

**SURVEY
OF
ECONOMIC CHANGE IN RURAL AREAS
(1956-57)**

WAGHODE-BUDRUK
(TALUKA RAVER, DISTRICT EAST-KHANDESH)
MAHARASHTRA STATE

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Waghole-Budruk and its neighbouring two villages, situated in the Naver Taluka, East Khandesh district, were selected for the Survey of Economic Change in rural areas. One of the main considerations for the selection of these villages, was the extensive cultivation of banana and other garden crops. The survey was carried out during the year 1956-57.

1.1 General Features of the District

The district of East Khandesh is to the extreme east of the Maharashtra State. It lies between $20^{\circ}8'$ and $22^{\circ}7'$ north latitude and $74^{\circ}35'$ and $76^{\circ}28'$ east longitude. The whole northern frontier of the district is bounded by the Jatpuda range - a mountain tract from thirty to forty miles wide. On the east, a row of mountains separate the district from the Madhya Pradesh. To the south, the Ajanta or the Chanda range mark the line between East Khandesh and Andhra State. On the west lie the three talukas - Dhulia, Sindhkhara and Sirpur of the West-Khandesh district. The length, from east to west, of the district is about 91 miles and the breadth from north to south, about 81 miles - the area of the district being about 4457 square miles.

From east to west, parallel to the Tapi river, the whole area of the district can be divided into three parts - northern belt, central belt and southern belt. In the central belt, there is the rich Tapi valley, where the cultivation

of different garden crops is widespread. The northern belt is a belt of mountain land, from twenty to thirty miles wide. Much of this hilly tract, now only with a few scattered hamlets, was once well populated. The southern belt is much varied than both the central and the northern belts. In the extreme east of it, there is the Purna valley. The western part of it is drained by the Girna and the Bori rivers and is studded with mango groves and large prosperous villages.

"The chief feature of the district is the Tapi river, to which the whole surface of the district drains." This principal river of the district takes its rise in the Baitul district of the Madhya Pradesh, flows west from the high lands of Central India, and falls in the Gulf of Cambay, about twelve miles west of Surat. More than one-third of its whole course lies within east and west Khandesh districts. During its course through East Khandesh, the Tapi receives many tributaries, of which, the Girna and the Bori are important. The Girna rising in the Western hills of the Nasik district, falls into the Tapi river near Nanded. In the East Khandesh district about ten miles north of Chalisgaon, there is Jamada canal constructed on this river. The Bori takes its rise in the Malegaon sub-division of Nasik, enters Khandesh about fifteen miles north of the Girna and falls in the Tapi river about twenty miles below the Girna. In the district, it has also been used for irrigation purposes.

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1.2 Soil and Climate

All the varieties of soil that come under each of the three types - black, red and rocky - are found in this district. The central belt of the wide Tapi valley consists either of a black alluvial clay highly retentive of moisture or of a loam overlying a stratum of yellowish clay of good depth. Skirting this tract along the base of the Satpudas, where the level is somewhat higher, the soil is inferior. Along the banks of the rivers, where the land is much cut by deep ravins, the soil is mixed or overlaid with lime nodules and in some places the surface soil is entirely washed away. On the south-east part of the district, red soil dominates, deteriorating itself towards the south-west, where it is found of less depth.

The average rainfall of the district is about thirty inches. It was quite normal in the survey year (1956-57) and also in the two years preceding to our enquiry, (1954-55 and 1955-56). Over much of the central belt and in the southern part of the district, the rainfall is scanty and uncertain. However, there is no area or tract in the district liable to severe natural calamities such as famines, floods, etc. From middle of February to the end of June, the whole district is subject to extreme heat - the temperature at times rising up to 116°F. In the Satpudas, the heat is tempered by the forests but below the Satpudas, particularly in the east, the Tapi valley is the hottest part of the district.

1.3 Communications

The district enjoys a well developed system of transport and communications. It is served by the Central and Western Railways. The Central Railway Line enters the district at its south-west corner, a few miles north of the village - Nayadongari - in Nasik district and runs north-east to Bhusawal, wherefrom one of its branches leads to Jabalpur and the other to Nagpur. The total distance covered by this main line in the district is about 110 miles. From Chalisgaon a branch line runs to Dhulia. Another line branches off from Pachora and runs to Jamner. Both these branches together have about 60 miles of distance. The Surat-Bhusawal section of the Western Railway serves about 30 miles east-west in Erandol and Amalner talukas of the district.

The Bombay State Road Transport Corporation serves the entire district and has connections to all taluka places and all marketing centres. The only obstruction to this passenger transport occurs in monsoon when the Tapi river and its tributaries temporarily dislocate the traffic. The traffic is particularly affected in the northern part of the district owing to the absence of overhead bridges over small rivulets. No separate statistics of mileage were available, as east and west Khandesh districts together make the Khandesh division of the State Transport Corporation. In the division there were 174 vehicles operating on 153 routes with a total route mileage of 2965 in Feb., 1957.

1.4 Raver Taluka

Taluka Raver from which the villages are selected lies to the extreme north-east corner of the district. Along the northern boundary, the taluka is bounded by the Satpudas. Its southern boundary is marked by the Tapi river. To its east there is Nemad district of the Madhya Pradesh, and to the west, the Jawal taluka. The northern part of the taluka is hilly and not so rich in soil. The southern part, where the selected villages are situated, is rich in fertility of its soil and is noted for this in the whole of district. Raver is the headquarters of the taluka and is situated to the north of the Raver Railway station, at a distance of half a mile.

1.5 Surveyed Villages

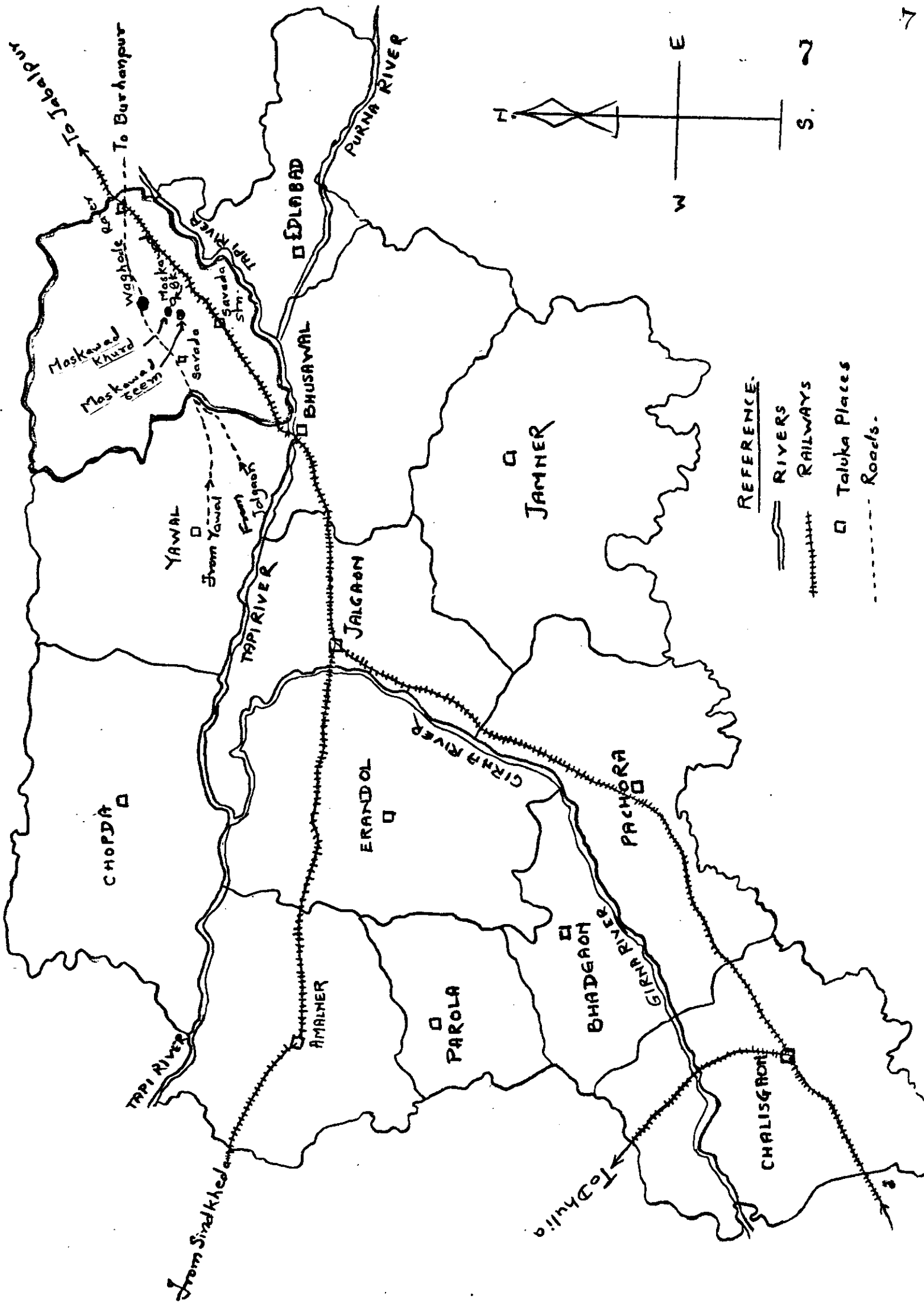
Waghode-Budruk (hereinafter referred to as Waghode) is about ten miles south-west of Raver, the taluka headquarters, and about six miles north-east of the Savada Railway station on the Bombay-Delhi main route of the Central Railway. It is situated at a distance of about two and half miles to the east, from the Savada town proper. The nearest Railway Station to Waghode, is Nimbhora, which is about four miles east of it; but the road which connects these two, is Kucha road, with no transport facilities. Hence, the Savada Railway Station, to which regular State Transport buses are available, serves the purpose of the nearest railway station though it is about six miles from Waghode. The other two selected villages, are Maskawad-seem

and Maskawad-Khurd. These are taken from a group of three villages - Maslawad-Budruk, Maskawad-Seen and Maskawad-Khurd - situated closely to one another, between Savada and Waghode, at a distance of one mile from Savada and about two miles from Waghode.

From the Savada Railway Station, one metalled road leads to Savada town. This road is connected to another metalled road - Jawal - Raver road - which passes by the northern side of Waghode. Buses of the State Transport ply on this road - about six buses running in both directions every day. Thus, the village is in regular and constant touch with the taluka place and other important marketing centres like Faispur, Bhusaval, etc. The other two villages lie somewhat in the interior and from the locational view point, provide an element of contrast with the roadside village Waghode. These two villages are connected with Waghode and Savada by Kucha roads passing through fields and brooks. Hence, communication by cart along these roads comes to standstill during the rainy season.

The accompanying map shows the location of the sample villages in relation to one another and also with reference to the district and taluka places.

There is no weekly market, either in Waghode or in the other two villages. The three surveyed villages, therefore, depend upon Savada, for the satisfaction of their economic needs. The weekly market at Savada is an important market, not only for the selected villages, but also for



REFERENCE.

— RIVERS

- - - - - RAILWAYS

□ Taluka Places

— — — — — Roads.

many other neighbouring villages. For all the weekly purchases and sales, for services of middlemen, bus transport, medical facilities, police station and for the benefit of the middle school, the surveyed villages are dependent on Savada.

1.6 Economic Features

The district of East-Khandesh is mainly agricultural and had not developed industrially. In the whole district there are only two spinning and weaving mills - one each at Jalgaon and Azalner - and a Railway Workshop at Bhusaval. Except these, there are no other large-scale industries in the district. The total population of the district, as per 1951 census, is 14,71,351; of which 10,36,653 persons or about 70.5 per cent depend on agriculture and the remaining 4,34,698 persons or 29.5 per cent depend on non-agricultural production, commerce, transport and services. The livelihood pattern of the population in the district, in the taluka and in the selected villages is given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 : Livelihood classes for the District, the Taluka and the selected villages.

Unit	Agricul- tural class	Non-agricultural class				Total %
		Prodn. other than culti- vation	Com- merce	Trans- port	Ser- vic- es	
East Khandesh district	70.5	10.4	5.5	2.3	11.3	100
Raver Taluka	78.7	8.0	3.4	1.0	8.9	100
Vaghode	82.7	7.0	5.8	0.1	4.4	100
Maskawad-Seen	89.3	6.6	1.2	-	2.9	100
Maskawad-Khurd	98.0	-	-	-	2.0	100

In Table 1.2, is given the information regarding the cultivable area, net cultivated area, etc. in the district, in the taluka and in the surveyed villages.

The important crops of the district differ according to the nature of soil in its three different regions. The soil in the central region is the most fertile and therefore, the important crops of this region are, jowar, wheat, cotton and groundnut. The southern region is of less rich soil, the major crops cultivated here being jowar and bajra. The whole of northern region is rather hilly and the soil is of very inferior quality. The important crop grown in this region, therefore, is only bajra. In Table 1.3 is given the percentage distribution of the cultivated area under different important crops of the district, the taluka and the selected villages.

The table points out that in the district, cotton and groundnut are the two most important cash crops, accounting for about 45 per cent of the total sown area. Among the food crops of the district, jowar and bajara are the two major crops, which have about 17.6 and 10.8 per cent respectively, of the total cultivated area. In the case of the taluka, the same crops are important with some variations in the acreages under them. Raver and its neighbouring taluka - Yawal - are the only two talukas in the district known for banana cultivation. In the surveyed villages, banana is the most important cash crop, particularly at Waghode where the percentage of area under it is greater

Table 1.2 : Cultivable net area sown and double cropped area in the district, taluka, and the selected villages

U n i t	Total geographical area	Total cultivable area	% of cultivable area to the total area	% of net area sown to cultivable area	% of culturable waste area to cultivable area	Gross cropped area	% of area sown more than once to gross cropped area
East Khandesh district	28,76,300	20,77,900	72.2	95.7	4.3	20,70,200	4.2
Raver taluka	2,30,476	1,42,743	61.8	92.5	7.5	1,33,311	1.0
Waghode	2,625	2,451	93.4	98.2	1.8	2,469	2.8
Maskavad-seen	409	380	92.9	95.5	4.5	385	6.1
Maskavad-khurd	525	498	94.9	99.8	0.3	520	4.6

Table 1.3 : Percentage distribution of the area under different crops in the district, taluka, and the selected villages.

Unit	Food crops			Cash crops			Other miscellaneous crops	Total gross cropped area
	Cereals	Pulses	Total food crops	Cotton	Groundnut	Banana		
East Khandesh district	32.8	19.1	51.9	32.0	12.0	0.7	3.4	100.0 (20,70,200)
Raver taluka	33.1	26.1	58.3	20.1	15.8	3.4	2.4	100.0 (13,33,11)
Waghode	27.2	14.9	42.1	13.8	7.9	25.5	5.7	100.0 (2,469)
Maskavad-seen	33.2	15.8	49.0	24.4	6.5	11.8	8.3	100.0 (385)
Maskavad-khurd	23.8	15.8	38.8	31.3	8.7	8.1	13.1	100.0 (520)

than under other cash-crops like cotton and groundnut. Among the food crops of the villages, Jowar is the principal crop accounting for 18.3 per cent of the total sown area at Waghode, 15.3 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 12.7 per cent at Maskawad-khurd.

A big regulated market in the district, particularly for cotton, groundnut and jowar is Jalgaon - the district place. Other regulated markets, where trading in above commodities is conducted are Chalisgaon, Pachora, and Amalner. Agents of cotton textile mills in Bombay come to these places, during the busy season of cotton, to make their purchases. Though banana is one of the important cash crops of the Raver and Yawal talukas, there are no particular marketing centres of it, either in these talukas or in the district. Where fruit-sale societies operate, they directly negotiate with the local or outside traders dealing in banana and dispose of the produce. About 90 per cent of the total produce in the district, is despatched to the distant marketing centres like Delhi, Agra and Lucknow. Nimbhora, Raver, Jalgaon and Shendurni are the important railway stations in the district, from where the wagon-loads of banana are despatched.

1.7 Physical Features of the surveyed villages

The part of the district, where the surveyed villages are situated, is plain, with no hills or any river within the radius of about five miles. The lands around the villages spread far and wide, with some minor streams in between. There is no forest, nor any pasture land near

about any of these villages. The soil of the villages, generally conforms with that of the central region of the district. The most common soil found in the villages, therefore, is black, highly retentive of moisture. The inferior quality of soil is found only on the banks of streams, which pass through the village lands.

The average rainfall in the village is about 28 inches. The rainy season usually starts from the middle of June and lasts upto the middle of October. Much of the rainfall is mainly received from South-west monsoon. Table 1.4 gives the monthwise figures of rainfall as recorded at the Savada rainauge station, during the survey year and the two years preceding to it. These figures can be regarded to be fairly representative of the rainfall in the surveyed villages, which are situated within 3 miles distance from Savada.

Table 1.4 : Rainfall data (in inches).

Year	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Total to April
1954-55	-	3.10	9.63	7.95	9.5	-	-	-	-	29.73
1955-56	-	8.9	2.15	11.61	6.79	3.44	-	-	-	32.8
1956-57	-	7.92	9.97	2.57	5.8	-	-	-	-	29.24

Sub-soil water with great facility is available in Waghode and in the other two villages. Well irrigation in the villages, therefore, is extensively used for growing rabi and garden crops, like wheat, banana, oranges, etc.

In Waghode, for instance, the land under irrigated crops in the year 1955-56, accounted for about 28.5 per cent of the total cultivated area.

Wells again are the only source of supply of drinking water in Waghode, as well as in the other two villages. Every locality in each of the three villages, including those of untouchables, has separate wells. The supply of water is usually sufficient for the year round.

1.8 Some historical information about the selected villages

About the past of the village - Waghode - no documental evidence is available. We have, therefore, to rely upon the information supplied by the elderly persons and upon the remnants of the past in the village. It was reported, that the original residents of the village were the Rajputs and the 'Gavalis' (milkmen). During the reign of the Peshwas, Kunsare, the then dominant family in the village, was entrusted with the work of general supervision and the collection of revenues. The Karadve and the Malve families of Leva-Gujar caste, which is now a major caste in the village, have their native places located in Gujarath. These families migrated to the northern part of East Khandesh district, and had first settled at Andalwadi, a village in Raver taluka. From this village, they again shifted to Waghode. After the downfall of Kunsare family, the village was put under the supervision of the Karadve family. This family was firstly entrusted with the work, both of Mulki and Police Patil. After fifty years or so, the work of Police Patil,

was transferred to the Malve family. Since then the same arrangement is continued.

As reported by the elderly persons in the other two villages, the 'Gavalis' (milkmen) were the original inhabitants of Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd also. In the latter half of the 18th century, however, a few families of Leva-Patidar caste, now a dominant caste-group in the two villages, came from Pavangad in Gujarath and settled in these villages. At present, both Police Patil and Mulki Patil are from this caste.

1.9 Field work of the survey.

The field work in connection with the survey was started in the month of June 1956 and lasted upto the end of May 1957. The work was carried out with the help of following schedules and questionnaires.

- (1) The General Family Schedule.
- (2) The Plotwise Survey Schedule.
- (3) Family Budget Schedule.
- (4) Labour Employment Schedule.
- (5) Schedule for changes in tenancy
- & (6) Schedule for sales and purchases of land.

The General Family Schedule was filled in for each residential family in the selected villages. The Plotwise Survey Schedule, which was filled in for a randomly selected sample of 252 plots, covered the information regarding cultivation practices, inputs and production of different

crops. Family Budget Schedule, which collected the data regarding cash outlays only, was canvassed to a stratified random sample of 60 families selected from Waghode. Labour Employment Schedule was also canvassed to 60 labour families from Waghode. Data regarding changes in tenancy and sales and purchases of land were noted down from village records, for the period of five years previous to the enquiry.

1.10 Presentation of data.

The data collected has been presented in the following ten chapters. In chapter II and III we deal with village layout, housing conditions and social structure. In chapters IV and V we discuss Capital Structure in agriculture and in non-agricultural occupations, investment, disinvestment, land-utilization, farming practices, inputs and production of the main crops. Chapters VI and VIII deal with the structure of non-agricultural production, trade and transport; while chapter VII deals with demographic data and labour structure. The financial structure and credit operations are discussed in chapter IX. The consumer expenditure and the data regarding ownership of household and luxury articles are presented in chapter X. An attempt is made to present the village accounts in chapter XI.

Chapter II

VILLAGE LAYOUT AND HOUSING

2.1 Village Layout

Waghode is situated at a distance of two and half miles to the East of Savada town and is linked to it by a metalled road, known as the Yawal-Raver road. The area of gaathan is slightly less than 21 acres and is square in shape, if we overlook the new extensions on Northern and Eastern sides. Along the Northern and Western side, the village boundary is formed by the stream. To the East, beyond the new extensions, there are farms and a kuccha road marks the line between the cultivable land and the village. On the Southern side of it, there is 'Khalwadi' where the cultivators thrash their crops in harvesting season.

The village as a whole, occupies a flat and fairly levelled ground, with the exception of a little elevation in the middle. The old site of the village, as the villagers reported, was restricted to this elevated portion and the area of present Patil-puri. All the other parts of the village, have developed in a process of growth. The old village was confined to the traditional pattern. It was surrounded by a protective wall and fortified gateways, which are now in completely dilapidated conditions. There was a pretty long distance (about two furlongs), between the village and the old Mahar-wada, situated to the South-east corner. Hanuman temple was to the North-east corner of the village. But in the process of expansion, the traditional pattern underwent a

complete change.

It may be seen from the village map, that in the course of expansion the village developed on all sides, but more on Northern and Eastern sides. The Maharwada no longer appears to be detached from the village. The Hanuman temple is now surrounded by residential houses. The village has surpassed the old limits of the gaathan area and the neighbouring fields of about 5 to 6 acres, to the Eastern and Northern sides, had to be converted into non-agricultural land in 1947 and 1949.

At the entrance of the village, there is a gate-way, one of the remaining parts of the village wall. A little broad, but uneven winding main street of the village, shoots from this gate-way, and runs towards South to the another small gate-way on the Southern side of the village. This main street lies in the middle of the village, which stands in between the two gate-ways. This street branches off at two places - one at a little distance from the front gate-way and the other, at Anand-Bhuvan; a well-known building in the village. The first branch leads towards East to the Chambharwada and Muslim-wada, and then turning to the South to the old Maharwada. The second branch leads West towards Madhu-Bhuvan, where it takes turn towards North and runs up to the Northern most corner of the gaathan, where it again takes a turn towards East and meets the main street near the Mosque. Lanes branch off both to the right and left of these three streets.

The whole of the Western part of the village, is occupied by the residential houses of the people belonging to Leva-Gujar caste. To the Western most side of the gaathan by the side



EAST

LAY-OUT OF WAGHODE

STREET

WEST

NORTH

Small gate way

Baker pura

Raver Taluka Fruit-Sale Society

Madhu Bhuwan

Old-Makar-wada

Sufing-wada

Muslims

Leva-Gujars

Krishna Temple

Patil-Puri

Leva-Gujars

Leva-Gujars

Leva Patildars

Leva-Gujars

Sonaars

Kousalar wada

Leva-Gujars

Marathi Temple

Co-operative Credit Society Office

Krishna Temple

Chavadi

Leva-Gujars

Leva-Gujars

Mosque & Urdu School

Maha-wada

Dhangar wada

Chambhar-wada

Sutar-wada

Supe-wada

Lohar wada

Gateway

Marathi school

Public Well

Muslims

STREET

Mimbhara Road

Jadvi Muslims

STREET

New Makar Wada

Chinawal Road

New Plots

Yawal - Raver Road

f the stream, there are houses of Kunbis and Marathas. To the Eastern end of the village there are Dhanagar-wada and Maliwada. To the North-East corner, there is Chambhar-wada, practically surrounded by the dwellings of the Muslims. In the North-East corner by the side of the stream, there is the new Maharwada. Further to the North-West, there is a small colony inhabited by Tadvi-Muslims. The old Mahar-wada is situated to the South-East corner. Near this Maharwada, but further to the East there is the old Muslim-wada.

The location of the other two villages - Muskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd-is rather peculiar. As it has been pointed out in the Chapter I these two villages along with Maskawad-Budruk are situated very close to one another. There is only one road running East-West between Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-Budruk. Between Maskawad-khurd and Maskawad-seem there are 'Khalwadi' and Marathi School building. Maskawad-khurd is at a distance of about two furlongs to the North-East of Maskawad-Budruk.

Maskawad-seem is situated on a fairly levelled ground with one little elevation on the Southern side. The area of the village goathan is six and half acres. There is only one broad street in the village, which branches off from the Savada-road in the North-West corner of the goathan. It runs towards East, takes a turn towards South at 'Khalwadi' and runs straight to Maskawad-Budruk.

Maskawad-khurd is situated, rather on a higher level, to the East of Maskawad-seem, and occupies an area of about five acres. It is almost a cluster of dwellings with narrow lanes

of the stream, there are houses of Kunbis and Marathas. To the Eastern end of the village there are Dhanagar-wada and Mali-wada. To the North-East corner, there is Chambhar-wada, practically surrounded by the dwellings of the Muslims. In the North-East corner by the side of the stream, there is the new Maharwada. Further to the North-West, there is a small colony inhabited by Tadvi-Muslims. The old Mahar-wada is situated to the South-East corner. Near this Maharwada, but further to the East there is the old Muslim-wada.

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Maskawad-khurd is situated, rather on a higher level, to the East of Maskawad-seem, and occupies an area of about five acres. It is almost a cluster of dwellings with narrow lanes

in between. From the South-West corner of the gaathan, one lane, runs towards the North-East corner, takes a turn towards East and meets the Dasnoor-road, which passes by the Eastern side of the village. This lane, serves, as the main street of the village, many convenient lanes branching off from it.

In Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, Leva-Patidars form a major caste group. Most of the Northern and Eastern part of Maskawad-seem are occupied by the dwellings of this caste. The houses of other castes like Sutar, Lohar, Kunbi, Nhavi, etc., are very few and are spread all over the village. The Maharwada is situated in the North-East corner and is practically mixed with the dwellings of Leva-Patidars, only a small lane running between the two localities. The same is the condition of Chambhar-wada, which is situated further to the South of the Mahar-wada. In Maskawad-khurd too, most of the Northern and Southern part of the village are occupied by Leva-Patidars. The Maharwada of the village is ^{to} the extreme Eastern side.

In all the villages surveyed - different localities were locally known after the different caste - names, - such as Mali-wada, Kumbhar-wada, Dhangar-wada, Patilpuri, Mahar-wada and Chambhar-wada, etc. But these localities were so close to one another that no individual caste could be said as living in a separate colony or was in exclusive possession of any clearly marked out area. The houses of all castes were built so close that considerations of caste distinction appeared to be not affecting the choice of sites for construction of houses. Thus in Waghode and also in the other two villages, we found

that the people of advanced castes, had built their houses in close proximity to these of untouchables. However, no family from the advanced castes had acquired land in the residential localities of the untouchables. The untouchables also had not moved from their localities and built house in the residential areas of the advanced castes.

2.2 Housing

The residential houses in the villages can be broadly classified into four groups, according to their different kinds of structures. The first group, comprises of houses with wide footing, plinth of dressed stones, walls of pucca bricks with cement plaster, and roof of cement concrete or of Mangalore tiles. The second group, includes the houses with plinth of undressed stones, walls of pucca bricks built in mud or mortar but having cement plaster from inside, and roof either of iron sheets or of Mangalore tiles. In the third group are included all the ordinary structures having rubble plinth or no plinth, having walls of pucca or kuccha bricks built in mud, with earthen roof or a roof of locally made tiles or of iron sheets. The fourth group is mainly of huts, which were generally without any foundation or plinth, with walls made of bamboo or wattle-screen and a roof of straw, 'kadaba', or of tin-sheets.

The residential structures which can be put in the first group, are only four at Waghode and one at Maskawad-seem. These five buildings may be considered as the best structures in the villages surveyed.

Of the four structures in Waghode, one is two storied,

building and the remaining, are one storied. The two storied building is of a big land-lord-cum-trader from the Leva-Patidar community. Of the other three structures, one is owned by another landlord-cum-trader and the remaining by two landlords, all of them being from the Gujar community. The building in Maskawad-seem, is owned by a landlord-cum-trader from Leva-Patidar caste.

These structures are built about ten years ago, and clearly reflect the urban impact. Each of these buildings, stands on a plinth of dressed stone, raised 2 to 3 feet above the ground. The walls are built of pucca bricks in mortar and are plastered with cement from both the sides. All these buildings have cement-concrete roof with terrace on the front or on the back of the structure. They have sufficient number of doors and windows, and therefore, adequate lighting and ventilation. These houses have a well each within their enclosures. The walls built around the well serve as a bath room, where the family members take their bath. Separate latrines are attached, at the back of each of these structures.

The buildings have front verandah on a raised platform or plinth. The verandah, generally varies between 3 and 4 feet in breadth and between 30 and 40 feet in length. Beyond the verandah, we find a big room, where the owner normally receives his visitors. We find this room well furnished and decorated with the photos of family members. The inner-most room serves as a kitchen; while the central hall as dining and sleeping room. In the central hall, the images of Gods and deities of the household are lodged. The first floor of these

buildings are generally used as a loft for storing grain and household articles which are not in daily use. In some cases, the first floor is also used for sleeping purposes. These houses are all, well maintained and carefully looked after.

Below is the detailed description of one of these houses at Waghode. The building, 'Madhu Bhuvan'^{is} named after the name of the eldest son of the owner. The owner belongs to Gujar community and is a landlord-cum-businessman dealing in banana.

The building is built in the year 1945, at a reported cost of Rs. 40,000. It is situated to the extreme South-West corner of the village, and is detached from other residential houses on all sides except on East where there is a house of another Gujar family. It is surrounded by a compound wall only at the back. At the front there is a gate built of pucca bricks in mortar and has a door of iron bars. From the gate there is a passage built of slabs, leading to the main structure. The main building has plinth of 3' 8" height, built of dressed stone. The breadth of the building is 30' 8" and the length about 87'. It is one storied structure having cement concrete roof and a terrace at the back. The walls are built of pucca bricks in mortar and are plastered on both sides with cement. The whole floor of the building is made of cement. The door and window panes are of modern style and are made of teak wood.

The building has verandah of 3' 8" breadth on all the four sides of it. Just after the front verandah, we step in a big room, 18' by 19' in size. This hall is generally used

by the owner to receive his visitors. The hall is well furnished with showcases and wooden cupboards. Beyond this hall, the central part of the building has been divided into three rooms. The middle room is used just as a passage to the other side-rooms. The room lying to the western side is 16' by 9' in size and is used as a store room. To the further Western side of the store room, there is well. The room built around the well is 6' by 5' in dimensions. Water for cooking and for all other household requirements, is drawn from this well with the help of a persian wheel. Water is stored in a small tank built of pucca bricks in cement and plastered. To the southern side of the tank, there are two rooms of which one is used as bath-room and the other for cleaning the utensils, or for washing clothes, etc. The room built to the Eastern side of the middle room, is used as kitchen. In the kitchen room there is sink, 3' by 1' in size, used as an outlet for the waste water. At the extreme back of the building there is another big room followed by an open verandah. This room is also used as a store room, to keep old agricultural implements. To the eastern side of this room, there is a latrine.

A stair-case built in the eastern corner of the verandah leads to the first floor of the building. The first floor has been divided into three parts. The front part is used as balcony. Beyond this balcony there is a big hall, 18' x 18' in dimensions and is used by the owner to receive his special guests. The hall is well furnished with modern wooden chairs, a table, a showcase, & wooden cupboards and a radiogram kept on a showcase in one corner. The hall is decorated with the

photos of family members, etc. Beyond this hall there is another room of 13' x 9' dimensions. Beyond this hall there is a terrace which is about 27' x 18' in dimensions. It is used for sleeping purposes during summer, or for drying food grains, chillies, groundnuts, etc. At the extreme end of the terrace, in the southeast corner, we find one more stair-case. On the front top of the building, as the owner belongs to the Mahanubhav sect, a small idol of God Krishna is fixed in a tower, specially built. To the right side of this idol, the initials of the owner are carved, and to the left, the year in which the building was constructed. It may be said that the structure with all its amenities and other things, is unique in itself and stands in contrast with other buildings in the village.

In the second group would fall, the houses belonging to bigger cultivators. This type of dwellings also have plinth, 3 to 4 feet high, built of undressed stone. One finds a small verandah on the front side of some houses in this category. The walls are built of pucca bricks and mortar, and are generally plastered only from inside. They have roof either of iron-sheets or of Mangalore tiles and flooring made of cement plaster. The doors and windows frames of the houses are fashioned by the local carpenters. With the sufficient number of doors and windows, these houses enjoy adequate lighting and ventilation. Almost all the houses in this category, have separate kitchen rooms. Many of them have well within their enclosures. Near the well, generally, a small room of 4' x 5' dimensions is built which serves the purpose of bathroom. All the waste

water from the bath-room and from the sink in kitchen room is collected in an underground soak-locally known as 'Khajina'. The pit normally measures about 15' in depth and three to four feet in diameter. Many of the houses in this category have pit latrines. The pit of a latrine is normally 25 feet in depth and four to five feet in diameter. No byre is attached to any of these houses as the owners, being better off have purchased different plots for that purpose.

The houses in the third group are small in size, less ostentatious and overcrowded with the family members. These are occupied by the average cultivators with small holdings, who are neither rich nor extremely poor according to the village standards. A large number of the houses in selected villages, fall in this category. Some of the houses in this category too, have rubble plinth of about 2 to 3 feet high. The walls of these structures are built of locally made pucca bricks in mud, with cement pointing from outside and mud plaster or simply white wash of mud from inside. The floors of these houses are of mud and are always smeared with cow-dung mixed with water. In this category of houses we find three kinds of roofing - earthern roof, iron-sheet roof and a roof of locally made tiles. About half of the total houses classed in this category have traditional roof made of mud slabs rested on wooden beams supported by wooden pillars. The remaining houses have roofing made of either iron sheets or of locally made tiles. The open space lying in front of the houses is used as cattle shed, by erecting a temporary structure, generally thatched or tinned roof resting on bamboos or wooden poles.

In these houses we find inadequate lighting and ventilation as they have only one door, and no windows at all. In the inner most room, therefore, we find all darkness except some light coming from the whole made to the earthen roof. We do not find a separate kitchen room as such in any of these houses. A common practice is to have a kitchen partly partitioned from a big room. In the kitchen there is no sink, nor any other outlet for waste water. The waste-water, is usually collected in a big earthen pot or in a bucket and thrown in the front yard or in the lane. Water for drinking and cooking purposes has to be brought from a neighbouring well or from the public well, as most of these houses do not have well within their enclosures. No bath room is attached to any of these houses. Persons take their bath near the public well or, in the frontyard of their own house, where a square stone is placed for this purpose. In some cases, the outer bathing place is encurtained by wattle-screen or by old gunny bags so that women of the house can have their bath therein. There are no underground soak pits in many of these houses. We do not find latrines attached to any of these dwellings, persons generally going to the nearby farms to ease themselves.

The last category of residential houses viz. hut-like-tenaments are the dwellings occupied by extremely poor persons, either from Muslim community or from depressed classes. The walls of these tenaments are either made of mud only or of wattle screen plastered with mud from both sides. In the centre are put three poles on which rests a beam. This beam and the surrounding walls support the roof made either of straw

or of locally made tiles. There is usually no proper door or any window. Only an entrance of 2 to 3 feet width serves the purpose of a door. Most of these structures are one room tenaments in rectangular or square shape. The size of these dwellings generally depend on the economic conditions of the owner. However, the smallest hut is found to be not less than 8' x 10'. Some structures have open space in front, where cattle or goats, if any, are tied. Only in a few cases, we find, some shelter built for cattle. The open space is also used for sleeping during summer.

