

CONTINUOUS VILLAGE SURVEYS

1955-56

VILLAGE - MURUD BUDRUK

[Taluka Latur, District Osmanabad]

Bombay State.

RESERVE SECTION

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**GOKHALE INSTITUTE
OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,
POONA 4.**

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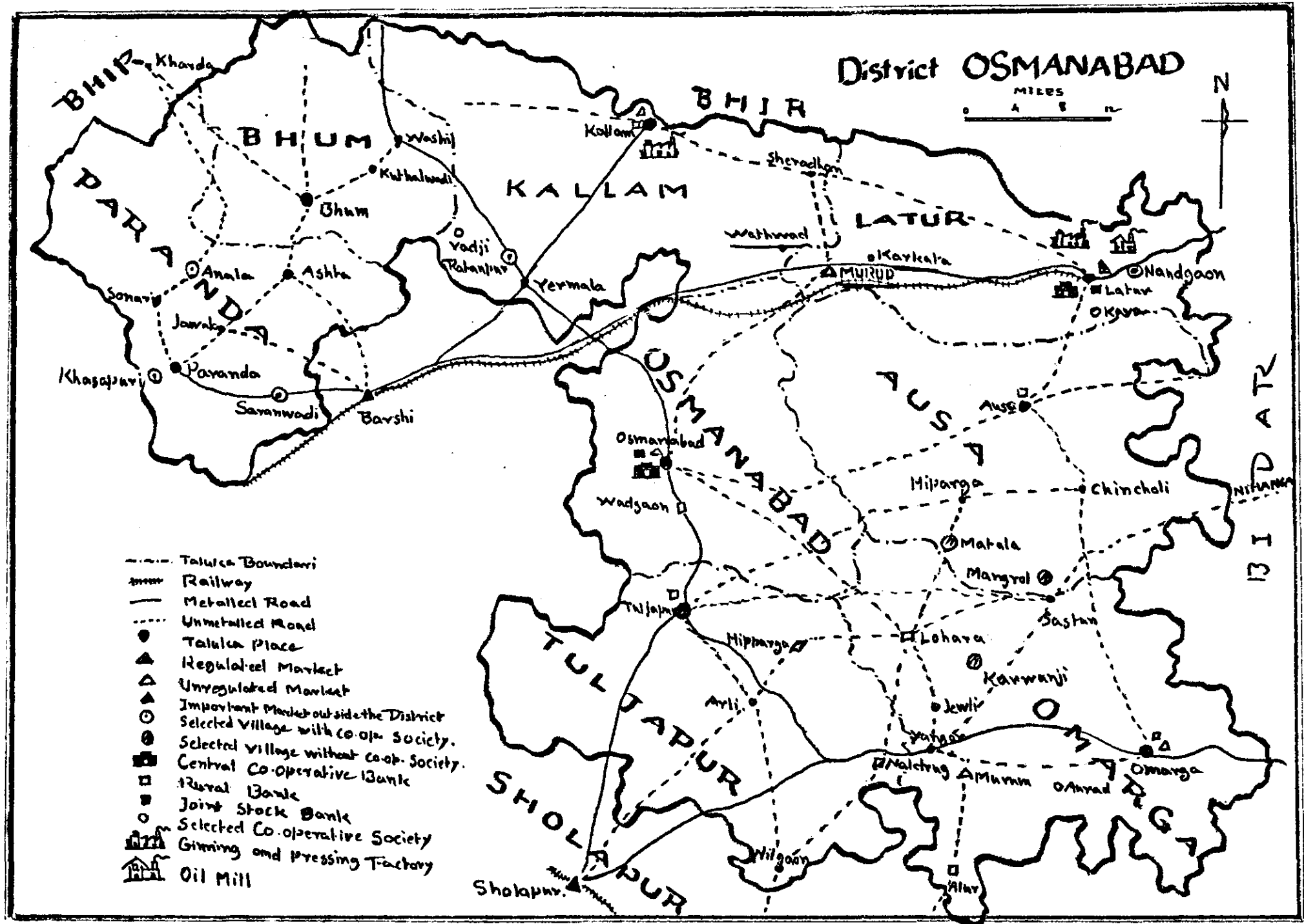
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CHAPTER I

Introductory

Village Murud from Latur Taluka of Osmanabad district from the former Hyderabad State and a couple of neighbouring villages were selected for the Survey of Economic Change in Rural Areas. The survey was carried out by the Agro-Economic Research Unit located at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, by the Central Ministry of Agriculture.

1.1 General features of Osmanabad District :- The area of Osmanabad district is 3704.75 sq. miles and the population (in 1951) 689,464. The district is surrounded by Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts of the then Bombay State on the north-west and south, and by Bhir, Bidar and Gulberga districts of the then Hyderabad State on the north and east. The river Majra serves as a boundary on the north. At the time of investigation, the district was divided into eight talukas as follows : Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Parendra, Bhoom, Kalam, Latur, Owsa, and Omerga. A map showing the location of the selected villages is given on the following page.

The main crops of the district are Jowar, Groundnut, Arhar, and Cotton. Gram, Wheat, Linseed and Millets are among the other crops. There are no commercial or industrial establishments worth any particular mention. From the point of view of transport, irrigation, education, etc., the district is rather backward like other districts of Marathawada.

Among the eight talukas of the district, Latur is a comparatively richer taluka. Latur is the biggest town in the district with a population of 35, 374 as per 1951 census. It is one of the biggest regulated markets in the State. Latur has good educational facilities. It is connected by motorable road to Barsi, an important market in Sholapur district and to Nanded the headquarters of Nanded District, Hyderabad State. Latur is a terminus of the Miraj-Latur Narrow-gauge line of the Central Railway.

Proximity to important marketing centres like Barsi, Sholapur, Gulberga, and Akkalkot situated outside the district has had a marked influence on the development of the marketing in this district. Before Latur market was developed, the agricultural produce of this district found its way to one or the other of these markets. Even now, a considerable portion of the agricultural produce of the district is marketed at these centres outside the district. The market at Latur is the only regulated market in the district. It is the nearest market for the selected villages. Besides in the district, Kalam and Murud (Omerga taluka) are the other important markets.

1.2 The Selected Villages : Murud Budruk (herein-after referred to as 'Murud') is in the southwest corner of Latur taluka. It is the largest village in Latur taluka with a population of 2,464 as per 1951 census. The two other villages that were selected were (1) Wathwad from Kalam taluka and

(2) Karkata from Latur taluka. Wathwad is situated towards ^{North} south-west of the nuclear village at a distance of about 4 miles and has a population of 959 as per 1951 census.

Karkata, with a population of 527 as per 1951 census is about 3 to 4 miles due east of Murud.

Village Murud has a historical background. The village can be traced back to the 16th Century when Malik Ambar was ruling in this part of the country. Some families named Salunke or Nade came to this village about 250 years back. Families from "Nade's" house were prominent in the village, the village patil being also from Nade's. The Jains and Marwaris were reported to have come to this village about 100-150 years back. This village served as an important halting camp for the pilgrims from Mominabad side going to Pandharpur, a religious centre in Maharashtra, about 100 miles from Murud. The village is also known as 'Meindache Murud' after a sadhu named Mahindra or Meind who used to live in the temple of Shri Murdeshwar in this village. The temple was a pucca construction of stone and was as big as the temple of Bhawanimata at Tuljapur, another religious centre in Maharashtra. It is said that Malik Ambar demolished the temple and removed stones and other building material for construction of a fort at Owsa. The oldest buildings in the village of the patil and other village officers seem to be over 200 years old. The other two villages, Wathwad and Karkata are smaller villages but without significant historical background.

1.3 Reasons for selecting Murud : The following considerations led to the selection of the village. (1) It is reportedly the biggest cattle market in the district; the cattle market was shifted to Murud in 1952. (2) The Rural Reconstruction Society¹ established in 1953 at Murud has undertaken multifarious activities which are likely to influence the economic and social life of the villagers in the course of time. The R.R.S. seems to be an important force of change. (3) There are such institutions as schools, Gram panchayat, etc. (4) Contour-bunding was being carried out on a large scale in the selected villages. (5) The local leaders assured their full co-operation in conduct of the field inquiry and made available for fieldwork the services of the Secretary and the Accountant of the Gram Panchayat. Since this person belonged to Murud and came from a respectable cultivator's family, he had full knowledge of local conditions. Besides in his capacity as a Secretary and an Accountant of local institutions, he had sufficient knowledge of the village economy. (6) From the point of view of communication, accommodation, etc., this group of villages appeared to be very convenient. (7) It had Jowar, cotton and groundnut as important crops which are representative of the taluka.

Wathwad and Karkata, to the north^{west} and east of Murud respectively, were the nearest villages which depended upon Murud. The total population of the three villages according to the

1. Henceforth referred to as R.R.S.

1951 census came to about 5,000. For all practical purposes such as markets, education, communications, postal service, etc., Wathwad and Karkata are closely linked to Murud. Hence it is considered as the nuclear village. Between Wathwad and Karkata, the former is economically a better village, while the latter, having inferior soil, is comparatively poorer village. Compared to Wathwad, Karkata is nearer the motorable road. It was thought that change in conditions in the nuclear village would influence the economy of these two villages in different ways and hence the selection of these two villages.

1.4 Approach roads : Murud lies on the Osmanabad-Latur road. The Road Transport Department Busses of the State Government regularly ply on this route. From the R.T.D. bus stop, the village proper is hardly two furlongs. The other important approach road is from Murud railway station to the village. It is a cross-country road about two miles running through the fields and is difficult for use during monsoon. During monsoon many of them prefer motor transport to railway transport. A private passenger bus service runs between railway station and the village twice every day excepting in monsoon. Besides the villagers ply their bullock carts for going to the station. As the distance between the village and the station is not much, many of the villagers walk the distance. It was reported that the Local Development Department of the State Government had sanctioned a sum for the maintenance and repairs of this road

but it lapsed due to negligence of officials and the road remained unrepaired. The local bus service operators told that they had to do sundry repairs to the road out of their own pockets to save wear and tear of their cars.

Village Wathwad is about two and a half miles from the P.W.D. Barsi-Latur road. It is connected to Murud by a cross-country road passing through the fields. Both these routes are useless for vehicular transport during monsoon. Village Karkata is about two furlongs from the P.W.D. Barsi-Latur road. Under the Local Development Scheme, some amount was sanctioned for the construction of approach road. In addition, the villagers contributed their labour ('Shramadan'). At the time of the survey, only one culvert near the village remained to be constructed due to shortage of construction material. The villagers from Karkata go to Murud by the P.W.D. road.

1.5 Communication Facilities : There is post office at Murud. As there is no telegraph office, telegrams are sent to Murud Railway Station wherefrom they are delivered to villagers. From 1954-55, postal savings bank facilities have been provided at Murud.

1.6 Transport : The nuclear village enjoys both rail and road transport facilities. The other two villages, particularly Wathwad, are away from the road as well as rail and do not have the advantage which the nuclear village enjoys in respect of transport facilities.

1.7 Rural Reconstruction Society, Murud : The R.R.S. started functioning from February 1953 with the help of grants received from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and grants received from government and private bodies. The society was started with the object of bringing about socio-economic development at Murud and a group of 20 nearby villages. Among the main objects were (1) to provide adequate educational facilities including course for technical education, (2) development of agriculture, (3) Ambar-Charkha Parishramalaya to start production of Ambar-Charkhas as well as spinning and weaving, (4) Soap manufacturing, (5) poultry and dairy farming, (6) housing for depressed classes, etc. Except (i) in the field of education where the R.R.S. started with the construction of high school buildings, Technical School, and classes upto Matriculation and (ii) agriculture, where it initiated the programme of construction of bunds and persuaded the Government to carry out the work on a large scale in other fields, not much progress had been made upto the time of the survey. The scheme of poultry farming and soap manufacturing had proved to be unsuccessful while manufacture of Charkhas and spinning and weaving was in the experimental stage. The programme of building construction for schools and for the production programme of the R.R.S., employment provided in the construction of bunds, large volume of transactions in the cattle market and such other factors resulted in increasing trade at Murud. The weekly foodgrains market also attracted larger number of buyers and sellers. The R.R.S. by (i) provid-

ing school buildings, hostel and a canteen and medical facilities, (ii) installing a pump to draw water from the public well and an electricity generator, a ginning press, a bend-saw and a flour mill, (iii) providing proper amenities in the cattle market, (iv) planting a number of trees in the village, etc., have won the confidence of the villagers. Reference to the activities of the R.R.S. and its impact on the Socio-economic life of the villagers has been made at appropriate places in the report.

Appendix to Chapter I

1. Selection of Villages : A list of villages with a population of 2,500 or more in ^{the} (Osmanabad) District was prepared as it was intended to select one big village and a few neighbouring small villages so as to have a total population of 5,000. After preparing such a list, some details such as the distribution of agricultural and non-agricultural population, whether there was a post office, gram panchayat, a co-operative society, weekly market, etc., striking features if any, and whether there were any factors which would bring about any economic change ^{within a period of five to ten years} in these villages were noted. Such factors could be internal or external, e.g. co-operative efforts, establishment of an experimental farm, agricultural school, increased social consciousness, etc., laying of new railway track or road suddenly throwing the village into importance, Government action in any particular direction, establishment of some industrial unit, construction of irrigation facilities, etc. There would be also educational, religious, social or political factors. After collecting information on various points, the choice was to be made. In the absence of any published information in details, the Research Assistant visited the district headquarters and Latur and consulted some of the Government officers, social workers and political leaders and finally selected Murud as a centre for reasons stated earlier.

2. Different inquiries conducted at the selected villages :

(i) A General Questionnaire was filled in for all families in the village. (ii) A Survey of Cultivation Practices (referred to as Plotwise Survey) was conducted by selecting a sample of about 250 plots. (iii) A questionnaire to study the effects of Tenancy Legislation in respect of these 250 plots was filled in. (iv) An inquiry into purchases and sales of land as noted in the village records during the past five years was made.

Besides these enquiries, the research staff made a number of case studies relating to different economic and social activities in the village. The information collected in these case studies has been presented in relevant sections. The respondents in all the three villages gave their full co-operation and the investigators did not find any difficulty in fieldwork.

3. General Family Schedule : The General Family Schedule used during the present survey, that is 1955-56, had been revised on the basis of the experience gathered during 1954-55. It was more exhaustive and put emphasis on collecting somewhat detailed information on the following points : (1) Family budgets, consumption patterns, certain articles in use at home, etc., to indicate the levels of living; (2) census of owned livestock, details about cows, bullocks, and buffaloes, milk and dairy products, poultry, etc.; (3) Indebtedness - details about present debt, repayments and borrowings during last year;

(4) details of owned and leased land; (5) census of agricultural implements; (6) purchase of agricultural machines, tools and implements during the last five years; (7) change, if any, in the assets held during the last five years; (8) details of cultivated land, sale of agricultural produce, etc.; (9) Non-agricultural occupation - nature, number of family members engaged, tools and implements, annual production, sales, investment, etc.; (10) details about village artisans-balutedars; (11) Information about out-migrant brothers and sons of the head of family.

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Agro-Economic Research Unit

General Family Schedule

Village :	Head of the family :	Main Occupation :
Taluka :	Sex :	Annual Income :
District:	Age :	Subsidiary Occupa-
State :	Religion-caste :	tion, if any :
		Annual Income :

Family Members (a) Age : 13 and above
(b) Children below 13 years

(a) Age : 13 and above	1	2	3	4	5
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

1. Name :
2. Sex :
3. Age :
4. Relation with family head :
5. Civil condition :

Education - (6) Can you read? (7) Can you write? (8) If attending school, in which standard? (9) Since when attending school? (10) If discontinued, which examination have you passed? (11) Do you read any newspapers regularly? If so, which ones? (12) Which magazines do you read regularly? (13) Have you occasion to write? If so, on what occasion?

For matriculates and post-matriculates - (14) Have you tried to get a job? (15) Which job? (16) When did you try? (17) Are you still trying to get a job? (18) Which job? (19) How much pay will make it worthwhile to leave your village? (20) What are the reasons for not continuing further your education?

Occupation - (21) If earning, are you engaged in (a) the main occupation of the family? (b) subsidiary family occupation? (c) Independent occupation, if any. (d) How much do you earn in it per annum? (e) Wage earnings, if any. (22) If not earning, state the reasons thereof?

Travel Outside - (23) Were you in the village during the whole of the last year? (24) If not, where did you go? (25) When? (26) For what purpose? (27) For how

many days? (28) How much did you earn outside during the last year? (29) How many times did you go to the Taluka place during the last year? (30) For what reason? (31) How many times did you go to the District place during the last year? (32) For what purposes? (33) Big places visited- (34) For what purpose?

Health (35) Were you taken ill last year? Nature of illness- (36) Duration of illness- (37) When? (month), (38) Under whose medical care? (39) From which place? (40) What were the expenses? (41) Chronic diseases, e.g. Asthma, T.B., if any. (42) Mental derangement, if any? (43) Physical disability, if any? (44) Is it from birth or subsequent? (45) If subsequent, when? (46) What was the cause? (47) Have you tried any remedies? (48) Which remedies? (49) What were the expenses?

(b) Children below 13 :	1	2	3	4	5
(1) Name					
(2) Sex					
(3) Age					
(4) Relation with the family head					
(5) Civil condition					

Education : (6) Can you read? (7) Can you write? (8) If attending school, which school are you attending? (9) Since when? (10) If discontinued, which examination have you passed? (11) Reasons for discontinuing? (12) Age when education discontinued? (13) If never attended school, Reasons thereof :

Occupation : (14) If not attended school during the last year, what did you do? - (a) Engaged in family occupation - Nature of work; (b) Engaged in subsidiary occupation of the family - nature of work; (c) Independent occupation, if any; (d) Annual income from the same; (e) Wage earnings : (15) If not engaged in any work, what were the reasons for not attending school?

Health : (16) Were you taken ill last year? Nature of illness: (17) Duration of illness: (18) When? (month), (19) Under whose medical care? (20) What were the expenses? (21) From which place? (22) If suffering from chronic Asthma, T.B., etc? (23) Mental derangement, if any? (24) Have you any physical disability? (25) Is it from birth or subsequent to it? (26) If subsequent, when? (27) What was the cause? (28) Have you

tried any remedies? (29) Which remedies? (30) What were the expenses?

Births and deaths in the family during the last 5 years	Births		Deaths	
	1	2	1	2

1. Articles in daily use and their number - (a) Stove, crockery (Description); (b) Watch, clock, bicycle, gramophone, radio, sewing machine; (c) Table, chair, cupboard, cot; (d) Petromax, oil-lamp, electric lamps.
2. Are dehusking and pounding done by hand or mechanically?
3. Is sewing done at home? (a) Which items in gents' clothing? (b) Which items in ladies' clothing? (c) Which items in children's clothing?
4. How many family members use foot-wear?
5. Which type of fuel is used? (a) Wood of owned trees, (b) Twigs of owned trees, (c) Cowdung cakes, (d) Dry fodder and shrubs, (e) Gathered firewood, (f) Purchased firewood, (g) Purchased faggot, (h) Purchased cowdung cakes, (i) Purchased charcoal, (j) Other.
6. Number of trees felled during the last five years :
7. Number of saplings planted during the last five years:
8. Last month's expenditure on -
 Fuel, Kerosene, Sweet oil, Vanaspati, Jaggery, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Betel packets, Tobacco (for chewing), Bidi-Cigarette-Tobacco (for smoking), Milk, Curds, Cheese-ghee, Eggs, Mutton, Fish, Dry fish, Vegetables, Fruits, Medicines, Medical treatment, Clothing- (a) Gents', (b) Ladies', (c) Children's, Footwear and its repairs, Soap for (a) Toilet, (b) Washing, Hair oils, News papers, Books, Travelling.

Livestock

1. Present position : (Number of) Bullocks, He-buffaloes, Cows, She-buffaloes, Male calves, Female calves, Sheep, Goat, Cocks, Hens, Ducks.

2. Bullocks and He-buffaloes : 1 2 3 4 5 6

 Type, Age, Breed, Date of purchase,
 Purchase price

3. Earnings during the last year from hire of draught cattle :

4. Cows and She buffaloes : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

 Type, Age, Breed, Date of Purchase, Purchase price,
 Last year's yield of milk, Time of giving birth,
 Time of net yielding milk, Is it likely to dry up?
 How many off springs has it? Estimated yield during
 the milking period.

5. Last month's milk yield (in standard seers) Cows She-buffaloes Goat Sheep
Total

Value, Value of sold out milk,
 Value of home consumed milk,
 Value of milk-products sold :

6. Last month's sale of milk and milk products :

Place of sale : Customer :

7. Last month's yield of eggs : Number of eggs sold out :
Value of eggs sold out :

8. Have you got improved varieties of livestock? How did you
 obtain information about them?

Debt	Present debt			Repayments during last year		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total

Creditor

(a) Loan : (i) Government, (ii) Co-op.Societies,
 (iii) Money lender, (iv) Trader,
 (v) Farmer, (vi) Relations, (vii) Others.

(b) Casual borrowings :

Total

Money borrowed during the last year : 1 2 3 4 5

(i) When did you borrow money? (ii) How much
 did you borrow? (iii) From whom did you
 borrow? (iv) Where does the creditor stay?
 (v) What is his occupation? (vi) What is the
 annual rate of interest? (vii) What is the
 security? (viii) What is the duration of loan?
 (ix) What is the purpose of the loan? (x) How
 did you use the borrowed money?

Give particulars.

(a) Current farm expenses, (b) Improvements on
 land, (c) Bullocks, (d) Purchase of tools and
 implements, (e) Marriage, anniversary, etc.
 (f) Travelling, (g) Medicines etc., (h) Food
 consumption, (i) Miscellaneous (specify),
 (j) Balance.

Last year's credit needs : (k) Did you want more credit?
 (l) For what purpose? (m) How
 much more did you want? (n) Did you try to secure loans?
 (o) From whom? (p) Why could you not get loan?

Landlords and Cultivators :

1. Land	In the village	Outside	Total
(a) Owned land			
(i) Cash rented		No. of tenants	
(ii) Share rented			
(iii) Owner cultivated			
(iv) Taken on cash rent		No. of tenants	
(v) Taken on share rent			
(vi) Net cultivated land (iii+iv+v)			

2. Number of farm implements owned at present :

(i) Iron plough, (ii) Wooden plough, (iii) Small wooden plough, (iv) Clod crusher, (v) Heavy harrow, (vi) Small harrow, (vii) Bullock hoes, (viii) Leather water-lift, (ix) Iron water-lift, (x) Water lift-wheel, (xi) Bullock cart, (xii) Ekka, (xiii) Tonga.

3. Machines owned at present :

(i) Tractor, (ii) Oil engine, (iii) Pump, (iv) Press

4. Machines, tools and implements purchased during the last five years :

	1	2	3	4	5	6

Type, Number, Purchase Price, Date of Purchase						

5. Change in the property position during the last five years :

Items - (i) House, (ii) Other constructions, (iii) Land, (iv) Wells, (v) Fruit gardening, (vi) Miscellaneous

Information sought about each item :- Purchase - year and price, New construction - year and cost, Improvements & repairs - year and cost, Sale - year & ~~xxx~~ price.

Total

6. Change during the last year in owned property such as ornaments and other valuables, National Saving Certificates, shares, bank deposits, etc.

7. Cultivated Land	A. G.	A. G.
(i) Well-irrigated-		(iii) Dry land-
(ii) Canal irrigated		(iv) Total crop area
(a) Private		(v) Permanent fallow
(b) Government		Total cultivated area

8. <u>Crops on Irrigated Land</u>	1	2	3	4
(a) Fruit garden - Particulars & Area				
(b) Vegetables - Particulars & Area				
(c) Cash crops - " "				
(d) Cereals and Pulses " "				

9. <u>Crops on dry land</u>	1	2	3	4
(a) Cash crops - Particulars & Area				
(b) Pulses & Cereals- " "				

10. Give reasons for not growing fruits, vegetables, etc. on irrigated land.
11. Do you grow fruits and vegetables enough for domestic consumption?
12. Have you used improved seeds, saplings, etc.? Give details.
13. Have you used chemical fertilizers? Give details.

14. Particulars of last year's marketing of farm produce :
- Items - (a) Fruits, (b) Vegetables, (c) Cash crops, (d) Pulses, (e) Cereals.
- Information sought for each item - Sale value, Place of sale, Middleman, Advances received against produce from middleman, Present dues from Adatvas.

15. <u>Annual farm servants</u> :	1	2	3	4	16. Casually employed labour:
Nature of work :					Net wages paid :
Annual Wages :					
Other expenses :					

<u>Non - Agricultural Occupation</u> :	1	2	3
1. Non-agricultural occupation- Main/Subsidiary : Place :			
2. Nature of occupation- (a) Repairing and miscellaneous work, (b) Only miscellaneous work, (c) By contract, (d) Baluta work, (e) Casual supplementary work, (f) Period of engagement.			
3. Approximate annual income :			
4. Family members engaged in the occupation- Name, Sex, Age, Experience (years), Training (details) :	1	2	3
	4	5	

5. Tools and implements : Item - 1 2 3 4 5 6

Number, Owned/Purchased,
If purchased, Purchase price
and when purchased, Present
value, Remarks.

6. Earnings from landed property during last year : (Details)

7. Change during the last year in owned property such as
ornaments and other valuables, National Saving Certifica-
tes, shares, bank deposits, etc.

Non-Agricultural Production

8. Annual Production : Items 1 2 3 4 5

Made to order - No. Value
For marketing - No. Value
For Baluta - No. Value
Total - No. Value

9. Particulars of last year's produce and sale : Items -

Information sought about each item - Sale proceeds,
Place of sale, Middleman, Credits & Debits-Dues from
Adaya etc., Advances taken against Produce, Dues to
the suppliers of raw materials.

10. Peak Investment : When?

Value of raw materials -
Value of manufactured goods-
Value of unfinished product-

Total

11. Village artisan (Balutedar):

(a) Baluta clients : (No.), (b) Net baluta income :
(c) Net income of independent occupation :

12. Have you started this occupation on your own? Why?
How did you make a beginning, if the family occupation
could no longer be pursued?

13. How many permanent servants are employed in this non-agricultural occupation? Nature of work :
Annual/Monthly wage : Other expenses on labour :

14. Wages paid last year : (Approx.)
(Excluding wages paid to permanent servants)

Native Place : (1) Where was your father staying? (2) What was his occupation? (3) If your father did not belong to this village, when did you come here? (4) How did you settle here? (5) Do you live in own house or tenement? (6) What is the annual house rent?

Particulars of inherited land : (7) How much land did your father own? (8) How many brothers have share in it? (9) Where do they stay? - (a) In the joint-family, (b) Independently engaged in agriculture, in the village, (c) Independently engaged in non-agricultural occupation in the village, (d) Out-side the village :
(10) Is the hereditary land divided or jointly cultivated?
(11) When was the land divided? (12) Who inherited? (No.) :
(13) Was the division of land merely recorded or/and made effective? (14) How much land did you inherit? (15) Is any brother cultivating land jointly with you?

If you do not have inherited land - (16) Were you first cultivating land taken on cash or share rent? (17) If not, did you purchase land and start cultivation on your own? - (a) When did you start cultivation? (b) Why?

18. <u>Purchased Land</u> :	1	2	3	4
Date of purchase -				
Area - A. G. -				
Price -				
Provision of finance -				
Did tenancy legislation help?				

19. Non-owner cultivator : Are you trying to obtain land?

20. Non-cultivator:

(a) Was your father a cultivator Area, Owned, Taken on lease, Taken on Cash rent
(b) Were you a cultivator some time? If so -
How much land did you cultivate? Owned, taken on lease, taken on cash rent, Total area :

- (c) When did you stop cultivating? (d) Why?
 (e) Do you intend to resume cultivation? How?
 Give details.

21. Were you first engaged in a non-agricultural occupation?
 Which one? - (a) During father's life-time,
 (b) On your own, (c) When was it given up?
 (d) Reasons thereof :

<u>Brothers and sons staying outside</u>	1	2	3	4
--	---	---	---	---

- (1) Name, (2) Age, (3) Relation,
 (4) Civil condition, (5) Education,
 (6) Place of residence,
 (7) Distance, (8) District,
 (9) Occupation, (10) Annual income:
-

- (11) Age at the time of leaving the village.
 (12) Occupation before leaving the village.
 (13) Reasons thereof :
 (14) Reasons for leaving the village.
 (15) Occasion for the first contact with town/city.
 (16) Circumstances when left the village :
 (Give particulars about employment, company, etc.)
 (17) Arrangements for management of owned land at the time of
 leaving the village.
 (18) Where is his wife staying?
 (19) If wife accompanying, her occupation?
 (20) Her annual income?
-

- (21) Does the person visit the village regularly?
 (22) Reasons thereof.
 (23) If irregular, on what occasions?
 (24) How are remittances sent here?
 (25) What are the reasons for not sending money?
 (26) Since when has the person settled outside?
 (27) Is the person trying to settle down over there?
-

- (28) Does any family member propose to move out in search
 of job or occupation?

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

In the present chapter, the village social structure as composed of different caste and occupation groups has been described. In rural economy, the relation between caste and occupation is more or less fixed either because the religion brands certain occupations on certain castes or in some others because a particular occupation is followed from one generation to another, the particular caste is called after a particular occupation. In a changing economy, this traditional pattern is likely to undergo some change and hence the necessity to study the existing relation between caste and occupation.

(Working of caste panchayat, gram panchayat, schools, and the like institutions has also been described with a view to study the part played by them in the village polity. Similarly,) Baluta System, which is an integral and important feature of the rural economy has also been described to show its existing position.

2.1 Castewise Classification of Families : Table 2.1 gives a castewise distribution of families at the selected villages and size of family in different communities. It will be seen therefrom that the bigger village has a larger number of different castes than a smaller one. For instance, at the nuclear village, as many as 34 castes were reported; at Wathwad, 22,

^{of the} About 11 per cent of the earners ~~were~~ engaged in ~~government service~~ such as health, education, post, police etc. or in the Reconstruction Society and in some service occupations such as barbers, washermen in salaried employment about one-third were engaged in government service such as health, education, post, police etc. Another about one-third were ^{employed} engaged in shops or were engaged in service occupations such as barbers and washermen's. The remaining one-third were engaged mainly in the Reconstruction Society.

ing to
 ig to the

 KARKATA
 No. Size

 1 6.00
 1 6.00

The next large group of earners, about 9 per cent of the total, was found engaged in trade and consisted mainly among grocers, do the merchants, petty shop keepers and hawkers. (Business details not stated - listing not stated - listing not stated)

1 5.00
 1 5.00
 58 5.55

About 6 per cent of the earners were engaged in processing and manufacturing. More than one-third among them were labor while most of the remaining were artisans. The earners engaged in ^{income and sheep rearing} transport (mainly by bullock-carts) and those engaged in building construction (mainly masons) ^{early} formed less than 1 per cent of the total earners while those engaged in quarrying formed less than one percent.

1 6.00
 4 3.50
 63 5.59
 1 2.00
 1 2.00

(Continued)

Table No. 2.1 : Distribution of families belonging to Different Communities according to the Size of the family.

Caste	MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size
<u>Brahmins</u>						
Chitpawan	5	4.97 3.69	3	5.66		
Deshastha	9	3.00				
Saraswat	1	2.00				
Others	7	4.43	1	4.00	1	6.00
Total	22	3.76	4	4.83	1	6.00
<u>Advanced Hindus</u>						
Marwaris	11	8.00				
Lingayats	14	5.53			1	5.00
Others	3	3.33	1	5.00		
Total	28	6.06	1	5.00	1	5.00
<u>Marathas and allied castes</u>						
Marathas	208	5.68	76	6.09	58	5.55
Jains	30	5.90	6	2.66		
Malis	10	5.10				
Gavalis			1	6.00		
Dhangars	19	3.78	12	4.90	1	6.00
Telangis	1	8.00	1	5.00	4	3.50
Total	268	5.55	96	5.72	63	5.59
<u>Intermediate Hindus I</u>						
Sutars	6	7.00	1	8.00		
Lohars	5	6.40	2	6.00	1	2.00
Sonars	4	7.50	1	1.00		
Bhavsars, Rangaris	2	9.50				
Others	8	5.25				
Total	26	6.60	4	5.25	1	2.00

(Continued)

Table No. 2.1 : (Continued)

Caste	MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size
<u>Intermediate Hindus II</u>						
Nhavis	10	4.10	2	7.00	1	3.00
Parits	3	9.33	1	4.00		
Kumbhars	8	4.50	2	6.00		
Gurav, Gondhalis	4	10.75	2	3.00		
Teli-Tambolis	4	5.25	2	6.50	1	9.00
Koli, Bhoi	1	8.00	2	6.50		
Others	1	2.00				
Total	31	5.73	11	5.63	2	6.00
<u>Backward Classes & Tribals</u>						
Vaddars	9	4.44			1	6.00
Kaikadi	1	2.00				
Burud	1	8.00				
Total	11	4.54			1	6.00
<u>Depressed Classes</u>						
Mahars	64	4.95	41	4.97	20	6.25
Chambhars	8	6.25	2	10.50		
Mangs	19	6.26	16	4.87	20	4.85
Dhors	4	9.50				
Total	95	5.51	59	5.13	40	5.55
<u>Muslims</u>						
Muslims	12	4.33	10	6.80		
Muslims	27	4.59	2	6.50		
Total	39	4.50	12	6.75		
<u>Christians</u>						
	1	6.00	2	5.00		
Not Stated 3 3.00						
Total	522	5.45	189	5.57	109	5.55

while at the smallest village, Karkata, only 11 castes were reported.

2.2 Size of the family in different communities : According to the present survey, the average size of family at Murud ^{the selected} villages was about 5.5 which is close ~~to the 1951 census average~~ was 5.45 persons. ~~At Wathwad and Karkata, it was 5.57 and 5.55 respectively.~~ (The family size at the three villages according to the 1951 census was between 5.30 and 5.37) If we take into account average family size in different communities, we find somewhat larger differences. For instance, in the case of Brahmins, the family size varied between 3.76 at Murud and 6.00 in Karkata; in the case of Intermediate Hindus, it varied between 2.00 in Karkata and 6.60 in Murud. But these differences are mainly on account of smaller number of ^{small} families at the selected villages. (If we take into account the larger community groups, Maratha families had an average of 5.60 at Murud, 6.09 at Wathwad, and 5.55 at Karkata. If we take into account the broad group of Marathas and allied castes, the difference is much narrowed. The average size varied between 5.55 at Murud and 5.72 at Wathwad.)

At Murud as well as at Wathwad, the average size of Mahar families ^{was} is 4.95 and 4.97 respectively. But at Karkata, the average size ~~is much higher~~ - 6.25 persons per family. This is mainly because the Mahars at Karkata had a larger proportion of families which consisted of married sons and daughters and their children. Similar is the case of Mangs

at Murud with 6.26 persons per family as against 4.87 at Wathwad and 4.85 at Karkata. The average family size of Muslims at Murud and Wathwad was 4.51 and 6.75 respectively. Among other castes, large-size families were reported among Marwaris, Dhangars, Sutar, Sonars, Rangaris, Gurav, Koli, Dhor and Chambhar at Murud, Jains, Sutars at Wathwad, and Dhangar at Karkata. ^{The size of family was} ~~The~~ main caste groups consist of Marathas and allied castes which form about 51 per cent of the total population at Murud and Wathwad, and 57 per cent at Karkata. The next major group is of Depressed Classes which consists of Mahars and Mangs mainly. The Depressed Classes form about 18 per cent of the total families at Murud and 31 and 37 per cent at Wathwad and Karkata respectively. The remaining 31 per cent at the nuclear village consist of Muslims, Advanced Hindus, Brahmins, Intermediate Hindus, etc. At Wathwad, Muslims account for a major portion of the remaining 18 per cent of the population whereas at Karkata, the remaining six per cent of the population consist of other caste groups among Hindus. //

2.3 Classification of Families at the Selected Villages

according to Main Occupation : As shown in Table 2.2, the ~~families~~ ^{have been} families at the selected villages were classified into nine classes according to the ^{main} occupation of ~~the~~ head of the family, ^{which was usually the occupation of the head of the family.} For the purposes of occupational classification, we have used International Classification with certain modifications to suit Indian conditions. Some of the families stated 'labour' or

'service' as the occupation of the head of the family without specifically mentioning the nature of work. These families

have been, therefore, classified ~~in~~ ^{under the} broad groups such as Labour's 'Services', ~~etc~~ ^{About 80 per cent of the families at Wathwad & Karkata} and ^{35 per cent at Murud reported agriculture or lab} as the main occupation. ^{The village artisans, grocers account for the remaining population at Wathwad and Karkata whereas}

Table No. 2.2 : Distribution of ~~Heads of families~~ at the selected villages according to Main Occupation ~~of the~~

Occupation of the Head of family	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Agriculture, Primary Industries, Mining and Quarrying	262 ✓	119	84
Processing & Manufacture of foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and products of thereof	22 ✓	2	
Other processing and manufacture	21 ✓	5	1
Commerce	37 ✓	12	
Transport	1 ✓		1
Construction and Utility	18 ✓	3	
Health, Education, Public Administration, & Communication Services	35 ✓	2	
Other Services	33 ✓	6	1
Labour	56 ✓	36 ✓	21 ✓
Service	34 ✓	2	1
Unproductive	1 ✓	2	
Not stated	2 ✓		
Total	522	189	109

It would there was a sizeable number of families engaged in non-agricultural production & trade and service occupations.

It will be seen from the table that irrespective of caste, a majority ^{of the families} reported agriculture or labour as the main occupation. This was particularly so at the smaller villages where even the artisan castes followed agriculture or labour in addition to their caste occupation.

In Table 2.3, a distribution of families according to caste and main or subsidiary occupation of the families is

given. It will be seen from the table that Brahmins reported either agriculture or service as the main occupation except in a couple of cases where they reported Khadi production and trade as the main occupation. Among Marwaris and Jains, the trading communities, though about three-fourths reported trade either as main or subsidiary occupation, about half of them reported agriculture as main or subsidiary occupation. They had acquired large holdings out of business profits and money-lending. Among Jains at Murud, some families reported labour or service as the occupation. ¶ At the nuclear village, 20 per cent of Maratha families reported trade, transport and manufacture and another 20 per cent service occupations, while at the other villages, such families formed 10 per cent or less. At Murud and Karkata, 50 per cent reported labour as main or subsidiary occupation while at Wathwad there were only 30 per cent such families. Agriculture was either main or subsidiary occupation in 75 per cent of the Maratha families at Murud and about 90 per cent at the other villages. ¶ Dhangars reported agriculture or labour as the occupation except four cases reporting cattle rearing, trade, and service. ¶ Among Mahars and Mangs, labour was either main or subsidiary occupation in 70 to 100 per cent cases while agriculture was either main or subsidiary among 10 to 40 per cent. In service occupations as also in non-agricultural occupations, there was a larger proportion among Mahars at the nuclear village. ¶ Muhommedans were mainly in agriculture or labour but they had also large

Christian families reported building construction and labour as the main and only occupation. The remaining families from Advanced Hindus, Castes Allied to Marathas and Gurav-Gondhalis, Teli-Tambolis and Koli-Bhois reported agriculture, labour or service as main or subsidiary occupation. The artisans reported their own occupation as main occupation in most of the cases. Some of them reported agriculture or labour in addition to that.)

At Murud, of the 6 Sutars ^(carpenters) only one had departed from the caste occupation and had taken to mechanical transport; one Sonar, two Rangaris, three ^{Nhavi} barbers, two Khumbhars ^(stone), three Gurav-Gondhalis, four Telis, three Chambhars ^(tailors) did not follow their caste occupation but they reported other other occupations.

The remaining families from these castes reported their caste occupation. The families of Lohars ^(blacksmiths), Parits ^(washmen), Kolis ^(fishermen) and Bhois, Vaddars ^(stone workers), Burud ^(carpenters) and Dhors ^(Tanner) reported their caste occupation as either main or subsidiary. Besides many of them reported agriculture or labour as subsidiary occupation.

2.4 Caste Composition of some of the Occupations : If we ~~take into account~~ ^{caste} the composition of some of the occupations, ~~we find some interesting features.~~ ^{seemed to be} For instance, of the 36 traders who were either grocers or cloth merchants at the selected villages, nine were Marwaris, ten Jains, eight Marathas, three Lingayats and one each was a Mahar, ▲ Jangam, a Gurav, a Brahmin, a Rangari, and a Muslim. So that even

though a little over half of these traders belonged to trading communities viz. Marwaris and Jains, quite a large proportion belonged to other castes. Of the 15 dalals ^(with names) in Murud and Wathwad, 5 were Marathas, 3 Mahars, 2 Lingayats, 2 Malis, 2 Mangs, and a Dhangar. There were 18 tailors but none was Shimpi by caste where tailoring is the caste occupation. Nine were Jains, 3 Marathas, 3 Malis, and one each from Brahmin, Gosavi, and Mahar. Of the 26 Masons at the selected villages, 7 were Gavandis (Mason by caste), 10 were Mahars, 2 Mangs, and one Christian. In quarrying and stone-dressing etc., of the 19 cases, 10 were Vaddars, 6 were Marathas, and one each a Maratha, a Muslim and a Mang. Of the 19 families reporting bullock cart transport, 12 were Marathas, 4 Muslims, and one each a Dhangar, a Mahar, and a Gosavi. Of the 12 families reporting instrumental musicians (Vajantri), 10 were Mahars and one each a Maratha and a Mang. Of the 9 families trading in betel leaves, fruits and vegetables, 4 were Marathas, 2 Muslims, and one each Jangam, Lingayat, and Mahar.

2.5 Caste Panchayats : At the selected villages, caste-panchayats existed among Mangs, Mahars, and Jains. The main work of the Panchayats seemed to be to act mainly during marriage ceremonies. If any of the caste members is found to ~~be~~ ^{be} disobeying the conventions of the caste, the panchayat is supposed to take immediate action against such persons. If the person admits the charges made by the Panchayat, he is fined or is given some punishment. Normally, that person is

required to give a dinner to the members of the caste. If after admitting the charges, the person is unwilling to undergo the punishment, he is bycotted and none from the community keeps any contact with him. The Panchayat people when asked to mention such instances in the past, could not cite one which indicates that either the Panchayat is inoperative or it commands ready obedience. The caste panchayats among Jains and Marwaris seemed to be operative in respect of making arrangements for worshipping their deity.

2.6 Practice of Inter-dining, Inter-marrying, etc. : At the selected villages Caste Hindus do not dine with scheduled caste people. Inter-caste marriages also do not take place. In tea shops etc., the untouchables are served tea in separate cups. So far as touchability, social status, etc., are concerned, usually the Mohammedans occupy a place in between the Intermediate Hindus and Depressed Classes. The untouchables do not sit on the same carpet, where the touchables sit. In schools, the primary teachers, some of whom come from Depressed Classes easily mix with others, but others from the Depressed Classes do not and cannot mix with the touchables.

(In the following is a description of offerings to village deities for protection of villagers from epidemics, shortage of rain, etc. (i) Govardhan Puja - Prayers for inviting 'rain' - The villagers offer this Puja to a local deity when there is an acute shortage of rain in the month 'Shravan'. All of

them believe that by thus offering their prayers, rain would definitely favour them. The puja is performed mainly by Marathas and Brahmins. (ii) 'Kaire' for General Welfare - This religious offering takes place once in every three years. It is prevalent in Mahar community. (iii) 'Mariaicha Gada' as a preventive from epidemics - When the village is hit by an epidemic, the villagers offer their prayers to the local deity 'Mariai'. They meet in the temple on a certain day and offer meals to the goddess. They take their meals in the temple. In the evening, they keep two wooden replicas of the deity on a small hand cart, specially prepared for the occasion, and go in a procession to the eastern border of the village. They leave the cart and the replicas outside the village border and return home. They believe that by thus leaving the replicas out of the village, the epidemic would desert the village.)

The villagers offered prayers to ^{local deities} Mariai to bring rain or to get rid of certain epidemics

2.7 Baluta System : 'Balutedars' are a certain group of artisans, functionaries and servants in a village who are customarily engaged in rendering services to the cultivating community and the village in general, for which they are entitled to receive a payment in kind in the form of a customary share of crop at ^{the} harvest.

The balutedars in this area are usually grouped into three classes according to the importance of the services that they render. (1) ^GSutar, Lohar, Chambhar, Kumbhar, and Mahar are usually termed as Senior, ^{Next to them were} or Pahili Gal; (2) Gurav, Sonar,

Nhavi, and Koli ^{and last came} as ~~second rank or Dusari Gal~~, and ~~(3) Bhat,~~
 Mulani, and Jangam ~~as Bahan balutedars in the third rank.~~

(The payment that they receive from the cultivators is a fixed proportion of the agricultural produce). Those in the first group receive the largest proportion; the proportion declines in the second and third group. The nuclear village and Wathwad had most of the balutedars such as Sutar, Lohar, Chambhar, Mahar, Koli, Dhobi, Nhavi, Sonar, Mang, Gurav, Mulani, and Kumbhar. In Karkata there were only Lohar, Mahar, Nhavi, and Mang balutedars.

The services that the balutedars are expected to render are (i) Services relating to repairs and manufacture of implements and tools of the cultivator clients, (ii) Services to individuals and families such as by barbers, potters, etc., and (iii) Services to a family on the occasion of births, marriages, deaths, etc., and (iv) Services to the society at large on the occasion of village festivals, etc. The investigator had collected some information regarding the services which the balutedars are expected to render and which they ^{services} actually rendered. It was found from the data that the Baluta System was in operation in the case of the first two groups mentioned above. The balutedars did not have any arrangements with the non-cultivating families. Between the balutedars, they usually exchanged services with each other. The study of this system is important because decline of the system would ^{result in greater} ~~mean~~ (i) monetisation, (ii) self-reliance, or

(iii) forgoing certain services - particularly, the unessential ones which are rendered on religious occasions.

~~In the following cases, some peculiarities were noted -~~

- (i) A Hindu Keikadi family of balutedar had one-fourth share in Vatan-gaoki. It sold its rights one year prior to the survey for Rs. 280. (ii) Potters at Murud had clientele in some of the neighbouring villages also. (iii) A Potter balutedar at Wathwad did not manufacture earthen pots for his clientele. Instead he purchased them from others and supplied them to his clientele from whom he got baluta payment in kind.
- (iv) An in-migrant barber at Murud who was staying there for years did not get any baluta clientele. (v) In the case of a balutedar butcher's family at Murud, the present head of the family was a balutedar, but his father was not. His father was a salaried employee. (vi) At Wathwad, there were two butchers' families, one of them passed on entire baluta rights to another family without any consideration. (vii) In the case of the only balutedar barber's family, the entire clientele was passed on to his son. (viii) ^{In another case} At Wathwad, when son of a barber balutedar started staying separately, the son got 20 clients and the father was left with 70 clients. (ix) The system seemed to be operative even after migration in ^{the} some cases of ^{who} Mang from a neighbouring village had migrated to Wathwad about five years prior to the survey, but even then he ^{still} continued to render services to two of his baluta clients in the original village. (x) The system appeared to be totally inoperative

among goldsmiths. The parits (washermen) also reported a rapid decline in their baluta work. ~~the~~ The barbers, carpenters, blacksmiths and potters seemed to be the most actively operating elements of Baluta System though they reported that there was a gradual decline.)

In table 2.4 is given the information relating to income from baluta clientele as per cent of total income of the family. This clearly brings out the ^{extent to which the} ~~importance or otherwise~~ ^{of the baluta system in village economy.} ~~of the baluta system in village economy.~~ ^{balutidars depend upon the system.}

2.8 Village Administration : The establishment consists of a village Patwari, a police patil and a mali patil. The village patils are assisted by 8 Mahars at Murud, 1 at Wathwad and 2 at Karkata. One of the Mahars who guards the village entrance gate and the village boundary is supposed to be the head watchman called Rakhwaldar. At Murud, there were six Ramoshis; at Wathwad two, and at Karkata one.

2.9 Gram Panchayat : Prior to the establishment of the Gram panchayat at Murud, there was no such organisation in the village. But in matters of common interest or where the co-operation of all the villagers had to be sought for executing any community work, the local leaders used to meet together for planning. It was reported that the leadership rested with active and respectable workers irrespective of their age or economic status. It was reported that about 12 years prior to the survey when there was a famine in this area, the bigger

13 bags of grain among poor families. During Razakar troubles the local leaders used to collect between Re. 1 and Rs. 10 per month from the local people and they employed a few armed people to keep a watch, day and night, on the village boundaries.

The Gram Panchayat at Murud was established in 1952. There was no panchayat at Wathwad or Karkata. There were two groups in the village but a few days prior to the elections, all the leaders came together and merged their differences. The elections were unopposed. It was reported that as a result of the attempts of the Sarpanch, a cattle market was started at Murud. In 1953-54, the Panchayat levied taxes but some of the illiterate villagers were reluctant to pay any taxes. The Panchayat undertook repairs of roads and public buildings. In the cattle market, it arranged for permanent water supply throughout the year. It was attempting to get water taps in the village during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. For the expansion of the Gaothan (i.e. village site) area, it was trying to acquire some land from grazing lands. The Gram Panchayat purchased a Dongri bullock (Devni), for improving the breed in the village. This experiment, however, was unsuccessful.

The Panch Committee meets every fortnight. Usually all the panch-committee members attend the meetings. Generally unanimous decisions are taken. In 1954-55, it arranged for

adult education of 60 to 90 adults. In 1955-56, due to heavy rain, the crops had been damaged and cultivators were expecting a very low yield. The Panchayat requested the government that land revenue and the dues of takavi loans be collected in the following year. The Panchayat also decided to give 20 plots each measuring 28' x 40' for building 20 houses to the Social Service Department. It decided to sell on credit manure from cattle market yard at Rs. 1/4/- per cart load, to encourage manuring in banded lands.

In 1945, the Government had built a room for Chavadi. On request from the Gram Panchayat in 1952, the government transferred the building to the Panchayat. From 7-6-1956, the Government authorised the Panchayat to issue certificates regarding the sale of cattle.

Between April 1955 and March 1956, the receipts and expenditure of the Panchayat were as follows.

<u>Receipts</u>	Rs.	<u>Expenditure</u>	Rs.
1. House tax	693- 1-6	1. Peon	24- 2-0
2. Business tax	330- 4-0	2. Office	25-13-6
3. Foodgrains Market tax	836- 0-0	3. Printing and Stationery	147- 2-9
4. Traffic & Cattle Market tax	1,743- 7-3	4. Postage & stamps	11- 6-6
5. Building permissions	75- 4-6	5. Cleaning streets, watering trees, etc.	214-11-3
6. Other fees	20- 0-0	6. Road construction	760- 1-6
7. Manure mixture	205- 0-0	7. Bricks contributed to primary school work	792- 0-0
8. Donations	35- 0-0		
9. Motor truck tax	42- 1-0		
10. Bullock cart sales-tax	4- 0-0		
11. Entertainment tax	531-15-0		
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Total Rs.	4,516- 1-3	Total Rs.	1,975- 5-6
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The main sources of income were house tax, business tax, and taxes collected at the market which together account for more than three-fourths of the total receipts. On the expenditure side, the two major works undertaken were the construction of the local road and supply of bricks for the construction of the local primary school.

2.10 Educational Institutions : There is a High School including Technical School, a primary school and a Girls' school at Murud. During the year of the survey, in the high school run by the R.R.S., there were 127 students. In the Government Primary School upto 7th standard, there were 461 students and in the Government Girls' Primary School, there were 75 students. In Wathwad, there was a school upto primary 3rd standard. There were 29 students in infant class, 12 in the 1st standard, and 3 in the 2nd standard and 7 in the 3rd standard. At Karkata, there was a primary school upto 2nd standard (class), there being 23 students in infant class, 9 in the 1st standard, and 5 in the 2nd standard. In the Primary School and the Girls' School, the Government pays salary of the staff. Besides, it provides building accommodation, furniture and other requirements. No fees are charged to any of the students. The number of students in Girls' School was small because girl students go to Boys' & Girls' School as it is considered to be better.

Janata Vidya Mandir - Murud : During 1953-54, there were

49 students in the 8th and 9th standards. The teaching staff consisted of graduates in arts or sciences with a diploma or degree in teaching. In the academic year 1956-57, the technical school would be replaced by a full-fledged multi-purpose school. The R.R.S. intends to start an Agricultural School. The expenditure of the school is met from the fees collected from the students and grants from the Government, private individuals and R.R.S.

Central Primary School - Murud : The Government Central Primary School for boys and girls was started in 1900. However, the progress of the school seems to have been quite remarkable since 1951. Between 1940-50, the number of students was below 150. After 1951, there was a sudden increase. There were about 400 students in 1952 and during 1955-56, there were 461 students. Upto 1950, it was only a primary school upto 4th class, but by 1952, it became a complete primary and middle school. In addition to other subjects, English is taught to students from 5th to 7th class. Students from 7th class have to appear for Government Middle School Certificate Examination. Since 1953, Murud has been declared as a centre for this examination.

For the Depressed Class students, the Government gives some aid. For educands upto primary 4th class, the parents get about Rs. 50 per year per educand child. For education above 4th class, the parents get Rs. 13 per month for every educand child.

Primary School - Wathwad : About 12 years prior to the survey, there was a private school in the village, but since then the school was being run by the Government. There were about 60 students in the school. There were classes upto primary 3rd standard only. Those who wished to continue afterwards went to Murud. During the year of the survey, a new building of two rooms was being constructed under the supervision of the R.R.S., Murud. During the year of the Survey, literacy classes had been started for about 30-40 adults. Some assistance by way of slates, books, stationery, kerosene lamp, etc., was received from the Social Service Department.

Primary School - Karkata : A primary school has been working at this place for the past 3-4 years. The classes are upto primary 2nd standard. The number of students varied between 30 and 40. The Government Chawadi was used as school building. The only furniture in the school was a chair and a wooden box.

2.11 Boys' Hostel at Murud : A hostel for boy students was started at Murud in 1948-49 at the instance of local leaders. It is at present working under the management of the R.R.S. A public building - a big shed measuring 2,000 sq.ft. - has been procured for the purposes of hostel. There is a separate room for the superintendent's office and a room for students under medical treatment. In the first four years of its working, the villagers used to collect contributions in kind (foodgrains) from the well-to-do farmers from the local as

well as the neighbouring villages. However, since 1952-53, such contributions were not collected due to failure of crop in this area. In the hostel, no distinction is made between untouchables and others. In many cases of Depressed Class students, free lodging and boarding is given. Some caste-Hindu students are half-free students. They are not required to work in exchange for these facilities. Boarding charges are Rs. 10 per month. The students are given free medical treatment for minor illness. The State Government started contributing towards the expenses of Depressed Class students after 2 years of successful working of the hostel.

In the hostel, no tea or milk is served. The students are not given any snacks in between the two meals. The establishment of the hostel consists of a Supervisor, two female cooks and a male servant for bringing water.

Of the 62 students, eleven were local students and two came from a hamlet near Murud Railway Station. The remaining 49 students came from 27 villages within a distance of 2 to 30 miles from Murud. Two students were studying in 8th class, 24 in 7th, 14 in 6th, 7 in 5th, 14 in 4th, and only one in 3rd class. The youngest inmate was 8 years old, studying in the 3rd class, and belonged to village Karsa, 16 miles from Murud. The other students were 9 to 18 years old. Most of them were sons of cultivators and had clothing and bedding just sufficient to meet minimum requirements. Excepting ten

students who possessed all the prescribed text books, the remaining 52 students had some deficiency. Of the 62 students, 34 reported that they were working in casual employment as labourers on As. 8 to As. 10 per day on holidays.

2.12 Reading Rooms and Libraries : There was a public reading room and library at Murud. It contained 200 books and daily newspapers. It was located in a dharmashala. A few people regularly read news-papers. It was reported that as the villagers did not take much interest, there was no important addition to library. In Wathwad, there was no library. The villagers did not contribute any subscription to newspapers. In Karkata also, there was no reading room. A local leader contributed for 'Sadhana', a Marathi weekly. Besides he used to purchase some newspapers when he visited Murud or Latur and gave them to the villagers for reading.

2.13 Medical Facilities available in the Village : Maternity Aid - There is no maternity home in any of the three villages. The nearest maternity home is at Latur. The State Government has stationed at Murud, a mid-wife who is expected to render medical aid to females in Murud as well as in about a dozen neighbouring villages. Normally the old women in the village manage delivery cases. Only in abnormal cases, they seek some outside medical aid. In abnormal cases, she advises the villagers to remove the patient to Latur where there are better facilities. The mid-wife was transferred to Murud in

May 1955. Therefore, the records prior to that were not available with her. Of the total of 122 patients, the records disclosed that except 4 Muhommedans, 1 Marwari, and 2 Jains, all others were Hindus. About 60 per cent of the cases were from Murud proper. In Wathwad, there was only one case and in Karkata only two. The other cases were from 12 nearby villages. The mid-wife had no opinion to express about the attitude of the villagers.

Medical Facilities : In Karkata and Wathwad, no medical facilities were locally available at the time of the survey. A few persons treated some patients privately. The Government Health Department had kept at Murud a Medicine Box containing 20 patent medicines. A local person, with some elementary training in treating the patients with these medicines is in charge of free distribution of these medicines. During the year of the survey, distribution of medicines was entrusted to the Gram Panchayat. No information about distribution of medicines was available for the survey period because the record had not been kept properly.

