2. Kolgaon	511	73.52	14.61
3. Gurev-Pimpri	286	71.32	17.25
4. Sayyadnagar	141	44.48	11.51
5. Tikota	11	73.33	17.09
All Centres	1,403	62.86	16.81

Table 5.11 : Age and sex composition of the persons who moved to Centres in households enumerated at the Famine Works Centres

Centre	Males				Females				Total population	Average number of persons per household	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)
	-14 (Per-centage)	15-55 (Per-centage)	55- (Per-centage)	Total actual	-14 (Per-centage)	15-55 (Per-centage)	55- (Per-centage)	Total actual			
1 Mangi	42.28	55.53	2.19	1,691	44.90	52.60	2.50	1,715	3,406	4.24	1,014
2 Kolgaon	38.55	57.65	3.80	1,419	41.16	55.30	3.54	1,499	2,918	4.20	1,056
3 Gurav Pimpri	40.86	54.60	4.54	881	41.16	54.85	3.99	877	1,758	4.38	995
4 Sayyadnagar	44.63	52.41	2.96	643	41.52	55.95	2.53	672	1,315	4.15	1,045
5 Tikota	44.44	50.00	5.56	36	39.29	57.14	3.57	28	64	4.27	778
All Centres	41.22	55.52	3.26	4,670	42.54	54.35	3.11	4,791	9,461	4.24	1,026

Table 5.12 : Percentage distribution of the population at the Centres according to the earning status

Centre	Sex				All Persons
	Male		Female		
	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	
<u>Mengi</u>					
Earners	18.04	91.50	23.12	84.23	58.60
Non-earners	81.96	8.50	76.88	15.77	41.40
Total	715	976	770	945	3,406
<u>Kolgaon</u>					
Earners	15.00	97.13	25.12	93.31	65.35
Non-earners	85.00	2.87	74.88	6.69	34.65
Total	547	872	617	882	2,918
<u>Gurav Pimpri</u>					
Earners	12.78	94.43	21.33	92.86	61.95
Non-earners	87.22	5.57	78.67	8.14	38.05
Total	360	521	361	516	1,758
<u>Sayyadnagar</u>					
Earners	23.69	97.47	24.37	92.11	64.26
Non-earners	76.31	2.53	75.63	7.89	35.74
Total	287	356	279	393	1,315
<u>Tikota</u>					
Earners	31.25	85.00	18.18	88.24	60.94
Non-earners	68.75	15.00	81.82	11.76	39.06
Total	16	20	11	17	64
<u>All Centres</u>					
Earners	17.14	94.57	23.55	89.72	62.11
Non-earners	82.86	5.23	76.45	10.28	37.89
Total	1,925	2,745	2,038	2,753	9,461

Table 5.13 : Classification of earners at the centres into (i) daily wage earners and (ii) those working on contract basis

Centres	Earners working			Percentage of daily wage-earners
	On daily wages	On contract basis	Total earners	
Mengi	1,996	-	1,996	100.0
Kolgaon	570	1,337	1,907	29.9
Gurev Pimpri	93	996	1,089	8.5
Sayyadnagar	845	-	845	100.0
Tikota	39	-	39	100.0
All Centres	3,543	2,333	5,876	60.0

Table 5.14 : The daily wage earners at the Centres: Information regarding (i) the average number of days worked during one week previous to time of inquiry and (ii) average daily wage earned during the week

		No. of daily wage earners	Total labour days	Average No. of days worked during that week	Average daily wage earned (in Rs.)
<u>Mangi</u>					
Male	Non-adults	129	759	5.88	0.55
	Adults	893	5,164	5.78	1.21
Female	Non-adults	178	1,045	5.87	0.66
	Adults	796	4,665	5.86	0.68
<u>Kolgaon</u>					
Male	Non-adults	21	114	5.43	0.44
	Adults	253	1,337	5.28	0.57
Female	Non-adults	47	252	5.36	0.49
	Adults	249	1,359	5.46	0.50
<u>Gurev-Pimpri</u>					
Male	Non-adults	3	18	6.00	0.46
	Adults	41	246	6.00	0.80
Female	Non-adults	4	24	6.00	0.62
	Adults	45	268	5.95	0.55
<u>Sayyadnagar</u>					
Male	Non-adults	68	389	5.72	0.40
	Adults	347	2,066	5.95	0.77
Female	Non-adults	68	403	5.92	0.41
	Adults	362	2,143	5.91	0.57
<u>Tikota</u>					
Male	Non-adults	15	26	1.73	0.55
	Adults	17	97	5.70	0.66
Female	Non-adults	2	12	6.00	0.49
	Adults	15	80	5.33	0.58
<u>All Centres</u>					
Male	Non-adults	236	1,306	5.78	0.49
	Adults	1,551	8,910	5.74	0.97
Female	Non-adults	299	1,736	5.80	0.57
	Adults	1,467	8,515	5.80	0.61

Table 5.15 : Earners at the centres on contract basis: Average number of days worked and the average earnings per day, during the week preceding the time of inquiry

	Kolgaon				Gurev-Pimpri			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults
1. Number of persons working on contract basis	61	594	108	574	43	451	73	429
2. Total earnings during the previous week (Rs.)	174.50	2678.71	355.37	1953.65	124.56	2254.39	209.11	1473.95
3. Average days worked	5.41	5.39	5.43	5.42	5.88	5.97	5.90	5.95
4. Average earnings (in Rs.)	0.33	0.84	0.61	0.63	0.49	0.84	0.49	0.57

Note : Earners on contract basis were reported in only two centres above.

Table 5.16 : Sales of animals reported by the households.

Centres	Number of households selling animals	Proportion of households going in for sales to households reporting livestock	Number of animals sold	Total amount received (Rs.)	Amount per reporting household (Rs.)
Mangi	240	63.49	860	18,933	78.88
Kolgaon	405	100.00	1,220	36,885	91.07
Gurav Pimpri	191	84.14	611	15,142	79.27
Sayyadnagar	34	35.05	100	4,105	120.74
Tikota	9	100.00	19	840	93.33
All Centres	879	79.69	2,810	75,905	86.35

Table 5.19 : Percentage of Households bringing livestock with them and the percentage of animals brought at the Centre

Centre	Number of households possessing livestock	Percentage in the total sample households	Percentage of households who			Total number of animals possessed by the households	Proportion of the animals brought at the Centre
			Brought all animals to the Centre	Brought some animals to the Centre	Did not bring any animals to the centre		
Mangi	378	47.02	14.81	18.52	66.46	2,871	16.27
Gurav Pimpri	227	32.66	36.56	6.61	56.83	1,277	21.38
Kolgaon	392	97.76	25.25	4.34	70.41	2,231	15.96
Sayyadnagar	97	30.60	5.16	3.09	91.75	414	8.94
Tikote	9	60.00	44.44	-	55.56	59	18.64
All Centres	1,103	49.42	22.39	9.52	68.09	6,852	16.70