2.3 Supply of Water

All the villagers in the selected villages fetch water, either from the privately owned wells or from the public wells in different 'wadas'. The number of privately owned wells was greater in Waghode, than that in the other two villages. All the private wells and the wells dug in different 'wadas' are round in shape and of about five to six feet in diameter. Generally all of them are built with pueca bricks in mortar, and invariably have a persian wheel to draw water. They are all without steps. The public well in Waghode is dug outside the village, by the side of the stream. In the case of the other two villages, in addition to private wells, one big common well is dug in between Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-Budruk. The well is about 50 to 60 feet in depth and about 25 to 30 feet in diameter.

In Waghode there are about 250 wells in all and about 96 pit latrines. At many places there is no minimum required distance kept between the two. A well and a latrine of the

neighbouring house are dug very near to each other. In addition to this, there are underground soak pits, built for waste water. The latrines and soak-pits, therefore, have a bad effect on the drinking water of wells, particularly in rainy season when the level of water rises. It was reported that in heavy rains, when the level of water goes up, the taste of water of many wells, undergoes a complete change and it emits a foul smell.

Water for cattle in these villages is generally provided at the big public wells. Special big storages of water (Kund) have been built by the side of these wells, for this purpose.

2.4 The statistical information collected in the General Family Schedule is presented here which will supplement the description of housing conditions given above. In the General Family Schedule, description of the structures, in which the respondent was residing, was noted. But from this data we could not get the total number of houses in a particular village, as some families residing under one roof had given the information about one and the same building. In general, however, such cases were few in each of the surveyed villages. The number of households, which has come to be the same as the number of houses, therefore, gives a fairly good idea, about the total number of structures in each village.

The information of houses collected in the General Family Schedule, was mainly on four points : (1) whether there is foundation or not; (2) whether there is plinth or not; (3) the construction of walls; and (4) the construction of roof. On the basis of this information, we classify all the households

reported in each village, under nine categories, each category representing a different type of house (Table 2.1). It can be seen from the table, that first class houses having foundation, plinth, walls built of pucca-bricks in mortar and having concrete ceiling were only nine-eight in Waghode and one in Maskawad-seem. About 20.6 per cent of the total households in the three villages were reported to be staying in the houses having foundation, plinth, pucca-brick walls and iron-sheet roof. The same percentage of house-holds was also reported under the 7th category of structures having foundation, but no plinth, walls built of kuccha-bricks and having roof made of local tiles. Houses having foundation, plinth, walls built of pucca-bricks and having roof made of mud, formed second important category, as about 14.5 per cent of the households stayed in such houses. The ninth category was mostly of huts, which also formed an important class, particularly at Waghode.

It may be seen from the table that the highest proportion (24.6 per cent) of the total households in Waghode, were reported to be residing in ordinary houses built of Kuccha-bricks and having roof of local tiles. The proportion of households reported in all the other categories was far less than 24.0 per cent. In the case of Maskawad-seem, nearly half (49.7 per cent) of the total families, stayed in houses having foundation, plinth, walls built of pucca-bricks and iron-sheet roof. In Maskawad-khurd also, more than 50 per cent of the total households resided in structures built of pucca-bricks and having mud roof or iron-sheet roof.

In Table 2.2 we give the distribution of the total house-

TABLE 2.1 : Distribution of households in different categories of houses.

Village	Houses having foundation plinth pucca-brick walls and concrete ceiling.	Houses having foundation plinth pucca-brick walls and mud roof.	Houses having foundation plinth pucca brick walls and iron sheets	Houses having foundation no plinth pucca brick walls & local tiles.	Houses having foundation no plinth pucca-brick walls & mud-roof	Houses having foundation no plinth pucca-brick walls & iron sheets.	Houses having foundation no plinth kuccha-brick walls & local tiles.	Houses having foundation no plinth kuccha-brick walls & iron sheets	Huts having no foundation no plinth wall of wattle screen and wattle roof.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Waghode	1.3	11.1	5.9	9.1	18.1	9.6	24.6	2.8	17.5	100.0 (612)
Maskwad-seem	0.4	14.6	49.7	6.1	3.2	10.0	11.4	-	4.6	100.0 (280)
Maskwad-Khurd	-	30.6	27.6	7.9	2.4	3.9	21.3	-	6.3	100.0 (127)
Total	0.9	14.5	20.6	8.1	12.0	9.0	20.6	1.7	12.6	100.0 (1019)

Table 2.2 : Distribution of households in different categories of houses, according to income groups.

Income group (N.)	Houses having foundation, plinth, pucca-brick walls & concrete to ceiling	Houses having foundation, plinth, pucca-brick walls & iron-roof	Houses having foundation, no plinth, pucca-brick walls & iron-sheets	Houses having foundation, no plinth, pucca-brick walls & local tiles	Houses having foundation, no plinth, pucca-brick walls & mud-roof	Houses having foundation, no plinth, pucca-brick walls & iron-sheets	Houses having foundation, no plinth, kuccha-brick walls & local tiles	Houses having foundation, no plinth, kuccha-brick walls & iron-sheets	Huts having no foundation, no plinth, no pucca-brick walls & iron-roof	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Up to 100	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	62.5	-	25.0	100.0 (8)
101 to 250	-	3.4	11.9	5.1	3.4	8.5	30.5	-	37.2	100.0 (59)
251 to 500	-	7.6	11.8	7.1	6.6	7.1	36.5	3.3	20.0	100.0 (211)
501 to 750	-	12.0	16.7	10.6	9.2	8.3	23.2	0.9	19.1	100.0 (216)
751 to 1000	-	12.6	17.5	9.1	11.9	7.7	23.0	3.5	14.7	100.0 (143)
1001 to 1500	-	15.0	28.4	9.7	16.8	11.5	15.9	2.7	-	100.0 (113)
1501 to 2500	-	25.5	31.8	8.7	19.0	9.5	5.5	-	-	100.0 (126)
2501 to 3500	-	29.8	38.5	3.8	13.5	15.4	-	-	-	100.0 (52)
Above 3500	9.9	24.2	27.4	4.4	20.9	11.0	2.2	-	-	100.0 (91)
Total	0.9	14.5	20.6	8.1	12.0	9.0	20.6	1.7	12.6	100.0 (1019)

holds from all the surveyed villages, in nine different categories, according to the income groups. The nine families from Waghode and Maskawad-seem, having first class houses, were obviously reported in the last income group of above Rs. 3500. The families were of the big cultivators, who were also traders dealing in banana. It can be seen from the table that up to the 5th income group (Rs. 751 to 1000), the highest proportion of the total households reported in each income group, was found in the 7th category of houses, having foundation, but no plinth, walls built of pucca-bricks and roof made of local tiles. In the case of remaining groups, on the other hand, the highest percentage was seen in the third category of houses, having foundation, plinth, walls constructed of pucca-bricks and iron-sheet roof. This means that the lower class of families in these villages, mostly stayed in the houses constructed of Kuccha-bricks and having roof of local tiles; while the medium and higher class of families had better houses built of pucca-bricks and having iron-sheet roof.

Majority of the families having income more than Rs. 3500, stayed in the houses having foundation, plinth, walls built of pucca-bricks and roof either of local tiles or of mud. However, there were some in this class even, who stayed in ordinary houses. The two families from this income group reported to be staying in the structures built of kuccha-bricks and having roof of local tiles were worth noting from this point of view. These two families were from the cultivating class of Maskawad-seem.

In Table 2.3 is given the distribution of households in

Table 2.3 : Distribution of households in different categories of houses, according to occupations.

Occupation	Houses having foundation, plinth, pucca-brick walls & concrete ceiling	Houses having foundation, plinth, pucca-brick walls & mud-roof	Houses having foundation, plinth, pucca-brick walls & iron-sheets	Houses having foundation, no plinth, pucca-brick walls & local tiles	Houses having foundation, no plinth, pucca-brick walls & mud-roof	Houses having foundation, no plinth, pucca-brick walls & iron-sheets	Houses having foundation, no plinth, kuccha-brick walls & local tiles	Houses having foundation, no plinth, kuccha-brick walls & iron-sheets	Huts having no foundation, no plinth, wattle-screen walls & Wattle roof	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cultivators	2.1	25.8	31.9	6.0	15.1	11.4	7.7	-	-	100.0 (430)
Agricultural labourers -	-	5.3	10.0	6.9	7.2	6.4	35.9	2.5	25.8	100.0 (360)
Other agricultural occupations	-	15.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	15.4	46.1	-	-	100.0 (13)
Processing & manufacturing occupations -	-	5.2	20.7	22.4	15.5	1.7	6.9	10.3	18.5	100.0 (58)
Commercial occupations -	-	7.1	17.9	14.3	21.4	14.3	14.3	-	10.7	100.0 (28)
Village officials and servants in Co-op. Soys.-	-	12.0	4.0	16.0	8.0	-	48.0	-	12.0	100.0 (25)
Educational Services -	-	10.7	32.1	7.1	17.9	17.9	14.3	-	-	100.0 (28)
Other services -	-	6.9	12.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	25.0	1.4	20.9	100.0 (72)
Unproductive occupations-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	80.0	100.0 (5)
Total	0.9	14.5	20.6	8.1	12.0	9.0	20.6	1.7	12.6	100.0 (1019)

nine different categories, according to the different occupations followed by them. It can be seen that a large proportion of the cultivating families (57.7 per cent) stayed in better houses having foundation, plinth, walls built of pucca-bricks and roof made of iron-sheet or of mud. The proportion of cultivating families reported in the other categories of houses was far less - varying between 2.1 to 15.1 per cent. As stated earlier, all the nine families residing in first-class houses were from the cultivating class. It may be noted that no cultivating family was reported to be staying in the 5th and 9th category of houses. In the case of agricultural labourers and the families engaged in other agricultural occupations like grazing, majority of them stayed in the ordinary houses built of kuccha-bricks and having roof of local tiles or in the huts made of wattle-screen. Many of the families staying in the huts were Mahars and other untouchables, who followed casual agricultural labour as the main occupation.

A large section of the families engaged in processing and manufacturing occupations and also in the commercial occupations stayed in better houses, in the sense that their houses had foundation, plinth and were built in pucca-bricks and with roof made either of mud, or of local tiles or of iron-sheets. In the case of village officials, and the servants of Gram-panchayats and other co-operative societies, a larger proportion of families was reported to be staying in ordinary houses having no plinth, walls built of kuccha-bricks and roof made of local tiles. Most of the families engaged in educational services (primary teachers), were comparatively in better houses,

whereas the families engaged in other services like cart-transport, construction, engine-watchman etc. largely resided in huts.

Table 2.4 gives the roofed area, occupied by the households reported in different income groups. The table points out that the proportion of families occupying larger areas goes on increasing from the lower income groups to the higher income groups. It may be seen that upto the 4th income group (Rs. 501 to 751) more than 75 per cent of the total families reported in each income group, had occupied roofed area equal to or less than 400 square feet. In the same income groups, the proportion of families having roofed area more than 400 square feet was very small - varying between 13.6 to 21.8 per cent. In the last income groups, on the other hand, the proportion of families staying in roofed area below 400 square feet was far less (between 36.5 and 1.1 per cent); while the proportion of families reporting larger areas varied between 53.5 to 98.9 per cent.

In Table 2.5 we give the roofed area occupied by different families engaged in different occupations. It can be seen that a larger proportion of the total families engaged in cultivation had roofed area more than 400 square feet. In the case of agricultural labourers and the families engaged in other agricultural occupations, the reverse was true. Majority of these families stayed in small houses having roofed area less than 400 square feet. Similarly, a large section of the families engaged in other occupations, such as processing and manufacturing occupations, commercial occupations and services, also resided in small houses having roofed area less than 400 sq. feet.

Table 2.4 : Roofed area, occupied by the households in different income groups.

Income group (Rs.)	Roofed area in square feet								Total
	Up to 100	101 to 200	201 to 400	401 to 600	601 to 750	751 to 1000	Above 1000	Unspeci- fied	
Up to 100	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0 (8)
101 to 250	23.7	25.4	37.3	10.2	-	1.7	-	1.7	100.0 (59)
251 to 500	22.7	40.8	19.9	12.3	1.9	0.5	1.9	-	100.0 (211)
501 to 750	16.2	35.6	26.4	13.9	3.7	2.3	1.9	-	100.0 (216)
751 to 1000	5.6	26.6	26.6	22.3	7.0	8.4	3.5	-	100.0 (143)
1001 to 1500	6.2	28.3	23.9	16.8	6.2	12.4	6.2	-	100.0 (113)
1501 to 2500	4.0	21.4	11.1	14.3	12.7	27.0	9.5	-	100.0 (126)
2501 to 3500	-	-	15.4	19.2	11.5	23.1	30.8	-	100.0 (52)
Above 3500	-	-	1.1	10.0	10.0	19.8	59.1	-	100.0 (91)
T o t a l	11.9	27.4	20.5	14.7	5.9	9.5	10.0	0.1	100.0 (1019)

Table 2.5 : Roofed area occupied by different families engaged in different occupations.

Occupation	Roofed area in square feet								Total
	Up to 100	101 to 200	201 to 400	401 to 600	601 to 750	751 to 1000	Above 1000	Unspecified	
Cultivators	-	14.2	15.3	19.1	11.6	13.6	21.7	-	100.0 (430)
Agricultural labourers	25.3	37.8	23.0	10.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	100.0 (360)
Other agricultural occupations	15.4	30.8	15.4	30.8	7.6	-	-	-	100.0 (13)
Processing & manufacturing occupations	1.7	34.5	34.5	19.0	1.7	6.9	1.7	-	100.0 (58)
Commercial occupations	14.3	23.7	32.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	3.6	-	100.0 (28)
Village officials and servants in co-operative societies, etc.	8.0	44.0	20.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-	100.0 (25)
Educational services	21.4	25.1	21.4	17.9	-	7.1	7.1	-	100.0 (28)
Other services	16.7	41.6	22.2	13.9	-	4.2	1.4	-	100.0 (72)
Unproductive occupations	60.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0 (5)
Total	11.9	27.4	20.5	14.7	5.9	9.5	10.0	0.1	100.0 (1019)

2.5 House renting

In the villages surveyed, we do not find any building built specially for renting out. However, some residents who had surplus accommodation, rent out a part of the area which was under their use formerly. Table 2.6 lists the number of households residing in their own houses and those in rented houses :

Table 2.6 : FAMILIES RESIDING IN OWNED AND UNOWNED HOUSES.

Villages	Residing in owned house	Residing in rented house	Residing in rent free house	Resid- ing in rela- tive's house	Unspe- cified	Total
Waghode	82.5	8.2	9.1	-	0.2	100.0(612)
Maskawad-seem	89.6	5.7	4.7	-	-	100.0(280)
Maskawad-khurd	92.1	3.9	3.9	-	-	100.0(127)
All villages	87.3 85.7	7.1 7.0	7.4 7.3	-	0.2 -	100.0 (1019)

It may be seen from the table that the proportion of families residing in rented houses, was comparatively higher in Waghode, than that in the other two villages. At Waghode, about 17.3 per cent of the total resident families stayed in the rented houses, while at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, the percentage of such families was 10.4 and 7.9 respectively. The proportion of families who were not required to pay rent was quite high in each village. Out of the rent paying families, at Waghode, about 50 per cent paid rent below Rs. 25, about 35

per cent paid between Rs. 26 to 36 and the remaining 15 per cent paid between Rs. 37 to Rs. 60. In Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd on the other hand majority of rent paying families, paid rent below Rs. 20.

In Table 2.7 is presented, a caste-wise distribution of the families residing in rented houses.

Table 2.7 : CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN RENTED HOUSES.

Village	Brahmins	Adv. Hindus	Maratha and allied castes	Inter-mediate caste I	Inter-mediate caste II	Backward ward	Dep-res-sed Class	Muslims	Totals
Waghode	-	9.3	31.1	41.4	13.8	30.0	16.3	15.8	17.3
Maskawad-seem	-	-	4.2	75.0	30.8	50.0	18.4	-	10.4
Maskawad-khurd	25.0	-	6.5	50.0	100.0	-	7.7	-	7.9

It may be seen from the table that a large proportion of the total families from Intermediate Hindus I and II, Marathas and allied castes and from Backward class, were reported to be staying in rented houses. In Waghode, for instance, 41.4 per cent of the families belonging to Intermediate Hindus I resided in rented houses. In the case of Marathas and allied castes and Backward class people also, the proportion of families residing in unowned houses was high - 31.1 and 30.0 per cent respectively. In Maskawad-seem there were four families reported in the caste group of Intermediate Hindus I, of which three stayed in rented houses. Similar was the case of families from Backward class. Twelve families were reported in this class and

and six resided in unowned houses. In Maskawad-khurd, the only family reported in the group of Intermediate Hindus II, was reported to be staying in rented house. Of the two families from Intermediate Hindus I, one stayed in unowned house, while the other had his own house.

As regards the occupations followed by the families residing in the rental^{ed} houses, it was observed that in each village, more than 50 per cent were engaged in agriculture. At Waghode, for example, of 106 such families, 64 were engaged in agricultural labour - 47 as casual agricultural labour^{and} -/47 as casual attached agricultural labourers. Another important occupation followed by a large section of such families in these villages, was of the educational service. The practice of site-renting was not seen in any of the villages surveyed. There was also no practice of residing on farms. Except one family at Waghode, none in the three villages, was reported to be residing permanently on farms. Some cultivators, however, had built either temporary or permanent structures in their fields, for engine pumping sets and for their cattle.

2.6 Mahar-Wada

At Waghode, there are two Mahar-wadas, one situated to the South-east corner of the gaathan and the other to the North-east. The second settlement of Maharwada is of recent origin. In the old Maharwada we find exclusively all the families of Mahar staying, while in the new one there are some other families of Dhors and a Family of Bhangi. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd all the houses in Maharwadas belong to the people of Mahar community only. Below is the description of the old Maharwada at Waghode, which mostly represents its counterparts

at Maskawad-seem and at Maskawad-khurd.

The Maharwada at Waghode is the worst part of the village, almost a slum area in the village. Houses, though not congested, are built without any plan, according to the convenience of the owner. There are not proper lanes, the open space lying between the houses being used for the purpose. In the North-west corner there is public well - the only common source of water for all the Mahar families. Two or three big square stones are kept by the side of the well, to serve the purpose of bathing. The waste water from the well is allowed to collect near it. Most of the houses in the Maharwada are one-room tenements, having a kitchen partly partitioned by a small wall or by old gunny bags. More than 50 per cent of the houses are built of pucca bricks in mud and have-tiled roof. The floors of all the houses are of mud and are always smeared with cow-dung mixed in water. The remaining structures are all huts, built of wattle-screen and thatched with mud.

2.7 Sites for Wandering Traders, Tribes, etc.

Every year some hawkers dealing in carpets, perfumed oils, repairers of metalware, etc. visit the villages. In Waghode they reside either in the Maruti temple, or in the ground floor of the two gate-ways. And in Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd they reside in Vitthal Mandir. They stay there for one or two days and leave for the next village in search of ^{customers.} ~~their business.~~ The visits of these people do not cause any problem either of housing or of sanitation in the village.

Some other families of country magicians, of fortune tellers, of 'Nandi-walas' etc. also visit the villages every year. These families generally visit during summer, when

the harvesting season is over, and when the fields near the villages are open. They erect their temporary huts or tents in the neighbouring fields and stay there, for a week or so. As these families reside outside the villages, their stay does not create any insanitary conditions in the villages.

2.8 Public Buildings

The public buildings in the villages include temples, mosque, schools and chavadi, etc.

Temples :- In Waghode there are two temples of God Krishna, one each of Hanuman, Mahadeo, and Mari Aai. The temples of God Krishna are important in the village, as majority of the villagers are followers of 'Mahanubhav Panth'. The structures of these two temples though pretty old, are maintained in good condition. The Hanuman and the Mahadeo temples are also kept in good condition. The mosque has been renovated, about ten years ago, by the Muslims in the village. It is spacious and rich in construction and is looked after by the Maulana who resides there only.

In Maskawad-seem, there is a big two storied structure of 'Vithal Mandir' in which the idols of Vithal and Rakhumai, brought from Pandharpur are lodged. The 'Varkaris' and other Hindu families in this village collected contributions and constructed this temple in the year 1945. It is spacious and has the capacity of accommodating above five to six hundred people. Every day in the early morning and in the early night, the deities are worshipped by a group of 'Varkaris'. One of them has donated five acres of his land to this temple. This

land has been leased out for Rs.500, out of which all the expenses of maintenance are met. There are two more temples in this village - one is of Hanuman and the other of Mahadeo. Both of them are very small and not properly maintained.

The striking feature to be noted about the structure of the temples in these villages is that none of them have any kind of tower. It appears as if the Gods and Deities are lodged in residential houses. One cannot differentiate between the residential houses and the temples, particularly the old temples of God Krishna at Waghode.

Schools : There is no special building in Waghode either for Marathi School or for Urdu school. The Marathi school is located at three different places - Hanuman temple and the first floors of the two gate-ways. The Urdu school is located in the rooms built by the side of the Mosque.

In the case of Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd, however, the villagers have constructed a building for Marathi school, under the Development and Extension Programme.

Chavadi : The village 'Chavadi' in Waghode is one storied building, having verandah on its four sides. In the ground floor, the office of the Talathi is located and on the first floor, there are two offices, one of the Grampanchayat and the other of the Crop Protection Society.

In Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd, there is no special building of Chavadi as such. In Maskavad-Seen, however, there is one building for the office of the Grampanchayat. This structure stands on a plinth of dressed stone, raised about five feet. It is one room structure and is of about 20 by 10 dimensions. The walls are of pucca bricks in mortar and the roof is made of locally made tiles.

2.9 Buildings constructed in last five years

About twenty one residential houses in Waghode have been built in the last five years. Of these 21 new residential structures, 4 were built of pucca bricks in cement; 15 of pucca bricks in mortar and two of Kuccha bricks in mud. No non-residential building is built in these years except the repair work carried out to Hanuman temple. In Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, however, the building of Marathi school has been constructed in the last five years.

Chapter III

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The village social structure consists of a number of inter-dependent and inter-connected institutions, associations and groups. In the present chapter, we describe some of these constituents, such as the caste, its relations with various occupations, different traditions followed, and the village institutions.

3.1 Caste-wise classification of families :- A castewise classification of all the families in the surveyed villages is given in table 3.1. It can be seen that at Waghode, as many as 31 different castes were reported; while at Maskawad-seem, the number was 15 and at Maskawad-khurd, only 6. Leva-Gujar, Muslim, and Mahar were the three major castes at Waghode, accounting for about 67.8 per cent of the total number of families. As a single caste, Leva-Gujar was the important, accounting for 36.4 per cent of the total families. Muslims were 16.5 per cent; while Mahars 14.8 per cent. At the other two villages, Leva-Patidar was the single major caste, accounting for about 74.3 per cent of the total families at Maskawad-seem and 72.4 per cent, at Maskawad-khurd. At Maskawad-seem, Leva-patidar caste was very distantly followed by Mahars, accounting for 13.8 per cent. At Maskawad-khurd, the second important caste was of Kolis, who, accounted for 11.8 per cent. In addition to these major castes, Kunbi, Mali, Kumbhar, Bhavi, Sutar and Chambhar, were the other castes having substantial number of families.

Table 3.1 : Caste-wise classification of families.

Castes	Waghode	Maskawad- seem	Maskawad- khurd
1. Chitpawan Brahmins	4	-	-
2. Deshastha Brahmins	3	-	4
<u>Total Brahmins</u>	7	-	4
3. Vani	-	1	-
4. Rajput	2	-	-
5. Leva Gujar	223	-	-
Others	1	-	-
<u>Total Advanced Hindus</u>	226	1	-
6. Marathas	9	3	-
7. Leva Patidar	17	208	92
8. Jain	1	1	-
9. Mali	24	-	-
10. Kunbis	54	-	-
11. Others	1	-	-
Total <u>Marathas and allied</u> castes	106	212	92
12. Sutar	10	1	-
13. Lohar	2	1	-
14. Shimpi	3	-	-
15. Sonar	3	2	2
16. Sali	3	-	-
17. Thakur	8	-	-
Total <u>Int. Hindus I</u>	29	4	2

Continued on next page.

Table 3.1 : continued.

Castes	Waghode	Maskawad- seen	Maskawad- khurd
18. Bhavis	11	5	-
19. Parit	1	-	-
20. Kumbhars	11	-	-
21. Gosavi	1	2	-
22. Teli-Bari etc.	5	6	1
<u>Total Int. Hindus II</u>	29	13	1
23. Bhils	2	-	-
24. Kaikadi	-	1	-
25. Kolis	2	11	15
26. Dhangars	6	-	-
<u>Total Backward class and tribals</u>	10	12	15
27. Mahars	91	23	13
28. Chambhars	10	14	-
29. Bhangi	1	-	-
30. Mangs	2	1	-
<u>Total Depressed Class</u>	104	38	13
31. Muslims	61	-	-
Tadvi-Muslims	40	-	-
<u>Total Muslims</u>	101	-	-
<u>Grand Total</u>	612	280	127

3.2 Classification of families according to main occupation:

Table 3.2 gives the distribution of families in the surveyed villages, according to main occupation classes. The table points out the immense importance of agriculture from the view point of employment. Major portion of families, 76.1 per cent in Waghode, 79.6 per cent in Maskawad-seem; and 89.8 per cent in Maskawad-khurd; were engaged in agriculture which included mainly cultivation and agricultural labour. From these percentages, it may be inferred that smaller the village, larger is the proportion of families depending on agriculture. This may be ^{be} cause of the limited opportunities of employment in other occupations at a smaller village. Thus, at Maskawad-khurd, only 10.2 per cent of the total families were engaged in non-agricultural occupations; whereas at Waghode and Maskawad-seem, the corresponding proportion was 23.9 per cent and 20.4 per cent respectively.

3.3 Caste and Occupation :- It was observed that certain castes predominated in particular occupations. In Waghode, out of 197 families reporting owner cultivation as their main occupation, as many as 159 or about 80.7 per cent were from Leva-Gujars. In Maskawad-seem, of the total of 174 owner cultivators, 162 or 93.1 per cent belonged to Leva-Patidar caste. Similar is the case at Maskawad-khurd. Of the 73 owner cultivating families, 65 or 88.9 per cent were from Leva-Patidars. In casual agricultural labour, Muslims, Kunbis, Mahars and Tadvi-Muslims were predominant at Waghode; while at the other two villages, Kolis and Mahars, dominated

Table 3.2 : Classification of families according to Main Occupation.

Occupation of the head of the family.	Waghode	Maskawad- -seem	Maskawad khurd
1. Agriculture, Primary Industries, Mining and quarrying	76.14	79.64	89.77
2. Processing and Manufacturing of food-stuffs, textile, leather and products thereof.	1.96	6.07	0.79
3. Other processing and manufacturing	3.76	1.79	-
4. Commerce	3.59	1.07	2.36
5. Transport	2.14	1.07	1.57
6. Construction and Utility	5.07	1.07	-
7. Health, Education, Public Administration and communication service	4.74	6.43	4.72
8. Other services	3.27	1.79	0.79
9. Unproductive	0.33	0.71	-
10. Not stated	-	0.36	-
Total	100.00 (612)	100.00 (280)	100.00 (127)

this occupation. Certain castes followed a particular occupation traditionally. But in some cases, a change in the traditional relation between caste and occupation, was noticed. It is, interesting, therefore, to see the occupations followed - main and subsidiary - by some of the

castes in the surveyed villages. In the sections below, we give the distribution of families from various castes, according to their main and subsidiary occupations.

Brahmins :- Brahmins were reported at Waghode and Maskawad-khurd. Of the seven Brahmin families at Waghode, two each reported the cultivation of owned land and casual agricultural labour as their main occupation. Of the remaining three families, two were mainly dependent on the service in Fruit Sale Society and one, on the traditional occupation of religious services. The two families, which reported the cultivation of owned land as main occupation, were following tailoring as their subsidiary occupation. Of the two families mainly engaged in casual agricultural labour, one had cultivation of owned land as his subsidiary occupation and the other tailoring. The remaining three families were with no subsidiary occupation as such.

It is interesting to note that Brahmins, traditionally considered to be engaged in religious services; had taken to cultivation and even to casual agricultural labour. Only one family had followed its traditional occupation. One of the many reasons given for such a change in the occupation of these families, was the inadequacy of earnings from religious work; as a major section (Leva-Gujars) of Hindus at the village, was of Mahanubhavas.

At Maskawad-khurd, of the four Brahmin families, two were mainly owner cultivators, one agricultural rent receiver and the fourth was engaged in the traditional occupation. Both the owner cultivating families had reported the tradi-

-tional occupation as their subsidiary occupation. The remaining two had no subsidiary occupation. Thus, three families at this village had reported the traditional occupation as main or subsidiary. This may be because of the total absence of Mahanubhavs in this village.

Leva-Gujar :- The agricultural occupations followed by the Gujar families can be seen from the following list :-

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Owner cultivation	159	16
Agricultural rent receiver	2	-
Attached agricultural labour	6	-
Casual agricultural labour	36	31
Animal rearing	1	1
	<u>204</u>	<u>48</u>

Thus, a large number of the Gujar families, were mainly engaged in the cultivation of owned land. Of these owner cultivators, only 49 had reported some earnings from the subsidiary occupation. In a majority of the cases (28), casual agricultural labour was reported as the subsidiary occupation. Out of the 36 families, following casual agricultural labour as their main occupation, 24 were with no supplementary source of income. Of the remaining twelve, 11 had stated owner cultivation as their subsidiary occupation and one, animal rearing.

The break-up of non-agricultural occupations followed

by the Gujar families is given below :-

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Grocers' shop	2	2
Dairy products	4	-
Retail trade in fruits	-	3
Vendor in aerated water	-	1
Pan-bidi shop	2	-
Trade in banana	-	3
Cart transport	-	6
Educational and other services	6	3
Flour mill	-	1
Hotel	1	-
Religious services	3	1
Beggars	1	- 2
	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>

Of the total Gujar families (223) in the village, only 19 and 20 reported non-agricultural occupations as main or subsidiary. This brings out the importance of agriculture to the Gujar caste in the village and the absence of any significant mobility into the non-agricultural sector.

Leva-Patidar :- Following is the list of occupations - main and subsidiary - followed by Leva-Patidar families at Waghode :-

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Owner cultivation	11	1
Trade in banana	-	1
Cart transport	-	1

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Educational services and other services	5	-
Hotel	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It is to be noted that no family from this caste had reported any other agricultural occupation except owner cultivation. However, the occupations like trade in banana, educational services, etc. followed by some of these families are important.

As it has been pointed out earlier, of the Leva-Patidar families at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, a larger proportion was engaged in cultivation of owned land. Among the non-agricultural occupations followed by these families, tailoring, cart transport, flour mill, educational services, hotel and grocers' shop, were important.

Malis :- The list given below shows the main and subsidiary occupations followed by Mali families at Waghode :-

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Owner cultivation	4	-
Attached agricultural labour	5	-
Casual agricultural labour	11	4
Grocers' shop	1	-
Cart transport	2	1
Institutional services	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Thus, out of 24 families only 4 were engaged in the cultivation of owned land. Though the caste name signifies gardening and cultivation of irrigated crops as the traditional occupation; it was found that the Mali families at Waghode were predominantly engaged in attached and casual agricultural labour.

Kunbis :- The detailed break up of the occupations followed by the Kunbi families at Waghode are given below :-

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Owner cultivation	9	11
Casual agricultural labour	32	4
Attached agricultural "	12	-
Cart transport	-	1
Educational services	1	-
	<u>54</u>	<u>16</u>

Kunbis, traditionally belonged to the peasant class. But at Waghode, as the above list of occupations points out, only 9 families out of the total of 54, were mainly engaged in cultivation of owned land. In attached and casual agricultural labour, on their hand, as many as 44 were reported to be mainly engaged.

Sutars :- Of the ten sutar families in Waghode, eight were engaged in their traditional occupation. Of the remaining two, one was an oil engine mechanic and the other, an employee of the crop protection society in the village. The latter two families show a major shift from their traditional occupation. As far as the carpentry work was con-

concerned, there was also, an other way shift, noticed at Waghode. One Lohar family had left its traditional occupation and had taken to carpentry.

Nhavis :- Almost all the families belonging to this caste, followed their traditional occupation as main or subsidiary. Of the ten families at Waghode, eight had reported the traditional occupation as the main source of earnings. Both of the remaining families were mainly engaged in cultivation of owned or rented land; following their traditional occupation as subsidiary. In Maskawad-seem, of the five families, four were mainly dependent on the traditional occupation, while the remaining one, was in educational service. Thus, a major proportion of 'Nhavi' families in both the villages, were engaged in traditional occupation.

Kumbhars :- Of the eleven Kumbhar families reported at Waghode, seven had reported the occupation of manufacturing bricks and tiles along with pottery, as their main source of income; while the remaining four had casual agricultural labour, as their main. All the four casual agricultural labourers had reported pottery as the supplementary source of earnings. The large number of families mainly engaged in manufacturing of bricks and tiles, suggests a change in the traditional occupation of Kumbhars at Waghode.

Chambhars :- Out of the ten Chambhar families at Waghode, 7 were mainly engaged in casual agricultural labour; one in the cultivation of owned land and only two in the traditional occupation. Six families, however, had reported the traditional occupation as their secondary source of income. It was reported that, as the oil-engine operated pumping sets

had increasingly taken the place of leather water-lifts at this village, the chambhar families did not get sufficient leather work. Many of these families, therefore, had to take to other occupation such as casual agricultural labour.

The
Mahars :- /break up of agricultural occupations followed by Mahar families at Waghode is as follows :-

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Owner cultivation	-	10
Attached agricultural labour	3	-
Casual agricultural labour	69	1
Animal rearing	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>74</u>	<u>12</u>

It may be noted that no Mahar family in the village had reported the cultivation of owned land as the main occupation. The families reporting cultivation of owned land as the subsidiary occupation, were also proportionately much less. The number of families mainly engaged in casual agricultural labour, on the other hand, was as high as 69.

The following list shows the non-agricultural occupations followed by Mahar families in the village.

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Grocers' shop	1	-
Cart-transport	2	-
Patrolling in fields	2	-
Educational services	2	-

Services in Institutions	7	-
Religious services	2	1
	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>

Though the number of families engaged in non-agricultural activities was comparatively small, the occupations like educational services, services in gram panchayat and co-operative societies, grocery shop, etc. were worth noting from the view point of occupational mobility.

Muslims :- The list of agricultural occupations followed by Muslims in Waghode is given below :-

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Owner cultivation	2	-
Attached agricultural labour	1	-
Casual agricultural labour	20	8
	<u>23</u>	<u>8</u>

Out of the total of 61 Muslim families at the village, only 23 or 38.1 per cent were reported to be engaged in agricultural occupations. Of these 23 families, as many as 20, were in casual agricultural labour. Thus, as far as the Muslims in Waghode were concerned, the agricultural occupations were of minor importance.

The list of non-agricultural occupations followed by the Muslim families is given below :-

Occupation	Reported as main	Reported as subsidiary
Grocers' shop	3	-
Pan-bidi shop	-	1
Fruit sellers	2	1
Cycle shop	1	-

Hawker dealing in rock-oil	1	-
Dalals in cattle market	2	-
Masonry	3	1
Oil engine mechanic	-	1
Carting	1	-
Patrolling in fields	19	2
Educational services	2	-
Institutional services	2	-
Religious services	2	-
	<u>38</u>	<u>6</u>

Thus, of the total Muslim families, 62.3 per cent were engaged in the non-agricultural occupations. Among the major castes in the village, the highest proportion of families working in non-agricultural occupations, was found in Muslims.