The State Government had a scheme of supplying and spraying D.D.T. throughout the State. D.D.T. powder is sprayed in every house to kill rats. They also spray potassium permagnate in local wells. It was reported that this measure had proved useful in controlling Plague and Cholera during the past few years. D.D.T. powder is generally accepted as very effective.

The Agricultural Department supplies it when demanded. It is also sold in the market.

Medical Practitioners : There were two medical practitioners at Murud, but they had no degree qualifications. They could treat simple cases but for complicated cases, the villagers had to seek medical aid at Latur or Barsi. On recommendations of these persons, some traders sold some patent medicines.

Dispensary for Lepers : From 26-1-1955, a dispensary for lepers has been started at Murud from the funds of Mahatma Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. At Murud Centre, 257 patients were taking medicines at the dispensary. About 75 lepers were reported to be there at Murud proper while the tabulation of our data showed that there were 17 lepers at Murud, one at Wathwad, and two at Karkata.

2.14 Social Service : Social Service Department of the State Government had posted a social worker at Murud. He goes about the neighbouring villages recording grievances of villagers. He is expected to submit a report to the Department periodically. At Wathwad, a small well to meet the drinking-water requirements of the Depressed Classes was under construction during the year of the Survey. In the same village a primary school for adult education was being run by an honorary teacher. There were about 25-30 students between 18 and 20 years of age. The Social Service Department met the expenses of this school.

Besides, it supplied books, slates, etc., to poor students.

2.15 Bhoodan : In 1955, a Marwari, who owned about 150 acres of land donated 5 acres of mal-land to Bhoodan Yadnya. Bhoodan workers in consultation with the local leaders donated it to a Mang family. This family cultivated this land during 1955-56. Excepting this single incidence, there is no other instance of land donations.

2.16 Wandering Tribes, Migratory Families, etc. : During the year of the survey, as the bunding and R.R.S. building construction work was in progress, some Vaddars, masons, a blacksmith, some traders dealing in sandalwood, traders in metal utensils, and potters came to this village. Some beggar families also came to this village, but the Police Patil and some prominent villagers prohibited them from begging in the village. Murud is a fairly big village with two market days every week. Some outsiders come to the village for about two to four days every week.

In Wathwad, such visitors were comparatively few. Five families of Gosavis, three families of Vaidu, country quacks, one family of repairers of blankets and a family of Kaikadis selling ^{baskets} ~~blankets~~ visited this village. Besides ^a coppersmith stayed for a week and repaired utensils. A family of Gymnasts and of snake-charmers visited this village for a day. In Karkata, only a coppersmith stayed for about a week to repair utensils. A gymnast and a snake-charmer's family stayed for a day only..

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE LAY-OUT AND HOUSING

Some information relating to village lay-out and housing had been collected during the conduct of the survey. Though there was no specific questionnaire drawn for studying housing conditions, detailed notes had been prepared from which the housing conditions in general could be described. As regards the lay-out, attempts were made to get some historical information in order to know whether it had undergone any change, whether the village was expanding, and if so, in which direction, etc. It was thought that this information would help in explaining to some extent social and economic change that might have come in the past.

3.1 Change in Village lay-out in the past : The houses at Murud lie in two distinct groups consisting of houses (i) within the village walls and (ii) outside the walls. ^{At the end of the} ~~On the following~~ ^{report} ~~page~~, a map of village lay-out has been given. The old village bounded by walls comprises of some of the houses constructed some three hundred years back. The population within the village walls was generally distributed in castewise groups or pockets. The relative positions of the houses belonging to higher and lower castes confirmed to the normal lay-out. The houses of higher castes and village officers were situated at the maximum height in the village or on higher levels while

those of the lower castes were located in low-lying areas on the outskirts. The two oldest and biggest buildings in the village are those of the village patil and of the other officer - Deshpande. These two houses are almost like small forts. Considerable precautions seem to have been taken in the construction of these houses from the point of view of defence and security. The fortlike building is located at the maximum height in the north-west parts of the village. The other oldest house of the village officer is situated at a distance of about 75 feet from the Murdeshwar temple towards the northern end of the village. The Hanuman temple near this house possibly formed an extreme end of the village in old days. The families of village Mahars stayed within village walls in the low-lying areas. The Mangs who could be possibly under direct control of these village officers were located outside the village walls but close to the east of the fort of the village patil. The houses of village artisans and of cultivating classes might have been located near about these two big houses. It appears that the original village lay between the two biggest houses and the temples of Hanuman and Murdeshwar.

In southern and western parts of the old village, there appeared at the time of the survey ruins of big houses. There was nothing but debris of old houses. The families living in this area were reported to have shifted either within the village walls or in the eastward direction outside the village walls. It was also reported that the entrance gate which

appeared at the time of the survey at the particular place was originally near the Vithal Mandir near the two oldest and biggest houses. In the process of expansion, the old gate was pulled down and the present one was constructed. Even the present gate appeared to be more than 150 years old. The Jain Mandir constructed by the in-migrant Jains and some of the houses of Jains and Marwaris on the main road in the village were reported to have been constructed in the early decades of the 19th century which could be described as the second stage of development. With the trading community entering in the village and with the growing population, there seems to have occurred the necessity of having a separate shopping area. This was reported to have developed outside the village walls in the early decades of the present century. There was no scope for moving towards North or South as the houses touched the cultivable land.

As regards population and housing, only 1941 and 1951 Census population figures were available which showed that the population had more than doubled during the two censuses. No information was available in the old records about houses. We could collect some information about the houses which were constructed outside the village walls. In the following is the information about the number of houses constructed at different times during the last hundred years. The figures are self-explanatory.

<u>Number of houses constructed</u>		<u>Before</u>
3	-	75 years or more
30	-	51 to 75 years
60	-	36 to 50 years
40	-	21 to 35 years
25	-	6 to 20 years
<u>72</u>	-	1 to 5 years
230		

Though both in the old village as well as in the extension the houses of families other than Marathas were scattered among the houses of Marathas, this appears to have developed gradually. In the old set-up, the artisan castes, which worked as balutedars, were possibly located near the houses of patil and other village officer. In the course of expansion, all the residential area might have been fully utilised by different castes without keeping distinct the clusters of houses of artisans. The in-migrant Jains and Marwaris who were reported to have come into prominence during the last hundred years or more, acquired the land on the east-west main road within the village walls. This might have necessitated a change in the original lay-out. An important point to be noted is that Mangs and Dhangars have not expanded beyond their original position at north-west end. As in the old village, in the extension area also, we find the houses of Dhors and Chambhars in the midst of the houses of caste-Hindus. It may be noted that none of the Depressed Class families had houses on the main roads either in the old village or in the extension area. In the process of expansion, the nucleus of the village seems to have shifted outside the village walls. In the

historical times, in the absence of any non-agricultural activity worth any mention, it was but natural that the nucleus was pinned down at the biggest houses of the village officers. With the expansion of the village, growth of trade, weekly foodgrains and cattle markets, the nucleus seems to have shifted outside the village walls. The starting of the R.R.S. after 1950 further accelerated the process in the shift in nucleus. At the time of the survey the area comprising of the approach road joining the motorable road to the village and passing by the market yard and by the side of the offices of the R.R.S., appeared to be the nucleus of the village. The oldest buildings once a thing of pride lay in a neglected condition within the village walls.

The main features of the layout within the village walls is that it is mainly a residential area with clusters of houses belonging to different communities though due to overcrowding they appeared, at the time of the survey, to have mixed up with others. In the area outside the village walls, trading establishments, market yards, buildings of schools and of the R.R.S. were to be seen prominently. Both within and outside the village walls, the houses of Jains and Marwaris stand markedly distinct from others. In the houses within the village walls, there is larger use of local materials - particularly for roofs whereas in the houses outside the walls, a majority of the houses have tin-sheets for roofing. A majority of the houses in the old village are larger in size as compared to houses outside the walls which contain a large number of temporary small structures.

3.2 Roads, Drainage, Lighting, Sanitation, etc. : As regards roads, on account of natural irregular level, the roads within the village walls are sloping, particularly in the south-east part. The main advantage of the slope is a natural draining of the rain water. There are, however, no gutters to drain waste water from bath, kitchen, etc., which is let out on the road from houses. The waste water accumulates at some places and breeds mosquitos. Due to overcrowding of houses, the streets are very narrow at some places. Though the original lay-out suggests that it might have been an intention to have straight roads, in the course of building construction, parts of some buildings have come a little ahead obstructing the vision. Even if the roads are narrow in the old village, it is not the main reason for the lack of adequate lighting and sanitation in different houses. The doors and windows opening on the streets are low and small and do not allow enough light or air to pass in. In most of the houses, the doors and windows open in the court-yard. The structures being low and windows being few, one cannot breathe freely inside the house. The houses are adjacent to each other but in many cases there is a back-yard which leaves sufficient space if it is utilised for lighting and ventilation. There are no latrines in the village excepting few Wardha Type latrines introduced by the R.R.S. But even these latrines were not used by the villagers who preferred the fields or the ruins of houses in the southern part of the old village.

Outside the village walls, the area is more even and plane;

the roads are wide and were maintained in a good condition. Particularly the road shooting off from the village gate towards primary school and the other joining the village gate with metalled motorable road are broad and clean. The other streets in the extension area are also sufficiently broad. During monsoon, the tank located in the extension area overflows and the water flows on the main approach road. In rainy season, therefore, the area nearabout this point becomes slippery and muddy. During summer when the tank is practically dried up, the tank water stinks and breeds mosquitos.

The area nearabout the village walls is usually dry and clean. The R.R.S. had installed an automatic pump to drive water from the big well near the R.R.S. centre. This well has water supply throughout the year. This well with a pump gives good service for the villagers as also for the cattle market. A major portion of the grazing lands lying between northern boundary and the cattle market yard was still vacant at the time of the survey.

3.3 Lay-out of the remaining two villages^{*}: The lay-out of the smaller villages shows some variations on account of the magnitude of the economic and social activities from the nuclear village. The common factors of resemblance among these villages being (1) that the houses of the village patil and the better off cultivators are situated on the highest level in the residential area, (2) that the houses of Maratha families are in the main locality, (3) that the houses of untouchables are on

* Maps at the end of the chapter

the out-skirts of the residential area, (4) that the houses of Muslim families are close to the houses of Marathas, and (5) that there are clusters of houses of potters, barbers, Kasars, Dhangars and such others. However, such houses being few are quite close to each other and give an appearance of mixed locality. In Wathwad, the houses of Mangs only are situated towards the north, but the houses of Mahars are located at the extreme opposite, i.e. the southern end. In Karkata, the houses are situated at the southern end and the localities of Mahars and Mangs are very close to each other, the two localities being separated by a small well for Mahars. At Wathwad, in the past, the east-west road was considered to be the only main road as the fortlike house of the village patil was located on this road at the highest level in the village. In the course of time, however, it lost its importance and the north-south road came to assume more importance. At the time of the survey, the houses of leaders and prominent cultivators were situated on this road. Originally, like Murud, it must have been rectangular village. Even after the expansion and development of the main road, the village lay-out continues to have rectangular shape.

At Karkata, the main buildings in the village are located at the highest level, sloping from east to west on the east-west main road. At the extreme east, is the Gram Panchayat Building. Then on both the sides are the houses of Marathas and Wanis or Jains. The houses of Maratha families are surrounded by the houses of Dhangars and Telis. At the extreme end at the east,

there are half a dozen houses in a dilapidated condition. Then, there is a sharp fall in level, beyond which are the houses of Mangs, Mahars, located in the low lying areas in the southern part of the residential area of the village. Only one house of a Mang is separated from the Mang locality because of the shortage of housing space in that locality. In the north-west corner of the village is a small tank.

3.4 Supply of Drinking Water : In Murud, there are 10 small wells with steps. Of these, 3 have drinkable water for about 8 to 10 months in a year, 3 have salt water and the rest are out of use. Only one public well built by the Government near the cattle market has water supply throughout the year. The Well Sinking Department of the Government, in the past 5 years, constructed 5 wells in this village. These wells are on the outskirts of the village. The Gram Panchayat has installed a pump to drive water from the well near the cattle market. For Mang, Mahar, and Dhor communities, there is a separate well for each community. When there is no water in these wells, they dig holes in the stream and meet their requirement. In Wathwad, there are 5 wells. One of them, constructed by the Government, is on the border of the village and has supplies throughout the year but this does not meet the requirements of the whole village. Of the 5 wells in the village, only one has steps. In the case of others, water is driven by hand with ropes. For Mahars, in the village, there is a separate well. When there is not enough water in this well, the Mahars

dig holes in the stream to get water. In Karkata, in the village proper, there are only 3 wells. Of these two have water supply throughout the year. There are no steps and water is driven out by hand with ropes. Near the village, there are three more wells.

3.5 Housing : Houses at Murud could be grouped according to the period during which they were constructed as also according to the type of constructions, and types of residents in these houses. (1) The two oldest houses, reported to have been built three centuries ago are types by themselves. (2) The houses of Jains, Marwaris, and Lingayats, constructed within the village walls, appear to be 50 to 150 years old. These are more or less of similar size and type. (3) Of the cultivating classes, the smaller cultivators and agricultural labours had small hutlike structures. (4) The Maharwada comprised of small hutlike structures of Mahars. The hutments of Mangs, Chambhars and Other Depressed Class families are similar in structure. (5) The houses constructed by the Social Service Department, and (6) Non-residential houses.

The construction of village houses seem to have been influenced by some superstitions of the villagers. (1) The villagers thought it inauspicious or ill to construct a double-storied house. Some reported that it was not proper for persons using first floor to stay or walk over those who were living on the ground floor. At the time of the survey, there were hardly a dozen houses with two-storied structure and the

first floor was reported to have been constructed during the past 50 to 75 years. Where the site was sloping, the house owner took the advantage of the same and constructed structures and the rooms at different levels. This was particularly visible in the fortlike house of the patil or the house of one of his relation. . In some other cases, where the ground was plane, a small story or a basement was first constructed and then on that the residential quarters were built. In some cases the structures were built on a considerably high plinth sometimes measuring 5 to 10 feet. (2) The other belief is that no house will be constructed with four court-yards (i.e. 'Chousuti'). The largest building in the village has, therefore, five court-yards (3) In the selected village and the area nearabout, it is considered ill to construct a house with lime mortar. Anybody using this material is expected to meet some ill-luck within a short time. In the old houses in the village, the use of lime mortar is, therefore, almost absent. (4) One more belief, among the old people in the village was in respect of umbra. All the houses in Murud have a typical construction at the entrance. The umbra is divided into two equal portions, each made up of a stone usually measuring 9" to 1' high. In between the two stones is left some small space, varying from 8" to 10". This arrangement was possibly for draining rain-water from court-yard.

The two biggest and oldest houses of the village officials were built in traditional way with rich specifications and

with local material. However, due to inadequate maintenance they lay in dilapidated condition. These structures being big in size had plenty of accommodation but they had little privacy in the total residential area. The houses suffered from lack of adequate sunlight and ventilation.

In the next class fall the houses belonging to the trading communities and bigger cultivators. The typical style of house building by using recent materials in this area is that at the frontage i.e. on the road side, the house owner builds a broad and high stone wall in mud (about 6 to 8 feet) with cement pointing in some cases, with a big entrance door; but this outward appearance is quite deceptive in many cases. The compound walls on the other three sides are not like the one on the front side. These houses usually have verandahs, court-yard with a cattle shed, kitchen and bed-rooms. In some cases, there is a basement below the main structure. The houses are constructed on a rubble plinth measuring 2 to 6 feet in height. The walls are constructed with mud bricks in rich specifications. Timber is sparingly used as it is not locally available. Lighting is not adequate in most of the cases. Except in the house of one Jain trader, no arrangements for draining water in an underground soak-pit existed in the village. Roof is made by spreading mud over timber.

In the houses of bigger cultivators, arrangement for storing foodgrains is made in the residential house. One of the rooms is reserved for this purpose. The flooring is of murum finished

with cow-dung. There are walls on all the four sides without any doors or windows excepting a hole measuring 2' x 2' in one of these walls from which one could enter the room. The food-grain bags are emptied in the room through the hole which is neatly closed and sealed from outside, so as to make it airtight. One has to take care to see that the stored produce is not damaged by rats. A typical arrangement for storing water is found in every house whether big or small. A big earthen pot, supplied by the potter in baluta, with a capacity of about 5 buckets, is fixed in mud-walls in the open court-yard. Every morning, the pot is emptied and cleaned with a piece of cloth and fresh water is filled in.

The houses belonging to smaller cultivators are smaller in size though in most of the cases they immitate the pattern of the bigger cultivators. The houses of agricultural labourers are hutlike structures with sunbaked bricks or mud plaster over matting of dried branches and with a flat roof, consisting of mud over uncut joist construction. These houses are generally situated at a lower level.

3.6 Maharwada : The Maharwada is located at the northern end of the village site. There are about 60 houses of Mahars. Some of the houses, perhaps the oldest structures in Maharwada, are inside the village walls while the others are close to the village walls but outside the old wall. The lanes in this locality are narrow, hardly 5 feet wide and are in a bad condition. Though the Maharwada in general did not appear

like a slum, it was not particularly clean and tidy. The houses of Mahars within the village walls show an indisciplined congestion. None of these houses has a plinth. The walls are made of kuchha bricks in some cases, in some other cases they are grass partitions and in some of which are plastered with mud. Some of these houses are so short, about 4 feet or so, that it is not possible to walk or stand straight in the house. Most of the houses appeared to be one room tenements. Some of them had a small verandah-like shelter. If there were any cattle, they were tied in an open space and only in few cases there was some shelter for the cattle.

Most of the houses outside the village wall are temporary thatched huts. Many of these are recent constructions which have been erected in the process of expansion of the village. Only a few houses are of mud with old tin sheet roof. The tin sheets, however, are not properly fixed on wooden poles. The living area per house hardly comes to 30 to 40 square feet. Some of the houses were neatly plastered with mud from inside as well from outside and the floor was also very clean. The remaining, a dozen or so, were huts built of grass which usually grows after monsoon in the streams near the village. This grass gets dried in summer and if used for raising temporary shelters gives good protection. The height of grass walls varied between 48 and 68 inches. The roof and the door was also made of grass.

The one room tenement is used for cooking and chullah is

located in a corner. There are not many household things. There are no beds or blankets, the old torn clothes being used as blankets or mattresses. Most of the Mahars sleep on bare ground. There is maximum overcrowding in these houses. For instance, a family of 13 stayed in a house with living area of about 40 sq.ft. There were 3 couples and 7 children in the family. Usually some of them slept inside and the others outside the room but in monsoon all had to sleep inside.

There is a Chawdi or a public place for Mahars. It is a kachha construction measuring about 300 sq.ft. with an additional verandah-like shelter. It is located on the highest spot in the locality. It is kept clean and has plenty of light. The Mang Chawdi is smaller in size and is not as neat as this Chawdi. Both the Chawdis are used for sleeping at night when there are guests in any family. It is used for community functions also. Just opposite the Chawdi is a well built by the Mahars. It has plenty of water supply. Another well constructed by the Well Sinking Department is about 200 yards from the locality. It has water supply for 10 months in a year. In summer, the Mahars have to bring water from a distance of about a mile. Usually males bring water in tins.

The condition of the houses of Mangs, Dhors, and Chambhars was still bad. The houses were smaller in size, with lesser protection from sun, wind or rain with conditions akin to slum area.

3.7 Houses constructed by the Social Service Department :

The State Government sanctioned a scheme of constructing twenty houses in Murud. Those desirous of taking the benefit of the scheme were expected to give one-third of the total expenditure by way of building material and/or labour and were not obliged to make cash payment. The remaining two-thirds of the expenditure was borne by the Government. These are one-room houses, measuring 10' x 20'. The walls are of one foot thickness so that the area inside the walls comes to about 8' x 18'. A small 4 feet wall divides the room into two portions. There is only one door and two ventilatorlike windows. These windows do not have any iron bars but are closed by ordinary gauze wire. The buildings are constructed of rubble in mud with cement pointing from outside. The walls are plastered with mud from inside. The floor is made of murum. C.G.I. sheets are used for roof resting on wooden ballies. These sheets had not been fitted neatly with screws and big stones were kept on these sheets to prevent them from being whirled by the wind. The houses are constructed in pairs with back to back, with a distance of about 30 feet in between the two structures facing either north or south. As a new experiment in promoting healthier atmosphere among the Depressed Classes and Advanced Classes, the scheme has some importance. At present of the 13 occupants, only one is a Jain and the rest are Mahars. It may be noted that the Jain family is an in-migrant family and due to shortage of accommodation in the village, preferred to stay in this colony. In the adjoining house is the office of the Social Service Department.

The new houses though supposed to be model houses, are really not so in the sense that they do not provide enough accommodation, adequate windows or bath-room and latrine. However, a local teacher, Mahar by caste, who stays in one of these houses has constructed a bath-room outside his house. The walls of the bath-room are about 5 feet high and give enough privacy for bathing. Two families had kept their front-yard particularly clean with an area of about 10' x 20' with a small stone border slightly raised from the ground level on which murum and sand had been spread over. One of these families had planted a row of flowery plants, which appeared to be different from the normal village site. There is no other scheme, private or government to promote better housing in the village.

3.8 Buildings for Public Use : The public buildings consisted mainly of (1) temples, (2) dharmashalas i.e. public rest houses, (3) Government Offices, (4) Schools and (5) buildings of the R.R.S. Excepting the Dharmashalas which appeared to be unclean and neglected, all other buildings appeared to have been well maintained and properly looked after.

3.9 Accommodation for Wandering Tribes, Migratory Families etc. : It was reported that every year a few traders dealing in carpets manufactured in South India, a few brass and copperware merchants, repairers of metalware, some families of dealers in sandalwood and some traders dealing in old clothes visit the village. In Murud, they stay at the public dharmashala near the Maruti temple

or the other dharmashala near the entrance gate or the third near the Murdeshwar temple. They stay there for a few days and leave for the next village on business. Their visits to the village do not cause any problem either of housing or of sanitation. A few families of snake-charmers, country-magicians and the like and of beggars visit the village every year. These families stay outside the village near the cattle market. They generally stay in their own camp-tents. The village officials take care to see that their stay does not cause any insanitary conditions in the village. During the year of the survey, about 15-20 families of vaddars had come to village Murud. These families were engaged in building construction activity of the R.R.S. They stayed in their own temporarily erected huts near the cattle market.

3.10 The Boys' Hostel at Murud : A hostel for school boys run by the R.R.S. was started in 1948-49. It is located in a temporary shed measuring 12' x 80'. The floor is made of murum and finished with cow-dung. There are walls on three sides and on the fourth side it is all open. There are galvanized iron sheets on the roof. At the extreme end, there are two rooms of which one is used for the office of hostel superintendent and the other is used as sick room. During the year of the survey, 62 students were staying in this hostel.

3.11 Housing for the Rent Paying Families : Of the 522 families at Murud at the time of the survey 413 stated that

they owned a house, 54 did not state whether they stayed in an owned or a rented house. The remaining 55 or 10 per cent of the total families were staying in rented houses. There are no houses in the village built specially for renting out. Some of the local residents who had surplus accommodation or those who thought that renting out houses was a good source of income, rented out a part of the area which was used by them formerly. In some cases, they did some repairs or some slight alterations, but generally no special efforts were made at converting the area used by the owner for renting out.

From the information available, we find that of the 55 rent paying families, 35 families stayed in houses where annual rent varied between Rs. 16 and Rs. 30 or between Rs. 1/4/- and Rs. 2/8/- per month. Nine families paid below Rs. 16 per annum, while 11 families paid between Rs. 31 and Rs. 60 per annum. The data do not show any direct relation between the total family income and annual rent paid though generally it can be said that the families paying higher rent belonged to comparatively higher income groups. It may be noted here that out of the 55 rent paying families, 46 were in-migrant families while only 9 families were Autochthons. Out of the 55 rent paying families, 20 were salariat, 9 of them were teachers, 5 were employees of the R.R.S. and 3 each were police and medical practitioners respectively. The next largest group belonged to 'other services', there being 5 proprietors of hotels and eating houses, 3 belonging to religious, charitable and welfare institutions, a barber and an engineer.

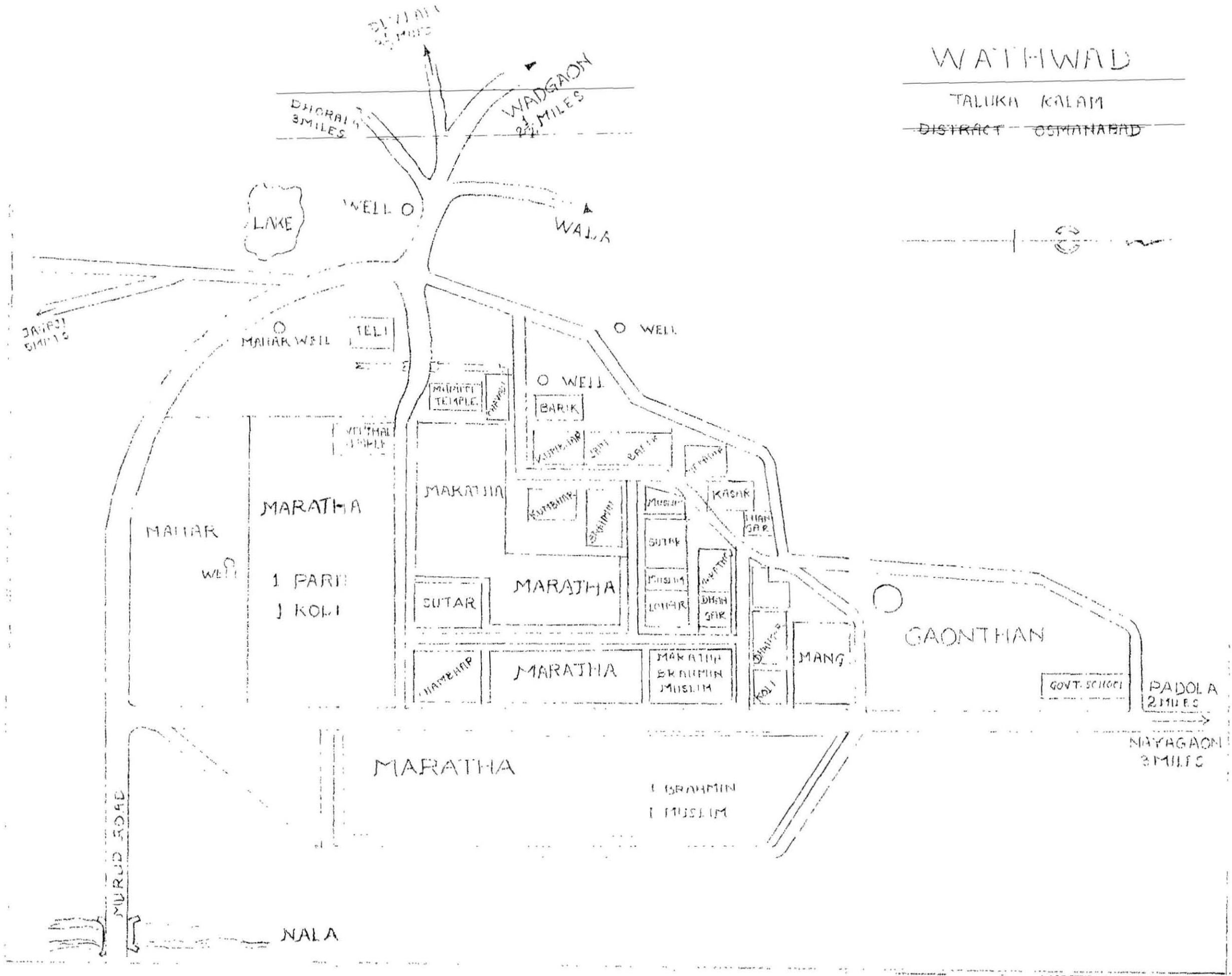
There were 6 more rent paying families where the occupation of the head of the family was stated merely as 'service'. In the remaining 19 cases, one was a landless labourer, 5 were cultivators, 3 each were tailors, dalals from cattle market and traders respectively; one each a hawker, a retail foodgrains dealer and two other families. A castewise tabulation did not show any larger proportion of rent paying families in any particular caste.

At Wathwad and Karkata, housing conditions were the same as in Murud so far as the size of the house or the material used, living area per person, etc., is concerned. The houses of Mahars at Wathwad were comparatively a little better than those of the Mahars at Karkata. The houses of Mahars and Mangs lie in a low area and during monsoon they have to stay in miserable conditions. Particularly during the year of the survey, due to excess of rain, whatever scanty shelter they had got was considerably damaged. The R.R.S. was planning to build, at Karkata, some houses for Mahar and Mang families in 1956-57.

WATHWAD

TALUKA KALAM

DISTRIC OTSMAHABAD



CHAPTER IVCAPITAL STRUCTURE

4.1 Ownership of Wealth : Information had been collected from every family at the selected villages about the assets and liabilities position. In respect of agricultural families, information about land, livestock, tools and implements had been asked for. On some items like residential and non-residential houses, land improvements, wells and other sources of irrigation, orchards, etc., the respondent had to state the expenditure incurred on account of purchase, new construction, repairs, etc., for a period of five years prior to the year of the survey. The purchases and sales of land, bullion, and agricultural tools and implements during the five years preceding the survey had also been recorded.

In the case of those who were engaged in non-agricultural occupation, attempts were made to collect information relating to stock, furniture and equipment, etc., that the respondents owned.

For the purposes of studying the ownership and distribution of wealth, agricultural and non-agricultural families have been treated separately. In the case of agricultural families, analysis is made on the basis of size of the cultivated holding. The distribution of land ownership and of

cultivating holding, of wealth in houses, livestock, agricultural implements, irrigation sources, orchards and plantations, etc., will be studied in the following sections. In the case of non-agricultural occupations, capital equipment would be taken into account.

In the case of land, livestock, tools and implements, residential house, etc., the price or value at the time of survey had not been recorded. The discussion relating to the distribution of wealth will have to be restricted to frequency distribution. It may not be proper to value the assets at certain arbitrary prices because there would be wide variations in the quality and condition of the assets. In the case of livestock, a large portion is home-bred. In the case of land, the quality of land, its location, and several other factors which determine its value have not been recorded. In the Plotwise Survey, we had recorded the value of sample plots from which we can get a rough estimate of total investment in land. In the case of non-agricultural production, though our intention was to note information relating to asset position, satisfactory information could not be collected. Wherever possible, we have given an estimate of total investment in non-agricultural occupations from whatever data were available.

4.2 Distribution of wealth in Land : Owned Land - In Table 4.1 is given a distribution of owners of land according to owned

holdings. The proportion of land-owning families (owning land in the residential village or outside) at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata was 44%, 54%, and 64% respectively. The ownership of land was concentrated among a small number of families. For instance, 5 per cent of the families owned about one-fourth of the land reported by the land owning families from the village. At the other extreme, about 45 to 50 per cent of the families reported ownership of 20 per cent land. The average size of owned holding per land-owning family was 28.5 acres at Murud, 31.5 acres at Wathwad and 29.6 acres at Karkata. About two-thirds of the land-owning families owned lower than these averages.

4.3 Distribution of cultivated land : In Table 4.2 is given a distribution of cultivated holding among cultivating families at the selected villages. The average size of the cultivated holding came to 31.8 acres at Murud, 38.3 acres at Wathwad, and 34.9 acres at Karkata, ^{which was} larger by about 3 to 7 acres than the average size of owned land. This could be due to the absentee landlords in the village proper or in the nearby villages from whom land could be taken on lease for cultivation. At Murud, there were ~~238~~ families who owned land but actually only 215 families cultivated land. Similarly, at Karkata, there were 70 land-owners but the number of cultivators was ~~64~~. At Wathwad, there were 10~~3~~ land-owners but the number of cultivators was 10~~3~~. The data showed that the bigger cultivators leased out their lands to smaller or landless

cultivators, thus narrowing the gap between the two extremes.

4.4 Land owned and/or cultivated outside the village : The tabulation of data relating to land owned or cultivated outside the village showed that such land formed about 3 to 7 per cent of the total owned land and was mostly reported by the in-migrant families. Out of the 389 acres of land owned outside by the families at Murud, 293 acres had been leased out and only 48 acres were owner-cultivated. In addition to this 11 acres of land had been taken on lease for cultivation. The 209 acres of land owned ^{outside} by the cultivators at Wathwad were mainly owner-cultivated. Only about one-fourth of land was leased out. No land had been leased in. At Karkata, 20 out of 67 acres of owned land had been leased out. Along with the 47 acres of owned land held outside, 45 acres had been taken on lease and cultivated outside the village.

4.5 Distribution of owned and cultivated holding among different communities : In tables 4.3 and 4.4 is given the distribution of owned and cultivated holding among different communities. It will be seen from the data that there was a close resemblance in the distribution of holding at the smaller villages viz. Wathwad and Karkata. For instance, about 78 per cent of the land was held by Marathas, about 8 to 9 per cent of the land was held by the other Allied castes and about 4 per cent by Brahmins and Advanced Hindus. The difference was to be found mainly among Depressed Classes and

Muhommedans. The Muhommedans at Wathwad held about 7.5 per cent of the total land. At Karkata, there were no Muhommedan families. The 'Other Depressed Classes' and the Intermediate Hindus II owned about 5 per cent and 2.4 per cent of the total owned land.

At the nuclear village, there appeared a different pattern of distribution. For instance, Marathas owned about three-fourths of the total owned land at the smaller villages, but at the nuclear village they owned only 50% of the total owned land. The other major caste groups at Murud, which owned sizeable proportion of land, were Advanced Hindus 16.6%, Allied Castes 11.5% (mostly Jains), and Brahmins 8.4%. The Intermediate Hindus owned 6.8%, Muslims about 2%, and Depressed classes other than Mahars 2%. It may be noted that the Mahars at Wathwad owned at least one per cent of the total owned land, but the Mahars at Murud and Karkata did not own any land.

In the distribution of cultivated land also, a close resemblance was found at the smaller villages. For instance, Marathas and Allied castes cultivated about 80 per cent of the total cultivated land; Brahmins and Advanced Hindus cultivated about 4 per cent of the total cultivated land. The Mahars and other Depressed Classes which owned 0% and 4.9% of the total owned land at Karkata, cultivated 7.2% and 7.9% respectively of the total cultivated land. At Wathwad, the Mahars owned only one per cent of the total owned land but cultivated 2.7%

of the total cultivated holding. The landless 'Other Depressed Classes' cultivated 3.1% of the total cultivated land.

In Murud, the Brahmins and Advanced Hindus who owned 25% of the total owned land, cultivated only 11.7% of the total cultivated land. Similarly the castes allied to Marathas owned 11.5% of the owned land but cultivated only 5% of the total cultivated land, mainly on account of the non-cultivating Jain landlords. The land leased out by these communities seems to have been taken by Marathas, Depressed Classes, and Muhommedans. The Marathas cultivated 62.6% of the cultivated land against 49.4% of owned land. The landless Mahars cultivated 3.0% of the total cultivated holding. The Other Depressed Classes and Muhommedans owning 2% each of the total owned land cultivated 4.1% and 4.7% respectively, of the total cultivated land.

The average owned land per reporting family in the three villages varied only between 29 acres at Murud and 31.7 acres at Wathwad. But within different communities, some wide variations were found. In Murud, the average owned land varied between 13.8 acres among Muhommedans and 61.1 acres among Advanced Hindus; at Wathwad, between 17.5 acres among Mahars and 49.5 acres among Brahmins; at Karkata, it varied between 14.4 acres among Other Depressed Classes and 38.2 acres among castes allied to Marathas if the lone cases of

Brahmins and others are left out of consideration.

The Marathas at Wathwad had 36.3 acres of land per reporting family; the average declined to 29.8 acres at Karkata and 24.8 acres at Murud. Among the other Allied Castes, the average per reporting family was 23.0 acres at Murud, 18.2 acres at Wathwad, and 38.2 acres at Karkata. The Advanced Hindus (mostly Marwaris) at Murud had the largest average in the three villages, it being 61.1 acres per reporting family; the next largest were the Brahmins who had 55.7 acres per reporting family. The jains owned ^{on} an average 42 acres per reporting family. The Muhommedans at Wathwad had 23.7 acres, while those at Murud had only 13.8 acres, per reporting family.

These differences also appear in the size of the cultivated holding per reporting family. For instance, the Marathas at Wathwad cultivated 42.9 acres per family, while those at Karkata and Murud, cultivated 36.3 acres and 32.5 acres respectively.

The ten landless tenant cultivators at Karkata belonged to Mahars and Depressed Classes. At Wathwad, 6 out of 11 came from Mahars and Depressed Classes. At Murud, of the 50 landless tenant cultivators, 27 were Marathas and 4 each belonged to Intermediate Hindus, Backward Classes and Muhommedans. Of the remaining, 6 were Mahars and 5 came from Other Depressed Classes.

The distribution of owned and cultivated land among different communities may show in future significant changes on account of the Tenancy legislations and a number of socio-economic factors operating at the nuclear village.

4.6 Ownership of Livestock : The respondents were asked to mention the number of livestock that they owned at the time of the visit of the investigator. Table 4.5 gives livestock data.

Bullocks-Owned : At Murud, of the 215 cultivators, about 80% of the cultivators owned 563 bullocks. Of the 42 cultivators who did not report any bullocks, 9 were the smallest cultivators in the village whose holdings were less than 5 acres; another 8 cultivators cultivated between 6 and 10 acres of land; the remaining 25 cultivators who did not report any bullocks were those who cultivated more than 10 acres of land. The average was 3.2 bullocks per reporting cultivator. The smaller cultivators, i.e. those who cultivated between 5 and 15 acres of land, had about 2 bullocks per reporting cultivator. The proportion increased among those who cultivated more than 30 acres. Among the non-cultivators, only 11 out of 306 reported 13 bullocks.

At Wathwad, 94 out of 102 cultivators (i.e. $\frac{92}{102}$) reported 293 bullocks, the average per reporting cultivator being 3.17 bullocks. As compared to the cultivators at the nuclear village, a slightly higher proportion of cultivators at Wathwad

reported bullocks though the average number of bullocks owned was almost the same at both the places. At the smallest village, Karkata, only 86 per cent of the cultivators reported bullocks, the average number of bullocks per reporting cultivator being 2.77, which is also lower than the average for the other two villages. Only one non-cultivator from Wathwad and 2 from Karkata reported bullocks.

He-Bufferaloes : One cultivator each at Murud and Wathwad reported a pair of he-buffaloes while two cultivators from Karkata reported three he-buffaloes. It seems it is not a practice in this part of the country to use he-buffaloes for ploughing and other agricultural operations.

Cows and She-Bufferaloes : The proportion of cultivators reporting cows and the average number of milch cattle owned by them varied within a narrow range. For instance, 78% of the cultivators from Murud, 80% from Wathwad, and 88% from Karkata, reported cows and the average number of cows owned by them varied between 1.9 at Murud and 2.3 at Karkata. Among the non-cultivators, the proportion of families reporting cows varied between 30% at Wathwad and 44% at Karkata. The average number of cows per reporting family among non-cultivators varied within a very short range viz. 1.1 at Wathwad and 1.4 at Karkata.

At Murud and Karkata, the proportion of cultivators' families reporting she-buffaloes was 26% and 23% respectively.

At Wathwad, however, their proportion was as high as 43%. The number of cattle per reporting family varied between 1.3 at Wathwad and 1.8 at Karkata. Among the non-cultivators nobody from Karkata reported any she-buffaloes. At Murud and Wathwad, their proportion was 11 and 13 per cent respectively and the average per reporting family was 1.2 and 1.4 respectively.

As in the case of bullocks, in the case of cows also, the average number of cattle per reporting cultivator was larger among the families with larger cultivated holding. At Murud, in the case of those cultivators who owned upto 75 acres of land, the average number of cows per reporting cultivator was less than 2; the proportion increased to 5 when the size of the holding varied between 75 and 100 acres. The increase in number was not marked in the case of she-buffaloes.

The young ones of cows, both male and female, were reported by a little more than 50% of the cultivators and the average was near about 2 in the case of the cultivators at Murud. The proportion among non-cultivators was about 15 per cent and the average was about 1.5 at Murud. At Karkata about 85 per cent of the families reported male and female young ones of cows and the average per reporting cultivator came to about 2. At Wathwad, 67 per cent of the cultivators reported male young ones of cows and 54 per cent report-

ed female young ones of cows; the average in both the cases was less than 2. In the case of young ones of buffaloes, only 8 families reported 9 young he-buffaloes. Only one family from Karkata and two from Wathwad reported a few young she-buffaloes. On inquiry with some of the leading cultivators in the village, it was stated that during last 5 to 10 years, the number of cattle owned by the families in Murud was gradually falling. They stated that children, particularly Harijans, were usually engaged in rearing cattle but since the Government started giving monthly scholarships to the Harijan children, the supply of child labour showed a gradual fall, consequently increasing the cost of rearing and thus causing a fall in the families rearing cattle and number of such cattle. There is, however, no statistical evidence to support this statement.

The goat, sheep and poultry were reported by a very small proportion of families. The climate and soil of this part of the country is not suitable for sheep and goat that normally require hilly tract. Murud and the neighbouring area is a plain land and the temperature is about 100 degrees Fahrenheit during summer. The R.R.S. tried to introduce poultry farming but without much success. The total number of birds was 59, 75, and 34, at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata respectively.

4.7 Ownership of Agricultural Tools and Implements : The cultivating as well as the non-cultivating families had been

asked to state the number of agricultural tools and implements which they owned. These included iron and wooden plough, harrow, a drill plough, leather and iron water-lifts, water-wheel, bullock carts, tractors, oil-engines, sugarcane crushers, etc. In Table 4.6, the information relating to ownership of agricultural tools and implements by cultivating and non-cultivating families at the selected villages is given.

Wooden and Iron Ploughs : As per 1951 census, at Murud and Karkata, there were 25 and 12 ploughs respectively. No wooden plough was reported at Wathwad and Karkata. No information as per census was available for Wathwad. The tabulation of our data revealed that there were 34 iron and 3 wooden ploughs at Murud, 31 iron ploughs at Wathwad and 11 iron ploughs at Karkata. The proportion of cultivating families reporting a plough was about 16 per cent at Wathwad, about 10 per cent at Karkata, and about 14 per cent at the nuclear village. Even some of the bigger cultivators who cultivated more than 50 acres of land did not own a plough.

Harrow : 89 per cent of the cultivating families at Murud and Wathwad, and 85 per cent at Karkata reported harrows. 9 non-cultivating families at Murud and one at Karkata reported 12 harrows. Where the size of the cultivated holding was above 15 acres, almost all the families owned a harrow whereas when it was below 15 acres, only about two-thirds of the cultivating families reported on an average only a single harrow.

Drill-Plough : About 62 per cent of the cultivating families at Murud, 68 per cent at Wathwad, and 77 per cent at Karkata, reported a drill-plough. Excepting a few large size cultivators who owned two or three drill-ploughs, all others owned one drill-plough. The proportion of the cultivating families owning a drill-plough was about 80 per cent among those who cultivated more than 20 acres.

Hoes : At Murud, 83 per cent of the cultivating families reported on an average two hoes. Corresponding figures for Wathwad were 77% and 1.9 per reporting cultivator, and for Karkata also 77% and 1.9 per reporting cultivator. As in the case of harrows, the proportion of families owning hoes was larger where the size of cultivated holding was more than 15 acres.

Leather and Iron Water-Lifts and Water-Wheels : According to 1951 census, there were 35 water-lifts and one water-wheel at Murud. At the time of survey, there were 49 leather water-lifts and 2 iron water-lifts owned by 49 or 23 per cent of the cultivators. There were two water-wheels at the time of the survey. Only sixteen per cent of the cultivators with less than 30 acres of cultivated holding reported water-lifts. Among those who cultivated more than 30 acres, about one-third owned a water-lift each. At Wathwad, 25 per cent of the cultivators reported 27 water-lifts of leather and one iron water-lift. Only one out of 28 cultivators with less than

20 acres of cultivated holding reported a water-lift, while among those who cultivated more than 20 acres, about 32 per cent reported water-lifts. At Karkata, only 7 cultivators reported a water-lift each. In the 1951 census, no water-lift had been reported whereas our data relating to purchases revealed only one ^{purchase during} ~~in~~ 1951.

Bullock Carts : According to 1951 census, there were 71 bullock carts at Murud. The purchases during 1951-56 as noted in the General Schedule revealed purchases of 20 bullock carts while tabulation of ownership of bullock carts showed 81 bullock carts as in 1955-56. Only one of these was reported to be owned by a non-cultivator. Among those who cultivated less than twenty acres of land, only 16 per cent owned carts, while 46 per cent of those who cultivated between 21 and 75 acres of land reported a cart. 8 out of 9 cultivators with more than 75 acres of cultivated holding reported a bullock cart. There were 30 bullock carts at Wathwad. None of the 13 cultivators with less than 15 acres of cultivated holding reported a bullock cart. Only 9 per cent of those who cultivated between 16 and 30 acres and 50 per cent of those who cultivated above 30 acres reported a bullock cart. None from among the non-cultivators reported any bullock cart. At Karkata, 19 cultivators reported 22 carts. Only 3 out of 23 cultivators with less than 20 acres of cultivated land reported a cart; the proportion of cart owning cultivators increased to

31 per cent among those who cultivated between 21 and 50 acres and to 50 per cent among those who cultivated more than 50 acres. Six cultivators reported that they jointly owned a single bullock cart.

Tractors, Oil-engines and pumps, Sugarcane crushers, etc. :

None of the cultivators in any of the selected villages owned a tractor. At Karkata none of the cultivators reported any of these implements. At Wathwad, 6 cultivators reported oil-engines of which 5 had been purchased during the five years preceding the survey. They did not report any other costly implements. At Murud, there were 8 oil-engines and pumps. No purchases had been reported during the five years preceding the survey. According to 1951 census, there were only two sugarcane crushers whereas at the time of the survey, five sugarcane crushers were reported though no purchases during the five years preceding the survey had been reported.

4.8 Ownership of Houses : At Murud, of the 215 cultivators, all except three stayed in owned houses. Of the 307 non-cultivators, 256 or 84% of the families stayed in 'owned' house. At Wathwad and Karkata also, all (except a few) cultivators and all the non-cultivators reported that they owned a house.

4.9 Capital Expenditure on certain items during the five years preceding the Survey : In the General Schedule, a few questions had been set for getting information about the capital expenditure on account of purchases, new constructions and repairs of

1) residential houses, 2) land, 3) wells, 4) orchards, 5) non-residential houses, 6) any other major item of expenditure. Table 4.7 gives the expenditure on these items during the five years preceding the survey. In Karkata, the most frequent item on which expenditure was reported was housing. 13 out of 108 families reported an expenditure of Rs. 7690/- on repairs to residential houses. The range of expenditure, however, was very large. For instance, in 2 cases, the expenditure was upto Rs. 50; in 5 cases it was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150; in 3 cases between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400; in the remaining cases it was Rs. 900, Rs. 2000, and Rs. 3000 respectively. Only one family reported a sale of house of Rs. 25 in the year 1955.

Two families reported purchase of land of Rs. 600 and Rs. 900 respectively in 1954; one family reported Rs. 200 on land improvements in 1951, while one family reported sale of land worth Rs. 2300 in 1952. One family reported Rs. 500 on repair to wells in 1954; two families reported expenditure of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively. No family reported expenditure of any type of non-residential houses, orchards, or any other item of importance. Two families reported disinvestment of Rs. 50 and Rs. 110 respectively in 1954.

In Murud, 76 out of 522 families or about 15 per cent of the families reported an expenditure of Rs. 34,511 (i.e. Rs. 454 per reporting family) on repairs to residential houses.

Table No. 4.7 : Capital Expenditure during the five years preceding the Survey

Year	Residential Houses				Land			Wells			Non-Residential Houses				Other Capital Expenditure	
	Purchases	New Constructions	Repairs and Improvements	Sales	Purchases	Improvements	Sales	New Constructions	Repairs	New Orchards	Purchases	New Constructions	Repairs	Sales	Repairs & Improvements	Sales
<u>MURUD</u>																
1950	500	50			3800			200		1500						
1951	350		1250				4700	1400	725		600					
1952	630	3100	7025	275		450		1000	850			150		500	2000	
1953		250	14301		1400	110	3000		500	900	1000	300	125			280
1954	210	4475	4315	200	3000	455		5600	1633			400				300
1955	2105		2240	175						30			200		150	
1956																
Not stated			5400		4200	3165	17350	1600					370			
	3795	7875	34531	650	12400	4180	25050	9800	3708	2430	1600	850	695	500	2150	580
<u>WATHWAD</u>																
1951			700													
1952	500		120													
1953			4530				2000			400						
1954			2425												500	
1955			1875		1500											
1956			200													
Not stated			1925													
	500		11775		1500		2000			400					500	
<u>KARKATA</u>																
1950			3000													
1951			800			200										
1952			150				2300									
1953			2120													
1954			1475		600				500							160
1955			145						150							

The range of expenditure was large, the lowest being Rs. 20 and the highest being Rs. 5000. Possibly the large expenditure was on new additions rather than on repairs. In 13 cases it was Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each, in 11 cases between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each, in 13 cases Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 each, in 8 cases Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 each, in 3 cases Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 each, in 2 cases Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 each, in 4 cases it was Rs. 2,000, Rs. 2,200, Rs. 2,300, and Rs. 5,000 respectively, and in the rest of the cases it was above Rs. 1000 but below Rs. 2000.

There were twelve families which reported purchase of houses worth Rs. 2,845. Only seven families reported an expenditure of Rs. 7875 on new construction. Eight families reported purchases of land for Rs. 12,400.

Thirteen families reported an expenditure of Rs. 4580 on improvements of land. Seven families reported digging and construction of new wells at a cost of Rs. 9600. Ten families reported expenditure on the improvement of wells. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,708. Two families reported expenditure of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,400 in 1950 and 1951 respectively on digging and construction of wells.

In Wathwad as in Karkata, the most frequent item on which some capital expenditure was reported was residential houses. Out of 189 families at Wathwad, 26 reported an expenditure of Rs. 11775/- on repairs to residential houses. The range of

expenditure was from Rs. 25 to Rs. 2000. In 3 cases only, it was less than Rs. 100, in 7 cases it was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200, in 4 cases it was between Rs. 201 and Rs. 400, in 6 cases it was Rs. 500, in 5 cases it was between Rs. 700 and Rs. 1000, and in one case it was Rs. 2000.

Only one family reported purchase of a house in 1952 for Rs. 500. Another family reported purchase of land in 1955 for Rs. 1,500. One family reported a sale for Rs. 2,000 in the same year. One family reported Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 as expenditure on orchard in 1953 and on improvement of the orchard in 1954 respectively.

The data relating to capital expenditure during the five years preceding the survey did not show any consistent trend. The only point that could be noted is that during 1953 and 1954, large investment expenditure was reported.

4.10 Capital Expenditure and Liquidation of Assets by different Communities: In Table 4.8 is given the data relating to capital expenditure during the five years preceding the survey by different communities. The data show that more than two-thirds of the capital expenditure was incurred by Marathas; Jains and Marwaris though were among the richest families in the village did not report capital expenditure on land. On the other hand they reported sales of land.

From the information relating to sale of assets, it will be seen that the total amount of sales reported is lower than

Table No. 4.8 : Capital Investment and Disinvestment by different Communities during the five years preceding the Survey.

Caste	Residential House				L a n d			W e l l s		Other Residential buildings				Other Capital Expenditure		
	Purchases	New Constructions	Repairs & Improvements	Sales	Purchases	Improvements	Sales	New Constructions	Repairs	Purchases	New constructions	Repairs	Sales	Orchards New Lay-out	Repairs	Sales
<u>MURUD</u>																
Brahmins			300	100												
Advanced Hindus	750		900		230	8850	1400	500								
Marathas	2955	7625	19685	450	9200	3785	5200	6400	1108	600	550	695	500	2430		300
Castes Allied to Marathas		250	9790			11000			1250							
Int. Hindus I			1442		1000				600		300					
" " II			675			15			250	1000						
Backward Classes			400													280
Mahars			600													
Other Depressed Classes			504	100	2200			2000								2150
Muhommedans	90		235			150										
	3795	7875	34531	(650)	12400	4180	(25050)	9800	3708	1600	850	695	(500)	2430	2150	(580)
<u>WATHWAD</u>																
Marathas	500		9925		1500		2000							400	500	
Castes Allied to Marathas			100													
Int. Hindus II			500													
Mahars			800													
Other Depressed Classes			120													
Muhommedans			330													
	500		11775		1500		2000							400	500	
<u>KARKATA</u>																
Brahmins			3000		200				100							
Marathas			2470	25	1500		2300		550							160

the reported purchases in respect of 'Houses'. The reported sales of houses were of Rs. 650 only as against purchases of Rs. 3,795. In respect of land, the purchases were worth Rs. 12,400 while sales were worth Rs. 25,050. These data indicate the transfer of land from trading classes to cultivating classes because in the reported purchases Jains and Marwaris did not have any share. On the construction and repairs of wells also they have quite a low proportion, about 10 per cent, of the total expenditure on well-construction and repairs.

At Wathwad, of the total capital expenditure, about 87 per cent was reported by Marathas and the remaining 13 per cent by Mahars (about 7%), Intermediate Hindus (about 4%), Muhommedans (about 2%). The capital expenditure was only in respect of house construction and repairs in the case of all castes excepting Marathas. In respect of sale of assets, sale of land worth Rs. 2,000 by Marathas were reported while purchases amounted to Rs. 1,500 only (by Marathas). In the case of houses, no sales were reported though the purchases of houses were reported to be Rs. 500.

At Karkata, of the total capital expenditure, 45% was reported by Marathas, 30% by Brahmins, 21% by Allied castes^{allied to Mar} and 1.2% by Depressed Classes. Here also, sale of land amounted to Rs. 2,300 by Marathas while purchases were reported to be Rs. 1,500 only (by Marathas). The Brahmin cultivators

reported a little expenditure on land improvements.

On comparing the data contained in the General Schedule with the data collected in the 'Purchases and Sales of Land Questionnaire', it was found that sales of land reported at Murud in the General Schedule were worth Rs. 25,050 while those recorded in the other questionnaire were worth Rs. 28,285. The lone transaction at Wathwad was reported in both the questionnaires. There was, however, large difference in the sales reported at Karkata. The total sales as recorded in the 'Land Sales and Purchases' were worth Rs. 14,402-12-6. Even if the sales worth about Rs. 4,500 by the landlords who were not residents of Karkata and whose information was not recorded in the General Schedule are excluded, we find that at Karkata, in the General Schedule, sales worth of Rs. 2,300 only were reported. The figures noted in the 'Land Sales and Purchases' were from the village records and hence more correct.

4.11 Investment in Livestock : ~~The data revealed that~~ At the nuclear village, 51% of the bullocks, 86% of the cows, and 66% of the she-buffaloes were home-bred. At Wathwad, their proportion was 62%, 92%, and 85% respectively and at Karkata 42%, 97%, and 90% respectively. The proportion of cattle purchased was somewhat larger in the case of bullocks in the case of all the three villages. At the smaller village, the proportion of home-bred cows and buffaloes ~~also~~ was very large.

The respondents did not mention any special breed but even then wide variations were found in the purchase price of bullocks. Because of the larger proportion of home-bred cattle and large price variations it is difficult to estimate the total investment in livestock. A census of livestock and implements in 1951 was available in respect of the selected villages. In Table 5.32 is given the information for 1956 census as well as for the year of the survey as obtained from the tabulation of the General Schedule.

~~4.12 Purchase of Livestock~~ In Table 4.9, information relating to purchase of bullocks, cows and she-buffaloes during the five years preceding the survey has been given.

The total purchases of bullocks during the five years preceding the survey amounted to Rs. 29,850 at Murud, Rs. 10,450 at Wathwad, and only Rs. 3,565 at Karkata, the average per reporting cultivator being Rs. 253, Rs. 209, and Rs. 148 respectively at the three villages. *The average price for bullocks varied between Rs. 150 at Murud and Rs. 90 at Karkata.* Purchases of bullocks were mainly reported by those who had more than 20 acres of land.

We had not asked the reasons for purchasing bullocks. *Some had we recorded sales data. Some of* the cultivators during the investigation had stated that they had sold bullocks on account of bad agricultural years and purchased them when necessary. In such cases of disinvestment there would not be much of an investment.

Purchases of cows were reported mainly at the nuclear village. 35 families (about 7 per cent of the total families)

purchased 38 cows for Rs. 1,465 during the five years preceding the survey, the average purchases per reporting family being Rs. 42 and purchase price per cow being Rs. 38. At Wathwad, only one non-cultivator purchased a cow for Rs. 20 in the year 1953 while at Karkata, 3 cultivators reported purchases of 3 cows for Rs. 190 in 1953-54 and one non-cultivator a cow for Rs. 17 in 1955. [As compared to the purchases of bullocks the purchases of cows at Murud in various years were not uniform and varied between Rs. 116 in 1952 and Rs. 613 in 1955.]