Table 5.20 : Percentages of animals brought by the households to the centre, to total number possessed by them, according to each type of animal

Type of animal	Mangi		Gurav-Pimpri		Kolgaon		Sayyadnager		Tikota		All Centres	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. Bullocks	618	31.55	274	26.28	431	10.21	148	11.49	4	50.00	1,475	22.37
2. Cows	362	10.77	290	24.83	640	19.06	78	15.39	4	25.00	1,374	17.90
3. He-buffaloes	4	0.00	-	-	1	0.00	4	0.00	-	-	9	0.00
4. She-buffaloes	37	16.22	11	0.00	19	0.00	24	25.00	2	50.00	93	13.98
5. Young Stock	481	11.43	266	27.82	504	17.66	45	4.44	4	25.00	1,300	17.00
Total cattle	1,502	19.64	841	25.92	1,595	15.99	299	12.37	14	35.71	4,251	19.05
6. Goats	534	0.00	154	0.65	99	9.09	9	0.00	23	0.00	819	1.22
7. Sheep	697	6.17	281	19.22	527	16.51	104	0.00	22	27.27	1,631	11.65
8. Miscellaneous	138	93.48	1	0.00	10	50.00	2	0.00	-	-	151	88.74
Total	1,369	12.56	436	12.61	636	15.88	115	0.00	45	13.33	2,601	12.84
Total animals	2,871	16.26	1,277	21.38	2,231	15.96	414	8.94	59	18.64	6,852	16.70

1 = No. of animals possessed by the households.

2 = Percentage.

Table 5.21 : Arrangements regarding the residential accommodation of the households

Residential arrangements	Percentage of households					
	Mangi	Kolgaon	Gurav Pimpri	Sayyadnagar	Tikota	All Centres
1. Owned hut	33.08	46.06	12.47	90.54	6.67	41.40
2. Government provided hut	52.61	7.34	-	-	-	21.24
3. Staying with relatives or acquaintances at the centre or at villages nearby or in rented houses at villages nearby	5.22	42.73	87.28	7.26	93.33	32.53
4. Staying in open space	9.09	3.89	0.25	2.20	-	4.83
Total (Actual)	804	695	401	317	15	2,232

Table 5.26 : Distribution of boarders according to Community

	Mangalwedha	Mahijalgaon	Kanmadi	All Centres
I. Advanced Hindus	49	62	18	129
II. Intermediate Hindus	12	35	11	58
III. Backward Hindus	43	3	61	107
IV. Scheduled Caste Hindus	79	60	-	139
V. Muslims	22	-	12	34
Total	205	160	102	467

Note :- Information regarding boarders at Rashin was not available.

Table 5.22 : Percentage of households purchasing foodgrains from the ration shop

Centre	Number of households purchasing ration	Percentage to the total number of households
Mangi	562	69.90
Kolgaon	693	99.71
Gurav Pimpri	392	97.76
Sayyadnagar	309	97.48
Tikota	15	100.00
All Centres	1,971	88.31

Note :- Out of 1,447 households taking ration regularly, only 9 cases (6 from Gurav Pimpri centre and 3 from Mangi centre) reported that they had not purchased full ration during the fortnight previous to the time of inquiry.

Table 5.27 : Distribution of boarders according to household occupation

	Mangelwedha	Mahijalgaon	Kenmadi	All Centres
1. Agriculture	4	58	2	64
2. Labourers (mainly non-agricultural)	130	98	93	321
3. Service and others	11	2	3	16
4. Not given	60	2	4	66
Total	205	160	102	467

Note :- Information regarding boarders at Rashin was not available.

Table 6.1 : Population Characteristics : 1951 - Census information for the 90 villages

District	No. of villages from which the sample house-holds was drawn	Area in square miles	Houses	House-holds	Popu-lation	Sex ratio	Lite-rates (percen-tages to the total popula-tion)	Percen-tage of female literates to total literates	Percen-tage of agri-cultural popula-tion to total popula-tion	Percen-tage of females in agri-cultural popula-tion
Sholapur	30	277.2	8,486	9,675	49,362	969	8.9	12.9	85.8	49.5
Ahmednagar	10	97.2	2,219	2,388	13,179	1000	11.6	19.6	84.1	50.0
Poona	10	94.4	3,176	3,220	18,125	997	10.7	17.1	86.8	50.0
West Khandesh	10	50.5	3,057	3,132	17,012	965	17.7	22.2	87.9	49.6
East Khandesh	10	37.0	1,352	1,377	6,879	977	18.4	16.1	88.4	49.5
Bijapur	20	174.3	5,701	6,104	30,912	979	14.5	17.2	86.6	49.6
All Districts	90	730.6	23,991	25,896	135,469	978	12.3	17.1	86.3	49.6

Table 6.2 : Age and sex composition of the members of the households

District	In Percentage								Total number of persons	Average No. of persons per household	Sex ratio
	Males				Females						
	-14	15-55	56 and above	Total (Actual)	-14	15-55	56 and above	Total (Actual)			
Sholapur	42.01	51.80	6.19	2,164	42.60	52.01	5.39	2,040	4,204	5.7	943
Ahmednagar	40.72	53.14	6.14	749	41.44	52.14	6.42	748	1,497	6.0	999
Poona	42.13	51.60	6.27	750	40.23	53.07	6.70	701	1,451	5.8	935
West Khandesh	41.15	54.19	4.66	751	45.49	49.93	4.58	721	1,472	5.9	960
East Khandesh	38.86	56.17	4.97	664	37.90	56.62	5.48	657	1,321	5.3	990
Bijapur	42.73	50.86	6.41	1,561	45.80	47.62	6.58	1,535	3,096	6.2	983
All Districts	41.63	52.42	5.95	6,639	42.81	51.33	5.86	6,402	13,041	5.8	964

Table 6.3 : A distribution of the sample households according to means of livelihood

Means of Livelihood	Sholapur	Ahmednagar	Poona	West Khandesh	East Khandesh	Bijapur	All Districts
I. <u>Agriculture</u> (Total)	85.83	86.00	85.60	92.40	94.80	90.00	88.49
1. Cultivators	57.36	64.40	65.60	52.00	61.60	53.00	57.97
2. Labourers (mainly agricultural)	28.47	21.60	20.00	40.40	33.20	37.00	30.52
II. <u>Non-agricultural occupations</u> (Total)	9.13	10.80	10.00	5.20	4.80	9.20	8.51
3. Artisans	5.45	8.40	5.20	5.20	4.80	6.00	5.78
4. Trade and allied occupations	3.68	2.40	4.80	-	-	3.20	2.73
III. 5. <u>Services</u> (Total)	5.04	3.20	4.40	2.40	0.40	0.80	3.00
Total number of households	734	250	250	250	250	500	2,234

Table 6.4 : Cultivating households and the area cultivated (1952-53)