To sum up, it may be said that the occupational structure in the surveyed villages had a broad base of agricultural occupations - more than 76 per cent of the total families at each of the surveyed villages being mainly engaged in it. The occupation of cultivation was important particularly in the castes of higher social status - Leva-Gujar - at Waghode and Leva-Patidar at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd. The occupations of attached and casual agricultural labour, on the other hand, were important in the lower castes - Intermediate Hindus, backward classes and untouchables. The importance of agriculture as a source of supplementary earnings, was also worth noting. The proportion^{of} families

reporting agricultural occupations as subsidiary was as high as 60.2 per cent in Waghode, 78.1 per cent in Maskawad-seem and 81.5 per cent in Maskawad-khurd. In the occupational structure of each of these villages, the non-agricultural occupations were proportionately insignificant less than 23 per cent of the total families being engaged in them. But for certain castes, these occupations were important; for example, Muslims and artisans at Waghode. Some of the non-agricultural occupations followed, offered examples of vertical and horizontal occupational mobility in the village; Lohar family taking to carpentry at Waghode, Kumbhars more inclined towards the manufacturing of bricks and tiles; Kahars in educational and institutional services were the cases to be noted from this point of view.

3.4 Ceremonial Practices in Leva-Gujar Caste

Marriage :- The five essential marriage formalities generally observed in Leva-Gujar caste people are, in order of time, (i) the anointing with turmeric (ii) boundary worship - 'simant puja' (iii) the knot 'ganth' (iv) the meeting of the bride with her mother-in-law - 'sunmukh'; and (v) the basket offering to balutedars.

The peculiar point to be noted in the ceremony, is that the officiating Brahmin at the time of actual marriage goes to the roof of the neighbouring house and watches the sunset, muttering 'mantras'. When the Sun has half sunk, he cries in a loud ^{voice} ~~voice~~ - 'Savadhan' - and claps his hands as a signal. On this the people assembled in the booth throw wedding-rice

towards the ^{marrying} new couple. The Brahmin, then, coming close to the couple mutters sacred verses and performs other functions similar to these in any other advanced Hindus.

At night, the marriage/procession starts, the groom generally riding on a horse and the nearest women relatives walking behind on the red or white cloth spread on the street by the balutedar washerman. The procession ends at the bride's house.

Another point to be noted, at least in the case of rich families in Gujar community, is that after the procession a 'tamasha' programme is invariably arranged, which goes on for the whole night. The females and males taking part in Tamasha are generally invited from Bhusawal or from Jalgaon and are paid to the extent of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

The marriage expenses in this community vary according to the financial position of the parties concerned. However, an idea can be had from the table below giving expenditures of two marriages, of which the data was collected. The first one represented the rich class; and the other middle class of cultivators in the community.

(1)	(2)
Rs. 505/- Cloths and Utensils	Rs. 367/- Clothes and Utensils
Rs. 900/- Marriage feast	Rs. 440/- Marriage feast
Wheat Ghee Rice	Wheat Rice Ghee
135 300 100	100 60 200
Others Jowar	Others Jowar
265 100	60 120
Rs. 100/- Transport	Rs. 25/- Transport.
Rs. 1500/- Ornaments	Rs. 225/- Ornaments.
Rs. 250/- Tamasha	
<hr/> <hr/> Rs. 3255/-	<hr/> <hr/> Rs. 1057/-

Death :- There are some peculiar points to be observed in the funeral ceremony of this caste.

The Gujars being the followers of Mahanubhav Panth, bury the dead. The relatives of the deceased, cleanly wash the body with hot water and place it on a bamboo bier in a sitting position. Four kinsmen of the deceased carry the bier to the burying place. These people do not have any special grave-yard as such and therefore the dead are generally buried in the neighbouring fields or in the near-by fields of the deceased. The body is laid in the grave without any clothes on. The red or white cloth covering the body is generally given to Mahars. Salt is first poured in the grave and then earth. When the grave is filled, the chief mourner taking an earthen pot filled with water on his shoulder, walks round it three times. A small hole is made to the earthen pot, from which the water trickles out and when the pot becomes empty, it is dashed on the ground.

On the third day the grave is neatly levelled. No tomb is ever raised. On the same day, the chief mourner and his nearest relatives have clean hair cut and shave and go to the nearby well to take bath. On this day, a feast is given to all the Mahanubhav priests in the village. On the tenth day, a feast is served to all relatives and friends in honour of the deceased.

Muslims :- All the Muslims reported in Waghode, are Suni. The customs and ceremonial practices followed by them are similar to those of Suni Muslims in other districts of Bombay State - (Tribes and castes of Bombay Province - by R. E. Enthovin). However, the information collected about

Tadvi-Muslims and their ceremonial practices will be of some interest from the view point of differences to be noticed between them and the other Muslims.

"Tadvi Muslims are said to be descendants of Bhil women and Muslim men, and to date/^{from} the Emperor Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707)."¹ The men in this community dress like ordinary Hindu cultivator, the well-to-do inclining towards the Muslim dress. Their women dress like Gujar women in the village. They never wear 'shalwar, pajama, etc.' the usual dress to be found in the other Muslim community in the village. Like the other Muslim women in the village, the women folk from Tadvi Muslims do not follow any type of purdah system.

Tadvi Muslims have a deep regard for Hindu customs, festivals and for some deities. Some of the families, even have deities lodged in their own houses.

Following are the points of difference between the marriage customs followed by Tadvis and other Muslims in the village :-

(i) The booth erected in front of the bride's house is necessarily roofed with small branches of mango tree. The custom is not found in the marriages of other Muslims.

(ii) In one of the corners of the booth a big earthen pot ('Kanjani') supplied by the local potter, is kept and filled with water. It is painted with lime-water and turmeric. This custom also is not found in any marriage of other Muslims.

(iii) In a marriage of other Muslims, from the view point of cleanliness, the bride-groom is given bath at the bride's house, just before the marriage ceremony, and then

¹ Gazetteer: East-Khandesh district-

he is dressed in wedding clothes. In the marriages of Tadvis, however, the bride-groom is bathed and dressed at his house and then he starts for the bride's house, where the marriage ceremony is to take place. The distance between two houses or the time required to reach, is not taken into consideration.

(iv) In the marriage feasts of Tadvis, non-vegetarian dishes are not at all served. It is customary with these people to give a simple feast of jowar breads and 'dal-curry'.

The Maulana in the village solemnizes the marriage and all other functions of the marriage ceremony are performed in the same manner as we see in any Muslim marriage.

As regards the birth and death ceremonies there was no difference between the Tadvis and other Muslims in the village.

5 Organisation of Different Groups

Amongst the 'Muslims' in Waghode, there were two jamats, one of Muslims and the other of Tadvi-Muslims in the village. Some elderly persons from both the sects worked like 'panchas' and looked to the affairs of these organizations. No family disputes or other personal affairs could be brought before these organizations. Subscription and marriage fees, etc. were collected by both the 'jamats' to defray the expenses of the Mosque, 'Dargahs' and the Arabic class.

Kumbhars :- A big organization was reported in the Kumbhar caste of this region. This organization was formed of all the kumbhars from Nemad, East and West Khandesh districts. The broad outline of this organization is given below :

There are 20 talukas in the above stated three districts and at each taluka level, a Committee known as 'Paragana Committee' is formed. It is generally comprised of one sarpanch and five members nominated by the kumbhars from the villages in the taluka. The Sarpanch of the Pargana Committee of Raver Taluka, for the year 1955-56, was a Kumbhar from Kimbhora. Two of its members were from Waghode, and one each from Chinaval, Kirdi and Dasnoor. The twenty talukas of the districts are divided into four equal groups and each group is placed under the supervision of a Division Committee. The Division Committee consists of the Sarpanchs, of taluka Committees in that region. Above these two types of Committees, there is one Central Committee, consisting of four chiefs of Division Committees. The President of the Central Committee is elected at the time of General Meeting held each year.

The General Meeting for the year 1955-56 was held at Jalgaon and following were the important resolutions passed, with regard to ceremonial practices in this community.

Marriage :- (i) An offer of any type of dowry is not allowed.

(ii) The groom's father is to bear two-third of the expenses made on clothes of bride and bridegroom; and the rest by the bride's father.

(iii) Only one marriage feast is to be given and its expenses are to be equally borne by the two parties concerned.

Death :- (i) There is no social binding on the heirs of the deceased to give a general feast in honour of the passed soul.

(ii) The persons visiting the house of the dead, should not take meals there, for eleven days.

Matters regarding domestic quarrels, immoral behaviour and other disputes are also brought before this organisation. The members report their complaints; first to the Taluka Committee which investigates into the matter, and gives its decision. If a member is not satisfied with the decision given to him by the Taluka Committee, he is allowed to put his complaint before the Central Committee at the time of General Conference. The decision given by the Central Committee is taken as final.

3.6 Practices of Inter-Dining :- In respect of interdining the traditional taboos were found to be still rigid. Brahmins do not ^{take} ~~make~~ food even in the houses of other Hindu families. On occasions of marriage and death, they are given cereals and other things required for meal. The caste Hindus do not take food with scheduled caste people or with Muslims. At the marriage feasts, Hindus generally invite their Muslim friends, but they are required to bring their own plate and a glass, and are required to sit separately. Muslims, on the other hand generally do not invite any Hindu to their houses, as they follow the pardah system. At the time of marriage they give cereals and other things required, to any of their Hindu friends and arrange for a feast to all their Hindu sympathisers ^{at} ~~as~~ his place. Persons from scheduled castes are not invited to any of the feasts given by clean caste people.

3.7 Relations between Muslims and Tadyi-Muslims :- Tadvis can share the same carpet with the other Muslims in the

village. They can dine with them but cannot intermarry. Any funeral or marriage ceremony in any of the sects, is attended by the people from both the groups. At the time of festivals like Ramazan I'd, Bakar I'd and Muharrum they cooperate with each other and do not have any distinctions between them. All of them offer their prayers in the Mosque of the village. The Maulana in the village, has started one Arabic class wherein children from both the sects are taught to read Holy Quran, and to offer daily prayers. A regular attempt, by the Maulana, and other elderly Muslims in the village, is made to improve the customs and religious knowledge of Tadvi-Muslims.

3-8 Baluta System :- In the villages surveyed, the baluta system, locally known as 'Gawai', was still in vogue. Baluta is a payment, in kind in the form of a customary share of crop at the harvest, paid to artisans, functionaries and servants in a village. Balutedars are customarily engaged in rendering their services to the cultivating community and to the village in general. In the order of importance of the services they rendered, balutedars in the villages surveyed, are classified into two groups - 'karus' and 'Narus'. The first group comprises of artisans like Sutar, Chambhar, Kumbhar, Lohar, etc. whose services are more essential to the clientele. The second group on the other hand, include, balutedars like Mali, Bari, Pinjari, etc. whose services were not so essential.

The total number of balutedar families, was 43 at Waghode, 19 at Maskawad-seen and only 5 at Maskawad-khurd. At Waghode, more number of balutedars, coming under both the categories,

were reported. Of the 43 balutedars at Waghode, 11 were Kumbhars, 10 Mhavis, 7 Chambhars, 5 each Sutars and Thakurs, 3 Malis and one each Parit and Pinjari. At Maskawad-seem 11 were Chambhars and four each Mhavis and Kolis. At Maskawad-khurd only five families from Kolis were reported as balutedars. -All the balutedars, followed their traditional occupation as main or subsidiary source of income.

Under this system the Sutars were required to repair the wooden agricultural implements, bullock-carts and other wooden articles, of their clients. The wood required was invariably supplied by the clients. At times, the clients helped the carpenter in his work, for example, in drawing saw or in polishing the wood. New articles were not made in the baluta payment. The baluta payment was fixed according to the number of pairs of bullocks owned by a client. For each pair of bullocks, the sutar received 35 to 40 seers of jowar, plus another tips of groundnut, wheat, banana, etc.

A balutedar Kumbhar was required to supply earthen pots of different description for bringing and storing water and also for cooking. In addition, at the time of different festivals, the Kumbhar was expected to supply his clients some earthen articles. For example, for the Pola Festival day, the potter was expected to give small images of bullocks made of earth; for Divali, he is required to supply earthen ~~put~~ lamps and toys for young ones. It may be noted that in the case of Kumbhars, there was no fixed baluta payment, which differed from one client to another, according to the relations between a client and a balutedar and the pots supplied.

A balutedar Nhavi was required to go to his client's house and render his occupational services to the male members. The payment of baluta was generally determined by the number of male members who required shaving, usually adult males. For non-adults there was no separate payment. A Nhavi received about 20 seers of jowar per adult. In addition to this occupational services, the barber was required to be present at the time of marriage in his client's house, to supply water to the guests, to serve tea and 'pan' etc. He was required to supply leaf-plates and leaf-cups on festival days also. At the ceremony of first hair-cut of a boy, and at the time of death, he was required to render his occupational services. For all these odd services, the barber received some tips in kind as well as in cash. This payment, however, was not fixed and was decided exclusively by his client.

Baluta services of Chambhars consisted of repairs only, mainly to foot-wares and leather water lifts. New chappals were not supplied in the baluta payment. In the case of Chambhars also, the baluta payment was not fixed and varied from client to client. It ranged between 10 seers to 15 seers of jowar per year for the cultivators having no leather water-lifts, ~~the-bala~~ For the cultivators who used leather water-lifts, the baluta payment was much higher - varying between 30 to 35 seers.

A balutedar Thakur was required to render his services mainly at the time of marriage in the client's family. On the occasion of marriage he was required to distribute the

invitation cards, to announce the presents offered and to accompany the bride-groom in marriage procession. For these services, he received 5 to 8 seers of jowar per year and some tips given at the time of marriage.

In table 3.3, we give the number of balutedar families and that of their clients in the village and outside. A comparison of this table with table 3.1 points out that only in the case of kumbhars, all the families, though many of them were largely engaged in the occupation of brick-making, used to render their baluta services. With other balutedars, that was not the case. For example, in the case of sutars at Waghode, of the ten families in the village, only five followed the baluta practice. In the case of Chambhars also, 7 out of 10 families in the village rendered the baluta services. In all the other occupations also, except that of washerman and carder wherein there was only one family, the number of families rendering baluta services was small than the total number of families.

As regards the clientele of these balutedar families, it can be seen from table 3.3 that except Gram-joshis all the balutedars at Waghode served only the resident families. The Gramjoshi families, however, were required to serve the Hindu families in Kochur village which is at a distance of 3 miles. The case of the balutedars from the other two villages was rather different as these two villages ^{and} of Maskawad-Budruk _^ are situated adjacent to one another. Naturally many of the balutedars from any of these villages were found to be having clients in all the three villages. Thus, the Gramjoshi families

Table 3.3 :

Balutedar Families and their Xamitmar client families

	Waghode			Maskawad-seem			Maskawad-Khard		
	No. of Balutedar Families	No. of Clients		No. of Balutedars Families	No. of Clients		No. of Balutedar Families	No. of clients	
		In the Village	Outside Village		In the Village	Outside Village		In the Village	Outside Village
Gram-Joshi	5	136	56	-	-	-	3	114	154
Sutar	5	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumbhar	11	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nhavi	10	170	2	4	120	10	-	-	-
Thakur	3	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perit	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chambhar	7	72	-	11	114	26	-	-	-
Koli	-	-	-	4	124	-	2	83	-
Pinjari	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mehar	10	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

from Maskawad-khurd served the families from Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-Budruk also. Similarly, Nhavis and Chambhars from Maskawad-seem had clients from Maskawad-khurd and Maskawad-Budruk. The table shows that the higher number of clients in the surveyed villages was reported by Gramjoshis from Waghode and Maskawad-khurd, Thakurs from Waghode and Kolis from Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd. The average number of clients in the case of Kumbhars, Sutars, Chambhars, etc. was comparatively small in these villages.

In Table 3.4 is given the total annual income of the different balutedar families; total income from the hereditary occupation and the baluta income from that occupation. It can be seen that the proportion of the baluta income to the total annual income was comparatively higher in the case of Sutars, Nhavis and Parit at Waghode, Nhavis and Chambhars at Maskawad-seem and Gramjoshis at Maskawad-khurd. The proportion of baluta income to the total income earned from the occupation was also higher in the case of Nhavis, Sutars, Parit, Chambhars and Gramjoshis at Waghode. In the other two villages, the corresponding proportion was higher in the case of Nhavis and Gramjoshis.

3.9 Village Gram-Panchayat :- Of the three surveyed villages Waghode and Maskawad-seem had separate Grampanchayat. Maskawad-khurd was included in the Group-Grampanchayat, comprising of two villages - the other village being Dasnoor.

Under Section 4 (1) of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act 1933, amended in 1950, it is obligatory on the part of the Government to establish a Grampanchayat in a village having population of 2000 or above. Waghode had its population

Total Income, Income from the Decedent's & the Spouse's Income of Individual Families

Name	Individual					Married					Widowed					Divorced									
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5					
Jan-Feb	278	770	348	44.3	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	1078	1000	700	70.0	41.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar	768	3510	1410	40.2	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr	1090	4790	1095	22.1	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	839	3830	1948	20.2	23.3	2780	1780	1780	91.9	81.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun	1365	98	98	100.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul	570	830	430	91.1	91.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug	538	2128	740	34.7	14.6	9995	7310	2160	29.5	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	-	-	8490	290	290	100.0	11.2	2335	300	300	100.0	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct	949	300	170	50.0	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov	6741	407	400	100.0	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

above two thousand since 1911 and yet there was no Gram-panchayat till November 1953. Many of the leading persons in the village, particularly the officiating Patils, were against establishing the Grampanchayat with the fear that they might lose their importance in the village. In September 1953, however, election was held for eleven members, and the first elected body of the Panchayat at Waghode assumed office on 14th November 1953. The tenure of the elected body was 5 years.

The caste-composition of the Grampanchayat members, for the year of survey, was: 6 Leva Gujar; 2 Mahars; and one each Mali, Muslim and Sutar. The occupational composition of these members was: 7 cultivators; 2 cultivators-cum-traders; and 2 artisans. All the members of the Panchayat were literates.

Four different committees - School Committee, Nyayadan Committee, Revision Committee and Health Committee were formed for different types of work. The School Committee was formed to supervise the teaching staff of both Marathi and Urdu Schools in the village. It had also powers to impose the Act of compulsory primary education. The Nyayadan Committee was to hear all civil suits involving a sum of Rs.100 emanating from parties living within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. The Committee could fine the guilty up to Rs.2. Criminal cases arising out of the application of Section 323 of the I.P.C. could also be heard by the Committee. The Revision Committee was formed to assess the values of houses in the village so that on the basis of which a house-tax could be levied. The Health Committee was to look after the sanitary conditions in the village.

Work done : Since establishment, the Grampanchayat had done many construction works. It constructed a new road which

connects the village to the ^{yawal} ~~Yawal~~-Raver road. Other roads in the village were also repaired. It constructed gutters along both sides of the village main road. The old Chavadi, was reconstructed at the cost of Rs. 3000. Three urinals, one in the premises of the Marathi school and the other two at different corners in the village, were constructed. The Maruti temple was also repaired at the cost of Rs. 1000. The Panchayat had erected 25 pole-lamps at different important places in the village. Dry battery set of radio was bought.

Sources of revenue

The sources of revenue to the Grampanchayat may be broadly divided into taxes and grants-in-aid. Taxes may again be classified into obligatory taxes and optional taxes. Of the obligatory taxes, house-tax, sanitary-tax, profession-tax, were levied by the Panchayat at Waghode. House-tax is levied on the total value of the structures, the rate being annas six per hundred. The annual total revenue collected by the Panchayat during the year preceding our enquiry was to the extent of Rs. 2993. Sanitary tax is also levied on the basis of values of different structures, its rate being annas four, per hundred. In the case of this tax, however, there was an upper limit of Rs. 4. The amount collected as sanitary tax during the year prior to our survey, was Rs. 1373. Profession tax varied according to the kind of profession. The rates fixed by the Panchayat at Waghode were as follows :-

Flour mill	Rs. 25 per year.
Hotel	Rs. 10 per year.
Grocers' shop	Rs. 5 per year.
Tailors' shop	Rs. 5 per year.

The total amount collected from this source, for the year 1955-56 was Rs. 215.

From the second category of optional taxes, the Panchayat at Waghode, had levied taxes on social functions like marriage and adoption. The rate of marriage tax varied between Re. 1 to Rs. 3, according to the expenses incurred in the function. During the year prior to our survey, the Panchayat had collected Rs. 73. The rates of social tax on adoption varied according to the value of the property involved. The Panchayat had not collected any amount from this source till the year 1955-56.

Grants-in-aid : According to the Bombay village Panchayat Act, it is obligatory on the part of the Government to give a grant of 15 per cent of the land revenue collected in the village. The Panchayat at Waghode, received Rs. 2000 as the grant. About 75 per cent of the Secretary's salary is also paid by the Government.

The figures relating to the income from different sources and the expenditure incurred on different items for the three years prior to our survey are given in two tables 3.5 and 3.6.

The more important items on the receipts side, in order of the amount collected were grants, house-tax, sanitary-tax and auction of manure, etc. It is to be noted that in addition to taxes and grants, the Panchayat collected money from other sources such as the sales of manure collected by the scavengers, rent from public buildings, etc. On the expenditure side, large sum was spent during 1955-56 on the construction of roads. Construction of other buildings like

TABLE 3.5: Income - (In rupees)

Year	Balance	House tax	Sanitary tax	Business tax	Social tax	Fines	Grants	Sales of manure	Interest	Total
1953-54	-	574	218	28	26	68	97	-	-	1009
1954-55	182	1997	888	80	95	44	2989	747	-	7022
1955-56	236	2149	920	133	78	11	2557	882	525	7499

TABLE 3.6: Expenditure - (In rupees)

Year	Salary	Sanil T.A.	Construction of roads	Oil kerosene	Sanitation	Construction of building etc.	Miscellaneous	Total
1953-54	73	58	11	5	14	480	186	827
1954-55	1733	372	142	41	26	249	232	2795
1955-56	2118	863	2545	233	656	825	142	7482

chavadi, temple, was another item absorbing large share of the total expenditure.

The staff of the Panchayat included (i) a Secretary on Rs. 40, plus Rs. 26 per month; (ii) a chaprasi on Rs. 20 plus Rs. 15 per month, (iii) one other servant to light the Panchayat's lamps in the village and (iv) two scavengers. Each of the servants working in the last two categories were paid Rs. 30 per month.

Meeting

The meetings of the Grampanchayat were generally presided by the Surpanch and in his absence by the Deputy Surpanch. During the year prior to our enquiry, 21 meetings were held. The important resolutions passed in these meetings were about the construction activities to be undertaken by the Panchayat.

Gram Panchayat in Maskawad-seem

The Gram-panchayat in Maskawad-seem was also started in the year 1953. In the caste composition of the gram-panchayat members ⁱⁿ this village, Leva-Patidars were dominating. Of the total of 9 members, as many as 8 were from Leva-Patidars and the remaining one, was from Maharas. The predominance of Leva-Patidars in the body of the Gram-panchayat was explained by the large number of their families in the village. Except the Mahar family, which was mainly engaged in casual agricultural labour, all other members were from the cultivating class. All the members were literate.

Since establishment, the Grampanchayat had done construction works of roads, gutters and repairs to the

chavadi building. With the co-operation of the people from Dasnoor village, it constructed a kuccha road connecting the village to Dasnoor. Along both sides of the roads in the village, the Panchayat constructed gutters, to the extent of 8000 feet. It had erected 24 pole-lamps at different places in the village.

The sources of revenue to this Grampanchayat were more or less the same as we noticed in the case of the Grampanchayat in Waghode. The total amount of receipts collected from different sources during the year prior to the survey was to the extent of Rs. 4040; while the expenses done in the same year amounted to Rs. 3337. The important sources of receipts were grants, house-tax, sanitary tax. On the expenditure side, more than 40 per cent of the total was spent on the ^{CON-}struction of gutters.

The staff of the Panchayat consisted of one Secretary, one peon and two scavengers. During the year preceding to our survey, 12 meetings of the Panchas were held; some of the important resolutions passed being about the construction activities, appointment of two scavengers and about the purchases of furniture, wall-cocks, etc.

3/10 Educational Facilities in Waghode

There were two schools in Waghode, at the time of our enquiry. One of these was the Marathi school imparting instructions up to 7th standard; and the other was the Urdu school, up to 4th standard. The Marathi school, as its old records pointed out, was established in 1879 by the District Local Board. It was seen that from 1911 to 1916 the school

imparted instructions up to fourth standard only. In the year 1916, the teaching staff of the school was of only two teachers, while the total strength of students was 85. In the year 1917, standard V was added. Standards VI and VII were started in 1919 and in 1922 respectively. From 1922 to 1950, there were five teachers for seven classes. Since 1950, however, the teaching staff was of seven teachers.

The caste-composition of the teaching staff of the school during the year of survey was rather interesting. Of the seven teachers, three were from the backward class (Mahars), was the fact worth noting. The Head Master was from Mahars. Of the remaining teachers, two each were from Leva-Gujars and Leva-Patidars. All the teachers were vernacular Final passed with two years' training.

Table 3.5 gives the number of students in each class of the Marathi School for the year 1955-56.

Table 3.5 : Classwise distribution of the students in Marathi School.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
I	43	42	85
II	34	20	54
III	26	26	52
IV	37	15	52
V	26	7	33
VI	19	7	26
VII	15	1	16
Total	205	118	323

Of the total of 323 educands at the school, 203 were boys and 118 girls, the ratio of girls to 100 boys, being 57.4. In the lower standards - upto II, standard - the ratio was much higher. From the IVth standard onwards, it goes on increasingly declining, and reached its minimum in the VIIth standard. This shows that the education of females in the higher standards was not preferred in the village.

The caste-wise distribution of the students in this school was as follows :

Table 3.8

caste-wise distribution of Students in Marathi school

Class	Brah- min	Leva- Bajar	Leva- Pati- dars and others	Arti- sans	Back- ward classes	Trib- -als	Others	Total
I	2	30	33	1	21	2	1	90
II	-	33	11	3	6	-	1	54
III	2	33	12	2	2	1	-	52
IV	1	30	15	2	4	-	-	52
V	-	18	9	3	2	-	1	33
VI	3	10	6	2	5	-	-	26
VII	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	16
Total	8	169	87	13	40	3	3	323

It can be seen that a large proportion of the total students in the school, belonged to Leva-Gujar, Leva-Patidar and Karatha castes in the village. It may be noted that the students coming from backward class, formed only 0.9 per cent. of the total strength; though the total families from this caste group were numerous in the village. Secondly, the number of students from this caste-group was fairly large

in the lower standards - I and II - but from the IIIrd standard onwards, their number decreased. This may be because the boys above 10 to 11 years, were generally put to work; and were required to give up the education.

In the Marathi school, the caste Hindu and untouchable students sat together. Attendance of students was reported to be slack in the harvesting season.

After passing the Vernacular Final Examination, the students who wanted to take further education, generally enrolled themselves in the Municipal High School at Savada. Some of these students usually walk the distance daily; while others use cycle for that purpose. During the year of our enquiry, the number of such students was 13. Of these, 8 were from Leva-Gujars, two each from Leva-Patidars and Halis and one from Kunbis.

Urdu School

The Urdu School was established in the year 1920. Since 1937, the school imparted instructions up to ~~the~~ Urdu IVth standard. The students coming to this school were only from Muslims and Tadvi-Muslims. The strength of the students on roll in the year 1955-56 was 76; of which 48 were from Muslims and the remaining (38) from Tadvis. The distribution of these students in different four standards was as follows:-

Table 3.9 *class-wise distribution of students in Urdu School.*

<u>Class</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
I	20	10	30
II	12	12	24
III	6	3	9
IV	10	3	13
Total	48	28	76

The students passing the 4th standard examination from this school generally joined the Marathi school for 5th standard. There were two teachers attached to this school and both of them were untrained Vernacular Final passed.

Educational Facilities in Maskawad-seez and Maskawad-khurd.

The Marathi Basic school though located within the village boundaries of Maskawad-Budruk, was a common school for the three villages - Maskawad-seez, Maskawad-khurd and Maskawad-Budruk. This school was established in the year 1883 by the District Local Board. From 1890 to 1911, the school imparted instructions up to the 4th standard only. In the years 1911 to 1920 the standards V, VI and VII were added. From 1920, therefore, the school had started to prepare students for the Vernacular Final Examination. In the year 1952, the people from these villages constructed a big building of 14 rooms, with the help of the grants provided by the Bombay Government under the Development and Extension Programme.

During the year prior to the survey, the total teaching staff of the school was of 21 teachers, of which 10 were Vernacular Final Passed with two years' training, 9 were matriculates and one had passed the Intermediate Arts Examination. The caste-composition of these teachers was : 11 Leva-Patidars, 3 each Mali and Koli and one each Maratha, Kaikadi, Sonar and Khavi. The total strength of the school, during the year previous to our enquiry, was 871. The figures of total students coming from each of the three villages,

were not available from the school records. However, from the data collected in the General Family Schedules, it was seen that during the year 1956-57, about 38.6 per cent of the total students on roll, were from Maskawad-seem and about 15.0 per cent from Maskawad-khurd. The rest of the students were from Maskawad-Budruk, which is a fairly big village. After passing the Vernacular Final Examination, the students from these villages also, generally enrolled themselves in the Municipal High School, at Savada, to take further education. The total number of such students was 17 in Maskawad-khurd. All of them were from Leva-Patidars.

Chapter IV

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The capital assets of a village may be broadly classified into two categories - agricultural and non-agricultural. The first category consists of such items as land, wells, oil engines, ^{agricultural} ~~cultural~~ implements and working live-stock, while the second category includes houses - both residential and non-residential - non-agricultural implements, trading stocks of merchants and transport equipments. In the following sections, an attempt is made to describe and to analyse the data collected on each of these items.

The data were collected mainly through the General Family Schedules. The respondents to this schedule were asked to report the volume of each of their assets and the values prevailing at the time of survey. As far as the volume of assets was concerned the information collected was fairly reliable. In the case of values reported, however, an element of arbitration had crept in, as we had wholly relied on the respondents, without any expert to evaluate the agricultural or non-agricultural assets. It was observed that in general the values of immovable property such as land, houses, etc. were over-stated while the values of ornaments, agricultural implements and other such movable properties, were understated.

4.1 Ownership of Agricultural assets

Land: In the year of survey (1956-57), the aggregate ^{owned} land/both in the resident-village and outside, was the largest

(2329 acres) at Waghode; while the percentage of land-owning families to the total, was the highest ($\frac{74.8}{\lambda}$ per cent) at Maskawad-Khurd. The total owned land at Waghode was distributed, in 329 or about 53.8 per cent of the total residential families - the average size of owned holding being about 7.1 acres per family. At Maskawad-seem, the total owned land was to the extent of 1380 acres, concentrated in the hands of 197 families, thus giving an average of about 7.0 acres of owned land per family. In Maskawad-khurd the total number of land owning families was 95 and the total land owned by them, was about 488 acres. On an average, therefore, about 5.1 acres were owned by each land owner in this village. Thus, the average size of owned holding was the smallest at Maskawad-khurd. The proportion of families having land, less than the respective average owned holding in each village was about 68.4 per cent at Waghode, 70.7 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 59.6 per cent at Maskawad-khurd.

In Table 4.1, we give the distribution of land owning families, according to the size of owned holding. The table can be classified into three parts, each pointing out a different class of land-owners. The first part comprises of the first five frequency groups ranging from up to one acre to five acres; the second part consists of the two next groups of 5.1 to 15 acres; and the third part, consists of all the remaining groups. It can be seen that in each village, the proportion of land-owning families in the first part which formed the lower class of land-owners, was the highest; while

Table 4.1 : Distribution of owned land.

Acreage	Waghode		Maskavad-Seen		Maskavad-Khurd	
	Land owning families	Owned land	Land owning families	Owned land	Land owning families	Owned land
	§	§	§	§	§	§
Up to 1.0	21.1	2.7	12.2	1.4	21.1	3.5
1.1 to 2.0	15.2	4.3	13.7	3.9	14.7	5.7
2.1 to 3.0	8.5	3.6	7.1	3.0	7.4	4.3
3.1 to 4.0	7.0	4.0	10.2	5.8	4.2	3.3
4.1 to 5.0	6.7	4.7	9.6	6.9	14.7	14.3
5.1 to 10.0	23.7	25.5	26.4	27.4	23.4	41.5
10.1 to 15.0	9.1	16.4	11.7	20.9	8.4	21.5
15.1 to 20.0	2.7	6.8	4.1	11.2	-	-
20.1 to 25.0	2.4	7.6	2.0	6.7	-	-
25.1 to 30.0	1.2	4.7	2.0	8.2	1.1	5.9
30.1 to 35.0	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.6	-	-
35.1 & above	1.8	13.9	-	-	-	-
	17.8		20.8		9.5	
T o t a l	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Actual)	(329)	(2329)	(197)	(1330)	(95)	(433)

the proportion of land held by them was very low. Thus at Waghode, about 758.5 per cent of the total land-owning families had fallen in this class and had owned only 19.3 per cent of the total land - the average size of holding being about 2.3 acres per family. At the other two villages, the average owned holding for the land-owners in this class was slightly higher - 2.8 acres at Maskawad-seem and 2.6 acres at Maskawad-khurd.

The concentration of ownership of land at each village, was noticed in the second part of frequency groups which formed the middle class of land owners. At Waghode, for example, about 42.9 per cent of the total owned land, was reported in this class and was owned by about 32.8 per cent of the land-owning families. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, the proportion of land included in this class was still higher - (48.3 per cent and 63.0 per cent respectively) and was owned by about 36 to 38 per cent of the land-owners in each village. The average size of owned holding for the land-owning families in this class was 9.0 acres at Waghode, 8.9 acres at Maskawad-seem and 8.8 acres at Maskawad-khurd.

In the third part, which may be considered as the upper class of land-owners, all the remaining five frequency groups were reported only at Waghode. Otherwise at Maskawad-seem, only four groups lying between 15.1 to 20.0 and 30.1 to 35.0 acres were reported. This means, in this village, there was no family holding more than 35 acres of land. At Maskawad-khurd, on the other hand, the only group reported in this

part was of 25.1 to 30.0 acres. In other words, no land-owner in this village had more than 30 acres of land. The proportion of land-owning families reported in this class, was about 8.7 per cent at Waghode, 9.1 per cent at Maskawad-seem and only 1.1 per cent at Maskawad-khurd, while the proportion of land owned by these families was 38.8 per cent; 30.7 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively. The average size of holding was as high as 31.2 acres per family at Waghode, and 23.6 acres at Maskawad-seem. In Maskawad-khurd there was only one family reported in this class and had owned about 29 acres.

Of the six families having more than 35 acres of land at Waghode, four were from the Gujar community and two from Leva-Patidars. Among the four Gujar families, two had owned below 50 acres (37 and 43) and the remaining two far above fifty acres (67 and 94 acres). Of the two Leva-Patidar families, one had owned about 54 acres while the other was on the top, with its ownership of 99 acres of land. The gap between the average of owned holding in the lower and upper class of land owners had varied between the highest 28.7 acres, at Waghode and the lowest, 20.6 acres at Maskawad-seem.

It is evident from table 4.2 that the non-cultivating land-owners though in a small number were reported in all the surveyed villages. However, they were comparatively more at Waghode than in the other two villages. The least number was noticed in Maskawad-seem. Thus, at Waghode, about 22.5 per cent of the total land-owning families were non-cultivating land-owners, who had leased out their entire owned holdings,

accounting for about 5.3 per cent of the total land. The proportion of such land-owners was 7.6 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 9.5 per cent at Maskawad-khurd; the land held by them being 2.3 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. Most of these land owning families in the villages, were from the Intermediate Hindus, Muslims and Mahars, who because of their uneconomic holdings had leased out their land to the bigger cultivators.

Land owned outside :- In table 4.3, is given, the information regarding the land owned outside the residential village. It can be seen that the land owned outside formed the highest proportion (74.1 per cent) in the case of Maskawad-seem. At Waghode and Maskawad-khurd the percentage of such land was comparatively much less - 17.8 per cent and 30.5 per cent respectively. In Maskawad-seem out of the total 1380 acres of owned land, 1022 acres were owned outside the village. This means only 358 acres or about 26.8 per cent of the total owned land was from the village proper. As per village record, the owned land in the village, was only 380 acres. Thus, the agricultural area of this village itself, is very restricted because of its peculiar location - nearer to Savada and adjacent to Maskawad-Budruk. Many of the cultivating families from the village, therefore, were required to purchase the lands in the neighbouring small villages, lying within the radius of two miles. However, a major portion of the land owned outside, was from Andalwadi and Sonode, which are situated at a distance of one and half miles from Maskawad-seem.