Of the 35 families reporting purchases of cows, 16 were non-cultivating families and of these 13 had purchased during 1955. At Murud, 26 families reported purchases of 26 buffaloes. Of these, 8 families were non-cultivating families. The total purchases during the five years came to Rs. 3,260 or Rs. 125 per reporting cultivator ~~and~~ per buffalo. *per cultivator*

At Wathwad, 6 cultivating and one non-cultivating family reported purchases of buffaloes. (Seven buffaloes were purchased for Rs. 875 or at Rs. 125 per buffalo which is similar to the average purchase price at Murud) At Karkata, only one cultivator reported a purchase of she-buffalo for Rs. 110 in 1951. Another purchase reported by a non-cultivating family was in 1954 for Rs. 100.

4.13 Purchases of Tools and Implements : Data regarding purchases of tools and implements have been presented in table 4.10. The total purchases of tools and implements

by cultivators during the five years preceding the survey were about Rs. 9,500 at the nuclear village, Rs. 15,000 at Wathwad, and Rs. 1,550 at Karkata. The larger expenditure at Wathwad was mainly on account of the purchase of oil-engines worth Rs. 10,200. If these are excluded from the total expenditure on tools and implements, the average expenditure per cultivating family for the five years' period comes to Rs. 45 at the nuclear village as well as at Wathwad, and Rs. 25 only at Karkata. If we further exclude the stray cases of those investing in bullock carts, water-lifts, ploughs and water-wheel, the difference between the capital expenditure for the five years' period by the cultivating families at the three villages is further narrowed. It comes to about Rs. 16 at the nuclear village and Rs. 11 at the other two villages. The reporting cultivators usually purchased a single unit though in some cases two or more units of harrows or hoes were purchased.

At Murud, 167 out of 215 cultivators i.e. 77% reported purchases of tools and implements during the five years preceding the survey. Out of these 167, 12 purchased leather water-lifts, 19 purchased bullock carts, 2 purchased ploughs, 2 others purchased oil-engines or parts thereof, and one purchased water-wheel. Barring these 36 cases, the expenditure incurred by every cultivator varied between Rs. 5 and Rs. 25. The yearwise purchases of these 36 cases are shown in Table 4.10. Barring these cases in the remaining the expenditure was on

such items as harrows, hoes, etc. The expenditure on leather water-lifts varied between Rs. 62 and Rs. 150 per leather water-lift, the expenditure on this account of the 12 reporting cultivators being Rs. 1,217. In the case of bullock carts, the expenditure varied between Rs. 60 and Rs. 300. The total expenditure incurred on this account by 19 cultivators was Rs. 3,225. Only two cultivators reported purchase of ploughs, one for Rs. 105 and the other for Rs. 150. The expenditure reported by the cultivators on pumps and oil engines was Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 respectively. The water-wheel was purchased for Rs. 1,100.

At Wathwad, 93 out of 102 cultivators i.e. 91%, reported purchases of tools and implements during the five years preceding the survey. Excepting 29 cases, where the expenditure was on 5 ploughs, 10 carts, 14 leather water-lifts, and 5 cases in which the expenditure was on oil-engines or pumps, the expenditure varied between Rs. 5 and Rs. 25 and was mainly on such items as harrow, drill-plough, etc.

At Karkata, 51 out of 64 cultivators i.e. 80% reported purchases of tools and implements during the 5 years preceding the survey. Except in the case of 10 cultivators where the expenditure was on ploughs, carts, or leather water-lifts and varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 125, in all the remaining cases, the expenditure varied between Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 only. Such purchases were mainly on account of harrow, drill-plough, etc.,

The three ploughs purchased in 1950-51 were worth Rs. 55, Rs. 70, and Rs. 95 respectively. The price of 5 bullock carts varied between Rs. 90 and Rs. 125. Of the two leather water-lifts, one worth Rs. 60 and the other worth Rs. 50 were purchased in 1951. The major items were thus reported between 1950 and 1953 only.

4.14 Capital Investment in Non-Agricultural ^{Productions,} Occupations :
~~As already stated~~ ^{We could not} ~~it was not possible~~ to get a fairly good estimate of capital investment in non-agricultural ^{production} ~~occupations~~.

In Table 4.11, we give whatever information we ^{could get about} ~~had~~ in this ^{investment in non-agricultural production.} respect. It will be seen from the table that of the total capital investment in Non-agricultural production, about 40 per cent was in tailoring and an equal proportion in flour-mills and oil-pressing. The other capital investment mainly consisted of tools and equipment of village artisans. ^{It was not possible to get any estimate of capital investment in non-agricultural production by the Re-construction Society.}

4.15 Capital Investment in Transport : Capital investment in transport at the selected villages was only in respect of bullock carts and horses used for transport. Those persons who used bullock carts for transport purposes stated that they had invested Rs. 2,340 in the purchase of bullock carts and Rs. 1,725 in the purchase of bullocks. Seven of them stated that they used home-bred bullocks for transport purposes. Only two persons reported transport on horseback at the nuclear village. Both of them had purchased a horse for Rs. 45 each in 1953. None of the families owned a motor-bus or truck.

Table No. 4.11 : Capital Investment in Non-Agricultural
Occupations - Murud.
Production and Services

	Purchase price	Present price	Remarks
1. Tailoring	Rs. 6,315	Rs. 5,585	Value of 20 sewing machines
2. Brick-manufacturing (pucca)		31	Excludes capital investment if any by the <i>of the R.R.S. Reconstruction Society</i>
3. Carpenters	628	481	Tools & equipment
4. Sawyers	31	29	" "
5. Bullock-cart manufacture	-	-	Included in Carpenters' equipment.
6. Masons	653	414	Tools & equipment
7. Quarrying		500	" "
8. Stone quarrying & dressing	1	1	" "
9. Goldsmiths		260	" "
10. Potters	105	58	" "
11. Cobblers	231	143	
12. Leather tanning etc.		75	Tools & equipment
13. Oil pressing		925	Oil-exPELLERS mainly
14. Flour mills	Not stated	2500	Data available for 2 out of 5 flour-mills
15. Cane-basket manufacturing	16	10	Tools & equipment
16. Musicians	227	137	Musical instruments

4.16 Capital Investment in Trading Establishments : The traders were asked to state their investment by way of fixtures and furniture in their shops. Such investment came to less than Rs. 3,000 as shown below.

	Rs.
Grocers	520
Cloth Merchants	280
Readymade clothes merchants	500
Tea shops	1055
Meal shops	310
Fruit merchants	10
Pan-Bidi shops	5
Opium shops	40

	2720

CHAPTER V

LAND UTILISATION

A Survey of Cultivation Practices - Plotwise Survey

While describing the Capital Structure (Chapter ~~IV~~), information relating to ^{the} distribution of owned and cultivated land has been given. In the present chapter, data relating to land utilisation together with some description of soil, bunds, wells, etc., of the sample plots, inputs of human and bullock labour, seed, manure etc., ~~and outputs~~, cultivation practices in respect of crops grown in these plots ^{and results of plots} has been given from the data collected during the ^{Survey of Cultivation Practices} ('Plotwise Survey'). The ~~Plotwise~~ Survey was conducted with a view to get information relating to (1) ownership/tenancy, types of tenancies, terms of leasing in - leasing out etc., (2) soil, bunding, farm buildings, water resources, etc., in respect of the sample plots, (3) crop rotation practices, (4) inputs in respect of labour, seed, manure and such other items, (5) physical production, and ^{lastly but chiefly} (6) cultivation practices in respect of crops taken in these plots. ~~(This information could be supplemented with the information collected from village records and some information contained in the General Family Schedules.)~~ ^{with the present chapter we have the information of the physical production of crops and the area of land under cultivation in the village records.}

5.1 PLOTWISE SURVEY : Selection of Plots - A sample was selected from the Crop-Estimate ^{schedule from the village records} ~~Patrol~~. In Murud, there were 1002 plots, in Wathwad 366, and in Karkatā 291. It was

decided to select every ^{sixth} ~~6th~~ plot ^{which gave a sample of} from the ~~Crop Survey Patrak~~.
~~Thus~~ 166 plots in Murud, 48 in Karkata and 72 in Wathwad i.e. 286 in all, ~~were selected~~. The work of selecting plots from the records and of the first round for noting details about kharif crop continued from 5th August 1955 to 30th September 1955. The work of the second round ^{for noting the yield of kharif crops} was done mainly during ^{input} January and February. The third round was completed in May ^{with the time of operations same as of kharif crops} 1956 ^{for getting the yield and input of labour etc. for ratoons.}

5.2 General Description of Soil : (Geographically, the district to which the selected villages belong falls in what is known as trappean black cotton soil region. It is covered with cliff crags and hills, the soil resulting from the decomposition is of black colour and fertile being argillaceous, is retentive of moisture'.) The investigators had been instructed to note the colour of soil of sample plots to get some idea as to fertility or otherwise of soil. In table 5.1 is given the distribution of sample plots according to colour of the soil. About half of the sample plots at Murud and one-third at Wathwad and Karkata had black cotton soil.

Table No. 5.1 : Distribution of Sample Plots according to Colour of the Soil.

Colour of the Soil	Number of Sample Plots		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Black	82	23	15
Reddish black	18	11	6
Red	10	11	-
Reddish Yellow	2	7	3
Murmad - either light red, light black, light yellowish etc.	55	27	24
Total	166	72	43

Compared to a larger number of plots
 In Murud and Wathwad, ~~about one-third~~ and at Karkata about ^{50%} ~~50 per cent of the plots~~ had inferior quality of land.

5.3 Major Land Uses in the Selected Villages (In table 5.2 is given the information relating to major land uses at the selected villages as recorded in the village records. It may be noted that at Karkata, the uncultivable land forms about 38 per cent of the total whereas at the other two villages, it forms only one per cent. At Wathwad, about 4.5 per cent of the land is irrigated. Though out of the three villages, this village has the largest proportion, the irrigated area is very meagre. Grazing land at Wathwad was 106 acres and was reported to be of some use for the cattle. At the nuclear village, of the 92 acres of grazing land, attempts were being made to convert part of the area as 'residential area' to meet the increasing demand. If the land revenue is related to the total cultivated and uncultivated land in the village, as an indicator of quality of the soil it is found that it is the highest (Rs. 0.95 per acre) at Wathwad and the lowest (Rs. 0.45 per acre) at Karkata.)

In the 'Plotwise Survey' information relating to cultivable area, current fallow, permanent fallow and uncultivable land had been noted. / Since we had selected every sixth plot for the purposes of the Plotwise Survey, by multiplying the data contained in the survey by six, we could get an estimate of the

Table No. 5.2 : Major land uses in the Selected Villages, 1955-56.

Major Land Uses	Per cent of total acreage		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Cultivable area (non-irrigated)	93.5	90.69	58.1
Cultivable area (irrigated)	2.1	4.5	-
Uncultivable land	1.3	0.7	37.9
Residential area	0.8	0.3	0.7
Area under roads	0.2	0.5	0.3
Area under rail-route	0.2	-	0.4
Area under cart-routes	0.7	-	0.5
Grazing land	1.2	3.0	2.1
Tanks	-	0.1	-
T o t a l	100.0	100.0	100.0
(In acres and gunthas)	7418-27	3610-20	2662-05
Land Revenue (Rupees)	4570-14-0	3289-2-8	1157-7-0

area under different categories.

It will be seen from Table 5.3 that the estimates of the cultivable land as obtained from the Plotwise Survey come very close to the figures recorded in the village records at Murud

Table No. 5.3 : Estimates of Cultivable, Current Fallow, Permanent Fallow & Uncultivable land based on the Plotwise Survey.

	Land in Acres		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Cultivable	4139-28	2170-32	1324-38
Current Fallow	54-24	-	191-10
Cultivable Permanent Fallow	2583-24	879-36	1083-30
Not Cultivable	70-20	28-14	6-06
T o t a l	6848-16	3079-02	2606-04

and Wathwad. At Karkata, however, in the village records

1545 acres have been shown as cultivable and 1008 acres as uncultivable land. In the Plotwise Survey, the land which has been shown as uncultivable has been possibly shown as cultivable permanent fallow.

5.4 Area Sown during 1954-55 and 1955-56 : In the following are the estimates of cultivated area (1954-55) as obtained from the General schedules.

<u>Cultivated area</u> 1954-1955	Murud Acres	Wathwad Acres	Karkata Acres
1. Village records	3,812	2,661	1,575
2. As disclosed in the family schedules	4,888	2,960	1,529

The over-reporting in the General Schedules could be due to multiple reporting when a piece of land was being jointly cultivated. Though attempts were made to get specific information, with the larger size of the village, the error seems to have become greater.

In the following are the estimates of the cultivated area, 1955-56. Here it is found that the smaller villages

<u>Cultivated area</u> 1955-1956	Murud Acres	Wathwad Acres	Karkata Acres
1. Village records	3,618	2,632	1,690
2. Estimated from Plotwise Survey	4,338	2,177	1,482

the cultivated area as estimated on the basis of the Plotwise Survey is smaller by 12 to 18 per cent than the acreage reported in the village records. At Murud, on the other hand,

the area estimated from the Plotwise Survey is greater, being about 20 per cent more than the cultivated area noted in the village records.

5.5 Soil Erosion : The cultivable land at the selected villages is sloping on all sides from the centre. This results in soil erosion. In table 5.4 is given the data, relating to the number of sample plots which were liable to erosion. The need for bunding had been realised and bunding had been started ^{by the Government} in the selected villages in 1954-55.

Table No. 5.4 : Distribution of the sample plots according to area liable to erosion.

	Number of plots		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. 100% erosion	2	-	1
2. Upto 75% erosion	1	-	-
3. 66% to 75% erosion	3	-	1
4. 34% to 50% erosion	5	1	2
5. 26% to 33% erosion	9	3	2
6. 16% to 25% erosion	27	4	2
7. 12% to 16% erosion	4	3	3
8. Less than 12% erosion	1	3	3
T o t a l	51	14	14
Total Area of these plots (Acres)	692	140	164
Area subject to erosion	52%	23%	26%

5.6 Bunding : At the time of the survey, contour bunding scheme of the State Government was in progress. About 2,900 acres of land at Murud, 1,200 acres ^{each} at Wathwad and ~~1,200 acres~~ ~~of land at~~ Karkata was reported to have been bunded during 1954-55. The information contained in the Plotwise Survey

revealed that prior to this scheme, very little land had

been bunded by private efforts. In the following the information relating to the construction of private bunds and expenditure incurred on bunds is given.

<u>Construction of Bunds</u>	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. About 2 years prior to the survey	23	6	7
2. 2 to 8 years prior to the survey	8	-	4
3. 8 to 13 years prior to the survey	9	3	3
4. More than 13 years old	13	2	6
	<u>53</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

(At Murud, there were bunds in 53 out of 165 plots, at Wathwad in 11 out of 72 plots and at Karkata in 20 out of 48 plots. In the following are the details about the type of construction of these bunds.)

<u>Type of bund:</u>	<u>Number of plots where such bunds existed</u>		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. Earthen	35	9	6
2. Stone work	13	-	10
3. Earth and stone	4	-	2
4. Maram, etc	1	2	2
Total	<u>53</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

(Cost of construction of these bunds varied between Rs. 26 and Rs. 100 in most of the cases. In the following is the distribution of the plots according to the expenditure incurred on bunds.)

<u>Expenditure incurred</u> (Rs.)	<u>Number of plots with bunds</u>		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Upto 50	19	6	8
51 to 100	14	2	7
101 to 200	14	3	-
201 to 300	2	-	2
Not stated	4	-	3
Total	<u>53</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

5.7 Area which could not be cultivated : In table 5.5 is given the data relating to sample plots where part of the plot could not be cultivated for certain reasons. In a majority of the cases, the land could not be cultivated as it was 'grazing' land. In the remaining cases ^{and} ~~due to~~ ^{because of} bunds, farm houses, trees, etc., ~~land could not be cultivated.~~ The area which could not be cultivated varied from 10 gunthas to more than 10 acres, though in about 45 per cent cases it was less than one acre, in 14 per cent between 1 and 2 acres, in 29 per cent cases between 2 and 10 acres and in about 13 per cent cases above 10 acres.

5.8 Area brought under cultivation during the five years preceding the survey : The respondents were asked to mention the area which they had brought under cultivation during the five years preceding the survey. At the nuclear village, about 46 acres of grazing land was brought under cultivation by clearing the fields of trees and shrubs and by ploughing. Out of this about two-thirds of the area had been brought under cultivation an year prior to the survey at a cost of about Rs. 450. At Wathwad, 9-32 acres of grazing land had been brought under cultivation by ploughing and clearing the fields of trees, shrubs, etc., at a cost of Rs. 75/-. At Karkata, 4 acres of such land had been brought under cultivation at a cost of Rs. 100.

5.9 Fencing : In the sample plots at Wathwad not a single plot with fencing was reported. At Karkata only in one case

Table No. 5.5 : ~~Sample fields classified by~~ ^{classified by} Area which could not be cultivated and Reasons thereof and size.

Reasons for not being able to cultivate	Number of Plots with area which could not be cultivated										
	Gunthas				A c r e s						Total
	Upto 11 10 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	1 to 2	2 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8	8 to 10	Above 10		
✓ 1. Bunds wells, buildings, trees, etc.	24	10	4	2	6	2	3	2	-	7	60
✓ 2. Streams,	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	27
3. Roads, foot-paths,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
4. Hills	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Uncultivable - Reasons not stated	2	3	3	1	6	1	1	2	-	3	22
6. Bullocks not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
✓ 3 7. Grazing land	12	9	5	6	12	19	8	11	5	13	100
8. Neglect of the owner	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	6
9. Erosion	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
✓ 4 10. Excess rain, non-availability of bullocks, Erosion Neglected by the owner	2	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	12
✓ 5 11. Reasons not stated	4	3	2	1	6	1	1	2	1	3	24
T o t a l	44	22	13	11	29	23	14	16	5	26	203

fencing about 200 feet of branches of thorny trees was reported. The cultivator incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 8/- per annum on fencing. At the nuclear village fencing was reported in 17 plots. The fencing consisted of thorny branches of tree or of Kektad - a thorny fibre shrubs and/or wire. In the case of only 3 plots, the fencing was more than ten years old. The respondents reported that they had to incur some expenditure on annual repairs and maintenance. As the fencing usually appeared ^{only} on the road side ~~on similar site~~ of the plot ~~and not on all the sides of the plot~~, we had noted the length of fencing. The length of such fencing was upto 200 feet in 9 plots, between 201 and 500 feet in 4 plots and above 500 feet in the case of the remaining 4 plots at Murud. The expenditure on repairs and maintenance was upto Rs. 10 in seven plots, between Rs. 11 and Rs. 20 in six plots, and Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 in four plots.

5.10 Size of Plots : In table 5.6 is given a distribution of the sample plots according to their size. It will be seen from the table that in about 50 to 60 per cent cases, the size of plots was less than five acres. (~~In about 15 to 20 per cent cases it was between 5 and 10 acres and in about 10 to 20 per cent cases between 10 and 15 acres.~~) / ^{The bigger} Plots measuring more than 15 acres each formed about 20 per cent of the selected plots in Murud and Karkata and only 10 per cent at Wathwad. The average size of the selected plots came to 7.0 acres at Murud, 7.12 acres at Wathwad and 9.2 acres at Karkata.

Table No. 5.6 : Distribution of the Sample Plots according to size.

Size	Number of plots		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Upto 5 acres	101	35	23
6 to 10 acres.	25	17	10
11 to 15 acres	14	13	4
16 to 25 acres	14	7	7
26 acres and above	12	-	4
T o t a l	166	72	48

5.11 Land Values : In table 5.7 are given the data relating to ^{value} ~~prices~~ of the selected plots. The respondents had stated ~~the price as~~ at the time of the survey. ~~It was reported~~

Table No. 5.7 : Distribution of the Plots according to Price per acre.

Price per acre Rs.	MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
	No. of plots	% to total acreage	No. of plots	% to total acreage	No. of plots	% to total acreage
Upto 100	33	44	11	31	14	61
101 - 200	61	33	29	46	19	30
201 - 300	37	11	12	12	10	7
301 - 400	17	3	11	6	3	2
401 - 500	8	2	6	2	2	0
501 & above	6	2	1	1		
Not stated	4	5	2	2		
Total	166	100%	72	100%	48	100%
Total acreage		1141-21		513-21		434-14
Average price per acre Rs.		130/-		160/-		105/-

The average price per acre indicates that ~~that among the three villages,~~ the soil of Wathwad is the best and that of Karkata is inferior. (The average price

per acre appeared in that order being Rs. 160 per acre at Wathwad, Rs. 130 per acre at Murud and Rs. 105, the lowest, at Karkata) The total price of the sample plots at the time of the survey stood at Rs. 1,48,400 at the nuclear village, Rs. 82,000 at Wathwad, and Rs. 45,400 at Karkata. By multiplying by six, we get an estimate ^{of the value of cultivated} for the whole village ~~of its~~ ~~capital investment in land,~~ about Rs. 8,90,000 at Murud and Rs. 4,92,000 and Rs. 2,72,000 at Wathwad and Karkata respectively.

5.12 Land - Sales and Purchases : A questionnaire had been filled in in respect of every sale-purchase transaction of land in the selected villages for a period of 5 years preceding the year of the survey. During this period, only 22 transactions took place. Twelve of them were in Murud, one in Wathwad, and the remaining 9 in Karkata. Excepting one

<u>In Murud</u>					
No. of transac- tions	Year of sale	Size A.-G.	Price per acre Rs.	Seller's Caste	Seller's Occupation
1	1948-49	29-12	About 45	Marwari	Agriculture Trading
1	1949-50	29-30	200	Brahmin	Agri., Pleader
1	1952-53	11-34	80	Maratha	Ag. Labour
2	1953-54	48-34	110	Marwari Brahmin	Ag. & Trade Teacher
4	1954-55	140-27	75	Marwaris (One protected tenant)	Ag. & Trade Cultivator
2	1955-56	13-34	Not given	Brahmin Jain	Ag. & Trade Ag. & Trade
1	Not stated	34-07	Not given	Marwari (Two protected tenants)	Ag. & Trade (Protected tenant)

holding of black soil which was sold in 1954-55, all others were of inferior quality, ~~with yellowish, reddish, blackish mal-
er-murud~~. Of the 12 sales, only 4 were to protected tenants. In other cases, the question of selling to the protected tenant did not arise. As the transactions at these places are very few and each is a type by itself, the information is given in tabular form.

5.13 Type of Tenancies and Terms of Lease : The tabulation of General Schedules disclosed that cash rented land formed only about 4 per cent of the total land owned by the resident families. At Wathwad, it was less than one per cent. The land leased out on share rent basis formed about 11 per cent at Wathwad and Karkata and a little over one-third of the total owned land at Murud.

In the Plotwise Survey, ~~we had recorded information as to whether the plot was owner-cultivated or tenant-cultivated, and if tenant-cultivated, the terms and conditions on which it was leased out.~~ It was found that 58% of the area of the sample plots at Murud, 24% at Wathwad, and 47 % at Karkata had been leased out on share rent basis and about 5% on cash rent basis at each of these villages. There seems to be a large difference in the proportion of the leased-out land in the total owned land as disclosed by the tabulation of General Schedules and the proportion of leased-in land in the total cultivated holding of the sample plots. It is likely that

in the family schedules, the landlords might have reported the area owned by them as owner cultivated, though actually they might have leased out the land (to avoid problems that might arise out of tenancy legislation.) In the Plotwise Survey, we had collected the information by contacting the individual who cultivated the ~~land~~ ^{Plot. As such}. The information contained in the Plotwise Survey could be considered as more reliable.

A distribution of the sample plots according to the duration of tenancy of the present tenant on the sample plot given below shows that it was less than five years in about ~~60 to 70~~ ^{60 to 70} ~~majority~~ ^{percent} of the cases.

<u>Duration of the tenant on the sample plot</u>	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
1 Year	29	25	50
2-3 Years	24	50	12
4-5 Years	5	-	6
6-7 Years	29	13	12
8-10 Years	10	12	20
More than 10 Years	3	-	-
Total	100%	100%	100%

(In table 5.8 are given some details about the few cases of land leased out on cash-rent basis which were noted in the Plotwise Survey.) The data from the Plotwise Survey show that the rent paid per acre of land was quite low. For instance, in the few cases of cash rented land at Murud, the rent per acre of cultivable land came to Rs. 7.6. If from the total cultivable land, permanent fallow land is deducted, the per acre rent comes to Rs. 15.4. In the case of the share rented

Table No. 5.8 : Cash rent of land reported as leased-out on cash rent basis in Plotwise Survey

	Total cultivable (acres-gunthas)	Permanent Fallow (acres-gunthas)	Total Rent per year Rs.
<u>Murud</u>			
1.	29-00	10-23	150
2.	28-10	20-04	300
3.	7-00	1-00	40
	<u>64-10</u>	<u>31-27</u>	<u>490</u>
<u>Wathwad</u>			
1.	18-08	5-13	125
2.	10-36	3-10	125*
	<u>29-04</u>	<u>8-23</u>	<u>250</u>
		(*plus half the share of produce)	
<u>Karkata</u>			
1.	22-12	22-12	20
2.	2-01	-	100
	<u>24-13</u>	<u>22-12</u>	<u>120</u>

land, we calculated in money terms the value of that part of the agricultural yield produced during the year of the survey which the landlords were entitled to receive. The average share-rent per acre of cultivable land came to Rs. 8.7 at Murud, Rs. 16.4 at Wathwad and Rs. 5.9 at Karkata. Even though the year under report was not normal, so far as agricultural production is concerned, the rent seems to be low. The average land value per acre was Rs. 130 at Murud, Rs. 160 at Wathwad, and Rs. 105 at Karkata. So that the landlord could get 10 per cent or less on the value of land from which he had to pay land revenue, contribute towards ploughing and manufacturing, and incur expenditure on bunding, fencing etc.

When land is leased on share-rent basis, half of the produce is given to the landlord and the other half is retained by the cultivator. The landlord pays land revenue, supplies manure or gives cost of manure and for a holding upto 25 acres

of land, ploughs the fields for the tenant cultivator. In some cases when the landlord does not plough the field and the plough is rented, the landlord gives half the rent of the plough. The landlord does all the expenditure for bunding, supplies thorny branches of trees for fencing, and supplies, if necessary, water-lift for irrigation. He bears the expenses of cleaning wells. The expenses of cutting and harvesting are borne equally by the landlord and the tenant. All other expenditure of cultivation is borne by the tenant cultivator. In the case of sugarcane and banana cultivation, the produce is equally divided and all the expenses are borne in equal proportions by the landlord and the tenant. In Karkata, there being larger area under cotton, the expenditure of picking up cotton was also borne equally by the two. The landlords thus bear part of the current cost of cultivation and the entire capital expenditure. (The system of Angwata under which the landlord bears all cash expenditure, supplies cattle and implements and receives 75 per cent of the produce was not reported in the sample plots.)

2/2
wi (5.14 Absentee Landlords and Landless Cultivators: as disclosed
~~by the family schedules~~ : At Karkata, there were 12 absentee landlords whose total holdings were 190 acres of which 39 acres were leased out on cash rent and the remaining on share rent basis. Each of the landlords had given his holding to a single tenant only. There were 9 landless tenants who had taken 194 acres of land on lease for cultivation.

At Wathwad, there were only 6 absentee landlords with 96 acres of land. Each of them had leased-out to a single tenant only. There were only 9 landless tenants who had taken on lease between 20 and 40 acres of land.

In Murud, ~~there were~~ 67 absentee landlords ~~who owned~~ 1899 acres of land. ~~Their holdings were as follows.~~ ^{given below.}

<u>Size of the Owned holding</u>	<u>No. of ^{absentee} cases Landlords</u>	<u>Total acres</u>
Upto 10 acres -	17	121
11 - 25 acres -	27	484
26 - 50 acres -	15	587
51 - 75 acres -	4	266
76 - 100 acres -	1	78
100 acres & above -	<u>3</u>	<u>363</u>
	67	1899

As against this, there were 53 landless tenants who cultivated 1703 acres of land. ~~Their distribution according to cultivated holding was as follows.~~ ^{as shown below.}

<u>Size of the cultivated holding</u>	<u>Number of landless tenants</u>	<u>Total land in acres</u>
Upto 10 acres	4	24
11 - 25 acres	18	338
26 - 50 acres	26	926
51 - 75 acres	3	210
76 acres & above	<u>2</u>	<u>205</u>
	53	1703

5.15 Change in Tenancy : In respect of the ~~260~~ sample plots wherever a change occurred in tenancy during the five years preceding the survey, we had recorded the reasons for change. In the following is the relevant information.

Village	Number of plots selected	Number of plots with change in tenancy during 1951-52 & 1955-56	
		Number	Area acres
Murud	166	38	337-10
Wathwad	72	14	99-30
Karkata	48	14	142-03
	<u>286</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>579-03</u>

5.16 Causes of land being leased-out by owners: (1) Shortage of bullocks and/or inadequacy of funds. ~~This reason was~~ ^{the reason} ~~forwarded~~ ^{reported} in practically all the cases except in the following-

- (a) the owner was unable to cultivate the land himself and the servants that were employed were not working properly, (b) Sale ^{or mortgage} of the particular plot resulting in change in ownership or in ~~change in~~ tenant; (c) the owner had plenty of other land so that he thought of letting out certain plots; (d) ^{in some cases} in order to repay the debt, the owner ^{leased} ~~let~~ out the land on cash-rent basis, ~~in some cases,~~ ^{or} a few years' rent being paid in advance by the new tenant; (e) ~~on account of mortgaging the land~~

Reasons for Termination of leases
5.17 Causes of land being taken back by the owner from tenant cultivator either for his own use or for letting out to another tenant cultivator: The following reasons were usually forwarded by the owner -

- (1) The tenant cultivator neglected cultivation; (2) The owner desired to cultivate the land himself; (3) The owner desired to let it out to some other tenant - either a relative or a friend; (4) The tenant cultivator concentrated more on his owned land or on some other land which was being cultivated

at that time; ⁶(5) Mis-appropriation of produce by the ~~tenant~~ cultivator; ⁷(6) The tenant cultivator had not enough working capital, bullocks, etc.; ³(7) The owner wanted to take possession with a view to avoid any complications arising out of tenant's rights accruing from continuous tenure. ~~(8)~~ In one case it was transferred from a tenant who was paying cash rent to another tenant who agreed to pay share-rent which was a more paying proposition from ^{the} owner's point of view.

Tenants replied that the lease was terminated (1) because the owner unnecessarily complained about something or another without any reason; (2) due to the desire of the owner to cultivate the land himself or let it out to another tenant; (3) shortage of bullocks, fodder, etc.; (4) because the tenant could get better or more land for cultivation; (5) because of family quarrels.

At Murud, the proportion of owner cultivated land in such plots declined from 59 per cent in 1951-52 to 54% in 1952-53 and to 47% in 1953-54. It rose to 52% in 1954-55 to witness a sudden fall in 1955-56 when only 16% of 337-10 acres of land was owner cultivated. This was reported to be due to particularly bad agricultural years resulting in deterioration of owner's economic position. The same phenomenon was noticed in respect of the sample plots from the remaining two villages.

At Wathwad, in 1951-52, 64% of the land of such plots

was owner cultivated. The proportion fell to 56%, 42%, 20%, and 4% in the following four years.

~~In~~ Karkata, 34 per cent of land ~~in such plots~~ was owner cultivated in 1951-52. The proportion fell to 22 per cent in 1952-53, and to 0% in 1953-54. It rose to 38% in 1954-55 and declined to 12% in 1955-56.

In most of the cases, once a tenant was introduced on a certain plot, the plot continued to be tenant cultivated in the following years. Only in 8 cases in Murud, 2 in Wathwad, and 5 in Karkata, the owners came in the picture abruptly to discontinue lease. Once a tenant was removed from one plot for some reason or another, he was never reinstated on the same plot. In a majority of the cases, the duration of lease was an year only. There were only 8 instances where a tenant was continued for 4 years, 16 cases of duration of 3 years, and 24 cases of 2 years.

Normally the owner and tenant belonged to the same village. Three owners who stayed outside Murud had leased out their land to tenants from Murud proper. ~~In Murud, one owner of land leased out a plot on condition that the tenant should pay Rs. 60/- as cash rent only in the first year and that in subsequent years, he should give half of the produce.~~ In Murud, one owner of land leased out a plot on condition that the tenant should pay Rs. 60/- as cash rent only in the first year and that in subsequent years, he should give half of the produce. In Wathwad there were two cases which formerly were on share-crop basis, but were transferred to cash rent during the period of the the survey. In one of these cases, cash rent arrangement

was for ^{an} ~~one~~ year only because the owner was in a position to get more rent by share-crop rather than by cash rent. In Karkata, there was only one case of cash rent. (Thus, of the ~~256 plots studied for change in tenancy, only 4 were cases of cash rent.~~) In Murud, there was a unique case in the sample where the owner received one-third of the produce as rent while the tenant retained the two-thirds. (*in Murud*)

A castewise classification showed that land was usually leased out to Maratha tenants though in few cases it was leased out to others.

The land belonging to Muhommedan cultivators in 4 cases was leased out to Muhommedan tenants. In Karkata, in all the sample plots, the land belonged to Marathas and was leased out to Marathas, excepting in one case where the land belonged to a Brahmin and was leased out to a Mahar. In Wathwad, land belonging to Maratha owners from sample plots was leased out to Marathas except in 3 cases where it was leased out to two Kumbhars and one Chambhar. One Dhangar owner leased out to a Muhommedan while the four Muhommedan owners leased out to Muhommedan tenants only.

5.18 Cropping Pattern at the Selected Villages : In table 5.9 are given the data relating to area under different crops at the selected villages and for Latur Taluka during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56. A comparison of the area under different crops in the selected villages with that of Latur Taluka shows

Table No. 5.9 : Percentage distribution of the area under important crops as shown in the village records in the selected villages (1954-55 and 1955-56)

C r o p	Latur Taluka		Murud		Wathwad		Karkata	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Jowar Kharif	20.0	22.0	50.0	41.2	37.2	37.6	25.0	37.8
I- Paddy	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.1
Bajri	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.3	3.8
Wheat	9.0	10.0	4.9	8.0	1.9	4.7	2.4	1.6
Jowar Rabi	15.0	12.0	1.9	6.1	5.3	5.2	8.4	2.4
Arhar	5.0	6.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.9	7.2
Gram	8.0	8.0	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.4	4.6	3.1
Other Millets & Pulses	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	7.3	8.0	12.2	7.2
Other crops	5.4	2.4	3.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.8
Total	70.4	69.4	72.8	67.3	60.2	64.3	63.7	66.1
Groundnut	13.0	12.0	14.5	14.7	8.1	8.2	5.4	5.3
Karala and Til	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	4.0	2.9	4.0	2.7
Jawas	4.0	3.0	1.1	2.5	3.7	2.1	1.8	1.4
Kardi	3.0	3.0	0.8	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
I <u>Vegetables, Fruits, and Sugarcane</u>	-	-	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	-	-
<u>Cotton</u>	8.0	10.0	7.0	9.5	20.5	20.7	21.3	18.6
Ambadi	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.5
Chillies	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
Total	29.6	30.6	26.2	32.7	39.8	35.7	36.5	33.9
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kharif (acres)	188611	196892	3034	2829	2146	2217	1291	1539
Rabi (acres)			778	789	515	415	284	151
Total			3812	3618	2661	2632	1575	1690

that the cropping pattern at the nuclear village compared well with the taluka pattern so far as the distribution of the cropped area between foodgrains and cash crops is concerned. The smaller villages had about 35 to 40 per cent area under cash crops as against about 30 per cent for the whole of the taluka. Major differences are, however, to be found on account of the larger area under Kharif jowar at the selected villages. The difference is made good by the larger proportion under wheat, gram, and other crops in the taluka figures. The proportion of area under cotton and groundnut at the nuclear village is close to the taluka figures. In the General Schedule, the respondents had stated area under different crops for the year 1954-55. In the Plotwise Survey, area under different crops in the sample plots in 1955-56 had been noted from which an estimate of the total cropped area and area under different crops could be noted. The information so obtained when compared with the village records showed some wide differences in respect of the total cropped area as also in the area under different crops. Tables 5.10 and 5.11 set relevant data. The differences in respect of area under different crops as noted from different sources can not be accounted for. The only point of similarity is that the proportion of rabi crops in the total cropped area in the two series of data is close to one another, being about 22 per cent at Murud, 9 to 12 per cent at Wathwad and 16 per cent at Karkata.

Table No. 5.10 : Cropping Pattern in 1954-55 as disclosed in Family Schedules.

C r o p	Per cent to total acreage at		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Kharif Jowar	61	55	56
Rabi Jowar	7	9	4
Cotton	7	13	19
Groundnut	6	6	5
Arhar	1	4	-
Hulga	7	3	7
Wheat Joad	2	1	-
Paddy	2	1	1
Fruits, Vegetables etc.	2	1	-
Gram	2	1	-
Wheat	1	3	-
Karala 2 Karde	1	2	4
Kardi-	1	-	-
Til	1	-	-
Jawas	1	-	-
Sugarcane	1	-	-
Bajri	1	-	-
Mung	1	-	-
Tobacco	1	-	-
Ambadi	1	-	-
Chillies	1	-	-
Others	1	-	4
T o t a l	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Acres	4888	2960	1529

In all the three villages about 40 per cent of the area is under kharif jowar and about 10 to 15 per cent under other foodgrains, viz., rabi jowar, wheat, and paddy. The area under commercial crops, viz., cotton and groundnut is between 20 and 30 per cent. Fibre crops and vegetables are not important in the selected villages. Lack of irrigation facilities have naturally put a restriction on the cropping pattern. In the General Schedules, the respondents had been asked to state the reasons for not cultivating vegetables,

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Table No. 5.11 : Area under different Crops in 1955-56
 - Plotwise Survey.

C r o p	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
Kharif Jowar	49.0	53.6	49.7
Groundnut	10.4	7.2	5.1
Cotton	9.1	14.3	25.4
Paddy	2.2	2.2	1.3
Hulga	3.3	5.8	2.2
Rabi Jowar	8.6	2.9	6.5
Wheat	2.7	5.5	1.5
Wheat Joad	2.2	2.1	0.2
Gram	6.2 0.8	2.6	0.2
Jawas	1.0	2.5	3.4
Other oil seeds	1.6	1.0	3.1
Other Millets	1.5	-	1.3
Arhar			
Ambadi			
Bajari			
Fruits and Vegetables	1.6	0.3	0.1
Other crops	6.0	-	-
T o t a l	100.0	100.0	100.0
Acres -	726-20	350-21	235-20

even for their own family requirements. Lack of irrigation facilities was the reason reported by them.

5.19 Crop Pattern according to Size of Plots : In table 5.12 is given the percentage distribution of different crops in various size groups of sample plots. It will be seen from the table that groundnut, wheat, gram and other crops are restricted to small size plots, and account for 15 to 35 per cent of the area sown in plots upto 5 acres in size. Jowar is predominant in plots above 5 acres. Cotton is sown in different sizes of plots. Its proportion in different size-groups varied between 6 per cent in plots upto 2 acres in size at

Table No. 5.12 : Cropping Pattern according to size of plots

	Khari Jowar	Rabi Jowar	Cotton	Groundnut	Wheat & Joad	Gram	Other crops	Total	Actual acreage
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Acres
<u>Upto 2 acres</u>									
Murud	20	15	6	14	10	11	24	100	200-17
Wathwad	17	9	14	7	14	5	34	100	62-38
Karkata	24	8	14	7	7	1	38	100	54-05
<u>2-01 to 5-00 acres</u>									
Murud	31	10	11	20	6	8	14	100	247-09
Wathwad	36	3	17	14	12	4	14	100	145-12
Karkata	31	5	39	14	-	-	11	100	55-33
<u>5-01 to 10-00 acres</u>									
Murud	85	3	9	-	-	3	-	100	197-29
Wathwad	82	-	18	-	-	-	-	100	94-06
Karkata	69	9	22	-	-	-	-	100	92-12
<u>Above 10 acres</u>									
Murud	87	-	13	-	-	-	-	100	81-14
Wathwad	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	48-05
Karkata	69	-	31	-	-	-	-	100	33-10
<u>Total Acreage (Sown)</u>									
Murud	49	9	9	10	5	7	11	100	726-20
Wathwad	53	3	14	7	8	3	12	100	350-21
Karkata	50	6	25	5	2	0	12	100	235-20

Murud and 38.52 per cent in plots measuring between 2-1 and 5-0 acres at Karkata. In contrast to the pattern at Murud and Wathwad, it is found that in the largest size-group, viz. above 10 acres, cotton forms about 31 per cent of the total area sown in that group.

5.20 Rainfall : The average rainfall for Latur taluka is 30 inches. However, it rained 43", 56", and 48" during the

years 1954, 1955, and 1956 respectively. It was ill-distributed, particularly in August 1955 when it rained 22.4 inches out of 56.21 inches of total rainfall during the year of the survey.

5.21 Area Sown and Area Harvested : (In table 5.13 is given the area sown to different crops and area harvested in the sample plots in the selected villages. It will be seen from

Table No. 5.13 : Area Harvested as per cent of Area Sown in the sample plots.

C r o p	Area Harvested as per cent of Area Sown		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. Kharif Jowar	80.3	94.3	81.8
2. Rabi Jowar	89.2	100.0	34.3
3. Cotton	64.8	64.0	42.2
4. Groundnut	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. Wheat	100.0	98.0)	100.0
6. Joad	100.0	100.0)	
7. Gram	100.0	100.0	100.0
8. Jawas etc.	56.1	88.8	100.0
9. Karla, Til, etc.	63.3	97.8	85.4
10. Mung etc.	80.3	88.1	91.1
11. Paddy, Bhadli, etc.	71.4	72.7	37.6
12. Onion, Chillies, etc.	54.4	47.8	0.0
T o t a l	82.9	90.0	70.5
Total Area Sown(a.g.)	726-20	350-21	235-20
Total Area Harvested	602-14	315-17	166-07

the table that ^{we} among Kharif crops, ^{less than two-thirds} 50 to 70 per cent of the area sown to cotton and jowar was harvested. In the case of groundnut ^{the entire area} the entire area was harvested. The cultivators stated that the groundnut crop had suffered on account of excess rainfall. There was, however, no data to compare the

survey year yields with a normal year in order to get an estimate of the damage done to the crop. Rabi crop was comparatively better as a larger proportion of the area sown was harvested though ^{only one third of rabi jowar is} ~~in Karkata and to some extent in Murud, rabi jowar~~ could not be fully harvested. On the whole of the total sown area in the sample plots, about 83 per cent of the area at Murud, 90 per cent at Wathwad, and 70 per cent at Karkata was harvested. As such in calculating the input of labour, seed, manure, etc., in the subsequent sections, we have calculated input per acre by taking into account the area under the particular operation.

5.22 Irrigation : Well-irrigation was restricted to a very small portion of villages. In the previous chapter, we have given the data relating to ownership of oil-engines and water-lifts which also show that well-irrigation is not important in the selected villages. The cultivators at the selected villages reported that they could take the benefit of the stream water for irrigation purposes provided the Government allowed its use at a lower rate. They estimated that about 50 acres of land at Murud, 100 acres at Wathwad and 40 acres at Karkata could be irrigated with stream water.

~~5.23 Well-Irrigation in the Sample Plots • The area that could be irrigated as per cent of the cultivable area of all the sample plots formed about 13 per cent at Murud, 12 per cent at Wathwad, and about 4 per cent at Karkata whereas the area~~

Only 46 acres *21 acres*

2 acres *3 acres*

actually irrigated formed about 4 per cent of the cultivable area at Murud and Wathwad, and a little over one per cent of the cultivable area of the sample plots at Karkata.

~~In the irrigated sample plots, the area sown to different crops was as follows.~~ Water was given in the months of

January and February. *Only 2 acres at Karkata, 2 1/2 at Wathwad and 2 1/2 at Murud were irrigated. Only Rabi Jowar, Wheat and Gram and vegetables and chickpea were irrigated.*

Crop	Murud A.-G.	Wathwad A.-G.	Karkata A.-G.
Rabi Jowar	30-17	11-20	2-02
Joad and Wheat	12-27	7-05	0-14
Onion and Vegetables	00-05	0-12 1/2	-
Cotton	-	2-10	-
Chillies	2-32	-	-
Gram	0-20	-	-
	<u>46-21</u>	<u>21-07 1/2</u>	<u>2-16</u>

5.24 Unused Wells : Out of the 30 unused wells at Murud, 16 at Wathwad and 6 at Karkata, the investigator collected some ~~detailed~~ information about 5 wells from Murud. Two of these wells were more than fifty years old while the remaining had been constructed about 8 to 10 years prior to the survey. Excepting two of these wells which were partly used for drawing water for drinking purposes, all other wells were totally out of use. It was stated that the wells had gone out of use since about six years or more prior to the present survey.

Only two cultivators could state the cost of construction which was about Rs. 900, so that we could not estimate the capital which lay unused. If properly repaired and cleaned

the cultivators expected to irrigate about 70 acres from five wells and the expenditure for widening, deepening, and cleaning them would be about Rs. 6000. Similar expenditure will have to be incurred at the other two villages. Lack of necessary funds was stated to be the main reason for not undertaking repairs, deepening, etc., of the unused wells.

5.25 Farming - Techniques and Practices : One of the main

objects in carrying out the 'plotwise survey' was to collect data on cultivation practices in respect of different crops at the selected villages. To assess change at the time of re-survey, physical production could serve as an indicator. However, it is highly influenced by rainfall and climatic conditions. It was, therefore, thought that apart from a quantitative measure, there should be some other measure.

With this object in view, we noted cultivation practices such as of ploughing, harrowing, manuring, sowing, hoeing and other intercultural operations, harvesting, etc. These data have been presented in the following sections in respect of major crops viz. Kharif Jowar, Cotton, and Groundnut.)

~~5.26 Ploughing~~ : // In table 5.14 is given the data relating to area ploughed as per cent of area sown to different crops in the sample plots. It will be seen from the table that at Karkata only about one-fifth of the cultivated area was ploughed during the year of the survey. The land at Karkata being of an inferior quality, it was reported that a large portion

is kept fallow every year. At Murud and Wathwad, about 40 per cent of the cultivated area was ploughed. There does not seem to be any uniformity in the proportion of the area ploughed to the area sown to a particular crop. //

Table No. 5.14 : Area Ploughed as per cent of area sown in the sample plots.

C r o p	Area ploughed as % of area sown		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Kharif Jowar	43	35	19
Rabi Jowar	21	122	8
Cotton	36	52	31
Groundnut	43	53	10
Wheat	15	38	9
Joad	0	0	-
Gram	16	56	0
Jawas, etc.	84	11	0
Paddy, Bajri, etc.	73	32	33
Oil Seeds	25	6	14
Hulga, Ming, etc.	19	43	13
Onion etc.	58	50	66
T o t a l	37 %	41 %	20 %
Total Area Ploughed(A.-G.)	270-05	143-10	47-10
Total Area Sown	726-20	350-11	235-20

(For instance, the ploughed area as per cent of sown area varied between (1) 10 per cent at Karkata and 43 per cent at Murud in respect of Kharif jowar, (2) between 8 and 21 per cent in respect of Rabi jowar, (3) between 10 and 53 per cent in respect of groundnut, and (4) between 31 and 52 per cent in respect of cotton.) When ploughing was done with Kirloskar steel ploughs, 8 bullocks were engaged for ploughing. In other cases, usually 6 bullocks were engaged. Whether ploughing was done or not, the entire area sown had

been harrowed.

5.27 Manuring: // Use of artificial manures was practically non-existent at the selected villages. Even cow-dung manure was not reported in a majority of the cases. Where cow-dung manure was reported, a cart-load of manure was divided into ten lots spaced at a distance of 25 feet from one another and then spread over the entire field. Some crops like 'Karale', Wari, etc. were allowed to grow in the fields and its leaves allowed to fall and rot in the fields to serve as a manure for rabi crops. When groundnut leaves were not required for consumption as fodder, the leaves were allowed to dry and fall in the fields for manuring. Groundnut cake is sometimes used for manuring paddy fields. Some of the villagers have compost pits for manure. Some of the cultivators prefer livestock urine to livestock manure. After the kharif crop is harvested, they allow to graze their livestock in the field for a few weeks to manure the fields with urine and dung. The rates of manure per cartload were as follows.

<u>Manure</u>	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Cow-dung	Rs. 1-4-0	Rs. 2-8-0	Rs. 1-8-0
Sheep and Goat	Rs. 1-8-0	Rs. 3-0-0	Rs. 2-0-0
Pit Manure	As. 12 to Re. 1	Rs. 2-0-0	Rs. 1-4-0

It was reported that some of the cultivators get their fields manured by sheep though not a single case was to be found in the sample plots selected for the Plotwise Survey. An important point to be noted is that no cultivator does both

ploughing and manuring on the same field. They do it in alternate years. //

5.28 Cultivable Area per pair of bullocks : In table 5.15 is given the number of bullocks owned by the cultivators belonging to a particular size-group, the total cultivable area in that group and the cultivable area per pair of bullocks. It will be seen from the table that the average cultivable land per pair of bullocks varied between 24.3 acres at Murud and 31.0 acres at Karkata. This part of the country is dry land and only about one-third of the cultivated land is ploughed every year. Besides about 20 per cent of the land is under rabi crops so that actually there would not be much pressure of work during kharif season. At all the three villages, a continuous increase was to be found in the cultivable area per pair of bullocks from the smaller holdings to larger ones. It increased from about 13 acres per pair of bullocks in the group of cultivators where the size of the holding per cultivator was between 6 to 10 acres to 34.7 acres in the holding of size 76 to 100 acres at Murud. The practice of hiring bullocks for ploughing and the like operations prevailed at the selected villages. The system of exchanging bullock-labour also prevailed.)

5.29 Hire of Agricultural Tools and Implements : In table 5.16 are given the hiring charges of various agricultural tools and implements. The terms and conditions on which these are

Table No. 5.15 : Cultivable Area per pair of Bullocks

Size of Cultivated holding	<u>MURUD</u>				<u>WATHWAD</u>				<u>KARKATA</u>			
	Total No. of Cultivators	Number of bullocks	Total cultivable land	Land per pair of bullocks	Total No. of Cultivators	Number of bullocks	Total cultivable land	Land per pair of bullocks	Total No. of Cultivators	Number of bullocks	Total cultivable land	Land per pair of bullocks
	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres	
Upto 5	9	-	35	-	1	-	4	-	1	1	5	10.0
6 to 10	17	20	137	13.7	5	6	41	13.7	3	4	26	13.0
11 to 15	30	54	399	14.8	6	8	53	13.2	5	2	69	69.0
16 to 20	24	50	443	17.7	15	24	249	20.7	14	18	233	25.9
21 to 30	48	111	1238	22.2	28	50	679	27.2	17	34	390	22.9
31 to 50	65	208	2653	25.5	33	105	1317	25.1	18	45	702	31.2
51 to 75	14	60	902	30.0	10	43	592	27.5	7	24	433	36.0
76 to 100	6	30	521	34.7	6	37	529	28.6	2	6	242	80.6
101 and above	3	30	505	33.7	3	23	445	38.7	1	10	130	26.0
T o t a l	216	563	6833	24.3	107	296	3909	26.4	68	144	2230	31.0

made available are decided mutually and are usually conventional. If a bullock cart is taken on hire, the person giving it on hire has to pay for oiling. ~~The person taking it is not required to do any expenditure even in case of minor breakage etc.~~ If the bullock cart owner gives a cart on hire for transport of fodder, ~~he does not pay for fodder.~~ The cultivator supplies fodder while the bullocks are in service. ^{and} In addition, ^{five} small bundles of fodder (one Pachunda) ~~are taken by the cartman for fodder on return journey.~~

In the case of ploughs, rent is charged from the day it reaches the field to the day the work is over. No charge is made for the period of transit. No rent is paid if during that period the plough could not be used either due to rain or breakdown of the plough. Repairing charges are, however, recovered from the person who takes it on hire.

If the bullock is hired with a plough, then the person taking it on hire has to provide fodder. The owner of bullocks feeds other requirements. Usually, ploughing is done when there is enough grass in the field so that the cultivator is not required to incur expenditure on fodder ^{Between October and} ~~(after Diwali upto~~ January).

In the case of harrow (Kulav), all the expenditure is borne by the person who operates it (contractor), while the cultivator pays the charges for harrowing the fields.

If a sugarcane crusher is given on hire, no rent is charged while it is in transit or if it is not used due to rain. ~~As in the case of plough, any breakage or repairs are to be borne by the cultivator.~~ The owner of the crusher is responsible for fitting it in the field of the cultivator. ~~The owner~~ ^{He} provides an operator but the wages and boarding charges of the operator are borne by the cultivator. The rent ^{char.} ~~for~~ the big pan in which juice is boiled ~~is supplied by the owner of the crusher and the rent charged for this pan is~~ ^{equivalent for the same} ~~for the duration which is equal to the number of days for which the crusher is used.~~

~~The corrugated tins for housing are rented on annual basis. If the tins are taken only during the season, particularly in monsoon, the hiring charges are greater and the quality of the tins is also not good. Rent is annas 8 to annas 10 per month per tin sheet. It is an old practice to take tin sheets on hire.~~

In a number of cases, the cultivators by mutual adjustment exchange various tools and implements rather than taking them on hire.

5.30 Storing of Foodgrains and Fodder : Foodgrains are usually stored in a room which is located in the house proper. The room has a small door measuring 2' x 2' which is closed with great care after keeping foodgrains inside. Fodder is stored outside the house in the open. It is neatly arranged

Table No. 5.16 : Hiring Charges per day for Agricultural Tools and Implements

	Hiring charges per day		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
For cart only	As. 12 to Re. 1	As. 12	As. 12
For cart with bullocks & driver	Rs. 3 to 4	Rs. 2½ to 3	Rs. 3 to 3½
Bullock cart transport per mile	Re. 1	Re. 1	Re. 1
For plough (to be drawn by a pair of bullocks	As. 3 to 4	As. 4	As. 4
For plough (to be drawn by 6-8 bullocks	As. 4 to 6	As. 6	As. 6
Plough, 6-8 bullocks and labourer	Rs. 7 to 10	Rs. 7 to 10	Rs. 7 to 10
Harrow with bullocks	Rs. 1½ to 3	Rs. 2 to 3	Rs. 2 to 3
Sowing per mile — "	Re. 1	Re. 1	Re. 1
For Sugarcane crusher	Rs. 8 to 10	Nil	Nil
For Pan	Re. 1 to 1½	Nil	Nil
For Tin Sheets	As. 4 to 8	As. 8	As. 8
Per pair of bullocks	As. 8 to 12	As. 8 to 12	As. 8 to 12

and smeared with earth and cow-dung. The store is protected by thorny branches of babul trees. The fodder remaining at the threshing floor (bhooskat) is stored at that place only. It is arranged in heap, smeared with earth and cow-dung and fenced with thorny branches of trees. Fodder from groundnut is similarly stored and is usually consumed during summer.

5.31 Crop Rotation : From the information available in the Plotwise Survey, we could get the crop rotation practices of the cultivators at the selected villages. Such information was available in 351 cases at Murud, 117 cases at Wathwad, and 83 cases at Karkata. The rotations were of two or three years. The two year rotations formed 47%, 37%, and 28% of the total

cases at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata respectively. In seven plots at Murud, and 4 at Karkata, there was no system of rotation of crops and jowar or cotton was taken continuously. In table 5.17 the data relating to crop-rotation practices is given.