District	Number of cultivators	Percentage to total sample households	Area cultivated in acres (1952-53)	Average area cultivated (acres)
Sholapur	547	74.52	12229.61	22.36
Ahmednagar	181	72.40	3315.05	18.32
Poona	174	69.60	3816.75	21.94
West Khendesh	165	66.00	2910.50	17.64
East Khendesh	184	73.60	2433.75	13.23
Bijapur	388	77.60	7597.07	19.58
All Districts	1,639	73.37	32302.73	19.71

No. 6.5 : Distribution of cultivators according to the size of the cultivated area

Cultivated area (in acres)	Sholapur		Ahmednagar		Poona		West Khandesh		East Khandesh		Bijapur		All Districts	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
- 3	61	11.15	10	5.52	16	9.20	11	6.67	26	14.13	38	9.79	162	9.88
- 5	43	7.68	16	8.84	12	6.90	24	14.55	25	13.59	40	10.31	160	9.76
- 7.50	55	10.05	11	6.08	7	4.02	19	11.52	27	14.67	18	4.64	137	8.36
- 10	62	11.34	34	18.79	21	12.07	20	12.12	31	16.85	51	13.14	219	13.36
- 15	61	11.15	32	17.68	25	14.37	29	17.57	29	15.76	49	12.63	225	13.73
- 20	75	13.71	31	17.13	31	17.81	21	12.73	10	5.44	62	15.98	220	14.03
- 25	38	6.95	13	7.18	13	7.47	11	6.67	14	7.61	28	7.22	117	7.14
- 35	52	9.51	14	7.74	21	12.07	9	5.45	12	6.52	38	9.79	146	8.91
- 50	53	9.69	10	5.52	24	13.79	9	5.45	4	2.17	37	9.54	137	8.36
Above 50	47	8.59	10	5.52	4	2.30	12	7.27	6	3.26	27	6.96	106	6.47
Total Cultivators	547	100.00	181	100.00	174	100.00	165	100.00	184	100.00	388	100.00	1639	100.00

Table 6.6 : Data on migration due to famine: Size of migration and the proportion of members who returned back to their villages

	Sholepur			Ahmednagar			Poona			West Khandesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Number of persons migrated due to famine	282	264	546	112	75	187	57	36	93	167	146	313
2. Proportion to the total sample population	13.03	12.94	12.99	14.95	10.03	12.49	7.60	5.13	6.41	22.24	20.25	21.26
3. Number of persons found to have returned to the village at the time of investigation	253	239	492	85	63	148	34	21	55	158	144	302
4. Proportion to the migrated persons	89.72	90.53	90.11	75.89	84.00	79.14	59.65	58.33	59.14	94.61	98.63	96.49
5. Number of persons still found outside the native village due to famine	29	25	54	27	12	39	23	15	38	9	2	11
6. Proportion to persons migrated due to famine	10.28	9.47	9.89	24.11	16.00	20.86	40.35	41.67	40.86	5.39	1.37	3.51

(continued)

Table 6.6 : (continued)

	East Khandesh			Bijapur			All Districts		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Number of persons migrated due to famine	225	200	425	175	138	313	1,018	859	1,877
2. Proportion to the total sample population	33.38	30.44	32.17	11.21	8.99	10.11	15.32	13.42	14.39
3. Number of persons found to have returned to the village at the time of investigation	218	192	410	160	127	287	908	786	1,694
4. Proportion to the migrated persons	96.89	96.00	96.47	91.43	92.03	91.69	89.28	91.50	90.30
5. Number of persons still found outside the native village due to famine	7	8	15	15	11	26	110	73	183
6. Proportion to persons migrated due to famine	3.11	4.00	3.53	8.57	7.97	8.31	10.42	8.50	8.70

Table 6.7 : The nature of migration: The entire household as the migrating unit and migration of some members in the household

District	Household moving together			Migration of some members in the household		
	Number of households	Number of migrating members accounted for	Of these the percentage of members who returned to the village	Number of households	Number of migrating members accounted for	Of these the percentage of members who returned to the village
Sholapur	100	455	88.13	13	91	100.00
Ahmednagar	58	172	81.40	6	15	53.33
Poona	32	70	55.71	6	23	69.57
West Khandesh	60	245	95.51	16	68	100.00
East Khandesh	75	272	95.95	31	153	97.38
Bijapur	75	248	89.52	17	65	100.00
All Districts	400	1,462	88.72	89	415	95.74

Table 6.8 : Age and sex composition of all the migrants, who left the village due to famine conditions

District	Males				Females				Total persons	Sex ratio
	-14	15-55	56 and above	Total (Actual)	-14	15-55	56 and above	Total (Actual)		
Sholapur	36.53	59.57	3.90	282	42.42	53.03	4.55	264	546	936
Ahmednagar	31.25	66.96	1.79	112	38.67	61.33	-	75	187	670
Poona	17.54	82.46	-	57	36.11	61.11	2.78	36	93	632
West Khandesh	37.13	61.08	1.79	167	43.15	55.48	1.37	146	313	874
East Khandesh	32.44	64.89	2.67	225	38.50	56.50	5.00	200	425	889
Bijapur	33.14	64.00	2.86	175	35.51	62.32	2.17	138	313	789
All Districts	33.50	63.85	2.65	1,018	39.93	56.81	3.25	859	1,877	844

Table 6.9 : Distribution of migrated households and members according to the distance of the place of migration from the native village (Percentages)

Miles	Sholepur			Ahmednagar			Poona			West Khandesh		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0 - 10	17.65	15.42	16.95	27.78	32.12	60.00	14.29	16.13	12.50	16.33	20.10	1.61
11 - 20	19.61	20.00	16.95	18.52	16.97	6.67	42.86	50.00	50.00	24.49	23.92	-
21 - 30	13.73	12.50	6.78	11.11	15.76	13.33	3.57	8.06	-	30.61	26.32	16.13
31 - 50	25.49	30.41	37.29	14.82	18.18	-	10.71	11.29	31.25	18.37	18.16	67.74
51 and above	23.52	21.67	22.03	27.77	16.97	20.00	28.57	14.52	6.25	10.20	11.48	14.52
Total (Actual)	51	240	59	54	165	15	28	62	16	49	209	62

(continued)

1 = Household as a whole migrating unit - No. of households
 2 = Household as a whole migrating unit - No. of members accounted for
 3 = Individual Migrants

Table 6.9 : (continued)

Miles	East Khendesh			Bijapur			All Districts		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0 - 10	6.06	4.88	8.67	18.06	15.32	-	16.56	16.42	9.54
11 + 20	22.73	19.92	21.33	36.11	36.60	9.23	26.56	25.24	15.53
21 - 30	21.21	13.42	38.67	20.83	18.72	16.92	18.13	16.68	23.16
31 - 50	28.79	36.18	20.67	8.33	9.79	60.00	18.13	22.47	37.88
51 and above	21.21	25.60	10.66	16.67	19.57	13.85	20.62	19.19	13.89
Total (Actual))	66	246	150	72	235	65	320	1,157	367