Table 4.2 : Absentee landlords.

Village	Total number of land-owning families	Number of absentee landlords	Ratio of landlords to land owners
Waghode	329	74	22.5
Maskawad-Seen	197	15	7.6
Maskawad-Khurd	95	9	9.5
T o t a l	621	98	15.8

Table 4.3 : Land owned outside the residential village.

Village	Total owned land	Total land owned outside the residential village	Proportion of land owned outside to the total land
Waghode	2329	415	17.8
Maskawad-Seen	1380	1022	74.1
Maskawad-Khurd	488	149	30.5
T o t a l	4197	114	3.4

At all these villages, more than 75.0 per cent of the total owned land outside the residential village, was cultivated by the owners themselves. At Maskawad-seem particularly, the proportion of owner cultivated land was as high as 92.0 per cent - the land rented out being only 8.0 per cent. In the case of Waghode, about 77.6 per cent of the land owned outside, was owner cultivated and the remaining (22.4 per cent) was leased out. At Maskawad-khurd also, about 85.9 per cent was cultivated by the owners and the rest (14.1 per cent) was rented out. It can be seen that at Waghode only, the proportion of leased out land was comparatively higher than at the other villages.

4.2 Ownership of land and Income

In tables 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 we present the data regarding the ownership of land and the total annual income of the land owning families in the surveyed villages. It is generally believed that the relation between these two is direct particularly when a large proportion of land is cultivated by the land-owners themselves. This has been evidently proved from the tables which show that in all the villages the average owned holding goes on increasing from the lower income groups to the higher income groups. The only exception found was in the case of 2nd income group (Rs. 101 to 250) at Maskawad-khurd, where the average/owned holding was relatively less than that in the preceding income group.

It can be seen from the tables, that up to the 5th income group (Rs. 751 to 1000), a large proportion of families

TABLE 4.4: Ownership of land and income - WAGHODZ.

Income groups	Size of owned holdings												Total number of land owners	Total land owned	Average land owned per family
	Up to 1 acre	1.1 to 2 acres	2.1 to 3	3.1 to 4	4.1 to 5	5.1 to 10	10.1 to 15	15.1 to 20	20.1 to 25	25.1 to 30	30.1 to 35	Above 35			
Upto Rs. 100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.0
101 to 250	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	1.4
251 to 500	26	14	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	81	1.7
501 to 750	23	11	8	4	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	146	2.6
751 to 1000	11	7	5	3	5	11	5	-	1	-	-	-	48	250	5.2
1001 to 1500	1	8	6	1	4	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	38	215	5.7
1501 to 2500	2	4	7	6	7	14	5	2	2	-	-	-	49	327	6.7
2501 to 3500	-	1	-	3	-	6	9	1	1	-	-	-	21	220	10.5
Above 3500	-	2	-	4	-	25	9	5	4	4	2	6	61	1078	176.7 17.6
TOTAL:	69	50	28	23	22	78	30	9	8	4	2	6	229	2329	7.1

TABLE 4.5: Ownership of land and income - MASKAWAD-SHEM

Income groups	Size of owned holdings												Total number of land owners	Total land owned	Average land owned per family	
	Up- to 1 acre	1.1 to 2 acres	2.1 to 3	3.1 to 4	4.1 to 5	5.1 to 10	10.1 to 15	15.1 to 20	20.1 to 25	25.1 to 30	30.1 to 35	Above 35				
Upto Rs. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 to 250	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	1.8	
251 to 500	8	6	2	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	67	2.8	
501 to 750	5	7	3	6	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	136	3.9	
751 to 1000	3	4	3	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	103	4.3	
1001 to 1500	3	1	4	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	149	6.5	
1501 to 2500	2	2	1	5	4	14	6	3	1	-	1	-	39	339	8.7	
2501 to 3500	1	2	-	-	2	6	3	4	1	2	-	-	21	255	12.1	
Above 3500	-	1	-	1	1	4	12	1	2	2	-	-	24	318	13.3	
TOTALs	24	27	14	20	19	52	23	8	4	4	2	-	197	1380	7.0	

TABLE 4.6: Ownership of land and income - MAJKAWAD-KHURD

Income groups	Size of owned holdings												Total number of land owners	Total land owned	Average land owned per family
	Up to 1 acre	1.1 to 2 acres	2.1 to 3	3.1 to 4	4.1 to 5	5.1 to 10	10.1 to 15	15.1 to 20	20.1 to 25	25.1 to 30	30.1 to 35	Above 35			
Upto Rs. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 to 250	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	3.5
251 to 500	6	3	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	28	2.2
501 to 750	8	5	4	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	83	3.2
751 to 1000	3	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	42	4.2
1001 to 1500	2	3	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	60	5.0
1501 to 2500	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	129	8.6
2501 to 3500	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	84	9.3
Above 3500	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	45	11.3
TOTAL:	20	14	7	4	14	27	8	-	-	1	-	-	95	488	5.1

owned less than five acres of land; while from 6th income group onwards (Rs. 1001 to 1500), a higher proportion of land-owners owned above 5 acres. In each village, however, there were some families which had larger holdings but were included in the lower income groups and the families which had lower holdings, but included in higher income groups. At Waghode, for example, ~~three~~^{two} families included in the 3rd income group of Rs. 251 to 500, owned 5 to 10 acres of land. Similarly one family included in the income group of Rs. 751 to 1000, owned ~~20~~^{20.1} to 25 acres. As against this, in the same village, there were two families which owned only 2 acres of land but were included in the last income group of above Rs. 3500. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd also there were some similar cases of both the types.

These odd cases reported in each of these villages may be mainly due to three factors : (1) the incomes considered here included earnings from other sources also; (2) the practice of leasing in and out of land; and (3) the quality of land. It was observed that in many cases, where the income, irrespective of larger holding, was low, the owned land was leased out. In Waghode, the two families which owned only two acres of land and which were included in the last income group of above Rs. 3500, had leased in land to the extent of 10 to 15 acres. These families also had other sources of income, such as trade in banana, tailoring and grocery shop.

4.3 Distribution of cultivated land.

Table 4.7 presents the distribution of cultivating families according to the size of their cultivated holdings. A comparison of this table with table 4.1 points out that at each village, the aggregate cultivated land far exceeded the aggregate owned land - particularly at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. Thus, at Waghode, the total cultivated land was 2603 acres, while the total owned land was 2329 acres - a difference of 279 acres. At Maskawad-seem the difference between the cultivated and owned land was the least of all - 10 acres. It may be noted that the cultivated land like the total land given in table 4.1 was inclusive of both - the land cultivated in the residential village and outside. The excess of the total cultivated area over the total owned area was mainly due to the non-cultivating land-owners who belonged to the surveyed villages but did not stay there and also due to the existence of non-cultivating land-owners in the neighbouring villages.

The comparison of the two tables also shows that at all the villages the land owning families were more in number than the cultivating families. With these changes in the number of families, and with the increase in the total cultivated area at each village, the average size of cultivated holding had also shown a change from the average size of owned holding. Thus at each village, the average cultivated holding was more than the respective average owned holding. At Waghode, for instance, the average cultivated holding was about 9.7 acres as against the average owned holding of 7.4 acres per

Table 4.7 : Distribution of cultivated land.

Land holdings (Acres)		Waghode		Maskawad-Seem		Maskawad-Khurd	
		Culti- vating fami- lies	Culti- vated land	Culti- vating fami- lies	Culti- vated land	Culti- vating fami- lies	Culti- vated land
Up to 1.0	22	✓ 8.15	0.84	7.69	0.92	12.24	2.00
1.1 to 2.0	33	^{12.27} 12.59	2.61	9.74	2.32	16.85	6.02
2.1 to 3.0	24	✓ 8.89	2.76	5.13	1.83	10.11	5.42
3.1 to 5.0	41	✓ 15.19	7.17	16.92	8.56	16.85	13.86
5.1 to 10.0	67	^{24.82} 25.07	19.75	26.67	23.30	32.59	41.58
10.1 to 25.0	66	✓ 24.45	39.99	30.77	52.00	11.24	25.30
25.1 to 50.0	13	^{4.82} 4.81	12.46	3.08	11.07	1.12	5.82
50.1 to 100.0	4	^{1.48} 1.85	14.42	-	-	-	-
100.1 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l		^{101.00} 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(Actual)		(270)	(2608)	(195)	(1635)	(89)	(498)

family. At the other two villages the difference between the two averages was comparatively less.

The proportion of families cultivating land, less than the respective average cultivated holding in each village, was 68.9 per cent at Waghode, 66.0 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 88.6 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. It may be seen that at Waghode and Maskawad-khurd, the proportion of families cultivating land less than the average cultivated holding was greater than the proportion of families having land less than the average owned holding. At Maskawad-seem, an exactly opposite situation existed. In this village, the percentage of families cultivating land less than the average cultivated holding was lower than the percentage of families having land less than the average owned holding. This means, in the process of leasing in and out of land, the gap between the smaller and the higher landlords had narrowed down at Maskawad-seem and had increased at the other two villages.

A further comparison between the proportions of owned and cultivated land in different groups given in the two tables, throws more light on the practice of leasing in and out of land. It can be seen that in all the groups upto 5 acres, (except the second group of 1.1 to 2 acres at Maskawad-khurd), the percentage of land owned in each group was larger than the corresponding percentage of cultivated land. The difference between the two was marked in the first three groups at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. In the next group of 5 to 10 acres also, the same phenomenon was noticed; and the difference here too, was larger in Waghode and Maskawad-seem. At

Waghode, for instance, the land owned in this group accounted for 25.6 per cent of the total, while the cultivated land was only 19.7 per cent. The excess of owned land over the land cultivated, evidently points out that the practice of leasing out land was more prevalent in these groups. The groups lying between 10.1 to 25 acres reveal a reverse position. The proportion of cultivated land was more than that of the owned land in these groups. The difference was again more sharp at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. This difference shows that the practice of leasing in was more prevalent in these groups. In the remaining groups, no uniform trend was seen. At Waghode the cultivated area was proportionately more than the owned area; while at the other two villages, the reverse was found.

To summarise, it may be stated, that in each village, the practice of leasing out was more prevalent in the families owning less than ten acres of land. The same practice was also noticed, only at Maskawad-seem, in group of families having more than 25 acres. The practice of leasing in land was found more prevalent with the land-owners owning 10 to 25 acres of land.

4.3: Distribution of owned and cultivated holdings in different castes.

Owned holdings :- In table 4.8, we give, the caste-wise distribution of the land owned at each village. The table reveals that the pattern of distribution at all the villages was more or less the same - the largest proportion owned by a

Table 4.3 : Distribution of owned holdings among different communities.

Caste	Land owners	Owned land						Total	Percentage	Average per reporting family
		Cash rented		Share rented		Owner cultivated				
		In vill- age	Out- side	In vill- age	Out- side	In vill- age	Out- side			
WAGHODE										
Brahmins	3	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	0.4	3.0
Leva-Gujars	179	35	40	9	13	1427	201	1725	74.0	9.6
Other advanced Hindus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marathas & allied castes	45	-	-	-	6	237	87	324	16.3	8.4
Intermediate Hindus I	5	-	2	2	-	1	7	12	0.5	2.4
Intermediate Hindus II	11	2	-	2	-	32	3	39	1.7	3.55
Backward classes and tribals	4	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	0.9	5.0
Mahars	69	46	6	2	5	24	-	83	3.6	1.2
Other depressed classes	2	6	-	-	-	-	5	11	0.5	5.5
Muslims	11	6	10	-	11	18	5	50	2.1	4.55
T o t a l	324	95	58	15	35	1804	322	2329	100.0 (2329)	7.1

(Continued)

Table 4.8 : Continued

Caste	Land owners	Owned land						Total	Percentage	Average per reporting family
		Cash rented		Share rented		Owner cultivated				
		In village	Out-side	In village	Out-side	In village	Out-side			
MASKAWAD-SEEM										
Advanced Hindus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leva-Patidars	162	1	17	6	57	316	898	1295	93.9	7.99
Other Marathas and allied castes	2	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	0.9	6.0
Intermediate Hindus I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	7	-	-	-	-	2	18	20	1.4	2.86
Backward classes and tribals	8	7	5	-	-	9	-	21	1.5	2.63
Mahars	13	3	-	-	3	12	14	32	2.3	1.8
Other depressed classes-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	197	11	22	6	60	341	940	1380	100.0 (1380)	7.0

(Continued)

Table 4.3 : Continued

Caste	Land owners	Owned land						Total	Percentage	Average per reporting family
		Cash rented		Share rented		Owner cultivated				
		In vill- age	Out side	In vill- age	Out side	In vill- age	Out side			
MASKAWAD-KHURD										
Brahmins	2	-	2	-	5	2	3	12	2.5	6.0
Advanced Hindus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leva Patidars	66	2	-	13	5	235	120	425	87.1	6.44
Other Marathas & allied castes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.4	1.0
Intermediate Hindus II	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	1.8	9.0
Backward classes and tribals	12	1	-	4	-	17	4	26	5.3	2.2
Mahars	13	4	-	-	-	9	1	14	2.9	1.2
Other depressed classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	95	7	2	17	19	315	128	483	100.0 (483)	5.1

(Concluded)

major caste and a very small proportion distributed in the other communities. Thus at Waghode, Gujars were the main land-holders, holding about 74.0 per cent of the total land. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, on the other hand, Leva-Patidars were the major land owners, owning more than 87.0 per cent. At Waghode, the next important land owning class was of Marathas and allied castes, owning about 16.3 per cent of the total land. The vast difference between the first two classes of land-holders in the village may be noted. In Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd also, the land held by the communities which stood second in ranks of land-owners, was proportionately very low - 2.3 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively. The proportion of land owned by all other remaining castes in these villages, varied between 0.4 and 3.6 per cent of the total.

The average owned holding in each of the communities, differed widely from the average of the village as a whole. At Waghode, for example, the highest average holding (9.6 acres) was in Gujars; it was greater by about 2.5 acres than the average of the village. The smallest average holding (1.2 acres) had occurred in the case of Mahars and was about 5.9 acres less than the average of the village. At the other two villages, the highest average holding was in Leva-Patidars and was not much higher than the respective average of each village - the difference between the two being about 1.0 acre at Maskawad-seem and 0.9 acre at Maskawad-khurd. The smallest average holding in these villages, however, differed widely, keeping the difference of more than four acres.

Marathas and allied castes was the only another community at Waghode, having its average owned holding higher than that of the village. The average holding of all the rest communities was less than the average of the village. At Maskawad-seem, except Leva-Patidars no community had its average holding greater than the average of the village. At Maskawad-khurd, on the other hand, in addition to Leva-Patidars, there were Brahmans and Intermediate Hindus who had average holding greater than that of the village.

Cultivated holdings:- Table 4.9 gives the distribution of cultivated land among the different communities in each village. The pattern of distribution of the cultivated land resembled broadly to that of the distribution of owned land. However, a close comparison of this table with table 4.8 points out the difference between the owned and cultivated area of each community and thereby the extent of leased-in or leased-out land by each of them. Thus the Gujars at Waghode owned 74.2 per cent of the total owned land, while the land cultivated by them was about 74.7 per cent. Likewise the Leva-Patidars at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd held 93.9 and 87.1 per cent respectively, whereas the respective percentage of their cultivated land was 95.7 and 87.8. This means that the Gujars at Waghode and Leva-Patidars at the other two villages, had leased in land to the extent of the difference between the percentage of owned and cultivated land. Marathas and allied castes at Waghode, also had taken some land on lease, while the Intermediate Hindus, Backward

Table 4.2 : Distribution of cultivated land among different communities.

C a s t e	Cultivating families No.	Cultivated land %	Average land cultivated	Landless cultivators No.	Land cultivated by landless cultivators
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classes and tribals, had leased out. Mahars and Muslims at this village had also leased out a great portion of their land. The land owned by Mahars was about 3.6 per cent of the total, whereas their cultivated land was only 1.1 per cent. Similarly Muslims owned about 2.1 per cent of the total land but cultivated only 1.4 per cent. It appears, therefore, that at Waghode, Intermediate Hindus, Backward classes and tribals, Mahars and Muslims had leased out their lands while Gujars, Maharathas and allied castes had leased in. At the other villages, except Leva-Patidars, all other communities had leased out a sizeable part of their lands.

It may be noted that though the average cultivated holding on village level has uniformly exceeded the average owned holding, this uniformity disappears when we compare different castes in this regard. In the case of some castes the average cultivated holding exceeded the average of their owned holding; but in others, the reverse was found. At Waghode, for instance, in Gujars, in Marathas and allied castes and in Brahmins, the average cultivated holding was higher than their respective average owned holding; but in the case of the depressed classes the average cultivated holding was markedly less than their corresponding average of owned holding. Similarly at Maskawad-seen, in Leva-patidars, Intermediate Hindus and Mahars, there was an excess of average cultivated holding over the average owned holding, while in Backward classes and tribals the exact opposite was seen. In the Leva-Patidar community at Maskawad-khurd, the averages of both cultivated

and owned holdings were equal; but in the Brahmins the average cultivated holding was less by one acre than that of owned holding. Among Mahars and Backward classes and tribals at this village, on the other hand, the average cultivated holding was far above the average of their owned land.

The pure tenant cultivators reported at Waghode, were only eight - four each from the Gujar community and from Marathas and allied castes. The land cultivated by the Gujar families was about ten acres, while the land cultivated by the other families was 19 acres. At Maskawad-seem also there were eight pure tenant cultivators of which seven belonged to Leva-Patidars and one to Depressed class. The total land cultivated by them was about 29 acres. At Maskawad-khurd, three Levapatidar families and two Backward class families were pure tenants, cultivating about 19 acres of land. The percentage of this type of cultivators was about 3.0 at Waghode, 4.1 at Maskawad-seem and 5.6 at Maskawad-khurd.

4.5 Live Stock

The total live stock reported at each village may be classified into five broad categories - (i) working cattle, (ii) milch cattle, (iii) young ones of cows and she-buffalos, (iv) poultry and (v) the residuary group. In the following pages, a separate treatment has been given for each of these categories.

Working cattle :- The category of working cattle consists of bullocks, he-buffalos, horses, etc. which are used as animal power for all the agricultural operations.

In the villages surveyed, however, mainly bullocks which were used for these purposes, formed the category of working cattle. There were four he-buffalos - two at Waghode and one each at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd - but these were kept mainly for breeding purposes and were never used for agricultural operations.

The total number of working cattle for the three villages taken together, was 606. Of this, 332 or more than 50.0 per cent were owned by the residents of Waghode. The number of bullocks owned by the families at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd was 200 and 74 respectively. It may be noted here that the total number of working cattle included the bullocks owned by the non-cultivating families also. Relating the total strength of bullocks to the total area cultivated at each village, we found that between the villages there was little variation in the average cultivated area per pair. The highest average (19.5 acres) had occurred in Maskawad-seem, while the lowest average (13.5 acres) was in Maskawad-khurd. At Waghode, the average cultivated area per pair was little higher than that at Maskawad-khurd. From these averages, it may be said that at Waghode and Maskawad-khurd, the bullocks were more numerous in comparison with that in Maskawad-seem.

Table 4.10 gives the distribution of working cattle between cultivating and non-cultivating families. It can be seen that at each village, more than 95.0 per cent of the total working cattle was owned by the cultivators and a very minor proportion was reported by non-cultivators. It is important to note that among the total number of cultivating

Table 4.10 : Cultivators & non-cultivators owning plough cattle.

Village	Total No. of resident families	Cultivating families			No. of plough cattle owned by cultivators	Non-cultivating families			No. of plough cattle owned by non-cultivators	Total No. of plough cattle owned
		No. of cultivating families owning plough cattle	No. of cultivators not owning plough cattle	Total No. of cultivators		No. of non-cultivators owning plough cattle	No. of non-cultivators not owning plough cattle	Total No. of non-cultivators		
Waghode	612	126	144	270	317	8	334	342	15	332
Maskawad-Seen	230	93	102	195	197	2	83	85	3	200
Maskawad-Khurd	127	36	53	89	73	1	37	38	1	74
T o t a l	1019	265	299	554	587	11	454	465	19	606

families in each village more than 50 per cent were without any bullocks of their own. The proportion of such families was the highest (59.5 per cent) at Maskawad-khurd. The number of non-cultivators having working cattle on the other hand, though reported at each village, was quite insignificant in comparison with the total number of non-cultivating families. Thus at Waghode, out of 342 non-cultivators, only 8 reported the ownership of 15 bullocks. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, the number of such families was still less - three and one respectively.

Of the eight non-cultivating owners of working cattle at Waghode, three had reported casual agricultural labour as their main occupation, four cart - transport, # and the remaining one, watchmanship. At Maskawad-seem, of the two such families, one was mainly engaged in cart-transport and the other, in its hereditary occupation of oil-extraction. During the course of our investigation it was observed that, except the two bullocks owned by the two oil-extractors at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, all the bullocks owned by non-cultivating families were available for field work.

Relating the total number of working cattle with the total number of cultivating families, we find that the average number of bullocks per cultivator was the highest (1.2) at Waghode and the lowest (0.8) at Maskawad-khurd. At Maskawad-seem, the average was slightly higher than one bullock (1.02) per cultivating family. The average number of bullocks per cultivator was too low at each village, because of the higher

proportion of cultivating families which did not own any working cattle.

Table 4.11 presents the distribution of working cattle among the cultivators according to the size of cultivated holding. It can be seen from the table that like the concentration of cultivated land, the ownership of working cattle was also concentrated in the two frequency groups of 5.1 to 10 acres and of 10 to 25 acres. At Waghode, for example, about 71.5 per cent of the total bullocks were owned by the cultivators whose holdings were between these two groups. The corresponding percentage of working cattle for Maskawad-seem, and Maskawad-khurd was 78.5 and 64.4 respectively. The proportion of working cattle owned by the families cultivating less than five acres each, was about 15.1 per cent at Waghode, 12.2 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 30.1 per cent at Maskawad-khurd.

The average working cattle for the cultivators cultivating 5 to 10 acres of land at Waghode and Maskawad-khurd, was below two bullocks (1.7), while for the cultivators having 10.1 to 25 acres, it was above two bullocks (2.4 bullocks at Waghode and 2.1 bullocks at Maskawad-seem). At Maskawad-khurd, exactly opposite was noticed. The average plough cattle for the cultivators in the group of 5.1 to 10 acres, was more than that for the cultivators in the next group of 10.1 to 25 acres. It may be seen from the table that the average number of working cattle started increasing from the size group of 10.1 to 25 acres. For example, at Waghode,

Table 4.11 : Distribution of working cattle among cultivators according to cultivated holdings.

Size of cultivated holding	Waghode		Maskawad-Seen		Maskawad-Khurd	
	Cattle owning families No.	Working cattle owned %	Cattle owning families No.	Working cattle owned %	Cattle owning families No.	Working cattle owned %
Up to 1.0	3	1.89	2	2.05	1	1.37
1.1 to 2.0	5	3.79	4	4.10	7	16.45
2.1 to 3.0	4	2.52	1	0.51	2	6.85
3.1 to 5.0	11	6.94	6	5.64	2	5.48
5.1 to 10.0	40	24.23	24	20.51	15	42.46
10.1 to 25.0	49	37.22	50	57.96	8	21.91
25.1 to 50.0	10	11.99	6	9.23	1	5.43
50.1 to 100.0	4	11.33	-	-	-	-
100.1 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	126	100.0 (317)	93	100.0 (197)	36	100.0 (73)

the average for the group of 10.1 to 25 acres was 2.4 bullocks, for the next size group of 25.1 to 50 acres, it had increased to 3.8 bullocks and for the last group of 50.1 to 100 acres, it had shot up to 9.0 bullocks. The same trend was noticed in the case of other two villages also. The average working cattle for the lower group of cultivators, cultivating up to 5 acres of land was about 2.3 bullocks at Waghode, 1.8 bullocks at Maskawad-seem and 1.9 bullocks at Maskawad-khurd.

Majority of the cultivating families which did not own any working cattle, were from the lower group of cultivators having less than five acres of land each. At Waghode, about 68.1 per cent of the total cultivators not owning bullocks, had fallen in this category. The corresponding proportion for Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd also was quite high about 62.7 per cent and 69.8 per cent respectively. Except at Waghode, all the remaining families of this type, were from the two size groups of 5.1 to 10 acres and 10.1 to 25 acres. At Waghode, however, there were four cultivators, whose cultivated holdings were even more than 25 acres but still they did not own any working cattle.

Milch cattle :- Milch cattle included, cows, she-buffalos, she-goats and sheep. The total number of such cattle was comparatively very high in Waghode than in the other two villages (Table 4.12). Thus at Waghode, the total strength of this type of cattle, was 775, whereas at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, it was only 179 and 150 respectively.

Table 4.12 : Ownership of milch cattle.

Village	cows		She- buffaloes		She-goats		Sheep		Total No. of milch cattle	Average No. of milch cattle per resident family
	No. owned	% to total milch cattle	No. owned	% to total milch cattle	No. owned	% to total milch cattle	No. owned	% to total milch cattle		
Waghode	269	34.71	243	31.35	137	17.68	126	16.26	775	1.27
Maskawad-Seen	68	37.99	67	37.43	44	24.58	-	-	179	0.64
Maskawad-Khurd	43	23.67	34	22.67	73	48.66	-	-	150	1.13
T o t a l	390	34.70	335	30.59	254	23.20	126	11.51	1104	1.07

Among the total number of milch-cattle, the proportion of cows was the highest at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. At Maskawad-khurd, on the other hand, she-goats were proportionately more than any other milch-cattle - the percentage being 43.7. The proportion of cows in this village was about 28.7 per cent only. The percentage of she-buffaloes was about 31.4 at Waghode, 37.4 at Maskawad-seem and about 22.7 at Maskawad-khurd. Sheep were reported only at Waghode, the proportion being 16.3 per cent of the total. It can be seen from table 4.9 that the average number of milch-cattle per resident family had varied between the highest (1.3 heads) at Waghode and the lowest (0.6 heads) at Maskawad-khurd.

Table 4.13 presents the distribution of milch-cattle according to the size of cultivated holdings. It may be seen from the table that in the case of cows and buffaloes at all the villages, the concentration was noticed in the two frequency groups of 5.1 to 10 acres and 10.1 to 25 acres. At Waghode, the ownership of cows particularly, was more concentrated in the group of 25.1 to 50 acres. Almost all the cultivated families, which reported the ownership of she-goats, belonged to the lower class of cultivators.

The number of non-cultivating owners of milch-cattle and the total strength of such cattle owned by them, has also been given in Table 4.13. Obviously a major proportion of milch cattle, was owned by the cultivating families in each village. This was true particularly in the case of cows and buffaloes. Thus, as the table points out, more than 85.0

Table 4.13 : Ownership of milch cattle according to the size of cultivated holdings.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Number of							
	Families owning cows	Cows owned	Families owning she-buffaloes	She-buffaloes owned	Families owning she-goats	She-goats owned	Families owning sheep	Sheep owned
WAGHODE								
Up to 1	2	2	1	1	1	3	-	-
1 - 2	6	7	13	14	4	23	-	-
2 - 3	7	8	5	6	-	-	-	-
3 - 5	13	20	12	14	3	6	-	-
5 - 10	26	41	33	53	-	-	-	-
10 - 25	26	47	41	76	-	-	-	-
25 - 50	8	77	3	21	-	-	-	-
50 - 100	4	27	4	32	-	-	-	-
100 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners of cattle	30	40	21	26	34	105	2	126
<u>Total</u>	122	269	133	243	42	137	2	126
MASKAWAD-SEEM								
Up to 1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	5	7	2	2	1	2	-	-
2 - 3	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
3 - 5	6	6	4	4	1	3	-	-
5 - 10	11	13	20	23	-	-	-	-
10 - 25	19	22	21	25	-	-	-	-
25 - 50	5	9	5	7	1	1	-	-
50 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners of cattle	6	7	4	4	9	32	-	-
<u>Total</u>	55	68	58	67	13	44	-	-
MASKAWAD-KHUND								
Up to 1	2	2	2	2	3	13	-	-
1 - 2	1	1	4	5	5	23	-	-
2 - 3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 5	3	7	2	2	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	12	15	9	14	2	24	-	-
10 - 25	4	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
25 - 50	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
50 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners of cattle	7	10	5	5	4	13	-	-
<u>Total</u>	32	43	23	34	14	73	-	-

per cent of the total cows and buffalos in each village, were owned by the cultivators. The ownership of these cattle reported by the non-cultivating families, on the other hand, varied between 10 to 15 per cent. In the case of she-goats the reverse was noticed, particularly at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. In these two villages, more than 70.0 per cent of the total she-goats were owned by the non-cultivators and the remaining 30.0 per cent by the cultivators. At Maskawad-khurd, however, the proportion of she-goats owned by non-cultivators was quite low than that of the she-goats owned by cultivators. All the sheep reported at Waghode, were owned by the two non-cultivating 'Dhangar' families.

Young stock

In this group of live-stock, are included the calves and the young ones of she-buffalos. The total strength of this type of cattle was high (517 heads) at Waghode, in comparison with that in Maskawad-seem (160 heads) and in Maskawad-khurd (94 heads). Another point to be noted was that the proportion of calves in the total number of young stock was more than 50.0 per cent at each village.

Tables 4.14 and 4.15 give the distribution of these cattle according to the size of cultivated holdings. From these tables, it is clear that the concentration of the young stock was in the hands of cultivators with holdings varying between 5.1 and 10 acres and 10.1 to 20 acres. This was obviously because of the concentration of milch cattle in the same groups of cultivators. The number of non-cultivating families reporting the ownership of calves, was higher than

Table 4.14 : Ownership of calves according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	Waghode		Maskawad-Seen		Maskawad-Khurd	
	Families owning calves	Calves owned	Families owning calves	Calves owned	Families owning calves	Calves owned
UP TO 1.0	3	5	4	4	5	7
1.1 - 2.0	10	12	5	7	1	1
2.1 - 3.0	7	8	3	6	2	2
3.1 - 5.0	13	18	4	5	4	7
5.1 - 10.0	30	64	10	20	15	26
10.1 - 25.0	23	68	20	34	5	6
25.1 - 50.0	8	60	5	13	1	4
50.1 - 100.0	4	38	-	-	-	-
100.1 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners	32	59	6	8	8	12
T o t a l	135	332	57	97	41	65

Table 4.15 : Ownership of young ones of she-buffaloes according to the size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (Acres)	WAGHODE		MAEKAWAD-SEEM		MAEKAWAD-KHURD	
	Owning families	Young ones owned	Owning families	Young ones owned	Owning families	Young ones owned
Up to 1.0	2	2	-	-	2	3
1.1 - 2.0	12	13	4	4	5	5
2.1 - 3.0	6	7	1	1	-	-
3.1 - 5.0	11	14	6	6	3	3
5.1 - 10.0	29	38	16	25	9	13
10.1 - 25.0	36	56	15	17	2	2
25.1 - 50.0	6	13	4	7	-	-
50.1 - 100.0	4	16	-	-	-	-
100.1 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners	15	21	4	4	3	3
T o t a l	121	195	50	63	24	29

that of the non-cultivating owners of buffalo-calves. The proportion of calves owned by these families was also comparatively higher - varying between 18.8 per cent at Maskawad-khurd and 8.9 per cent at Maskawad-seem. The percentage of young ones of she-buffaloes, on the other hand, varied between 11.3 at Waghode and 6.3 at Maskawad-seem.

Poultry

In this category we have included the fowls like hens, cocks, chickens and ducks. The total strength of these, for the three villages taken together was 234. Of these 187 or about 79.9 per cent were reported at Waghode; 32 or 13.7 per cent at Maskawad-seem and only 15 or 6.4 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. The largest proportion of fowls at Waghode may be due to the presence of Muslims in that village. The percentage of birds owned by non-cultivating families at Waghode and Maskawad-seem was higher than that of the birds owned by cultivators. The reverse was noticed in the case of Maskawad-khurd.

Other Livestock

This residuary group of live stock is heterogeneous, including all the remaining kinds of cattle like, he-goats, horses and donkeys. The total number of he-goats was 69, of which 21 were reported at Waghode, 18 at Maskawad-seem and 30 at Maskawad-khurd. The proportion of he-goats owned by non-cultivating families was higher at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. At Maskawad-khurd, however, almost all the he-goats were owned by eight cultivating families. The ownership of four horses was reported at Waghode by two cultivators of which one was quite rich and had kept the horses for his

private coach. The ownership of 35 donkeys was reported by the Potter families at Waghode.

4.6 Agricultural Implements

In this category only the important implements such as ploughs, harrows, hoes, seed drills, etc. are covered. Table 4.16 gives the total number of each of these implements, the strength of their cultivator owners, etc. In the next two tables (4.17 and 4.18) we give the distribution of major implements like ploughs, engines and pumping sets, according to the size of cultivated holding. In the following discussion, an individual treatment has been given to each of them.

Ploughs :- Two types of ploughs - iron and wooden - were reported at each village. Besides, small wooden ploughs known as 'mangri' in the vernacular, were also reported, but for the sake of convenience we have included them in the latter type. The total number of ploughs for the three villages, was 251, of which 176 were at Waghode, 55 at Maskawad-seen and only 20 at Maskawad-khurda. It can be seen from the table 4.13 that at each village the total number of wooden ploughs was considerably large than that of the iron ploughs. At Waghode, for example, out of the total 176 ploughs, 150 were wooden and only 26 were iron ploughs. It was observed, during the course of our enquiry, that the wooden ploughs were preferred to and were more commonly used than the iron ploughs, because the cultivators in these villages believed that the soil of their lands being soft, iron plough need not be used every year. Some of the big farmers, even held the view that the fertility of their lands declined with

Table 4.16 : Agricultural implements.

	<u>Waghode</u>	<u>Maskawad- Seem</u>	<u>Maskawad- Khurd</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of cultivating families	270	195	89	554
Area cultivated (acres)	2608	1635	498	4741
<u>Iron Ploughs</u>				
No. of ploughs	26	13	2	41
Average number of ploughs per cultivating family	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.07
Average area cultivated per plough	100.31	125.77	249.00	115.63
<u>Wooden Ploughs</u>				
No. of ploughs	150	42	18	210
Average number of ploughs per cultivating family	0.56	0.22	0.20	0.39
Average area cultivated per plough	17.39	38.93	27.67	22.58
<u>Harrows (Small & big)</u>				
No. of harrows	263	124	40	427
Average number of harrows per cultivating family	0.97	0.64	0.45	0.77
<u>Seed drills (Small & big)</u>				
No. of seed drills	213	128	37	378
Average number of seed drills per cultivating family	0.79	0.66	0.42	0.68
<u>Hoes</u>				
Number of hoes	482	272	75	829
Average number of hoes per cultivating family	1.79	1.39	0.84	1.50
<u>Water lifts</u>				
No. of leather water lifts	72	61	21	145
Average number of leather water lifts per cultivating family	0.24	0.31	0.24	0.26

(Continued)

Table 4.16 : (Continued)

	<u>Waghode</u>	<u>Maskawad- Seem</u>	<u>Maskawad- Khurd</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Bullock carts (Large)</u>				
No. of bullock carts	162	91	34	287
Average number of bullock carts per cultivating family	0.62	0.47	0.38	0.52
<u>Bullock carts (Small)</u>				
No. of bullock carts	101	34	7	142
Average number of bullock carts per cultivating family	0.37	0.17	0.08	0.26
<u>Oil engines</u>				
No. of oil engines	98	28	5	131
Average number of oil engines per cultivating family	0.36	0.14	0.06	0.24
<u>Pumping sets</u>				
No. of pumping sets	86	26	5	127
Average number of pumping sets per cultivating family	0.32	0.13	0.06	0.23

(Concluded)

the frequent use of iron ploughs. The iron-ploughs, therefore, were generally used once in three or four years, only when the cultivator wanted to grow banana.