In ^{the} two-year rotations, ^{Jowar was one of the crops in 80 to 90 per cent of the cases. In the remaining cases it was cotton or groundnut.} Jowar-Groundnut rotation was to be found in a little over 25 per cent of the cases at Murud, in 10 per cent at Wathwad, and in 5 per cent at Karkata. ~~The next prominent rotation of Jowar was with cotton, being reported in 20 per cent of the cases at Murud, in 53 per cent cases at Wathwad and in 43 per cent cases at Karkata.~~ ^{Jowar-Hulga} In about 9 per cent cases at Murud, and Wathwad, and 34 per cent at Karkata, ~~Jowar was rotated with Hulga. Out of the total cases of two-year rotations, Jowar was one of the crops in 80, 82, and 91 per cent of the cases at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata respectively. Most of the remaining cases were of rotation of some crop with cotton or groundnut.~~

In ^{the} three-year rotations also, Jowar was rotated with other crops ~~in a majority of the cases, the proportion of such cases being 92 per cent~~ ^{of the cases} at Karkata, 82 per cent at Murud, and 74 per cent at Wathwad. The remaining cases were of rotation of crops other than Jowar with cotton, groundnut, wheat, paddy, etc. In the three-year rotations, a rotation of a kharif or rabi crop ^{Cotton or} with Jowar and Groundnut seemed to be the most prominent. ~~Such cases accounted for 40, 20, and~~

Table No. 5.17 : Crop Rotational Practices

Two Year Rotations	Number of Plots		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Jowar, Cotton	33	23	10
" Groundnut	45	4	1
" Paddy	6	2	-
" Hulga	15	4	8
" Karle-Til-Varai-Bhadli-Dhane	12	-	-
" Gram	10	4	-
" Mung	4	-	-
" Jawas	3	-	-
" Chillies	3	1	-
" Bajari	-	1	-
Cotton, Groundnut	-	-	4
" Gram	2	-	-
" Wheat	3	2	-
" Paddy	1	1	-
Groundnut, Wheat	2	-	-
Groundnut and some other crop	8	1	-
Paddy, Wheat	5	-	-
Other crops with two years' rotations	12	-	-
Total	164	43	23
<u>Three Years Rotations</u>			
Jowar, Jowar, Groundnut	18	-	-
" Cotton, Groundnut	14	11	16
" Wheat, Groundnut	12	-	-
" Jowar, Hulga	10	3	-
" Jowar, Cotton	7	3	-
" Cotton, Gram	9	2	26
" (Oilseeds, any kharif or rabi crop), Hulga	27	13	15
" Groundnut, Gram	6	1	-
" Groundnut, Paddy	5	-	-
" Cotton, Paddy	2	2	-
" Paddy, Gram	2	-	-
" (Cotton, Groundnut, Gram, fallow), Oil seeds	14	3	-
" (one kharif or rabi crop), Paddy	6	3	-
" Jawas, (Cotton, Groundnut, Gram)	-	1	-
" (Cotton, Groundnut, etc.), fallow	6	-	4
" (Cotton, Groundnut, Jowar, fallow), Mung	7	-	-
" with any combination	4	15	-
Cotton with crops other than Jowar	7	9	3
Wheat " " " "	12	3	-
Groundnut " " " "	8	-	-
Paddy " " " "	7	-	2
Other crop rotations	-	5	-
Total	183	74	66

30 per cent at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata respectively. Rotation of Jowar and Cotton with Groundnut or with other crops accounted for more than 70 per cent of the cases at Karkata, while at the other two villages, these accounted for about 20 to 30 per cent. Rotation of Jowar with Hulga and some kharif or rabi crop was reported in about 20 per cent of the cases at all the three villages. In about 20 per cent of the cases at Murud and 10 per cent of the cases at Wathwad, Jowar was repeated for two successive years and was rotated with cotton, groundnut or hulga during the third year. In about 5 per cent of the cases, out of three years, crop was taken for two years and during the third year land was kept fallow. The scope of rotation was restricted because of inadequate irrigation facilities. Deviations from the traditional rotations occurred only when on account of absence or excess of rainfall, the cultivators were forced to take a crop different from the rotational crop.

5.32 Cultivation Practices : Jowar - Of the different varieties of kharif Jowar such as Pandhri, Piwali, or Karjwari or Warhadi, Bhendi, Laki, Tikandi, etc., Tikandi or Pandhri Bhendi and Warhadi were most popular for kharif sowing. It has been noted that Jowar is one of the main crops in almost 90 per cent of the rotations. The pre-sowing operations namely ploughing and harrowing are usually carried out between March and May though in some cases ploughing was reported to have been done sometime in December-February i.e. after

harvesting of the previous year's crop. Ploughing is done with iron ploughs once in three or four years. (At Murud, 43 per cent of the area sown to Jowar was ploughed; at Wathwad 35 per cent and at Karkata 19 per cent. Only 13 per cent of the cultivators at Murud, 30 per cent at Wathwad, and 10 per cent at Karkata owned a plough. In majority of the cases, therefore, ploughing was done either on exchange basis or with hired plough.) Ploughing is done across the slope with six or eight bullocks in a majority of the cases. This meant exchange or hire of bullocks as most of the cultivators had less than 4 bullocks. Ploughing was usually six to eight inches deep. In some of the cases, in addition to ploughing, Mogadni was done while in 20 per cent of the area at Murud and 15 per cent of the area at Karkata sown to Jowar, only Mogadni was reported. In all the cases irrespective of ploughing or Mogadni, harrowing was reported. In only five per cent of the plots, harrowing was inadequate either because the cultivator could lease-in the plot rather late, the rainfall was in excess or the cultivator did not have bullocks. The cultivators were asked to state as to how many turns of harrowing were considered as adequate. We had also recorded the turns actually given. The data are as follows.

	Number of Harrowings						Not stated
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Number of respondents stating the desired number of harrowings	1	86	57	8	2	2	1
Number of cases showing the number of times harrowing was actually done	2	85	51	9	2	1	1

Wooden harrow, locally manufactured, drawn by a pair of bullocks was used.

Harrowing was followed by manuring. Manuring (cow-dung) was reported in Murud and Karkata but the area manured formed only 1.7 per cent and 10.4 per cent of the area sown respectively at these villages. Sheep-folding or chemical fertilizers were not reported in any case.

Sowing was done in the month of June after the first monsoon showers with seed drill called 'Dundi Tiphani' (also called 'Pabhar'). It has two 'phans'(seed drills) and the distance between them varied from 12 to 15 inches. Seed was in a majority of the cases mixed with Arhar, Mung, Ambadi, and Bajri. The distance between the two rows of crop was 24 inches in 61 cases, 28 inches in 52 cases, 32 inches in 43 cases, and only 12 inches in one case. Except in the case of a couple of plots, in all others, sulphur was mixed with seeds. In the case of rabi jowar, when Kardi was a subsidiary crop, Kardi was sown in rows.

Intercultural operations such as hoeing and weeding were carried out in the months of July-September. Hoeing was done with a locally manufactured hoe drawn by a pair of bullocks. During the year of the survey in the sample plots sown to Jowar, hoeing was done in respect of about 90 per cent of the sown area while weeding was done by female labour only in one per cent of the sown area.

No labour was reported for protecting the crop from birds, cattle, etc. at Murud and Wathwad, while male labour was reported at Karkata in about 20 per cent of the sown area.

The crop harvesting was done in the months of October-November by male and female labour. Some hired labour was also engaged for this work. Threshing was done with the help of bullocks.

5.33 Cotton : Cotton is an important commercial crop, particularly at Karkata and Wathwad, where about 20 per cent of the cultivated area is under this crop. At the nuclear village, it forms about 10 per cent of the cultivated area. The then Hyderabad State Government had introduced an improved variety of cotton in this area. The Government sold seed through its seed depots.

The pre-sowing operations are done mostly between April and May. About one-third to one-half of the area of the sample plots sown to cotton was ploughed in April during the year of the survey while harrowing was done in the entire area sown to cotton. The fields were not ploughed every year but instead once in two or three years in a majority of the cases. Their replies to the question 'Intervals of Ploughing' were as follows.

	<u>Intervals of Ploughing</u>						Not stated	Total
	(Number of Years)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number of cases	8	16	16	6	2	3	4	55

Their replies to the question 'When ploughed previously?' were as follows.

	<u>Number of years prior to which the plot was ploughed</u>						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Number of cases	22	16	8	5	3	1	55

Of the 55 sample plots sown to cotton in the three villages, (in 33 cases it was stated that it was not necessary to plough the fields during the year of the survey; one stated that as he had no bullocks, he could not plough while one did not give any reply to the question 'With how many bullocks do you plough the field?' ~~In the remaining 20 cases~~, in 12 plots ~~it~~ ^{the land} was ploughed with 8 bullocks, in 6 plots with 6 bullocks, and in 2 plots with 4 bullocks. The depth of ploughing was as follows.

	<u>Depth in Inches</u>					Total
	10-12	9	8	7	4-5	
Number of cases	1	5	8	4	2	20

Harrowing was done in May. In a majority of cases, harrowing was done two times. Their replies to the question 'How many times the land should have been harrowed?' and the number of times it was actually harrowed as recorded in the Plotwise Survey have been summed up below.

	<u>Number of Harrowings</u>							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Nil	
Desired (No. of cases)	1	34	14	3	2	1	-	55
Actually done (No. of cases)	1	36	10	3	3	1	1	55

One of the cultivators could not do harrowing because he could not lease-in the plot in time. Two others could not do harrowing for sufficient number of times due to excess rain and lack of bullock labour respectively.

Sowing was done in the month of June. The per acre input of seed varied between 6.32 seers per acre at Murud and 11.3 seers per acre at Karkata. In 75 per cent of the cases, Arhar was taken as a subsidiary crop. The average input of Arhar seed which was sown in rows varied between 0.69 seers at Murud and 0.89 at Karkata. Sowing was done with a wooden locally manufactured seed drill known as Dundi Tiphani or Pabhar. The distance between the two rows of crop was 16 inches in two cases, 24 inches in 52 cases, and 28 inches in one case.

Except in the case of cotton for no other crops did the cultivators use improved varieties of seed. Use of chemical fertilisers was also not observed, the reason being lack of irrigation facilities as also lack of finance.

5.34 Groundnut : As in the case of other crops, pre-sowing operations were completed before June. Ploughing was done with 'iron' plough, across the slope, mainly in the month of April though about one-fourth of the area ploughed and sown to groundnut was ploughed in December. In 17 out of 27 cases, it was done with 8 bullocks, in 6 cases with 6 bullocks, and in the remaining 4 cases with 4 bullocks. The depth was

usually 8 to 9 inches.

	<u>Depth in Inches</u>					Total
	6	7	8	9	Not stated	
Number of cases	3	4	12	8	34	61

<u>Practice of ploughing once in -</u>	<u>Y e a r s</u>						Not stated	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number of cases	7	11	25	7	2	1	8	61

<u>Previous ploughing done before-</u>	<u>Y e a r s</u>						Not Stated	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number of cases	25	20	11	2	1	1	1	61

Harrowing was done in May with locally manufactured wooden harrow. They were asked to mention as to how many turns of harrowing were necessary for this crop. Their replies were as follows.

	<u>Harrowing - No. of turns</u>					Total
	2	3	4	5	Nil	
1. Desired (No. of cases)	14	37	8	2	-	61
2. Actually done - (No. of cases)	11	38	8	2	2	61

Sowing is done in the month of June. 'Ghungru Mothe' variety is a popular seed sown in this area. Sowing is done in rows. In the sample plots the distance between rows was 12 inches in 56 out of 61 cases. In other cases it varied between 8 to 28 inches. No other crop is mixed with groundnut. Except in a couple of cases where seed was purchased from the

market, the seed preserved at home was used. In one case it had been borrowed from a cultivator.

There was no practice of manuring the groundnut fields as the cultivators could not afford it. Only one plot, measuring one-fourth of an acre, was reported to have been manured. It was a practice to do intensive weeding in the months of July-September. Hoeing was also done in a large area. Watering by well or other irrigation as also protecting the crop from birds, etc., was not necessary. Harvesting is done by harrowing the fields in November. Groundnut is collected by female labour.

5.35 Analysis of Input Data : In the following sections, the data relating to input of family and hired labour and of seed, manure and other inputs is given in respect of kharif Jowar, Cotton, and Groundnut which are the important crops at the selected villages. As remarked earlier, the survey year was an year of excess and ill-distributed rainfall and as such the input data cannot be considered as normal. It may also be remembered that the data relate to sample plots and not to operational holdings of cultivators.

Kharif Jowar : Kharif Jowar was the main crop at the selected villages, the area at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata that was sown being 355-30, 187-33, and 117-03 acres or 49%, 54%, and 50% of the total cultivated area of the sample plots.

The average inputs of seeds per acre under Jowar were as follows.

	<u>In Seers</u>			Total	Value of seed Rs.	Of which purchased
	Jowar	Arhar	Ambadi, & Bajri			
Murud	2.73	0.53	0.39	3.65	0.89	3%
Wathwad	2.65	0.57	0.41	3.63	0.87	2%
Karkata	3.53	0.80	0.56	4.89	1.09	18%

The mixed crop formed about 25 per cent of the total input of seed. In Karkata, the input of seed was larger, by about one-third, than the inputs at the other villages. In respect of labour inputs also we find similar results.

In about 2 per cent of the area sown to Jowar at Murud and 10 per cent at Karkata, cow-dung manure was given, the average being 5.10 cartloads per acre at Murud and 3.53 cartloads per acre at Karkata.

Labour Inputs : Jowar - In table 5.18 are given labour inputs in respect of Jowar in the sample plots at the selected villages. It will be seen from the table that the average total inputs of male, female, and bullock labour at Murud and Wathwad were close to each other while those at Karkata were larger than at the two villages. Except for weeding, male labour was reported for all operations at Murud and for all operations including weeding at Wathwad and Karkata. The female labour on the other hand was restricted to weeding and harvesting operations. The average female labour per acre

under weeding operations is high because this item was reported in less than 2 per cent of the sown area where intensive intercultural operations were carried out. In respect of the major operations ^{such as sowing and harrowing} the average input per acre varied within a small range. (For instance, for sowing the average labour days per acre varied between 0.90 days at Murud and Wathwad and 0.92 days at Karkata, and for harvesting 1.45 male labour days at Murud and 1.54 male labour days at Karkata.) There were, however, larger variations (between 2.1 and 3.23 labour days) in respect of female labour engaged in harvesting. In the case of harrowing also the average input per acre varied between 1.39 at Wathwad and 2.32 at Karkata. The proportion of hired labour in the total was between 5 to 10 per cent in respect of male labour and between 45 to 50 per cent in respect of female labour. As in the case of seed and labour input, in respect of wage payment also, the averages per sown acre at Karkata were high, being Rs. 1.81 per acre at Karkata, Rs. 1.18 at Wathwad, and Rs. 0.92 at Murud. Except at the time of harvesting when payment was made in kind, on all other occasions payment was made in cash.

Bullock Labour : The average input of Bullock Labour was 10.3 days per sown acre at Murud, 8.6 days at Wathwad, and 11.5 days at Karkata. It was reported in all operations except weeding. The maximum reporting was in respect of ploughing and harrowing. In the following section, we attempt to analyse dispersion of average input of bullock days in plots

at the selected villages as also averages for the three villages taken together have been given in table 5.19. It will be seen from the table that the average for the three villages together shows a decline in respect of average bullock days per acre ploughed in the first three size-groups. Similar decline is also noticed in respect of harrowing, sowing, hoeing, and for all the operations taken together. Within the various size holdings in a village also we find a decline in average input per acre from smaller to a larger size group though in some cases due to small size of the sample, a larger group gives an input larger than the average input for the smaller group.

Cotton : In table 5.20 are given the inputs in respect of male and female labour as also bullock labour and seed. (As stated earlier much damage was done to this crop due to excess rain during the year of the survey.) About one-third of the area sown to cotton at Murud and Wathwad, and three-fifths of the area sown to cotton at Karkata could not be harvested. The labour input, therefore, cannot be considered as normal. The variations in labour input in the three villages could also be due to this factor.

In Murud and Wathwad, the labour input on account of ploughing, harrowing, sowing, and hoeing is quite close to each other while for Karkata, the inputs are little larger. The variations on account of female labour engaged in weeding

and picking and bullock labour engaged for various operations are quite large and cannot be accounted for. Practically the entire work of weeding and picking was done by female labour of which about 37 per cent at Murud, 24 per cent at Wathwad and 53 per cent at Karkata was family labour. Of the total employment provided by the sample plots to female labour, Cotton provided for about 20 per cent at Karkata, 15 per cent at Wathwad, and 5 per cent at Murud.

Dispersion of Bullock Labour Input : Cotton - In table 5.21, data relating to bullock labour input in sample plots of different sizes sown to cotton is given. For the sake of convenience, the plots have been divided into three size groups viz. (1) Upto 2 acres, (2) 2-01 to 5 acres, and (3) Above 5 acres. Though the groups do not represent the operational holding, still we find that with the larger size of plots the per acre inputs go on diminishing. ~~The data are self-explanatory.~~

Groundnut : In table 5.22, data relating to input of male and female labour, bullock labour, seed, manure, etc. have been presented. In male labour days, the per acre input varied between 7.71 days per sown acre at Murud and 8.06 days at Wathwad. There were somewhat larger variations in respect of input for certain operations such as ploughing, but these could be considered as arising out of the smallness of the size of the sample. In respect of bullock labour, the input

respectively. Female labour was engaged for weeding, clearing the fields and for digging groundnut. About 85 per cent of the female labour engaged for Groundnut crop at Murud and Wathwad, and 67 per cent of labour engaged for Groundnut at Karkata was hired labour. Of the total employment to female labour in the sample plots at Murud and Wathwad, about 33 per cent was on account of groundnut. It was ~~about 33~~²² per cent at Karkata.

There does not seem to be any direct relation between the seed and labour input with output because we find that the average yield per acre was 256 seers at Murud, 212 seers at Wathwad (where seed and female labour input was the largest) and 114 seers at Karkata.

Dispersion of Bullock Labour Input : In table 5.23, data relating to bullock labour input in two size groups of plots have been presented. As in the case of Cotton, the plots were mostly of smaller size. Only two groups viz. (1) Upto 2 acres, and (2) Above 2 acres could be made. There also we find that the average input in larger size plots is smaller than the input in smaller plots.

In the following are the input data in respect of Kharif Jowar, Cotton, and Groundnut per acre sown to these crops. It will be seen from the data that the average input per acre sown to groundnut are the largest among the three crops. In the total employment as also in female hired labour,

	(P e r A c r e)					
	Male Labour days	Female Labour days	Bullock days	Labour-Payment Cash Rs.	In Kind	Seed Value Rs.
<u>Cotton</u>						
Murud	4.77	7.12	9.39	1.50	-	1.43
Wathwad	5.71	13.8	9.78	3.50	0.0	1.57
Karkata	6.68	6.22	10.98	1.98	-	2.19
<u>Groundnut</u>						
Murud	7.71	42.84	16.03	4.39	10.83	14.03
Wathwad	8.06	63.71	18.88	4.23	14.99	16.46
Karkata	8.05	35.06	15.35	2.19	8.12	15.48

5.36 Agricultural Production : In table 5.24 is given the data relating to estimated agricultural production at the selected villages. The estimates are based on the data contained in the Plotwise Survey. There were two alternatives before us for estimating the agricultural production at the selected villages. In the Plotwise Survey, we had recorded yields of different crops taken in the sample plot from which we could calculate per acre yield for different crops and by taking into account the area sown to different crops as recorded in the Plotwise Survey, we could have calculated the total agricultural production. But there were two difficulties in doing this. In the first instance, the sample plots did not grow some of the crops recorded in the village books so that we had no 'yield data' for such crops. In the case of mixed crops, it was difficult to state the per acre yield and to estimate the total production because we did not know how the village records had been maintained. When in the village records under a particular crop certain area was

shown, it was not clear whether it was the absolute area under that crop or whether it formed together the area of the main and the mixed crop. Since we had selected every sixth plot for the purposes of the survey, it was thought that by multiplying by six the yield data of the Plotwise Survey, we could get a rough estimate of the agricultural produce. The estimates given in table 5.24 are thus arrived at, and are mainly utilised in the Chapter on Village Aggregates.

Just as we had analysed the Input Data in respect of some of the important crops at the selected villages, we thought of calculating the output of certain crops in different size groups. These data have been presented in table 5.25. It may be noted that the average yield per acre of area harvested in the case of Cotton, Groundnut, and Kharif Jowar was the highest at Wathwad. In the case of groundnut in all the three villages, the per acre yield in plots above two acres in size was lower than the per acre yield in respect of plots measuring less than 2 acres. Similar tendency was found in respect of Cotton and Jowar at Murud. At Wathwad and Karkata, there was no definite trend though the per acre yield of Jowar in plots measuring less than 2 acres was the maximum at Murud and Wathwad. Similarly the average yield per acre in plots measuring less than two acres under Cotton at Murud had the maximum per acre yield. From the available data, it is not possible to explain why the average yield in the smallest plots was larger than the average yield in plots

Table No. 5.25 : Per Acre Yield of Groundnut, Cotton, and Kharif Jowar in sample plots at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata.

	<u>MURUD</u>			<u>WATHWAD</u>			<u>KARKATA</u>		
	Area Harvested	Production Pallas	Average per acre Pallas	Area Harvested	Production Pallas	Average per acre Pallas	Area Harvested	Production Pallas	Average per acre Pallas
<u>Cotton</u>									
Upto 2 acres	5-06	1.42	0.27	5-08	2.00	0.38	1-30	0.33	0.19
2-01 to 5 acres	15-28	2.60	0.16	9-24	5.11	0.53	24-10	3.59	0.15
Above 5 acres	27-25	3.58	0.13	10-35	3.00	0.27	6-20	2.00	0.31
Average per harvested acre	48-19	7.60	0.16	25-27	10.11	0.39	32-20	5.92	0.18
<u>Groundnut</u>									
Upto 2 acres	27-15	61.00	2.23	9-06	22.38	2.44	3-38	7.00	1.77
Above 2 acres	48-30	67.50	1.38	14-14	31.00	2.02	8-00	8.00	1.00
Average per harvested acre	76-05	128.50	1.69	24-20	53.38	2.20	11-38	15.00	1.25
<u>Kharif Jowar</u>									
Upto 5 acres	89-30	30.10	0.34	58-35	39.58	0.67	23-26	10.74	0.45
5-01 to 10 acres	145-37	34.00	0.23	70-04	28.00	0.40	49-07	31.00	0.63
10-01 to 15 acres	14-15	2.50	0.17	12-30	7.00	0.55	23-00	8.67	0.38
Above 15 acres	32-04	7.00	0.22	35-15	6.00	0.17	-	-	-
Average per harvested acre	282-06	73.60	0.26	177-04	70.58	0.40	95-33	50.41	0.61

measuring more than two acres, unless larger plots are of inferior quality of land and fertile land is divided into a number of small plots.

5.37 Requirements of Labour, Seed, and Manure : In table 5.26 are given the data relating to expenditure in cash and in kind incurred by the cultivators on the selected plots, on seed, manure, labour, and other items. These data indicate the extent of payment in kind or use of farm seeds or farm manure and cash purchases or cash payments.

Seed : At Murud, in the sample plots, 83 per cent of the seed was farm produced, about 15 per cent was purchased and only about 3 per cent was supplied by landlords. ^{The landlords} If we roughly take six times the cash purchases of seed, then we get an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1920 on purchase of seed for the entire village. The estimates of cash purchases of seed at Wathwad and Karkata were Rs. 760 and Rs. 1285 respectively.

Of the total requirements of seeds, about three-fourths were for Kharif season and the remaining for the Rabi season. Almost the entire seed requirements for the kharif season were in the month of May and for rabi in September. Of the total cash purchases of seed, about two-thirds were during kharif season and the remaining in rabi season - the cash purchases of seed being proportionately larger in rabi than in Kharif season. The cash purchases of seed were mainly

for the purchase of Cotton seeds. Somewhat larger expenditure was also reported on account of groundnut and onion-chillies-vegetables.

Manure : In ^{less than ten per cent of} the sample plots at Murud, manure worth Rs. 225 was reported to have been used in the sample plots / ^{half} ~~Of this, about fifty per cent was purchased, and the remaining was farm-yard manure.~~ Most of the manure was spread in the ~~fields during April and May, i.e. before ploughing.~~ Manuring was reported in the case of 13 out of 166 plots. At Wathwad, manure was not reported in the sample plots though it is felt that at least farmyard manure must have been used by the cultivators. At Karkata, farm-yard manure worth Rs. 80 was reported in the sample plots. Of this, about three-fourths was purchased while the remaining was farm-yard manure. The estimated purchases of manure for the whole village would come to about 630 at Murud and Rs 360 at Karkata. At Wathwad, ~~manuring was not reported in any of the sample plots, and as such, it is difficult to make any estimate.~~

Payment to Labour : It will be seen from the table that the expenditure in cash exceeded the expenditure in kind at all the three villages. The estimate of cash expenditure on account of payment to labour / ^{for the village} based on Plotwise Survey ~~show that~~ ^{about} ~~each expenditure would come to~~ / Rs. ~~10,990~~ ^{11,000} at Murud, Rs. ~~5,030~~ ^{5,500} at Wathwad, and Rs. ~~2,330~~ ^{2,500} at Karkata. The data reveals that in the case of the important crops except Cotton, it is a practice to pay the harvest labour in kind and all other labour in cash.

In the case of the minor crops, ~~it appears from the data that~~ all the payment to labour is ⁱⁿ cash payment.

Regarding the seasonality of payments, in the case of the kharif crops, cash payment is spread over six months in particular for pre-sowing and intercultural operations. In the case of Cotton as also in the case of rabi crops, the need for cash payment arises between October and January also.

P The female labour which was particularly engaged for digging groundnut received large quantities of groundnut. Possibly these female labourers might be exchanging groundnut for some foodgrains with the local traders. We had, however, not collected information on this point.

5.38 Employment in Agriculture : A detailed description about employment in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations appears in Chapter VII. In table 5.27 is given the distribution of earners in agriculture in the selected villages. This table is based on the information about the main/subsidiary, family/independent, etc. occupation of the respondent. The table brings out the importance of employment in Agriculture at the selected villages. In the Plotwise Survey, we had asked further details about employment in agriculture. In the following sections, details regarding employment in different months for different agricultural operations, wage-payments, and employment of hired labour, seasonality in employment, etc. are given.

Table No. 5.27 : Percentage Distribution of Earners engaged in Agriculture

	<u>Murud</u>		<u>Wathwad</u>		<u>Karkata</u>	
		%		%		%
1. Cultivators of Mainly Owned Land	486	36	330	49	170	42
2. Cultivators of Mainly Unowned Land	50	4	6	1	12	3
3. Cultivators - Details not known	168	13	72	11	27	7
4. Rent receivers	67	5	6	1	12	3
5. Attached Agricultural Labour	2	0	2	0	-	-
6. Casual Agri. Labour	195	15	110	16	69	17
7. Labour	361	27	144	22	115	28
Total	1329	100	670	100	405	100
Earners engaged in Agriculture as per cent of the total earners		65%		85%		89%

In the following is the rough time schedule of various agricultural operations at the selected villages.

March, April, May :- Pre-sowing operations such as ploughing and harrowing for kharif crops, Transport and application of manure; June :- Sowing; July to September :- Intercultural operations including weeding and hoeing; September :- Ploughing for rabi crops; October to December :- Cotton-picking, Sowing Rabi wheat, gram; October & November :- (i) Harvesting Groundnut, kharif jowar, (ii) Intercultural operations of rabi crops; December :- (i) Intercultural operations of rabi crops, (ii) Ploughing for kharif crops; January-February :- Harvesting and threshing rabi crops - wheat, gram; March :- Ploughing for kharif crops.

Wage-rates :- During the year of the survey, the work of bunding was

being carried out by the Government. The local labour was engaged for this work and was paid on contract basis at the rate of Rs. 0-13-6 per brass of earthwork. The local cultivators paid between As. 12 to Rs. 1-4-0 to male labour during November and March whereas in other months the rate was between As. 10 to As. 12 per day. Female labour was paid As. 6 to As. 8 between December and March and As. 4 to As. 6 during the remaining months.

From the data available in the Plotwise Survey, the average payment per working day for male and female hired labour could not be calculated separately. The average for male and female labour together was Rs. 0.23 in cash and Rs. 0.17 in kind at Murud and Wathwad, and Rs. 0.21 in cash and Rs. 0.14 in kind at Karkata. *It seems to be lower than the prevailing rate.* It may be noted that the proportion of female hired labour in the total hired labour was ^{about} 5 per cent ~~or about~~ at Murud and Wathwad, and 18 per cent at Karkata. *PP* The average labour payment per sown acre at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata came to Rs. 4.13, Rs. 4.14, and Rs. 2.45 respectively. By six-folding the estimates of payments in cash and in kind to agricultural labour as noted in the Plotwise Survey, we get the following estimates for the selected villages.

<u>Estimates of Payment to Agricultural Labour</u>			
	In Cash	In Kind	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Murud	9,768 9,800	7,038	16,800 + 1,200 Contract Labour
Wathwad	5,034 5,000	3,703	8,700 ✓
Karkata	2,330 2,300	1,147	3,477 3,500

5.39 Seasonality in Employment in Agriculture : In the Plotwise Survey, the respondents were required to state the input in different months of family and hired labour, both male and female, for each crop according to agricultural operations. These data have been presented in tables 5.28 to 5.30. ⁱⁿ Murud and Wathwad, of the total labour input, about ~~95 to 99~~ ^{95 to 99} per cent was by male labour while at Karkata it was nearly one-half ~~of the total input of labour~~. In the male labour, family labour accounted for 95 per cent at Murud and Wathwad, and 89 per cent at Karkata. In the case of female labour, the hired labour formed a larger proportion, being 76 per cent in Wathwad, 68 per cent in Murud, and 58 per cent in Karkata.

As regards monthwise employment, it will be seen from table 5.28 that the employment of female labour was restricted to particular months while that of male labour was spread over the whole year and varied within a somewhat narrow range. ~~In the preceding section, we have given an account of seasonality of various agricultural operations.~~ In the light of that ^{the} information, ^{presented in the section ~~and~~ describing the cultivation practice,} it will be seen that male labour predominated in those months when agricultural operations required intensive physical labour such as for ploughing etc. or at the time of harvesting of jowar. It was ^{the} maximum in the month of May when it formed about 15 per cent at Murud and Wathwad, and 28 per cent at Karkata. In monsoon, particularly in August, it formed only about 2 per cent of the total employment of male

labour during the year.

In the case of female labour, April, May, and June together accounted for hardly one per cent of the total employment during the year. During July, August, and September, it reached some sizable proportion on account of weeding operations in the field. The maximum employment was, however, ~~to be seen~~ in the months of October and November ~~when the female labour was engaged~~ for digging and picking groundnut and also for harvesting of other kharif crops.

In the case of bullock labour, it is found that about one-half to two-thirds of the bullock days were in the months of April, May, and June, i.e. when ploughing and harrowing is carried out. In Murud, where some ploughing for the kharif crops is done in February, we find larger inputs of bullock labour in that month. In other months bullock labour is reported for some miscellaneous operations.

In the case of male labour, hired labour was engaged in the months of October, November, and February-March at Murud and Wathwad. At Karkata, a somewhat higher proportion of hired labour was due to a ^{sample plot where only} cultivator who engaged hired labour ~~was~~ ^{all} for agricultural operations. ~~As a result of this, we find~~ male hired labour reported in practically all the months. In the case of female labour, hired labour ^{Karkata} ~~is~~ found to have been engaged throughout the year. ^{was concentrated} In certain months ^{as} - November to March ^{when} it formed about 80 per cent of the total female

labour engaged in these months at Murud and Wathwad. (September to November and March were the months of larger proportion of hired female labour at Karkata. In other months hired female labour formed over 40 per cent of the total female labour engaged in those months at Murud and Wathwad, and over 20 per cent at Karkata.)

5.40 Livestock: In table 5.31 is given a distribution of the cattle-population at the selected villages as enumerated in the 1956 census and as noted in the General Schedules in the present survey. The information contained in the two series of data is more or less agreeable in the case of plough and milch cattle, the only major difference in the two series being in the case of cows and young stock at Murud, and sheep, goat, and poultry in all the three villages.

5.41 Receipts from hiring of plough cattle: The receipts from hiring of plough cattle formed a very small proportion in the total receipts of the reporting families. At the nuclear village, 21 families reported a total income of Rs. 105; at Karkata, 8 families reported receipts worth Rs. 65. At Wathwad, there was only one family which reported receipts - Rs. 10 - from hire of plough cattle.

5.42 Receipts from Livestock Products: In the General Schedules, the respondents stated the number of milch cattle they owned, the milk yielding period for the year prior to the investigator's visits, milk and milk products received and

Table No. 5.31 : Livestock Population as enumerated in
(i) 1956 Census and
(ii) The Present Survey.

	MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
	1956 Census	Present Survey	1956 Census	Present Survey	1956 Census	Present Survey
Bullocks	576	581	285	299	172	147
Buffaloes-Male	3	4	10	2	2	3
Cows	604	462	270	200	173	161
Young Stock - Cows	574	696	321	267	227	254
Buffaloes- female	108	120	80	72	28	29
Buffaloes - Young Stock	81	69	80	68	25	33
Sheep	78	4	160	48	11	-
Horses & Ponies	21	-	14	-	3	-
Goats	164	47	170	71	28	13
Poultry	203	75	365	59	427	34

sold during the month prior to investigator's visit, etc.
Receipts from cow-dung manure had not been noted. In table 5.32 is given the information regarding the estimates of cow and buffalo milk receipts during the year and the estimates of sales. The milk was sold on an average at two seers per rupee and the milk receipts have been valued at that rate. Only one family at Murud reported sale of ghee etc., worth Rs. 5, during the month prior to investigator's visit.

It will be seen from ^{Table 5.32} the above information that the proportion of families reporting receipts of cow milk varied within a small range - 46 per cent at the nuclear village, and 56 per cent at Karkata. However, the receipts per reporting family varied considerably, being about Rs. 85 at Murud and Karkata, and Rs. 116 at Wathwad.

Table No. 5.32 : Milk Receipts and Sales at the selected villages.

	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. Number of families reporting cow milk	240	99	61
2. Percentage of families reporting to total families in the village	46%	53%	56%
3. Average value of estimated milk receipts during the year per reporting family	Rs. 88	Rs. 116	Rs. 85
4. Number of families reporting sale of milk	31	1	2
5. Value of annual sales per sales-reporting family	Rs. 51	Rs. 120	Rs. 138
1. Number of families reporting buffalo milk	61	44	12
2. Percentage of families reporting to total families in the village	12%	23%	11%
3. Average value of estimated milk receipts during the year per reporting family	Rs. 178	Rs. 182	Rs. 157
4. Number of families reporting sale of milk	33	7	3
5. Value of sales per sales-reporting family	Rs. 139	Rs. 137	Rs. 76

At Wathwad, about 23 per cent of the families reported buffalo milk receipts while at other two villages, the proportion was only 11 or 12 per cent. As in the case of cow-milk, the per family milk receipts were somewhat higher at Wathwad. The number of families reporting sale of milk and milk products was also large at the nuclear village. The sale of milk was reported by families belonging to different income groups at the nuclear village whereas at Karkata, the sales were few and restricted to lower income groups. At

Wathwad, sale of cow milk was practically non-existent, there being only a single family reporting sales. In the case of buffalo milk also, the sales were generally not reported by the families with total income higher than Rs. 850 per annum per family. The total production of milk was as follows.

	Cows' Milk	Estimates of sales	Buffalo-milk	Estimates of sales
Murud	Rs. 21,110	Rs. 1,600	Rs. 10,870	Rs. 4,610
Wathwad	Rs. 11,450	Rs. 120	Rs. 8,010	Rs. 960
Karkata	Rs. 5,190	Rs. 280	Rs. 1,880	Rs. 230

5.43 Fodder Supply : Murud is an important cattle and foodgrains weekly market. Excepting in Monsoon when there is a slack season, some hundreds of cattle are brought to the market every week. In the village also, there is a large livestock population. In the case of cattle coming for sale from outside places, fodder is sometimes brought by the sellers along with the cattle. Sometimes it is purchased in Murud. During September and October, green grass is locally available. Only a cart or two is occasionally sold in the village in these months. The green grass is sold at the rate of As. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to As. 3 per five small bundles of grass. To meet the requirements of the local cattle, the villagers reported that they have to import about 8 to 10 thousand small bundles of Kadba from the villages within a radius of 8 to 10 miles.

Village Wathwad was reported to be self-sufficient in

respect of fodder. From the information available in the General Schedule, it is found that sale of ^{Jowar fodder} (Kadba) during the year prior to the survey at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata were Rs. 210, Rs. 100, and Rs. 20 respectively or less than one per cent of the total sales of agricultural products reported by the cultivators. In addition to jowar fodder, the cattle consume green fodder from such crops as groundnut, wheat, sugarcane, etc. In some cases, some cultivators produce an inferior variety of jowar to meet the requirement of fodder only. The variety is known as Kadval.

The rate of Jowar ^{fodder} (Kadba) varied between Rs. 80 to Rs. 110 per 1000 small bundles, Groundnut green fodder per cart load Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, and ~~Khapri Expeller Pend or~~ Groundnut cake per gunny bag weighing about 75 to 80 seers Rs. 15 to Rs. 16. As we had not recorded any information on livestock feeding practices, it was not possible to make any estimates of consumption of fodder and to check it with local production.

5.44 Cattle Diseases, (Veterinary Hospitals, etc.) : 'Farya' disease is common among the cattle in this area. During the year of the survey, this disease cropped up in all the selected villages and in some of the neighbouring villages. The cattle were immediately treated by the Veterinary doctor at Murud. Since 1952, a veterinary dispensary is run at Murud by the State Government. In the other two villages, a few persons who have some knowledge of cattle diseases treat them with

some country medicines. At times, they follow the old method of burning the particular portion of the body. It was reported that about 30 to 40 per cent of the cases get relief from such treatment.

5.45 Bullock Breeding : No improved variety of bullock for breeding purposes is owned by private individual in any of these villages. One local bullock is let loose in each village for breeding purposes and no special efforts are made for improving the breed. The villagers from Murud took the benefit of the Government scheme by paying one-fourth of the purchase price of the special breed about 3 years prior to the survey. Groundnut cake, fodder, etc. is supplied to this bullock by the Gram Panchayat. The Panchayat allows its free use for breeding. The investigator reported that this bullock has not produced any improved variety ^{because} ~~as~~ compared to the local animal. The breeding bullock is very big in size and as such not suitable for breeding.

No special attempts are made to improve the breed of buffalo, sheep or goat.)

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* * * * *

SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS (PLOTWISE SURVEY)

* * * *

Village	Name of the field	Area	Serial No.
Taluka	Survey No.	Pot-kharab	Revenue
District	Hissa; Pot hissa	Total Area	Judi
State	Type of tenure	Present value	Water cess
Owner	Residence	Cultivator	Residence
Caste		Caste	
Occupation		Occupation	
Conditions of lease :		How long has the tenant	
Details of Fixed rent,		been cultivating the field?	
crop-sharing and other		Tenancy rights, if any :	
conditions, if any :			
Total Area :	Permanent Fallow :	Current Fallow :	

Season - 1. Kharif 2. Rabi 3. Summer

Details to be noted for each Season -

Mixed crop; Main crop; Area			
Rotation : Crop previous to the present -			
Crop	Year	Season	
Rotation:Next planned crop -			
Crop	Year	Season	

Total Produce-	Quantity	Value
Total for each Season		

1. Soil Type :2. Erosion

Is the soil being eroded?
 What proportion of the field
 is eroded?
 Land rendered uncultivable
 due to erosion.

3. Bunds

Masonry
 Length, Breadth & Height
 Year of construction
 Cost of construction
 Has the bund waste Weir?
 Pucca or kachha?
 Cost of construction

4. Well Irrigation

(Survey No. & Pot Hissa)
 Situation of well
 Area occupied by well
 Rights of ownership of well
 When sunk?
 When constructed?
 Total expenditure
 Your share in expenditure
 Area that can be irrigated
 by the well

6. Private canals

Area irrigated

7. Drainage

Type of drainage
 When constructed?
 Cost of construction

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>8. <u>Farm-Structure</u>
Area occupied
Use
Masonry
Roof
When constructed?
Present value</p> | <p>11. <u>Permanent Fallow</u>
Reason
Area</p> |
| <p>9. <u>Permanent Fencing</u>
Type
Length
Year of construction
Cost of construction</p> | <p>12. <u>New Area</u> brought under cultivation
During the last 5 years
When?
Area
Nature of waste land before being brought under cultivation
Measures taken
Expenditure</p> |
| <p>10. <u>Trees in the field</u>
Area occupied
Kinds of trees
Numbers</p> | <p>13. <u>Proposed reforms on the field</u>
Details
Estimated expenditure</p> |

Information regarding Cultivation

Season	Main Crop	Area
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Items on which information should be collected -

1. Ploughing - First; 2. Ploughing - Second; 3. Manure and Transport of; 4. Spreading of Manure; 5. Harrowing - First; 6. Harrowing - Second; 7. Seed and Sowing; 8. Other manure and Transport of; 9. Other manure spreading; 10. Inter-culturing; 11. Weeding - First; 12. Weeding - Second; 13. Irrigation : No. of times; 14. Watching; 15. Harvesting and Threshing - Main crop; 16. Harvesting and Threshing - Mixed crop.

Details to be noted for each of the above items -

1. Date; 2. Area; 3. Male Labour (days) - (i) Total, (ii) Of which hired; 4. Female Labour (days) - (i) Total, (ii) Of which hired; 5. Bullock Labour (days) - (i) Total, (ii) Of which hired; 6. Wages paid - In Cash, In Kind (Type, Quantity, Value); 7. Materials Used - Contributed by landlords, Owned, Type, Purchased - Quantity, Value
Total - Quantity, Value.

Cultivation Practices -

Ploughing - 1. Type of plough used : No. of Bullocks, 2. Depth of ploughing; 3. Whether ploughed along or across the slopes; 4. Reasons for not ploughing; 5. Reasons for ploughing twice; 6. When ploughed previously; 7. Intervals of ploughing.

Manure - 1. How manured? 2. Practice of manuring

Harrowing -

1. Whether present harrowing is adequate?
2. If inadequate, reason?
3. How many times should have been harrowed?
4. Reasons for not harrowing

Rotation

1. Rotation Practice
2. Whether the present crop is according to usual rotation?
3. If not, Why?
4. How is the next crop decided in the absence of rotation?

Sowing

1. Distance between two lines
2. Your opinion about changing this distance
3. Home-seed selected or unselected?
4. Type of seed
5. Any treatment before sowing?
Any opinion?
6. Did you give any manure along with sowing?
7. What are the main and the mixed crops?
How do you sow them?
8. Your opinion as regards mixed cropping.

Weeding

1. Whether weeded at the right time?
2. Reasons for not weeding at the right time
3. What is the adequate number of weeding?

Irrigation

1. Interval of irrigation
2. Is this irrigation adequate?
3. If not, how much is desired?
4. Reasons for not irrigating the field adequately.

1. Reason for not keeping watch over the crop.
2. Description of harvesting and threshing of the crop.
3. Your opinion as regards concentrated manures.

R e m a r k s :

CHAPTER VIPRODUCTION SYSTEM FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

In the present chapter, it is intended to describe the production system for non-agricultural activity. In table 6.1 is given the number of families reporting earners in non-agricultural production in the selected villages. Such families ^{mainly} consist of the village artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, cobblers, butchers, tanners, cane-workers, etc., and Tailors. A number of families were reported in quarrying and stone-rubble-dressing ^{and} Masonry; ^{Brick-} ~~manufacture~~ and flour-mill, were among the other non-agricultural productive activity. ^{The Reconstruction Society undertakes manufacture of charkhas and other instruments in the carpentry section brick manufacturing and soap-making.}

~~Each non-agricultural productive activity has been separately treated.~~ ^{Wherever possible} Details have been given regarding the type of production, equipment and technique, ~~traditional~~ ~~caste occupations~~, materials used, markets, etc. The information is based on the data collected in the General Schedule supplemented by case studies. While describing each occupation, ⁽reference has been made to their other occupations, if any, and in particular to agriculture, which is a main or subsidiary occupation in most of these cases) ⁾ Reference to capital investment in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations during the five years preceding the survey has been made as it is likely to reflect on prosperity or otherwise

of their occupations.

In the concluding section an attempt is made to calculate the extent of self-sufficiency of the village in certain non-agricultural products. Adequate data regarding total production, requirements of raw material and seasonality in demand could not be collected.

6.1 Tailors : In the non-agricultural production activity, largest number (18 families) ^{reported} were found in tailoring occupation. Murud being an important weekly market for foodgrains and cattle, a large number of villagers from neighbouring areas visit this village. Besides, the local population is also fairly large. As such there is a considerable demand for tailored goods. No tailors were reported at the other two villages. Excepting 4 families, all the other 14 treated tailoring as the main occupation. Twelve of these families were residents of Murud for generations. The remaining six had migrated from nearby places. The father of the head of the family was also a tailor in only five cases. The father of the present head of the family in the remaining cases were - 4 cultivators, 4 traders, 3 labourers, and one a salariat.

Eighteen families of tailors engaged 25 male adults in tailoring. Where tailoring was a subsidiary occupation, the income varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 400. The tailors in some cases combined trading in cloth or in readymade clothes with tailoring. The four families of tailors who also traded in

Table No. 6.1 : Number of families reporting Non-Agricultural Production - processing and manufacturing, building construction, etc.

Occupation	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. Tailoring	18 ✓	-	-
2. Brick-manufacturing - Pucca	2	-	-
3. " " - Kachha	1 ✓	-	-
4. Carpenters	6 ✓	2	-
5. Woodcutters	3 ✓	-	-
6. Bullock-cart manufacturing	6	-	-
7. Masons	17 11	3 2	1 1
8. Quarrying	11 14	5 5	3 3
9. Stone quarrying & dressing	1	1	-
10. Blacksmiths	4 5	2 2	1 1
11. Goldsmiths	3 ✓	1	-
12. Potters	7 ✓	1	-
13. Chambhars	7 5	2 2	-
14. Leather tanning, etc.	2 ✓	-	-
15. Oil-pressing	3 3	1 -	1 -
16. Flour mills	2 ✓	2 2	- -
17. Cane-basket manufacturing	2 ✓	-	-
18. Cooking	1 2	- -	- -
19. Musicians	7 4	2 1	3 2
T o t a l	103	22	9

readymade clothes earned between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500. Four other families which reported tradingⁱⁿ cloth along with tailoring earned between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600. Six of these who reported tailoring only earned between Rs. 250 and Rs. 400, while the one which reported trading in cloth, readymade clothes as well as tailoring, earned Rs. 350. Ten families carried on business only at Murud, while the remaining eight visited other villages also within a radius of about ten miles from Murud.

Their capital investment in tailoring business consisted

chiefly of a sewing machine. In all they had 20 sewing machines purchased for Rs. 6,400 and now valued at Rs. 5,600. It may be noted that 14 out of 20 machines had been purchased during the ten years prior to the present survey.

As for their capital investment in agriculture, one of them owned 4 bullocks and a cow and had taken 50 acres of land on lease for cultivation. Of this, he had cultivated 30 acres from which he reported receipts of Rs. 250 only. Another tailor who owned 3 bullocks and a cow cultivated 13 acres of land which he had taken on lease. The third one who owned six bullocks and two cows had taken 40 acres on lease for cultivation. The fourth one owned 2 bullocks and 2 cows and cultivated 30 acres of land which he had taken on lease. Two of them had leased out 7 acres of land each.

Only four families reported capital expenditure in agriculture during the five years preceding the year of the survey. One family had purchased 24 acres of land for Rs. 1,800, partly financed by savings and partly receipts from sale of bullocks, ploughs, ornaments, etc. In one case, Rs. 250 had been spent on the construction of a residential house about 2 years prior to the survey, In the case of another, Rs. 250 on house repairs about 3 years prior to the survey and in the third case, Rs. 400 on the construction of non-residential buildings. One family reported an expenditure on Rs. 2,100 on house construction about 7 years prior to the survey. One more family,

an in-migrant had also built a house from business profits.

Except four who were illiterate, all others were educated between primary 2nd and 7th standard. So far as tailoring was concerned, none had received any special training. They had learnt the skill locally. The age of the tailors varied between 14 and 60 years and their tailoring experience varied between 2 and 40 years. They had entered this occupation when they were below 30. One of them had started at the age of 8, five between 11 and 15 years of age, ten between 16 and 20 years of age and the remaining from 21 to 28 years of age.

A tailor, interviewed during the case study, stated that he stitched clothes worth about Rs. 16 a week or about Rs. 60 per month. For every rupee received as tailoring charges, he earned annas 11 as wages after deducting annas five for the other material required. Upto the year of survey, he used to stitch to order, but recently he had started keeping readymade clothes worth about Rs. 100 for sale. Between October and March, the monthly sales of readymade clothes averaged at Rs. 125. Besides, he had started selling cut-pieces of cloth. He did not sell hosiery or tailored goods of standard manufacture. He usually had cash transactions and had customers from all the classes of the society. He did not employ any assistant to help him in stitching clothes.

6.2 Brick-Kiln : Almost all the residential houses in the selected villages are either built of stone or ~~of kachha~~

sun-baked bricks. Though some people stated that Pucca-
~~brick~~ construction ^{with burnt-bricks} is durable and economic in the long run,
~~they~~ ^{people} are not prepared to use ~~pucca bricks~~ ^{them} for their own
~~requirements.~~ This is so because ~~kaakha~~ ^{sun-dried} bricks are manu-
 factured at home practically without any cost. ~~These bricks~~
~~though somewhat uniform in size, do not require any exact~~
~~specifications.~~ Unless the cost of pucca bricks is consider-
 ably reduced, the villagers are not likely to use them for
 their own requirements.

~~On account of the increasing demand for buildings for Reconstruction Society~~
~~With the rapid expansion of activities of the R.R.S. at~~
 Murud, a number of buildings were required for carrying on
 various activities such as school, workshop, ^{office} charkha-kendra,
 soap manufacturing, ~~offices of the R.R.S., veterinary doctor's~~
~~dispensary, etc.~~ ^{Reconstruction Society} Since the R.R.S. aimed at introducing
 better type of housing and since the leaders came from outside
 this village, they thought of using ^{burnt} ~~pucca~~ bricks for building
 construction. Since such bricks were not locally available,
 they had to purchase at Barsi or Sholapur ^{and by the transport.} (at the rate of Rs. 30
 to Rs. 35 per 1000 bricks. In addition, they had to incur
 transport cost which came to about Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per 1000
 bricks. Thus, the total cost of such bricks in Murud came to
 about Rs. 50.) The ^{Reconstruction Society (i.e. Gram Vikas Samithi)} R.R.S., therefore decided to start a
 brick-kiln at Murud ^{in 1954.} ~~They had to face various problems such~~
~~as supply of skilled labour and coal ash for the brick-kiln.~~
 The problem of skilled labour was solved by persuading a
 couple of families from Sholapur to migrate to Murud. These

families agreed to work at Murud on contract basis and started the kiln in 1953. The brick-kiln is located outside the village beyond the approach road. Water is ~~available~~ at the nearby well. Earth is ~~also~~ available nearby. Even though ^{Murud} ~~the~~ railway station is only a few miles from Murud, coal ash is not locally available. It is sold by auction either at Barsi or at Latur and adds to the cost of manufacture. ~~It is not available throughout the year.~~ Attempts were being made by the local leaders to get it locally.

The brick-layer owned 2 wooden frames, 3 spades of Rs. 3 each for mixing mud, filling in coal ash and earth, 3 baskets of Rs. 3 each, one barrel for bringing water and 4 tins for laying bricks upon. The present worth of the tools came to about Rs. 25.

In one brick-kiln, one can get about 30,000 bricks. If it is done on a large scale, at a time, one can produce about 1,00,000 bricks. During the two years preceding the date of inquiry, he had taken 8 brick-kilns. One of the kilns was a failure because during winter, he had put more of cinder as a safety measure, but contrary to his expectations, there was excessive heat and the bricks were over-burnt.

The brickmaker

He estimated that for 1000 bricks, cinder worth about Rs. 7 to 10 is required earth about Rs. 5 ~~and water worth Rs. 2.~~
In addition, he has to pay ~~by way of~~ wages, Rs. 8 per 1000 bricks

manufactured. The cost thus comes to Rs. ~~22-00~~²⁰ per 1000 bricks. One person can lay 2000 bricks in a day; another person is required to arrange them; the third for transport and the fourth for supply of mud rolled in balls. For arranging 1000 bricks in a kiln, the expenditure is Rs. 2. So that ^{the} his total expenditure per 1000 bricks is Rs. 5 which, however, includes the cost of his family labour. ¶ The size of kachha bricks is 1' x 1' x 4" and the size of pucca bricks is 8" x 4" x 3". It was reported that during 1955-56, about 2,00,000 pucca bricks ^{were about 2.4000} were manufactured in the brick-kiln.

6.3 Kachha Bricks : A Mahar family from Murud reported kachha brick laying as its main occupation. A male and a female adult worked in brick laying from which the receipts during the year came to Rs. 150.

6.4 Carpenters : ³ Five families of Hindu Sutars and one of Hindu Mahar from Murud and 2 of Hindu Sutars at Wathwad reported carpentry as the main occupation. There was no carpenter at Karkata. A Hindu Mang family reported to be owning all the tools and equipment required for this occupation, but did not mention any members engaged in this occupation nor did state any receipts from carpentry. All the families were local residents of the respective villages and stayed in their own houses. Hindu Sutar families followed carpentry as the caste occupation. The Hindu Mahar's family mainly followed smithy but also did carpentry.

The annual income of these families from carpentry varied between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. Two families reported labour and one family reported agriculture as subsidiary occupation. Of the 16 male adults in these families, 14 worked as carpenters. An old man and a kid of 14 did not work in this occupation. None of the female members worked in this occupation. If at all they worked, they worked in agriculture. Only two of these families reported that they engaged temporary assistants when there was pressure of work, particularly at the time of sowing season. Excepting the family of Hindu Mahar, all other families reported that they were working as Balutedars. They usually worked in building construction, bullock cart manufacturing, manufacture and repairs of agricultural tools and implements, and in some cases manufacture of furniture. The purchase value of their tools and implements was Rs. 700 while the present worth was about Rs. 400. The purchases were spread over a long period.

Only one family reported that it worked at Murud as well as in the area round about 10 miles from Murud.

One family, that of Hindu Mahar Carpenter, reported capital expenditure by way of purchase of tools and implements worth about Rs. 90 during the years preceding the survey. The other family reported that it had purchased land worth about Rs. 150 and had built a house measuring about 250 sq.ft.

of built area for about Rs. 400 during the 5 years preceding the survey.

6.5 Sawyers : Two Hindu Marathas and a Muslim from Murud reported sawyer's as the main occupation from which they earned between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Two of these, had agriculture as the subsidiary occupation, from which they earned about Rs. 100-150. The third family reported Rs. 200 as an income from subsidiary occupation which was agricultural labour. Only 3 male adults were engaged in wood-cutting. The others worked in subsidiary occupation. The occupation of the father of head of families was agriculture in two cases and labour in the remaining case.

Two of them worked in Murud and area round about 10-15 miles from Murud while the remaining worked only at Murud. One of them owned an adze and 3 axes purchased about 12 years back for Rs. 18, now valued at Rs. 12. He reported that he worked as an assistant to Carpenter in cutting wood and arranging the logs sizewise, etc. The other two did not give any details about work. One of them owned a saw purchased 3 years prior to the survey for Rs. 11 now valued at Rs. 9. The other reported only a file purchased for Rs. 2 and valued at As. 8. Presumably from the tools they owned, they also worked as assistants to carpenters.

6.6 Bullock-cart Manufacture : From the case studies, it appears that six families of carpenters^{and} blacksmiths were

engaged in bullock cart manufacturing as subsidiary occupation. Some detailed information could be had from one manufacturer whose main occupation was that of a blacksmith.

He reported that there was a forest, in the past, along the railway line, but it was cut and as such there is not adequate timber or firewood near the selected villages. He has to get his requirements from a distance of 8 to 10 miles.

In an interview, he gave the following details about his recent work.

Cost of Babhul tree	Rs. 80	<u>Production</u>	
Cutting	Rs. 10	3 carts -	Rs. 240
Transport -		4 frames -	Rs. 70
(15 cartloads)	Rs. 60	4 cartloads	
Saw-mill charges	Rs. <u>12</u>	of fuel	Rs. <u>28</u>
	Rs. 162		Rs. 338

Plus Labour requirements-

16 man-days @ Rs. 2-8-0 per day per cart manufactured
2 man-days @ Rs. 2-8-0 per day per frame manufactured

The respondent stated that the demand for carpenter's work in the whole village could be met by two families only. But there being more families, there is a keen competition. There is usually brisk activity in the months of December, January and February during which he earned Rs. 50.

6.7 Masons : Between 1952-56, a number of structures were constructed and a few others were under construction at the time of the survey. The brick-kiln gave a further push to this activity. Though for wood-work or smithy, it was

sometimes necessary to resort to outside carpenters or blacksmiths, the local masons could meet the increased local demand for masonry work. Seventeen families from Murud, three from Wathwad and one from Karkata reported masons where the occupation of the father was that of a labourer. ~~the~~ present heads of families of Mahar and Mang masons had taken to this occupation of their own. There were 24 masons in these 17 families families at Murud. They usually worked at Murud and at places within a distance of ten miles from Murud. Of the 17 families, all were residents of Murud for generations except one which had immigrated about 40 years back from Barsi, and the other which had immigrated from Andura, Taluka Kalam, about 30 years back.

~~Only one family reported agricultural labour as the main occupation from which it earned about Rs. 250 and masonry as the subsidiary occupation from which it earned about Rs. 100. In all the other 15 cases, masonry was the main occupation and the earnings of the family varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 700. The earnings were upto Rs. 200 in 9 cases, between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 in 5 cases and above Rs. 500 in one case. Two masons' families did not have any subsidiary occupation. One family cultivated 20 acres of land as subsidiary occupation. Eleven families reported labour as subsidiary occupation where 6 families earned between Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 during the year and 5 families earned between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200.~~

The masons' families did not report any capital expendi-

ture during the five years preceding the survey, except one family which reported Rs. 50 on house repairs 3 years prior to the survey. One family stated that it was willing to purchase land if it was available. Their tools purchased for about Rs. 550 during the past 15 years and now valued at Rs. 350 consisted mainly of hammers, chisel, square, etc.