Table 6.10 : Distribution of the migrants according to the number of months for which they worked at the migrated place till the time of inquiry

Number of months	Sholapur		Ahmednagar		Poona		West Khandesh		East Khandesh		Bijapur		All Districts	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Upto 1 month	8.42	-	11.03	16.13	7.27	16.22	4.24	-	5.56	10.00	44.60	7.69	13.50	9.03
1 - 2	16.21	2.13	11.72	6.45	25.46	32.43	7.77	-	8.60	10.00	25.08	-	14.35	10.32
2 - 3	10.53	6.38	33.79	12.90	41.82	5.41	34.63	25.00	17.20	-	15.68	15.38	20.28	9.03
3 - 4	10.53	17.02	18.62	-	5.45	2.70	27.56	-	23.10	20.00	0.70	-	15.38	7.10
4 - 5	16.21	21.28	2.07	6.45	16.36	8.11	10.25	25.00	3.93	-	6.97	-	9.32	10.32
5 - 6	25.47	14.89	8.28	12.90	1.82	-	10.95	25.00	15.48	-	3.83	-	14.47	7.74
6 - 8	12.00	27.66	6.21	29.03	-	8.11	3.89	25.00	14.99	-	-	-	8.35	16.78
8 - 10	-	-	5.52	9.69	1.82	16.22	0.71	-	9.33	-	0.70	-	3.08	5.81
10 - 12	0.63	-	2.76	6.45	-	10.80	-	-	1.72	60.00	1.74	-	1.15	7.74
More than 12 months	-	10.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	76.93	0.12	16.13
Total (Actual)	492	54	148	39	55	38	302	11	410	15	287	26	1,694	183

1 = Migrants who returned home.

2 = Migrants still outside of home village.

Table 6.11 : Lodging arrangements made by the households migrating as a whole unit. (Percentages)

Arrangements	Sholapur	Ahmednagar	Poona	West Khandesh	East Khandesh	Bijapur	All Districts
1. Owned hut	38.00	24.14	18.75	56.67	38.66	4.00	31.00
2. Government provided hut	2.00	12.07	-	-	-	-	2.25
3. Rented accommodation	-	15.52	25.00	11.67	4.00	29.33	12.25
4. Stayed in private Lodging houses	-	-	3.13	-	-	1.33	0.50
5. Stayed with acquaintances	30.00	36.21	46.86	13.33	36.00	17.33	28.50
6. Temple, 'Dharmashala' etc.	-	5.17	3.13	-	2.67	1.33	1.75
7. No arrangements (Stayed in open space)	20.00	6.89	-	15.00	16.00	44.00	19.50
8. Unspecified	10.00	-	3.13	3.33	2.67	2.68	4.25
Total (Actual)	100	58	32	60	75	75	400

Table 6.12 : Preliminary information regarding the number of cultivators and the area under crops for the three seasons (viz. Kharif and Rabi: 1952-53 and Kharif: 1953-54)

District	Area under crops in acres			Number of cultivators culti- vating in respective season			Average area under crop in acres per cultivator		
	Kharif 1952-53	Rabi 1952-53	Kharif 1953-54	Kharif 1952-53	Rabi 1952-53	Kharif 1953-54	Kharif 1952-53	Rabi 1952-53	Kharif 1953-54
Sholapur	2186.54	86.20.04	3786.50	330	524	417	6.63	16.45	9.08
Ahmednagar	1728.30	1799.63	2352.45	158	159	176	10.94	11.32	13.37
Poona	2553.04	1925.81	2825.37	167	152	173	15.29	12.67	16.33
West Khandesh	2795.00	113.00	2755.50	162	50	158	17.25	2.26	17.44
East Khandesh	2402.25	31.75	2353.00	162	19	177	13.20	1.67	13.29
Bijapur	4960.70	2768.15	6606.27	365	198	382	13.59	13.98	17.29
All Districts	16625.83	15258.38	20679.09	1,364	1,102	1,483	12.19	13.85	13.94

Table 6.13 : Data regarding the area sown, total yield and per acre yield (in seers) of different crops in Kharif season (1952-53)

	Sholapur				Ahmednagar			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
I. Cereals	1383.92	35,488	25.64	54.95	1589.50	88,522	55.69	41.85
1) Bajara	1298.30	18,194	14.03	11.04	1589.25	88,502	55.69	40.31
2) Jowar	12.50	1,500	120.00	44.85	-	-	-	-
3) Others	73.12	15,794	2951.23	240.09	0.25	20	80.00	152.31
II. Pulses	578.52	6,272	10.84	10.80	57.92	5,361	92.56	38.00
4) Mung	18.00	216	12.00	72.50	51.30	1,456	28.38	48.46
5) Horsegram	533.25	2,010	3.77	4.83	-	1,321	-	28.03
6) Others	27.27	4,046	148.37	4.85	6.62	2,584	390.33	27.62
III. 7) Cotton	32.10	4,164	129.72	182.12	-	-	-	41.71
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnuts)	134.07	86,052	641.84	44.50	71.88	1,640	22.82	61.75
V. 9) Miscellaneous (e.g. chillies, garden crops etc.)	18.63	8,174	438.75	162.33	6.88	7,730	1123.55	60.18
Total	2147.24	140,150	65.27	63.89	1726.18	103,253	59.81	39.61

(continued)

1 = Cropped area (acres)
2 = Total Production (seers)

3 = Per acre yield (seers)
4 = Per acre yield kharif 1952-53
First Phase Inquiry (seers)

Table 6.13 : (continued)

	Poona				West Khandesh			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
I. Cereals	2161.17	97,088	44.12	12.92	1956.25	79,614	40.70	93.97
1) Bajara	2160.43	96,912	44.86	12.93	1506.00	69,518	46.16	83.80
2) Jowar	-	-	-	-	449.75	10,048	22.34	43.22
3) Others	0.74	176	231.58	-	0.50	48	96.00	229.39
II. Pulses	130.25	7,308	56.11	3.64	76.88	451	5.87	53.21
4) Mung	58.50	1,888	32.27	1.81	6.00	-	-	31.91
5) Horsegram	51.75	1,948	37.64	7.20	-	-	-	-
6) Others	20.00	3,472	173.60	-	70.88	451	6.36	83.25
III. 7) Cotton	6.00	500	83.33	130.14	200.25	3,337	16.66	80.29
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnuts)	224.32	1,786	7.96	13.33	542.50	82,606	152.08	227.35
V. 9) Miscellaneous (e.g. chillies, garden crops etc.)	19.17	4,801	250.44	45.45	19.12	2,260	118.20	120.71
Total	2540.91	111,483	43.87	10.20	2795.00	168,168	60.17	111.53

(continued)

Table 6.13 : (continued)