Considering the two types of ploughs together, it may be seen that the proportion of plough owners to the total cultivating families was much higher at Waghode, than that in the other two villages. Thus at Waghode, about 71.5 per cent of the total cultivators owned wooden and/or iron plough while at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd the percentage of such families was only 27.6 and 22.5 respectively. The average number of ploughs, therefore, had varied between the highest (0.7 plough) at Waghode, and the lowest (0.2 plough) at Maskawad-khurd. As the number of ploughs at Waghode was larger, the average cultivated area per plough was 14.6 acres; whereas at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, the number of ploughs being small, the average area was as high as 29.6 acres and 24.9 acres respectively.

A distribution of ploughs, between cultivators and non-cultivators, and among cultivators according to the size of cultivated holdings has been given in table 4.17. The table evidently points out that (i) there was no non-cultivating family reporting the ownership of plough and (ii) among the cultivators the ownership of ploughs was concentrated in the hands of those whose holdings varied between 5.1 to 10 acres and 10.1 to 25 acres. Among the cultivators with holdings up to 5 acres, a very small number had reported the ownership of wooden ploughs. In all the villages, no cultivating

Table 4.17 : Ownership distribution of iron and wooden ploughs according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	WAGHODE				MASKAWAD-SEEM				MASKAWAD-KHURD			
	Iron plough		Wooden plough		Iron plough		Wooden plough		Iron plough		Wooden plough	
	Fami- lies	No. of ploughs owned	Fami- lies	No. of ploughs owned	Fami- lies	No. of ploughs owned	Fami- lies	No. of ploughs owned	Fami- lies	No. of ploughs owned	Fami- lies	No. of ploughs owned
Up to 1.0	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 - 2.0	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4
2.1 - 3.0	-	-	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
3.1 - 5.0	1	1	7	7	1	1	4	4	-	-	1	1
5.1 - 10.0	1	1	41	41	2	2	11	11	-	-	5	5
10.1 - 25.0	13	13	56	60	7	8	19	19	1	1	7	7
25.1 - 50.0	1	2	14	14	2	2	6	6	1	1	-	-
50.1 - 100.0	4	6	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	20	26	138	150	12	13	42	42	2	2	18	18

family having below three acres of holding reported an iron plough. The average number of plough per plough owner was more than one only for the cultivators having above 10 acres of holdings.

Harrows :- Of the total 427 harrows reported at the three villages, more than half (263) were at Waghode alone. The smallest number of harrows (40) was reported at Maskawad-khurd. The average number of harrows per cultivating family varied from village to village, - it was nearly one (0.97) at Waghode, 0.6 at Maskawad-seem and 0.5 at Maskawad-khurd. The proportion of families owning harrows to the total cultivators, was the highest at Waghode (81.5 per cent) and the lowest at Maskawad-khurd (44.9 per cent). As compared with ploughs, harrows were quite numerous and the proportion of owners was also considerably higher at each village.

Seed drills :- The total number of seed-drills - both small and big taken together - was 213 at Waghode, 128 at Maskawad-seem and 37 at Maskawad-khurd. Except at Waghode all the reported seed-drills were owned by cultivating families. At Waghode, however, the ownership of one seed-drill was reported by a non-cultivator who belonged to the class of absentee landlords. The average number of seed-drills per cultivating family was more or less the same at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. At Maskawad-khurd it was comparatively much low - 0.4 seed-drill.

Hoes :- Among the different important agricultural implements, the total number of hoes was the largest at each village. At Waghode, the total number of this type of implement was as

high as 480, at Maskawad-seem it was 272 and at Maskawad-khurd 75. Curiously enough two casual agricultural labour families, one each at Waghode and Maskawad-seem, had reported the ownership of six hoes. Assuming that the hoes owned by these non-cultivating families were in use, the average per cultivating family was 1.8 hoes at Waghode, 1.4 hoes at Maskawad-seem and 0.8 hoe at Maskawad-khurd. The average number of hoes was quite higher in comparison with the other types of implements. The proportion of families reporting the ownership of hoes was also larger at all the surveyed villages.

Bullock-carts :- Two types of bullock-carts - big and small commonly known as 'Ladha' and 'Dhamani' in vernacular were reported at each village. The carts of the former type were generally used for all the agricultural work, while the later, only for travelling purposes. Because of the restricted use of the small bullock carts, their total number at each village was much low in comparison with that of the big carts. Thus at Waghode, of the total bullock carts, more than 60 per cent were big carts. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, the proportion of this type of carts was still higher - 72.6 per cent and 82.9 per cent respectively. Except at Waghode, all the bullock carts reported were owned by the cultivating families. At Waghode, however, there were five non-cultivating owners of big carts, who were mainly engaged in the occupation of cart-transport. The average number of big carts per cultivating family varied between 0.6 at Waghode and 0.4 at Maskawad-khurd. The average ^{number} of small carts was less than 0.4 at each village.

Water-lifts and oil engine operated pumping sets

It has been already pointed out in the Chapter I that more than 25 per cent of the cultivated area at each village was irrigated by wells. The use of leather and iron water-lifts and oil engine operated pumping sets was quite common in these villages. The total number of water-lifts both iron and leather together was 72 at Waghode, 61 at Maskawad-seem and 21 at Maskawad-khurd. Iron water-lifts were very few in number (9 in all) and were reported only at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. In addition to water-lifts, there were 98 oil engine operated pumping sets at Waghode, 28 at Maskawad-seem and only 5 at Maskawad-khurd. The number of pumping sets at Waghode, was considerably larger than that of the other two villages. The average number of water-lifts per cultivating family was comparatively lower at Waghode (0.2) than that in Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd (0.3). In the case of pumping sets exactly reverse was noticed. The average number of pumping sets at Waghode was quite higher (0.4) than what we found at the other two villages (0.1).

Table 4.18 presents the distribution of these implements according to the size of cultivated holdings. It is clear from the table that in the lower class of cultivators, whose holdings were upto five acres, the ownership of pumping sets was totally absent in each village. The ownership of leather water-lifts, however, was reported in almost all the groups of cultivating families, the concentration being in the two groups of cultivators having 5.1 to 10 acres and 10.1 to 25 acres of holdings. The pumping sets on the other hand, were con-

Table 4.19 : Ownership distribution of water-lifts and oil-engines according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	WAGHODE				MASKAWAD-SEEM				MASKAWAD-KHURD			
	Water-lifts		Oil-engines & pumping sets		Water-lifts		Oil-engines & pumping sets		Water-lifts		Oil-engines & pumping sets	
	No. of families	No. of lifts	No. of families	No. of sets	No. of families	No. of sets	No. of families	No. of sets	No. of families	No. of lifts	No. of families	No. of sets
Up to 1.0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 - 2.0	3	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-
2.1 - 3.0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
3.1 - 5.0	6	7	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-
5.1 - 10.0	22	22	17	18	14	14	2	2	10	10	2	2
10.1 - 25.0	28	29	31	47	34	35	18	21	4	4	2	2
25.1 - 50.0	6	8	9	15	6	7	3	5	1	1	1	1
50.1 - 100.0	-	-	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	67	72	61	98	59	61	23	28	21	21	5	5

-centrated more in the hands of cultivators whose holdings varied between 10.1 to 25 acres. The average number of leather water-lifts per reporting family was not more than one in almost all the groups of cultivating families. The average^{number} of pumping sets was more than one in majority of the groups. It varied between the lowest of 1.0 (sets) in the group of 5.1 to 10 acres at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd to the highest 4.5 sets in the last group of 50.1 to 100 acres at Waghode.

4.7 Reported values of agricultural assets.

In this section we propose to give the values of the various agricultural assets discussed so far. It has been already pointed out that the values were reported by the respondents, their calculations being based on the prices prevailing at the time of survey. Hence the reported values suffered from an element of arbitrariness. The possibilities of committing gross errors, however, were eliminated by giving proper guidance to every respondent. The values, therefore, can be regarded as reliable so as to give a rough idea about the total investment in agricultural sector for the year of survey.

Land :- In table 4.19, is given the details about the values of land. It is needless to state that the total land value was the highest at Waghode, as the total land owned there was the largest. Of the total investment in land at the three villages, about 58.8 per cent was from the landowners at Waghode. The corresponding percentages for Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd were 30.2 and 11.0 respectively. The

Table 4.13 : Land values.

Size of cultivated holding (Acres)	WAGHODE		MASKAWAD-SEEM		MASKAWAD-KHURD	
	No. of families	Average land value per family Rs.	No. of families	Average land value per family Rs.	No. of families	Average land value per family Rs.
Up to 1.0	21	1579.5	13	5250.0	10	1735.0
1.1 - 2.0	30	3336.7	13	3666.7	13	4423.1
2.1 - 3.0	21	5976.2	9	6000.0	8	6562.5
3.1 - 5.0	39	8371.8	30	10800.0	15	10700.0
5.1 - 10.0	64	13335.9	52	13364.4	29	14965.5
10.1 - 25.0	66	45886.4	54	26463.0	10	26650.0
25.1 - 50.0	10	53900.0	6	50000.0	1	83000.0
50.1 - 100.0	4	179500.0	-	-	-	-
Absentee landlords	74	1770.3	15	4046.7	9	2905.6
T o t a l	329	17894.4	197	15344.7	95	11552.6

amount of investment in land made by the non-cultivating families was the highest (Rs. 1,31,000) again at Waghode. The proportion of such investment to the total, however, was the highest (2.4 per cent) at Maskawad-khurd the corresponding proportions at Waghode and Maskawad-seem being 2.2 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively. It can be seen from the table that in each village the investment in land was comparatively much larger in the two groups of holdings of 5.1 to 10 acres and 10.1 to 25 acres; as the ownership of land was also concentrated in those groups. The average value per acre of land was to the extent of Rs. 2257.0 at Waghode, Rs. 1848.9 at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 2203.8 at Maskawad-khurd. These averages are fairly comparable with the land values collected in our plot-wise survey and also in the enquiry of actual sale transactions of land which had taken place during the five years preceeding our survey.

Livestock :- For the sake of convenience, the data regarding the investment in livestock are presented in three tables 4.20, 4.21 and 4.22, each table dealing with different category of livestock. The total livestock has been classified into working cattle, milch-cattle and the residuary group which ¹included young ones both of cows and she-buffalows, poultry birds, horses and he-goats. From table 4.20, which gives the values of working cattle in each village, it is clear that the total investment in this type of cattle at Waghode, was comparatively much higher than that in Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd. The investment made in the working cattle,

Table 4.20 : Reported values of working cattle.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	WAGHODE				MASKAWAD-SEEM				MASKAWAD-KHURD			
	No. of families	Bull-ocks owned	Reported value Rs.	%	No. of families	Bull-ocks owned	Reported value Rs.	%	No. of families	Bull-ocks owned	Reported value Rs.	%
Up to 1.0	3	6	600	0.71	2	4	500	0.98	1	1	60	0.32
1.1 - 2.0	5	12	1400	1.67	4	8	1350	2.60	7	12	2300	12.23
2.1 - 3.0	4	8	1000	1.19	1	1	80	0.15	2	5	1050	5.58
3.1 - 5.0	11	22	3440	4.09	6	11	2450	4.72	2	4	1000	5.32
5.1 - 10.0	40	77	17110	20.35	24	42	10780	20.78	15	31	8400	44.65
10.1 - 25.0	49	118	33080	39.34	50	113	30450	58.65	8	16	4600	24.46
25.1 - 50.0	10	38	13400	15.94	6	13	5500	10.60	1	4	1200	6.38
50.1 - 100.0	4	36	12580	14.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of non-cultivating owners of bullocks	8	15	1470	1.75	3	5	800	1.54	1	1	200	1.06
T o t a l	134	332	84080	100.00	96	202	51910	100.00	37	74	18810	100.00

by non-cultivating families was very small, its proportion to the total investment being 1.8 per cent at Waghode, 1.5 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 1.1 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. The average value of the working cattle at these villages, varied between the highest Rs. 257 at Maskawad-seem and the lowest Rs. 253.3 at Waghode. However, at each village, wide variations in the average values of bullocks, were noticed between the different size groups of cultivated holdings. At Waghode, for instance, the average value per bullock for the cultivators cultivating less than 5 acres of land, was about Rs. 131; whereas in the next group of cultivators, cultivating 5.1 to 25 acres, it was Rs. 256 - little less than the general average. The average value per bullock, in the higher group of cultivators, cultivating more than 25 acres each, was about Rs. 351, much higher than the general average. More or less, the same type of variations were noticed between the three groups of cultivators at the other two villages.

Table 4.21 shows that the total reported values of milch cattle at Waghode, was much higher than that in the other two villages. The total investment made in milch-cattle, by the non-cultivating families, was proportionately very small in each village - 12.2 per cent of the total investment at Waghode, 8.2 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 14.7 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. At each village, more than 50 per cent of the total investment was made in she-buffalos. As in the case of working cattle and milch-cattle, the total reported value of other livestock at Waghode was also much higher in comparison with

Table No. 4.21 : Reported value of milch cattle.

Size of cultivated holding	Number of cows	Number of she-buffaloes	Number of she-goats and sheep	Total number of milch cattle	Value Rs.	₹
WAGHODE						
Up to 1	2	1	3	6	400	0.43
1.1 - 2	7	14	23	44	4,080	4.94
2.1 - 3	8	6	-	14	1,860	2.25
3.1 - 5	20	14	6	40	4,530	5.43
5.1 - 10	41	51	-	94	14,880	18.02
50.1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners	10	5	13	28	1,710	14.69
Total	43	34	73	150	11,640	100.00

Table No. 4.21 : Reported value of milch cattle.

Size of cultivated holding	Number of cows	Number of she-buffaloes	Number of she-goats and sheep	Total number of milch cattle	Value ₹.	%
WAGHODE						
Up to 1	2	1	3	6	400	0.49
1.1 - 2	7	14	23	44	4,090	4.94
2.1 - 3	3	6	-	14	1,960	2.25
3.1 - 5	20	14	6	40	4,530	5.43
5.1 - 10	41	53	-	94	14,890	18.02
10.1 - 25	47	76	-	123	25,390	30.74
25.1 - 50	77	21	-	98	10,350	12.53
50.1 - 100	27	32	-	59	11,000	13.32
Non-cultivating owners	40	26	105	171	10,110	12.24
Total	269	243	137	775	82,590	100.00
MASKAWAD-SEEM						
Up to 1	2	1	-	3	410	1.90
1.1 - 2	7	2	2	11	900	3.71
2.1 - 3	2	1	1	4	360	1.67
3.1 - 5	6	4	3	13	1,070	4.95
5.1 - 10	13	23	-	36	6,660	30.35
10.1 - 25	22	25	-	47	9,020	37.14
25.1 - 50	9	7	1	17	2,490	11.53
50.1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners	7	4	32	43	1,730	8.24
Total	63	67	41	179	21,590	100.00
MASKAWAD-KRUID						
Up to 1	2	2	13	17	710	6.10
1.1 - 2	1	5	23	29	1,490	12.80
2.1 - 3	2	-	-	2	100	0.86
3.1 - 5	7	2	-	9	800	6.87
5.1 - 10	15	14	24	53	4,790	41.15
10.1 - 25	5	5	-	10	1,670	14.35
25.1 - 50	1	1	-	2	370	3.13
50.1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivating owners	10	5	13	28	1,710	14.69
Total	43	34	73	150	11,640	100.00

that in the other two villages (Table 4.22). The investment done by the non-cultivator families, in this type of live-stock was 21.7 per cent of the total investment at Waghode, 8.3 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 7.0 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. More than 85 per cent of the total investment in 'other live-stock' at each village, was of young ones of cows and of she-buffalos.

Agricultural implements :- Table 4.23 presents the information regarding the investment in agricultural implements according to the size of cultivated holdings. Total investment in all sorts of implements was the highest at Waghode, and the lowest at Maskawad-khurd. It may be noted, that at each village the total investment was large because of the large capital investment in oil engine operated pumping sets. The proportion of investment in the pumping sets, was as high as 86.1 per cent of the total investment in agricultural implements at Waghode; 85.3 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 53.4 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. Investment made by the non-cultivating families was reported only at Waghode; it was only Rs. 680, which formed a negligible part (0.2 per cent) of the total investment. Cultivators with holdings varying between 10.1 to 25 acres, had a larger contribution in the total investment at each village, particularly at Waghode and Maskawad-seem.

4.8 Purchase and Sale of agricultural assets during the twelve months preceding our investigation :- In the General Family Schedule, questions were incorporated to elicit information regarding the purchases and sales of land, and of all other agricultural assets. As far as the transactions of land are

Table 4.22 : Reported values of other livestock.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	WAGHODE			MASKAWAD-SEEM			MASKAWAD-KHURD		
	No. of other livestock owned	Reported value Rs.	Percentage	No. of other livestock owned	Reported value Rs.	Percentage	No. of other livestock owned	Reported value Rs.	Percentage
Up to 1.0	7	100	0.41	4	460	7.82	18	510	15.50
1.1 - 2.0	29	900	3.71	12	430	7.31	18	250	7.60
2.1 - 3.0	18	530	2.18	9	210	3.57	2	50	1.52
3.1 - 5.0	35	1540	6.34	11	500	8.50	10	390	11.85
5.1 - 10.0	116	5470	23.51	44	1630	27.73	47	1300	39.51
10.1 - 25.0	124	4080	16.80	51	1480	25.18	8	160	4.86
25.1 - 50.0	46	2730	11.24	20	680	11.58	4	400	12.16
50.1 - 100.0	48	3660	15.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of non-cultivating owners	124	5280	21.74	27	490	8.33	17	230	7.00
T o t a l	545	24290	100.00	178	5880	100.00	124	3190	100.00

Table 4.23 : Reported values of agricultural implements according to the size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	WAGHODE			MASKAWAD-SEEM			MASKAWAD-KHURD		
	No. of cultivators owning agri. implements	Value of implements Rs.	Percentage	No. of cultivators owning agri. implements	Value of implements Rs.	Percentage	No. of cultivators owning agri. implements	Value of implements Rs.	Percentage
Up to 1.0	3	520	0.19	2	300	0.29	-	-	-
1.1 - 2.0	8	2820	0.99	4	720	0.70	7	1260	6.13
2.1 - 3.0	6	980	0.35	3	240	0.23	2	400	1.96
3.1 - 5.0	28	13240	4.66	9	1820	1.78	4	490	2.40
5.1 - 10.0	50	41540	14.64	33	9420	9.22	14	7930	38.87
10.1 - 25.0	53	136490	48.09	54	72980	71.40	8	5650	27.70
25.1 - 50.0	10	48270	17.01	6	16740	16.38	1	4670	22.89
50.1 - 100.0	4	39960	14.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cultivators	165	283320	100.00	111	102220	100.00	36	20400	100.00
Non-cultivators owning implements	4	680	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	169	284500		111	102220		36	20400	

concerned, a detailed information of all the transactions carried out during the five years preceding our survey is presented in Chapter V. In this section, therefore, we need not comment on that part of agricultural assets. As regards other agricultural assets, detailed information is presented in tables 4.24 to 4.26.

The data regarding the sale and purchase of livestock during the twelve months preceding our investigation, are presented in two separate tables - 4.24 and 4.25. It can be seen from these tables that at each village, large number of transactions had taken place in the case of bullocks. In each village, the number of bullocks purchased was larger than the number of bullocks sold. At Waghode, for example, 34 bullocks were purchased as against 46 bullocks sold - an addition of 38 bullocks to the total working cattle in the village. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, the number of bullocks added to the total plough cattle, was 4 and 10 respectively. The average price at which the bullocks were purchased varied between Rs. 251.0 at Maskawad-khurd to Rs. 223.0 at Maskawad-khurd. At each village, the average price at which the bullocks were sold, was much less than the average price, at which they were purchased. This may be because the cultivators generally, sold their old bullocks which did not fetch high price and purchased young bullocks which could be used for any agricultural operation.

The number of buffaloes purchased during the year preceding our survey, was 40 at Waghode, 7 at Maskawad-seem and 2 at Maskawad-khurd. The buffaloes sold, on the other

TABLE 4.24: Purchases of livestock during the year preceding our survey.

Village	Bullocks		Cows		Buffaloes		Calves		Youngones of buffaloes		Goats		Fowls		Others	
	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price
Waghole	84	269.9	6	58.3	40	259.4	-	-	4	31.2	5	12.1	5	1.2	7	38.6
Maskavadseem	25	277.2	4	85.5	7	264.2	1	40.0	1	35.0	11	23.2	5	1.4	-	-
Maskavad-khard	15	257.0	1	50.0	2	205.0	2	200.0	1	20.0	8	21.2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	124	269.1	11	67.5	49	257.8	3	80.0	6	30.0	24	23.1	10	1.3	7	38.6

TABLE 4.24: Purchases of livestock during the year preceding our survey.

Village	Bulls		Cows		Buffaloes		Calves		Youngones of buffaloes		Goats		Fowls		Others	
	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price
Waghole	84	269.9	6	58.3	40	259.4	-	-	4	31.2	5	12.1	5	1.2	7	38.6
Maskavalseen	25	277.2	4	85.5	7	264.2	1	40.0	1	35.0	11	23.2	5	1.4	-	-
Maskavad-khurd	15	257.0	1	50.0	2	205.0	2	200.0	1	20.0	8	21.2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	124	259.1	11	67.5	49	257.8	3	80.0	6	30.0	24	23.1	10	1.3	7	38.6

TABLE 4.25: Sales of livestock during the year preceding our survey.

Village	Bullocks		Cows		Buffaloes		Calves		Young ones of she-buffaloes		Goats & sheep		Fowls		Others	
	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price
Waghode	46	122.3	6	38.3	27	174.0	8	80.8	3	71.6	186	14.9	52	2.0	1	75.0
Maskavad- seen	21	195.8	1	30.0	7	160.0	3	31.0	1	45.0	48	8.2	52	1.9	1	55.0
Maskavad- khurd	5	223.0	-	-	7	235.7	4	130.5	4	57.5	68	20.0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	72	150.8	6	43.3	41	182.2	15	54.1	8	61.2	302	15.0	104	2.0	2	65.0

hand, numbered 27 at Waghode and 7 each, at the other two villages. Thus, in Waghode only, there was an addition of 13 buffaloes to the total milch-cattle in the village. At Maskawad-seem the buffaloes purchased and sold were the same, thus having no effect on the total milch-cattle. At Maskawad-khurd, however, the total milch-cattle had declined by, 5 as more number of buffaloes were sold than the number, purchased. The average purchase price per buffalo varied between Rs. 207.0 and Rs. 284.2; while the average price at which buffaloes were sold, was between Rs. 160 and Rs. 235.7. The variation in average prices was mainly because of the quality and the age of buffaloes.

The sale and purchase of cows figured insignificantly at each village. In all, only 11 cows were purchased and 7 were sold, at the three villages. The average purchase price per cow varied between Rs. 50.0 at Maskawad-khurd and Rs. 82.5 at Maskawad-seem. The average selling price, on the other hand, was between Rs. 30 and Rs. 38.3. The total number of transactions in the case of young ones of cows and she-buffaloes were also comparatively minor in each village.

The number of goats and sheep purchased during the year previous to our enquiry, was 5 at Waghode, 11 at Maskawad-seem and 8 at Maskawad-khurd. As against these figures, the number of goats and sheep sold out was very large - 186 at Waghode, 48 at Maskawad-seem and 68 at Maskawad-khurd. This was mainly because the shepherds at Waghode and Kolis at the other two villages, sold their old goats and sheep, and he-goats on a large scale. The average purchase price per goat and sheep

varied between Rs. 12.1 to Rs. 29.2, the average selling price, between Rs. 8.2 to Rs. 20.0.

The sale and purchase of poultry birds were reported on a minor scale at Waghode and Maskawad-seem. Among other animals purchased at Waghode, 6 were donkeys bought by a Kumbhar family and one was a horse, bought by a businessman. Similarly, both the other animals sold at Waghode and Maskawad-seem were horses.

Agricultural implements :- In table 4.26 is presented the data regarding the purchases of agricultural implements, during twelve months preceding to our enquiry. Amongst the agricultural implements purchased, water-lifts figured prominently at each village. The total number of water-lifts purchased at Waghode and Maskawad-seem was 62, while at Maskawad-khurd, it was 21. The average purchase price varied between Rs. 45.5 and Rs. 47.9. Most of the water-lifts purchased were of leather which wears out within a year. The cultivators, therefore, were required to purchase a new water-lift every year. Iron ploughs (2) were purchased only at Waghode. The number of wooden ploughs purchased was 5 at Waghode and only one, at Maskawad-seem. At Maskawad-khurd, purchases of iron or wooden plough were not reported. The purchases of other implements like, harrows, seed-drills, hoes, were reported at each of these surveyed villages. The number of bullock - carts purchased, was 10 at Waghode, 4 at Maskawad-seem and one at Maskawad-khurd. The average price at which these were purchased varied between Rs. 150 at Maskawad-khurd and Rs. 230.5 at Waghode.

TABLE 4.21: Purchases of agricultural implements during the twelve month period.

Village	Iron plough		Wooden plough		Harrow		Seed drills		Eoes		Water-lifts		Bullock carts		Oil Engines		Pumps	
	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price	No.	Average price
Waghode	2	60.0	5	24.4	20	15.1	9	16.9	29	3.9	62	47.9	10	230.5	6	3370.1	3	230.0
Maskavad-seen	-	-	1	25.0	1	13.0	1	15.0	2	4.0	62	45.5	4	193.7	4	3275.0	1	265.0
Maskavad-khurd	-	-	-	-	1	12.0	1	15.0	3	3.6	21	45.9	1	150.0	1	1250.0	-	-

In all, 11 oil engines were purchased, of which 6 were at Waghode, 4 at Maskawad-seem and one at Maskawad-khurd. The average purchase price was between Rs. 1350.0 and Rs. 3370.1. Four pumping sets were purchased, of which three were reported at Waghode and one at Maskawad-khurd. The average price of these sets varied between Rs. 265.0 and Rs. 290.0.

Among the agricultural implements reported to have been sold during twelve months preceding our survey, bullock-carts and pumping sets only have figured. At Waghode, a bullock-cart and a pumping set was sold out, at the price of Rs. 225 and Rs. 400 respectively. At Maskawad-seem, only two small carts (damanis) were sold, the average price, being Rs. 72.5. At Maskawad-khurd, a pumping set was sold at the price of Rs. 800.

The improvements carried out during the twelve months previous to our investigation, were reported mainly in the case of bullock-carts and oil engine operated pumping sets. During the twelve months period, repairs were carried out to 67 carts at the total cost of Rs. 3650. The average expenses per cart came to Rs. 53.7. At Maskawad-seem, repairs were carried out to 26 carts, the average expenses per cart being Rs. 25.4. At Maskawad-khurd 31 bullock carts were repaired, an average cost being Rs. 15.0. At each village, large sums were spent in carrying out repairs to the oil-engines and pumping sets. At Waghode, for example, the total amount spent on carrying out the repairs to 45 oil engines, was as high as Rs. 14412. On an average Rs. 320.2 were spent per oil engine. At Maskawad-seem, repairs were carried out to 17 oil engines and pumping sets, the average expenses being

Rs. 305.1. Similarly, at Maskawad-khurd, repairs were carried out to 5 oil engines, the expenses, on an average, being Rs. 360.

4.9 Births and deaths in livestock during twelve months preceding to our enquiry :- Tables 4.27 and 4.28, present the data regarding births and deaths in livestock during the year preceding to our survey. It can be seen from table 4.27 that at Waghode, during the twelve month period, 73 young ones of she-buffalo's, 56 calves, 103 goats and sheep and 17 chickens had taken birth. At the other two villages, the births of young ones of cows and she-buffalo's, were comparatively very low. Table 4.28 shows that the number of deaths was high in goats and sheep at Waghode. This was mainly because of the presence of Muslims in that village. In the case of other livestock at Waghode, 22 deaths were reported of bullocks, 11 of buffalo's and 14 of cows. At other two villages, the deaths in livestock appeared to be relatively low than that in Waghode.

4.10 Balance of livestock

In Table 4.29, we give the total picture of the cattle population in the surveyed villages. From the data regarding purchases and sales, births and deaths, during one year previous to our enquiry, we can draw a net balance of increase or decrease in the total livestock of each village during that period. It can be seen from the table that the total number of working cattle (bullocks) had increased by 16 in Waghode, 2 in Maskawad-seem and 10 in Maskawad-khurd. This was mainly due to the large purchases which exceeded the sales and even

TABLE 4.27: Births in live-stock during the twelve-month period.

Village	Calves	Young ones of she-buffaloes	Goats and sheep	Fowls	Others
Waghode	55	73	103	17	-
Maskavad-seem	18	21	35	-	-
Maskavad-khurd	15	10	46	-	-
TOTAL:	89	104	184	17	-

TABLE 4.28: Deaths in live-stock during the twelve-month period.

Village	Bull-ocks	Buffaloes	Cows	Calves	Young ones of She-buffaloes	Goats & sheep	Fowls		
						Dea- ths	Do- me- tic use	Dea- ths	Do- me- tic use
Waghode	22	11	14	16	18	7	90	7	30
Maskavad-seem	2	3	2	2	4	-	-	22	-
Maskavad-khurd	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	6	-
TOTAL:	24	16	17	18	26	7	90	35	30

TABLE 4.29:

Balance of live-stock.

Stock	WAGHODE						MASKAWAD-SEEM					
	Total No. at the time of survey	Purchases	Births	Sales	Deaths	Domestic use	Net balance	Total No. at the time of survey	Purchases	Births	Sales	Deaths
Cows	332	81	-	45	22	-	+ 16	200	25	-	21	2
	299	6	-	6	14	-	- 14	68	4	-	1	2
Calves	243	40	-	27	11	-	+ 2	67	7	-	7	3
Sheep	332	-	53	8	16	-	+ 32	97	1	18	3	2
Goats of buffaloes	185	4	73	3	18	-	+ 53	63	1	21	1	4
Pigs	158	8	57	114	2	65	-119	62	11	35	28	-
Other	126	-	45	70	5	25	- 54	-	-	-	-	-
Others	187	5	17	52	7	30	- 67	32	5	-	52	22
Others	39	7	-	1	-	-	+ 6	-	-	-	1	-

deaths which occurred in that period. In Waghode, it may be seen that 84 bullocks were purchased, as against 46 sold and 22 died. Similarly at Maskawad-seem 23 were bought, 21 sold and 2 died. In the case of bullocks at Maskawad-khurd, there was no death reported. In this village, 15 bullocks were purchased and 5 sold.

Another point to be noted is that there was a decrease in the total number of milch cattle, cows and buffaloes taken together. In the case of buffaloes in Waghode, and cows in Maskawad-seem there was a net increase but it was far less to compensate the loss of cows in Waghode and of buffaloes in Maskawad-seem. The total number of young ones, both of cows and buffaloes, had increased in each of these villages. At Waghode for example, there was a net addition of 32 calves and 56 young ones of the buffaloes. In the case of goats, sheep and fowls, there was large decrease in Waghode and Maskawad-khurd. In Waghode, there being a large number of Muslim families, domestic use was the main reason for the decrease of goats, sheep and fowls. In Maskawad-khurd, on the other hand, sales were comparatively more and exceeded the purchases and deaths. In Maskawad-seem there was an increase of 18 goats, as the birth and purchases were large.

4.11 Non-Agricultural assets

Ownership of houses - Residential and other buildings like cattle-shed, engine-shed, and open-plots, form important items of capital investment in villages. The data regarding this type of non-agricultural assets at the surveyed villages, are presented in two tables - 4.30 and 4.31. Table 4.30

~~and 4.31.~~ Table 4.30 shows that at Waghode, out of the total resident families, 82.5 per cent lived in owned houses; 11.2 per cent in the rented houses and the remaining 6.3 per cent in the rent free houses. A break up of the resident families into cultivating and non-cultivating families reveals that, out of the total of 270 cultivating families, 254 or 94.1 per cent owned houses and the remaining 16 or 5.9 per cent lived either in rented or rent-free houses. The total number of non-cultivating families at the village was 342. Of these, 251 or 73.4 per cent stayed in owned houses, while the remaining 26.6 per cent, in either rented or rent-free houses. This shows that at Waghode, the proportion of families staying in either rented or rent free houses, was larger in the non-cultivating families than the corresponding proportion in cultivating families. This may be because a number of poor classes such as agricultural and non-agricultural labourers were included in the non-cultivating families.

The same table gives this type of information about the other two villages also. The proportion of families staying in rented or rent-free houses, was comparatively low at these two villages. The common trend - the proportion of families staying in unowned houses was larger in the cultivating families - was also seen in these two villages.

Table 4.31 gives the reported values of residential buildings and other such properties owned by the cultivating and the non-cultivating families at each of the surveyed villages. Of the total property owning families at Waghode

Table 4.30 : Houses and other structures owned by cultivating and non-cultivating families.

Village	Agriculturists		Non-agriculturists		Total
	Owning houses	Others	Owning houses	Others	
Waghode	254	16	251	91	612
Maskawad-Seen	192	3	59	26	280
Maskawad-Khurd	87	2	30	8	127
T o t a l	533	21	340	125	1019

Table 4.31 : Reported values of houses and other such properties.

Village	Cultivators				Non-cultivators				Total No. of families owning houses	Total value Rs.
	No. of house owners	%	Value of property Rs.	%	No. of house owners	%	Value of property Rs.	%		
Waghode	254	50.3	10,26,450	84.76	251	49.7	1,84,500	15.24	505	12,10,950
Maskawad-Seen	192	76.6	5,30,500	87.75	59	23.5	74,080	12.25	251	6,04,580
Maskawad-Khurd	87	74.4	1,77,150	86.17	30	25.6	23,430	13.83	117	2,05,580
T o t a l	533	60.1	17,34,100	85.8	340	33.9	2,87,010	14.2	873	20,21,110

254 were cultivators, the total reported value of their assets being Rs. 10,26,450 or about 84.8 per cent of the total. The total reported value of houses owned by 251 non-cultivating families in the village, was to the extent of 18,4,500 or about 15.2 per cent of the total. The average value of a house, owned by cultivating family was Rs. 4041.1, while that of a house owned by a non-cultivating family was Rs. 735.1 only. The wide variation between the two averages may be noted. At the other two villages also, the share of cultivating families, in the total reported values, ^{was more than 86.2 percent. The reported values} of the houses owned by non-cultivating families, formed only 12.3 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 13.8 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. The wide variation between the average value of a house owned by a cultivator and that of a house owned by a non-cultivator, was found at these two villages also. These wide differences in the two averages, reflect on the housing conditions of the cultivating and the non-cultivating families at each village.

4.12 Non-agricultural production equipment

The detailed information regarding the production system of each non-agricultural occupation, is given in Chapter VI. In that context, we have described the equipments possessed by each type of artisan. In this section, we merely enumerate the total investment in equipments of each non-agricultural occupation. As regards this, the data were collected in General Family Schedules and also in the case studies. It may be mentioned here that in spite of our attempts to enumerate all the tools and equipments owned by each artisan, errors might have crept in, in two ways. Firstly, the respondents might have

failed to give an exhaustive list of their equipments and secondly, they might erred in giving the present value of each item of their equipments. In spite of these limitations, the data regarding the total investment in non-agricultural productive occupations is important for understanding the village capital structure.