Of the three masons' families at Wathwad, two were Hindu Mahars and one a Christian. The former earned Rs. 250 each and the latter Rs. 600 from masonry which was the main occupation. Of the former two, one reported agricultural labour as subsidiary occupation from which the earnings were Rs. 50 and the other cultivated 30 acres of land from which the earnings were Rs. 200. The Christian family did not have subsidiary occupation. All the three families were resident of Wathwad and owned a house. The father's occupation was masonry in all these cases. There were 4 masons in these three families. They worked at Wathwad and in the area round about ten miles from there.

The head of a Mahar family from Karkata reported masonry as subsidiary occupation. The main occupation was carting. The income from the main and subsidiary occupations was Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 respectively. The family was permanent resident of Karkata. The occupation of the father of the present head of the family was labour. The family reported a bullock cart purchased 8 years back for Rs. 75 valued at Rs. 60 at the time

of the survey, a pair of bullocks and a residential house. There was no capital investment or disinvestment during the five years preceding the survey.

6.8 Quarrying : Eleven families at Murud, ^{five} ~~5~~ at Wathwad, and ^{three} ~~3~~ at Karkata, reported this occupation. In the case of those other than Vaddars, the present head of the family had taken to this occupation when it was not the caste or hereditary occupation. Of the 11 families, 8 were residents for generations in Murud, 2 were migratory families and one had migrated from a nearby village. In all, 14 male adults were engaged in this occupation ~~in the 11 families~~ at Murud, ^{and five of Wathwad.}

Usually the families earned between Rs. 250 and Rs. 400 from this occupation. They worked at Murud and nearby villages. Their tools consisted of a chisel, hammers, worth about Rs. 40. In the case of two families, female adults worked as labourers and earned Rs. 75, in one case, and Rs. 30 in the other. All the other nine families reported agriculture as subsidiary occupation. Only one family owned 13 acres of land. All others had taken land on lease, in 2 cases on cash rent and 6 cases on rent in kind. The size of the holding varied between 7 and 30 acres. They owned some plough and milch cattle.

During the five years preceding the year of the survey, one family reported an expenditure of Rs. 400 on repairs of

residential house. The other family purchased 13 acres of land in 1953 from the family savings for Rs. 1300. Three other families stated that they were willing to buy land if it were offered for sale. Each of the cultivating families reported some small purchases of tools.

Of the five families at Wathwad, three reported quarrying as main occupation. The two others reported it as subsidiary occupation. Each family earned about Rs. 200 from quarrying. Where 'labour' was the subsidiary occupation, the earnings were between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 and where it was the main occupation, about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Only five male adult earners worked in quarrying. The other earners worked as labourers.

All the families were resident of Wathwad and owned a house. Excepting in two cases, where in one a cow was owned and the other where 23 goats were owned, no other assets were reported. In one case, the tools had been taken on a monthly rent of Rs. 3. In other cases they were owned. In four out of five cases, the father of the present head of the family was also engaged in quarrying. In the remaining case, the father of the head of the family worked as a labourer.

Of the three families at Karkata, two earned Rs. 200 and Rs. 350 respectively from quarrying which was their main occupation and in the third case, where it was a subsidiary occupation, Rs. 25. When labour was the main occupation, one family

earned Rs. 400 and when it was subsidiary, the two families earned Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively. Two out of the three families were residents of Karkata and one had migrated from Harangul about 7-8 years back. In the latter case, quarrying was the occupation of the father of the present head of the family. In the case of the former two, it was agriculture and labour respectively.

There was no capital investments during the five years preceding the survey in the case of these three families. On the contrary, one family reported that it had to give up cultivating land about 4 years back because the money lender took its possession. This family did not own the tools required for quarrying and took them on weekly hire. Except the in-migrant family, the other two owned a house. The in-migrant family was not required to pay any rent.

One family from Murud and one from Wathwad reported both stone-quarrying and dressing. Both the families were permanent residents of their respective villages and resided in their own houses. In the case of the family at Murud, the father of the present head of the family was a labourer whereas the present head had taken to quarrying and dressing and earned Rs. 150 during the year. He alone from the family worked in this occupation. One male and two female adult earners from this family worked as labour from which they earned about Rs. 225 during the year. The family did not report any investment

or otherwise. The area of work was Murud proper and about five miles of area round about.

The father of the head of the family at Wathwad was a cultivator and mason whereas the present head of the family worked in quarrying and dressing stones from which he earned Rs. 200. His son aged 13 helped him in cultivating 17.20 acres of owned land. He worked at Wathwad and in the area round about 5 to 10 miles from there.

6.9 Blacksmiths : There were four blacksmiths at the nuclear village, two at Wathwad, and one at Karkata. One of the blacksmiths at the nuclear village and the one at Karkata were in-migrants, the former had come during the year of the survey from Takli from Latur taluka and the latter from Ujani, three years prior to the survey. They were all following the caste occupation. Excepting one, all of them supplemented their income by agriculture or agricultural wages.

Nine male and one female adult earners were engaged in smithy and earned Rs. 1150 during the year. Six male and six female adult earners were engaged in agriculture or labour and earned Rs. 400 in all. At Wathwad, 4 male adult earners were working as blacksmiths and earned Rs. 900 in all during the year. Three female adults from these two families worked as agricultural labourers and earned Rs. 100 during the year. The blacksmith at Karkata earned Rs. 250 from smithy and Rs. 50 from agricultural wages. Of the 4 blacksmiths at Murud, one

cultivated 24 acres of land owned by him and the other cultivated 21 acres which he had taken on lease. The remaining other blacksmiths did not cultivate any land. All of them owned a residential house.

6.10 Goldsmiths : There were three goldsmiths at Murud, and only one at Wathwad. They were Sonar by caste i.e. with goldsmith's as caste occupation. The families from Murud were resident for generations. Two of them worked as goldsmiths and also owned land while the third worked as goldsmith as well as agricultural labour. The goldsmith at Wathwad had migrated from Hambargaon, taluka Mominabad and stayed in a rented house.

From the three families at Murud, six male adults were reported to be working as goldsmiths while the one at Wathwad engaged only one male adult. The female adults either helped in cultivation or worked as agricultural labour. The family from Murud, which reported goldsmith's as the main occupation, earned Rs. 500 from it while the other two families reported this as subsidiary occupation, earning Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 respectively. Their other income ranged between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400. The family at Wathwad earned Rs. 300 from this occupation and did not have any subsidiary occupation. None of the goldsmiths worked as balutedar.

One of them owned 31 acres of land and had taken another 31 acres on lease. He himself cultivated 42 acres out of 62

acres. He owned 4 bullocks and some milch cattle. He reported an expenditure of Rs. 300 two years prior to the survey on the construction of cattle-shed, Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 each on residential house and on well about three years prior to the survey. The other family cultivated 26 acres of owned land at Murud and had leased out 14 acres outside Murud. He reported to have purchased 26 acres and 5 gunthas of land five years before the year of the survey for Rs. 2500.

All the families reported that the business was slowly falling and that they mainly repaired old ornaments and manufactured only smaller ones. All the male adults were educated at least upto primary 4th standard. The house in which they lived was of a better type and could be considered among the best houses in the village. Their business equipment consisted of hammers, some scissors, balance, etc. worth about Rs. 300 purchased 10 to 20 years back.

6.11 // Potters : In every house, whether of a labourer, a Depressed Class Hindu, or a rich cultivator, a big earthen pot was fixed in an earthen plinth outside the house and was used for storing water. For boiling milk and for cooking, many poor families used earthen pots. Earthen flat plates were sometimes used in the course of preparing jowar flour for bread. For ^{baking} ~~roasting~~ bread, however, earthen plate was not used. The earthen pots were ^{given in bakhli or} sold at the potter's residence or at the weekly market. Seven families from Murud and one

from Wathwad reported pottery as the family occupation. Three of them stated Hindu Lingayat Kumbhar as their caste, the remaining others stated it as Hindu Kumbhar. Potter's was their caste occupation. There was no potter at Karkata.

✓ The potter at Wathwad ~~was resident of the village for generations.~~ He had, however, given up the occupation because he did not have sufficient labour force. He had seven families of baluta clientele and his income from baluta varied between Rs. 24 to 50. ~~As he did not engage himself in manufacturing~~ ^{but} he purchased his requirements of baluta clientele from other potters and supplied them to the clients. ~~He and his wife worked in agriculture, the total income from which was Rs. 450.~~ There was one more family of Hindu Kumbhar at Wathwad. ~~The father of the present head of the family was mainly a cultivator and did not have much business in pottery.~~ ^{but} The present head of the family ^{like his father} ~~else~~ did not have ^{follows} ~~much interest and had given up the~~ ^{also} occupation of potter's.

All the seven families of potters at Murud were residents for generations ~~and stayed in their own house.~~ Five of them stated pottery as the main occupation from which they earned between Rs. 100 and Rs. 275. Two others reported pottery as subsidiary occupation from which they earned between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. ^{with their own} ~~The earnings of these families from agriculture and agricultural labour varied between Rs. 60 and Rs. 250.~~

Excepting two old females from these families, ~~all adults in these families worked in pottery.~~ In all, there were eight male and nine female adults ^{worked} in this occupation. ^{We could not get estimates of production but since their business does not require to pay for the raw material their income from pottery's occupation which was about Rs. 1000 and their tools and equipment, locally manufactured, were} purchased for about Rs. 110 about 10 years prior to the survey and were valued at Rs. 60.

^{Cobblers'}
6.12 Cobblers : Seven (chambhar) families from Murud and two from Wathwad reported to be following their ^{caste} (hereditary) occupation of ~~cobblers~~. They were all local residents. Some of them ~~supplemented their earnings with agriculture or agricultural wages.~~ One of these families reported trading in leather and eggs as the main occupation. The head of the family used to manufacture footwear, etc., but about twenty years back his thumb was badly hurt as a result of which he could not pursue the family occupation. He had baluta clientele also, which he had to give up. He, therefore, started collecting leather and eggs and sold them at Barsi, from which he earned Rs. 250 during the year. Besides receipts from agricultural wages amounted to Rs. 150 during the year. ~~His eldest son assisted him in trading.~~ One more family from Murud reported that ^{a few} ~~about 3-4~~ years prior to the survey, it had given up the ^{caste} (hereditary) occupation. ~~The head of the family was 38 years old and worked as a cultivator and an agricultural labour.~~ He did not state any reasons for giving up the business. ~~This family cultivated 30 acres of owned~~

land. Three other families cultivated 6 to 7 acres of owned land and considered agriculture as the subsidiary occupation.

The remaining five families from Murud reported six adult earners in this occupation. The female members in these families worked in agriculture. The total earnings from this occupation during the year prior to the survey varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400, when it was reported as the main occupation, and Rs. 50 in one case where it was a subsidiary occupation.

Only three chambhar families reported that they worked as balutedars but each of them had hardly six clients. Their earnings from baluta clientele were Rs. 50, Rs. 25, and Rs. 20 respectively. The estimates of production by cobblers are shown in table 6.2.

Of the two families at Wathwad, one engaged three male adults and earned Rs. 500 during the year from this occupation. The other which engaged only one adult earner earned about Rs. 150 during the year. The former cultivated 40 acres of land which he had taken on lease. He owned 4 bullocks and 9 cows. Four male and three female members from his family worked in cultivation and earned about Rs. 400. The latter did not own any land and the two female members from the family earned Rs. 150 by way of labour. The former had about 60 clients and the baluta income amounted to about Rs. 300 to

Table No. 6.2 : ~~Estimates of~~ Production of Footwear by cobblers

Cobbler No.	Item of Manufacture	Made to Order		Manufactured for Market		Manufactured for Baluta Clientele		Total Manufactured	
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
<u>MURUD</u>									
1.	Shoes	10	60	130	650	-	-	140	710
2.	Chappals	40	240	50	250	-	-	90	490
	Shoes	-	-	25	20	-	-	25	20
	Whips	-	-	-	-	5	25	5	25
3.	Shoes	50	350	60	360	-	-	110	710
	Chappals	-	-	200	150	-	-	200	150
	Whips	-	-	-	-	3	10	3	10
4.	Shoes	30	150	50	150		50		350
<u>Wathwad</u>									
1.	Shoes	50	350	25	125	-	-	75	475
	Chappals	20	30	50	40	-	-	70	70
	Leather water-lifts	2	160	-	-	-	-	2	160

400. In the case of the latter, there were only 12 clients and the baluta income amounted to about Rs. 150. The estimates of production in the case of the other were not available.

The cobblers reported that all the products that they manufactured during the year were sold. Their tools and equipment consisted mainly of ari, rapi, khod, etc. purchased during the last 5 to 15 years for about Rs. 150 and valued at Rs. 90 at Murud, and purchased for Rs. 90 and valued at Rs. 60 in the case of families at Wathwad.

6.13 Leather Tanning and Colouring : Two families of Hindu-Dhor from Murud reported that they followed the caste occupation of leather tanning and colouring. These families were permanent residents for generations at Murud and stayed in their own house. Both the families reported agriculture as the subsidiary occupation.

Both the families were of fairly large size. One of them consisted of 5 male and 5 female adult earners and three male non-adult and nine female non-adult earners, in all, 22 members. All the adults worked in the family main occupation. Two male and three female adult earners cultivated 35 acres of owned and 52 acres of leased-in land from which they earned Rs. 1,000. Besides from the purchase and sale of skin, they earned Rs. 1,500.

The family reported capital expenditure of Rs. 2000 about 4 years prior to the survey on the construction of a well and another Rs. 2000 on repairs of a small well (for drinking water). It also reported purchase of a bullock cart for Rs. 160 in that year. The 35 acres of land had been purchased by the family for Rs. 3000 in 1948.

The tools and equipment costing about Rs. 40 require to be replaced every few years. The tools consisted of 2 ghanis, 2 rapas, 5 rapis, 4 hoes, 2 stones, and a wooden plank.

The family manufactured eight leather water-lifts for

Rs. 800 against the orders placed and 7 leather belts for bullocks for Rs. 35, and 10 whips worth Rs. 40 for baluta clientele of 5 families. The baluta income was about Rs. 75. The family sold 12 khandi or 30 pieces of processed leather for Rs. 500 at Kurduwadi, partly through Dalal and partly on his own. ~~He had~~ ^{the family} engaged one servant for processing on a monthly salary of Rs. 8 plus meals and clothing. He required Rs. 700 as maximum capital in December and January.

The other family consisted of 14 persons. Two male and a female adult earners worked in processing leather. Other adults in the family worked in agriculture of ~~35 acres owned and 15 acres rented holding.~~ The family earned from leather processing Rs. 800 and from agriculture about Rs. 350 during the year. The family owned a house, 4 bullocks, 3 cows, and a buffalo. It reported sale of milk to neighbouring families.

The family reported purchase of 35 acres of land for Rs. 2,200, about five years prior to the survey. Rs. 600 had been borrowed for this purpose. Necessary tools and implements had been purchased during the past five years. The family also reported Rs. 200 on repairs to the residential house. The tools and equipment were 4 hammers, 4 axes, and some other implements purchased for Rs. 35.

^{other} The family had processed during the year 15 khandi leather worth Rs. 3,000, for marketing, of which about 5 khandi had

been sold at Murud and Kurduwadi for Rs. 2000. It had manufactured 10 leather water-lifts, worth Rs. 800, against orders, which were sold for Rs. 600 at Murud during the year preceding the survey, and three water-lifts worth Rs. 180 for market.

One Hindu Mahar from Wathwad reported that he collected dead animals from Wathwad and area round about 15 miles from there. He sold these at Barsi and earned Rs. 75 during the year preceding the survey. He had borrowed Rs. 50 as capital. He was working in the business for about 5-7 years. His father was engaged in stone-quarrying, but the present head of the family had given up the occupation.

For tanning, lime is applied to skin by dipping it in a tank containing lime water. Every three days, the skin is turned up-side down. After 15 days, hair is automatically removed. This is a very lengthy process of processing skin. After it is processed, he prepares water-lifts. The manufacturing of water-lifts starts in October and ends in December. It is sold for Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 each. Its central diameter is either 63" or 72". Besides this, he repairs old water-lifts and manufactures whips. During the year of the survey, he manufactured two water-lifts but both remained unsold.

There were four working members in the family. They

usually went to Barsi, Kurduwadi, Palsap, Shirdhon, Dhavale, Kolhegaon, Deogaon, Wathwad, Padoli, Naigaon, Tandalaj, and Borgaon, in December to sell the skin which they process. Goods were often sold on credit and price was determined by bargaining.

During the year of the survey, the family purchased two khandis of skin from a Mahar at Naigaon and another two khandis from a butcher at Shirdhon at Rs. 250 per khandi. In the first case he incurred an expenditure of Rs. 65 on transport, etc., and Rs. 10 in the case of latter. He could not give any account of babhul-sal that he used for processing. He purchased three carts of lime for Rs. 50 and incurred another Rs. 10 for transport, etc. It was purchased from a Bhoi from Barsi. He purchased alum worth Rs. 2 from a grocer at Murud.

6.14 Butcher : There was only one butcher's family, a Muhommedan, at Murud. He and his family members worked as agricultural labourers and earned Rs 200 from it. His father was a salaried earner and did not work as a butcher. He ^{the} ~~however,~~ ^{head of the family} started working as a butcher on a baluta basis. He catered to all families in the village and earned about Rs. 40 by working as a butcher.

At Wathwad, ^{there were} two families ^{of} ~~reported~~ Muslim-Mulanis ^{who slaughter animals as a religion} of them had passed on his baluta rights to the other, his brother. It was ~~not~~ stated whether the rights had been transferred against any ~~consideration~~. The non-balutedar

family cultivated three acres of owned and 28 acres of rented holding from which it earned about Rs. 300 and from agricultural labour, the family's main occupation, Rs. 400. The balutedar family also had agricultural labour as the main occupation from which the family earned Rs. 350 during the year. *Since one of these families had transferred its rights to the* One male adult worked as Mulani ~~is a~~ balutedar *from* he earned one Palla of Jowar and a quarter Palla of Gram *by which* about Rs. 75.

6.15 Oil-Press : Though between 5 to 15 per cent of the land was under groundnut at the selected villages, the cultivators preferred to sell groundnut and purchase sweet oil when necessary.

There were three families of Hindu-Teli at Murud and one each at the other two villages. All of them were residents for generations at these places and stayed in their own houses. The father of the head of the families in all the cases was engaged in the caste occupation but had gradually combined cultivation with it. It was reported that on account of the introduction of oil mills at Latur and other towns, the two families from the smaller villages had given up the occupation of oil-pressing. The family at Wathwad reported that it owned an expeller and other equipment worth about Rs. 100 purchased by the head of the family. The family reported agricultural labour as the main occupation from which it earned Rs. 300 and agriculture as the subsidiary occupation from which it received

~~about Rs. 200.~~ Oil-pressing was not being carried on at all.

The family at Karkata ~~owned 50 acres of land, six bullocks and four milch cattle.~~ It earned Rs. 600 from the cultivation of 35 acres of land during the year preceding the survey. The family owned an expeller which had been purchased prior to 1950 but which had not been operated since 1949 due to introduction of oil mills which supplied oil cake at cheaper rate.

Of the three families at Murud, one reported that it owned an oil-expeller purchased for Rs. 125 about 30 years back. It had given up the occupation about 10 years back because of competition from oil mills. The family members worked as agricultural labourers and earned Rs. 350 by way of wages. It had taken nine acres of land on lease from which it earned about Rs. 150. It owned a bullock.

The second family from Murud ~~cultivated 20 acres owned land of which 15 acres had been cultivated during the year preceding the survey.~~ The returns were worth about Rs. 250. The family reported two subsidiary occupations, viz., Dalal in cattle market and oil-pressing from which it earned Rs. 200 ~~during the year preceding the survey.~~ It was stated that occasionally during 5-6 months every year, it worked for Baluta clientele, but the number of clients and volume of work was not stated. He owned an oil-press (wooden ghani) worth about Rs. 100 at the time of the survey. He could not state the year of purchase. He stated that due to oil-exPELLERS

he had practically closed down the business.

The third family cultivated 25 acres owned and another 25 acres of leased-in land. The receipts from agriculture which was the main occupation were worth about Rs. 450 during the year preceding the survey. Oil-pressing was the subsidiary occupation, *in the case of the third family.*

From the case study of one of the telis, it was found that the oil press costing about Rs. 100, a pair of bullocks costing about Rs. 300, an oil pot costing about Rs. 75 were the main items of capital investment for the business. Besides, other tools and implements worth about Rs. 50 were also necessary. The oil press could be worked for about eight months in a year (from October to May). It was stated that the oil-press ~~which~~ is mainly run for obtaining groundnut-cake for fodder. *As much as* is not run during monsoon when there is enough fodder. The practice is to give groundnut for extraction, the oil-cake is given back to the customer while the oil is retained by the Teli as his wages. Oil is extracted from Groundnut, Kardi, Karali, Ambadi, and Jawas, though it is usually from groundnut only. ~~One ghana, or~~ One press-full consists of 24 seers of groundnut from which six seers of oil and 18 seers of cake is extracted. If only 24 seers of Kernel is extracted, the receipts are 9 seers of oil and 15 seers of cake. The oil-cake is sold at Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0 per 12 seers. ~~The respondent stated that due to great competition from the market~~

and the oil-expellers at Latur and other places, the business of telis was ~~fast falling~~.

6.16 Flour Mills : There were three flour mills at Murud including the one operated by the R.R.S.; there were two at Wathwad while there was none at Karkata. Of the two private ownerships, one was that of a Hindu-Rangari, the caste occupation being that of painting and dyeing. ~~He was a permanent resident of Murud and owned a house. His father was a trader.~~ He had started four years prior to the survey, a flour mill and an oil press. ~~His net earnings on the capital investment came to Rs. 1000.~~ The other flour mill owner was a Hindu Marwari. His father was a resident of Manvad and followed barber's occupation. The present head of the family had migrated to Murud and had started a flour mill. All the four male adults from the family worked in business, flour mill, oil pressing, and trade. The capital investment was mainly of electric motor, flour-mill, decorticator, and paddy huller purchased for Rs. 3000 and valued at Rs. 2000 at the time of the survey. He did not engage any servant. ~~He reported net receipts from the business of Rs. 1000.~~ He reported a capital expenditure of Rs. 500 on repairs of residential house one year prior to the survey. One of his sons was a primary teacher in Saurashtra. He had left the village 16 years back and occasionally sent remittances to Murud. The family members expressed their willingness to leave Murud if they got a job with a monthly payment of about Rs. 50.

The proprietors of the flour mills at Wathwad were Hindu Marathas, permanent residents of the village and owned a residential house. In both the cases, the father of the present head of the family was a cultivator. Agriculture was the main occupation and they owned about 125 to 150 acres of land and some plough and milch cattle. Flour mill was the subsidiary occupation from which they earned Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 respectively. The former was a village patil. ~~He reported capital investment of Rs. 400 on orchards in 1953 and Rs. 500 on repairs of cattle shed in 1954.~~ The flour mill equipment had been purchased for Rs. 450 about 8 years prior to the survey. He had engaged a servant in the flour mill. ~~The other proprietor reported sale of 18 acres of land for Rs. 2000 in 1953.~~

One of the proprietors of a flour mill was selected for case study. He was a permanent resident of Murud. He had formerly managed a grocer's and cloth shop. He purchased the flour mill equipment at Ahmadpur, Dist. Bidar, for Rs. 10000 to be paid as Rs. 6,500 cash and the balance in 24 equal instalments. He stated that the flour mill is run daily, huller for about a month every year, and ghanis for about a month in Vaishakh. He receives about Rs. 7 per day of which he has to spend Re. 1 on oil, Rs. 1-8-0 on other expenses, and Rs. 1-8-0 as labour charges. There are 2 servants on monthly basis; one is paid Rs. 32 and the other Rs. 20. This leaves him a balance of Rs. 3 per day.

He purchases oil at Yedsi or at Murud. One drum costing about Rs. 42 lasts for about 20 days. The advantage in buying at Murud is the availability of credit facilities and on the spot delivery though one has to pay a few rupees more at Murud than at Yedsi.

The grinding charges are As. one and a half for five seers. About 150 customers come to the flour mill every day. During April and May, he has maximum collections - sometimes as much as Rs. 20 per day. July and August are slack months when he hardly gets Rs. 4 per day.

The maintenance and repairs are done at Latur or Sholapur and take long time. He has to change the stones every two years (costing Rs. 20 to Rs. 30). He has to pay licence fees of Rs. 50 per year at the tehsil office.

6.17 Cane-baskets manufacturing : Only two families from Murud reported manufacturing of ~~cane~~ ^{and other products from cane} baskets, etc. ~~One of these was a Hindu Kaikadi family consisting of a male and a male non-adult earner. It followed the family occupation and was a permanent resident of Murud. (It stayed in a rented house. It owned an axe purchased 4 years back for Rs. 3, and an axe purchased one year back for Rs. 1-4-0. This was all that they needed.)~~ ^{No details about their production were known but} The total earnings from the manufacture of these products were about Rs. 200 ^{per family} during the year preceding the survey. The family ^{of Hindu Kaikadi} ~~reported that it~~ had sold its one-fourth right of baluta for Rs. 280.

The other family was that of a Hindu Burud where the caste occupation is the manufacture of cane products. Two males and a female adult worked in the manufacture of these products and earned about Rs. 200 during the year. The family had migrated from Latur in search of business to Murud and stayed in a rented house. During the year of the survey, two male adult earners from the family had gone to Berar in search of business. The family owned two knives purchased for Rs. 11-8-0 many years back now valued at Rs. 7. A male and a female adult earner with 10 and 25 years' experience respectively worked in the business. Murud and the area round about 10 miles from Murud was stated as their business area.

6.18 Cook : One person, a Hindu Brahmin, from Murud reported that he worked as a cook. His father had migrated from Wasi, Taluka Kalam about thirty years back and was working as cook. His father worked at Murud as well as in the area round about 15 miles from Murud and earned about Rs. 100 from cooking during the year. He stayed in a rented house. He owned 25 acres of land but had never cultivated it himself. The head of the family looked after cattle, worked as labour and earned about Rs. 170. His wife and mother helped his father in cooking or worked as labourers.

~~6.19 Musicians Instrument players :~~ Seven adults from Murud, two from Wathwad, and three from Karkata were engaged

in Shahnai playing. Their earnings varied between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 per person engaged in instrument playing. They used to play on the instruments in the village proper as well as in the area round about 10 to 15 miles of the village. Each of them owned either a Shahnai or a drum purchased during the last 4 to 15 years for about Rs. 250 and valued at Rs. 140 at the time of the survey. Only in the case of 3 heads of families, the occupation of the father was that of playing on instruments. All had learnt playing on instruments by themselves. They came together occasionally to form a sort of a brass band.

Usually they give free service at all the temples in the village. At the time of marriage, they are usually present for four days during which they receive food and other eatables in addition to cash payment which varies between Rs. 40 for full team and Re. 1 for a lone drum-beater.

6.20 Other Non-Agricultural Production : There were no hand-looms in the selected villages during the year of the survey. There were a few families of Dhangars in each of these villages which were engaged in weaving blankets.

The R.R.S. was planning to have at Murud a Khadi Production Centre. At Karkata, it intends to install a few hand-looms.

One person who was working at the time of the survey as a postman reported that his father was engaged in the manufa-

cture of fireworks. The present head of the family, however, did not work in this occupation.

6.21 Khadi Production ^{of yarn}: While describing the ^{activities} working of the ~~R.R.S.~~ ^{Reconstruction Society}, it was pointed out that the ^{major} ~~only~~ non- agricultural production ~~worth any size~~ was production of yarn. At the time of the survey, in the nuclear village, 78 males and 7 females were reported to be operating Kisan Charkha at least two hours a week. Besides these, there were 30 charkhas in Students' Hostel and 15 more in High School.

A castewise classification of these persons did not show any particular feature. An occupationwise classification showed that some traders and some workers of the ~~R.R.S.~~ ^{Reconstruction Society} were among the operators aged 20 and above whereas the younger operators were the students from the local schools.

With a view to develop Murud as a Khadi Production Centre, charkhas had been distributed in some of the neighbouring villages ^{also}. In Karkata, there were 61 charkhas and at Wathwad there were 12. Their distribution at other places was as follows : Naigaon 25, Arni 10, Osmanabad 10, Shirala 5.

Of the 45 male and 16 female charkha operators at Karkata except 15 males and 7 females, all were less than 20 years old. At the time of investigator's visit, they reported that they had been working between 30 to 80 days. For training they required between 3 to 40 days. Their production varied

between 2 and 16 gundis and the earnings therefrom between as. 4 and Rs. 2. The number of hours for which each of them worked were not known. The data do not throw any light on the relationship between experience and production.

The total production was 2928 lbs. during the year 1955-56.

Other Production at the R.R.S. : *Carpentry Section*
It was reported that between 1955-56, about ¹²⁴⁰ 1,000 Kisan Charkhas ^{worth Rs. 6510} were manufactured in the workshop of the R.R.S. The carpentry section manu-

factured about 100-125 window frames ~~and~~ about 50 door frames, *and other building material worth about Rs. 10,900 and furniture worth about Rs. 2,800.*

It will be seen from the description given in the preceding sections that there was no particular non-agricultural production at the selected villages. It consisted mainly of the activities of the village artisans. There was nothing worth mentioning in the processing of agricultural products because the flour mills were there just to meet the local requirements while the oil-press was practically non-existent. The brick-kiln for the manufacture of pucca-bricks was the only activity worth mentioning, but it was yet in the primary stages.

6.22 Self-Sufficiency in respect of Non-Agricultural Production:

The information in the previous sections reveals that the non-agricultural ^{production} activity in the village ^{excluding the production of the} consists mainly of village artisans. So far as the nuclear village is concerned, most of the types of village artisans such as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, cobblers, etc., were available. At Wathwad, the artisans were in smaller numbers and whenever

there was any extra pressure of work, the villagers had to fall back upon the nuclear village. Karkata, the smallest village did not have some of the important artisans like carpenters and potters and depended upon the nuclear village. M21

So far as stitching of clothes is concerned, there were more than enough number of tailors at the nuclear village. There being no local tailors, the two other villages depended upon the nuclear village. In the case of flour mills, Wathwad was independent but Karkata depended upon the nuclear village. ~~The pucca brick manufacturing industry~~ ^{The brick-kiln} was located at the nuclear village. Use of ~~pucca~~ ^{burnt} bricks ~~being~~ ^{was} not quite common, ^{As such} whenever any need arose, the smaller villages depended upon the nuclear village for the supply. Stone and earth was available locally for building construction. Timber, cement, iron and steel was not locally available. ~~The B.R.S. was in a position to meet whatever requirements were there of pucca bricks.~~ ^{As the selected villages did not manufacture any particular non-agricultural product on a large scale, the villages depended upon the outside world for meeting a number of requirements of non-agricultural products. ^{particularly cloth.} They could meet these demands ^{mainly} by selling surplus agricultural produce ^{and} or by earning wages, etc.}

Though the nuclear village was thus independent / and often catered to the requirements of smaller villages, it depended for a number of items of day-to-day requirements on the outside

in respect of certain products

world. ~~Analysis of the family budget data may throw more light on this point.~~ // The smaller agricultural tools and implements were locally manufactured. Bullock carts and leather water-lifts were also locally manufactured but ropes of good quality were not locally manufactured. // ~~No details were available regarding the place of supply, etc. of coir ropes. The villages depended entirely upon outside world for the supplies of cloth and utensils. About the articles of consumption, self-sufficiency or otherwise has been studied in the chapter relating to family-budget studies.~~

CHAPTER VIILABOUR STRUCTURE

The total labour supply at the selected villages and its distribution in different industries and occupations has been described in this chapter. The introductory sections are devoted to describing the population at the selected villages according to age, sex, marital status, education in different community groups, etc. A few sections describe types of families, earners' composition in the families, and effects of these factors on total family and per capita income. In the subsequent sections distribution of earners by age and sex in different occupations has been given. Wherever possible, the data have been compared with the 1951 census data. In-migration and out-migration at the selected villages has been also described. About the seasonality in employment in agriculture, the relevant data have been presented in the chapter relating to Land Utilisation. Information about seasonality in employment in non-agricultural occupations was not available from the data that had been collected.

7.I Density of Population : *As per the last census* The nuclear village showed a density of 212 per sq. mile. *It was 170 at Wathwad while Karkata had only 122 per sq. mile as per census of 1951 as against 283 per sq. mile at Latur (205 per sq. mile if Latur town is excluded) and 227 per sq. mile for the whole district.*

According to the 1951 census, the rural population of the district was spread over 837 villages, the average population per village being 824. It was 935 in Kalam Taluka and 734 in Latur. Of the selected villages, Wathwad from Kalam taluka had population (959) which was nearer to the average for Kalam Tehsil, but of the other two villages, Murud, the nuclear village, was the biggest in Latur taluka (2,464) while Karkata (527) was much below the average for Latur Taluka.¹

7.2 Population of the selected villages at the previous decennial censuses : The Collector, Osmanabad District, communicated that the figures for the 1901-1931 censuses were not available at the District Collector's Office. The 1941 and 1951 census population 1955-56 (Survey Year) population was as follows.

Village	Census		% increase over 1941	Population in 1955-56 as revealed by the survey data	% increase over 1951
	1941	1951			
Murud Budruk	1153	2464	114	2859	16
Wathwad	771	959	24	1056	11
Karkata	420	527	25	605	14
				4520	

From the above data, it will be seen that Wathwad and Karkata recorded an increase of about 25 per cent in 1951 over 1941 population figures. At the nuclear village, however,

1. Census of India 1951, Vol IX, Hyderabad Part I-A Report, page 53.

the increase appeared to be of the magnitude of 114 per cent. The 1955-56 population figures as revealed by the survey data showed an increase of about 11 to 16 per cent in all the three villages over the 1951 census figures. Attempts were made to find out whether there were any factors which could have ~~brought about doubling~~ brought about doubling of the population at Murud during a 1941-51 decade. ^{we} Tabulation ^{collected in the family schedules} of the data revealed some important factors. ^{It revealed that 137 persons had migrated to Murud. As regards natural growth of population and the} However, ^{if} net addition on account of births and deaths during 1941-1951, ^{we could get an estimate} ~~as derived~~ from the ~~present~~ data by considering the population between 6 and 15 years of age at the time of the survey, ^{such population came} ~~which comes~~ to about 800, ^{If this population together with} is taken into account, then the gap between the 1941 census figures and our estimates ~~will be~~ considerably narrowed. (A) The number of females per 100 males was 85.3 at the nuclear village and 88.0 at the other two villages. The number of married females per 100 of population varied between 21.2 at the nuclear village and 23.2 at the smallest village. The children upto 14 years of age formed 45.1 per cent of the total population at the nuclear village, 42.3 per cent at Wathwad, and 46.5 per cent at Karkata. The males and females ~~of working age, (i.e. between 15-54 years)~~ formed 45.6 per cent at Murud, 49.6 per cent at Wathwad, and 44.5 per cent at Karkata. (B) 21102 22111 7.109 7.111

7.3 Age and Sex : The population at the three villages at the time of the survey has been classified into four main

groups according to age and sex. (1) Male adults, i.e. 14 and above; (2) Male non-adults, i.e. 13 and below; (3) Female adults, i.e. 14 and above; (4) Female non-adults, i.e. 13 and below. ~~It will be seen from table 7.1 that~~ ^{we give the distribution of} the population ~~at Murad in these groups was 30%, 24%, 27%, and 19%; at Wathwad 31%, 22%, 28%, and 19%; and at Karkata 29%, 24%, 28%, and 19% respectively.~~ ⁱⁿ There is not much difference at the three villages in the general composition. ~~At all these villages, the male population exceeds the female population, the proportion being about 53% of male and 47% of female population.~~ ^{composed} ~~According to the 1951 population,~~ ^{census} the proportion of male ^{and female} population in the total population at the selected villages ~~was similar, so that during 1951-56, the composition seemed to have remained unchanged during 1951-1956.~~

^{As regards the composition into adult and non-adult population} ~~It will be noted from the table that deviations from the overall composition of the population~~ ^{general average} are mostly found among smaller caste groups. For instance, among Brahmins, Advanced Hindus, and Backward Classes, there was larger proportion of adult population and lower proportion of non-adult population. This could be due to in-migrant families (which were usually ^{had} smaller than the average size) ^{belonging to these castes as also is} ~~It is likely that deviations in proportions could be on account of the smaller size of these communities in the total population.~~ ^{population}

7.4 Distribution of ^{the} Population by Age : In table 7.2 is given a distribution of the population by age, ~~in the three~~

Table No. 7.2 : Distribution of the population by Age and Sex in the selected villages.

A g e	M u r u d				W a t h w a d				K a r k a t a			
	*M-A	M-NA	F-A	F-NA	M-A	M-NA	F-A	F-NA	M-A	M-NA	F-A	F-NA
0- 4		34.2		39.0		35.9		41.8		41.5		48.2
5- 9		39.7		37.7		36.8		35.3		34.5		35.7
10-14	3.8	26.1	3.8	23.3	1.8	27.3	1.7	22.9	4.5	24.0	11.0	16.1
15-19	9.1		6.8		12.3		5.8		10.2		8.7	
20-24	13.2		12.7		8.9		14.9		11.3		11.6	
25-29	12.4		13.3		13.8		11.9		13.5		14.6	
30-34	11.1		13.0		11.6		14.2		9.6		11.0	
35-39	13.0		12.7		15.4		15.3		13.5		12.3	
40-44	9.7		6.3		10.7		7.8		10.2		5.8	
45-49	8.5		9.2		5.8		7.4		6.8		4.6	
50-54	3.9		6.7		4.9		7.8		5.6		5.8	
55 & Above	15.3		15.5		14.8		13.2		14.8		14.6	
T o t a l	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(*M-A = Male Adults; M-NA = Male Non-adults; F-A = Female Adults; F-NA = Female Non-adults.)

~~villages~~ It will be seen from the table that in the male non-adult population, the proportion of children ^{in the age groups} upto 4 years ~~and ii) 5-9 years~~ ^{was about 25 to 40 per cent in each group.} of age was ~~34% at Murud, 36% at Wathwad, and 41.5% at Karkata.~~

~~In the next age group 5-9 years, it was rather different, the percentage at the three villages being 40%, 37%, and 34% respectively.~~ ^{The remaining about 25 per cent belonged to} ~~In the age group 10-14 years, the proportion varied within a small margin between 24% at Karkata and 26% at Wathwad.~~ In the first age group, The female non-adults were more (by about 5%) than the male non-adults, ^{and less than} ~~male non-adults in the third age group.~~

In the male adult population, if we consider the population falling in each age group (of 5 years' interval each), one finds some differences, but the differences are narrowed if it is considered in groups of ten. In the female adult population, there are wide variations in the first two age groups. In the age group 10-14 years, the proportion of female adults in Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata was 3.8%, 1.7%, and 11.0% respectively. ^{and} In the age group 45-49, it was 9.2%, 7.4%, and 4.6% respectively. Excepting these two groups, the proportion of population in different age groups was more or less the same in the three villages.

~~If we separately consider each village and~~ ^{The proportion} of male-female adult population in each age group, ^{within a village} ~~in these~~ ^{show & some} ~~villages, we find certain differences.~~ For instance, at Murud, in the age group 15-19, there were 9.1% male adults and 6.1% female adults; in the age group 40-44, 9.7% and 6.3% respec-

tively, and in the age group 50-54, 3.9% and 6.7% respectively. At Wathwad, the main differences are to be found in the age group 15-19, where 12.3% male adults and 5.8% female adults were found. On the other hand, in the age group 20-24, there were 8.9% male adults and 14.9% female adults. In other age groups, the difference was of the magnitude of 2% or about. In Karkata, the difference was to be found in the age group 10-14 where 4.5% of the male adults and 11.0% of the female adults belonged to this age group. There do not seem to be any precise reasons ^{which could} explain these differences.

7.5 Marital Status : ~~As given~~ ^{we give the distribution} in table 7.3, ~~of the population~~ ^{classified} according to age, sex, and civil condition such as unmarried, married, widowed and separated, ~~was classified~~. It will be seen from the table that in the male adult population, the proportion of unmarried persons to total male adult population was about ~~13%~~, 16%, and ~~15%~~ at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata respectively; that of married persons ^{about} was 75%, ~~74%~~, and ~~80%~~ ^{and the remaining} respectively; ^{about 9 per cent were} and of widowed male adults, ~~7%~~, ~~10%~~, and ~~4.5%~~ respectively.

In the case of the female adults ~~in the three villages~~, the unmarried females accounted for about 2%, ~~and~~ married females about 76% to 81% ^{and}. The widows ~~accounted for~~ about 16% ^{to 23 per cent} of the female adults at Karkata, about 20% at Murud, and ~~23%~~ at Wathwad.

Table No. 7.3 : Marital Status of the Population of the selected villages.

	<u>M a r i t a l S t a t u s</u>				Total
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	
<u>Murud</u>					
Male Adults	17.7	74.6	7.1	0.6	100
Male Non-adults	98.3	1.5	-	0.2	100
Female Adults	2.2	77.9	19.6	0.3	100
Female Non-adults	90.5	9.1	-	0.4	100
<u>Wathwad</u>					
Male Adults	16.0	74.0	10.0	-	100
Male Non-adults	99.0	1.0	-	-	100
Female Adults	1.0	76.0	23.0	-	100
Female Non-adults	95.0	5.0	-	-	100
<u>Karkata</u>					
Male Adults	14.6	79.7	4.5	1.2	100
Male Non-adults	99.0	1.0	-	-	100
Female Adults	2.3	81.4	15.7	0.6	100
Female Non-adults	91.0	9.0	-	-	100

In the non-adult population, in the case of males, about one per cent were married, ^{with} in the case of female non-adults about 5 to 9 per cent were married. All other male and female non-adults were unmarried.

~~Only one of divorced male and a female adult were reported at Karkata.~~ The proportion of the married females in the age group of 5-14 was 242 per 1000 in respect of Osmanabad District. At the selected villages, it was quite low, being ^{less than 5 per cent} 37, 28, and ^{formales in that age group} 35 per 1000, at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata respectively.

^{A caste-wise distribution revealed that}
 The married male non-adults in all the three villages were mainly found among Marathas, Intermediate Hindus and Depressed Classes. ^{In the case of male adults except Brahmins,}

all others reported a proportion of unmarried male adults which was ~~usually quite~~ close to the general average. In the case of the female adults, about 33% of the Muslim female adults were reported as widows as against the general average of about 20 per cent at Murud. ~~It may be noted here that whereas in the case of the overall population, the proportion of male to female was 53 to 47, in the case of Muslims it was exactly the reverse, there being 47 per cent male and 53 per cent female population. For every 58 Muslim adult females, there were 42 Muslim adult males at Murud. At Wathwad, however, adult male-female ratio among Muslims was quite close to the general average i.e. 54 : 46.~~ The unmarried female adults were found at Murud among all except Jains; at Wathwad, only among Marathas; and at Karkata, among Marathas and Allied Castes.

7.6 Education and Literacy - 1951 Census : According to ^{the} 1951 census, ~~only 9.2% of the population of the former Hyderabad State was literate.~~ In Osmanabad district, the percentage of literacy ~~was as high as 25.3 per cent in the urban and 8.3 per cent in the rural areas. In the rural areas of Kalam and Latur talukas, it varied between 7 and 8 per cent.~~ Between male and female population, ~~the percentages were 15.1 and 3.0 respectively in Hyderabad State and 18.3 and 2.8 in Osmanabad district.~~ ^{the proportion of the literates was} ~~18.3 and 2.8~~ ^{the present survey} According to the present survey, it was found that at the nuclear village, the proportion of literates was as high

as 26.4 per cent which is slightly above the average for urban areas, ~~as per 1951 census.~~ At Wathwad, it was about 16.6 per cent. It ^{was the lowest} ~~declined to~~ 12.4 per cent, at the ~~smallest village,~~ Karkata. Between the male and female population, the percentages were 41.8% and 8.7% at Murud (according to 1951 census, the percentages were 27.0 and 4.9 respectively), 27.4% and 2.4% at Wathwad (the 1951 census percentages being 12.3 and 0.5 respectively), and 23% and 1% at Karkata (the 1951 census percentages being 6.4 and 0.0 respectively) respectively. Thus at Murud, both the proportions are much above the district average. In the case of the other two villages, however, the proportion of literate women was below the district average.

The data collected during the present survey are analysed under three main classes, viz., (1) Illiterates, (2) Non-educands, and (3) Educands. The total of the last two gives the total literate population. The information had been tabulated according to age and sex for different communities separately. In the case of the educands as well as non-educands, further details about education (class in which studying or upto which education completed) have been given. The children below 6 years of age who were not going to school have been recorded under 'blank' column as they are below the school going age. Table 7.4 presents data relating to education for different communities.

At Murud, out of 848 male adults, about 55 per cent were illiterate. The illiterates accounted for 75 per cent among Mahars and ~~to~~ 86 per cent among Other Depressed Classes. All the 17 adults from Vaddars were illiterate. The proportion of illiterates declined to 63 per cent among Marathas and 55 per cent among Intermediate Hindus II and Muslims. It was about 30 to 35 per cent among Castes Allied to Marathas and Intermediate Hindus I. It was 17 per cent among Advanced Hindus and only 7 per cent, the lowest, among Brahmins.

About 5 per cent of the 848 male adults at Murud were educands. The proportion was about the same in the case of Marathas and Allied Castes, and Intermediate Hindus. It declined to 2 per cent or below among the Depressed Classes and Muslims. About 85 per cent of the adult educands were found mainly in the 8th and higher classes, while the remaining 15 per cent were found in the first four classes.

The non-educand adults were 40 per cent of the male adults. The proportion was the highest i.e. 82 per cent, among Brahmins, followed by 76 per cent among Advanced Hindus, 66 per cent among Intermediate Hindus I, and 59 per cent in the case of Castes Allied to Marathas. The proportion declined to 31 per cent among Marathas and to 20 per cent or below among the Mahars and Depressed Classes. It was about 44 per cent among the Muslims. As for the education completed by the non-educands, the proportion of those who had completed education

above 7th standard, it was the highest, about 50 per cent among Brahmins. It varied between 5 per cent and 10 per cent among most of the other castes. There were no adult non-educands among Mahars and other Depressed Classes, and among Muslims who had taken education above the 7th standard. In most of the cases, the non-educands were found to have taken education between primary 2nd and the 4th standard.

In the non-adult males at Murud, about 46 per cent were below the school going age, about 33% were educands, about 18 per cent were illiterate and only about 3 per cent were non-educands, i.e. those who had left schooling. About 40 to 46 per cent of the children were 'below school going age' in most of the communities. The proportion reached 56 per cent in Intermediate Hindus II and declined to about 28 per cent among Brahmins.

As for the non-adult educands, among Brahmins, Advanced Hindus, and Castes Allied to Marathas, the proportion was between 51 and 65 per cent. It was about 21 to 23 per cent among Muslims and Depressed Classes other than Mahars. It was close to the general average in the case of the other communities. A majority of the non-educands belonged to Marathas, Mahars, Depressed Classes and Muslims.

There were no illiterate children among the Brahmins. The illiterate male non-adults formed about 8 to 10 per cent among Advanced Hindus and Intermediate Hindus II, and Castes

Allied to Marathas. The proportion was about 20 per cent among Marathas, Mahars and Intermediate Hindus I and Backward Classes. It was about 30 per cent among the Dépressed Classes other than the Mahars and among Muslims.

In the female adults at Murud, only 2 out of 734 female adults were educands - one each from Brahmins and Advanced Hindus. Only about 6 per cent of the female adults were non-educands of whom about 30 per cent belonged to Brahmins, 20 per cent to Marathas, and 20 per cent to Castes Allied to Marathas. The remaining belonged to other castes. Only 4 female adults from Brahmins had completed education upto 8th standard. The other non-educands had mostly completed their education about primary 4th standard. The proportion of illiterates was as low as 42% among Brahmins. In all other castes, it was more than 85%, there being not a single literate woman among Vaddars, Mahars, and Other Depressed Classes and Muslims.

In the female non-adults, about 11 per cent were educands. Among Brahmins and Castes Allied to Marathas, the proportion of educands was about 35 per cent. The proportion was 7 to 8 per cent among Marathas, Intermediate Hindus II, and Mahars. It was as low as 4 per cent among Other Depressed Classes. No educand female non-adult was reported among Muslims.

Only 6 out of 538 female non-adults were non-educands and were found among Marathas and allied castes. The illiterates formed about 40 per cent of the literate female non-adults.

The proportion was as low as 7 per cent among Brahmins. It was between 25 to 42 per cent among Advanced Hindus, Marathas and allied castes, Vaddars, and Mahars. It was about 46 to 55 per cent among Depressed Classes other than Mahars, Muslims, and Intermediate Hindus II.

At Wathwad, about 6% of the male adults were educands, 25 per cent were non-educands and the remaining about 69 per cent illiterates. The educands were found among Marathas and allied castes; three of them were studying in the Matriculation class at Murud.

The non-educand male adults formed about 63 per cent among Brahmins, 42 per cent among Intermediate Hindus I, 26 to 32 per cent among Marathas and allied castes, 23 per cent among Muslims, and 10 per cent among Mahars and Other Depressed Classes. The illiterates were found between 50 to 70 per cent among Mahars and Other Depressed Classes and Muslims as against 37 per cent among Brahmins.

In the male non-adults, the proportion of educands varied between 20 to 50 per cent among most of the communities. Only 9 out of 234 were non-educands, six being Marathas and 3 Mahars and Other Depressed Classes.

About 30 per cent were illiterate. The proportion varied between 23 and 30 per cent among Marathas and allied castes, and Depressed Classes excluding Mahars. Among Mahars,

16 per cent among Mahars, and only 5 per cent among Other Depressed Classes. The three non-educands belonged to Marathas and allied castes. The proportion of illiterates was about 29 per cent among Marathas and allied castes, 34 per cent among Mahars and 47 per cent among Other Depressed Classes.

All the 171 female adults except one Mahar female were reported as illiterates. Only one Maratha female non-adult was reported as educand, all others being reported either as illiterate or below the school going age.

7.7 Size of Family : In table 7.5 is given the frequency distribution of families according to number of family members in the three villages.

Table No. 7.5 : Distribution of the families at the Selected villages according to size.

Number of members in the family	Number of families in		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1	24	8	1
2	44	10	6
3	81	17	18
4	77	42	14
5	84	37	25
6	63	24	17
7	48	13	8
8	34	15	6
9	19	8	6
10	15	4	2
11 & above	33	11	6
T o t a l	522	189	109

In both Murud and Wathwad, About 5 per cent of the families were uni-member families while at Karkata there was only one uni-member family. The uni-member families did not belong to any particular caste though half of the uni-member families were found among Marathas. ~~The proportion of two member families was 8, 5, and 6 per cent respectively at the three villages. About 60 to 75 per cent of the families had between 2 to 6 members. The families with 7 or 8 members each accounted for about 21 per cent, 15 per cent, and 14 per cent respectively at the three villages. At Murud, 6 out of 14 Jain families reported 7 members per family. The families of 9 or more members were not concentrated in any particular caste though these were not to be found among Brahmins, Dhangars, Vaddars, and Muslims at Murud. At Wathwad, families with 9 or more members were to be found in Marathas, Depressed Classes and Muslims. At Karkata also such families were found among Marathas and Depressed Classes.~~

7.8 Family Type : The information contained in the General Schedule was analysed as shown in table 7.6 to study the composition of families. It has been already noted that of the three villages, Murud reported more uni-member families. Leaving them aside, we find that between 50 and 60 per cent of the families at the selected villages belong to the type which consists of a male head of the family with or without wife and with or without children. Between 12 and 15 per cent of the families consist of a similar composition but with

Table No. 7.6 : Distribution of Families in the Selected Villages according to Family Type.

Family Type	Number of families		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. Uni-member - male	20	3	-
2. Married Male with/without wife/children (= M)	269	95	62
3. M and married children with family	73	27	15
4. M with parents and/or brothers and sisters with their families	110	44	23
5. M with other paternal relations	6	8	2
6. M with other maternal relations	2	1	2
7. M with wife's relations	11	-	-
8. M with other relations	-	1	-
9. Female only	6	5	1
10. Female with husband and children	21	5	4
11. (10.) and relations of husband or of parents	2	-	-
Not Stated	2	-	-
	<u>Total</u> 522	131	109

married children who also stay with the head of the family.

The proportion of the families with parents, brothers, sisters, etc., was ^{about} 21 per cent. at Murud, ~~23 per cent at Wathwad, and 22 per cent at Karkata.~~ The proportion of families with maternal and paternal relations was a little over 1 per cent at Murud and about 4 to 5 per cent at the other two villages. Only at Murud, families with wife's relations, about 2 per cent of the total were reported. The proportion of families reporting female heads was about 5 per cent in all the three villages. The distribution of the sample families according to income and family type showed that families with female heads belonged to the lower income groups. The families with married children or with parents, brothers etc. reported larger

percentage in higher income groups.

A castewise analysis showed some interesting features. For instance, two-thirds of the Mahars' families at Murud consisted of male head of the family with or without wife and with or without children. This proportion was above the average by about 10 to 15 per cent. A higher proportion in the similar family type was found in the case of Mangs at Wathwad and Karkata. In the case of Advanced Classes and Intermediate Hindus I at Murud, the proportion of families of male with married children, was about 25 per cent and 40 per cent respectively as against 14 per cent overall average. Families with male with or without wife and/or children with parents, brothers, sisters, etc., formed about 20 per cent in all the communities. The families with wife's relations were to be found among Marathas, Nhavis, and Depressed Classes at Murud. Families with female heads were usually reported by Marathas ^{and} Depressed Classes mainly, though at Murud, about 20 per cent of the Muslim families reported female heads.

7.9 Relation with the Head of the family : The information about the relation to Head of the family for the population at the three villages is given in table 7.7. It will be seen from the table that the proportion of ^{the} population belonging to different relation categories is more or less the same in each of the three villages.

Percentage

Table No. 7.7 : Distribution of the population at the selected villages according to relation with the Head of Family.

Relation	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Male Head of the Family	490 17.1	178 16.8	105 17.4
Husband -	1 0.0	-	1 0.2
Father -	18 0.6	13 1.2	3 0.5
Son -	770 26.9	269 25.4	165 27.4
Brother -	89 3.1	33 3.1	16 2.6
Other Male relations	165 5.8	53 5.0	28 4.7
Female Head of Family	33 1.1	11 1.0	4 0.7
Wife -	430 15.0	155 14.7	102 16.9
Mother -	104 3.6	41 3.9	22 3.6
Daughter -	393 13.7	148 14.0	94 15.6
Sister -	29 1.0	20 1.9	9 1.5
Other female relations	325 11.4	119 11.2	53 8.8
Not stated -	12 0.7	17 1.8	1 0.1
Total	2859 100%	1057 100%	602 100%

7.10 Births and Deaths during the five years preceding the Survey : In the following is the information relating to births and deaths during the five years preceding the survey.

	Number of Births in						Total	Of which Males
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956		
Murud	161	120	113	116	106	6	622	341
Wathwad	36	42	32	48	48	8	214	102
Karkata	82	42	10	1	1	-	136	74

The data obviously indicate that the births at Karkata during 1954-56 have not been properly reported.

	Number of Deaths in					Year Not stated	Total
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955		
Murud	18	32	31	39	42	9	171
Wathwad	14	13	25	14	19	3	88
Karkata	3	6	10	10	14	-	43

Agewise classification of deaths during the past five years was as follows.

<u>Age in Years</u>	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
0- 4	113	41	26
5- 9	10	4	2
10-14	4	1	-
15-24	6	4	1
25-39	9	8	4
40-54	9	11	4
55 and above	20	19	6
	-----	-----	-----
	171	88	43

About two-thirds of the deaths at Murud and Karkata and about half at Wathwad were in the first age group, i.e. 0-4. At the other extreme about 12 to 14 per cent of the deaths at Murud and Karkata and about 22 per cent of the deaths at Wathwad were in age group '55 years and above'. As the reporting of births and deaths seems to be defective and inadequate, we have not calculated birth or death rate at the selected villages.

The reported reasons of deaths were as shown in the Table No. 7.8. In the case of children upto 4 years of age, the main causes of deaths were stomach trouble, fever, and dysentery. In number of deaths in this age group, the cause of death was not reported. Old age was reported as the reason of death in a number of cases above 55 years.