	East Khendesh				Bijapur			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
I. Cereals	1620.00	64,052	39.54	-	3600.59	194,788	54.10	26.36
1) Bajare	839.25	41,373	49.30	-	2229.34	99,070	44.44	17.55
2) Jowar	780.25	22,487	28.82	-	1323.42	90,099	60.52	54.88
3) Others	0.50	192	384.00	-	47.83	15,616	326.49	115.77
II. Pulses	46.75	2,073	44.34	-	46.00	478	10.39	52.53
4) Mung	18.75	274	14.61	-	1.00	192	192.00	-
5) Horsegram	-	-	-	-	45.00	286	6.36	18.80
6) Others	28.00	1,799	64.25	-	-	-	-	62.17
III. 7) Cotton	405.50	16,350	40.32	-	0.25	400	1600.00	39.78
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnuts)	293.50	20,627	70.28	-	1111.73	235,132	211.50	109.33
V. 9) Miscellaneous (e.g. chillies, garden crops etc.)	17.25	730	42.32	-	195.13	19,515	100.42	-
Total	2383.00	103,832	43.57	-	4953.70	450,393	90.12	63.94

-(continued)

Table 6.13 : (continued)

-----All Districts-----				
	1	2	3	4
I. Cereals	12311.43	589,552	45.45	40.48
1) Bajara	9622.57	413,572	44.98	30.22
2) Jowar	2565.92	114,134	44.48	51.62
3) Others	122.94	31,846	259.04	203.69
II. Pulses	936.32	21,943	23.44	35.60
4) Mung	153.55	4,026	26.22	31.77
5) Horsegram	630.00	5,565	8.83	19.93
6) Others	152.77	12,352	265.91	59.97
III. 7) Cotton	644.10	24,751	38.43	21.88
IV. 8) Oilseeds (mainly groundnuts)	2378.00	427,743	179.88	119.87
V. 9) Miscellaneous (e.g. chillies, garden crops etc.)	276.18	43,290	156.75	186.56
Total	16546.03	1,077,279	65.11	66.96

Table 6.14 : Data regarding area under crop, total and per acre yield of different crops for the Rabi (1952-53) season

Crops	Sholapur				Ahmednagar			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
I. Cereals	8420.90	325,068	38.60	55.71	1762.13	58,061	32.95	139.84
1) Jowar	8303.37	279,822	33.70	48.09	1708.38	54,667	32.00	132.33
2) Others (mainly wheat)	117.53	45,246	384.97	361.44	53.75	3,394	63.14	392.33
II. 3) Pulses (mainly grams)	141.71	4,905	34.61	59.15	30.75	1,616	52.55	161.72
III. 4) Cotton	--	--	--	120.00	--	--	--	--
IV. 5) Oilseeds (mainly safflowers)	23.25	132	5.60	76.18	--	--	--	--
V. 6) Miscellaneous	33.18	61,556	1855.21	--	6.13	4,730	771.62	163.34
Total	8619.04	391,661	45.44	56.71	1799.01	64,407	35.80	136.88

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(continued)

1 = Cropped area (acres)
2 = Total production (seers)

3 = Per acre yield (seers)
4 = Per acre yield Rabi 1951-52
First Phase Inquiry (seers)

Table 6.14 : (continued)

Crops	Poona				West Khandesh			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
I. Cereals	1803.53	51,949	28.80	63.82	107.25	23,104	215.42	125.49
1) Jowar	1742.64	35,597	20.43	62.49	23.00	64	2.78	112.19
2) Others (mainly wheat)	60.89	16,352	268.55	370.71	84.25	23,040	275.10	163.61
II. 3) Pulses (mainly grams)	82.00	1,328	16.20	119.51	2.00	200	100.00	67.64
III. 4) Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. 5) Oilseeds (mainly safflowers)	-	-	-	78.49	-	-	-	-
V. 6) Miscellaneous	32.53	40,216	1236.27	83.33	3.75	1,980	528.00	-
Total	1918.06	93,493	48.74	65.53	113.00	25,284	223.75	119.57

(continued)

Table 6.14 : (continued)

Crops	East Khandesh				Bijapur			
	1	2	3	4 *	1	2	3	4
I. Cereals	20.75	2,852	137.45		2662.40	178,557	67.07	68.71
1) Jowar	0.50	-	0.00		2535.29	166,572	65.70	68.25
2) Others (mainly wheat)	20.25	2,852	140.84		127.11	11,985	94.29	71.90
II. 3) Pulses (mainly grams)	3.00	1,216	405.33		8.25	104	12.61	59.43
III. 4) Cotton	-	-	-		95.50	4,758	49.82	25.53
IV. 5) Oilseeds (mainly safflowers)	-	-	-		-	-	-	47.06
V. 6) Miscellaneous	3.25	2,580	793.85		2.00	6,720	3360.00	-
Total	27.00	6,648	246.22		2768.15	190,139	68.69	62.90

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(continued)

* - No survey was carried out for this district for this period.

Table 6.14 : (continued)

Crops	All Districts			
	1	2	3	4
I. Cereals	14776.96	639,591	43.28	82.21
1) Jowar	14313.18	536,772	37.50	75.09
2) Others (mainly wheat)	463.78	102,869	221.80	176.25
II. 3) Pulses (mainly grams)	267.71	9,369	35.00	80.76
III. 4) Cotton	95.50	4,758	49.82	26.64
IV. 5) Oilseeds (mainly safflowers)	23.25	132	5.68	73.56
V. 6) Miscellaneous	80.84	117,782	1456.98	163.34
Total	15244.26	771,632	50.62	80.08

Table 6.15 : Livestock holdings of households by type of animal at the time of inquiry

Animals	Sholapur			Ahmednagar			Poona			West-Khandesh		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Bullocks	269	806	3.00	163	366	2.99	145	380	2.61	143	315	2.20
2. Cows	404	650	3.40	177	286	1.62	141	253	1.79	81	230	5.83
3. Young stock	388	548	2.84	216	304	2.81	189	280	2.96	75	139	3.67
4. He-buffaloes	13	15	1.15	-	-	-	2	2	1.00	1	1	1.00
5. She-buffaloes	125	150	2.44	24	26	1.08	30	40	1.33	48	92	4.39
6. Young stock	73	92	1.26	16	19	1.19	20	21	1.05	30	40	1.33
Total Cattle	512	2,261	4.42	202	1,001	4.96	184	976	5.30	145	817	5.83
7. Goats	244	927	3.80	112	542	4.84	95	437	4.60	64	207	3.23
8. Sheep	62	1,594	25.71	19	680	35.79	13	808	39.08	1	12	12.00
9. Miscellaneous	18	23	3.24	7	11	3.70	6	7	1.17	17	30	1.76
Total Animals	571	4,805	8.42	214	2,234	10.44	201	1,928	9.59	165	1,066	6.46

1 = No. of households owning livestock.
 2 = No. of animals reported.
 3 = Average number of animals per reporting household.