Tables 4.32 and 4.33 give the value of equipments of each non-agricultural occupation at the surveyed villages. The total investment in equipments used in all the non-agricultural productive occupations (Table 4.32) was to the extent of Rs. 11,751 at Waghode, Rs. 17,930 at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 1,000 only at Maskawad-khurd. The total investment was the highest at Maskawad-seem, mainly because of the two flour-mills, working in the village. At Maskawad-khurd, the total investment was the least, as only three establishments - two tailors and ^{one} oil-pressure - were working in the village. It can be seen from the table that, flour mill was the largest capital consuming establishment. As much as 51.1 per cent of the total investment at Waghode, and 83.6 per cent at Maskawad-seem was reported in this type of establishment. The tailoring establishments were next in order, absorbing as much as 24.0 per cent of the total investment at Waghode, and 6.7 per cent at Maskawad-seem. The total investment in all other establishments was less than 6.0 per cent of the total.

The total investment in the equipments of the trading establishments (Table 4.33) was to the order of Rs. 8,077 at Waghode, Rs. 1,515 at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 475 only at Maskawad-khurd. At each village, major proportion of total investment

Table 4.32 : Reported values of equipment used in non-agricultural occupations.

Occupation	WAGHODE			MASKAWAD-SEEM			MASKAWAD-KHURD		
	No. of families	Total value of equipment Rs.	%	No. of families	Total value of equipment Rs.	%	No. of families	Total value of equipment Rs.	%
Tailoring	7	2320	24.0	3	1205	6.7	2	500	50.0
Tanning & shoe-making	9	563	4.8	13	813	4.6	-	-	-
Carpentry	9	620	5.3	2	125	0.7	-	-	-
Blacksmithy	1	208	1.8	1	100	0.6	-	-	-
Pottery	11	560	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil pressing	-	-	-	2	480	2.7	1	500	50.0
Goldsmithy	3	450	3.7	1	125	0.7	-	-	-
Basket making	2	30	0.3	1	10	0.1	-	-	-
Weaving	2	110	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry	6	75	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding	1	12	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry	1	120	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flour mills	1	6000	51.1	3	15000	83.6	-	-	-
Barbers	10	183	1.6	4	72	0.4	-	-	-
Total	63	11751	100.0 (11751)	30	17930	100.0 (17930)	3	1000	100.0 (1000)

Table 4.33 : Reported value of equipment owned by traders.

Type of establishment	WAGHODE			MASKAWAD-SEEM			MASKAWAD-KHURD		
	No. of establishments	Total value of equipment Rs.	%	No. of establishments	Total value of equipment Rs.	%	No. of establishments	Total value of equipment Rs.	%
Grocers	11	5000	61.9	2	1300	85.7	2	450	94.7
Cycle shops	3	2235	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pan-bidi shops	3	12	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pan-patti shops	3	40	0.5	1	10	0.7	-	-	-
Bangle sellers	2	25	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable sellers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	5.3
Dalals in grains	-	-	-	1	25	1.7	-	-	-
Tea shops	4	675	8.4	2	130	11.9	-	-	-
Hawkers	2	10	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionary stores	1	50	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	8077	100.0 (8077)	6	1515	100.0 (1515)	3	475	100.0 (475)

was reported in grocers' shops. The cycle shops at Waghode, were next in order, absorbing 28.1 per cent of the total investment. In all other establishments, the proportion of investment of the total, was comparatively much less.

4.13 Transport equipments

The modes of transport available in the surveyed villages included buses of the State Transport, motor lorries, and bullock-carts. The motor lorries were owned by the private limited companies from Bhusawal and Jalgaon. The number of families earning part of their income from providing carting services, was 40 at Waghode, 16 at Maskawad-seem and 5 at Maskawad-khurd. The total value of equipment (bullocks and carts) of these families was to the extent of Rs. 23,254 at Waghode, Rs. 10,990 at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 2585 at Maskawad-khurd. The average value of equipments per carter family, varied between Rs. 217 to Rs. 661.8. Most of the bullocks and carts owned by these families were also put to use on farms; hence, the entire value of the equipments cannot be ascribed to transport services.

4.14 Investment in other assets

Table 4.34, 4.35 and 4.36 present the data regarding total investment in ornaments, insurance, shares of cooperative credit societies and of other institutions; deposits in the post office, families reporting the ownership of these assets, have been distributed first between cultivators and non-cultivators; and secondly between different groups of cultivated holdings.

It can be seen from table 4.34 that at Waghode, of the total resident families, 212 or 34.6 per cent only, reported

Table 4.35 : Reported values of other non-

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Ornaments			Insurance		
	No. of families	Value in Rs.	%	No. of families	Value in Rs.	%
Up to 1.0	6	480	1.11	-	-	-
1.1- 2.0	8	410	0.95	-	-	-
2.1- 3.0	6	800	1.85	-	-	-
3.1- 5.0	18	4430	10.24	2	3500	8.43
5.1- 10.0	45	11500	26.59	4	9500	22.89
10.1- 25.0	48	18270	42.24	11	22500	54.22
25.1- 50.0	9	3880	8.97	1	1000	2.41
50.1-100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivators	25	3480	8.05	3	5000	12.05
Total	165	43250 (43250)	100.00	21	41500 (41500)	100.00

Table 4.36 : Reported values of other non-agricultural assets in MASKAWAD-

Size of cultivated holding (acres)	Ornaments			Insurance			Shares & Deposits in Co-operatives			Share other
	No. of families	Value in Rs.	%	No. of families	Value in Rs.	%	No. of families	Value in Rs.	%	No. of families
Up to 1.0	2	150	1.87	-	-	-	2	100	4.15	1
1.1- 2.0	2	400	4.99	-	-	-	5	200	8.30	1
2.1- 3.0	1	200	2.50	1	2000	14.29	1	20	0.83	-
3.1- 5.0	4	380	4.74	1	1000	7.14	4	140	5.81	2
5.1- 10.0	14	1470	18.35	2	2000	14.29	17	1220	50.62	1
10.1- 25.0	4	2890	36.09	1	7000	49.99	3	110	4.56	1
25.1- 50.0	1	230	2.87	-	-	-	1	140	5.81	1
50.1-100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cultivators	7	2290	28.59	1	2000	14.29	4	480	19.92	2
Total	35	8010	100.00 (8010)	6	14000	100.00 (14000)	37	2410	100.00 (2410)	9

the possession of ornaments of gold and silver. The corresponding percentage at Maskawad-seem was about 58.9 at Maskawad-khurd 27.6 (Tables 4.35 and 4.36). The total reported value of the ornaments at Waghode was to the extent of Rs. 1,03,970, of which 47.3 per cent was accounted for, by the cultivating families, and the remaining 52.7 per cent by the non-cultivating families. At the other two villages, however, a major proportion of the total investment in ornaments was accounted for by the cultivator families - 91.0 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 71.4 per cent at Maskawad-khurd.

Insurance was found to have little favour among the villagers. Only 35 cases - 8 at Waghode, 21 at Maskawad-seem and 6 at Maskawad-khurd were reported. All the insurance policies reported at Waghode were taken by the cultivating families. The total amount of the policies taken by these families was to the extent of Rs. 41,000. At Maskawad-seem of the 21 policy holders, 18 were cultivators, the total amount of their policies, being 36,000. The three non-cultivating families had the policies of Rs. 5,000. The total amount of policies at Maskawad-khurd was Rs. 14,000 of which Rs. 12,000, were reported by five cultivators and the remaining by a non-cultivator.

Investment in the shares and deposits of cooperative credit societies was reported by 20.7 per cent of the total families at Waghode, 27.9 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 29.2 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. Most of these families at each village were from the cultivating class. The number of shareholders and depositors coming from the non-cultivating class

was 5 at Waghode, 8 at Maskawad-seem and 4 at Maskawad-khurd. The total amount invested varied between the highest Rs. 18640 at Waghode and Rs. 2410 at Maskawad-khurd.

Investment in shares and deposits of institutions other than cooperative credit societies and Postal savings bank, was reported in all the surveyed villages. At Waghode, 66 families reported such investment, the total amount invested being Rs. 10160. At Maskawad-seem, 21 families had invested about Rs. 18290, in such shares and deposits. The number of families reporting such investment at Maskawad-khurd was only 9 and their total investment was Rs. 6030. Most of the families reporting this type of investment, at each village were from the cultivating class.

The total number of families depositing their amounts in postal savings bank, and the total deposits were comparatively very small at each of these surveyed villages. At Waghode, for example, only five families, all from the cultivating class, reported to have deposited Rs. 8930. At Maskawad-seem there were only three ^{such} families, the total amount deposited ^{by the} being Rs. 4030. At Maskawad-khurd, Rs. 210 only were deposited ~~at these two villages were~~ by two families. All the families reporting such deposits at these two villages were from the cultivating class.

4.15 Balance of investment and disinvestment.

In this section, an attempt is made to strike a balance of investment and disinvestment position in respect of cultivating and non-cultivating families in the surveyed villages.

Investment included, purchase of land, residential and other houses, livestock, implements, financial investment and repayments. Disinvestment, on the other hand, included sale of these assets and borrowings. In respect of investment, it has to be made clear that the General Family Schedule noted only purchases of different assets; and the data regarding capital expenditures such as the expenditure incurred on wells, bunding, reclamation, orchards, and construction and repairs of residential houses and other buildings, were not collected. The total investment at each village, therefore, is understated to that extent. In addition to this, there was also an underestimation regarding precious metals and ornaments, as the respondents were generally reluctant to divulge the information about the acquisition of these valuables.

It may be seen from tables 4.37, 4.38 and 4.39 that in spite of the two shortcomings stated above, the overall position in all the surveyed villages was one of net investment. The balance of net investment was to the extent of Rs. 232.9 per resident family at Waghode; Rs. 213.3 at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 130.1 at Maskawad-khurd. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd both the groups - cultivating and non-cultivating families - showed a positive balance of investment. In the case of Waghode, however, non-cultivators showed a negative balance, the average disinvestment per non-cultivating family being Rs. 3.5.

A major part of the total investment in each village, was in the form of purchase of land and repayments. Purchase of land accounted for 31.0 per cent of the total investment at Waghode; 31.6 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 45.7 per cent

TABLE 4.37:

Balance of investment and disinvestment reported by cultivating and

of vated ngs	INVESTMENT						Repay- ments	Total invest- ment	Land
	Purchase of assets			Resi- denti- al and other houses	Bullion & orna- ments	Finan- cial Assets			
	Land	Live- stock	Imple- ments & ma- chi- nary						
1 acre	-	-	55	800	12	-	96	963	-
to 2 acres	-	200	324	250	-	-	1460	2234	3000
to 3 "	-	425	152	-	-	-	3516	4073	900
to 5 "	4700	1500	656	950	-	-	4792	12498	-
to 10 "	18300	8891	2452	1575	-	-	25560	56788	7700
to 25 "	30008	11515	10317	11275	-	-	37181	63115	12700
to 50 "	10300	3885	7844	-	-	150	13551	35734	10500
50 "	16000	5550	4721	-	1000	-	13120	40331	-
vators	79308	31966	26411	14850	1012	150	99281	252979	34800
	31.3	12.6	10.4	5.9	0.4	0.1	39.1	100.0	31.9
ultivators	3500	1895	-	815	304	-	797	14585	-
	82908	33861	26411	15665	1316	150	10725	237564	34800
	31.0	12.7	9.9	5.9	0.5	0.1	39.1	100.0	27.8

TABLE 4.38: Balance of investment and disinvestment reported by cultivating

of vated ngs	I N V E S T M E N T									
	Purchase of assets					Fi- nan- cial ass- ets	Repay- ments	Total in- vest- ment	Sales	
	Land	Live- stock	Imple- ments and machi- nery	Resi- den- tial and other hou- ses	Bull- ion and orna- ments				Land	Live- stock
1 acre	-	250	45	-	-	-	194	489	-	105
to 2 acres	-	118	95	-	-	-	805	1015	-	55
to 3 "	-	80	-	-	-	-	107	187	-	575
to 5 "	-	505	280	-	-	-	3821	1806	1800	335
to 10 "	18000	3507	795	1500	-	-	9617	3419	12000	1663
to 25 "	11500	4520	11049	2400	-	-	14000	2469	1500	1763
to 50 "	-	-	4300	-	-	-	1735	6335	-	980
80 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vators	29500	8977	16864	3900	-	-	20279	9520	15300	5478
	33.0	10.0	18.8	4.4	-	-	23.8	20.0	48.1	17.2
ultivators	-	549	-	-	-	-	3329	3878	-	471
	29500	9526	16864	3900	-	-	33408	8398	15300	5349
	31.6	10.2	18.1	4.2	-	-	35.9	20.0	45.1	17.5

TABLE 4.22: Balance of investment and disinvestment reported by cultivating

of vated ngs	I N V E S T M E N T							Total in- vest- ment	Sales	
	Purchase of assets				Fi- nan- cial ass- ets	Repay- ments	Land		Live- stock	
	Land	Live- stock	Imple- ments and machi- nery	Resi- den- tial and other hou- ses	Bull- ion and orna- ments			Land	Live- stock	
1 acre	-	250	45	-	-	-	194	489	-	105
to 2 acres	-	115	95	-	-	-	605	1015	-	55
to 3 "	-	80	-	-	-	-	107	187	-	575
to 5 "	-	505	280	-	-	-	3821	1606	1800	335
to 10 "	18000	3507	795	1500	-	-	9617	3419	12000	1663
to 25 "	11500	4520	11049	2400	-	-	14000	2469	1500	1765
to 50 "	-	-	4300	-	-	-	1735	6335	-	980
50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vators	23500	8977	16864	3900	-	-	30279	9520	15300	5478
	33.0	10.0	18.8	4.4	-	-	23.8	20.0	48.1	17.2
ultivators	-	549	-	-	-	-	3329	2878	-	471
	29500	9526	16864	3900	-	-	33408	9398	15300	5349
	31.6	10.2	18.1	4.2	-	-	35.9	20.0	45.1	17.5

TABLE 4.30: Balance of investment and disinvestment reported by cultivators

Cultivators	INVESTMENT						Total investment	Sales of		
	Land	Live-stock	Imple-ments and machi-nery	Resi-den-tial and other hou-ses	Bull-ion and orna-ments	Fin-anc-ial ass-ets		Land	Live-stock	
1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	75	-	630
to 2 acres	-	1190	140	-	-	-	765	2095	-	172
to 3 "	-	390	50	-	-	-	2286	2726	-	147
to 5 "	-	200	100	-	-	-	923	1223	700	200
to 10 "	22700	2135	485	675	-	-	7227	33222	15000	3060
to 25 "	-	500	1685	-	-	-	5386	7571	-	400
to 50 "	-	-	50	-	-	-	2000	2050	-	-
50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivators	22700	4415	2510	675	-	-	18663	48963	15700	4609
	45.4	9.0	5.1	1.4	-	-	38.1	100.0	43.4	12.7
Cultivators	-	200	-	-	-	-	505	705	-	270
	22700	4615	2510	675	-	-	19168	49568	15700	4879
	45.7	9.3	5.1	1.4	-	-	38.5	100.0	42.9	13.3

at Maskawad-khurd. Repayments accounted for still higher proportion of the total investment, particularly at Waghode, and Maskawad-seem - 39.9 and 35.9 per cent respectively. The proportion of investment accounted by purchase of live-stock was between 9.3 and 12.7 per cent. Purchase of bullion and ornaments and also the financial investment were reported only at Waghode; the proportion to the total investment in both the cases being less than 1 per cent.

In respect of disinvestment, the more important items were sale of land and borrowings. The proportion of disinvestment accounted by sale of land was 31.9 per cent at Waghode; 48.1 per cent at Maskawad-seem, and 43.4 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. Borrowings were proportionately higher in Waghode, than that in the other two villages. The proportion of disinvestment caused by them was as high as 47.7 per cent in Waghode; while in Maskawad-seem, it was only 16.8 per cent, and in Maskawad-khurd, 39.8 per cent. Sale of livestock was reported at all the villages, the proportion of disinvestment due to it varying between 11.5 to 17.5 per cent. The disinvestment accounted by sale of bullion and ornaments was about 3.3 per cent at Waghode and about 11.0 per cent at Maskawad-seem.

It can be seen from the tables that at each village, the negative balance was found only in some groups of small cultivators, cultivating less than five acres; - second group of cultivated holdings in Waghode; third group in Maskawad-seem and first and fourth groups in Maskawad-khurd. The average disinvestment per cultivator was between Rs. 48.8 in the third

group of cultivated holdings at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 88.0 in the second group at Waghode. In the other groups of cultivators, from lower as well as middle and higher classes, there was a positive balance of investment. In the case of lower class of cultivators (upto 5 acres); however, the average net balance was comparatively low, ranging from Rs. 1.9 to Rs.236.6. For the middle class of cultivators, having 5.1 to 20 acres of land, the average net investment varied between Rs. 127.5 to Rs. 567.0. The last two groups of big cultivators, cultivating more than 25 acres of land, showed an average balance varying between Rs. 892.5 to Rs. 7820.0. The average net investment for all the groups taken together, was Rs. 532.3 at Waghode; Rs. 296.0 at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 143.7 at Maskawad-khurd.

In tables 4.40, 4.41 and 4.42, we present the investment-disinvestment account of the non-cultivating families according to income groups. It may be seen that at Waghode, the non-cultivators in all the income groups except the sixth and the eighth, showed a negative balance varying between Rs. 235 to Rs. 933. In the sixth income group, the families showed a net positive balance of Rs. 1473; while in the eighth group, it was of Rs. 25 only. The positive balance shown in the sixth group, was largely due to the investment in land; reported by a non-cultivating land-owner, who purchased 3 acres of land for Rs. 3600, during the year of survey. This family from Leva-Gujar caste, already had 9 acres of land which was leased out for Rs. 975 and which constituted its main source of income. A large proportion of investment done by the

TABLE 4.40: Balance of investment and disinvestment of non-cultivating families in WAGHODE.

Income groups	I N V E S T M E N T								D I S I N V E S T M E N T					Net investment (+) or disinvestment (-)	Net investment or disinvestment per cul- non-cultivator			
	Purchase of assets					Financial assets	Repayments	Total investment	Sales of assets			Financial assets	Borrowings ^s			Total disinvestment		
	Land	Live-stock	Implements and machinery	Residential and other houses	Bullion and ornaments				Land	Live-stock	Implements and machinery						Residential and other houses	Bullion and ornaments
Upto Rs. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
101 to 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	50	-	-	235	- 235	- 10.2
251 to 500	-	148	-	390	303	-	615	1356	-	276	-	-	165	-	1321	2062	- 706	- 5.9
501 to 750	-	363	-	-	101	-	1023	1487	-	258	-	-	390	-	1772	2420	- 933	- 10.7
751 to 1000	-	188	-	-	-	-	1975	2163	-	1211	-	-	15	-	1186	2412	- 249	- 5.1
1001 to 1500	3600	550	-	425	-	-	1463	6038	-	2260	-	-	200	-	2105	4565	+1473	+ 31.8
1501 to 2500	-	271	-	-	-	-	895	1166	-	661	-	80	26	-	985	1752	- 586	- 39.1
2501 to 3500	-	275	-	-	-	-	2000	2275	-	350	-	2000	-	-	-	2350	+ 25	+ 6.3
TOTAL:	3600 24.7	1895 13.0	-	815 5.6	304 2.1	-	7971 54.6	14585 100.0	-	5201 32.9	-	2080 13.2	846 5.4	-	7339 49.5	15796	-1211	- 3.5

TABLE 4.41: Balance of investment and disinvestment of non-cultivating families in MASHA AD-3 EM

Income groups	I N V E S T M E N T							D I S I N V E S T M E N T							Net investment (+) or disinvestment (-)	Net investment or disinvestment per cultivator.		
	Land	Live-stock	Imple-ments and machi-nery	Resi-dential and other hou-ses	Sull-ion and orna-ments	Fi-nan-cial ass-ets	Repay-ments	Total in-vest-ment	Land	Live-stock	Imple-ments and machi-nery	Resi-dential and other hou-ses	Sull-ion and orna-ments	Finan-cial assets			Sorr-owings	Total dis-in-vest-ment
Upto Rs. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	145	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	400	- 255	- 63.8
101 to 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
251 to 500	-	75	-	-	-	-	160	235	-	95	-	-	-	-	50	145	+ 90	+ 4.5
501 to 750	-	267	-	-	-	-	260	497	-	157	-	-	-	-	150	307	+ 190	+ 10.6
751 to 1000	-	67	-	-	-	-	640	667	-	219	-	-	-	-	375	594	+ 73	+ 3.8
1001 to 1500	-	140	-	-	-	-	134	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	300	+ 134	+ 12.2
1501 to 2500	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	+1500	+375.0
2501 to 3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	549 (14.2)	-	-	-	-	3339 185.8	3878 100.0	-	471 21.9	-	400 18.6	-	-	1275 59.5	2146 100.0	+1732	+ 20.4

TABLE 4.12: Balance of investment and disinvestment of non-cultivators in MASKANAD-KHURD

Income groups	INVESTMENT							DISINVESTMENT					Net investment (+) or disinvestment (-)	Net investment or disinvestment per cultivator.		
	Land	Purchase of assets			Financial assets	Repayments	Total investment	Land	Sale of assets			Financial assets			Borrowings	Total disinvestment
		Live-stock	Implements and machinery	Residential and other houses	Bullion and ornaments				Live-stock	Implements and machinery	Residential and other houses					
Up to Rs. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 to 250	-	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	+150	+ 75.0
251 to 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	- 50	- 4.3
501 to 750	-	50	-	-	-	-	445	495	250	-	-	-	60	310	+185	+ 16.8
751 to 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1001 to 1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	20	-	-	-	20	40	+ 20	+ 3.7
1501 to 2500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2501 to 3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	200 22.4	-	-	-	-	505 71.6	705 100.0	270 65.9	-	-	-	140 31.1	410 100.0	+295	+ 7.8

non-cultivating families in this village was in the form of purchase of land and repayments. Major proportion of disinvestment, on the other hand, was accounted by sale of live-stock and borrowings.

In the case of non-cultivators at Maskawad-seem, a negative balance was seen only in the first income group. In all other income groups, we found positive balance of investment, varying from Rs. 73 to Rs. 1500. In this village, the investment reported, was mainly due to repayments. Major proportion of disinvestment, on the other hand, was due to borrowings. At Maskawad-khurd, the non-cultivating families from the third income group only, showed negative balance; otherwise, in all the remaining groups, there was a positive balance of investment, ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 185. In this village also, a major part of the investment was because of repayments of old-debts. Major proportion of disinvestment, however, was due to sale of live-stock.

4.16 Finance of Investment

At the outset, it may be pointed out that information regarding finance of investment was not available. However, from the data collected in the General Schedule, the information regarding borrowings during the twelve months preceding to our enquiry, can be used to cover one of the sources of finance. In this section, therefore, we have discussed only the borrowings utilised for capital expenditures. It was seen that of the total borrowings reported at each village, those utilised for investment purposes, formed about 22.8 per cent at Waghode; 37.7 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 21.1 per cent at Maskawad-khurd.

TABLE 4.43: Investment financed by borrowings

	WACHODE			MASKAWAD-SELM			MASKAWAD-KHURD		
	Total investment	Financed by borrowings	Proportion of 2 to 1	Total investment	Financed by borrowings	Proportion of 5 to 4	Total investment	Financed by borrowing	Proportion of 8 to 7
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Land	82908	7900	9.5	29500	2500	8.5	22700	3000	13.7
Residential and other buildings	15665	3750	23.9	3300	-	-	675	-	-
Live-stock	33861	1900	5.6	9526	-	-	4615	-	-
Repayments	107253	100	0.1	33608	-	-	19168	60	0.3
TOTAL:	239687	13650	-	76534	2500	-	47158	3060	-
	267564	13650	5.1	93398	2500	2.7	49668	3060	6.2

Table 4.43 sets out the proportion of total expenditure on different assets financed out of the borrowed funds. It can be seen from the table that out of the total investment reported, borrowings financed about 5.1 per cent at Waghode, 2.7 per cent at Maskawad-seem and 6.2 per cent at Maskawad-khurd. The table points out that, at Waghode, about 9.5 per cent of the total expenditure on purchase of land was financed by borrowed funds. The corresponding expenditure at Maskawad-seem was little less (8.5 per cent); while at Maskawad-khurd, it was as high as 13.7 per cent. At Waghode, borrowings were found to be a more important source of finance for purchase of residential and other buildings than for purchase of land or for purchase of livestock. About 23.9 per cent of the total expenditure on purchase of residential and other buildings, was financed by borrowings. In the case of purchase of livestock, about 5.6 per cent of the total expenditure was met by borrowed funds. At Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, borrowed funds were not used for purchase of residential and other buildings and also for purchase of livestock. At Waghode and Maskawad-khurd, the repayments of old debts were also met by borrowings, though to a very small extent - (0.1 and 0.3 per cent respectively).

Chapter V

LAND UTILIZATION

5.1 The information relating to land ownership has been already given, in the fourth chapter - 'Capital Structure'. In this chapter, we deal with land utilization and other related subjects, such as cropping pattern, crop-rotation practices, cultivation techniques, water resources, etc. The data regarding these, were collected in a special enquiry - Plotwise Survey - which forms the main basis of the present chapter. However, the information collected from the village records, Investigator's Village diary, etc., has also been utilized as a supplement to the data gathered in the Plotwise Survey.

For the Plotwise Survey, plots were selected at random from the total number of plots in each village. The total number of plots, given in the Crop Estimate Record, was 1064 at Waghode, 434 at Maskawad-seem and 230 at Maskawad-Khurd. Since the number of sample plots, to be surveyed for the detail enquiry, was approximately fixed at 250, every seventh plot on the village record was selected. Thus 152 plots were selected from Waghode, 62 from Maskawad-Seem and 40 from Maskawad-Khurd, making a total of 254 sample plots. The data regarding these plots were collected in three visits, the first visit being given in August and September, second in January and February

and the third in April and May. The data collected in the Plotwise Survey, therefore, pertain to the survey year 1956-57.

5.2 General Land Utilization

In Table 5.1 is presented the data regarding the major land uses, as given in the village records for the year 1955-56. It can be seen that in all the surveyed villages,

Table 5.1 : Major land uses according to village records (1955-56)

Major land use	Waghode ₹	Maskawad- Seem ₹	Maskawad- Khurd ₹
Cultivable area	93.3	93.0	94.7
Uncultivable area	2.4	0.6	0.6
Residential area	0.9	1.8	1.2
Area under roads	3.0	2.4	1.6
'Khalvadi'	0.4	-	0.3
Grazing land	-	1.7	1.7
Other non-agricultural uses	-	0.5	0.1
T o t a l (Actual in acres)	100.0 (2625)	100.0 (409)	100.0 (525)

more than 92.0 per cent of the total area was cultivable and the uncultivable area was proportionately very low - 2.4 per cent at Waghode, 0.6 per cent each at Maskawad-Seem and Maskawad-Khurd. The proportion of the residential area was comparatively less at Waghode than that at the other two villages. In Waghode an area of nine acres and nine gunthas (about 0.4 per cent of the total area) was kept as

threshing floor (khalwadi) common for all the cultivators in the village. In Maskawad-Seen also, an area of one and a half acres was kept for 'khalwadi'. In the case of Maskawad-Khurd, however, there was no such provision made, but the cultivators of the village were allowed to use the 'khalwadi' at Maskawad-Seen. The area under grazing land was conspicuous by its absence at Waghode. At Maskawad-Seen and Maskawad-Khurd, however, about 1.5 to 1.7 per cent of the total land was reported under this category. Under the category of the other non-agricultural uses, about 0.5 per cent of the area utilized for the village school building, was reported at Maskawad-Seen. Of the three gunthas reported under this category at Waghode, two were specially kept for cobblers to tan skins, etc., and one, for the government building.

In the Plotwise Survey Schedules, the data were collected regarding the cultivated area, current fallow, permanent fallow and uncultivable land, etc. It can be seen from Table 5.2 that the estimates of the cultivable area as obtained from the Plotwise Survey, are close to the figures recorded in the village records at each of the surveyed villages. At Waghode, the estimated cultivable area was less than the total cultivable area recorded in the village office, by about 156 acres and 14 gunthas. At Maskawad-Seen also, the estimated area was less than the recorded area by about 137 acres and 13 gunthas. At Maskawad-

Table 5.2 : Estimates of cultivable, current fallow land, etc., based on the Plotwise Survey.

Land uses	Waghode		Maskawad-Seen		Maskawad-Khurd	
	Reported in Plotwise Survey	Estimated	Reported in Plotwise Survey	Estimated	Reported in Plotwise Survey	Estimated
	<u>A.-G.</u>	<u>A.-G.</u>	<u>A.-G.</u>	<u>A.-G.</u>	<u>A.-G.</u>	<u>A.-G.</u>
Cultivable	327-29	2294-03	81-19	360-13	67-33	474-31
Current fallow	0-19	3-13	-	-	-	-
Cultivable permanent fallow	15-35	111-05	3-37	27-19	9-21	66-27
Non-cultivable	4-36	34-12	0-13	2-11	1-33	12-31
T o t a l	348-39	2442-33	85-29	390-03	79-07	554-09

-Khurd, however, the estimated cultivable area was exceeding the recorded area by about 94 acres and 14 gunthas. The current fallow land, to the extent of 19 gunthas only, was reported in one case at Waghode. At the other two villages, there was no current fallow land reported. The estimated area of current fallow land, therefore, was about 3.2 acres at Waghode. But as this type of land was reported in only one case it should not be treated as normal feature. Uncultivable permanent fallow was reported to be under wells, bunds, buildings and trees, etc. The estimated area of such land was about 111.5 acres at Waghode, 27.5 acres at Maskavad-Seen and about 66.7 acres at Maskavad-Khurd. The estimated uncultivable land which was reported to be under streams, roads and footpaths, etc., was about 34.2 acres at Waghode, 2.2 acres at Maskavad-Seen and 12.7 acres at Maskavad-Khurd.

5.3 General Description of Soil

As it has been pointed out earlier, the villages surveyed are situated in the central belt of the district, which is noted for its rich soil. In the Plotwise Survey Schedules, the information regarding the colour of the soil in the sample plots, was collected to give a rough idea about the quality of land. In Table 5.3 is given the distribution of sample plots according to the different colours of soil. It is clear from the table that, major portion of the land at each of the ~~was~~ surveyed villages, was black,

Table 5.3 : Distribution of sample plots according to colour of the soil.

Type of soil	Waghode %	Maskawad-Seen %	Maskawad-Khurd %
Black	63.0	1.6	22.5
Reddish black	16.0	64.5	17.5
Whitish black	11.0	21.0	20.0
Reddish white	10.0	1.6	-
Black with lime-stone	-	11.3	40.0
T o t a l	100.0 (152)	100.0 (62)	100.0 (40)

some of which having either red or white tinge. At Waghode the proportion of such type of land was the highest - 90.0 per cent. At the other two villages, however, the percentage of such land was rather low - 87.1 per cent at Maskawad-Seen and 60.0 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. The proportion of black soil with lime stones, was rather higher at Maskawad-Khurd than that at Maskawad-Seen. At Waghode, such type of soil was not reported at all.

5.4 Soil Erosion

In Table 5.4 is given the distribution of sample plots according to the extent of soil erosion prevalent in them. The percentage of plots not subjected to soil erosion at all, was the largest at Maskawad-Seen. At Waghode, the proportion of such plots was about 25.1 per cent. It may be seen from the table that at Waghode only, there was one plot reported, the whole area of which was affected by soil erosion.

Table 5.4 : Distribution of the sample plots according to the area liable to erosion.

Percentage of the area of the plot liable to erosion	Number of plots			
	Waghode	Maskawad-Seen	Maskawad-Khurd	All Villages
100	1	-	-	1
25.1 to 50.0	1	-	3	4
15.1 to 25.0	9	2	3	14
12.1 to 15.0	5	-	4	9
10.1 to 12.0	37	11	8	56
8.1 to 10.0	7	-	-	7
6.1 to 8.0	1	-	-	1
Less than 6.0	3	-	-	3
T o t a l	64	13	13	95

No such cases of complete soil erosion were reported at any of the other two villages. A majority of the cases, reported at each village, were those having 10 to 15 per cent of their total area subjected to soil-erosion. The plots having less than 10 per cent of their area liable to soil erosion, were few and were reported only at Waghode. The number of plots of which about 25 to 50 per cent of the area was affected by erosion was 10 at Waghode, 2 at Maskawad-Seen and 6 at Maskawad-Khurd.

5.5 Bunding : In Table 5.5, we give the statistics relating to bunds on the sample plots. While soil-erosion was reported in 64 plots at Waghode, in 13 plots at Maskawad-Seen and in 13 plots at Maskawad-Khurd, bunds were reported to be existing only on 56 plots at Waghode, 2 plots at Maskawad-Seen and 5 plots at Maskawad-Khurd. Thus, the

Table 5.5 : Type of bunds reported in the sample plots.

Type of bund	Waghode	Maskawad- Seem	Maskawad- Khurd	All villages
Built of earth	52	2	4	58
Built of stones	1	-	1	2
Built of stones & earth	3	-	-	3
T o t a l	56	2	5	63

number of plots liable to soil erosion and yet without the provision of bunds was 8 at Waghode, 11 at Maskawad-Seem and 13 at Maskawad-Khurd. At Waghode, of the 56 plots, which were bunded, 52 had earth bunds, three had bunds constructed of stone and earth, and the remaining one had bunds of stone and mortar. At Maskawad-Seem, both the reported plots had earth bunds. At Maskawad-Khurd on the other hand, four plots had earth bunds, and the remaining one had stone bunds.

Table 5.6 presents, the distribution of bunded plots, at the surveyed villages, according to the life of bunds, Of the 56 plots having bunds at Waghode, 18 plots had bunds which were more than 18 years old, 6 had bunds about 10 to 17 years old. Among the 36 remaining plots, 16 had bunds constructed about 4 to 10 years preceding to our survey, while 20 plots had bunds built within four years previous to our survey. At Maskawad-Seem both reported plots had ten to fourteen years old bunds. At Maskawad-Khurd, of the five plots having bunds, three had bunds which were

Table 5.6 : Construction of bunds.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Waghode</u>	<u>Maskawad-Seen</u>	<u>Maskawad-Khurd</u>
Up to 2	9	-	1
2.1 - 4	11	-	1
4.1 - 6	9	-	-
6.1 - 8	6	-	-
8.1 - 10	4	-	-
10.1 - 12	3	1	-
12.1 - 14	1	1	-
14.1 - 16	1	-	1
16.1 - 18	1	-	-
18.1 and above	11	-	2
T o t a l	56	2	5

about 14 years old and the remaining two had bunds which were built about 4 years preceding to our survey.

Table 5.7 : Expenditure incurred on the construction of bunds.

<u>Cost (in Rs.)</u>	<u>Waghode</u>	<u>Maskawad -Seen</u>	<u>Maskawad -Khurd</u>	<u>All villages</u>
Up to 25	13	2	1	16
26 to 50	17	-	2	19
51 to 75	2	-	-	2
76 to 100	2	-	1	3
101 to 125	1	-	-	1
126 to 150	1	-	-	1
151 to 175	-	-	1	1
226 to 250	1	-	-	1
Above Rs.300	9	-	-	9
Built by family labour	3	-	-	3
T o t a l	56	2	5	63

The data regarding the initial cost of bunds is given in Table 5.7. It can be seen that the initial cost of

bunds, on more than 50 per cent of the plots at Waghode and Maskavad-Khurd, was less than Rs.50. In the case of both the bunded plots reported at Maskavad-Seen the initial cost of construction was less than Rs.25. The cost of bunds was above Rs.300 in the case of 9 plots at Waghode. In the same village, there were other three plots on which bunds were built by family labour without incurring any cost in money terms.