7.11 Morbidity: Attempts were made to collect information about illnesses during the year preceding the survey. The

Table No. 7.8 : Reported Reasons of Deaths

Cause of Death	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. Malaria	5	1	1
2. Cholera	5	-	10
3. Stomach trouble	43	16	3
4. Fever	16	12	1
5. Cold	1	-	2
6. Asthma	1	-	-
7. Tuberculosis	4	3	2
8. Leprosy	2	-	-
9. Dysentery	12	15	3
10. Unspecified	21	2	2
11. Old Age	17	14	4
12. Suicide	-	-	1
13. Tetanus	3	-	1
14. Chicken pox	4	-	1
15. Anaemia	2	-	1
16. Small pox	4	-	-
17. Maternity	4	2	-
18. Plague	-	3	-
19. Other Causes	27	20	11
T o t a l	171	88	43

information that was collected on this point is not quite satisfactory because it is very likely that ⁱⁿ some cases only major illness might have been reported while in some others any minor illness such as cold might have been reported. ~~We have presented these data in table — but we have referred from commenting on these data~~ Table 7.9 gives information about the type of illness and the number of persons reporting these. ~~The proportion of persons reporting illnesses was about 9 per cent at Murud, 3 per cent at Wathwad, and 6.5 per cent at Karkata. In Murud, both among males and females, the proportion of persons reporting illnesses was about 15 per cent among adults as against only 5 per cent in non-adults.~~

निर्णय 73 मिनट

~~Population of the village~~ ~~population of the village~~

7.12 Earners and Non-earners : In the absence of a very precise data and clear definitions, it is not possible to adopt a classification of the population according to the census data, viz. (1) Earners, (2) Earning dependents, and (3) Non-earners. ~~Instead, we divide the population into two groups, viz., (1) Earners, and (2) Non-earners.~~ In table 7.10 is given the percentage of non-earners in the total in the male/female, adult/non-adult population at the three villages. It will be seen that among the male adults, the non-earners accounted for about 5 per cent of the total male adults at Wathwad, 6 per cent at Karkata, and 7 per cent at Murud. In the female adult population, however, there are wider differences. For instance, about 25 per cent of

Table No. 7.10 : Proportion of Non-earners to total male/female, adult/non-adult population at the selected villages.

	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
	%	%	%
1. Male adults	7	5	6
2. Male non-adults	86	76	82
3. Female adults	25	7	9
4. Female non-adults	93	86	84

the female adults at the nuclear village were non-earners as against 7 per cent at Wathwad and 9 per cent at Karkata. In the non-adult population, among males, the proportion of non-earners was 86 at Murud, 82 at Karkata, and 76 per cent at Wathwad. In the case of female non-adults, the proportion of non-earners to total female non-adults was 94 per cent at

Karkata, 93 per cent ~~at Murud~~, and 86 per cent at Wathwad.

A communitywise distribution of non-earners given in table 7.11 shows that the proportion of non-earners was higher than the average in the case of Brahmins and Advanced Hindus and lower than the average among Muslims, Mahars and Other Depressed Classes.

On the whole, the proportion of earners to every non-earner was 1.1 at the nuclear village, 1.7 at Wathwad and 1.4 at Karkata, ^{being} there ~~were~~ slight variations on either side in this ratio among Brahmins, Advanced Hindus, Mahars and Other Depressed Classes.

7.13 Reasons for not earning : The non-earners were asked to state the reasons for not earning. In table 7.12 are given the reported reasons. At Murud, of the 62 male adult earners, only 27 reported the reasons for not earning. Except the three who were not working on account of old age and one on account of physical disability, all the 23 persons reported education as the main reason for not earning. At Wathwad and Karkata, of the non-earner adults, about half did not earn on account of education and the other half on account of old age. One person in each of the villages did not earn on account of household work and the other on account of physical disability.

~~Of the 192 non-earner female adults at Murud, 112 did not~~ ^{the reasons were not reported when}

Table No. 7.12 : Reported Reasons for not earning in the case of non-earners at the selected villages.

	R E A S O N S					Total
	Educa- tion	House- hold work	Old age	Physical disabi- lity	Not stated	
<u>MURUD</u>						
Male adults	23	-	3	1	35	62
Male Non-adults	3	-	-	-	593	596
Female adults	-	58	21	1	112	192
Female Non-adults	-	1	-	-	501	502
<u>Wathwad</u>						
Male adults	7	1	7	1	1	17
Male Non-adults	4	-	-	-	175	179
Female adults	-	18	2	-	1	21
Female Non-adults	-	12	-	-	162	174
<u>KARKATA</u>						
Male Adults	3	1	3	1	2	10
Male Non-adults	-	-	-	-	117	117
Female adults	-	3	7	-	6	16
Female Non-adults	-	-	-	-	105	105

In the case of the female adult non-earners, household work or old age was reported to be the reasons for not earning.

report any reasons for not earning. Of the remaining 80, 58 did not work on account of household work, 21 on account of old age, and one on account of physical disability. At Karkata, of the 16 non-earner female adults, 7 did not work due to old age, 3 due to household work. The remaining six did not state any reasons.

In the non-earning male non-adults, reasons for not earning were usually not stated and where these were stated, it was 'education'. The same was the case with non-earning female non-adults except that one from Murud and 12 from Wathwad reported household work as the reason for not earning.

7.14 Distribution of Population according to livelihood classes as per 1951 Census: In table 7.13 is given the percentage distribution of the population ~~into eight broad classes as given in the~~ 1951 census ~~District Handbook~~ and as obtained from the data collected during the present survey. The figures relate to the rural areas of the District, Latur and Owsa talukas (to which the selected villages Murud and Karkata belong) and the selected villages. It will be seen that the figures for the district and the talukas show a close resemblance. The population in Agricultural classes was between 87.7 and 89.1 per cent of the total population and the remaining in the non-agricultural classes. ~~The distribution of the population in different sub-groups also did not show any significant variations.~~ ^{from among} The selected villages, ~~however, showed wide variations within themselves as well as~~ ^{the nuclear village alone} ~~with~~ the district or taluka percentages. For instance, in the nuclear village, 63.6 per cent of the population was engaged in agricultural occupations. This proportion increased to 79.7 per cent at Wathwad, and 91.8 per cent at Karkata. The tabulation of the survey data revealed that about 59 per cent of the population at the nuclear village, 79 per cent at Wathwad, and 92 per cent at Karkata depended upon agriculture. These figures are quite close to the census data and the small differences could be on account of the respondent stating a particular occupation as 'main' and another as 'subsidiary' at two different times, viz. census and the present survey.

In the non-agricultural population, ^{there were deviations from} ~~the main differences are to~~
~~be found in the population~~ ^{census figures} depending upon service occupa-
 tions and non-agricultural production at the nuclear village,

These could be either due to the increased employment opportu-
 nities in service occupations at the R.R.G. or ^{Reconstruction Society} again due to
 the discrepancy in reporting main and subsidiary occupations,
^{at the census and the present survey. Similarly at Karkata}
 At Wathwad, the two series agree but at Karkata, ^{reported} according to
 the census, about 7.4 per cent of the population ~~was~~ depending
 upon non-agricultural occupations whereas the survey data
 revealed that only 0.3 per cent of the population depended
 upon non-agricultural production. This again can be due to
 respondents stating a particular occupation as 'main' and the
 other as 'subsidiary' differently at the ^{census and the survey} ~~two enquiries.~~

Within the agricultural classes ~~also~~ the selected
 villages showed variations. ^{As working the last census} In Murud, 37.9 per cent of the
 total population belonged to 'cultivation of land wholly or
 mainly owned' and 11.1 per cent to 'wholly or mainly unowned'.
 The corresponding percentages for Wathwad were 49.9 per cent
 and 6.2 per cent respectively and for Karkata 60.9 and 7.8
 per cent respectively. Karkata recorded the highest percent-
 age of cultivating labourers viz. 23.1 per cent. It fell
 to 20.0 per cent in Wathwad and to 13.9 per cent in Murud.
 In Wathwad, 3.6 per cent of the population belonged to the
 non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers.
 It fell to 0.7 per cent in Murud while in Karkata no such
 cases were reported.

Earners	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. In the family main occupation only	821	464	235
2. In the family subsidiary occupation only	215	69	9
3. In independent occupation only	68	13	15
4. Casual labour only	10	1	1
Total number of earners working in a single occupation)	1114	547	260
)	(74%)	(82%)	(73%)
5. In the family main and subsidiary occupation only	350	96	90
6. In the family main and independent occupation	21	15	3
7. In the family main occupation and labour	3	2	-
8. In the family subsidiary and independent occupations	3	-	1
9. In the family subsidiary occupation and labour	2	4	-
10. In the family main, subsidiary, and independent occupation	12	-	3
11. In the family main and subsidiary occupation and labour	2	1	-
Total	1507	665	357

It will be seen that those who reported to be earners in any single occupation formed about 74 per cent of the total earners at Murud and 82 per cent and 73 per cent at Wathwad and Karkata respectively. Those who worked in any two occupations formed about 24 per cent, 17 per cent, and 26 per cent at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata respectively. Those who reported to be working in three occupations were very few and accounted for less than one per cent at each of the three villages. For the purposes of description of

earners in different occupations, we have 1914 earners at Murud, 786 at Wathwad, and 457 at Karkata.

A number of earners
~~Of the 1914 earners, 19 per cent~~ reported 'labour' as their occupation without stating any further details. There was not much scope for non-agricultural labour at the ~~nuclear~~ ^{selected} village though some labour was engaged in building construction or in activities of the ~~R.P.S.~~ ^{Reconstruction Society.} But taking it for granted that a very small proportion in this category of labour worked in non-agricultural occupations, this class can be grouped along with 'agricultural labour'. We have then about 68 per cent of ~~the~~ ^{at the nuclear village} earners in agricultural occupations ~~which include cultivators, labourers and rent receivers.~~ ^{At Wathwad their distribution is shown in table 5.27 and Karkata they formed 85 per cent and 87 per cent respectively.}

Thirty-one earners reported sheep-rearing. ^{912 2642 2121} Of these, 25 were male non-adults. Sixteen reported quarrying as their occupation. Except one female adult, all others engaged in quarrying were male adults. One hundred and five earners or 5.5 per cent of 1891 earners reported in processing and non-agricultural production. Twenty-seven of them were female earners of whom eight were potters and five each were tailors and tanners. Of the remaining eight, 4 worked in brick-manufacturing, 2 worked in oil-extracting, and one each helped cobblers, carpenters, and basket makers. The 78 male adult earners were distributed as follows - Tailors 23, Blacksmiths and Goldsmiths 13, Carpenters 10, Tanners 9, Potters 6, Cobblers 5, Flour mill 5, Brick manufacturing 3,

Basket manufacturing 3, and Oil-extracting 1.

About 170 earners of the total, i.e. 9 per cent, were engaged in commerce. They were mainly engaged as earners in grocers' shops, cloth shops, hawkers or dalals in cattle market.

In transport activity, only two persons were engaged in motor transport. Thirteen earners were engaged in bullock cart transport.

In building construction, 26 male and 6 female adult earners were engaged. Of them, twenty-four were masons. Only one earner each was reported to be engaged in road construction and irrigation.

Sixty-five earners stated 'service' as their occupation. Many of them were reported to be annual farm servants. No details about this were known. 145 other earners were engaged in service occupations as follows. Medical and health 6, Education 14, Village servants 22, Government servants 7, Police 4, Postal service 1, Domestic servants 6, Barbers 8, Hotels and eating houses 41, religious services 16, Other services 3, Washermen 3, Coolies 5, Musicians 8.

Two persons reported their occupation as that of beggars.

Those engaged in 'service' and 'service occupations' thus accounted for about 11 per cent of the total earners.

In the case of 14 earners, no details of their occupation had been stated.

Occupational Distribution of earners at Wathwad : Of the 667 earners at Wathwad, 78 or about 10 per cent reported themselves as wage-earners. As there was no scope for non-agricultural occupations, these are treated as agricultural labourers along with 521 other earners who reported agricultural occupations. We have then 85 per cent of the earners in agricultural occupations.

About 3 per cent were engaged in sheep-rearing, a little over 2 per cent in processing and manufacturing, a little over 3 per cent in commerce, one per cent in construction and about 4 per cent in non-agricultural occupations. The remaining about 2 per cent were engaged in quarrying, fishing, etc.

The seventeen earners engaged in processing and manufacturing were as follows - 4 each were blacksmiths, carpenters, and flour-mill workers and 3 were engaged in tanning. One each was a cobbler and a coppersmith.

Those in commerce were mainly grocers, cloth merchants, and dalals in cattle markets. There were a few petty traders. The construction workers mainly consisted of masons. Barbers, washermen, priests, village servants, domestic servants and primary teachers were among those who were engaged in service occupations.

As in Murud or Wathwad, here also in a number of cases it had not been clearly stated whether it was agricultural or non-agricultural labour. From local enquiries, it was gathered that most of it was agricultural labour. If all these cases under 'labour' are included in agriculture, we find that 89% of the earners in Karkata were engaged in agriculture. Of them 53 per cent were cultivators and 47 per cent were agricultural labourers.

Of the 446 earners, 24 were male non-adults and 7 were female non-adults. Of these, 17 male non-adults and 5 female non-adults were engaged in agriculture. Six male and one female non-adults were engaged in rearing sheep, goats, etc. One male non-adult worked in smithy and one reported 'service' as the occupation. In the case of one female non-adult, details about the occupation had not been stated.

Twelve earners or about 3 per cent of the total reported 'service' as the occupation. Eight earners or about 2 per cent of the total reported rearing of sheep, goats, etc. as the occupation. Four earners worked as village servants (Mahars and Ramoshis), 2 worked as blacksmiths. One each was engaged in bullock cart transport, domestic services and Shahenai and Vajantri playing. Three persons merely stated 'business' as their occupation. Two of them were proprietors of grocers shops. In the case of the remaining 16 earners, no details of their occupation had been stated.

7.16 Total Family Income : Table 7.15 gives the distribution of families from the selected villages according to total family income. By total family income is meant the earnings of local members from family main and/or subsidiary occupations, individual main and/or subsidiary occupations, income from livestock hire and livestock products, hire of implements etc. /

~~It will be seen that there were no families with income~~

Table No. 7.15 : Families from the selected villages classified according to total Family Income.

Family Income Rs.	MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
Upto 50						
51 - 150	4	0.8	3	1.6	1	0.9
151 - 250	58	11.1	10	5.3	13	11.9
251 - 350	99	19.1	29	15.3	23	21.2
351 - 450	99	19.1	27	14.3	22	20.3
451 - 550	66	12.5	31	16.5	20	18.4
551 - 650	45	8.6	24	12.7	13	11.9
651 - 750	40	7.7	21	11.1	6	5.5
751 - 850	17	3.2	18	9.5	2	1.8
851 - 950	16	3.1	9	4.8	3	2.7
951 - 1000	19	3.6	2	1.0	1	0.9
1001 - 1500	31	5.9	7	3.7	2	1.8
1501 - 3000	18	3.4	3	1.6	2	1.8
3001 and above	8	1.5	4	2.1	1	0.9
Not stated	2	0.4	1	0.5	-	-
T o t a l	522	100.0	189	100.0	109	100.0

~~below Rs. 50 during the year preceding the survey.~~ In Karkata, a little above half of the families had income between Rs. 51 to Rs. 450 and a little above one-third had between Rs. 451 and Rs. 850; about 7 per cent had between Rs. 851 and Rs. 3000, and less than one per cent had more than Rs. 3000. In the nuclear village, Murud, and the other village, Wathwad, the conditions are slightly different. Though the proportion of families with income between Rs. 51-Rs.400 and Rs. 451 - Rs. 850 is about the same in both the villages, in Murud, a larger proportion is found to be in the first group and a smaller in the latter while in Wathwad, it is the other way. So that between the

two villages, there are more poorer families in Murud than in Wathwad. The main difference, however, is to be found where income is Rs. 851 - 3,000. Sixteen per cent of the families from Murud belonged to this income group as against 11 per cent in Wathwad. In the last income group, i.e. above Rs. 3000, the proportions were 1.5 and 2.1 in Murud and Wathwad respectively.

~~The total family income, however, does not throw enough light on real conditions because size of the family would influence the way of living. In the following section, data relating to per capita income for different communities are presented. Table 7.16 gives the per capita income in different communities in the selected villages.~~ The per capita income in different communities within a village showed considerable differences. The range of variation was narrow in Wathwad where the per capita income varied between Rs. 88 in the case of Depressed Classes and Rs. 148 in the case of Marathas. In Karkata also, if only major castes are taken into account, ~~it will be seen that~~ the income per capita varied between Rs. 45 in the case of Mahars and Rs. 96 in the case of Marathas. In the nuclear village, the range of variation was somewhat larger; the per capita income varied between Rs. 73 in the case of Mahars and Rs. 249 in the case of Brahmins.

Apart from the differences in different communities

within a village, there were differences in per capita income in a community in the three villages. Among the major caste groups in the case of Marathas, the per capita income was the highest in Wathwad, being Rs. 148. It was Rs. 111 at Murud and Rs. 96 at Karkata. In the case of Mahars also, the per capita income was the highest in Wathwad (Rs. 88) and the lowest in Karkata (Rs. 44). The Mahars at Murud had a per capita income of Rs. 73. The Mahars at Karkata were thus the poorest among all the castes in the three villages. Among the Other Depressed Classes, the per capita income varied within a very small range. It was about Rs. 86 in all the three villages. At Karkata, it will be seen that the per capita income among Depressed Classes was double the per capita income among Mahars. This could be mainly due to the difference in the size of the family. The average size of the family in the case of Mahars was 6.2 while in the case of Other Depressed Classes, it was 4.75 members per family only. Besides, at Karkata, there was not a single family among Mahars which owned land whereas among the Other Depressed Classes there were about 35% families which owned land. The Muhommedans at Murud were close to Other Depressed Classes in respect of per capita income (Rs. 88), while at Wathwad, they had a per capita income of Rs. 107.

In the nuclear village, the per capita income was Rs. 249 in the case of Brahmins which is the highest for any community in the three villages. In the trading communities, viz.,

Marwaris, it was Rs. 182. Among the Intermediate Hindus, it was Rs. 97. In the case of the Castes Allied to Marathas, it was Rs. 135. If only the Jains from this group are considered separately, the per capita income of Jains comes to Rs. 176 which is quite close to the per capita income of Marwaris. At the smaller villages, there appeared to be a close relation of size of the cultivated holding with per capita income. At the nuclear village, there being non-agricultural occupations, no definite relationship could be established.

7.17 Earners' Composition and Family Income : On the basis of the composition of earners in a family, the families were classified in certain categories as shown in table 7.17. It will be seen ^{from the table that the families consisting of a} ~~therefrom that there were less than one per cent~~ families without any earners at Murud. The proportion of ~~families with only one male adult earner was about three per cent and the total family income did not exceed Rs. 350 in most of the cases. In the next two categories, (i) with female earners or (ii) female with non-adult earners, there were only a few families. Similarly the families with a lone adult earner formed only a small proportion but the families with a male adult earner and a female adult earner formed between 40 and 50 per cent of the total families.~~ ^{was noted} ~~The families with larger number of earners and particularly male earners had naturally larger proportion in the higher income~~

Table No. 7.17 : Distribution of the families at the selected villages according to Income and Earners' Composition

Income (Rs.)	Earners' Composition*												Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
MURUD													
51- 150		2	1			1							4
151- 250	1	11		1	5	36		1	1	1		1	58
251- 350		2			3	75		3		14		2	99
351- 450	1			1	3	60		2	2	24	2	4	99
451- 550		1			4	27		1	1	25	2	5	66
551- 650		1				12		1		19		12	45
651- 750					3	13				13	1	10	40
751- 850						6				2	1	8	17
851- 950					3	1				3		9	16
951-1000					4	4		1		5		5	19
1001-1500					3	7			1	7	1	12	31
1501-3000					1	3				4		10	18
3001 & above						1				1		6	8
Not stated	2												2
Total	4	17	1	2	29	246		9	5	118	7	84	522
WATHWAD													
51- 150		3											3
151- 250		6				4							10
251- 350					1	20		3	2	2		1	29
351- 450				1	1	19		3		3			27
451- 550				1		14		2	2	10		2	31
551- 650						9		1		8	1	5	24
651- 750						7		2		6		6	21
751- 850						3		1	1	5	2	6	18
851- 950						1				1	1	6	9
951-1000										1		1	2
1001-1500						1						6	7
1501-3000						1					1	1	3
3001 & above					2							2	4
Not stated						1							1
Total	9	2	4	80	12	5	36	5	36	5	36	189	

(Continued)

Table No. 7.17 (Continued) :

Income (Rs.)	Earners' Composition*												Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
<u>KARKATA</u>													
51- 150									1				1
151- 250		2			1	10							13
251- 350		1				17	1			4			23
351- 450						13				8		1	22
451- 550						13				5	1	1	20
551- 650						2		1		6	1	3	13
651- 750						2				2	1	1	6
751- 850										1		1	2
851- 950						1						2	3
951-1000												1	1
1001-1500										1		1	2
1501-3000						1						1	2
3000 & above												1	1
Total		3			1	59	1	1	1	27	3	13	109

* Earners' Composition :

- I No earner
- II No male adult earner, but one or more female adult earners.
- III No male adult earner, but one or more male non-adult earners.
- IV No male adult earner, but female and non-adult earners.
- V One male adult earner only.
- VI One male adult earner and female adult earners.
- VII One male adult earner and non-adult earners.
- VIII One male adult earner and female adult and non-adult earners.
- IX Two male adult earners only.
- X Two male adult earners and other earners.
- XI Three or more male adult earners.
- XII Three or more male adult earners and other earners.

groups.

7.18 In-Migration : In-migration was quite significant at the nuclear village as 101 out of 522 families, that is almost one-fifth of the total families, at the time of the survey reported in-migration. At Wathwad, only 12 families, i.e. only 6 per cent of the total families and at Karkata only four families were in-migrant families.

Duration of stay at Murud : At the nuclear village, though in-migration was reported as far back as 50 years ~~but~~ ^{in migration} ~~in~~ three-fourths of the ~~cases~~ ^{the} families had migrated to ~~Murud~~ ^{ten} sometime during the 10 years prior to the survey.

Table 7.18 gives in-migrant families at Murud classified according to their duration of stay at Murud. ⁷ ~~In the previous~~ ^{Reconstruction Society} chapters, it has been often pointed out that the ~~R.R.S.~~ ^{R.R.S.} weekly foodgrains and cattle market were the main factors which intensified economic activity at the nuclear village about 4 years prior to the survey. Fifty-seven or about half of the in-migrant families seem to have come ~~in 1952 or~~ after 1951 census adding about 200 souls to the 1951 population. The difference between the size of families which migrated to Murud in different years is significant. The families which reported to have migrated during the four years prior to the survey had on an average 3.34 persons per family. This was because 10 out of 53 such families were uni-member families and 9 more were two-member families. Except a couple

Table No. 7.18 : In-migrant families at Murud calssified according to their duration of stay at Murud.

Number of years staying at Murud	Number of families	Number of family members
Year of the survey	5	15
1 year	16	58
2 years	12	36
3 years	11	43
4 years to 5 years	9	25
5 years	4 13	19 43
6 to 10 years	12	51
11 to 15 years	11	70
16 to 20 years	1	6
16 21 years or more	8 9	46 52
Not stated	12	57
T o t a l	101	425

of them, these one or two-member families were of teachers or of the employees of the ^{Reconstruction Society} R.R.S. In contrast to this, there was ~~not a single uni-member family among~~ those families which had in-migrated before 5 years or more, ^{in their case the average size of the family was 5.2} had on an average 5.2 persons per family. It may be noted that among these 48 families, there was not a single uni-member family, and there were only 6 two-member families.

Castewise Classification of In-migrant Families : Table 7.19 gives ^{showed} a castewise classification of in-migrant families. It will be noted from the table that Marathas formed about ^{was Marathas} 30 per cent of the in-migrant families while Brahmins, Mahars and Muhommedans each accounted for about 13 to 14 per cent. Trading communities from among ^{Marwads} advanced Hindus and Jains formed about 10 per cent. The remaining belonged to castes allied to Marathas, Artisans and other ~~minor~~ caste groups.

Table No. 7.19 : Castewise Classification of the In-migrant and Total Families at the nuclear village.

Caste	Number of In-migrant families	Number of Total families <i>at the time of the survey</i>
Brahmins	14	22
Advanced Hindus	4	28
Marathas	30	208
Jains	8	30
Other Allied Castes	6	30
Intermediate Hindus I	1	25
Intermediate Hindus II(Nhavis)	3	10
" " II(Others)	3	21
Backward Classes & Tribals	3	11
Mahars	13	64
Other Depressed Classes	1	31
Muhammedans	14	39
Christians	1	1
Not stated		2
T o t a l	101	522

Though the in-migrant families did not substantially alter the proportionate strength of different castes in the total except in the case of Brahmins, it increased the strength of some of the castes, in particular, of Brahmins, Jains, Mahars, and Muhammedans.

Place of Origin : Seventy-two out of 100 in-migrant families came from Latur, Kalam, Osmanabad and Lohara talukas of Osmanabad district, 18 families came from the districts of former Bombay State (12 of them being from Sholapur District), 5 came from Bid district and the remaining six came from other districts of former Hyderabad State.

Occupationwise Classification : In table 7.20 is given the occupationwise classification of the in-migrant families. It will be noted from the table that only 30 per cent of the families reported agriculture or labour whereas 70 per cent reported non-agricultural occupations.

Table No. 7.20 : Occupationwise Classification of In-migrant families.

Cultivators of mainly owned land - 7; Cultivators of mainly unowned land - 2; Attached agricultural labour - 3; Casual agricultural labour - 14; Labour - 3; Agricultural rent receivers - 1; Quarrying (stone, etc.) - 2; Tailoring - 4; Blacksmith - 1; Brick-manufacturing - 2; Basket making - 1; General shop-keeper - 3; Hawkers and sweet vendors - 1; Dalals and commission agents - 6; Masons - 3; Agricultural work - 1; Medical and Health Services - 3; Teachers - 9; Employees of Government - 5; Police - 4; Barbers - 2; Hotels and eating houses - 10; ^{Reconstruction Society.} ~~R.R.S.~~ services - 10; Business services - 1; Services - unspecified - 3; Total - 101.

Only 9 in-migrant families were cultivating land at the time of the survey. These families had in-migrated about 4 to 20 years prior to the survey. About 25 per cent of the families which were in the employment of the R.R.S. and some other teachers' families and brick-manufacturers can be considered as in-migrants on account of the employment provided by the R.R.S. Similarly, those families which

reported 'Dalal and commission agents', 'Hotels and eating houses', and some of the traders and tailors, who together

form about another 25 per cent of the in-migrant families

The occupational classification of the in-migrant families shows that can be said to have migrated to the nuclear village on the immigration was mainly on account of the Reconstruction Society account of weekly foodgrains and cattle market at Murud.

Reported causes of in-migration and establishing at

Murud : In the following, their reasons for migrating to Murud are given.

<u>Reasons for Migration</u>	<u>No. of families</u>
1. In search of employment	60
2. To stay with relatives	31
3. To work as annual farm servant	2
4. Purchased land at Murud	2
5. Education	1
Not stated	5
	<u>101</u>

The data relating to reasons for migrating to Murud showed that 60% had come in search of employment and one third to stay with relatives. It is interesting to note that from among those who migrated to Murud for employment, about two-thirds had migrated during 4 years prior to the survey.

Housing accommodation of In-migrants . Out of 101 families, 35 did not mention whether they stayed, in an owned or a rented house. Of the remaining 66 families, only 19 families reported that they owned houses while all others, 47 families, stated that they stayed in rented houses.

78 per cent of them paid between Rs. 10 and Rs. 60 per annum as rent. About 20 per cent paid between Rs. 61 and Rs. 160 per annum as house rent while the remaining few paid between

Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 per annum as house rent. Of the 19 house-owning families, only two were recent migrants while all others had migrated about 7 years or more prior to the survey.

Change in Occupation in two generations of In-migrants :

The head of the in-migrant family had stated his father's occupation and his own occupation at the time of the survey. The relevant information has been given in table 7.21. In the case of 56 families, the father of the head of the family was engaged in agricultural occupations. ~~Of these~~ Of these, only in 26 cases, the head of the family was engaged in agricultural occupations; 23 had taken to some sort of service occupation, 4 in trading occupation, two in processing and manufacturing and one in building construction. Of the remaining 45 families, in the case of 26 families, the head of the family and his father belonged to the same occupational grade. There were only two cases where the father of the head of the family was engaged in some service occupation but the present head of the family worked in agricultural occupations at the time of the survey. Of the 5 cases where the father of the head of the family was engaged in trading, in 3 cases the present head of the family was engaged in some service occupation and in two cases in processing and manufacturing.

In-migration at Karkata : Of the 4 families which reported migration, one each was a Maratha, a Nhavi, a Waddar,

Table No. 7.21 : Change in Occupation in two generations of In-migrants

Occupation of the present Head of Family (& Code)	Labour	Occupation of the father of the Head of Family (C o d e)								Total
		1	2	3	4	6	7	8	Not stated	
Labour		3								3
Services		7	1				2	1		11
1. Agriculture, Primary Industries, Mining and Quarrying	1	23					1	1	1	27
2. Processing and Manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof		2			2					4
3. Other Processing and Manufacture			1	2					1	4
4. Commerce		4			6					10
5. Transport										-
6. Construction and Utility		1				2	1			4
7. Health, Education, Public Administration Services		9			1		8	2	1	21
8. Other Services	1	7	1		2		1	5		17
T o t a l	2	56	3	2	11	2	13	9	3	101

and a Lohar. [The Waddar had migrated from a nearby village Harangul about 8 years prior to the survey and stayed in a hut at Karkata. He continued his father's occupation of quarrying. A Lohar from Ujani, another nearby village, had migrated about three years prior to the survey in search of business. He stayed in one of his acquaintance's house without any rent. He stated that he had not been able to draw sufficient business in smithy. A Maratha family had migrated two years back to stay with relatives. The barber's family had migrated from Murud and had 75 clients at Karkata. It owned a house.]

In-migration at Wathwad : At Wathwad, 12 out of 189 families were in-migrant families. Of these 4 were Mangs, 2 were Mahars, and one each was a Brahmin, a Maratha, a Jain, a Sonar, and a Muhommedan. ~~The four families of Mangs and two of Mahars stated that they had come because of relation.~~ Excepting the Brahmin who came to Wathwad as a teacher, all other families stated that they had come to stay with their relatives. The in-migration of the families at Wathwad did not affect the old occupational structure. The volume of in-migration ^{at Wathwad and Karkata} was not large and was spread over a long period. It also did not affect significantly the caste structure.

7.19 Out-Migration : The selected villages did not show any signs of large-scale out-migration. The out-migrant sons or brothers of heads of families had been recorded in

the General Schedule. It was found that the out-migration was either for education or for service. The out-migration was not concentrated in any particular age group, in any particular direction, for any particular purpose or in any particular caste. The families were also asked to state whether any members of the family were planning to leave the village in the near future. None of the families at any of the selected villages indicated any desire for out-migration in the near future. 18 families at Murud reported out-migrant sons or brothers.

None at
 Only 2 families out of 322 reported out-migrant sons. ^{nine at Murud}

~~Of these, a Lohar, a Jain, and a Maratha family reported out-migrant educands at Barsi, Latur and Bombay respectively. One family each of Jain, Marwari, Brahmin, Gurav, Lohar, and Maratha, reported out-migrant sons who had left the village during the past ten years and had taken employment outside Murud. They occasionally visited Murud and sent remittances to their parents.~~

Another nine families reported out-migrant brothers. ~~A Jain family reported educand brothers at Sholapur and at Kunchalgiri. In the case of six Marathas, two Brahmins, and a Chambhar, the out-migrant brothers had left the village in search of employment.~~ ^{Except an educand all the others}

At Wathwad, out of 189 families, only 7 or 4 per cent of the families reported out-migrants. Four had reported out-migrant brothers and three families had reported out-

migrant sons. ~~Three of them were Marathas and one each was Mang, Brahmin, Christian and Jain.~~ Except in the case of a Brahmin and a Maratha family where out-migration was for education, in all other cases, it was for the sake of employment.

~~At Karkata, not a single family reported any out-migrant sons.~~ Only three families reported out-migrant brothers. ^{who had left the village in search of employment.} In the case of a Maratha family, a brother aged 19, had left the village about six years prior to the inquiry. The family land was held jointly. The out-migrant occasionally visited his brother. He did not send any remittances. Another family of a cultivator, Maratha by caste, reported a brother aged 48 who had left the village about 13 years back on account of family quarrels. He had settled in Gadhwad, about 8 miles from Karkata. He continued his old occupation of cultivator. A family of Hindu Mahar reported a brother aged 28, who had left the village about 15 years back to establish himself with his relatives at Sirala, four miles from Karkata. He, however, did not make it a permanent place of residence. He confined to his old occupation of labour. He occasionally came to Karkata to see his relatives. The three families of out-migrants had no different socio-economic status from the other families in the village that necessitated out-migration.

Out-migration is thus not a significant feature of the

selected villages. The out-migrant, in most of the cases, visited their parents and occasionally sent remittances, but there did not seem to be any significant economic dependence on out-migrants.

CHAPTER VIIITRADE AND TRANSPORT

Trading activity at the nuclear village can be grouped under 1) traders dealing in various commodities in permanent stalls, 2) weekly foodgrains market, and 3) weekly cattle market. Data regarding sale of agricultural produce is given in a separate section. There were no non-agricultural products worth any special mention.

In table 8.1 is given the number of different types of traders at the selected villages. It will be seen from the table that the traders consisted mainly of grocers, cloth merchants, proprietors of tea and meal shops, and of such other shops as are necessary for meeting the day-to-day requirements of the consumers. Most of the merchants made their wholesale purchases at Latur or Barsi markets. In the case of grocers, more than the two-thirds of the total sales (estimate based on family budget data) were of goods which were not locally produced. In the case of traders in cloth, readymade clothes, opium and ganja, toddy and liquor shops, the entire sales consisted of goods which were not locally produced. In the case of fruit vendors, tea and meal shops and pan shops, the sales consisted of local products as also of outside products. Attempts were made to collect some details about buying and selling practices, timing and seasonality of imports. Adequate information could not be

Table No. 8.1 : Number of families reporting Trading and Transport occupations at the selected villages.

	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. Grocers	20 ²⁴	3 ²	2 ²
2. Fruit Vendors	3 ⁷	1 ⁴	-
3. Tea stalls	7 ⁶	-	-
4. Meal shops	8 ⁸	-	-
5. Betel leaves, tobacco, etc.	6 [✓]	1	-
6. Toddy and Liquor	1 [✓]	-	-
7. Opium and <u>Ganja</u>	1 [✓]	-	-
8. Cloth	11 [✓]	-	-
9. Readymade clothes	2 [✓]	3	-
10. <u>Atar</u>	3 ³	2 ²	-
11. Fuel	1 ²	-	-
12. Adatyas	5 ¹⁹	-	-
13. Dalals in Cattle Market	12 ³	3 ⁶	-
14. Bullock-cart transport	13 ¹⁰	5 ²	1
15. Transport on Horse-back	2	-	-
16. Porters	2 ⁵⁷	-	-

collected on these points, etc. A few comments have been made on the particular type of trade wherever possible.

8.1 Grocers : Grocers' shops formed the major part of the trading activity in the nuclear village. All except two were permanent residents of Murud. In six out of 20 cases, the father of the present head of the family was also a trader, while in the remaining 14 cases the present head of the family had started a grocer's shop. Table 8.2 gives information about grocers at the selected villages. It shows that agriculture and other occupations were more important in the case of traders at Murud as income from trading formed only about one-third of their total income.

At Wathwad, there were 2 Jain and one Muslim traders.

Table No. 8.2 : Grocers at the Selected Villages

No.	Caste	Grocer's Business Main or Subsidiary	No. of persons working in the shop		Total earners in the family	Income from					Value of Fixtures and Furniture	Capital Investment
			Males	Females		Grocer's shop	Agriculture	Labour	Other	Total		
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(N.S. = Not Stated)												
<u>MURUD</u>												
1	Brahmin(Hindu)	Main	1	1	3	400	125		438	963		200
2	Maratha	Subsi.	1	1	3	700	1700		2742	5142	225	N.S.
3	"	"	2		6	500	1800		2995	5295	N.S.	"
4	"	"	2		5	400	700		1180	2280	"	"
5	"	"	1		7	200	500		215	915	"	"
6	Jangam	"	2	2	5	200	300		532	1032	"	"
7	Lingayat	"	1		2	50	200		100	350	"	"
8	Mahar	Main	2	1	4	400		60	80	540	20/8	"
9	Muhammedan	"	1	1	4	175		50	20	245	5	"
10	Lingayat	Subsi.	1	1	3	250	250		120	620	9	"
11	Maratha	"	2		6	200	400		100	700	13	"
12	Jain	Main	1	1	2	200				200	9	100
13	Marwari	Subsi.	2		4	900	1000		48	1948	16	1000
14	"	"	1		3	1200	1300		112	2612	117	3000
15	"	"	1		2	250	700		20	970	7	200
16	"	Main	2		2	600			364	964	N.S.	2000
17	Rangari	"	2		2	1000	500		140	1640	"	N.S.
18	Jain	"	3		4	900	700		335	1935	100	"
19	Marwari	Subsi.	2		3	1200	2500		3492	7192	N.S.	3000
20	Marwari	Main	3		3	2000			340	2340	"	5000
Total			33	8	73	11725	12675	110	13373	37883	521/8	14500
<u>WATHWAD</u>												
1	Jain	Main	1		2	500				500	11	700
2	Jain	Subsi.	1		2	200			200	400	10/8	N.S.
3	Muhammedan	Main	2	1	6	500	200		146	846	N.S.	60
Total			4	1	10	1200	200		346	1746	21/8	760
<u>KARKATA</u>												
1	Maratha	Subsi.	2		7	100	600		340	1040	N.S.	N.S.
2	Lingayat (Vani)	Subsi.	1		3	100	500		225	825	11	"

The Muslim family had migrated eight years back from Palsap, about 3 miles from Wathwad, where the father of the present head of the family owned a cloth shop combined with a tailoring shop. Of the two Jain families, one was an in-migrant, the present head of the family having migrated as he was adopted by a family at Wathwad four years prior to the survey.

There were two shops at Karkata of which one was owned by a Lingayat wani and the other by a Maratha. It was reported that one of the traders at Karkata had a capital investment in the shop of about Rs. 700 and that the trader had purchased two houses and 40 acres of land at Karkata during a period of 35 years of establishment of the shop.

8.2 Fruit Merchants : Of the three fruit merchants at Murud, two had migrated from Kaij Taluka. In all the cases, the father of the present head of the family was also a fruit merchant. Only one of them cultivated about 27 acres of land taken on lease of which 4 acres were under guavas. All of them took an orchard on contract basis and sold fruits in local market and at the neighbouring villages. One of the Mangs at Wathwad had started this business and sold fruits at Wathwad and at nearby villages.

8.3 Tea Stalls : There were no tea stalls in Wathwad or Karkata. But in Murud, the nuclear village, during the year of the survey, there were seven tea stalls of which 5 were

perennial and 2 carried on business only on market days. Tea and some eatables were available in these shops. On bazaar days, the investigator reported, the business varied between Rs. 15 at the smallest hotel and Rs. 75 at the biggest hotel.

On market days in particular, the local milk supplies were found to be very inadequate and about two-thirds of the milk supplies came from the neighbouring villages. The tea stalls had some old furniture and some cups and saucers. Firewood was used for a big chullah which was kept burning throughout the day. There was much waste of fuel, but it was never taken into account.

The tea shops, located near the bus stand on the main road, another few at the market place and a few in the village proper, provided a place for village gossip. Of the 9 proprietors, 6 were in-migrants, and 3 were local residents. In two cases, the father of the head of the family was a grocer, while in two others, a priest, and money-lender-cultivator. In two more cases of hotel proprietors, father of the head of families was agricultural labourer and in one a carpenter-cum-hotel proprietor.

Except one, all of them treated tea shops as their main occupation. In their case, income from tea shop varied between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400. In the case of one who considered it as a

subsidiary occupation, income from tea shop was upto Rs.70 only per annum. The tea shops in all engaged 10 adults (male) and 6 female adults.

One of the proprietors who had a turnover of Rs.50 total, stated that he had to spend Rs. 30 on material, Rs. 5 on labour, light, etc., Rs. 2 on tax, the remaining about Rs. 10 being his profit.

8.4 Meal Shops : There were 8 meal shops at Murud at the time of the survey. At the livestock market some of the buyers and sellers are required to stay overnight and hence the business for hotels and meal shops. The meal shops are mainly located at the cattle market towards southern end where the market committee has reserved an area measuring roughly 30' x 75'. The temporary structures of meal shops are removed in monsoon when the cattle market remains closed. The meal shops were usually open for a few days every week, i.e. on the market day and on the day preceding and subsequent to market day. Only one shop worked throughout the week and throughout the year. No meal shops were reported at the other two villages.

There were 2 female and 6 male proprietors. Excepting one, all the proprietors of meal shops were immigrants and stayed in rented houses. The female proprietors were widows. Most of them had started meal shops during the four years preceding the survey. Excepting one, all others were formerly

working as cultivators, or weaver, or butcher, or dalal in cattle market.

8.5 A Canteen at Murud : This canteen is a notable feature of the village. It was started in 1948 by a local leader in the village. Due to the expansion of the activities of the R.R.S., a number of outsiders visit the village. The teachers and students who do not belong to this village find some difficulty in getting meals at a reasonable rate. The canteen is particularly useful for these people. On an average, about 30 people take their meals at the canteen every day.

The establishment consisted of a manager, 2 female cooks, and a male servant for bringing water. The monthly expenditure on establishment came to about Rs. 90. The monthly charges for 2 meals a day came to about Rs. 18 because the canteen was run on a non-profit basis. All the boarders were treated on equal level irrespective of their economic or social status. As the canteen is run on no-profit basis, it is running successfully. The members appeared content with the present arrangements.

8.6 Betel leaves and tobacco, snuff, bidi merchants : Six traders in betel leaves etc., were permanent residents of Murud and belonged to different castes such as Maratha, Lingayat, Jangam, Mahar, and Muslim. Only one of them had 1.5 acres of land under betel-vine. All the traders purchased betel leaves at nearby villages for reselling them at Murud.

8.7 Toddy and Liquor Shop : A liquor contractor from Barsi from 'prohibited' Bombay State had migrated to Murud in 1953 for establishing his business at Murud. He stated that he was not able to make profit because of heavy taxes and establishment expenses. He also reported that the sales of liquor were declining (from 300 gallons per year in 1952-53 to 160 gallons in 1954-55).

8.8 Opium and Ganja Shop : Only one family was engaged in this business at the nuclear village. The head of the family who was a licensed opium and Ganja contractor had migrated to Murud one year prior to the survey and was likely to move to another place if sales at Murud did not come upto his expectation. He had an annual Quota of $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers of opium and $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers of Ganja.

8.9 Cloth Merchants : There were 11 cloth merchants at the nuclear village at the time of survey. There was no cloth merchant at the other two villages. The cloth merchants at Murud were permanent residents at Murud. Except one of them, all combined trading in cloth with agriculture. Nine traders owned about 640 acres of land. All the male adult members of these families were literate and had completed education at least upto primary 4th class. Majority of the female adults in these families were literate. The non-adults above six years of age were educands.

8.10 Trading in Readymade Clothes : In addition to some of

the tailors who sold readymade clothes, there were two merchants at Murud and 3 at Wathwad who reported trading in readymade clothes. They sold clothes in their residential village as also at the neighbouring villages.

8.11 Traders in bangles, Kumkum, etc. : Three families from Murud and two from Wathwad reported this petty trade in which both the male and female earners were engaged.

8.12 Firewood Depot : There was only one fuel depot at the nuclear village. It was started by an in-migrant family during the year of the survey. The villagers usually purchase their firewood requirements at the weekly market.

8.13 Adatyas : During the year of the survey, five adatyas were reported at Murud. For trading purposes, they were connected with Latur Market. They usually purchased groundnut-peas at Murud at a price which was lower than the Latur market by Rs. 2 per palla. In the case of foodgrains and millets, the difference was between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per palla. Small traders or those who purchased at the weekly market with a view to further selling them to adatyas brought agricultural produce to adatyas. It was reported that the adatyas had developed the business in the past 5-6 years. The cultivators stated that they now find it more convenient to sell the products locally rather than going to Latur and incurring expenditure on transport.

8.14 Shops closed during the year of the survey : During the year of the survey, two cloth shops were closed, one on account of the death of the proprietor and the second on account of loss in business. A medium sized trader in groundnut closed business on account of loss; two fruit vendors who used to take an orchard on contract, sustained losses and closed their business; three tailors closed their shops because of inadequate business. The same was the case with a goldsmith and a pan-shop keeper. Two cobblers closed business, one for want of capital and the other an in-migrant having migrated to his native place. A petty contractor had to close down due to shortage of capital. A small pan-shop keeper, a nada-pudy petty trader and a grocer also closed business for want of sufficient business.

8.15 Trade and Turnover : As decrease in self-sufficiency would result in presumably greater trading in relation to outside units, it was thought that a study of trading activity would enable one to find out the extent of self-sufficiency. It was proposed to collect data relating to trade, methods of buying and selling, imports from and exports to different places in respect of different commodities, etc. In table ~~8.2~~ we give estimates of turnover in respect of different traders at the nuclear ^{village} as also at the two other villages. The estimates are arrived at on the basis of information collected in the General Schedule supplemented with the information collected in the case studies. As there were different types of

Table No. 8.3 : Income & Estimated Turnover of Traders

	Murud		Wathwad		Karkata	
	Income	Esti. Turnover	Income	Esti. T.O.	Income	Esti. T.O.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grocers	12,325	1,00,000	1,200	10,000	1,914 300	20,000
Cloth Merchants & Readymade clothes dealers	9,500	75,000	1,500	6,000		
Tea shops	2,820					
Meal shops	2,450					
Fruit & Vegetable shops	1,765	12,000	200	1,600		
Pan, Bidi & Tobacco dealers	1,625	15,000	500	5,000		
Petty traders & Hawkers	4,505 850		1,700 550		350	?
	34,070	2,02,000	5,100	22,600	1,914	20,000
Dalals & Commission Agents	3,725		1,300			

trading establishments in sufficiently large number and as there was a weekly market, the trading activity at Murud was on a larger scale. At the other two villages, however, the trading activity was not large and the villagers preferred to buy at Murud. In addition to the sales of shopkeepers, the sales in the weekly market, ^{was estimated} amounted to more than Rs. 60,000. Besides there could be sales outside the village at bigger markets like Latur. As reported in the Family Schedule, such sales amounted to Rs. 40,000 at Murud, Rs. 20,000 at Wathwad, and Rs. 6,000 at Karkata during 1954-55. Besides in the weekly cattle market, there was a large turnover on account of purchases and sales of livestock. ~~The trading~~

~~activity at the nuclear village is thus very important.~~

8.16 Weekly Markets : There was no weekly market in Karkata or Wathwad. At Murud, on every Tuesday, there is a cattle market and on every Wednesday, a foodgrains market. As Murud is on the motor road and is centrally situated in a group of 10-15 villages, there is a large turnover every week. It was reported that due to bunding construction activity and other activities in the village, there was an increase in the in-migrants. Besides, during the year of the survey and a year previous to that, there was a failure of crops, so the local supplies could not meet the food requirements of Murud. ^{The villagers state} ~~For that~~ formerly about 5-7 gunny bags full of jowar used to be sold in weekly market, but during the year of the survey, on some market days, a truck-load of jowar was sold. The other sales also increased in that proportion.

8.17 Foodgrains Market : On Wednesdays, some of the Traders come on horse back while some others come on foot or by cart or motor bus or rail. By about two o'clock the market is full of buyers and sellers. The local tea stalls, sweetmeat shops and some traders also, by this time, find seat in the market. Between 2 and 6 in the afternoon, the market is buzzing with buying and selling activity. Just as the sellers are composed of local and outside traders, the buyers also come from local as well as from the neighbouring villages. The weekly market usually assumes the form of a retail market

where traders and cultivators sell their produce to consumers. On every market day, most of the local grocers move in the market and purchase some of the agricultural products at bargain prices for re-selling them in their shops.

8.18 Estimate of Arrivals and Sales and Prices at the Weekly Market : 1955-56 : The investigator had been instructed to note arrivals, estimated sales and prices in the weekly market on alternate market days. He had recorded prices for the period 7th September 1955 to 23rd May 1956 in respect of food-grains and pulses. ~~Table 8.4 and table 8.5~~ present these data. Arrivals of kharif jowar were maximum, about 100 bags, in February. In subsequent months, less than 15 bags of kharif jowar were brought to market for sale. The rates of kharif jowar fluctuated on same lines as of rabi jowar. Arrivals of other commodities were on a smaller scale and prices varied within a very small range.

Table No. 8.5 : Estimated value of Sales of Agricultural Products sold during August 1954 and May 1955 at the Weekly Market at Murud.

	Rs.		Rs.
Jowar-Pandhri	28,400	Javas	1,260
" Bhandi	4,620	Kardi	1,220
Wheat	2,460	Kande	3,600
Rice	1,120	Wangi	540
Arhar-Dal	1,350	Lasun	640
" -Seeds	2,580	Chillies-	
Gram Dal	820	Green	600
Gram Seeds	950	Dry	4,640
Groundnut Seeds	108	Plantains	800
Groundnut peas	240	Guavas	1,240
Sugarcane	1,200	Other	
		Commodities	3,612

		Total Rs.	62,000

Table No. 8.4 : Estimates of Arrivals and Sales of Cereals, Pulses and certain other agricultural produce in the Weekly Market at Murud (Between 7-9-55 and 23-5-56)

Date	White Jowar			Malli-Varhadi-Bhendi-Jowar			Wheat			Rice		
	Arrival	Sale	Rate*	Arrival	Sale	Rate	Arrival	Sale	Rate	Arrival	Sale	Rate
29- 9-55	1/2	1/2	2 1/2	2	2	Rs.20 "	1	2	2 1/2	1	1	5
5-10-55	1/2	-	2	1/2	-	5	3	-	-	1/2	-	-
19-10-55	1/2	1/2	2 1/2	2	2		1 1/2	-	-	1/2	-	-
2-11-55	-	-	-	1	C.L.*	1 C.L.	5	5	-	-	-	-
23-11-55	-	-	-	2	"	4 9	1/2	-	2 3/4	-	-	-
7-12-55	-	-	-	7	"	4	1/2	-	2 3/4	-	-	-
21-12-55	-	-	-	4	"	Rs.36 p.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4- 1-56	-	-	-	5	"	Rs.39 p.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-1 -56	-	-	-	2	"	Rs.42 p.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 2-56	-	-	-	1	"	Rs.40 p.p.	1	1	2 1/2	1/2	1/2	8
15- 2-56	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2 3/4	1/2	1/2	6
21- 2-56	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.43 p.p.	2	2	2 3/4	1/2	1/2	6
29- 2-56	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.44 "	4	4	2 3/4	3	3	5 1/2
14- 3-56	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.47 "	3	3	2 3/4	10	10	4
28- 3-56	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.51 "	2	2	3	7	7	4
11- 4-56	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.55 "	2	2	3	5	5	4 1/2
25- 4-56	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.53 "	2	2	2 1/2	3	3	3 1/2
9- 5-56	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.51 "	1	1	2	3	1	3 1/2
23- 5-56	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.52 "	2	2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 1/2

	bags 1 1/2	1 1/12		bags 5 1/2	5		bags 31 1/2	26		bags 35 1/2	32 3/4	
				Cartloads 22	1		seers 10	10				

(* C.L. = Cartload)

Estimated Arrivals and Sales of fruits, vegetables, etc. during the year at Weekly Market - Rs. 9,000.

Table No. 8.4 : Estimates of Arrivals and Sales of Cereals, Pulses and certain other agricultural produce in the Weekly Market at Murud (Between 7-9-55 and 23-5-56)

Date	White Jowar			Malli-Varhadi-Bhendi-Jowar			Wheat			Rice		
	Arrival	Sale	Rate*	Arrival	Sale	Rate	Arrival	Sale	Rate	Arrival	Sale	Rate
7- 9-55	65	55	4½ to 5½	-	-	-	1	2	2 to 2½	2	1½	2½ to 3
29- 9-55	90	70	4½ to 5	3	3	5	4	4	2½	5	1½	2½
5-10-55	110	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	2
19-10-55	90	75	4½	-	-	-	7	4	2½	5	-	2½
2-11-55	48	45	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-
23-11-55	28	13	4½	3	1	5 to 4½	1	1	2½	1	1½	2½
7-12-55	20	10	4½	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2½
21-12-55	25	17	4½	7	-	4½	-	-	2½	-	-	2½
4- 1-56	30	20	3½	3	-	4½	-	-	2½	-	-	2½
18- 1-56	10	6	4½	10	7	5	-	-	2½	-	-	2½
1- 2-56	4	4	3	25	3	3½ to 4	1	1	2½	-	-	2½
15- 2-56	9	9	3	30	20	3½	1	1	2½	-	-	2½
21- 2-56	15	15	3	25	-	3	1	1	2½	-	-	2½
29- 2-56	20	15	3 to 3½	30	20	3 to 3½	3	3	2½	1	1	2½
14- 3-56	7	7	3½	3	2	3½	3	3	2½	-	-	2½
28- 3-56	8	8	2	5	5	3	2	2	"	-	-	"
11- 4-56	10	10	2½ to 2½	4	4	3	3	3	2½	1	1	2½
25- 4-56	15	15	2	3	3	2½	1½	1½	2½	-	-	2½
9- 5-56	25	10	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	-	-	1½
23- 5-56	20	15	2½	1	1	3	1	1	3	-	-	1

	649	519		159	76		39	29½		27	11	

(*Arrivals and Sale figures-bags; Rate in Seers per Rupee)

Date	Arhar Dal			Arhar			Gram Dal			Gram		
	Arrival	Sale	Rate	Arrival	Sale	Rate	Arrival	Sale	Rate	Arrival	Sale	Rate
7- 9-55	2	1½	3½ to 3½	-	-	-	2	1	3 to 3½	1½	1½	5
29- 9-55	2	2	2½	-	-	-	1	1	2½	1½	1½	5
5-10-55	6	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	2	-	-
19-10-55	5	3	4	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	2	5
2-11-55	4	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
23-11-55	3	3	2½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
7-12-55	2	-	2½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-12-55	1	-	2½	-	-	-	1	-	2½	-	-	-
4- 1-56	-	-	2½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18- 1-56	-	-	2½	2	2	3	-	-	2½	-	-	-
1- 2-56	1	-	2½	7	7	4	-	-	2½	1	1	5
15- 2-56	1	-	2½	3	3	Rs. 32 p.p.*	-	-	2½	2	2	4½
21- 2-56	1	-	2½	3	3	"	-	-	2½	2	2	4
29- 2-56	1	-	2½	7	7	Rs. 35 p.p.	1	-	2½	3	3	Rs. 37 p.p.
										1	1	Rs. 29 p.p.

The price data showed
~~It will be seen from the table~~ that in respect of jowar, price fluctuations ^{were} ~~are~~ the maximum. In between the two varieties of jowar, kharif jowar was cheaper. Rabi jowar was mainly sold during September and October, about 700 bags, and the price ranged between $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers to $5\frac{1}{4}$ seers. During November to January, only about 325 bags arrived at the market for sale. The rate varied within a narrow range and did not fall below 3.75 seers per rupee. From February onwards, upto May, there was rise in prices. The arrivals varied between 30 and 90 bags in a month. In February, the rate was 3 seers a rupee and in the last week of March, jowar was available at 2 seers per rupee. In the subsequent period, the rate varied within a narrow range (2.50 to 2.75 seers per rupee).

~~It will be noticed from table 8.5 that~~ the sales of rabi jowar formed about 45 per cent of the sales during this period. Sales of kharif jowar formed only about 7 per cent; arhar 6 per cent, wheat and onion about 4 per cent each. Chillies accounted for about 8 per cent of the sales. Sales of vegetables formed about 4 per cent and those of fruits about 7 per cent of the total sales. The remaining 15 per cent sales consisted of pulses and oil seeds. It may be borne in mind that the data relate to only a period of 8 months. Though data are not available for June, July, and August because of monsoon, it was reported that there is not large-scale marketing during this period. Cattle market is also practically defunct during

this period.

8.19 Petty Traders in Weekly Market : A number of petty traders come to the weekly market, for doing some business. These include traders who sell toys, small bags for keeping betel leaves, tobacco, etc., Kasars (selling bangles, etc.), traders in ~~Hand-knitted~~, snuff, tobacco, chimni-lamps, gram-vendors, sweetmeat dealers and traders who deal in old clothes. Many of these traders do not belong to the selected villages. They keep on moving from one place to another practically every day selling goods at weekly markets. Usually they move within a group of ^{5 or 6} ~~6 or 7~~ villages. There are ^{a few} ~~some~~ traders ~~who are really speaking~~ cultivators or agricultural labourers ~~but~~ ~~on the~~ market day, ^{who sell gur, salt or such commodities on the} they take ~~some~~ goods on sale or return basis from the local traders ^{and sell them in the market} ~~and in the evening they return the~~ unsold goods ^{to them} ~~to them~~. Their earnings at ~~the weekly market~~ vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per market day. ~~Among some such dealers,~~ there were 4-5 persons who were dealing in Gur and Salt and two persons who were dealing in kerosene. ~~Table 8.6 gives~~ a list of traders who came to weekly market. It is not possible ^t ~~to make any~~ estimate of volume of their business.