(continued)

Table 6.15 : (continued)

Animals	East Khandesh			Bijapur			All Districts		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Bullocks	91	229	2.52	261	608	2.33	1,072	2,704	2.52
2. Cows	58	153	3.71	246	409	2.66	1,107	1,981	3.68
3. Young stock	62	126	3.77	287	434	3.01	1,217	1,831	3.00
4. He-buffaloes	1	1	1.00	4	6	1.50	21	25	1.19
5. She-buffaloes	48	71	1.48	176	263	1.49	451	642	2.76
6. Young stock	27	35	1.30	124	172	1.39	290	379	1.31
Total Cattle	118	615	5.21	385	1,892	4.91	1,546	7,563	4.89
7. Goats	46	289	6.28	148	771	5.21	709	3,173	4.47
8. Sheep	-	-	-	50	1,075	21.50	145	3,869	26.68
9. Miscellaneous	4	7	1.75	-	-	-	52	78	3.78
Total Animals	135	911	6.75	409	3,738	9.14	1,695	14,682	8.66

Table 6.16 : Purchases and Sales of livestock since June 1952 upto the date of inquiry, by type of animal

Animal	Sholapur		Ahmednagar		Poona		West Khandesh		East Khandesh		Bijapur		All Districts	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Bullocks	37	166	19	89	22	73	25	23	17	50	84	134	204	535
Cows	2	43	1	1	1	14	-	3	3	19	12	56	19	136
He-buffaloes	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
She-buffaloes	1	26	2	11	3	7	1	13	1	5	12	12	40	102
Young Stock	2	50	2	10	4	13	-	-	1	6	16	37	25	116
Total cattle	42	288	24	111	30	107	26	39	22	80	124	271	268	896
Goats	5	350	20	627	64	212	1	98	20	242	29	301	139	1830
Sheep	45	547	28	436	45	165	-	-	-	3	-	225	118	1376
Miscellaneous	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total No. of animals	92	1186	72	1178	139	484	27	140	42	325	153	797	525	4110

Table 6.18 : Livestock position in June 1952 (actual) and at the time of inquiry (actual), indicating percentage reduction in the number of animals possessed during the intervening period

Type of Animal	Sholapur			Ahmednager			Poona			West Khandesh		
	June 1952	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction	June 1952	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction	June 1952	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction	June 1952	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction
1. Bullocks	1,087	806	25.85	475	366	22.94	457	380	16.85	365	315	13.70
2. Cows	938	650	30.70	455	286	37.14	368	253	31.25	320	230	28.13
3. He-buffaloes	27	15	44.44	-	-	-	3	2	33.33	1	1	0.00
4. She-buffaloes	207	150	27.54	44	26	40.91	47	40	14.89	115	92	20.00
5. Young stock	749	640	14.55	191	323	+69.11	234	301	+28.63	180	179	0.56
Total cattle	3,008	2,261	24.83	1,165	1,001	14.08	1,109	976	11.99	981	817	16.72
6. Goats	1,315	927	29.50	710	542	23.66	416	437	5.05	287	207	27.87
7. Sheep	2,146	1,594	25.72	1,030	680	33.98	570	508	10.88	12	12	0.00
8. Miscellaneous	24	23	4.17	21	11	47.62	7	7	0.00	33	30	9.09
Total No. of Animals	6,493	4,805	26.00	2,926	2,234	23.65	2,102	1,928	8.28	1,313	1,066	18.81

Note : Positive sign (+) indicates increase in the number of animals.

(continued)

Table 6.18 : (continued)

Type of Animal	East Khandesh			Bijapur			All Districts		
	June 1952	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction	June 1952	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction	June 1952	At the time of inquiry	Percentage reduction
1. Bullocks	280	229	18.21	687	608	11.50	3,351	2,704	19.31
2. Cows	198	153	22.73	563	409	27.35	2,842	1,981	30.30
3. He-buffaloes	1	1	0.00	10	6	40.00	42	25	40.98
4. She-buffaloes	80	71	11.25	312	263	15.70	805	642	20.25
5. Young stock	164	161	1.83	584	606	+3.77	2,102	2,210	+5.14
Total Cattle	723	615	14.94	2,156	1,892	12.24	9,142	7,562	17.28
6. Goats	480	289	39.79	982	771	21.49	4,190	3,173	24.27
7. Sheep	3	-	100.00	1,368	1,075	21.42	5,129	3,869	24.57
8. Miscellaneous	7	7	0.00	-	-	-	92	78	15.22
Total No. of Animals	1,213	911	24.90	4,506	3,738	17.04	18,553	14,682	20.86

Table 6.19 : Purchases of fodder by the households, between June 1952 and time of inquiry

	Sholapur	Ahmednagar	Poona	West Khandesh	East Khandesh	Bijapur	Total
1. Total money value of fodder purchased (Rs.)	57192.50	14615.75	12366.00	8560.00	7916.00	23768.00	124218.25
2. Number of households reporting purchases of fodder	367	133	108	65	70	214	957
3. Percentage to total households having livestock	64.27	62.15	53.73	39.39	51.85	52.32	56.46
4. Money value per reporting household (Rs.)	155.84	109.89	114.50	128.62	113.09	111.06	129.80

Table 6.20 : Households reporting insufficient fodder supply from own sources

District	Households reporting insufficient stock	Percentage to households possessing livestock
1 Sholapur	407	76.51
2 Ahmednagar	198	99.00
3 Poona	149	79.68
4 West Khandesh	14	71.68
5 East Khandesh	56	100.00
6 Bijapur	327	84.50
All Districts	1,151	83.35

Table 6.21 : Percentage distribution of households securing foodgrains from different sources

District	Percentages of households depending upon			Total number of families in the sample
	Home production	Wages in kind	Purchases	
Sholepur	27.93	2.04	70.03	734
Ahmednagar	6.40	2.00	91.60	250
Poona	12.40	4.00	83.60	250
West Khandesh	9.60	2.00	88.40	250
East Khandesh	3.20	3.20	93.60	250
Bijapur	22.20	2.80	75.00	500
All Districts	17.68	2.55	79.77	2,234

Table 6.22 : Cumulative percentage distribution of households according to a given number of months or more they had been purchasing foodgrains from outside

	Sholapur		Ahmednagar		Poona		West Khandesh	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1 month and more	70.03	100.00	91.60	100.00	83.60	100.00	88.40	100.00
2 months and more	67.98	97.08	91.20	99.56	77.60	92.82	86.40	97.74
3 " "	63.49	90.66	88.80	96.94	71.20	85.17	81.20	91.85
4 " "	57.90	82.68	84.80	92.58	65.20	77.99	78.40	88.69
5 " "	54.63	78.01	75.60	82.53	58.80	70.33	76.40	86.42
6 " "	51.50	73.54	68.40	74.67	41.60	49.76	72.80	82.35
7 " "	48.09	68.68	61.20	66.81	34.40	41.15	67.20	76.02
8 " "	46.05	65.76	52.80	57.64	29.60	35.41	62.00	70.14
9 " "	43.15	61.67	46.80	51.09	20.40	24.40	59.60	67.42
10 " "	42.64	60.89	38.80	42.36	16.40	19.62	57.20	67.71
11 " "	41.14	58.75	30.00	32.75	16.40	19.62	55.60	62.90
12 " "	41.14	58.75	23.20	25.32	16.40	19.62	55.60	62.90
Households not purchasing foodgrains	29.97	-	8.40	-	16.40	-	11.60	-
Total (Actual)	734	514	250	229	250	209	250	221

1 = Percentage to total sample.
2 = Percentage to total purchasers.