5.6 Area which could not be cultivated

In Table 5.8 is presented the information relating to cultivable waste land in the sample plots. At the surveyed villages, the cultivable waste land was reported in 137 or about 54.3 per cent of the total number of sample plots. Of these 137 plots, 119 or about 86.0 per cent had 10 or less than ten gunthas of ~~and~~ uncultivable land; 8 plots had 10.1 to 20 gunthas; and two each 21 to 30 and 31 to 40 gunthas. Amongst the remaining six plots, three each had 1.1 to 2 acres and 2.1 to 4 acres of land as cultivable waste. It can be seen from the table that in the case of about 128 plots, the land could not be cultivated as it was under bunds, buildings and trees or utilized for wells. Of the six plots which had reported more than one acre as uncultivable, in five cases, it was occupied by wells, bunds and buildings, while in the remaining case, it was kept as grazing land. The land which could not be cultivated due to streams was reported in only one case and was to the

Table 5.9 : Area which could not be cultivated and reasons thereof.

Area of the plot	Number of plots reporting reason for not being able to cultivate						Total
	Bunds, wells, buildings and trees, etc.	Streams	Roads, foot-paths	Uncultivable (Reasons not stated)	Grazing land	Neglect of the owner	
Up to 10 gunthas	113	1	3	2	-	-	119
10.1 to 20 gunthas	6	-	-	1	-	1	8
20.1 to 30 gunthas	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
30.1 to 40 gunthas (= 1 acre)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
1.1 to 2 acres	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
2.1 to 4 acres	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
T o t a l	129	1	3	3	1	1	137

extent of ten gunthas. The cultivable waste land because of roads, footpaths, etc., was to the extent of ten gunthas in three cases. There were another three plots, having uncultivable land varying between ten and twenty gunthas but no specific reason for the waste were reported. Negligence of the owner was reported to be the cause of cultivable waste land in one case. The area of land in this case was to the extent of twenty gunthas.

5.7 Size of plots

In Table 5.9 is given the distribution of sample plots according to their size. Majority of the plots at each village were with a size of two or less than two acres. If

Table 5.9 : Distribution of sample plots according to size.

<u>Size</u> <u>(in acres)</u>	<u>Waghode</u>	<u>Maskawad</u> <u>-Seem</u>	<u>Maskawad</u> <u>-Khurd</u>	<u>All</u> <u>villages</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Up to 1	27.0	74.2	45.0	41.3
1.1 to 2	34.1	12.9	22.5	27.2
2.1 to 3	13.1	9.7	17.5	16.5
3.1 to 4	7.9	3.2	7.5	6.7
4.1 to 5	5.3	-	7.5	4.3
5.1 to 7	3.3	-	-	2.0
7.1 to 10	3.3	-	-	2.0
T o t a l	100.0 (152)	100.0 (62)	100.0 (40)	100.0 (254)

inter-village comparison is to be made, it can be seen that the proportion of plots having two or less than two acres of size was higher at Maskawad-Seem (87.1 per cent) than that at Waghode (61.1 per cent) and Maskawad-Khurd (67.5 per

cent). The percentage of plots with 2.1 to 5 acre-size was the highest at Maskawad-Khurd. In Maskawad-Seen, on the other hand, there were no reported plots measuring more than four acres in size. The percentage of plots having 2.1 to 4 acre-size was also very less (12.9) at Maskawad-Seen. Plots measuring more than five acres each, were reported only at Wagbode and formed about 6.6 per cent of the total sample plots. Of these, about 3.3 per cent were of 5.1 to 7 acres in size and the remaining, of 7.1 to 10 acres.

5.8 Land Values

In the surveyed villages, the land values varied according to the different types of soil and the availability of irrigation facilities. For instance, heavy black soil with well irrigation facilities, ranged in value from Rs.2500 to Rs.3000 while the same land without any water supply, ranged from Rs.1500 to Rs. 2000. The land values of the medium quality of soil, varied between Rs.1000 and Rs.2000. The land with inferior type of soil, on the other hand, ranged in value from Rs.700 to Rs.1200, or even below Rs.700.

In Table 5.10, we give the distribution of the plots, according to the variation in their per acre prices. The land value per acre was calculated from the reported area of the plot and its total value. The respondents were asked to state the value of their plots, on the basis of

Table 5.10 : Distribution of the plots according to reported values per acre.

Value per acre (in Rs.)	Waghode %	Maskawad -Seem %	Maskawad -Khurd %	All villages %
Up to 1000	3.3	3.2	2.5	3.1
1001 - 1500	5.9	3.2	15.0	6.7
1501 - 2000	32.1	38.7	35.0	34.3
2001 - 2500	9.8	3.2	-	6.7
2501 - 3000	33.5	45.2	37.5	37.0
3001 - 3500	15.1	6.5	10.0	12.2
T o t a l	100.0 (152)	100.0 (62)	100.0 (40)	100.0 (254)

the prices prevailing at the time of survey. It can be seen from the table that the plots ⁱⁿ on the surveyed villages, were more concentrated in the third and the fifth frequency groups. More than 65 per cent of the plots at each village, were covered by these two groups. The proportion of plots having a value, up to Rs.1000 per acre was low, varying between 2.5 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd and 3.3 per cent at Waghode. It may be seen from the table that at Waghode and Maskawad-Seem the land values of more than 50.0 per cent of the plots, varied between Rs.2000 and Rs.3500 per acre, whereas at Maskawad-Khurd the values of more than 52.0 per cent of the plots were less than Rs.2000 per acre.

The average value per acre, of the sample plots was to the extent of Rs.2563.5 at Waghode, Rs.2423.3 at Maskawad-Seem and the lowest Rs.2400.2 at Maskawad-Khurd. The total

value of the sample plots at the time of our enquiry was about Rs.8,40,135 at Waghode, Rs.1,25,060 at Maskawad-Seem and Rs.1,62,613 at Maskawad-Khurd. The estimated capital investment in land, therefore, was to the extent of Rs. 50,41,110 at Waghode, Rs.7,50,360 at Maskawad-Seem and Rs.9,75,678 at Maskawad-Khurd.

5.9 Land Sales

The analysis given above was mainly based on the values of plots as reported by the cultivators and hence suffered from an element of arbitrariness. Another source of sale transactions of land was, therefore, followed to give a fair idea of land values in the villages. In this regard, all the sale transactions of land, which had taken place during the five years previous to our enquiry were studied. The information relating to these transactions was collected from the village records, and attempts were made to contact both the parties in each transaction.

In Table 5.11 is presented the data regarding the sale transaction of land at each village. The table shows that at Waghode, the number of sale transactions of land were more than that in the other two villages. Within the period of five years, the transactions were comparatively more in the two years - 1953-54 and 1954-55, particularly at Waghode. Another observation which can be noted from the table is that in Waghode and Maskawad-Seem the total number of transactions of irrigated land and the total

TABLE 5.11: Sale transactions of land taken place during five years previous to our survey.

Year	MAGHODA						MASKANAD - S S B W						MASKANAD - KHURD							
	No. of transactions		Acreage		Value		No. of transactions		Acreage		Value		No. of transactions		Acreage		Value			
	Dry land	Irrigated land	Dry land	Irrigated land	Dry land	Irrigated land	Dry land	Irrigated land	Dry land	Irrigated land	Dry land	Irrigated land	Dry land	Irrigated land	Dry land	Irrigated land	Dry land	Irrigated land		
		A. S.	A. S.	Rs.	Rs.			A. S.	A. S.	Rs.	Rs.			A. S.	A. S.					
1951-52	2	2	2-10	2-14	5750	6500	1	-	0-2	-	100	-	2	-	2-14	-	950	-		
1952-53	2	2	3-13	12-0	2700	3300	1	4	0-1	0-15	15	2700	1	-	3-1	-	2000	-		
1953-54	3	5	18-12	15-39	32550	41750	-	1	-	0-21	-	1100	-	1	-	1-9	-	5000		
1954-55	5	7	12-12	22-11	23000	29200	1	-	0-1	-	30	-	2	-	1-13	-	2000	-		
1955-56	1	7	0-35	12-12	1800	23283	-	2	-	7-26	-	11800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total:	17	24	37-8	62-15	72900	146833	3	7	0-5	2-2	175	15500	5	1	6-28	1-9	7750	5000		

area were more than those of dry land.

In Table 5.12, we give the average per acre value of the land sold in each year. It can be seen that the average values per acre of the land sold, fluctuated from year to year without any regular increase or decrease over the five year period. At Waghode, for example, the average value per acre of dry land had gone up from Rs.2555.6 in the year 1951-52 to Rs.2934.4 in the next year (1952-53). In the year 1953-54, it suddenly fell down to Rs.1789.1 and thus reached the minimum average value in the five year period. For the year 1954-55, it increased to Rs.1877.6 and again to Rs.2000 in the year 1955-56. As regards the irrigated land, the average value per acre had fallen from Rs.2766.0 in the year 1951-52 to Rs.1723.1 in the year 1954-55. For the year 1955-56 it had gone up again to Rs.2153.7. It may be noted that at Waghode, for two years, 1952-53 and 1954-55, the average per acre value of dry land was higher than that of irrigated land. For the other three years, however, the average value of dry land was lower than that of irrigated land. The difference between the average per acre values of the two types of land, was minor particularly in the case of Waghode.

The overall average per acre value of dry land varied from a minimum of Rs.885.7 at Maskawad-Khurd to a maximum of Rs.1944.0 at Waghode. Similarly, the average value of irrigated land was between Rs.1733.3 at Maskawad-Seen and

Table 5.12 : Average per acre price of the land sold during the five year period.

Y e a r	WAGHODE		MASEKAWAD-SEEM		MASEKAWAD-KHURD	
	Dry land Rs.	Irrigated land Rs.	Dry land Rs.	Irrigated land Rs.	Dry land Rs.	Irrigated land Rs.
1951-52	2555.6	2768.0	1332.0	-	413.1	-
1952-53	2934.4	2750.0	1800.0	3084.0	966.7	-
1953-54	1789.1	2197.4	-	2200.0	-	4000.0
1954-55	1877.6	1723.1	1200.0	-	1181.8	-
1955-56	2000.0	2153.7	-	1522.1	-	-
Average value for all the transactions	1944.0	2145.1	1400.0	1733.3	835.7	4000.0

Rs.4000 at Maskawad-Khurd. The average value calculated in the case of irrigated land at Maskawad-Khurd should not be taken as normal, as there was only one reported transaction of that type of land. It can be seen that the average values calculated from this source of information, are fairly comparable with the average values, calculated on the basis of data supplied by the cultivators.

5.10 Type of Tenancies

Cash-renting and share-renting were the two broad types of tenancy practice, widely prevalent in these villages. Under the system of cash rent, the agreed amount of rent is always paid in cash either in advance at each agricultural year or at the termination of each harvest. The tenant is required to defray all the expenses for the cultivation excluding any capital expenditure. Under this system, the land revenue is generally paid by the land-owner. Under the share-renting system, the tenant is required to provide human and bullock labour for all types of operations of cultivation. Costs of manure and seeds are, however, incurred by the landlord but the expenses of transport of manure and sowing are incurred by the tenant. The land revenue is generally paid by the land-owner. The total produce of the leased out land is shared equally by the landlord and the tenant.

From the data collected in the Plotwise Survey it was

found that, about 19.5 per cent of the total area of the sample plots at Waghode, 5.0 per cent at Maskawad-Seen and about 16.2 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd were leased out on the cash-rent basis. The proportion of the area of the plots leased out on share-rent basis, was comparatively lower at Waghode and Maskawad-Khurd - 0.8 per cent at Waghode and 3.2 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. At Maskawad-Seen, however, the proportion of the area of share-rented plots was higher than that of cash-rented plots.

Table 5.13 : Distribution of leased out plots according to size.

Size of cultivated holding (in acres)	Number of plots at		
	Waghode	Maskawad-Seen	Maskawad-Khurd
Up to 1	7	2	1
1.1 to 2	4	1	1
2.1 to 3	6	2	1
3.1 to 4	4	-	1
4.1 to 5	2	-	1
5.1 to 7	-	-	-
7.1 to 10	1	-	-
Above 10	-	-	-
T o t a l	24	5	5

Table 5.13 presents the distribution of all the leased out plots, according to their size. Of the 24 rented plots at Waghode, 17 or more than 70 per cent of the plots, were of less than three acres in size. From the remaining seven plots, four were in size group of 3.1 to 4 acres; two in 4.1 to 5 acres and one in 7.1 to 10 acres. At

Maskawad-Seen, all the five tenant cultivated plots were of less than three acres in size. Of the five leased out plots at Maskawad-Khurd, three were of less than three acres and one each was between 3.1 to 4 acres and 4.1 to 5 acres.

In Table 5.14 is given the information regarding the cash and share rent of the leased out plots at the three villages. In the case of cash rented plots at Waghode, the average rent per acre was the highest (Rs.64.5) in the second size-group of 1.1 to 2 acres and the lowest (Rs.25.0) in the last size-group of above five acres. The lowest average rent calculated for the last size-group may not be taken as normal as there was only one case reported in that group. At Maskawad-Seen and Maskawad-Khurd, the average per acre rent for the plots in the first size group seems to be too high. At each of these two villages, as there was only one case reported in this group and as the total area was also very small, these cases should be treated as exceptional. In the case of plots in the other size groups, however, the average rent was comparable with that in Waghode, though the number of cases reported in these two villages, was small.

In Table 5.15, we give the distribution of tenant cultivated plots according to the duration of tenancy up to the year 1956-57. On each of these tenant cultivated plots,

Table 5.14 : Distribution of leased out plots according to their rent.

Size group	WAGHODE				MASKAWAD-SEEM				MASKAWAD-KHURD			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Cash Rented												
Up to 1 acre	7	4-30	220	46.4	1	0-07	25	144.0	1	0-15	42	112.0
1.1 to 2 acres	4	6-01	397	64.5	1	1-12	40	32.0	1	2-00	150	75.0
2.1 to 3 acres	5	12-19	631	54.4	1	2-02	80	40.0	-	-	-	-
3.1 to 5 acres	6	24-23	955	39.0	-	-	-	-	2	8-13	180	21.8
Above 5 acres	1	9-39	250	25-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	57-32	2493		3	3-21	145		4	10-28	372	
Share Rented												
Up to 1 acre	-	-	-	-	1	0-29	‡	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 to 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 to 3 acres	1	2-10	‡	-	1	2-12	‡	-	1	2-07	‡	-
Above 3 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	21-0	-	-	2	3-01	-	-	1	2-07	-	-

1 = Number of plots;
3 = Total rent;

2 = Total cultivable area in acres and gunthas;
4 = Average per acre rent.

Table 5.15 : Duration of tenancy.

Number of years	Number of cases		
	Waghode	Maskawad-Seem	Maskawad-Khurd
Up to 2	4	-	3
2+1 to 4	2	2	-
4.1 to 6	1	-	1
6.1 to 10	6	1	-
10.1 to 15	9	2	-
Above 15	3	-	1
T o t a l	24	5	5

there was only one tenant and therefore, the number of tenants was equal to the number of plots. Of the total 34 tenants, seven had a tenancy extending up to two years; four had a period of tenancy from two to four years; two had a period between four to six years; while the remaining 21 had a period of tenancy more than six years. These 13 tenants, having had more than six years of tenancy up to the survey year, were the cases of protected tenants. Seven of these protected tenants, had a tenancy period varying between 6 to 10 years; eleven had the period between 10 and 15 years; and the remaining three had a period more than 15 years.

5.11 Change in Tenancy

In respect of the sample plots, the information regarding the change in tenancy, which had occurred during the five years preceding our survey was collected in a

separate schedule designed for the purpose. The number of such plots where some change in tenancy rights was reported to have occurred during 1952-53 to 1955-56 was 17 at Waghode, 9 at Maskawad-Seen and 6 at Maskawad-Khurd. The total area involved, was about 22 acres at Waghode, 15 acres each at Maskawad-Seen and Maskawad-Khurd. In a majority of the cases the land owners had taken back their leased out land for self-cultivation thus causing a change in tenancy. However, there were some cases, where the leased out land was transferred from one tenant to another.

Among the reasons forwarded by the land owners, the owner's desire to cultivate himself was the one reported in majority of cases. The owner's desire to lease his land to another tenant was reported in about four cases. Advance payment of cash rent, the demand for more rent, and the loss incurred by the cultivation of the leased in plots, were the important reasons given in some cases. The shortage of bullock labour and working capital, was the reason forwarded in two cases.

In most of the cases once a tenant was introduced on certain plots, he was continued at least for the following year. However, in three cases each in Waghode and Maskawad-Seen, the owners had discontinued the tenant in the next year itself. In majority of cases, therefore,

the duration of lease was more than one year. Taking the three villages together there were eleven cases where the tenant was continued for two years, 7 cases where the duration was of three years and six cases, where it was four or more than four years.

During the five year period previous to our survey, the proportion of tenant cultivated land in the sample plots, was always less than ten per cent. At Waghode, for example, the percentage of owner cultivated land was 98.1 in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. For the next year (1954-55) it had declined to 94.7 per cent. In the year following (1955-56) it had again gone up to 98.1 per cent. At the other two villages also, the proportion of owner cultivated area was comparatively low for the year 1954-55. For the other four years, the owner cultivated area of these two villages, had varied between 90.0 per cent and 99.2 per cent.

5.12 Buildings on Farms

Of the total sample plots, visited under the Plotwise Survey, only on 24 plots, some kind of structures were reported. Of these, 16 plots were reported at Waghode, 5 at Maskawad-Seem and 3 at Maskawad-Khurd. One of the structures at Waghode, was used for residence, two were used as cattle shed and the remaining 13, as engine-shed. All the five reported structures at Maskawad-Seem were utilized as

cattle-shed. At Maskwad-Khurd, of the three buildings, two were cattle-sheds and one engine-shed.

From the viewpoint of material used for the structures at the three villages, the following classification can be made:

Pucca brick walls and tiled roof	2
Pucca brick walls and iron-sheet roof	10
Thatched walls and tiled roof	7
Thatched walls and iron-sheet roof	5
	24

The reported value of the only structure utilized for residence at Waghode was below Rs.50. It was a hut built by an old Muslim labourer on his employer's farm where he served as an engine watchman. Of the remaining structures at the three villages, the buildings used as engine-sheds had a higher reported value than that of the shelters utilized as cattle-sheds. At Waghode, for example, the value of the two cattle-sheds was below Rs.150 whereas the value of majority of the engine-sheds was between Rs.251 and Rs.450. The value of all the cattle-sheds at Maskwad-Seen also was between Rs.100 and Rs.150. This difference in the value of the two types of structures was mainly due to the different materials used for them. The cattle-sheds were generally built of thatched walls and tiled or iron-sheet roof. The engine-sheds were required to be more safe from the protection point of view and therefore were built of pucca bricks and iron-sheets roof. It appears

that a majority of the farm buildings, particularly at Waghode, were engine-sheds and the value of more than 50.0 per cent of them was between Rs.251 and Rs.451.

5.13 Fencing of Farms

Fencing of two types - wire and shrubs - was reported on 37 plots, out of the total sample plots. Wire fencing was reported on 13 plots while in the case of the remaining 24 plots, shrubs, locally known as 'Shend', served the purpose of fencing. The common practice observed in these villages, was to have a fence only on the more vulnerable sides of the plot and not on all sides of it. We, therefore, collected the information regarding the length of the fence, instead of the area fenced. Out of the 13 plots having wire fencing, the length in case of 3 plots, was up to 100 feet, of the two between 125 and 200 feet, of the three between 250 and 300 feet, and of the remaining five between 300 and 350 feet. Of the plots fenced with shrubs, the length in the case of 7 plots was below 100 feet, of the six between 125 and 200 feet, of the three between 225 and 250 feet, and of the remaining eight plots, it was between 300 and 350 feet.

In majority of the wire-fenced plots, fencing was carried out about 15 to 13 years prior to our enquiry. There were only five plots where wire fencing was done more recently, i.e., about four years previous to our survey.

Of the 24 plots having shrub-fencing, more than 15 were fenced between 8 and 10 years preceding to our survey.

As regards the cost of fencing, it was found that in about 70 per cent of the plots with wire fencing, the reported cost was between Rs.100 and Rs.125. The cost of the remaining wire fenced plots, however, was below Rs.100. In the case of shrub-fenced plots, on the other hand, the cost was below Rs.25 in majority of the plots. Thus, of the 24 plots having shrub-fencing, in 14 cases, the cost was between Rs.20 and Rs.25; and in the three cases only it was between Rs.25 and Rs.50. In the remaining seven plots, fencing was done by the family labour, without incurring any cost in money terms.

5.14 Co-operative Crop Protection Society

This type of society was reported only at Waghode. At the other two villages, the cultivators themselves generally take the additional work of protecting their crops. The co-operative crop protection society was established in the year 1937. The jurisdiction of the society since its inception is restricted to the village area only. The main object of the society, as it is clear from its name, is to assist its members to protect their crops and the valuable agricultural equipment like pumping sets, spare parts of oil engines, and other agricultural implements lying in the fields.

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The working capital of the society mainly consisted of the amounts collected as subscription from the members. In the initial stages, however, the society used to take loans and deposits from the members, but since 1945 this practice was completely stopped. For the last twelve years, therefore, the society is entirely dependent on the subscriptions collected. The rates of subscription are generally based on the amount of land revenue in the case of all the crops except some irrigated crops like banana, oranges and lemons. As regards these crops, the rates were laid down on the basis of the actual number of plants. For the year of survey, the rates of subscription were as follows:

(i) Half of the land-revenue for the land-owners residing at the village and annas nine per rupee paid as land revenue for the land-owners staying outside.

(ii) In the case of the three irrigated crops, Rs. 1 per thousand of banana plants and per hundred of orange or lemon trees. This rate of subscription was the same for the land-owners staying in the village or outside.

In the year of survey, the total number of members of the society was 324 of which 309 were from the village, and 15 from the neighbouring villages. The total amount collected as subscription for that year was to the extent of Rs.4641.

The society employs watchmen to patrol the whole cultivated area of the village. The entire area is divided into different convenient parts and each part is allotted to a watchman for his supervision. Generally, at the time of harvesting, i.e., from November to January, the number of watchmen is increased to lower down the extent of the area allotted to each watchman and thereby to have a keen supervision. During the year of survey, the society had employed fourteen watchmen for the harvesting period and only eight for the remaining period of the year.

In the harvesting season, the watchmen are required to patrol the area allotted to each of them for day and night. Only for lunch and dinner they are allowed to come home. In the other seasons, however, they are required to do patrolling only for day time. To keep a check on the work of watchmen an interesting practice has been adopted. Each of these workers is given a small note-book with a pencil tied to it, and is asked to take signatures of the cultivators to whom he meets in the fields of his allotted area. Every evening the secretary of the society checks the note-books to see whether the expected number of signatures are taken or not. The minimum number of signatures which each watchman is expected to take every day is put at eight. During the survey year, a supervisor was employed particularly for the harvesting season, to look after the night patrolling of the watchmen.

In the survey year, the salary paid to each watchman was Rs.36 per month. The payment of salaries were generally made fortnightly. The monthly salaries of the Secretary of the Society and the Supervisor, were Rs.55 and Rs.45 respectively.

If any person is found committing theft, he is brought before the Chairman of the Managing Committee, who fines him according to the value of the stolen material. The money thus collected is given as compensation to the owner of the material stolen. If a person who had committed the theft is detected, no compensation is paid by the Society.

5.15 Irrigation Facilities

In the region constituted by the surveyed villages, there are no rivers, nor any perennial tank, which could have been utilized for irrigation purposes. No canal irrigation, therefore, is possible in any of these three villages. However, sub-soil water is available at fairly small depths in all the surveyed villages. Farm wells, therefore, constitute the only source of irrigation.

The total number of serviceable wells, as given in the village records for the year 1956-57 was 167 at Waghode, 63 at Maskawad-Seen and 50 at Maskawad-Khurd. The total number of wells as estimated from the data collected in the Plotwise Survey was far greater than that in the village records. At Waghode, for instance, the estimated number of

wells was as high as 399. At Maskawad-Seen and Maskawad-Khurd also the total number of wells was higher - 147 and 191 respectively. As these figures taken from two sources, were widely divergent, a third source of interviewing a group of village Patils, Kamadars and important cultivators, was followed. On the basis of information supplied by this group, our investigator had prepared a list of all the cultivators owning well at each village. According to this source, the total number of wells was 411 at Waghode, 135 at Maskawad-Seen and 113 at Maskawad-Khurd. The number of wells as estimated from the data in plotwise survey was relatively nearer to the number reported by the village Patils and important cultivators. The figures extracted from the village records, therefore, seem to be inaccurate.

In the Plotwise Survey Schedules, we had also collected the data regarding irrigable area, the location of the well, the nature of ownership right to the well, and the expenditure incurred on it, etc. In Table 5.16 is given the distribution of sample plots having irrigation facilities according to their irrigable area. The proportion of sample plots enjoying irrigation facilities was about 53.9 per cent at Waghode, 56.4 per cent at Maskawad-Seen and 52.5 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. It can be seen from the table that at Waghode, more than 50 per cent of the plots having irrigation facilities had an irrigable area varying between 1.1 and 3 acres. At Maskawad-Seen on the

Table 5.16 : Number of plots irrigated and the area irrigable.

Irrigable area (acres)	Number of plots at			
	Waghode	Maskawad- Seem	Maskawad- Khurd	All villages
Up to 1	15	16	-	31
1.1 to 2	27	6	6	39
2.1 to 3	19	3	2	24
3.1 to 4	9	3	2	14
4.1 to 5	6	1	3	10
5.1 to 7	3	3	1	7
7.1 to 10	3	3	7	13
Above 10	-	-	-	-
Total	82	35	21	138
Plots with no irrigation facilities	70	27	19	116
GRAND TOTAL	152	62	40	254

other hand, there was more concentration in the first two groups of up to one acre and 1.1 to 2 acres. Out of the 35 plots with irrigation facilities, 25 plots had an irrigable area measuring two acres or less than two acres. At Maskawad-Khurd, no remarkable concentration was noticed in any of the groups.

In Table 5.17 is given the total cultivable area and the irrigable area in the sample plots. The area irrigable in each village was calculated on the basis of irrigation capacity of each serviceable well reported in the Plotwise Survey Schedules. It may be seen from the table that the proportion of irrigable area to the cultivable area in the

Table 5.17 : Cultivable and irrigable area in the sample plots.

	<u>Waghode</u>	<u>Maskavad- Seem</u>	<u>Maskavad- Khurd</u>
Cultivable area	328	51	68
Irrigable area	192	36	33
Proportion of irrigable area to cultivable area	58.5	70.6	48.5

sample plots was the highest (70.6 per cent) at Maskavad-Seem. The corresponding proportions for Waghode and Maskavad-Khurd were 58.5 per cent and 48.5 per cent respectively. The under-utilization of the water resources on the other hand was about 41.7 per cent of the irrigable land at Waghode and 42.2 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd.

For the year of survey the proportion of the estimated irrigated area to the estimated cultivable area in the village was about 34.1 per cent at Waghode, 37.3 per cent at Maskavad-Seem and 27.9 p.c. at Maskavad-Khurd (Table 5.19). The corres-

Table 5.19 : Irrigable area and the irrigated area for the year 1956-57 (Plotwise Survey)

	<u>Waghode</u>	<u>Maskavad- Seem</u>	<u>Maskavad- Khurd</u>
Cultivable area	328	51	68
Irrigable area	192	36	33
Irrigated area	111-27	19-14	19-00
Proportion of irrigated area to -			
irrigable area	58.3	52.8	57.8
cultivable area	34.1	37.3	27.9

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Cultivable area	328	51	68
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Cultivable area	328	51	68
Irrigable area	192	36	33
Irrigated area	111-27	19-14	19-00
Proportion of irrigated area to -			
irrigable area	58.3	52.8	57.8
cultivable area	34.1	37.3	27.9

-pending proportions calculated on the basis of data given in the village records for the same year (1956-57) were comparatively lower at each village. At Waghode, for instance, according to the village records, the proportion of irrigated area to the total cultivable area was about 28.5 per cent. At Maskawad-Seem and Maskawad-Khurd, the area actually irrigated was proportionately still lower - 21.3 per cent and 20.2 per cent respectively.

Table 5.19 : Nature of ownership rights of the wells reported in the sample plots.

Nature of ownership right	Number of wells at			
	Waghode	Maskawad -Seem	Maskawad -Khurd	All villages
Complete ownership	38	7	4	49
3/4 ownership	1	-	1	2
1/2 ownership	15	5	2	22
Less than 1/2 ownership	3	9	6	18
T o t a l	57	21	13	91

In Table 5.19 is given the number of serviceable wells in the sample plot at each village and the nature of ownership rights. Of the 91 farm wells reported in the selected plots at the three villages, more than half (57 wells) were at Waghode, 21 at Maskawad-Seem and 13 at Maskawad-Khurd. The unserviceable wells were reported only in the sample plots at Waghode and were three in number. At the other two villages there were no wells reported as in unserviceable condition. According to the village records also,

the unserviceable wells were only at Waghode, their total number being 28.

Of the 57 farm wells reported in the sample plots at Waghode, the users of 33 or 66.7 per cent reported complete ownership rights to the wells. At Maskavad-Seem and Maskavad-Khurd, the corresponding proportion of wells reporting complete ownership was comparatively very low - 33.4 per cent and 31.0 per cent respectively. Of the remaining 19 wells at Waghode, in the case of 15, one-half ownership was reported; in the case of 3, less than one-half; and in the case of one, three-fourth ownership. In the cases of plural ownership of wells at Maskavad-Seem and Maskavad-Khurd, the proportion of well-users having less than one-half ownership was larger. Owing to plural ownership, the number of plots enjoying irrigation facilities was nearly one and a half times more than the total number of wells at each village.

5.16 Cropping Pattern

The data regarding the general land utilization have been given in the first section of this chapter. In the present section, we have given the detailed information about the crop-pattern as obtained from the village records and from our Plotwise Survey. In the first part of the section, the general cropping-pattern, i.e. the acreages under different crops, is dealt with while in the second part, we have considered the crop-pattern according to the

Table 5.20 : Area under different crops as shown in the village records (1955-56 & 1956-57)

C r o p	WAGHODE		MASKAWAD-SEEM		MASKAWAD-KHURD	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Jowar	13.3	23.3	15.5	15.3	13.3	20.0
Banana (new and old)	25.5	23.0	11.6	14.5	8.3	15.0
Cotton	13.8	21.1	24.4	17.1	32.7	15.4
Wheat	8.2	6.2	14.5	10.4	10.8	11.1
Groundnut	7.9	8.6	6.5	9.8	8.9	13.5
Gram	1.9	0.3	0.6	2.9	2.0	-
Sal	0.6	0.9	2.2	-	0.8	1.9
Bajari	0.1	0.08	1.0	-	0.03	0.05
Other millets and pulses	12.9	10.4	15.1	20.2	13.6	13.4
Vegetables	0.7	0.5	3.2	2.1	2.7	1.2
Sugarcane	-	-	0.2	0.07	0.2	0.1
Orange	4.8	4.4	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.7
Other fruits	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.5
Javas, til, etc.	0.04	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.03
Maize <small>Maize</small>	0.07	0.05	1.4	2.9	0.05	0.1
Grass	-	0.8	-	-	4.1	-
Total (Actual A.-G.)	100.0 (2469-09)	100.0 (2413-23)	100.0 (335-17)	100.0 (363-17)	100.0 (493-02)	100.0 (459-18)

size of plots.

(1) Table 5.20 based on the data taken from village records, gives the percentage distribution of area under various crops for the two years - 1955-56, the year preceding our survey and 1956-57, the survey year. In the other table 5.21, we have presented the cropping pattern as obtained in the Plotwise Survey. It may be seen from these two tables that in the case of all crops except Jowar, the percentage distribution of area for the survey year, derived from each source, was fairly comparable with each other. The proportion of area under jowar, as shown by the Plotwise Survey data, was higher than that in the village records.

Table 5.21 : Percentage distribution of area according to crops (Plotwise Survey).

c r o p	Waghode %	Maskavad -Seen %	Maskavad -Khurd %	All villages %
Jowar (Kharif)	36.3	26.8	39.1	35.6
Banana	23.2	13.3	10.0	20.0
Cotton	18.7	24.6	15.7	19.0
Wheat	8.8	13.2	12.0	9.8
Groundnut	6.1	8.7	14.3	7.6
Gram	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.0
Sal	1.3	-	0.7	1.0
Vegetables	0.7	2.3	4.4	1.5
Other crops	1.8	8.7	1.1	2.5
T o t a l	100.0 (327-29)	100.0 (51-19)	100.0 (67-33)	100.0 (447-01)

It can be seen from Table 5.21 that in each village, the largest area was under cereals, of which jowar was the most important. Thus, at Waghode, about 36.3 per cent of the gross cropped area was devoted to Jowar. The corresponding percentages for Maskavad-Seem and Maskavad-Khurd were 23.8 and 39.1 respectively. Among other cereals, wheat was important having about 8.8 per cent of area under it at Waghode, 13.2 per cent at Maskavad-Seem and 12.0 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd.

Banana, cotton and groundnut were the three important cash crops of these villages. Among these three crops, the highest proportion of area, was devoted to banana at Waghode (23.2 per cent); and to cotton at Maskavad-Seem and Maskavad-Khurd (24.6 per cent and 15.7 per cent respectively). The proportion of area under banana at these two villages varied between 10.0 per cent to 13.3 per cent. The area devoted to cotton at Waghode was to the extent of 13.7 per cent of the gross cropped area. The area sown to groundnut was about 6.1 per cent at Waghode, 8.7 per cent at Maskavad-Seem and 14.3 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd.

It may be seen from the two tables (5.20 and 5.21) that the area under all cash crops was the highest (48.0 per cent) at Waghode, and the lowest (40.0 per cent) at Maskavad-Khurd. The third village - Maskavad-Seem - was nearer to Waghode with its 46.6 per cent of the area sown to cash crops. The area devoted to food crops, on the

other hand, was the highest at Maskawad-Khurd (54.5 per cent); and the lowest at Maskawad-Seem (42.4 per cent). At Waghode, the corresponding proportion of area sown to food crops, was about 49.5 per cent. In view of the large proportion of the area devoted to the cash-crops, it may be stated that the agriculture in these villages was not of the subsistence type.

(2) Table 5.22 presents the data regarding the cropping pattern according to the size of various plots. In the case of Waghode, the proportion of land sown to jowar was the minimum (28.7 per cent) in the second size group of 1.1 to 2 acres and the maximum (70.4 per cent) in the last size group of 5.1 to 10 acres. At Maskawad-Seem and Maskawad-Khurd, the corresponding percentage was the minimum in the first size group of up to one acre and maximum in the second and fourth size group respectively.

The percentage of the area under banana at Waghode, was the highest (54.4 per cent) in the fourth size group of 3.1 to 4 acres and the lowest (9.2 per cent) in the first size group. In the case of Maskawad-Seem the area under banana was reported, only in the first two size groups - the highest proportion of area (16.2 per cent) being in the first size group. Similarly at Maskawad-Khurd also, the area under banana was reported in the first and third size groups, the proportion being comparatively higher (22.5 per cent) in the latter size group.