8.20 Sale of Agricultural Produce by families at the selected villages : In the General Schedule, information about the commodity sold, amount received on sales, place and agency of sales, advances taken from the wholesalers or middlemen and dues receivable from them, if any, etc., had been noted. The

Table No. 8.6 : Number of Petty traders in Weekly Market

Dorwalá - 1 or 2 in April-May only
 Phade - 1 or 2 in February to May
 Burud - 1 or 2 in February to May
 Kumbhar - Nil in May and October; 5 in January; 1 or 2 in other months
 Chambhar - 7 to 13 shops; 18 in October
 Hardware, Goldsmith - Occasionally one or two between February and May
 Old Clothes - Occasionally one or two between February and May
 White Cloth - November 21, September 6, May 8
 Saree Shops - September 6, May 9, about 20 in February
 Red coloured cloth - November 9, September , 16 between February and May, not known for other period
 Cholkhan - January 7, usually 4 to 6 shops
 Readymade Clothes - January 27, September 9, November 6, about 20 from 23-11-55 to February
 Ghongadi - 1 to 3 shops, 3 in October, none in April & May
 Kasar - March 2, January-February 7-8 shops
 Toys - 1 to 5 shops usually
 Batvekar - 1 to 3 shops usually
 Grocers - Between 6 and 9 shops
 Stationers - About 10 in October and February, 3 in March, 1 or 2 in other months
 Sweetmeat Stalls - 15 in October, between 5 to 10 in other months
 Hotels - Usually 2 to 4
 Gur and Salt - About 5-6 shops between December and February, less in other months
 Kerosene - 1 to 3 shops usually except 6 in September
 Spices - Usually 2 to 3 shops
 Gram-vendors - 1 to 3 shops
 Tobacco - Usually 3 shops
 Betel leaves - 9 to 14 shops between March and May, 20 in September
 Snuff - 1 to 3 shops
 Dry fish and mutton - one shop.

information relating to the quantity sold and time of sales would have enabled one to know the seasonality in sales and to know the proportion of sales immediately after harvest, etc., but this had not been asked for. Besides the data does not disclose whether the sales ~~are~~ ^{within} or outside the village and ^{whether} to direct consumers, retailers or wholesalers.

In table ~~9-7~~ is given the information relating to such sales. The total sales that were reported at Murud, Wathwad, and Karkata, came to Rs. 36,992, Rs. 20,102, and Rs. 13,130 respectively. In Murud, Groundnut sales formed about 35 per cent of the total sales; Gur 14 per cent of the total sales, and cotton 7 per cent; the sales ^{of} cotton and/or groundnut with some other commodity accounted for another 7 per cent of the total sales. The total sales of fruits, vegetables, chillies, were worth 18 per cent. The remaining sales of cereals and pulses came to Rs. 4,256 or 11 per cent.

In Wathwad and Karkata, commodities that were sold were less in number as compared to Murud. The sales of cotton, groundnut, gur and arhar, accounted for 31, 32, 14, and 10 per cent respectively. Of the remaining 13 per cent sales, 7 per cent were of foodgrains, about 4 per cent oilseeds, and 2 per cent vegetables and chillies. The sales of Rs. 7,255 at Karkata were as follows. Cotton 45 per cent, Groundnut 47 per cent, oilseeds 2 per cent, Arhar 4 per cent, other sales consisting of pulses and fodder about 2 per cent. If sales are related to area sqwn in 1954-55, it is found that per acre of cotton sown, sales amount to Rs. 11.5 at Murud and Wathwad, and Rs. 9.8 at Karkata.

The average sales of groundnut per acre sown were Rs. 23.7 at Murud, Rs. 29.4 at Wathwad, and Rs. 40.5 at Karkata. The difference could be on account of failure of crops, under-

Table 8.7 : Details of Sales of Agricultural Commodities reported by the families at Murud.

Commodity	P l a c e o f S a l e						A g e n c y o f S a l e s				
	In the village		At Latur		Not Stated		T O T A L		A g e n c y o f S a l e s		
	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales	By the Cultivator himself	Through Adatya	Not Stated
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton	27	2,371	-	-	3	730	30	3,101	2,371	-	730
Groundnut	78	9,115	5	2,015	1	2,000	84	13,130	9,115	2,015	2,000
Gur	9	4,700	1	525	-	-	10	5,225	4,700	525	-
Foodgrains	31	2,776	3	310	3	625	37	3,711	2,776	310	625
Oilseeds	17	739	-	-	1	200	18	939	739	-	200
Fruits & Sugarcane	7	2,420	2	3,800	-	-	9	6,220	4,420	-	1,800
Vegetables and Chillies	17	920	-	-	3	110	20	1,030	920	-	110
Cotton & Groundnut	14	2,620	-	-	1	40	15	2,660	2,620	-	40
Other Commodities	2	60	2	600	1	316	5	976	60	600	316
Total	202	25,721	13	7,250	13	4,021	228	36,992	27,721	3,450	5,821

Table No. 8.7 : Details of Sales of Agricultural Commodities reported by the families at Wathwad.

Commodity	Place of Sales								T O T A L		Agency of Sales		
	Latur		Murud		In the village		Not Stated		Number of cultivators	Sales	By the Cultivator himself	Through Adatya	Not Stated
	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton	19	2,275	35	2,490	4	160	6	1,300	64	6,225	2,650	2,275	1,300
Groundnut	15	3,794	12	900	1	20	7	1,670	35	6,384	920	3,794	1,670
Arhar	5	270	28	1,330	-	-	4	395	37	1,995	1,330	270	395
Gur	3	675	4	1,125	-	-	3	1,100	10	2,900	1,125	675	1,100
Oilseeds	4	233	7	235	-	-	5	475	16	943	235	233	475
Cereals and Pulses	3	310	8	725	-	-	3	185	14	1,220	725	310	185
Other Crops	-	-	2	35	-	-	3	400	5	435	35	-	400
T o t a l	49	7,557	96	6,840	5	180	31	5,525	181	20,102	7,020	7,557	5,525

Table No. 8.7 : Details of Sales of Agricultural Commodities
Reported by the families at Karkata

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Place of Sales</u>									
	<u>Latur</u>		<u>Murud</u>		In the village		<u>T O T A L</u>		<u>Agency of Sales</u>	
	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales	Number of Cultivators	Sales	By the Cultivator himself	Through Adatya
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton	18	2,565	4	165	16	656	38	3,386	721	2,665
Groundnut	11	2,795	1	200	5 1	150 300*	18	3,445	650	2,795
Arhar	2	280	-	-	-	-	2	280	-	280
Other Crops	2	60	6	159	1	25	9	279	219	25
T o t a l	33	5,700	11	524	22 1	831 300*	67	7,355	1,590	5,765

(* Place not stated)

reporting, hoarding of stocks for future sales and a number of other reasons. It is unlikely that the cultivators would hoard stocks in anticipation of better prices in future when they have very little for spending for the day to day requirements. In the case of sales of gur or sugarcane also, the average sales per acre under sugarcane varied considerably, being Rs. 306 per acre at Murud and Rs. 241 per acre at Wathwad. In some cases, though the area under certain crops was quite large, practically no sales were reported. For instance, the area under Hulga was 207, 194, and 130 acres at Murud, Wathwad and Karkata respectively. This perhaps indicates that due to shortage of foodgrains, the cultivators consumed millets.

The Place and Agency of Sales : From the data relating to sales reported by the cultivators at Karkata, it is seen that sales worth Rs. 5,700 or 78 per cent of the total sales were at Latur, the biggest market in the district, 7 per cent at Murud, and about 11 per cent in the village proper. The higher proportion of local sales is likely to be due to the sale of cotton and groundnut, possibly to some outside traders or middlemen who visit the village for purchase of agricultural produce. The commodity when sold at Latur was always sold through an adatyā, dalal or a middleman, while in respect of the sales at Murud and in the village proper, the sales were by the producer himself.

The local sales were smaller in size (average Rs. 38),

while those at Latur were larger (average Rs. 172). ✓

The sales of agricultural produce by cultivators at Karkata as compared to the sales at Wathwad showed some different features. For instance, about 37 per cent of the sales were at Latur through middlemen, 34 per cent at Murud. Karkata is situated hardly a couple of furlongs from Latur-Barsi road and as such the cultivators find it easy to send their goods to Latur. In the case of Wathwad, however, the conditions are different. It is about 3 miles in the interior from the Latur-Barsi road. Besides, the approach road is not a pucca road. As such transport of commodities is rather a difficult job. This explains larger sales at Latur in the case of Karkata and lower volume of sales in the case of Wathwad.

Of the total sales reported at Murud, 60 per cent were local and only 19 per cent at Latur. In the case of the remaining 12 per cent, the place of sales was not stated. The sales at Latur were through middlemen and were mainly of cotton, groundnut, and fruits. The average value of sales at Latur per reporting cultivator was Rs. 557 while the average value of local sales per reporting cultivator was only Rs. 127.

From table 8.8, it will be noted that the reported sales were mainly of cash crops being about 90 to 95 per cent of the total sales. The low volume of sales of foodgrains indicates

that at least during 1954-55, foodgrains and pulses were not surplus products and were not produced on commercial scale for outside markets. On the other hand, it could suggest that the non-agricultural population at Murud and at the other two villages depended upon supplies of foodgrains from outside places unless of course substantial payments to agricultural labour and other payments were made in kind by the cultivators. At the time of the resurvey, it will be necessary to see whether as a result of the development of the multi-purpose society or the market at Murud, the proportion of the sales at the nuclear village undergoes a change. The R. R. S. which is planning to develop Khadi Production Centre is likely to purchase cotton from the neighbouring villages in larger quantities in future. So that the proportion of sales of cotton and groundnut at Murud may increase in future.

8.21 Cattle Market : The Cattle Market at ~~Murud~~ was shifted ^{to a nearby village to Murud} ~~there~~ in 1952. ~~Until recently, it was the only cattle market in the district. During the year of the survey, new markets were started in Owsa and Osmanabad talukas.~~

Murud is considered to be ~~one of~~ the biggest cattle market in the district. About 50,000 cattle were brought to the market for sale between 5-4-55 and 29-5-56. The unsold cattle are taken back and again brought to the market next week. In the total arrivals during the year, therefore, such cattle would be entered on two or more occasions. *P* The Gram

Panchayat levied a tax of ~~Anna~~ ^{Re-} 1/- per cattle brought to market for sale. The amount so collected came to Rs.3,137-13-0 during 1955-56. The amount collected at Re 1/- per sale of livestock amounted to Rs. 20,442.

Transfer from p. 314-315

There are seasonal variations in the total number and the type of cattle brought to the market for sale. For instance, between April and June, about 400 to 800 sheep and goat are brought to the market for sale every week of which about 300-500 on an average are sold. The sheep and goat are sent to Bombay via Barsi and Kurduwadi by railway. In other months, their number varies between 50 and 200 per week. Satisfactory information about the place of arrivals as also the place to which the cattle are taken after purchase could not be collected.

Table ~~6.6~~ broadly gives seasonal variations in sales. it will be seen from the table that between July and September, that is during monsoon, the market activity was very limited as hardly 5 per cent of the total arrivals as also 5 per cent of the total sales were recorded during these three months. During this period, buffaloes were not brought to the market for sale. The investigator reported that of these sales, 50 per cent were for agricultural requirements, 25 per cent for trading and the remaining 25 per cent for consumption. The market gathered some momentum in October and showed brisk

Table No. 8.8 : Total Arrivals and Sales during the year of the survey at Cattle Market at Murud.

Date	No. of cattle brought to market for sale	Amount collected by Gram Panchayat @ as.1/- per cattle	Arrivals in the Market			Sales			Number of cattle sold
			Bullocks	She buffaloes	Others	For Agri-culture	For Trading	For consumption	
		Rs.							
5-4-55 to 28-6-55	11,560	688- 0-0	80%	5%	15%	25%	50%	25%	5,399
5-7-55 to 6-9-55	1,310	77- 13-0	95%	-	6%	50%	25%	25%	527
13-9-55 to 27-9-55	715	43- 2-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	358
4-10-55 to 3-1-56	7,942	476- 10-0	25%	75%	-	75%	12%	13%	2,478
10-1-56 to 28-2-56	11,148	653- 15-0	50%	40%	10%	50%	25%	25%	4,704
6-3-56 to 27-3-56	4,652	274- 14-0	75%	20%	6%	-	-	-	1,513
3-4-56 to 29-5-56	14,776	923- 8-0	80%	15%	5%	30%	50%	20%	5,463
Total	52,103	3,137-14-0							20,442*

* Rs. 20,442 were collected during this period at Re. 1/- for every sale transaction.

activity in January and February. About 35 to 40 per cent of the total arrivals were recorded during these 5 months. Between October and January, about three-fourths of the total arrivals were buffaloes while in the subsequent months, their proportion declined from 40 to 50 per cent in January and February to about 25 per cent in March, and to about 5 to 15 per cent in the months of April and May to further decline in June and subsequent months. The sales of bullock gathered momentum from October but particularly from March onwards. In the total arrivals, their proportion was 25 per cent in October; it increased to 50 per cent in January and February, to 75 per cent in March, 80 per cent in April and May, and to about 95 per cent in July and September.

The arrivals and sales of other cattle seemed to be restricted to certain months only. Between September and December, their sales were practically negligible while in other months the proportion varied between 5 and 15 per cent.

The proportion of sales in the total arrivals varied between 30 per cent and 50 per cent.

The largest number of arrivals during the year of the survey was 2480 or 5 per cent of the total arrivals on 17-4-1956. The same week recorded the highest number of sale transactions there being 826 or about 4 per cent of the total sales during the year.

8.22 Effects of Cattle Market on the Economy of Murud : ~~The present survey was conducted about three years after the market was shifted from Tavarajhed to Murud. In the following is the description of some of the ^{new} opportunities of employment that were created by the cattle market. The transactions in the market are usually cash transactions.~~ ~~(i)~~ Some

of the families took to the new occupation of dalal (middleman) ^{In all there were 19 families of Dalals at Murud and 11 at the other.} ~~(ii)~~ Some persons who were not regular dalals, started undertaking a few transactions as the opportunities of making some money were now in the village itself. ^{We have, however, no data when such trans} ~~(iii)~~ Some persons were engaged for sweeping and keeping the market yard clean.

~~(iv)~~ One person was given a contract for collecting taxes in the market yard. This person engaged about 7-8 persons on a market day to collect taxes. ~~(v)~~ Besides, the traders and dalals required some persons for taking the cattle from one place to another. Usually such persons were paid Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-8 per day plus meals or As. 8 per cattle. ~~(vi)~~ Some cultivators and traders sold fodder at the cattle market. ~~(vii)~~

It was reported that a slaughter house was started at Murud after the cattle market was shifted to Murud. ~~(viii)~~

Usually the buyers or sellers from the neighbouring villages came prior to the market day or stayed a day after the market day. Their requirements of food and tea were met by about half a dozen meal shops and an equal number of tea shops which were started after the market was started in Murud.

~~(ix)~~ Some ^{persons} ~~others~~ took the opportunity of ^{earning some money} ~~providing some~~ ^{by arranging a shop}

entertainment by way of Tamasha or a Circus. ~~And~~ Some others could sell fuel and milk to hotels and meal shops. ~~(xi)~~ It was reported that the toddy shop also attracted greater business. ~~(xii) The R.R.S. which collects a fund of Rs. 1/- per cattle could get large amounts for its working. (xiii) The Gram Panchayat could sale cow-dung and get some income.~~

~~(xiv)~~ ^{Thus} The weekly cattle and foodgrains market might have also resulted in attracting large business and greater economic activity, *at the nuclear village.*

8.23 Dalals in the Cattle Market : A number of dalals come from outside places to Murud for business. These dalals usually move from one market to another on market days. They buy some animals at one market and sell them at the other. For this purpose, they are required to act in groups. If there are 4-5 members in a family, the need for recruiting outsiders is not felt but if they are acting individually, they form themselves into a group. Among themselves, they distribute the area within which they desire to carry on business. Every dalal acts within his jurisdiction. If he finds it profitable to buy cattle within his area with a view to selling them in other areas, he buys cattle and gives them for sale to his partner who acts in the other area. If any particular type is demanded at any place within his jurisdiction, he contacts his partner to supply the same from their areas.

There were 12 families at Murud and 3 at Wathwad of dalals

in cattle market. Nine families were permanent residents of Murud while 3 others had migrated to Murud from Gorewadi, taluka Osmanabad; Renapur, taluka Mominabad, and Pimpalgaon, taluka Kalam respectively. In none of these 12 families the father of the present head of the family was engaged as a Dalal in cattle market.

Only 3 families reported 'Dalal in the cattle market' as main occupation and earned Rs. 300-400 during the year. One of them did not have any other occupation while the remaining 2 earned Rs. 40 and Rs. 75 respectively by way of wages. Nine families considered it as subsidiary occupation and earned between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. Only one of them reported labour as the main occupation, from which earnings came to about Rs. 200. All others reported agriculture as the main occupation. Their earnings from agriculture were Rs. 200-300 in 4 cases, Rs. 350-400 in 2 cases, and Rs. 550-600 in 2 cases. The Hindu Dhangar dalal dealt in sheep and goat for Bombay market while all others dealt in bullock and milch cattle.

Of the 3 dalals at Wathwad, 2 were Mangs and one was a Mahar. All of them were local residents and had started the occupation on their own about ten years back. The Mang families considered it as main occupation and earned Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 respectively. The Mahar family considered it as subsidiary occupation and earned Rs. 150. They worked at

Murud cattle market.

8.24 Transport System : The nuclear village was connected with other places by road as well as by rail. Transport by passenger bus service, bullock cart transport, and occasionally transport on horse-back were important factors. Transport on horse-back was reported by some cloth merchants. A trader in betel leaves at Murud owned a camel which he used for transport of parcels of betel leaves. The railway transport consisting of passengers as well as goods' traffic was also significant.

8.25 Motor Transport : About five years prior to the survey, a local bus service plying from Murud railway station to Kalam via Murud village and Siradhon was started by a private firm from Sholapur. The motor^{bus} runs over a kachha road passing through the fields. Until ^{an} ~~one~~ year prior to the survey, it used to make two trips every day. But due to falling number of passengers, they decided to make only one trip a day during the year of the survey. On week days, even for a single trip, they do not have enough passengers as hardly 8 to 10 passengers go by bus. On weekly market days, however, there are enough passengers. Average daily collection comes to Rs. 25 and on busy days, in May and June, to Rs. 60. The establishment consists of a driver, and 2 other servants. The total payment to staff comes to Rs. 150 per month. Expenditure on petrol consumption and oil per trip was reported to be about Rs. 20.

Motor Driver : At Murud, one earner reported that he worked as a motor-truck driver. He was a permanent resident of Murud and owned a house. He was Sutar with carpentry as the caste occupation. He stated that he had more inclination towards mechanical transport and so about ten years prior to the survey he gave up the caste occupation and started working as a motor-truck driver. His family stayed at Murud while he had to ply between Murud and Latur.

8.26 Transport by bullock carts : Thirteen families from Murud, five from Wathwad, and one from Karkata was engaged in bullock cart transport. There were 19 carts with these families and 21 persons were engaged in bullock cart transport. Two of them were of the age of 50 years or more, 15 were between 26 and 45 years and the remaining four were upto 25 years old. As for their main occupation, 12 stated agriculture as their main occupation, 2 as agricultural labourers. Excepting one, the rest considered transport as their subsidiary occupation.

All of them stated that their father was not engaged in bullock cart transport nor was the present bullock cart inherited from their father. Two of them had started the transport business during the year of the survey. Eight had started about 2-3 years back. Seven were in the business for 4-5 years. In the case of 3 others, the duration was between 7 and 10 years. Only one cartman aged 60 stated that he was in this business since his boyhood. Formerly, it was his

main occupation but now ~~a days~~ it had become subsidiary.

~~None of them had inherited a pair of bullocks.~~ They were asked to state the value of the bullock as at the time of the survey. Only 6 out of 19 replied and in their case it varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300. In the case of 6 cart-owners, bullocks were from the livestock that they owned while in the case of three, they had purchased the bullocks from the local market. Two of them had paid in cash while the other had borrowed Rs. 40 from his relatives to pay a total sum of Rs. 75/. The bullocks were used for agricultural requirements also.

Seven of them ~~had been able to get second hand~~ ^{used} carts while five had purchased ~~brand new~~ ^{cars} new. In the case of the new bullock carts, the prices varied between Rs. 140 and Rs. 250, and in the case of old ones, ~~between Rs. 90 and Rs. 100.~~ ^{it was about} Two of them had borrowed old carts from their relations. Excluding three who had paid the purchase price by instalments spread over an year, the remaining had purchased a cart against a lump sum cash payment.

^{building} They were engaged in carrying earth for bunding and ~~for~~ ^{material.} ~~school building and stone, timber, etc., for the new school buildings and buildings of the R.R.S.~~ Some of them stated that they also carried some goods for the local traders. ~~They stated that the work was spread over the whole of the year though summer was somewhat a slack season.~~ They stated that

they usually charged as. 5 to as. 8 per mile, and on daily basis Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day. While executing piece-work, they earned upto Rs. 5 per day. Compared to these rates, their annual earnings appear to be quite low. Most of them stated that their earnings varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per annum.

The reasons which brought them to this business are interesting. It was stated by one of them that he maintained a bullock cart for agriculture in the first instance and ~~if~~^{when} it was not required for that purpose, he searched some transport business. The other one stated that he had purchased some land near the station about ~~5-6~~^{six} years back and since then he started staying near the station. There was scope for transport business and so he purchased an old cart. One cartman stated that he required cart for agriculture as well as for his business of grocer's. The other cartman stated that recently ~~due to some reason or other,~~^{did not} he was ~~not~~ able to get enough returns from agriculture and so he took to this business. He stated that he did not find it paying because his receipts just balanced ~~his~~^{the} expenses of maintenance of bullocks, ~~and cart.~~

A Mahar cartman who reported labour as his main occupation stated that he maintained a bullock cart because there was scope for making money in transport for bunding and house building activity. One person stated that one of his relatives was dealing in betel leaves and needed a cart for transport.

So his relative gave him a cart which was available to him at cheaper rate. During spare time he engaged himself in transport of earth, stone and building material and earned ~~a~~ ~~one~~ rupee per day when there was work. The oldest cartman considered transport as his main occupation formerly. He saved ~~some~~ ^{about} Rs. 2000 and purchased some 25 acres of land. He felt that his business suffered on account of the increasing ~~motor ~~truck~~ transport.~~ ^{by motor trucks.} Formerly he used to take goods to Latur and other places about 25 miles from Murud. But at the time of the survey, he did not get that business. He stated that he also used to get passengers' and goods' transport from the railway station to village, but as a result of the motor service, that business also suffered. The old cartman stated that about 10-12 years back, there were 5-6 cartmen whose main occupation was bullock cart transport and agriculture as subsidiary. ~~Except one person, all were permanent residents of the respective villages for generations and owned a residential house.~~

8.27 Transport on Horse-back : Two persons from Murud, Mahar by caste, reported transport on horse-back as their subsidiary occupation. One person who ran a mealshop had purchased a horse for Rs. 45 about two years prior to the year of the survey. He used to give horse on hire or carry passengers or goods in Murud and an area of about 15 miles from Murud. He earned upto Rs. 75 per year from this occupation. The other person had purchased a horse for Rs. 45, in 1953.

He and his son gave on hire a horse for transport between Murud village and station as well as in the area round about 15 miles from Murud. He stated that he earned about Rs. 50 per annum from this occupation. ~~The earners from this family mainly worked as agricultural labourers.~~

~~8.28 Porters : One earner from Murud, a Muslim, reported that he worked as a porter carrying headloads from one place to another. His father's occupation was that of a priest, but he stated that after his father's death, he was not able to get any alms. By working as porter he earned about Rs.50. By working as labourer along with his mother, he earned Rs.225. One more earner, a Hindu Maratha, reported that he worked as a porter on goods truck at Murud. He earned about Rs. 250 from this occupation. He and his wife also worked as agricultural labourers from which they earned about Rs. 25.~~

~~8.29 Railway Transport : Murud Railway Station on the Murud-Kurduwadi-Barsi-Latur narrow-gauge route is about 30 miles from Barsi and 23 miles from Latur. It is about two and a half miles from the village proper. There are only two passenger trains reaching Murud from Barsi, one at about 4-40 a.m. and the other at 11-25 a.m. The trains from Latur leaving for Miraj reach Murud at 3-45 a.m. and 10-45 p.m. respectively. For Wathwad, Murud and Palsap are the nearest railway stations about 4 miles from the village. For Karkata, Murud and Neoli are the nearest railway stations about 2 to 3 miles from the~~

~~village.~~

~~Thus all the selected villages are situated at a distance of less than 4 miles away from the railway station.~~

As there is no pucca road connecting the villages with railway station, in monsoon, it is difficult to go by railway. Table 8.9 shows goods and coaching traffic from Murud station during April 1955 to March 1956. As this information is for passengers from Murud village as well as from a group of neighbouring villages, the information cannot be used directly but even then it helps one to know some broad trends. The fact that some of the tickets of incoming passengers would remain uncollected should also be taken into account while considering the incoming and outgoing passengers. Within a period of 12 months, there are some important variations. For instance, April and May recorded the highest number of outgoing passengers, and maintained the level in May also. But in June, July, and August, i.e. in monsoon, there was a sudden fall in the outgoing passengers. September and October showed a slight increase over August but the real increase was found in November with a sharp rise in passenger traffic in April.

In incoming coaching traffic, a similar trend was found excepting that in January there was a very sharp increase as compared to December and February. Between July and October, the number of incoming passengers exceeded the number of outgoing passengers by about 1000 for the period of four months

Table No. 8.9 : Comparative Statement of Goods and Coaching Traffic at Murud Railway Station

Description of Traffic	1955									1956		
	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
<u>Coaching</u>												
Number of tickets issued	4165	4005	3198	2121	1529	1740	1752	2522	2348	2704	2635	2190
Passenger earning Rs.	3774	1386	3225	1998	1345	1385	1452	2602	2239	2310	2263	2401
Number of Inward Passengers	3359	3649	2973	1972	1857	2192	2112	2117	2232	3211	2112	2871
Weight of Outward Parcels in maunds	25	90	18	19	8	41	55	46	82	13	133	9
Parcel- Outward Amount Rs.	210	108	15	21	14	50	24	11	10	23	57	11
Parcel- Inward Weight mds.	217	60	58	123	72	85	85	117	121	86	139	156
Parcel- Inward Amount Rs.	309	72	109	291	135	205	196	250	268	21	83	51
<u>Goods Outward</u> - Grains, Pulses	92	40	Nil	136	55	188	225	161	183	120	57	85
<u>Goods Inward</u>												
General Goods mds.	1960	591	93	536	14	6	45	32	708	2282	31	402
Goods earnings Rs.	1249	421	28	372	17	12	70	84	478	1445	398	102

together and the reverse in the months of April, May, and June.

~~The statement gives the number of tickets issued as well as the earnings from passenger traffic.~~ ^{It appears from these data} It shows that in April, the passengers undertook comparatively long distance journey as compared to May. Excepting in May, the average fares per passenger was more or less at the same level. In the case of incoming passengers, no such information is available.

The data in respect of parcel traffic inward and outward give the volume and earnings of parcel traffic. During the year 541 mds. of outward parcels with railway freight Rs. 699 and inward parcels weighing 1319 mds., or about two and half times the outward parcels, with Rs. 1990 freight were recorded at Murud. Except the seasonal variations, the data do not give any further details about the description, destination, etc., of the goods.

The statement further gives information about goods traffic. A total of 1342 mds. of grains and pulses were sent outwards from this station. The highest exports were in October (225 mds.) followed by September, December, and November with 188, 183, and 161 mds. respectively. In all the subsequent months, there was a gradual fall until July and August when grains or pulses sent outwards were only 136 mds. and 55 mds. respectively. In the inward goods,

there were no imports of grains pulses etc. But the inward goods consisted of 'General goods, machinery parts, etc.' A total of 6700 mds. of inward goods were recorded for the whole of the year. The maximum inwards, 2282 mds., were in January and the next largest were 1960 mds. in April. The remaining about one-third were found mainly in May, July, December and March. The inward goods in the months of August to November and February were less than 50 mds.

The description of the trading activity, particularly at the nuclear village and the data relating to foodgrains and cattle market show how trade is an important feature of the nuclear village. The cattle market in particular appears to be one of the important forces of change. It may also be noted that cultivation, either of owned or leased-in land, is an important activity among traders, particularly among grocers, cloth merchants, and proprietors of oil-press and flour-mills.

The data relating to sales reported by families at Wathwad and Karkata indicate how roads and communications influence the decision regarding the place of sales. Though both the villages are situated only about a couple of miles from the nuclear village, the cultivators from Karkata, who enjoy better transport facilities, prefer to sell at Latur about 25 miles from there whereas the cultivators at Wathwad who are slightly in the interior have almost an equal preference for the nuclear village and the regulated market at Latur.

CHAPTER IXFINANCIAL SYSTEMS

It is proposed to describe in the present chapter the credit transactions of the families at the selected villages and the role played by various agencies in meeting their credit requirements. In the family schedule, the respondents were asked to state their (i) indebtedness as at the time of the survey, (ii) repayments during the twelve months prior to the investigator's visit, and (iii) borrowings during the past twelve months. In respect of the borrowings during the past twelve months, we had asked some details regarding the amount borrowed, purpose for which borrowed as also for which actually utilised, month of borrowing, agency, terms, and conditions, etc. Analysis of these data could give information relating to sources of supply of credit, seasonality in borrowings, consumption finance, production finance, etc. From the data collected during the Plotwise Survey, we could get an estimate of volume and seasonality of finance required for agriculture. In respect of finance for non-agricultural production, processing and marketing, etc., we could not collect adequate information.

9.1 Estimate of Production Finance for Agriculture : From the 'Plotwise Survey', we could estimate total cash expenditure on account of wages, seed and manure. The estimated cash expenditure comes to about Rs. 13,000 at Murud, Rs. 6,000

at Wathwad, and Rs. 4,000 at Karkata. About 94 to 96 per cent was on account of payment of wages and the remaining on seed and manure. In Table 9.1 is given the information relating to seasonality of such expenditure. The data are self-explanatory.

Percentage distribution of the
Table No. 9.1 : Cash Expenditure incurred on Wages, Seed, and Manure in the sample plots (Plotwise Survey) during 1955-56

Month	Cash Expenditure incurred at		
	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
January	13.4	16.6	2.0
February	4.0	3.2	5.9
March	3.8	1.5	4.1
April	2.9	0.0	7.2
May	3.4	0.0	6.2
June	7.0	10.5	33.8
July	5.9	23.2	8.1
August	18.7	1.6	3.0
September	12.0	14.7	2.8
October	8.2	8.7	7.5
November	3.9	8.4	8.5
December	5.3	3.0	2.0
Not stated	11.5	8.6	8.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Estimated expenditure for the whole village</i>	Rs. 2197-2	Rs. 965-12	Rs. 662-2

9.2 Borrowings during the year prior to the Survey : Value and Extent - In the following sections, data relating to borrowings during the twelve months prior to investigator's visit as recorded in the Family Schedules have been analysed. The borrowings during the year prior to the survey amounted to Rs. 14,294 on account of 145 families at Murud taking 148 loans. At Wathwad, 18 families borrowed Rs. 6,100 with 18

loans, and at Karkata, 12 families borrowed Rs. 1,205 with 12 loans. Table 9.2 gives the amount and proportion to the total loans of the loans received from various agencies.

Table No. 9.2 : Number of Loans and amount borrowed from different agencies during the twelve months preceding the year of survey.

Agency	MURUD			WATHWAD			KARKATA		
	No. of Loans	Amount Rs.	%	No. of Loans	Amount Rs.	%	No. of Loans	Amount Rs.	%
Co-operative Society	30	3300	23	15	2550	42	8	885	73
Cultivators	49	3842	27	1	300	5	2	100	8
Traders	24	2895	20						
Government	8	880	6	1	1490	24			
Others	37	3377	24	1	1760	29	2	220	19
T o t a l	148	14294	100	18	6100	100	12	1205	100

The average size of the borrowing was Rs. 96 at Murud, Rs. 339 at Wathwad, and Rs. 100 at Karkata. The larger average at Wathwad was on account of borrowing for the purchase of oil-engines as also due to large size loans advanced by the society. At Murud, the average size of the borrowings from different agencies varied between Rs. 78 in respect of loans from cultivators and Rs. 120 in respect of loans from traders. The average size of loan from co-operative society was Rs. 110 at the nuclear village and at Karkata, while it was as high as Rs. 170 at Wathwad. It will be seen from the table that the co-operative finance was the main source of credit supply at Karkata (73%). At the other two villages also, it had a large portion. At the nuclear village traders (20%) and

others (24%) were the main sources of credit supply, possibly because of larger proportion of non-agricultural population which can not get loans from co-operatives or Government.

Table 9.3 gives the information relating to purposes for which borrowings during the past twelve months were utilised. At the nuclear village, out of Rs. 14,294 borrowed during the year preceding the survey, about one-third was utilised for current agricultural expenses and another about one-third for family expenditure. About ten per cent was used for land improvements, purchase of bullocks, etc. The remaining was utilised for more than one of these purposes.

At Wathwad, the borrowings were utilised mainly for land improvements and purchase of bullocks (29%), current agriculture (31%), and current agriculture and land improvements, etc., (24%). On consumption, a very low proportion was utilised, the combined borrowings for current agriculture and consumption being only eleven per cent of the total borrowings of Rs. 6,100 during the twelve months prior to investigator's visit.

At Karkata also, about 75 per cent of the loans were for current agricultural expenses or for land improvements and purchase of bullocks. Only 9 per cent was directly utilised for family expenditure and about 15 per cent for other reasons.

9.3 Nature of Debt : All the loans at Karkata had been taken

Table No. 9.3 : Classification of borrowings during the twelve months preceding the year of survey according to purposes for which these were utilised.

Purpose	M U R U D			W A T H W A D			K A R K A T A		
	No. of Loans	Amount Rs.	%	No. of Loans	Amount Rs.	%	No. of Loans	Amount Rs.	%
1. Current Agriculture	48	4556	32	11	1900	31	3	270	23
2. Land Improvement	1	100	1						
3. Bullocks	2	300	2						
4. Implements									
5. Religious ceremony, wedding, etc.	15	1845	13						
6. Religious ceremonies and consumption	5	305	2						
7. Medicines	1	30							
8. Consumption	43	2797	20				2	110	9
9. Other reasons	18	1804	12	1	300	5	2	185	15
10. Current Agricultural and consumption	20	1562	11	4	650	11	2	90	7
11. Land improvement, purchase of bullocks and current Agricultural requirements	23	970	5	2	3250	54	3	550	46
		700		1	1760	29			
12. Current Agriculture and Land improvement	1	270	2	1	1490	24	3	550	46
13. Not stated other reasons	1	25		1	300	5	2	185	15
	11	1859	12						
T o t a l	148	14294	100%	18	6100	100%	12	1205	100%

in the month of August 1955 though the records of the society show that the loans were disbursed in April. All the loans were of less than an year's duration. The loans from the society were at the rate of interest of Rs. 7-13-0 per annum, against land as security. The loan from the cultivator against ornaments and tin sheets was at the rate of 25 per cent per annum.

At Wathwad, of the total borrowings of Rs. 6,100, Rs. 550 were borrowed in May, Rs. 1,760 in July for purchasing oil-engine, Rs. 1,590 in October, Rs. 480 in December and Rs. 1,720 in January. The loans were borrowed against land security. The rate of interest was between 7 and 9 per cent. In four cases where the total borrowings were Rs. 650, the reported reason for borrowing was 'current agricultural expenses', while actually about Rs. 400 were used for that purpose and the remaining Rs. 250 for current family expenditure.

At Murud, out of 148 loans, 38 had been given against land and 6 against bullocks, tins and ornaments as security. In the remaining 104 cases, the security against which the loans were borrowed was not mentioned.

In one case, the rate of interest was 50 per cent (from a trader for current agricultural expenses), in 15 cases, it was 25 per cent, in one case 12½ per cent, in 38 cases (loans from co-operative society and government) Rs. 7-13-0 per annum. In the remaining cases, the rate of interest was not stated.

Table 9.4 shows distribution of loans according to purpose and the month of borrowing.

The month of borrowing had not been mentioned in the case of 49 out of 108 loans. It will be seen that in those cases where month of borrowing was reported, two-thirds of the borrowings were in August, about 30 per cent in June and July, and the remaining, scattered over different months. The larger proportion in August could be on account of disbursement of loans by the Co-operative Society in that month.

The respondents were asked to state the place of residence of money-lenders. Those who borrowed from the Murud Co-operative Society, received their loans at Latur and as such they stated the place of the co-operative source as at Latur. In addition to Rs. 3,300 reported to have been borrowed from the co-operative society, another about Rs. 2,000 were reported to have been borrowed at Latur, the total at Latur being a little over one-third of the total borrowing reported during the year prior to the survey by the families at Murud. This borrowing of Rs. 2,000 consisted of Rs. 780 from Government and Rs. 700 from traders. In addition to Latur, 20 loans worth about Rs. 2,000 (about 14 per cent of the total) were reported to have been taken from 15 neighbouring villages within a radius of 10 to 15 miles from Murud. In 16 cases, the money-lender was a cultivator, in two cases a labourer, while in the remaining two cases the main occupation of the money-lender

Table No. 9.4 : Distribution of Loans according to purpose and the month of borrowings during the twelve months prior to the survey - MURUD.

Month	Current Agriculture		Current Agri- and Consumption		Current Agri. & Land Improvement		Consumption		Other Reasons		T O T A L	
	No.of Loans	Rs.	No.of Loans	Rs.	No.of Loans	Rs.	No.of Loans	Rs.	No.of Loans	Rs.	No.of Loans	Rs.
March	1	30							2	20	3	50
May	2	40	1	75			6	305	4	875	13	1295
June	5	1085			2	270	6	240			13	1595
July	4	375					2	140			6	515
August	21	1716	17	1440	2	350	13	531	1	50	54	4087
September			1	27			1	20			2	47
December			1	20							1	20
January							1	150	2	100	3	250
Not stated	15	1310			2	750	14	1411	22	2964	53	6435
T o t a l	48	4556	20	1562	6	1370	43	2797	31	4009	148	14294

had not been stated.

9.4 Repayments during the year preceding the Survey : It may be noted from the following table that, of the total repayments, about 30 per cent was on account of interest in case of repayments; at Karkata. At Murud and Wathwad, the proportion was only 7 and 13 per cent respectively.

	Borrowings during the past 12 months		Repayments during the past 12 months		
	No. of Loans	Amount Rs.	No. of Families	<u>A m o u n t</u> Principal Interest Rs. Rs.	
Murud	148	14,294	34	4288	332
Wathwad	18	6,100	27	3755	563
Karkata	12	1,205	37	1115	489

At Karkata, of the 37 families which reported repayment of Rs. 1,604 including Rs. 489 by way of interest, 9 had borrowed during the year also. The remaining 25 families did not report any borrowings during the period of one year during which they had reported repayments. Table 9.5 shows the loans repaid to various sources. At Karkata, borrowings during the year were Rs. 1,205 and repayments Rs. 1,115, though in all the cases the repayments were in respect of the old dues. Of the total repayment, 41 per cent was to the government, 31 per cent to society, 11 per cent to money-lenders, about 12 per cent to cultivators and relatives. About 5 per cent of the repayment was in respect of interest-free loans.

At Wathwad, 11 out of 18 families which had reported borrowing during the year preceding the survey and who were

Table No. 9.5 : Repayments (including interest) to various sources during the year preceding the survey.

Source	MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
	No. of Families	Repayment Rs.	No. of Families	Repayment Rs.	No. of Families	Repayment Rs.
Government	5	381	1	310	13	660
Co-operative Society)	3	346	9	1,231	18	499
Money-lenders	-	-	2	812	2	175
Traders	4	433	6	1,375	-	-
Cultivators	10	885	8	549	1	50
Relatives	6	525	1	40	1	150
Others	2	600	-	-	-	-
Interest-free loans	4	1,450	-	-	2	70
Total	34	4,620	27	4,317	37	1,604
		= 100%		= 100%		= 100%

indebted on account of their previous borrowings also did not report any repayments during the year. The repayment of Rs. 4,318 including interest of Rs.563 by 27 families was about 7 per cent to Government, 28 per cent to Society, 19 per cent to money-lenders, 32 per cent to traders, 13 per cent to cultivators and one per cent to the relatives. The borrowings during the year showed about 60 per cent of the borrowings from the Government and Society, whereas the repayment to these two sources was only about 35 per cent of the total repayments.

At Murud, the repayments during the year were Rs. 4,620

including Rs. 322 by way of interest. Compared to borrowing, the repayments during the year at the nuclear village appear to be very low. For instance repayment of principal amounted to only 30 per cent of the borrowing during the year at the nuclear village as against 61 per cent at Wathwad and 92 per cent at Karkata, the smallest village. It was possibly due to the 50 families which had reported borrowings but had not reported any outstanding loans. Of the total reported repayments about 7 to 9 per cent each was to the Government, co-operative society, and traders, about 20 per cent to cultivators, 23 per cent to relatives, and others, while the largest share about 31 per cent, was repayment of interest-free loans.

9.5 Indebtedness : The respondents were asked to state their indebtedness as at the time of the visit of the investigator. It was found that about 41 per cent of the families at the smallest and the poorest village, Karkata, 33 per cent of the families at Murud, the nuclear village, and about 27 per cent of the families at Wathwad were indebted to some extent. The loans outstanding per indebted family come to about Rs. 295, both at Murud as well as at Wathwad, and only Rs. 157 at Karkata.

At Karkata, of the families with an income above Rs. 450, nearly two-thirds were indebted. The proportion was only upto 25 per cent in the case of families with income below Rs. 450. Average debt per indebted family was Rs. 157 which varied between Rs. 40 and Rs. 500 though in most of the cases, it was between

Rs. 100 and Rs. 200. For agricultural families, average debt came to Rs. 99 only. The 45 families were indebted to various sources as shown in Table 9.6. The share of the Government and co-operative society was little over fifty per cent, that of money-lenders and cultivators about 5 and 12 per cent respectively, relatives about 10 per cent while the interest-free loans accounted for about 16 per cent. The average size of the outstanding loan was over Rs. 100 in all the cases.

At Wathwad, in the case of families with income above Rs. 750, the proportion of indebted families was between 40 and 70 per cent. In the case of families with income between Rs. 251 and Rs. 750, about 26 per cent of the families reported some outstanding loans. The 13 families with income below Rs. 250 did not report any outstanding loans. Of the outstanding loans worth Rs. 12,926, about 25 per cent was due to Government and Co-operative Society, about 20 per cent to money-lenders, 30 per cent to traders, 18 per cent to cultivators and only 6 per cent to relatives. Loans due to other sources and interest-free loans amounted to less than one per cent of the total outstanding loans. The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 293; among the cultivating families it came to Rs. 329 and among the non-cultivating families Rs. 233. The average loan per indebted family in different income groups varied considerably (between Rs. 30 in the case of families with income upto Rs. 350 and Rs. 1,130 in the case of families with income above Rs. 1,500).

Table No. 9.6 : Outstanding Debts of Indebted Families
classified according to Agency of Finance.

Agency of Finance	MURUD			WATHWAD			KARKATA		
	No. of Loans	Rs.	%	No. of Loans	Rs.	%	No. of Loans	Rs.	%
Government	17	4,170	8	1	1,490	12	15	1,367	21
Co-op. Society	29	3,655	7	13	1,890	15	18	2,124	32
Money-lenders	2	320	1	4	2,520	19	3	302	5
Traders	43	21,333	42	11	3,855	30	-	-	-
Cultivators	45	5,515	11	16	2,261	17	8	755	11
Relatives	33	5,638	11	6	800	6	4	710	11
Others	22	2,726	6	2	70	0.5	3	250	4
Interest-free loans	24	7,275	14	1	40	0.5	10	1,027	16
Total	215	50,632	100	54	12,926	100	61	6,535	100

At the nuclear village, the proportion of indebted families was about 16 per cent when the family income was upto Rs. 250; it increased to about 30 per cent where the income was between Rs. 251 and Rs. 450, and to about 35 to 50 per cent in most of the higher income groups. Of the outstanding loans worth Rs. 50,632, only about 15 per cent was due to Government and Co-operative Society. The largest share was of traders, being about 42 per cent; about 10 per cent of the loans were due to (i) cultivators, and (ii) relatives. The interest-free loans accounted for about 14 per cent and loans due to other sources about 5 per cent. The average debt per cultivating and non-cultivating family came to Rs. 318 and Rs. 275 respectively, the overall average being Rs. 297. Within different income groups, it varied considerably, being only Rs. 62 where the income was upto Rs. 250. It was as high as Rs. 1,173 where the income was between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000. The average size of the loan was, however, less than Rs. 300 where the income was less than

Rs. 1,000.

9.6 Financial Agencies : Information was not available regarding the operational methods, resources, and inter-relations of the financial agencies, particularly traders and money-lenders. The relative importance of various credit agencies and the increasingly important role assumed by co-operative finance has been stressed in the previous sections. Attempts were made to collect general opinion about some Acts such as Tenancy Act, Money-Lenders' Act, Debt Relief Act, etc., but the respondents could not state anything precise.

9.7 Murud Anjuman Society : A co-operative credit society was started in 1942 (1951-52 F) at Murud with a membership of about 20 persons only. Each of them had purchased a share worth Rs. 20. The rate of interest was for a long time Rs. 6-1-0 per cent but at the time of the survey it was Rs. 7-13-0 per cent. The number of members had increased to 75 in 1956-57. It was reported that for a few years after the society was established, its working was satisfactory. But after that, for about five years, it was practically defunct. With the starting of the R.R.S., the Co-operative Movement also gathered strength. There was change in leadership and a new chairman was elected. There was a sudden increase in membership in 1954 when it rose from 20 to 37, and in 1955 from 37 to 68 members. The share capital in 1955-56 was Rs. 1,563-5-3. All 59 members reported 'agriculture' as the main occupation. Thirty-nine of them reported some subsidiary occupation also

such as trading, agriculture, service or their caste occupation. All the loans had been given against land as security and were meant for current agricultural expenses and land improvements. Table 9.7 shows the borrowings and repayments from the co-operative society during the years 1950-51 and 1955-56.

Table No. 9.7 : Borrowings and Repayments by members from the Murud Anjuman Society during 1950-51 and 1955-56.

Year	Number of persons taking loans	A m o u n t		Number of persons repaying	Amount repaid
		Principal Rs.	Interest Rs.		
1950-51	12	4,295	653	4	1,260
1951-52	3	1,180	469	5	1,320
1952-53	2	256	105	3	282
1953-54	-	-	728	5	421-2-9
1954-55	21	2,142	235-3-9	24	
1955-56	59	6,609			

9.8 Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, Murud : A multi-purpose co-operative society was started at Murud in 1954. At the time of the survey, there were about 70 members, each holding a share of Rs. 20. The Taluka Co-operatives Association supplied cement and ploughs worth Rs. 1,245 as share capital. The Society undertook supply of cement, steel sheets, manure, ploughs, and other agricultural implements and food-grains. The establishment expenditure was reported to be Rs. 100 per month. Members of the Society and teachers in local schools were allowed credit while others paid cash at the time of purchases. In 1954-55, the working of the Society

was as follows.

Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, Murud

(For 6 months in 1954-55)

	Rs.		Rs.
Purchases	12,829- 3-3	Sales	12,554-13-0
Gross Profit	625- 4-0	Stock	875-11-9
	-----	Discount	23-14-6
	13,454- 7-3		-----
	-----		13,454- 7-3

Gross Profit	625- 4-0	Establishment	
Other receipts	163-14-9	expenses	351- 7-3
	-----	Net profit	437-11-6
	789- 2-9		-----
	-----		789- 2-9

The estimated turnover during 1955-56 was about Rs. 25,000. It was stated that the members intend to develop the Society as the main agency for purchasing cotton and groundnut from the cultivators and selling it in Barsi or Latur markets for the benefit of the members.

9.9 Co-operative Credit Society - Wathwad : A Co-operative Credit Society was established at Wathwad on 15th May 1954. Its share capital of Rs. 300 is divided into shares of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. There were about 50 members at the time of the survey. During 1954-55, loans worth Rs. 4,057 were disbursed on 23rd July 1954. The loans were repaid in full together with an interest of Rs. 176-0-3 on 30th January 1955 and 12th February 1955. During 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 5,295 was disbursed among 30 members. The loans were repayable during the same year along with the interest of Rs. 471-6-6. The size of the loan

varied between Rs. 30 and Rs. 600, the largest loan being received by the biggest landlord who was village patil and chairman of the Society. The loans were distributed as follows.

<u>Size of Loan Rs.</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Amount lent Rs.</u>
Upto 50	7	330
51 - 100	17	1,420
101 - 200	8	1,220
201 - 300	6	1,725
600	<u>1</u>	<u>600</u>
	39	5,295

9.10 Grain Bank at Wathwad : It was reported that a Grain Bank had been established during the period of World War II when grain levy was being collected. It had been decided to retain one-eighth of the levy collection as capital for the working of the grain bank. It was reported that a collection worth about Rs. 2,000 consisting of rabi jowar and wheat had been deposited in the Tehsil Office. The grain bank was not functioning since 1951-52. No other information was available about the bank.

9.11 Co-operative Credit Society at Karkata : The Society was started in 1950. In 1953-54, Rs. 2,728-4-0 were disbursed as crop loan to 22 members. Only one member failed to repay the loan in time. All others repaid loans on due date. The interest on these loans amounted to Rs. 323-3-6. The size of loans varied between Rs. 40 and Rs. 400, the largest loan of Rs. 398 having been received by the village patil-cum-chairman of the Society.

During 1954-55, Rs. 2,568-2-3 as loans were disbursed among 19 members on 20-4-54. The principal was recovered along with interest of Rs. 254-8-9 and share capital of Rs. 78. During 1955-56, Rs. 2,140 were disbursed on 12-4-1955 to 17 members. The loan was fully repaid in the months of February and March 1956. A sum of Rs. 197 by way of interest and Rs. 54 by way of share capital was collected along with principal. In the previous year, a sum of Rs. 84 had been collected as share capital along with loans. The co-operative society was thus working smoothly and it was reported that there was no difficulty in getting loan from the State Bank or in the recovery of loans from the members.

9. 12 Grain Bank at Karkata : A grain bank was started at Karkata during World War II. At the time of the survey, there were 78 members (60 local and 18 outsiders). The share capital consisted of 1,060 seers of Rabi Jowar, 538 seers of Kharif Jowar, 204 seers of wheat and 289 seers of paddy. When the bank was started, most of the cultivators who had to give levy became members of the bank. Grain loans were available for the purpose of seed or consumption. The rate of interest was 20 seers for 100 seers of grain loan. The initial capital was collected by accepting 5 seers of grain for every maund of levy collected. The bank was functioning regularly upto 1954 when 4,711 seers of foodgrains had been disbursed as loan. Due to bad agricultural years loans could not be recovered since then. The last recovery in 1954 consisted of 5653 seers

of foodgrains.

In all the three villages, it was generally reported that 1) though the rate of interest was low, the loans from co-operatives were not available in time; 2) the loans sanctioned were also not adequate for the purpose for which they were desired; 3) even though the members had a sufficiently large credit standing and security, loans of smaller amounts only were sanctioned.

9.13 Loans desired but not received : The families in the three villages were asked to state whether they had attempted to get any loans without any success. In such cases, they were asked to state as to how much they desired to get by way of loans, at which sources did they try, what were the reasons for not being able to get loans and what was the amount which they desired to get. About 130 families from Murud, 67 from Wathwad, and 60 from Karkata stated that they had attempted to get loans but without success.

Out of the 130 such families at Murud, 77 were already indebted and in the case of the remaining 53, there were no previous loans outstanding. Out of 67 families at Wathwad, 27 families had some loans outstanding due; in the case of the remaining 40, no loans were outstanding. Out of 60 such families at Karkata, loans were outstanding due in case of 25 families. In the case of the remaining 35 families, no loans were outstanding.

~~9.14 Amount of Loan desired~~: Table ~~9.8~~ shows the amounts of loans desired by the families at the selected villages. The loans desired were from anything like Rs. 51 to Rs. 3,000 in the case of families at Murud and Wathwad. A majority of persons, however, desired loans upto Rs. 550.

Table No. 9.8 : Amounts desired by way of Loans by the families at the selected villages.

Amount Desired Rupees	Number of families		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
51- 150	16	4	4
151- 250	27	13	19
251- 350	21	9	30
351- 450	4	1	1
451- 550	37	22	6
551- 750	3	1	-
751-1000	17	9	-
1001-1500	3	-	-
1501-3000	1	6	-
Not Stated	1	2	-
T o t a l	130	67	60

~~9.15 Sources attempted~~ : In 83 out of 130 cases at Murud, 34 out of 67 cases at Wathwad, and 26 out of 60 cases at Karkata, the source at which such loans were attempted was not mentioned. Where the sources were stated, in about 50 per cent cases, the loans were tried at private sources. In the remaining about 50 per cent cases, the attempts were made to get loans from the Government.

~~9.16 Reasons for not getting loans~~ : The families were asked to state the reasons, which they felt were the main

reasons for their inability to secure loans. Most of the respondents did not give any specific reason. Only in 10 cases at Murud, 3 at Wathwad, and 4 at Karkata, crop failure was stated as the reason for not getting loans. In 3 cases at Murud and 1 at Karkata, old dues outstanding was the reason and in 3 more cases at Murud, 'no security to mortgage' was the reason for not being able to get loans.

~~9.17 Purpose for which Loans were desired: Table 9.9 shows the purposes for which the loans were desired.~~ In about 70 to 75 per cent of the cases, the loans were desired for agricultural requirements. In about 10 to 20 per cent of these cases, loans were desired for current expenditure in agriculture. In all the remaining cases, loans were desired for capital expenditure in agriculture. In the capital expenditure for agriculture, in about 15 to 20 cases, the loans were desired for construction and repairs to wells. In other cases, the loans were desired for purchase of land, livestock, agricultural implements, etc.

For household expenditure, the loans desired were from Rs. 51 to Rs. 350 at Wathwad and Karkata, and upto Rs. 550 at Murud. For agricultural expenditure, the amount desired varied within a considerable range. At Wathwad and Karkata, the loans attempted from the Government were of amounts below Rs. 350, whereas the loans attempted at private money-lenders or other private sources were ^{of} larger amounts. At Murud,

Table No. 9.9 : Purposes for which Loans were desired

Purpose	Number of reporting families		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1. Capital Investment in Agriculture such as land, livestock, etc.	43	10	25
2. Current Expenditure in Agriculture	6	8	10
3. Agriculture	6	9	3
4. Non-Agricultural Capital Expenditure	15	6	1
5. Non-Agricultural Current Expenditure	-	5	2
6. Household Expenditure	3	5	10
7. Marriage and other ceremonies	13	7	3
8. Repairs to residential house	15	3	5
9. Construction and repairs of wells	19	13 14	1
10. Drinking-water supply		1	-
10. One or more of the above purposes	10	-	-
T o t a l	130	67	60

however, the loans for larger amounts were attempted at all possible sources including the Government.

9.18 Credit Supply at the Selected Villages : From the description in the preceding sections regarding indebtedness of families in the selected villages and financial institutions, it appears that (i) at the smallest village, Karkata, the Government and Co-operative Society are the important sources of finance. Traders as a source of finance seem to be totally absent unless they have some share in the loans where interest rate had not been stated. (ii) At Wathwad,

the Co-operative Society was started only an year prior to the survey. In the outstanding loans, therefore, there appears to be a small proportion due to co-operative society. The traders and money-lenders seem to have carried the main burden of financing agricultural and other requirements. If, however, borrowing and repayments during the twelve months prior to the survey is any indicator of role of different agencies in future, the government and the co-operative society will be the main sources of finance. (iii) At the nuclear village, the traders had the largest share (about 40 per cent) in outstanding loans. But the borrowings during the year showed that the traders had advanced only 20 per cent of the borrowings whereas the Government and Co-operative Society had advanced a little over 30 per cent. Compared to Wathwad and Karkata, the large share of traders at Murud could be due to the fact that there were big traders who could supply finance; it could also be due to the proportionately larger non-agricultural population at Murud which cannot obtain loans from agricultural co-operative societies or from the government. In the outstanding loans, 11 per cent of the loans were outstanding due to cultivators; they had, however, supplied 27 per cent of the current borrowing. The R.R.S. as one of its objectives aims at developing the multi-purpose society as the main agency for the purchase of agriculture produce from the cultivators. If it proves successful, then in the course of time, the traders will considerably lose their

CHAPTER XCONSUMPTION PATTERN AND LEVELS OF LIVING

Transfer for 1951

All the families in the selected villages were asked to state the expenditure incurred by them on the following items during the month prior to investigator's visit.

(1) Fuel, (2) Kerosene, (3) Sweet Oil, (4) Vegetable Oil, (5) Gur, (6) Sugar, (7) Tea, (8) Coffee, (9) Betel leaves and chewing tobacco, (10) Bidis, cigarettes and smoking tobacco, (11) Milk, (12) Curds, (13) Ghee and butter, (14) Eggs, (15) Mutton, (16) Fish, (17) Dry fish, (18) Vegetables, (19) Fruits, (20) Medicines, (21) Clothes - Males', Females', Children's, (22) Footwear - Purchases and repairs, (23) Soap - Toilet and washing, (24) Hair oils, (25) Newspapers, (26) Books, and (27) Travel.