(continued)

Table 6.22 : (continued)

	East Khandesh		Bijapur		All Districts	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
1 month and more	93.60	100.00	75.00	100.00	79.77	100.00
2 months and more	92.40	98.72	69.20	92.27	76.72	96.18
3 " "	89.60	95.73	63.40	84.53	72.07	90.35
4 " "	86.80	92.73	59.00	78.67	67.50	84.62
5 " "	83.20	88.89	55.60	74.13	63.29	79.35
6 " "	82.40	88.03	52.60	70.13	58.37	73.18
7 " "	78.40	83.76	46.00	61.33	53.09	66.55
8 " "	78.00	83.33	45.40	60.53	50.18	62.91
9 " "	58.00	61.97	42.80	57.07	44.45	55.72
10 " "	54.40	58.12	41.80	55.73	42.03	52.69
11 " "	44.40	47.43	37.00	49.33	38.18	47.87
12 " "	43.60	46.58	36.60	48.80	37.24	46.69
Households not purchasing foodgrains	6.40	-	25.00	-	20.23	-
Total (Actual)	250	234	500	375	2,234	1,782

Table 6.23: The sale of assets: (From June 1952 till the time of inquiry)

District	Number of households reporting sale of assets	Percentage to total sample households	Total money value received by sale of assets (Rs.)	Average amount of money received by sale of assets per reporting household (Rs.)
Sholapur	58	7.90	6,186	106.66
Ahmednagar	68	27.20	11,381	167.37
Poona	42	16.80	15,901	378.59
West Khandesh	43	17.20	8,217	191.10
East Khandesh	93	37.20	10,335	111.13
Bijapur	8	1.60	807	100.88
All Districts	312	13.98	52,827	169.32

Statement 2.1 : The number of villages selected in the sample by district and taluka

District	Taluka	No. of villages selected in the sample
State of Maharashtra		
I Sholapur	1 Karmala	12
	2 Madha	18
	3 Mohol	6
	4 Sangola	12
	Total	48
II North Satara	Man	12
III Ahmednager	1 Ahmednagar	12
	2 Karjat	12
	3 Shrigonda	6
	Total	30
IV Poona	1 Indapur	6
	2 Shirur	6
	Total	12
V West Khandesh	1 Nandurbar	6
	2 Shahade	12
	3 Shindkhed	12
	4 Shirpur	6
	Total	36
State of Mysore		
VI Bijapur	1 Bijapur	18
	2 Indi	6
	3 Mudhol	6
	4 Sindagi	12
	Total	42
Grand Total		180

Statement 2.2 : A list of villages or places where relief works were started

Type of work	District	Villages where the work was going on
I Road construction and repair and other related work	Sholapur	(1) Kamelapur
		(2) *Upali Khurda
		(3) Madha
		(4) Khareni
		(5) Madha-Yarali road
		(6) Vashimbe
		(7) Karkam
		(8) Penur
		(9) Bembele
	North Satara	(1) Satara-Pandharpur road
		(2) Mhasvad-Mayani road
		(3) Mhasvad-Kukudwadi road
(4) Mhasvad Bridge		
Ahmednagar	(1) Deogaon-Kapurwadi road	
West Khandesh	(1) Shahada-Sarangkheda road	
Bijapur	(1) *Arjunagi	
	(2) *Nagaralli	
	(3) *Nidoni	
	(4) Ainapur	
	(5) *Kavalagi	
	(6) *Nad Budruk	
	(7) *Machaknur	
	(8) *Budnur	
	(9) *Bantenur	
	(10) Vazrametti	
	(11) *Gabasevalgi	
	(12) Gorgundi	
II Bunding	Sholapur	(1) Medsingi
		(2) *Vasimbe
		(3) *Vadegeon
		(4) *Pande
		(5) Javale
		(6) Lonvire
		(7) Penur
		(8) Karakam
		(9) Bembele
		(10) Ghoti
		(11) Tembhurni
		(12) Pomalwadi
		(13) Jinti
		(14) *Jeur
		(15) *Bhose
Ahmednagar	(1) Kolvadi	
	(2) *Gurav-Pimpari	

(continued)

Statement 2.2 : (continued)

Type of work	District	Villages where the work was going on
	Poona	(1) *Ambale-Andhalgaon (2) *Shetphal
	Bijapur	(1) *Jambagi (2) Aliyabag (3) *Asheri
III Construction and repair of irrigation tanks	North Setara	(1) *Ranend
	Ahmednagar	(1) *Kolgaon-Mohorevadi
IV Minor Irrigation works	Poona	(1) Dhumeli
	West Khandesh	(1) Dongargaon (2) Gengeshvar (3) Lonkhede

Note :- The villages marked with asterisk are the villages in our sample.

Statement 3.1 : A list of villages selected for household enquiry by district and taluka

I. Sholapur

Karmala Taluka	:	(1) Hisere (Arjun nagar, Fisere),
		(2) Pomalwadi
Madha Taluka	:	(3) Anjangaon,
		(4) Nimgaon Tembhorni (5) Parite
Mohol Taluka	:	(6) Soundane (Taklishikandar)
Sangola Taluka	:	(7) Alegaon (8) Shivane

II. North Satara

Man Taluka	:	(9) Jambhulni (10) Mardi
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III. Ahmednagar

Ahmednagar Taluka	:	(11) Mehekari (12) Nandgaon
Karjat Taluka	:	(13) Alsunde (14) Gurav Pimpri
Shrigonda Taluka	:	(15) Suregaon (Ukhalgaon)

IV. Poona

Indapur Taluka	:	(16) Nirgude
Shirur Taluka	:	(17) Nimone (Shindodi)

V. West Khandesh

Shindkhede Taluka	:	(18) Amalthe (19) Dhamane
		(20) Kondhawal (21) Sulwade
Nandurber Taluka	:	(22) Bhilbhevali
Shirpur Taluka	:	(23) Kurvand

VI. Bijapur

Bijapur Taluka	:	(24) Arjungi (25) Jambagi
		(26) Kathakanhalli
Indi Taluka	:	(27) Setalgaon
Mudhol Taluka	:	(28) Machaknur
Sindagi Taluka	:	(29) Byakod (30) Gabsavalgi

Note :- The villages in the bracket are the peripheral villages. Twenty-nine households were selected from the whole group of the nuclear and the peripheral villages.

Statement 4.1 : Details regarding the villages and the number of households selected in the sample for household enquiry during March-June 1953

Name of village (1)	Taluka (2)	District (3)	No. of house- holds: census 1951 (4)	No. of house- holds in the sample (5)	Period of investigation (6)
1. Chincholi-Bhose	Pandharpur	Sholapur	80	73	31-3-1953 to 6-4-1953
2. Kander	Karmala	"	189	108	11-4-1953 to 14-4-1953
3. Nagel	Sangola	"	386	372	10-6-1953 to 20-6-1953
4. Pimplekhunte	Madha	"	288	246	6-6-1953 to 20-6-1953
5. Soddi	Mangalvedha	"	145	136	26-6-1953 to 30-6-1953
6. Baradgeon-Sudrik	Karjat	Ahmednagar	140	121	4-5-1953 to 11-5-1953
7. Burudgeon	Ahmednagar	"	189	181	24-2-1953 to 7-3-1953
8. Ghotani	Shrigonda	"	94	127	10-3-1953 to 15-3-1953
9. Takali-Dhokeshwar	Perner	"	308	298	17-4-1953 to 28-4-1953
10. Gunat	Shirur	Poona	169	154	11-6-1953 to 18-6-1953
11. Nersingpur	Indapur	"	86	46	28-5-1953 to 31-5-1953
12. Rawangaon	Dhond	"	256	246	23-6-1953 to 1-7-1953
13. Mungse	Malegaon	Nasik	254	255	17-6-1953 to 23-6-1953
14. Bhaveali	Nandurbar	West Khandesh	234	217	13-5-1953 to 18-5-1953
15. Lamkani	Dhulia	"	542	542	12-4-1953 to 21-4-1953
16. Jambhore	Erandole	East Khandesh	129	61	29-6-1953 to 2-7-1953
17. Khede bd	Chopda	"	78	19	26-6-1953
18. Savkhede	Parola	"	55	125	27-6-1953 to 28-6-1953
19. Hattalli	Indi	Bijapur	293	226	19-6-1953 to 27-6-1953
20. Kadarkoppa	Badami	"	196	188	20-3-1953 to 27-3-1953
21. Kaggod	Bijapur	"	224	222	4-3-1953 to 11-3-1953
22. Nagral	Mudhol	"	283	278	9-4-1953 to 19-4-1953
23. Murgundi	Athani	Belgaum	240	248	10-5-1953 to 18-5-1953
Total			4,858	4,489	

Statement 5.1 : Some broad particulars regarding the famine relief works visited by our investigators

Name of the work	Kolgaon tank construction work	Guravpimpri tank construction work	Sayyadnagar Bunding work	Bijargi Tank construction work	Tikota Bunding Centre
1. Taluka and district	Shrigonda (Ahmednagar)	Kerjat (Ahmednagar)	Sakri (West Khandesh)	Bijapur (Bijapur)	Bijapur (Bijapur)
2. Purpose	Irrigation	Irrigation	Irrigation	Irrigation and drinking water for livestock	Irrigation
3. Estimated Cost	Rs.14,00,000	Rs.9,50,000		Rs. 94,700	Rs.2,00,000
4. The Agency	P.W.D.	P.W.D.	P.W.D.	P.W.D.	Soil Conservation Department
5. The date on which work was started	January 6, 1953	December 12, 1952	December 1, 1952	March 2, 1953	November 26, 1952
6. The date of visit by our investigator	April 13, 1953	May 18, 1953	May 31, 1953	April 26, 1953	June 9, 1953

Statement 5.4 : A few details regarding the inquiry into households at the famine work centres

Centre	Taluka	District	Type of work at the centre	Number of households investigated	Time of inquiry
1 Mangi.	Karmala	Sholapur	Tank construction	804	18-4-1953 - 7-5-1953
2 Kolgaon	Srigonda	Ahmednager	Tank construction	695	20-3-1953 - 13-4-1953
3 Guravpimpri	Karjat	Ahmednager	Tank construction	401	18-5-1953 - 29-5-1953
4 Sayyadnagar	Sakri	West Khandesh	Bunding	317	25-5-1953 - 31-5-1953
5 Tikota	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bunding	15	9-6-1953 - 10-6-1953
				2,232	

Statement 6.1 : Details regarding the sample of villages and households selected for the inquiry

District	Taluka	No. of sample villeges	Total No. of house-holds investi-gated	Time of Investi-gation	Names of villeges selected for the inquiry
Sholapur	Kermala	30	734	15-7-53 to 17-10-53	(1) Jeur (2) Khatgeon (3) Manjargeon (4) Rajuri (5) Saundane (6) Veet (7) Wadgeon (8) Wangi (9) Warkute (10) Washimbe
	Malshiras				(1) Borgaon (2) Dharmapuri (3)PEliv (4) Garwad (5) Khudus (6) Kothale (7) Maloli (8) Paniv (9) Piliv (10) Tandulwadi
	✓Sangola				✓(1) Akole (2) Diksal (3) Gandawadi (4) Gheredi (5) Khevaspur (6) Mathawade (7) Pachegeon Bk. (8) Sonand (9) Udanwadi (10) waki (Shivane)
Ahmednagar	Parner	10	250	6-9-53 to 16-10-53	(1) Bhondre (2) Dhawalpuri (3) Jamgeon (4) Karjune Harja (5) Kohokadi (6) Loni (Mavel) (7) Mandve Kh. (8) Ralegeon (9) Takali-Dhokeswer (10) Pokhari

(continued)

Statement 6.1 : (continued)

District	Taluka	No. of sample villages	Total No. of households investigated	Time of Investigation	Names of villages selected for the inquiry
Poona	Sirur	10	250	18-7-53 to 27-8-53	(1) Apeti (2) Kanpur (3) Karandi (4) Kendur (5) Kondhapuri (6) Malthene (7) Ningson-Dhule (8) Savindane (9) Takali Haji (10) Wadha Bk.
West Khandesh	Dhulia	10	250	21-7-53 to 28-8-53	(1) Boris (2) Bokunda (3) Borvihiz (4) Deur Bk. (5) Dhadere (6) Gondur (7) Mohadi-dangr (8) Nandane (9) Pedalade (10) Sevalade
East Khandesh	Parola	10	250	5-9-53 to 6-10-53	(1) Bhilai (2) Bhondandigar (3) Chikhalod Kh. (4) Jogal Kheda (5) Mhaseve (6) Mundane-Uteran (7) Modadi (8) Petharkhede (9) Sangevi (10) Shirsole
Bijapur	Badami	20	500	19-7-53 to 30-10-53	(1) Adgal (2) Alaketti (3) Anawal (4) Bankueri (5) Jalgeri (6) Jalihat (7) Hire-Badihal (8) Lakhamapur (9) Navanur (10) Niralkeri
	Bijapur				(1) Domnal (2) Hadgali (3) Jinapur (4) Kannur (5) Kumtagi (6) Memdapur (7) Nidoni (8) Shirnal (9) Shivanagi (10) Tagani-Bidevi
All Districts		90	2,234		

Note : Generally a random sample of 25 households was selected from each village for the survey.