Originally it had been planned to spread the field-work over the whole of the year so that without being required to study a sample of families over a year, we could have got a representative sample showing expenditure on various items in different months. Unfortunately, due to practical difficulties in the conduct of field work, the fieldwork had to be restricted to certain months. In the following information relating to the number of General Schedules filled in different months at the selected villages is given.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of families at</u>		
	<u>Murud</u>	<u>Wathwad</u>	<u>Karkata</u>
August 1955	11		
September 1955	209		
October 1955	64		
November 1955	175		39
December 1955	29		36
January 1956			34
February 1956		111	
March 1956		58	
April 1956	34	20	
Total	522	189	109

for / With a view to get some
 6 / ~~The object behind asking this information was to know about~~
 J the consumption pattern as well as to get an estimate of
 expenditure ~~in each~~ on various items by families belonging
 to different income, occupation, and community groups. ^{we had collected} The
 some information in the family schedule. ~~The questionnaire did not seek information on purchases of food-~~
 grains.

10.1 ^{Variations in} ~~Expenditure on certain items of Family Budget:~~ In
 table 10.1 is given the ^{proportion} number of families reporting expendi-
 ture on various items. ^{and the average expenditure for reporting family} It may be noted that on certain
 items, the proportion of families reporting expenditure was
 more or less the same in all the three villages. For example,
 on Kerosene, Sweet oil, and Hair oils, 96 to 100 per cent
 families reported some expenditure. On Gur, Pan, bidi, and
 tobacco, about 80 to 88 per cent of the families reported
 some expenditure. All these items are more or less necessi-
 ties and are for daily consumption. ~~The variations are,~~
~~however, found in the amount spent on these items rather than~~
~~in the proportion of reporting families in various income~~
 groups. ^{shared} ~~Secondly,~~ The nuclear village exhibits some differ-
 ences from the other two villages in the proportion of
 families reporting expenditure on certain items such as fuel,
 hydrogenated oil, sugar, tea and coffee, milk and milk products,
 soap, medicines, and footwear, ~~where~~ the proportion of the
 families reporting expenditure was ^{being} largest at the nuclear
 village and ~~was~~ the lowest at Karkata. It was found that
 the larger proportion at the nuclear village was mainly on

Table No. 10.1 : Families reporting expenditure on certain items incurred by them during the month prior to investigator's visit *expenditure for reporting family*

Item	Reporting families as % of total					
	Murud		Wathwad		Karkata	
	Families	Expenditure	Families	Expenditure	Families	Expenditure
Fuel	11	2.15	1	0.82	-	-
Kerosene	98	0.94	100	0.63	106	0.65
Sweet Oil	97	1.75	100	1.25	100	1.30
Hydrogenated Oil	8	4.38	-	-	5	1.37
Gur	80	1.21	82	0.96	86	0.96
Sugar	66	2.58	39	1.64	49	2.73
Tea and Coffee	45	1.26	27	0.61	26	0.85
Pan, Bidi and Tobacco	86	2.60	86	3.09	88	2.26
Milk and milk products	26	4.64	3	1.52	6	4.39
Fish, Mutton, and Eggs	36	1.79	50	1.36	34	1.40
Fruits and Vegetables	87	1.62	75	1.10	92	1.30
Medicines etc.	6	3.90	1	7.5	1	0.38
Clothing - Males'	52	9.08	46	12.63	51	7.56
Females'	34	10.87	46	13.46	36	11.46
Children's	40	5.49	29	6.28	49	5.26
Footwear	5	0.69	-	-	-	-
Soap	41	0.78	19	0.50	4	0.60
Hair Oil	95	0.43	96	0.31	95	0.29
Newspapers & Books	3	5.12	-	-	-	-
Travel	10	17.28	1	1.87	-	-
Total number of families in the village	522	27.1	189	24.3	109	21.8

account of comparatively large non-agricultural population which consisted of traders ^{and} salaried ^{earnings}, etc. ^(A) In the following sections, we study the level of expenditure on different items.

Fuel : At the nuclear village, 56 families or 11 per cent of the total families reported expenditure on fuel. In about one-third of the cases, the expenditure during the month prior to investigator's visit was upto Re. 1, in another one-fourth cases, between Re. 1 and Rs. 2, in 28 per cent cases

it varied between Rs. 2 to Rs. 5, and in only 5 per cent cases between Rs. 6 and Rs. 10. Those who reported expenditure of more than Rs. 3 were teachers, employees of the R.R.S., and the big traders in the village. At Wathwad, only 3 families reported expenditure, while at Karkata, no family reported any expenditure on fuel.

Kerosene : Almost all the families in the selected villages reported expenditure on kerosene. The level of expenditure was higher at the nuclear village mainly because of the purchases by teachers, employees of the R.R.S., and some big cultivators and traders. It may be noted here that in addition to kerosene, electricity was available for the purposes of lighting at the nuclear village.

Sweet Oil : Almost all the families reported expenditure on sweet oil. It will be seen from the data that the reported expenditure was at a higher level in the nuclear village as compared to other villages.

Hydrogenated Oil : At the nuclear village, 41 or about 8 per cent of the families reported expenditure on Hydrogenated Oil. At the smallest village, Karkata, only 6 families reported expenditure between as. 9 and Rs. 3. At Wathwad, no family reported any purchase of hydrogenated oil.

Gur : Here also, the proportion at the nuclear village in higher expenditure groups is more.

Percentage distribution of families according to expenditure reported on certain items during the month prior to investigator's visit.

<u>Expenditure on</u>	<u>Murud</u> %	<u>Wathwad</u> %	<u>Karkata</u> %
<u>Kerosene</u>			
Upto As. 8	36	48	52
As. 8 to As. 12	18	24	18
As. 12 to Re. 1	20	15	16
Re. 1 to Rs. 1/8/-	14	10	8
Above Rs. 1/8/-	12	3	6
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	98	100	96
<u>Sweet Oil</u>			
Upto Rupee One	41	41	52
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	34	50	29
Rs. 2 to Rs. 5	20	8	18
Rs. 6 to Rs. 10	5	1	1
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	97	100	100
<u>Hydrogenated Oil</u>			
Upto Re. 1	26	-	33
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	24	-	51
Rs. 2 to Rs. 5	26	-	16
Above Rs. 5	24	-	-
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	8	-	5
<u>Gur</u>			
Upto Re. 1	60	70	63
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	26	27	28
Rs. 2 to Rs. 5	14	3	9
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	80	82	86
<u>Tea and Coffee</u>			
Upto Re. 1	67	90	69
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	19	10	25
Rs. 2 to Rs. 5	10	-	6
Above Rs. 5	4	-	-
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	45	27	26

Tea and Coffee : At Wathwad, the expenditure was the lowest followed by Karkata. It was more at the nuclear village.

Sugar : The nuclear village as well as the smallest village, Karkata, reported higher levels of expenditure as compared to Wathwad.

Pan, Bidi, and Tobacco : The data for the three villages show wide differences in the levels of expenditure. In Wathwad, as many as 64 per cent of the reported families had spent more than Rs. 2 on Pan-Bidi-Tobacco as against 40 per cent of the families at the nuclear village and 41 per cent at Karkata; the nuclear village had, however, greater proportion of families reporting expenditure above Rs. 5.

Milk and Milk Products : Twenty-six per cent of the families from Murud, 3 per cent from Wathwad, and 6 per cent from Karkata reported expenditure on this item.

Eggs, Fish, Mutton, etc. : Though the proportion of the families reporting expenditure at Wathwad was more, the level of expenditure was lower than that at the nuclear village though it was a little higher than the smallest village, Karkata.

Fruits and Vegetables : On fruits and vegetables, 87 per cent of the families from Murud, 75 per cent from Wathwad, and 92 per cent from Karkata reported expenditure.

Percentage distribution of families according to expenditure reported on certain items during the month prior to investigator's visit.

<u>Expenditure on</u>	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
<u>Sugar</u>			
Upto Re. 1	38	48	36
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	26	37	30
Rs. 2/1/- to Rs. 5	27	12	25
Rs. 6 to Rs. 10	5	3	7
Above Rs. 10 5	4 9	3 3	2 9
	100	100	100
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	66	39	49
<u>Pan, Bidi, and Tobacco</u>			
Upto Re. 1	22	5	17
Rs. 1/1/- to Rs. 2	38	31	42
Rs. 2/1/- to Rs. 5	29	58	36
Above Rs. 5	11	6	5
	100	100	100
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	86	86	88
<u>Milk & Milk Products</u>			
Upto Re. 1	23	16	-
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	20	84	42
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3	10	-	14
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	11	-	14
Above Rs. 4	36	-	30
	100	100	100
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	26	3	6
<u>Eggs, Fish, Mutton, etc.</u>			
Upto Re. 1	39	40	60
Rs. 1/1/- to Rs. 2	34	46	27
Rs. 2/1/- to Rs. 5	22	14	13
Rs. 5/1/- to Rs. 15	5	-	-
Above 5	100	100	100
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	36	50	34
<u>Fruits & Vegetables</u>			
Upto Re. 1	50	75	52
Rs. 1/1/- to Rs. 2	31	17	34
Rs. 2/1/- to Rs. 5	14	6	12
Above Rs. 5	5	2	2
	100	100	100
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	87	75	92

It may be noted here that the nuclear village has a weekly fruits and vegetable market.

Medicines : Thirty-one families from Murud and one each from the other two villages reported expenditure on this item. In about two-thirds of the cases at Murud, the expenditure varied between Rs. 3-1-0 and Rs. 15, and in the remaining one-third between As. 4 and Rs. 3. It may be noted here that some free patent medicines were available at Murud. It may also be noted that at the nuclear village, there were 3 medical practitioners while there was none at the other two villages.

Footwear Purchases and Repairs : Only at the nuclear village, 28 families or 5 per cent of the total families reported expenditure on this item. It may be noted here that as many as 86 per cent of the families reported expenditure below Re. 1 which suggests that this expenditure must have been on repairs as footwear could not possibly be available for less than a rupee. In the remaining 14 per cent cases, the expenditure was between Rs. 1/9/- and Rs. 3.

Soap and Hair Oils : Forty-one per cent of the families from the nuclear village, 19 per cent from Wathwad, and only 4 per cent from Karkata reported expenditure on washing and toilet soap. About 95 per cent of the families from each of the selected villages reported expenditure on hair oils.

Percentage distribution of families according to expenditure reported on Soap & Hair Oils during the month prior to investigator's visit.

<u>Expenditure on</u>	<u>Murud</u> %	<u>Wathwad</u> %	<u>Karkata</u> %
<u>Soap</u>			
Upto Re. 1	76	97	80
Rs. 1/1/- to Rs. 2	14	3	20
Rs. 2/1/- to Rs. 5	10	-	-
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	41	19	4
<u>Hair Oils</u>			
Upto As. 8	77	90	89
As. 9 to Re. 1	15	8	7
Rs. 1/1/- to Rs. 3	8	2	4
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	95	96	95

The families in the nuclear village reported a higher level of expenditure.

Newspapers and Books : Only 15 families from Murud reported expenditure on this item. In 4 cases, the expenditure was upto As. 8, in 5 cases between As. 9 and Rs. 2, and in the remaining 6 cases, it varied between Rs. 2 and Rs. 20. These purchases were by the teachers in the high school at Murud.

Travel : Fifty-four families from Murud, two from Wathwad, and none from Karkata reported expenditure on travel. In 4 per cent cases at Murud, it was upto Re. 1, in 30 per cent cases between Rs. 1-1-0 and Rs. 5, in 28 per cent cases from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10, in about 25 per cent cases between Rs. 11 and Rs. 30, in 6 per cent cases it was upto Rs. 50, and in the

remaining about 7 per cent cases, it exceeded Rs. 50.

Clothing : Expenditure on clothing varied between Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 in a majority of the cases. The larger proportion of reporting families at the nuclear village could be possibly due to larger proportion of non-agricultural population

Percentage distribution of families according to expenditure reported on Clothing during the month prior to investigator's visit
(M = Murud, W = Wathwad, K = Karkata)

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>C l o t h i n g</u>								
	Males'			Females'			Children's		
	M %	W %	K %	M %	W %	K %	M %	W %	K %
Upto Re. 1	1	-	-	3	-	-	6	4	15
Rs. 1/1/- to Rs.2	4	4	11	11	3	7	16	7	26
Rs. 2/1/- to Rs. 5	36	11	28	11	2	12	48	38	48
Rs. 5/1/- to Rs.15	39	61	53	53	70	51	22	51	11
Rs.15/1/- to Rs.30	15	17	6	17	19	22	7	-	-
Above Rs. 30	5	7	2	5	6	8	1	-	-
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of families reporting expenditure	52	46	51	34	46	36	40	29	49

Variation in expenditure among different communities

Total expenditure on Family Budget Items reported for the month prior to visit to families from the selected villages:

Table 10.2 gives average expenditure during the month prior to investigator's visit for different communities. It will be seen that the average per family expenditure for a month prior to the investigator's visit was Rs. 27.1 at the nuclear village, Rs. 24.3 at Wathwad, and Rs. 21.8 at Karkata. ^{Between} ~~within~~ different community groups, there were wide variations.

Table No. 10.2 : Average expenditure per family in a month in different communities at the selected villages.

C a s t e	MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
	No.of fami- lies	Average Exp.per family Rs.	No.of fami- lies	Average Exp.per family Rs.	No.of fami- lies	Average Exp.per family Rs.
Brahmins	21	53.8	4	30.2	1	68.0
Advanced Hindus	28	60.7	1	1.0	1	36.0
Marathas	208	24.4	76	33.9	58	23.3
Castes Allied to Marathas	60	35.1	20	16.9	5	34.8
Intermediate Hindus I	25	27.6	4	19.0	1	30.0
Intermediate Hindus II	31	20.5	11	16.3	2	20.0
Backward Classes and Tribals	11	15.2	-	-	1	21.0
Mahars	64	14.5	41	15.5	20	17.5
Other Depressed Classes	31	21.2	18	16.7	20	15.2
Muhammedans	39	20.9	12	23.5	-	-
Christians	1	77.0	2	49.5	-	-
Not stated	3	56.0	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	522	27.1	189	24.4	109	21.8

For instance, at the nuclear village, Advanced Hindus which included Marwaris, Lingayats and others, reported monthly expenditure of about Rs. 60 (the average for Marwaris, Rs. 115.6 was the highest in all the selected villages), Jains Rs. 55, and Brahmins Rs. 53. Maratha families which formed about 40 per cent of the total families in the nuclear village reported an average expenditure of Rs. 24 as against Rs. 34 at Murud and Rs. 23 at Karkata. It declined to Rs. 15 in Malis and to Rs. 13 in Dhangars. The Intermediate Hindus which mainly consisted of Artisan classes such as Sutars, Lohars, and the like,

reported an average expenditure of Rs. 27 which was slightly above that reported by Marathas and allied ^{castes} ~~classes~~. Intermediate Hindus II reported an average expenditure of Rs. 20. The average declined to Rs. 15 in the case of Backward Classes and Tribals. It was about Rs. 16 in the case of Depressed Classes in all the three villages. The four families of Dhors at Murud reported an average expenditure of Rs. 68. The Muhommedan families reported an average expenditure of Rs. 20.

Table No. 10.3 : *Percentage Distribution of the* Expenditure on different items of Family Budget during the month prior to investigator's visit at the selected villages.

Item of expenditure	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
1. Fuel	0.9	0.1	0.0
2. Kerosene	3.6	2.9	3.5
3. Sweet Oil	6.7	5.7	6.7
4. Hydrogenated Oil	1.3	-	0.4
5. Gur	3.8	3.5	4.4
6. Sugar	6.1	2.2	5.7
7. Tea and Coffee	2.2	0.7	1.2
8. Pan, Bidi, Tobacco etc.	8.7	12.3	10.7
9. Milk & Milk products	4.6	0.2	1.5
10. Eggs, Fish, Mutton etc.	2.6	3.1	2.5
11. Fruits and Vegetables	5.7	3.4	6.3
12. Medicines	1.0	0.2	0.0
13. Clothing - Males'	18.8	26.4	19.8
14. " - Females'	14.9	28.8	22.0
15. " - Children's	8.6	8.5	13.7
16. Footwear - Purchases and Repairs	0.1	-	-
17. Soap - Washing & Toilet	1.2	0.5	0.1
18. Hair Oil	1.6	1.4	1.5
19. Newspapers, Books	0.6	-	-
20. Travel	7.0	0.1	-
T o t a l	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actual Expenditure Rs.	13249/-	4091/6/-	2040/2/-

In table 10.3 is given the percentage distribution of expenditure on different items during the month prior to investigator's visit. ←

Transfer
 Table ~~10.4~~ shows average expenditure per family for families visited in different months. It will be seen from the table that the difference between the average monthly expenditure of families at the smaller villages is not large. At the nuclear village, in the months of December and April, the average expenditure seems to be Rs. 61 and Rs. 50 respectively as against the general average of Rs. 27. These wide differences can, however, be partially explained as follows. In the month of April 1956, 5 out of 34 families reported an expenditure varying between Rs. 112 and Rs. 151 each during the month. It was found that all of them were teachers in the school run by the ^{Reconstruction Society} R.R.S. and had spent large amounts on travel ^{and} clothing in particular, ~~and also on all other items.~~ The ~~34 families for whom information about family budgets was available for the month of April,~~ ^{their caste composition was also} ~~were~~ not representative of the total village population, ^{the families in} ~~and belonged to castes which reported higher expenditure.~~ For instance, these included 10 Brahmins, 1 Advanced Hindu, 2 Jains, 4 from Allied Castes, and 5 Muhommedans. It included only nine Marathas and not a single family from among Mahars or Other Depressed Classes. Similar was the case with the families visited at Murud during December 1955. ^{The latter were, but not the latter}

Table No. 10.4 : Average Expenditure per family for families visited in different months.

Month	<u>MURUD</u>		<u>WATHWAD</u>		<u>KARKATA</u>	
	No. of families	Average Exp. Rs.	No. of families	Average Exp. Rs.	No. of families	Average Exp. Rs.
<u>1955</u>						
August	11	27.0				
September	209	18.4				
October	64	21.9				
November	175	29.2			39	23.5
December	29	61.3			36	18.2
<u>1956</u>						
January					34	23.5
February			111	29.4		
March			58	21.0		
April	34	50.7	20	24.7		
Total	522		189		109	
Average		27.1		24.3		21.8

Estimates of Total Expenditure

These data relating to expenditure on ^{consumption} items during the month prior to investigator's visit could be utilised for estimating the total demand of the village. Besides by taking into consideration the nature of the particular item, one could also decide whether it was a local product or whether it had been imported from ^{outside the village.} ~~some other place.~~ In respect of all items except clothing, we could get an annual estimate, by multiplying by twelve, the expenditure reported in the General Schedule. In respect of clothing, where expenditure is restricted to a few occasions in the year, we could get a rough estimate of expenditure by multiplying by ~~two~~ or three the expenditure reported in the family schedules. In respect of expenditure on foodgrains, we had not recorded any informa-

tion in the General Schedule, but from the data collected in the Labour Employment Schedule about expenditure on purchase of foodgrains, we could make a rough estimate of expenditure on foodgrains in the village. ~~The procedure has been described in details in the next chapter.~~ ^P In the following sections, we present data regarding the possession of certain household requirements, and levels of living.

10.2 Possession of certain Household Requirements : In the General Schedule, the respondents were asked to mention whether they owned any of the following items. (1) Heating stove, (2) Cups and saucers, (3) Wrist-watch or clock, (4) Bicycle, (5) Phonograph, (6) Radio, (7) Sewing machine, (8) Table, (9) Chair, (10) Cupboard, (11) Bed(cot), (12) Petromax, (13) Lantern, (14) Electric lamps. ^{These data have been summarized in table} It was thought that such information will help one to judge the standard of living of these families as well as enable one to appreciate change at a future date. ~~The families were also asked~~ ^A few more questions ^{such as} ~~to enable one to indicate the level of living.~~ ~~The respondents were asked to state~~ (1) whether grinding and/or husking ~~was~~ done at home or outside, (2) if stitching ~~was~~ done at home, whether they mainly stitched men's, women's or children's clothes, and (3) the number of family members who use footwear, ^{were asked}.

Cups and saucers : The proportion of families reporting possession of cups and saucers was 40 per cent at Murud, 21 per

cent at Wathwad, and 10 per cent at Karkata. In Murud, of the 190 families reporting cups and saucers, 98 had only one, ⁵⁹ had 2, ~~about 11 families each had 3, 4, and 5 cups.~~ ~~(One family did not state the number.)~~ ~~At Wathwad, of the 40 families reporting, 28 had one, and 12 had 2 cups and saucers per family. At Karkata, 5 families had one each, 4 had 2 each, and one each had 6 and 12 cups and saucers each. The proportion of families reporting as also the number of cups and saucers was larger in higher income groups.~~

~~cup and saucers does not include~~

Table, chairs, and cupboard : Fifty-three families at Murud, 10 at Wathwad, and none at Karkata reported a cupboard. There were a few families which had more than a chair and cupboard per family. Five families from Murud reported a chair while one family at Wathwad reported a table only. At Murud and Karkata, one family each reported a cupboard and a couple of chairs. Nine families from Murud reported cupboards and chairs. Another three families from Murud reported a table and couple of chairs and a cupboard. The families reporting a cupboard belonged to various income groups starting from Rs. 150/- per annum. Thus hardly 15 per cent families from Murud, 7 per cent from Wathwad and one per cent from Karkata had furniture.

Coir-rope beds : Use of such beds seems to be common in all the three villages, the number of families reporting the possession being 64 per cent at Murud and about 70 per cent

in both the other villages. A little over 10 per cent of the families reporting cots had more than one cot each. The cots are made of wooden frame and coir strings by local carpenters. *Though the proportion of the families reporting cots was larger than the average in the higher income groups, nearly half of the families with income below Rs. 500 owned a cot-bed.*

Lanterns : All the families from all the three villages ^{owned either} reported possession of either a lantern or a chimney* or the both.

like. At Murud, ~~of the 303 families reporting lanterns,~~ ^{to a lantern} 216 had a chimney in addition and ~~the remaining~~ ^{other families} 87 had more

than two lanterns and/or chimneys. Twenty families reported

only one lantern each, 193 families reported chimneys only

~~while six families did not mention anything.~~ At Wathwad,

113 families reported chimney only and the remaining reported

chimneys as well as lantern. At Karkata, 66 families report-

ed chimneys only, three reported lanterns only while the

remaining 40 reported more than one chimney and lantern.

Thus the proportion of families reporting lanterns was as

high as 62 per cent at Murud while it was only about 40 per

cent at the other villages. All the lamps were kerosene lit.

* A small lamp *using ownership of costly articles*

Clock, wrist-watch, bicycle, etc. : Only one family

from Karkata with an annual income between Rs. 1501 and Rs. 3000

reported a watch and a bicycle. At Wathwad, 4 families

reported a watch and a bicycle. At Murud, however, 66 fami-

lies reported these articles. Thirty-six owned only a watch,

11 only a bicycle and 4 families owned both a watch and a

bicycle. The remaining about 15 families reported more than

one watch and a bicycle. Of the 66 families reporting these articles, 32 had an annual income of Rs. 1000 and over, 26 families had an income between Rs. 551 and Rs. 1000, and the remaining 8 families had an annual income varying between Rs. 251 and Rs. 550.

Other articles such as stove, gramophone, radio, sewing machine, patromax, electric lighting, etc. : At Wathwad, only four families reported a stove and one reported a gramophone. At Karkata, one family each reported a gramophone and a petromax. At Murud, as many as 13 families, reported possession of these articles as follows : Stove - 13, gramophone - 1, Tailoring machine - 6, Patromax - 2, electric light - 13 one piece each, Stove-patromax-electric - 2 families, patromax and electric - 6 families, and one family each having (i) Gramophone & electric, (ii) sewing machine & electric, (iii) stove & patromax, (iv) gramophone-sewing machine-patromax-electric, (v) stove-gramophone-radio-patromax and electric.

Use of Footwear : ^{About 30 per cent of the families at Murud & Wathwad and 80 per cent of} In Murud, ~~89 per cent~~ ^{of the families} reported ^{that some members of the family} use of footwear. ^{At Murud} In these families 41 per cent of ^{persons from these families} the ^{total} population used footwear. The average size of these families was 5.8 persons and the average number of persons using footwear was 2.8 per reporting family. In the higher income groups, above Rs. 750 per annum per family, the average

number of persons using footwear varied between 3 and 5 persons per family. ~~The conditions were more or less the same at the other two villages.~~ The proportion of families reporting not even a single member using footwear declined from lower income groups to higher income groups. ~~At Wathwad, the proportion of families not reporting any member using footwear was about 50 per cent where the income was upto Rs. 250. It declined to about 18 per cent in the next two income groups (i.e. income upto Rs. 450), to 10 per cent in the income group Rs. 451-550, and to 5 per cent in the next two income groups. All the families with income about Rs. 750 reported at least some members using footwear. A similar distribution was also found in the case of families at Karkata. In table 10.5 is given the proportion of persons using footwear in different family size groups. It may be noted here that from the General Questionnaire, we could get the total number of members using footwear but the data did not disclose its break-up according to sex or age. It will be seen from the table that the proportion of members using footwear was the highest in Murud (41%) as compared with Wathwad (34%) and Karkata (31%). The proportion was generally higher when the size of the family was upto two members (about 73% in Murud and about 50% in Wathwad and Karkata). It then gradually declined with the increase in size of family in the case of families upto 7 members to rise again in the case of families of 10 or more members.~~

whether the use of footwear was related to males or females.

Table No. 10.5 : Proportion of persons using Footwear to total population

Family size	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
1	79	62	-
2	72	45	50
3	48	30	31
4	37	34	30
5	38	30	20
6	39	27	29
7	36	27	36
8	40	37	37
9	38	33	30
10 and above	41	42	39
Total	41	34	31

Fuel for Domestic Requirements : ~~Except in Murud,~~
~~the proportion of families reporting purchase of fuel for~~
~~domestic use was quite low.~~ At Murud, ^{only} about 15 per cent
of the families stated that they purchased firewood. The
proportion at Wathwad was 3 per cent. No family from Karkata
purchased fuel for family requirements. In the fuel purcha-
sed, coal was reported by only half a dozen families ^{while other families} Cowdung
cakes and bundles of firewood or chops of firewood, ~~were in~~
~~common use.~~ The families reporting purchase of firewood etc.,
were found in all the income groups though in the higher income
groups, their proportion was higher. For instance, in the ^{case}
^{income upto Rs. 350,} only ~~about 3~~ ³ per cent ^{purchased fuel} ~~reported fuel~~
~~expenditure.~~ Where the income varied between Rs. 351-750,
about 16 per cent of the families reported expenditure on
fuel. ^{When the income was above} ~~Between Rs. 751 and Rs. 1000 of annual income, the~~

~~proportion was about 27 per cent while in the income group of Rs. 1001 and Rs. 2000, as many as 30 per cent of the families reported expenditure on fuel. Of the 7 families with income above Rs. 3000, only one family reported expenditure on fuel. So far as the use of unpurchased fuel is concerned, that is the fuel from the trees on farm, other trees nearby, cowdung, etc., as many as 92 per cent families from Murud, 98 per cent from Wathwad, and all the families from Karkata reported such fuel.~~

Trees cut for fuel requirements and new trees planted :

In the General Questionnaire, the families were asked to state how many trees during the past five years had been cut and how many had been planted. Fifty-one families from Murud reported that they had cut 134 trees, while ³¹~~52~~ families ^{from among the} reported that they had planted ²⁸¹~~248~~ trees during the five years preceding the survey. ^{27 other families} At Wathwad, four families ^{who did report cutting of trees before} reported that ^{had cut 8 trees} eight trees were cut while 22 families ^{had} planted 117 trees ~~during the five years preceding the survey.~~ At Karkata, eight families ^{had cut} reported that 28 trees had been cut ^{whereas} against 10 families ^{had} that reported to have planted 42 trees during the five years preceding the survey. Twenty families at Murud and three each at Karkata and Wathwad which had cut trees during the five years preceding the survey did not report any planting ~~of~~ new trees.

The above data indicate that there is a tendency towards

planting new trees in all the three villages. The questionnaire, however, did not specifically ask as to how many trees planted during the five years preceding the survey were actually surviving at the time of the survey. The ^{R.R.S.}~~R.R.S.~~ had started a 'Grow More Trees' campaign and had planted over 100 trees at Murud in the cattle-market yard and at other places.

Grinding, Husking, etc. at Home : At the nuclear village, there were three flour mills at the time of the survey. There were two flour mills at Wathwad while there was none at Karkata. The villagers from Karkata had to come to Murud, about three miles, for this purpose. In the following table is given the number of families reporting grinding, husking, etc., at home or at flour mill, etc.

<u>Grinding & Husking at home or outside</u>	<u>Number of families</u>		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
1) Grinding & Husking at home	-	98	71
2) Grinding occasionally at home, husking always at home	113	88	35
3) Grinding always at home, and husking outside	347	2	-
4) Both occasionally at home and occasionally outside	2	-	-
5) Both outside	51	1	3
6) Not stated	9	-	-
	<u>522</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>109</u>

It will be seen that at the nuclear village, 10 per cent of the families always depended upon flour mills while another 32 per cent occasionally went to flour mills. The remaining

did grinding at home only. In the smaller villages, the proportion of families exclusively depending upon flour mills was practically insignificant. At Wathwad, 55 per cent of the families and at Karkata about 70 per cent of the families did grinding at home only. The remaining occasionally went to the flour mills. The respondents' replies to 'husking' are not significant at the ~~particular centre~~ ^{selected village} because ~~'husking' would be significant in paddy growing areas~~ ^{is not an important}

Tailoring of clothes at home : In the General Schedule, we had asked every family whether it stitched any clothes at home, and if so, whether for male and/or female and/or children in the family. *h. w. m. u. m. a. i.*

	<u>Number of families reporting tailoring of clothes at home</u>		
	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
Males' clothing	-	-	-
Females' clothing	55	28	19
Children's clothing	-	-	1
Of all the family members	2	1	-
Females' & Children's clothing	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>
	77	29	30

An ~~incomewise~~ distribution of families which reported stitching of clothes at home did not show concentration in any particular income group. A communitywise classification of these families showed that at Murud, of the families which reported stitching at home, about 50 per cent were Marathas; the remaining half belonged to Brahmins and Advanced Hindus, Intermediate Hindus, Depressed Classes, Muslims, and

Christians in almost equal proportions. At the other two villages also, the Maratha families accounted for about 50 per cent of the reporting families and the remaining half were found in different castes. ~~So~~ the stitching of clothes seemed to be a matter of individual skill and knowledge rather than of economic or social status of the family, either an *income* *line* or *community* *with* *classification* *did* *not* *show* *concentration* *in* *any* *particular* *group*.

CHAPTER XIAGGREGATES & ESTIMATES

In the preceding chapters, we have given a detailed description of the working of the Socio-Economic structure at the selected villages. Wherever possible, qualitative and/or quantitative studies have been made to know the working of the organization. In economic terms all change would get reflected most probably in changes in quanta of economic denominators. The process of development is supposed to lead to absolute and per capita increases in production and income. Changes in distribution should obviously be reflected in indicators of concentration of income and wealth. Decrease in self-sufficiency would result in presumably greater trading or in relation to outside units. Thus most change when effective is likely to be reflected in changes in quanta. Therefore, estimation of the aggregates involved would be helpful so as not only to find out the nature of effective change but also to indicate the extent or general dimension of it. In the present chapter, we present some data on aggregates and estimates in respect of physical production, imports and exports of goods and services, income of villagers, etc. It is hoped that these data would also help in bringing out different characteristics of the nuclear and other villages.

The limitations of the data presented here have been pointed out in the relevant sections. It may be noted here that the years 1954-55 as also 1955-56 were years of ill-distributed and excess rainfall at the selected villages and as such the agricultural production is likely to be lower than the average. In the case of agricultural production, the estimates relate to the year of the survey, that is, the agricultural year 1955-56. As regards the total income of the family as reported in the family schedule, the field-work was conducted between August 1955 and May 1956, so that the data relating to income relates to a period of one year sometime in between July, 1954 and April, 1956.

11.1 Income of the Villagers : The term Income of the villagers is used here in a restricted sense to include value of physical production and income reported from different types of services and remittances. These estimates do not include the value of such physical production which forms an insignificant proportion of the total. For the purposes of estimation both the production and income methods have been combined exclusive of one another in order to get as fair an estimate as possible.

11.2 Physical Production : In table 11.1, estimates of the value of physical production at the selected villages have been given. It will be seen from the table that agricultural production was the main item in physical production.. It formed

Table No. 11.1 : Physical Production at the Selected Villages

	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
Agricultural Produce	71.3	77.6	77.7
Milk and other livestock products	18.8	20.8	22.2
Bricks	4.0	-	-
Shoes & Other footwear	1.8	1.0	-
Leather Water-lifts	1.2	0.4	-
Tanned Leather	1.8	-	-
Whips	0.0	-	-
Bullock carts	0.3	-	-
Bullock cart frames	0.1	-	-
Production of Agricultural tools and implements by			
i) Carpenters	0.2	0.2	-
ii) Blacksmiths	0.1	0.0	0.1
iii) Carpenters & Blacksmiths	0.4	-	-
T o t a l	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
= Rs.	1,69,589	93,570	31,840

Agricultural Production :

The agricultural production during 1955-56 was not collected from
 In the 'Plotwise Survey' information had been collected regarding agricultural production in respect of a sample of 250 plots during the year 1955-56. Since from the village records every sixth plot had been selected by six-folding the agricultural production reported in the sample plots and by evaluating at harvest prices, we could get an estimate of agricultural production. It has been already remarked that the production during the year 1955-56 had suffered on account of excess rainfall. The details about the estimated value of different crops appear in table 5.24.

Livestock Products :

As regards livestock products
 We had asked in the family schedule

information relating to average milk yield per day and milk-yielding period during the year preceding the investigator's visit in respect of the milch cattle. The total production of milk was valued at two seers of milk per rupee which was the average rate at the selected villages. We had not recorded any information about receipts from cow-dung which was either used as manure or as fuel. The milk and other livestock products account for about 19 to 22 per cent of the total physical production of the selected villages.

Bricks-manufactured : Brick manufacturing was an important item in non-agricultural production. The brick kiln was operated under the management of the R.R.S. During the period under report about 3,00,000 bricks worth about Rs. 6,750 were manufactured. It was not possible to get an estimate of production of sun-dried bricks as a large number of such bricks were manufactured by family labour.

Tanning, Processing and Manufacture of Leather Goods : The next important item was tanning and processing worth Rs. 3,000 reported by Dhor families at Murud. Production of leather water-lifts and of shoes and other footwear was reported both at Murud and at Wathwad. This formed less than two per cent of the total value of physical production.

Other Production : Due to inadequate data, it was not possible to estimate the production of potters. It was not

possible to get any estimate of production of those who were engaged in quarrying, basket making, and oil-seed pressing. In the case of physical production of carpenters and blacksmiths we could not collect any details from these artisans but in the family schedule we had asked information relating to purchases of agricultural tools and implements by cultivators. From this information, we estimated the production of these two types of artisans by taking it for granted that the tools and implements were locally manufactured. Their production in respect of door-frames, etc. in building construction, however, could not be estimated.

Physical Production at the R.R.S. : At the nuclear village, the R.R.S. was started in February, 1953. It came under the Intensive Area Schemes of Khadi and Village Industries Board in January, 1956. As mentioned in Chapter I, the R.R.S. intended to undertake a number of productive activities such as manufacture of Charkhas and of spare parts of Charkhas, spinning and weaving, production of soap and edible oil, tanning and processing, poultry farming, etc. At the time of the survey in 1955, the R.R.S. had attempted manufacture of soap, poultry farming and was experimenting with the production of Charkhas and its spare parts. The former two schemes were, however, a failure. Excepting the production of Charkhas, window and door frames, there was no physical production worth any mention. But we could not get

~~any estimate of the value of such production.~~ ^{Reconstructed} The R.R.S. had a generator for producing electricity, from which electricity was produced for domestic lighting and other use and power for ginning, band-saw, and flour mill. In spite of our attempts, we could not get adequate data ^{on this activity} ~~from the R.R.S.~~ ~~and except for the manufacture of bricks, it has not been possible to estimate the value of physical production of the R.R.S.~~ Similarly in respect of the buildings constructed by the R.R.S. during the period under report, we failed to get details regarding purchase of material, payment to labour, etc. *from the Reconstruction Society.*

~~It will be seen from the above mentioned details that~~ ^{The} agricultural produce and livestock products are so predominant that even if we had detailed information in respect of certain non-agricultural physical production (for which no information could be had on certain items in the present analysis), the volume of non-agricultural production would be less than ten per cent even at the nuclear village. At the smallest village Karkata, it is very insignificant.

11.3 Total Income of the Villagers : In table 11.2, data relating to the total income of the villagers is given. It will be seen from the table that the proportion of physical production in the total income of the villagers is about 50 per cent at the nuclear village, whereas at the other villages, it is between 61 and 73 per cent. Income from the construc-

Table No. 11.2 : Total Income of Villagers

Source of Income	Murud	Wathwad	Karkata
	%	%	%
1. <u>Physical Production</u>	53.1	73.3	61.3
2. Construction of Bunds - Wages received	7.8	11.5	29.3
3. <u>Income earned in Trade & Transport</u>			
Grocers	4.6	0.9	3.7
Cloth Merchants and Readymade Clothes dealers	2.6	1.2	
Dalals & Commission Agents	1.2	1.0	
Tea Shops	0.9		
Meal Shops	0.8		
Fruits and Vegetables	0.5	0.2	
Betel leaves, etc.	0.5	0.4	
Petty traders and Hawkers etc.	1.4	1.3	
Bullock-cart Transport	0.4	0.2	
	<u>12.9</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>
4. <u>Income earned in Non-Agricultural Production and Services</u>			
Tailoring	1.9		
Masonry	1.7	0.7	0.2
Oil Pressing	0.7		
Stone Quarrying & Dressing	1.3	0.2	1.1
Cobblers	0.4	0.7	
Brick Making	0.3		
Barbers	0.5	0.9	0.4
Sawyers	0.2		
Blacksmiths	0.5	0.7	0.5
Goldsmiths	0.2	0.2	
Carpenters	0.6	0.9	
Basket Makers	0.4		
Tanning & Processing	0.6		
Other Services etc.	0.3	0.3	0.7
Potters	0.4	0.0	
Flour Mill		0.9	
	<u>10.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>2.9</u>
5. <u>Services</u>			
Village Servants	0.4	0.2	0.6
Domestic Servants	0.1	0.6	
Medical Practitioners	1.7		
Religious Services	0.5	0.4	
Salaried Staff of the R.R.S. and Schools	13.4	3.2	2.0
	<u>16.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>2.6</u>
6. House Rent	0.1		
7. Remittances	0.0	0.1	0.1
T o t a l	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	= Rs. 3,20,756	1,27,631	52,000

tion of bunds formed the next important item which accounted for 29 per cent at Karkata, 11 per cent at Wathwad, and about 8 per cent at Murud. Income from trading, non-agricultural production and services, together came to about 10 to 15 per cent at the smaller villages but at the nuclear village, income from trading came to about 13 per cent, from non-agricultural production and services about 10 per cent and income of the salaried staff at the schools, ^{Construction Society} A.R.S., village servants, etc., about 16 per cent.

It will be thus seen that between the nuclear village and the other villages, there is a wide difference in the composition of the total income. The difference in the composition is mainly on account of income from trading, non-agricultural production and a large salaried staff at the nuclear village. The larger proportion of income from trade and transport at the nuclear village is on account of its central position where customers from other villages also purchase their requirements. At Murud and Wathwad, income of grocers and cloth merchants accounts for little more than one-half of the total income from trading.

The income earned in non-agricultural production and services varied between 2.9 per cent of the total income at Karkata and 10 per cent at Murud. It was composed of a number of activities though at the nuclear village about one-third of the income was on account of building construction and

about one-fifth on account of tailoring.

In the salaried class, the higher proportion at the nuclear village was mainly on account of the staff of the ^{Reconstruction Society} R.R.S. and the salaries of the teaching staff in the Government Primary and Girls' School. At the smaller villages, the income of the salaried class was mainly on account of the primary school teachers and the staff engaged in village administration.

The income from miscellaneous sources viz. house rent and remittances was insignificant.

11.4 Imports and Exports of Physical Products : In table ~~11.3~~ are given the estimates of imports and exports of goods in respect of the selected villages. It was stated in the previous section that non-agricultural production formed a very low proportion in the total. In the total imports of goods at the selected villages we find that the major imports are in respect of foodgrains and on trading account rather than on manufacturing account.

~~To arrive at the estimates of imports of foodgrains and other trading provisions we depended upon certain sources. For estimating requirements of foodgrains we referred to the data contained in the Labour Employment Schedules. // At the selected villages whenever the fieldman came across a labourer's family, he had filled in along with the Labour Employment~~

Table No. 11.3 : Imports and Exports of Goods at the Selected Villages.

	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
<u>Imports into</u>			
Foodgrains, pulses and other provisions on Trading account*	75.2	68.7	81.4
Milk and Milk Products	0.4		
Firewood	0.1		
Bangles etc.	0.1	1.4	0.5
Opium, liquor, etc.*	1.4	2.7	2.3
Cloth*	21.6	21.4	15.8
Cinder for Brick-manufacturing	0.7		
Timber for manufacturing bullock carts & agricultural implements	0.1		
Tanned leather water-lifts and footwears, etc.		3.1	
Oil for oil-engines, etc.	0.4	2.7	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
= Rs.	3,46,750	36,400	21,500
(* A large portion of these imports was sold to outsiders as shown in the Exports from the village.)			
<u>Exports from</u>			
Foodgrains, pulses, cotton and groundnut	11.4	92.2	93.4
Other Provisions on Trading account	60.9		
Milk and Milk Products		6.1	6.6
Bangles etc.	0.1	1.2	
Opium, liquor, etc.	0.9		
Cloth	26.5		
Tanned leather water-lifts and footwears etc.	0.2	0.5	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
= Rs.	2,18,700	16,275	7,500

Schedule, a family budget schedule where expenditure on account of foodgrains, ^{and} pulses, ~~etc.~~, during the month prior to investi-

gator's visit had been recorded. In the family schedule, we had not asked for the expenditure on account of foodgrains but we had included most of the other ~~items~~ ^{consumables} of family budget purchased by the respondents during the month. For arriving at the requirements of foodgrains, we had to make certain assumptions. At Karkata, about 37 per cent of the families were of non-cultivating landless labourers, while others had more than 10 acres of land and could be considered as self-sufficient in respect of foodgrains required for the family as also for payment in kind to labourers. It was felt that by multiplying by twelve the expenditure on foodgrains reported during the month prior to investigator's visits together with ~~the~~ ^{their} receipts in kind estimated from 'Plotwise Survey' we could get an estimate of total requirements of foodgrains of these families. ✓

At Wathwad, similar information on purchases of foodgrains was available in respect of labourers' families which formed about 26 per cent of the total families whereas the total non-cultivating families formed about ~~43~~ ⁴⁵ per cent of the total families in the village. The estimate of total purchases of foodgrains of the non-cultivating families was placed at one and a half times of the total requirements of labourers' families. At Murud, the labourers' families formed about 18 per cent of the total families, whereas the total non-agricultural families were about 58 per cent. We had,

therefore, to take three times the requirements of foodgrains of labourers to have an estimate of the requirements of foodgrains of the non-cultivating population. From these estimates of requirements, the value of foodgrains sold in the village and payments in kind (foodgrains) in the village were deducted and the balance was considered as import of foodgrains. ~~We are aware of the severe limitations of these data b~~ In the absence of any other data this was considered to be the only way of getting a broad estimate of the requirement of foodgrains.

In respect of clothing, we had recorded the expenditure during the month prior to investigator's visit which was in most of the cases sometime during the post-harvesting period. Since the cultivators purchase cloth on two or three important festivals in a year, we took thrice the expenditure reported during the month prior to investigator's visit for estimating the total expenditure on clothing.

In respect of other items in the family budget which were mostly consumption goods, we multiplied by twelve the expenditure reported during the month prior to investigator's visit in order to arrive at the annual requirements. //

Any exports on account of sales of agricultural produce outside the village were taken into account while arriving at the net import figures.

In respect of imports on account of non-agricultural

production, the estimates are based on whatever information we have in the General Schedules and in the Case Studies.

The total position in respect of imports in the village is that at the smallest village, the entire imports are on trading account consisting of foodgrains, about one-third of the total imports, clothing about one-sixth of the total imports, and other provisions accounting for the remaining items of family expenditure. At Wathwad, only 1.2 per cent of the total imports are on production account consisting of i) crude oil required for running the flour mills, and ii) tanned leather required for manufacturing leather water-lifts and footwear. At Wathwad, the estimated imports on account of foodgrains were about the same proportion as in Karkata.

Even at the nuclear village, imports on account of physical production formed a very small proportion, about 3 per cent of the total imports. These consisted mainly of i) cinder required for manufacturing bricks, ii) timber required for manufacturing bullock-carts, agricultural tools and implements, and iii) fuel (oil) required for running the flour mills. Compared to the other villages, the imports at Murud on account of foodgrains and other provisions were larger being 75 per cent. Imports on account of cloth formed 21 per cent of the total imports at Murud.

Sales of agricultural products account for a little over 90 per cent of the total exports at Wathwad and Karkata. These villages reported some exports to Murud on account of milk and milk products. At Murud, a large volume of exports is reported on account of 'Other provisions', cloth and liquor. This is really an export of commodities which had been first imported from outside for the purposes of trading and as such give an inflated account of imports and exports. The exports on account of cotton, groundnut, pulses, etc., milk and tanned leather are the real exports of the nuclear village.

The net position on account of physical imports and exports is that in all the three villages, imports exceed exports though at the nuclear village, the gap seems to be the largest. It was not possible to get satisfactory data about (i) arrivals from outside places of goods to the weekly market at the nuclear village, (ii) about the purchases of goods at the weekly market from such outsiders by the local families, (iii) sales by the local families to outsiders, etc. For the sake of obtaining broad estimates of imports and exports at the nuclear village, it has been taken for granted that the transactions at the weekly market were mutually balancing.

Similar is the case in respect of the cattle market at Murud. As mentioned in Chapter VIII, the turnover in the

cattle market amounts to thousands of rupees. A number of cattle from the neighbouring areas are brought to the market for sale. In the family schedule, we had collected information about the purchases of livestock an year prior to the survey. In the absence of any details regarding the place of purchases and sales by local people, it is difficult to say anything relating to imports and exports of livestock at this place or at the other two villages. It is taken for granted that the imports and exports of cattle at the selected villages would mutually balance.

11.5 Invisible Imports and Exports : In table 11.4 is given the value of invisible imports and exports in each village. In Wathwad and Karkata, the composition of both the sides is similar. For instance on the imports side receipts from the Government on account of labour engaged in the construction of bunds is the main item and accounts for 96 per cent of the total invisible imports. The remaining 4 per cent are on account of the salaries of the staff engaged in village administration and government primary schools. On the exports side, land revenue and local fund together account for more than 90 per cent of the total exports. At Wathwad licence fees paid to the State Government for running a flour mill account for 2.7 per cent. The remaining invisible exports are on account of expenditure on account of travel. At Murud, the invisible imports and exports seem to have been inflated

Table No. 11.4 : Invisible Imports and Exports

	Murud %	Wathwad %	Karkata %
<u>Imports into</u>			
Salaries - Government Primary			
School	15.3	2.6	2.5
Govt. Girls' School	1.6		
R.R.S. Multipurpose School	19.6		
Police Staff	4.7		
Veterinary and Medical staff	3.6		
Gram Panchayat Staff	0.6		
Village Administration	0.5	1.5	1.5
Bunding Construction	1.0		
Receipts of labour engaged in construction of bunds - payment made by the Government	32.6	95.9	96.0
• Salaries - Postal Staff	0.9		
• R.R.S. Salaried Staff	19.6		
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
= Rs.	76,646	15,336	15,832
<u>Exports from</u>			
Land Revenue	32.2	77.4	80.8
Local Fund	6.0	14.5	15.1
Licence Fees for liquor shop, Flour mills etc.	4.1	2.7	
Fees of the students in R.R.S. Multipurpose School	41.2		
Travel by rail or car	16.4	5.4	4.1
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
= Rs.	12,155	3,667	1,225

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by the activities of the ~~R.R.S.~~ and the Government Schools. The ~~R.R.S.~~ ^{Society} received grants from the Khadi and Village Industries Board and from Government and private institutions. The salaries of staff engaged in Government Schools, village administration, Gram Panchayat, police, medical and veterinary

services, etc., are received from the Government. The receipts on account of labour engaged in bunding construction came to 32.6 per cent and were from the State Government.

If we take into account the net position on account of visible and invisible imports and exports, we find that at the smallest village, earnings on account of labour engaged in the construction of bunds have balanced the position. At Wathwad as also at Murud, even though invisible imports have considerably narrowed the gap between the total of visible imports and invisible exports on the one hand and visible exports and invisible imports on the other, there is still some portion left uncovered. This seems to have been bridged mainly by the earnings on account of profits made on physical exports, particularly by the grocers and cloth merchants, at the nuclear village and partly by excess of borrowing over repayments. The fact that the agricultural year was a bad one and the produce was about 20 per cent below normal has got to be taken into account, but at the same time it must be remembered that the receipts on account of labour for bunding construction which form a substantial portion of the invisible imports cannot be considered as receipts in a normal year. It is, therefore, felt that even in a normal year, there would remain some gap between imports and exports, unless, of course, the basis of calculation of estimates is grossly incorrect. May be at the smallest village, we have a balanced picture

because there are no traders in the village whereas at the nuclear village we have a large number of traders and it is very likely that they might have understated their business transactions and income therefrom. In the family schedules, outmigration was reported in a very few cases so that remittances received do not seem to be of any importance at the selected villages. On the other hand, remittances sent outside could be of some significance as the salaried staff engaged in the ~~R.P.S.~~^{Reconstruction Society} and in the local school was mainly in-migrant. However, we had no data about such remittances.

Table No. 7.3 : Percentage distribution of the population at the selected villages according to Caste, Age and Sex

Caste	MURUD				WATHWAD				KARKATA			
	*M-A	M-NA	F-A	F-NA	M-A	M-NA	F-A	F-NA	M-A	M-NA	F-A	F-NA
Brabains	35	17	30	18	38	14	14	34	33	17	33	17
Advanced Hindus	35	22	26	17	20	-	40	40	60	20	20	-
Marathas	30	25	26	19	32	21	19	18	27	24	28	21
Castes Allied to Marathas	30	28	26	16	34	16	31	19	33	23	30	14
Intermediate Hindus I	31	24	27	18	33	14	24	29	50	50	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	30	21	26	23	34	31	22	13	33	17	25	25
Backward Classes	34	32	22	12	-	-	-	-	33	17	17	33
Mahars	28	22	32	18	28	23	19	20	29	26	27	18
Other Depressed Classes	26	26	26	22	32	22	27	19	33	20	31	16
Muhammedans	23	24	32	21	27	27	19	17	-	-	-	-
Christians	33	17	50	-	20	40	20	20	-	-	-	-
Not stated	50	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	30	24	27	19	31	22	28	19	29	24	28	19

*M-A = Male Adults; M-NA = Male Non-adults; F-A = Female Adults; F-NA = Female Non-Adults

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Table No. : (Continued)

Caste and Occupation		MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
		Main	Sub.	Main	Sub.	Main	Sub.
<u>Jains</u>	1. Agriculture	5	11	1	-		
	2. Trade	16	2	5	1		
	3. Labour	3	2	-	-		
	4. Service	6	-	-	-		
	Total	30	15	6	1		
<u>Muhammedans</u>							
	1. Agriculture	6	7	6	4		
	2. Labour	11	15	3	1		
	3. Service	11	-	1	-		
	4. Building construction	1	-	1	-		
	5. Manufacturing and processing	3	1	-	-		
	6. Trade	8	3	1	1		
	7. Transport	-	-	-	1		
	Total	40	26	12	7		
<u>In Murud Only</u>							
		MARWARIS		LINGAYATS		MALIS	
		Main	Sub.	Main	Sub.	Main	Sub.
	1. Agriculture	7	-	10	1	5	-
	2. Manufacturing & processing	1	-	-	1	2	1
	3. Trade	2	8	2	3	2	2
	4. Service	1	-	1	4	1	1
	5. Labour	-	-	1	3	-	5
	Total	11	8	14	12	10	9

occupation in 75 per cent of the Maratha families at Murud and about 90 per cent at the other villages.

Dhangars reported agriculture or labour as the occupation except four cases reporting cattle rearing, trade, and service.

Among Mahars and Mangs, labour was either main or

Table No. 2.3 : Distribution of families according to Caste, and Main and Subsidiary Occupation of the family.

Caste and Occupation	MURUD		WATHWAD		KARKATA	
	Main	Sub.	Main	Sub.	Main	Sub.
Brahmins						
1. Agriculture	9	2	3	-	1	-
2. Khadi Production	2	-	-	-	-	-
3. Trade	1	1	-	-	-	-
4. Service	10	1	1	2	-	1
Total	22	4	4	2	1	1
Marathas						
1. Agriculture	119	33	65	6	43	10
2. Quarrying	-	-	-	-	1	-
3. Labour	43	54	8	12	14	19
4. Trade	7	22	1	2	-	1
5. Transport	-	8	-	1	-	-
6. Manufacturing & Processing	5	5	1	2	-	-
7. Service	34	7	1	1	-	2
Total	208	129	76	24	58	32
Mangs						
1. Agriculture	2	2	1	1	3	5
2. Labour	10	8	11	3	16	2
3. Trade	-	-	4	-	-	-
4. Construction	2	-	-	-	-	-
5. Service	5	1	-	-	1	2
Total	19	11	16	4	20	9
Mahars						
1. Agriculture	5	12	1	5	3	3
2. Labour	34	11	30	6	16	3
3. Quarrying	1	1	4	1	-	1
4. Manufacturing & Processing	2	1	-	-	-	-
5. Trade	3	5	1	2	-	-
6. Transport	-	-	-	-	1	-
7. Building Construction	6	-	1	-	-	1
8. Service	13	6	3	3	-	2
9. Beggars	-	2	1	-	-	-
Total	64	38	41	18	20	10
Dhangars						
1. Agriculture	12	3	9	3	1	-
2. Cattle-rearing	-	2	-	-	-	-
3. Labour	6	8	3	5	-	1
4. Trade	-	1	-	-	-	-
5. Service	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	14	12	8	1	1

(Continued)

Table No. 2.4 (Continued)

No.	No. of Baluta Clientele	Baluta Income as % of Total Income	No.	No. of Baluta Clientele	Baluta Income as % of Total Income
<u>Mahars</u>			<u>Mang</u>		
Karkata	1	-	Karkata	1	3
	($\frac{1}{4}$ share i.e. every 4 years)	88		2	-
				3	20
				4	24
Wathwad	1	1	Wathwad	1	2
	1	9		2	3
	1	11		3	1
	($\frac{1}{4}$ share)			1	-
		21	Murud	1	-
	1	6			
	1	-			
	1	20	<u>Koli</u>		
	1	18	Wathwad	1	20
Murud	1	9			37*
	2	22			(*Excluding receipts on account of marriage)
	3	16		2	23
	4	100		1	20
	5	63	Murud	1	20
	($\frac{1}{6}$ share)				9
		83			
	($\frac{1}{6}$ share)		<u>Mulani</u>		
7*	-	38	Wathwad	1	-
(*Originally not a balutedar but has taken the baluta rights against some consideration.)					Baluta rights transferred to his brother
			Karkata	1	-
			Murud	1	All in the village
					14
<u>Ramoshi</u>					
Karkata	1	4			
Murud	1	All in the village			
	2	-			

Table No. 1 Per Capita Income in different Communities in the selected villages.

Caste	No. of Families	No. of Family Members	Per Family Income	Per Capita Income
MURUD				
Brahmins	21	80	949	249.0
Advanced Hindus	28	174	1132	182.1
Marathas	208	1182	630	110.8
Castes Allied to Marathas	60	311	698	134.7
Intermediate Hindus I	25	164	642	97.8
Intermediate Hindus II	31	177	556	97.3
Backward Classes	11	50	433	95.2
Mahars	64	315	360	73.2
Other Depressed Classes	31	212	575	84.1
Muhommedans	39	178	391	85.7
Christians	1	6	1240	206.6
Not stated	3	10	1103	331.0
	522	2359	619	113.0
Wathwad				
Brahmins	4	21	553	105.2
Advanced Hindus	1	5	390	78.0
Marathas	76	465	907	143.3
Castes allied to Marathas	20	88	533	121.0
Intermediate Hindus I	4	21	640	121.9
" " II	11	62	526	93.3
Mahars	41	205	440	88.0
Other Depressed Classes	18	99	482	87.6
Muhommedans	12	81	728	107.7
Christians	2	10	450	90.0
	189	1057		101.7
KARKATA				
Brahmins	1	6	650	108.3
Advanced Hindus	1	5	500	100.0
Marathas	58	322	533	96.0
Casted Allied to Marathas	5	30	732	122.0
Int. Hindus I	1	2	340	170.0
Int. Hindus II	2	12	645	107.5
Backward Classes	1	6	400	66.6
Mahars	20	124	405	44.7
Other Dep. Classes	20	95	412	86.6
	109	602	496	89.8