Table 5.22 : Distribution of gross cropped area according to different size groups. (Plotwise Survey)

Size Group (acres)	Village	Area under					Total acreage	
		Jowar	Banana	Cotton	Wheat	Ground-nut		Other crops
Up to 1	Waghode	34.7	9.2	10.5	14.0	7.4	24.2	100.0 (56-35)
	Maskavad-Seen	18.1	16.2	17.2	15.4	8.2	24.9	100.0 (27-25)
	Maskavad-Khurd	13.7	20.6	7.6	16.2	15.4	26.5	100.0 (23-01)
1.1 - 2	Waghode	23.7	22.9	21.8	11.4	10.9	4.3	100.0 (120-36)
	Maskavad-Seen	39.8	13.3	46.9	-	-	-	100.0 (16-39)
	Maskavad-Khurd	43.5	-	29.7	12.2	14.6	-	100.0 (13-38)
2.1 - 3	Waghode	39.9	23.4	19.9	3.8	3.5	4.8	100.0 (75-00)
	Maskavad-Seen	31.8	-	-	35.2	33.0	-	100.0 (6-36)
	Maskavad-Khurd	22.6	22.5	32.4	22.5	-	-	100.0 (9-10)
3.1 - 4	Waghode	35.5	54.4	10.1	-	-	-	100.0 (32-09)
	Maskavad-Seen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maskavad-Khurd	51.8	-	-	-	43.2	-	100.0 (6-29)
4.1 - 5	Waghode	42.2	13.9	21.1	17.8	-	-	100.0 (22-20)
	Maskavad-Seen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maskavad-Khurd	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0 (8-35)
5.1 - 10	Waghode	70.4	-	29.6	-	-	-	100.0 (20-09)
	Maskavad-Seen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maskavad-Khurd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Waghode	36.3	23.2	19.7	8.8	6.1	6.9	100.0 (327-29)
	Maskavad-Seen	26.8	13.1	24.7	13.1	8.7	13.6	100.0 (51-19)
	Maskavad-Khurd	39.1	10.0	15.5	12.0	14.3	9.1	100.0 (67-33)

At Waghode only, cotton was grown in the plots of all the size groups, the proportionate area under the same varying between 10.1 per cent in the fourth size group and 29.6 per cent in the last size group. At the other two villages all the reported plots sown to cotton were not more than three acres in size. The proportion of area devoted to it at these villages, was between 7.6 per cent in the first size group and 46.9 per cent in the second size group.

The percentage of area under wheat and groundnut was comparatively higher in the first and the third size groups at each village. Very minor proportion of area under these two crops was reported in the size groups having more than three acres. The area under 'other crops' like gram, vegetables, sal, bajara, etc., was mostly reported in the first size group at all the villages.

5.17 Farming : Techniques and Practices

The data on cultivation practices in respect of different crops at the selected villages, were collected in the Plotwise Survey. At the time of resurvey, physical production could serve as an indicator to assess change, but it is highly influenced by rainfall and climatic conditions. It was, therefore, decided that in addition to the production data, the information about cultivation practices should also be collected. In the Plotwise Survey, therefore, the data about cultivation practices such as of ploughing,

harrowing, manuring, sowing, hoeing and other operations were collected. These data have been presented in the following sections in respect of major crops only.

Ploughing : In Table 5.23 are given the data relating to area ploughed as per cent of area sown to different major crops in the sample plots. It can be seen that at Maskavad-Seem only, about 23.3 per cent of the cultivated area in the sample plots, was ploughed during the year of survey. In the other two villages, however, the percentage of area ploughed was comparatively much higher - 55.9 per cent at Waghode and about 46.6 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. Except banana, in the case of all other crops, there does not seem to be any uniformity in the proportions of the area ploughed to the area sown. For instance, the ploughed area as per cent of sown area in the case of Jowar, varied between 28.6 per cent at Maskavad-Seem and 43.7 per cent at Waghode. In respect of cotton, the variation was still larger - 7.7 per cent at Maskavad-Seem and 60.7 per cent at Waghode. At Maskavad-Seem, the whole area under groundnut and wheat during the year of survey was not ploughed at all. At Waghode and Maskavad-Khurd, on the other hand, the respective percentage of area ploughed were 56.6 and 39.4 in the case of wheat and 30.0 and 89.5 in the case of groundnut. As far as banana is considered, the whole of the area cultivated, was ploughed in all the three villages. Banana needs soft land and hence, whenever that crop is to be grown,

Table 5.23 : Area ploughed as per cent of area sown in the sample plots.

C r o p	Waghode			Maskawad-Seem			Maskawad-Khurd		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Jowar	119-10	52-09	43.7	13-32	3-23	23.6	26-16	10-15	38.5
Banana	34-08	34-08	100.0	4-39	4-39	100.0	3-25	3-25	100.0
Cotton	61-17	37-12	60.7	12-25	0-33	7.7	10-25	1-20	14.1
Wheat	28-27	16-30	58.6	6-33	-	-	8-07	3-11	39.4
Groundnut	19-37	6-06	30.0	4-19	-	-	9-23	8-23	89.5
Total	263-19	146-25	55.9	42-23	9-25	23.3	58-21	27-14	46.6

(1) = Area sown; (2) = Area ploughed;
 (3) = Proportion of area ploughed to area sown.

the land is necessarily ploughed.

Ploughing is generally carried out between February and May though in some cases it is done towards the end of December or beginning of January when the land is still moist and easily worked. In all the surveyed villages, the wooden ploughs were widely used and, therefore, the total number of this type of plough was much larger than that of iron plough at each village (vide Chapter IV). When ploughing is done, with iron ploughs, 8 to 12 bullocks are engaged. In the other cases, the number of bullocks used varies from 4 to 6. Whenever banana is to be cultivated, the land is ploughed twice, firstly with the iron plough and secondly with wooden plough. The second operation of ploughing is generally done at the end of May or in the beginning of June, i.e., before the monsoon starts. The share of wooden plough paves about three to five inches under the surface and that of iron plough about six to eight inches.

Harrowing : The big harrow - commonly known as 'Vakhar' - is used for many purposes - for breaking clods, for uprooting shrubs and weeds, etc. Harrowing is usually done in March, April and May. It is reported that harrowing is done twice or thrice in the period of these two months. Whether ploughing is done or not, the entire area sown under each major crop is harrowed at least once. The land to be harrowed for the first time after ploughing takes much time

and is a troublesome work. For the first harrowing, therefore, a cultivator, with a pair of bullocks, can harrow only twenty-five to thirty gunthas in a day. For the second and third time, however, the coverage increases to one acre or even more.

Clearing the fields : After the first harrowing particularly, the next operation is of collecting shrubs, roots and weeds, etc., from the field to make it clean. For this work generally women and young boys are employed. As reported by the cultivators in these villages, four women can clean one acre of land in one day.

Manuring : The cow-dung manure and fertilizers are widely used by the cultivators in these villages. It is reported that every year the cow-dung manure, locally collected in each village, falls short to the local demand and the cultivators are required to bring it from the neighbouring villages. As recorded in the village diary of our Investigator, about 5,000 to 5,500 cart-loads of cow-dung manure are brought every year by the cultivators from Waghode, about 1,000 to 1,100 cart-loads by cultivators from Maskawad-Seem and about 200 to 250 cart-loads by the cultivators in Maskawad-Khurd. The cow-dung manure bought in the neighbouring villages is generally brought by motor trucks and heaped outside the village. From that place, it is again removed by carts to the proper fields. For dry crops like jowar, groundnut and cotton, only cow-dung

manure is commonly given. For banana, oranges and lemons and other such garden crops both cow-dung manure and fertilizers like sulphate, groundnut cakes and mixtures, etc., are given. Cow-dung manure is generally spread all over the field before the operation of sowing while the fertilizers are spread over after sowing when the crop reaches the height of one or two feet. At the time of survey, the rates of manure and fertilizers were as follows:

	<u>Waghode</u> Rs.	<u>Maskawad -Seem</u> Rs.	<u>Maskawad -Khurd</u> Rs.
Cow-dung per cart-load	8-0-0	6-8-0	6-8-0
Pit manure "	5-0-0	4-0-0	3-8-0
Sulphate per bag	34-8-0	34-8-0	34-8-0
Mixture per bag	22-0-0	22-0-0	22-0-0
Oil-cake per bag	15-0-0	15-0-0	15-0-0

It is reported that some of the cultivators get their fields manured by sheep, the rate being about annas 8 to 10 per night for twenty sheep.

5.13 Hire of Agricultural Implements

In Table 5.24 are given the hiring charges of various agricultural implements. The terms and conditions on which these are made available are decided mutually and are usually conventional. In all the selected villages, only bullock cart is not given on hire. Whenever a bullock cart is hired, it is invariably accompanied by its bullocks and a driver. The person taking such bullock carts on hire, is not required to do any expenditure on oiling or on minor breakages, etc.

Table 5.24 : Hiring charges per day for agricultural tools and implements.

Type of implement	Waghode	Maskawad-Seem	Maskawad-Khurd
For cart with bullocks and driver	Rs.4 to 5	Rs.3 to 4	Rs.3 to 4
Bullock cart transport per mile	Rs.0-8-0 to 0-12-0	Rs.0-8-0	Rs.0-6-0 to 0-8-0
For plough only	Rs.1	Rs.1	Rs.1
For plough (to be drawn by 6 to 8 bullocks)	Rs.15	Rs.12 to 15	Rs.12 to 15
Harrow with bullocks	Rs.3 to 4	Rs.4	Rs.4
Sowing (per day)	Rs.6	Rs.3 (Kharif) Rs.5 (Rabi)	Rs.3 to 5
Watering (per day)	Rs.7	Rs.8	Rs.8

When such bullock carts are given on hire for transport of fodder (kadaba) the cart owner need not pay for fodder. The cultivator supplies fodder while the bullocks are in service. Besides, he is required to give one 'pachunda' (five sheaves of kadaba) to the cartman for fodder on return journey.

In the case of plough, the rent is charged only for the period it is used. If bullocks are hired with a plough, the owner of the bullocks is required to provide for fodder, etc. The cultivator pays only the charges for ploughing. In the case of other operations like sowing, harrowing and hoeing, etc., all the expenditures are borne by the person who operates it while the cultivator pays the charges for that particular operation.

It was noticed that in a number of cases, the cultivators by mutual adjustment, exchange various implements rather than taking them on hire.

5.19 Crop-rotation : The information regarding the crop rotational practices was collected in the Plotwise Survey Schedules. Such information was given in 218 cases at Waghode, 70 at Maskawad-Seem and 76 at Maskawad-Khurd. The number of cases following the traditional rotation practices, was 196 or 85.3 per cent at Waghode; 66 or 94.2 per cent at Maskawad-Seem and 72 or 94.7 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. Deviation from the traditional rotational practices, had occurred in 32 or about 14.7 per cent cases at Waghode,

in 4 or about 5.8 per cent at Maskavad-Seem and in 5 or about 5.3 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. The rotations were of two types - two year rotation and the three year rotation. The two year rotation seems to be more common in these villages. At Waghode, for example, out of the total 196 cases reporting rotational practices, 83.9 per cent had followed two year rotation. The percentage of cases following three year rotational system was the highest (37.5 per cent) at Maskavad-Khurd and the lowest (16.1 per cent) at Waghode.

It can be seen from Table 5.25 that among the total cases of two year rotations, the percentage of cases in which cotton was rotated with different crops was the highest - 63.6 per cent at Waghode, 56.0 per cent at Maskavad-Seem, and about 66.7 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. Jowar was rotated with different crops in 43.7 per cent cases at Waghode, in 28.8 per cent cases at Maskavad-Seem and in 46.7 per cent cases at Maskavad-Khurd. At Waghode, banana was the third important crop, being rotated with different crops - in 37.9 per cent of the total cases. At Maskavad-Seem and Maskavad-Khurd, however, the percentage of cases in which banana was rotated with other crops was less than those of wheat and groundnut. Among the different crops with which Jowar was rotated, its rotation with cotton seems to be more common. This type of rotation was reported in about 30.2 per cent of the total two year rotation cases

Table 5.25 : Crop rotational practices.

Rotation	Waghode %	Maskawad -Seem %	Maskawad -Khurd %
Two year rotation			
Jowar, Banana	8.3	3.8	-
" , Groundnut	9.6	7.7	17.8
" , Cotton	30.2	15.4	23.9
" , Sal	0.6	-	-
" , Bajari	-	1.9	-
Cotton, Banana	16.1	9.7	11.1
" , Groundnut	7.1	11.6	15.6
" , Wheat	7.1	11.6	8.9
" , Sal	0.6	-	-
" , Vegetables	0.6	1.9	2.2
" , Udid-Mug	1.3	5.8	-
Wheat, Udid-Mug	0.6	7.7	-
" , Banana	7.7	3.8	6.7
" , Groundnut	0.6	5.8	4.4
" , Sal	0.6	-	2.2
Banana, Sal	2.6	1.9	-
" , Gram	1.9	3.8	-
" , Groundnut	1.3	3.8	2.2
Gram, Sal	2.6	3.8	-
" , Groundnut	0.6	-	-
Total	100.0 (156)	100.0 (52)	100.0 (45)
Three year rotation			
Jowar, Groundnut, Cotton	30.1	21.5	3.7
" , Wheat, Banana	16.7	14.3	11.1
" , Groundnut, Wheat	23.3	21.5	22.3
" , Cotton, Wheat	-	7.1	-
" , Chillies, Vegetables	3.3	-	25.9
Cotton, Sal, Ratali	13.3	-	7.4
Wheat, Onion, Vegetables	-	14.3	-
" , Sugarcane, Mug	-	7.1	-
Chillies, Chavali, Groundnut	3.3	-	-
" , Onion, Maize	-	7.1	-
" , Tomatoes, Vegetables	-	-	7.4
Groundnut, Sal, Gram	10.0	7.1	7.4
" , Onion, Vegetables	-	-	7.4
Sal, Gram, Vegetables	-	-	7.4
Total	100.0 (30)	100.0 (14)	100.0 (27)

at Waghode, in about 23.9 per cent cases at Maskawad-Khurd. The second prominent rotation of jowar was with groundnut, the percentage of such cases being 9.6 at Waghode, 7.7 at Maskawad-Seem and 17.8 at Maskawad-Khurd. At Maskawad-Khurd, except these two crops, jowar was not rotated with any other crops. At Waghode and Maskawad-Seem, however, there were some cases in which jowar was rotated with banana. The rotation of cotton and banana was of secondary importance at Waghode, as it was reported in about 16.1 per cent of the total cases of two year rotation. At the other two villages, however, the rotation of cotton and groundnut was of second importance - the cases being 11.6 per cent at Maskawad-Seem and about 15.6 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. Wheat was rotated with banana in 7.7 per cent cases at Waghode, in 3.8 per cent cases at Maskawad-Seem and in about 6.7 per cent cases at Maskawad-Khurd.

In the three year rotations, jowar was rotated with other crops in a majority of cases; the proportion of such cases being 73.4 per cent at Waghode, 64.4 per cent at Maskawad-Seem and about 63.0 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. The rotation of groundnut with other crops was of second importance - it being reported in 66.7 per cent cases at Waghode, in 50.1 per cent cases at Maskawad-Seem and in 33.4 per cent cases at Maskawad-Khurd. As far as this system is concerned, cotton was of third importance - the proportion of its cases being 43.4 per cent at Waghode,

23.6 per cent at Maskavad-Seen and 11.1 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. The remaining rotations of crops like wheat with onions and vegetables, or with sugarcane and 'mug', 'chillies' with 'chavali' and groundnut or tomatoes and vegetables, etc., were of minor importance in all the surveyed villages. Among the different crops with which jowar was rotated, its rotation with groundnut and cotton was more important at Waghode and Maskavad-Seen. At Maskavad-Khurd, on the other hand, its rotation with chillies and vegetables was of the first order. The second prominent rotation of jowar was with groundnut and wheat, the proportion of such cases being 23.3 per cent at Waghode, 21.5 per cent at Maskavad-Seen and 22.3 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd.

In the Plotwise Survey Schedules, the reasons for deviation from the traditional rotational system were collected. It was found that at Waghode, of the 32 such cases, 20 had reported that they were not having sufficient land and therefore they were required to repeat only one crop - jowar - year after year. In 6 cases, it was stated that they had to repay some loans and so they had repeated cotton. In the remaining six cases, it was reported that the land is not suitable to other crops like banana, wheat, cotton, etc., and hence they were required to take jowar every year. At Maskavad-Seen, of the four such cases, 3 had given the reason of insufficient land and the one of

repayment of some loan. All the four had cultivated jowar, for two years continuously. At Maskavad-Khurd also in all the four such cases jowar was continuously grown. Of these four, two had reported that they did not have enough land and the remaining two had stated that the land was not suitable for other crops.

5.20 Cultivation Practices

Jowar : Of the different varieties of kharif jowar, such as 'Godgarwa', 'Niwa' and 'Chandal', 'Aaispuri' and 'Satpani', etc., 'Niwa' and 'Aaispuri' were most common for the kharif season. It has been noted earlier that jowar was one of the main crops in majority of the rotations. As far as the sample plots of jowar were concerned, the pre-sowing operations, like ploughing, harrowing, etc., were carried out between February and May. In almost all the cases, ploughing was done with wooden plough. The ploughed area as percent of the area sown in the case of this crop was 43.7 at Waghode, 23.6 at Maskavad-Seen and 33.5 at Maskavad-Khurd. In majority of the cases, ploughing was done across the slope with six to eight bullocks. This meant exchange or hire of bullocks, as most of the cultivating families had less than three or four bullocks. Ploughing was done generally four to six inches deep, depending on the number of bullocks used.

Irrespective of ploughing, harrowing was reported in all the cases. In the Plotwise Schedules, the cultivators

were asked to state as to how many turns of harrowing were considered as adequate. We had also recorded the turns which were actually carried out. From these data, it was found that the number of turns which were considered as adequate was the same as the number of turns which were actually given. It seems, therefore, that in each village almost all the cultivators had given adequate number of turns of harrowing. The number of cases showing the turns of harrowing which were actually carried out are given below:

Turns of harrowing	Waghode	Maskawad -Seem	Maskawad -Khurd	All villages
One	-	-	-	-
Two	19	16	5	30
Three	26	3	12	41
Four	19	3	2	24
Five	7	2	-	9
Not stated	1	-	-	1
Total number of plots	72	14	19	105

Harrowing is followed by clearing the fields and manuring. After the first harrowing particularly, the operation of collecting shrubs and weeds from the field is undertaken. This operation was carried out in about 67.4 per cent acres of the total sown area to jowar. Manuring was reported in Waghode, Maskawad-Seem and to a negligible extent in Maskawad-Khurd. The area manured formed about 24.5 per cent and 25.1 per cent of the area sown respectively at Waghode and Maskawad-Seem. Fertilizers were

reported to be used at Waghode only.

Sowing is usually done in the month of June after the first monsoon showers. It is usually done with seed drill commonly known as 'Teephan'. It is a block of wood with three square prongs (phans), let into it at right angles and at an equal distance of 15 to 18 inches between them. A cultivator with two pairs of bullocks, can sow four to five acres of land in a day. The seed-drill is normally drawn by one pair of bullocks. Two methods of sowing are generally followed in these villages. The operation of sowing, according to the first method, which is more common, requires three persons - one to pour seeds of the main crop, second to pour the seeds of subsidiary crops and the third to cover the seeds with the help of a wooden log and a pair of bullocks. At times the wooden log is tied back to the seed drill and the drill is driven with two pairs of bullocks. The operation of sowing, according to the second method requires two persons - one to drive the seed drill and the other to cover the seeds - and three women to pour seeds of the main crop in the three hollow bamboos which are tied back to the three 'phans' of the seed-drill. Jowar seeds in a majority of the cases, are mixed with 'udid', 'mug', 'chavali', 'matki' or 'tur'. Among the total sample plots of jowar, in 70 cases, the distance between the two rows of the crop was about fifteen inches and in the remaining cases, it was eighteen inches.

Sulphur was mixed with seeds only in fifty cases of the sample plots.

Once the operation of sowing is over, then for three weeks or so, no operation is undertaken in the fields. When the crop reaches the height of one and a half feet, the operation of thinning is carried out and some plants are uprooted to maintain the required distance between two plants in the same row. The distance usually varied from two to four inches.

When the crop has grown up to the height of four to five feet, the operation of hoeing starts. The first operation of hoeing usually is undertaken towards the end of July or the beginning of August. Usually one pair of bullocks, is used to drag two to three small hoes each guided by a man or boy. One pair of bullocks, with three small hoes, can hoe five to six acres of land in a day. And such hoeing is generally done for three to four times with an interval of three to four weeks. During the year of the survey, in the sample plot sown to jowar, hoeing was done at least for one time invariably in all plots.

Hoeing is followed by weeding which is generally done by women who clear off the shrubs and weeds from the rows of the crop. This operation is usually undertaken for two to three times. In the year of our enquiry, weeding was done in about 90.0 per cent of the area sown to jowar in

the sample plots.

The crop harvesting is generally done in the months of November and December. At the end of November the cultivators cut over the stems, letting the cut stalks lie ripening for a week or so. Afterwards, women cut off the heads, from the stalks, and the crop is carried to the village threshing yard commonly known as 'Khalwadi'. For each of these selected villages, a plot of land is mainly reserved for threshing purposes. At the Khalwadi, the space where the crop is to be threshed, is firstly sprinkled with water and then beaten with wooden mallets or trodden by bullocks feet or by bullock carts, till all the cracks disappear. Then the floor is smeared with cow-dung and left to dry. When it is completely dried, the crop is thickly spread over it and the pair of bullocks with a cart is driven round to tread out the grain.

For winnowing the grains, two methods - one of the natural wind and the other of artificial wind - are followed. According to the first method, one man keeps filling baskets with unwinnowed grain, and passes them to a second, who, standing on a high stool, takes the full basket and gently tilting and shaking it, the grains fall and the husks are blown away by the wind. The third man sitting under the stool cleans out the fallen grains with the help of a broom specially prepared of the green plants of tur. For this method of winnowing, three persons are generally required.

In the second method two persons, with the help of thick broad cloth, moving it upwards and downwards, create artificial wind. Another man standing to the opposite side takes the full basket of unwinnowed grains and gently throws the grains on the ground and the husks are thus blown away. For this method of winnowing, generally, four to five persons are required. Of these two methods, the first one is more common as it is comparatively cheaper and less troublesome.

Banana : Banana is one of the most important cash crop of these three surveyed villages. The crop was introduced in these villages about thirty to thirty-five years ago. Prior to that, cotton was the most important cash crop. At Waghode, for instance, the figures of acreages under different crops for the last two decades point out that there has been a considerable increase in the area under banana and a corresponding decrease in the area of cotton - the acreages under other major crops remaining more or less the same. In the year 1935-36, the cultivated area under banana at Waghode, was only 99 acres; in the year 1945-46, it increased to 275 acres and in 1955-56 it had gone up to 630 acres. It can be seen that within two decades, the cultivated area under banana had increased nearly by six times. The area sown to cotton, on the other hand, had considerably decreased within these two decades. In the year 1935-36, the total area under cotton was about

1158 acres, while in 1945-46 it had gone down to 564 acres and in 1955-56, it had still declined to 464 acres.

Banana is a crop which occupies the field for nearly one and a half year. In the Plotwise Survey Schedules, therefore, we got the information about the operations of this crop in two sets. The data about pre-sowing operations and some other operations like watering, manuring, etc., were collected in the case of plots where banana was planted during the year of survey. The information about the later half of the operations, which included weeding, spreading, fertilizers, harvesting, etc., was taken in the cases of plots in which the crop was planted in the year prior to our enquiry. By combining these two sets, we could get all the information about the series of operations undertaken for the banana planted in the fields. The total number of sample plots under banana planted in the year of survey was 26 and that of banana planted in the year preceding the enquiry was 29.

As in the case of other crops, pre-sowing operations of banana were generally completed by June end. Banana needs soft land and therefore, wherever that crop is to be cultivated, the land is invariably ploughed. Generally, the land is ploughed twice, the first ploughing being done with iron plough and the second with wooden plough. The first ploughing is commonly done between December and March, while the second is carried out in May. It can be seen

from Table 5.22, that all the sample plots in which banana was planted, were invariably ploughed. Second ploughing was reported in more than 50.0 per cent of the cases at all the surveyed villages.

Harrowing is usually done in the month of April and May. In majority of cases, harrowing was repeated thrice or four times. The number of cases showing the turns of harrowing actually given are presented below.

Turns of harrowing	Waghode	Maskawad -Seem	Maskawad -Khurd	All villages
One	-	-	-	-
Two	7	3	2	12
Three	6	1	-	7
Four	3	2	2	7
Five	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-
Total number of plots	16	6	4	26

Manuring was heavily done in all the sample plots under banana. In all the plots where banana was planted in the year of survey, nearly 1648 cart-loads of cow-dung manure were spread - on an average, about 33.3 cart-loads per acre. The total amount spent on cow-dung manure was to the extent of Rs.14,820, i.e. about Rs.344.6 per acre. In addition to this type of manure, fertilizers were also reported to have been spread in all the sample plots of banana. Sulphate, groundnut-cake and mixtures were the common fertilizers widely used in these villages. The total amount

spent on such fertilizers given to the sample plots of banana, was about Rs.11,663, i.e., about Rs.271 per acre. Cow-dung manure was generally spread before the transplantation of the crop, whereas the fertilizers were given in three or four instalments - the first instalment being given in July or August, the second dose in October or November, the third in April or May, and the last one in June or so just when the flowering has started.

Basarai variety of banana is widely planted in these surveyed villages. Suckers arising from the root stock are usually transplanted in June and July. Ridges are first prepared with the wooden plough, which is generally driven twice on the same furrow. The distance between two ridges is commonly kept at 3 to 3½ feet. Deep holes for planting are then prepared at an equal distance of four to five feet on each furrow, and in each hole a sucker is planted generally by women. Afterwards the unwanted trenches are filled with middle sized hoe. About 1800 to 2000 suckers are planted in an acre.

In the three months after planting, i.e., from July to September, the operations of hoeing are carried out with a big hoe locally manufactured specially for this crop. During the year of our survey, in the sample plots under banana planted in that year, hoeing was carried out generally five to six times with an interval of a fortnight. In August or in September, weeding was done once or twice.

In October, water-beds are prepared and the operation of watering starts. From October to November, or December in the next year, the crop is irrigated with an interval of a week in the summer season and of a fortnight or so in the rainy season. Within this period of fourteen to sixteen months, therefore, the banana fields are watered for about 50 to 60 times. In a majority of the cases at Waghode, watering was done with oil-engine operated pumping sets. At Maskavad-Seem and Maskavad-Khurd, however, more of leather water-lifts were used for this purpose. As far as the sample plots in which banana was planted in the year of survey, were concerned, of the 39 plots at Waghode, 30 were irrigated by oil engine operated pumps and the remaining by leather water-lifts. At the other villages, of the 16 such plots, only three were watered by oil-engine pumping sets and all the rest, by leather water-lifts.

Twelve to thirteen months after the planting, a flower which is about two to three feet long, emerges out from the crown of each plant. At this time, an instalment of fertilizers is necessarily given. In September or October of the next year of plantation the crop is harvested. The bunches are generally cut in two or three instalments with an interval of a fortnight or one month. All the expenses of cutting the bunches, of transporting them to the nearest railway station and then to the marketing centres in the up-country are borne by the buyers.

Cotton : Cotton is the second important cash crop of the surveyed villages - about 19.0 per cent of the total cultivated area of the villages being under it. The region where the surveyed villages are situated, forms a restricted area for cotton, where only one variety of seed, 197/3, is allowed for cultivation. The seed of this improved variety of cotton is sold through co-operative societies and other such agencies.

The pre-sowing operations, as in the case of other crops, are carried out mostly between April and June. Ploughing is usually done in March or April. At Waghode, about 60.7 per cent of the area sown to cotton was ploughed. At the other two villages, however, the percentage of ploughed area was very minor - about 7.7 per cent at Maskawad-Seen and about 14.1 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. Harrowing, on the other hand, was reported in all the plots of cotton at these villages, irrespective of whether ploughing is done or not. In majority of cases, harrowing was done thrice.

After harrowing, the operations like clearing the fields and manuring are undertaken in May and June. The operation of clearing the fields was carried out in about 65.7 per cent of the total area sown to cotton in the survey year. Manuring was reported in all the surveyed villages. The area manured was about 29.3 per cent of the total sown area at Waghode, 35.8 per cent at Maskawad-Seen

and about 21.3 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. At Maskavad-Seen, only fertilizers such as groundnut-cake and mixtures were given. At Waghode and Maskavad-Khurd, on the other hand, in some cases fertilizers were used in addition to cow-dung manure. The percentage of area to which fertilizers were given was about 21.6 at Waghode and 16.5 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd.

Sowing is usually done in the month of June. The per acre input of cotton seeds varied between 6.50 seers to 8 seers. In a majority of the cases of the sample plots under cotton, 'tur' was taken as a subsidiary crop. The other subsidiary crops which were reported in some plots were jowar and 'mug'. The seeds of the subsidiary crops are not mixed with cotton seeds, instead, they are sown in different rows along with that of cotton. The distance between the two rows of the crop was about 19 inches in two cases, 20 inches in 25 cases and about 24 inches in the remaining 30 cases.

During the year of survey, hoeing was done thrice or four times in almost all the plots under cotton. Hoeing is usually followed by weeding, to clear off the shrubs and weeds from the rows of the crops. This operation was also repeated twice or thrice in all the plots of cotton.

The operation of picking, starts generally from January and continues up to March end. Picking is usually

done four to five times with an interval of two to three weeks. For this operation particularly, women are employed and are paid at the rate of Re. one per maund for the first picking, Rs. two per maund for the second and the third pickings and Rs. two and half per maund for the fourth picking. The money wages paid to the women go on increasing with the number of picking, as the collection for each picking goes on decreasing.

Groundnut : The pre-sowing operations of this crop also are completed before the onset of the monsoon. Ploughing, is done mostly with iron plough, across the slope. As far as the sample plots at Waghode were concerned, only 30.0 per cent of the total land sown to groundnut was ploughed during the surveyed year. At Maskawad-Khurd, however, the percentage of ploughed land was much higher (89.5). At Maskawad-Seem, on the contrary, the whole of the land sown to groundnut was not ploughed at all. In a majority of the cases at Waghode and Maskawad-Khurd, ploughing was carried out with six to eight bullocks, the depth usually being eight to nine inches.

Harrowing was reported in almost all the plots, irrespective of ploughing. Of the 36 sample plots under groundnut, in 26 cases, harrowing was carried out for three times. The use of cow-dung manure for this crop appeared to be not very common. Thus, of the total area under groundnut, only 33.2 per cent was manured. The use of

fertilizers like sulphate was reported in one or two cases at Waghode and Maskavad-Khurd.

Sowing is done in the month of June. Japan, the locally known variety of groundnut, is sown in majority of the plots. The operation of sowing generally requires two men and three women. One man drives the seed-drill and the other covers the seeds with the help of wooden head piece of harrow. Three women are required to pour seeds in the three hollow bamboos ('Moga') which are tied back to the phans of the seed-drill. In a majority of the cases, the groundnut seeds are mixed with that of jowar or tur. Of the 36 sample plots under groundnut, in twenty, the distance between the two rows of the crop was about 20 inches and in the remaining, it was less than 15 inches.

In the month of August and September, the fields are hoed twice or thrice, with an interval of fortnight or so. Each operation of hoeing is generally followed by weeding to remove the weeds and shrubs from the rows of the crop.

Harvesting is done in October and November. The plants are commonly uprooted with the help of spade and are heaped under the shed of a tree or under some shelter, where women and boys pluck the pods. The labourers employed for this work are generally paid in cash at the rate of Re.1 per maund.

Wheat : The major portion of preparatory tillage is generally carried out before June, though some plots where wheat is to be sown are harrowed in August to remove the weeds grown in the rainy season. Ploughing is commonly done in March and April either with iron or wooden plough. As regards the sample plots where wheat was cultivated during the survey year, ploughing was reported in some plots at Waghode and Maskawad-Khurd only. Of the 16 plots where ploughing was reported, in 10 cases, wooden plough was used while in the remaining cases the iron plough. At Waghode, nearly 58.9 per cent of the total area sown to wheat was ploughed. Harrowing was reported in all the plots. In majority of cases, this operation was repeated at least three times.

Wheat being the rabi crop, in majority of cases, sowing is done in the month of October. The seeds are generally mixed with those of 'mohari' and maize. The distance between the two rows of the crop is commonly at one and half feet. After sowing, the crop requires regular irrigations. In November, the water-beds are generally prepared and the operation of watering starts. The crop is irrigated with an interval of a fortnight. In majority of cases, watering was reported three to four times. In the same month, one or two operations of weeding are carried out to break up the crust formed after irrigation.

Wheat is generally harvested in December. The surface

soil at the harvest time is dry and loose, and the plants, therefore, are easily uprooted by hand. The harvested crop is laid neatly into bundles of sheaf size, which, after exposure to the sun for a day or two, are tied and brought to the threshing floor.

5.21 Analysis of Input Data

The data regarding physical inputs of labour and material were collected operationwise for each crop on the sample plots. After the harvest, the information regarding output of each crop was also collected. On the basis of such information an analysis of the input and output data relating to the important crops of these villages, is attempted in the following sections. It may be noted that the data dealt with in the sections which follow, are of sample plots and not of all operational holdings of cultivation.

Jowar : The area sown to jowar in the sample plots at the three villages was 159 acres and 13 gunthas scattered over 105 plots. The distribution of these 105 plots according to size was as follows:

<u>Size</u>	<u>No. of plots</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Up to 1 acre	40	20-36
1.1 - 2 acres	38	51-03
2.1 - 3 "	15	34-02
3.1 - 4 "	4	12-37
4.1 - 5 "	6	26-11
5.1 -10 "	2	14-09
	-----	-----
	105	159-13

The area under jowar included the land sown to mixtures like urid, mug and chavali. As the common accepted method in these villages was to sow jowar along with mixtures, we have treated jowar plus mixtures as a single crop and allocated the inputs to jowar thus defined.

Male-Labour : In Table 5.25 is given the average number of man-days per acre of jowar required for different kinds of operations. A working day whether for men, women or for bullocks, was of about 8 hours. The averages of man or woman labour for different size groups, were not calculated as our sample did not contain operational or cultivated holdings. Secondly the availability of family labour did not differ from cultivator to cultivator according to the size of holding. In respect of bullock labour, however, we have calculated the dispersion of average labour input between plots of different sizes. The man labour inputs comprise of the working days of male family labour as well as of hired male workers who were paid time-wages. Where the male labour was employed on a contract basis, the input in terms of days, could not be ascertained. In such cases, the amount of money wage per acre has been estimated and given in a separate section.

It can be seen from the table that male labour was used for all operations except the two - cleaning the fields and hand-weeding - which were mainly done by female labourers. The largest per acre average input of man days

(about 6.0 days) was in respect of ploughing. The other operations which required a considerable man labour including harrowing, thinning, hoeing, main crop harvesting and threshing. The per acre average input of man labour for these operations varied between 3.3 and 1.4 days. The operation of sowing required on an average half a man day per acre. For all other remaining operations also, the average man labour input was less than a day. It may be noted that for all the operations taken together, the average requirement of man labour per acre, was about 13.3 days.

Female-Labour : Female labour was employed for cleaning the fields, spreading of manure, sowing, thinning, weeding and the harvesting operations. The largest per acre input of female labour (9.2 days) was in respect of weeding. For this operation particularly, no female labour was employed on contract basis. The operations like clearing the fields and harvesting of main and subsidiary crops, required on an average about 3.6, 2.4 and 5.9 days respectively. Female labour on contract basis, was employed for these three operations but it formed a very minor proportion. The average per acre input of female labour for the other remaining operations was less than a day. The operation of sowing required on an average about 0.2 female day per acre. The average female labour input per acre for all operations was about 19.8 days. It may be noted that the average

female labour input for all the operation is greater than that of male labour.

Bullock Labour : Bullock labour was used for ploughing, harrowing, transport of manure, sowing, hoeing and harvesting of the main crop. The largest per acre input of bullock labour, viz., 8.6 days was for ploughing. Ploughing is followed by harrowing with its 3.6 days of bullock labour input per acre. Hoeing and the threshing of the main crop required about 1.4 and 2.2 bullock days respectively. For other remaining operations like transport of manure, sowing and harvesting of the main crop the average per acre input of bullock labour was less than a day. The total average input per acre required for all operations, was about 12.1 days, i.e., less than that of men and women labour. The average ratio of man day to bullock day was about 1 : 1.4 in respect of ploughing, 1:2 for harrowing and 1:1 for hoeing and transport of manure. In the case of other operations like sowing and harvesting, the average input of bullock labour was less than that of man labour.

Materials : Seeds and manure were the only materials used in jowar fields. Taking all the three villages together, the average physical input of jowar-seed per acre was about 4.6 seers and that of subsidiary crops like udid, mug and chavali, etc., taken together, was about 2.4 seers. Inter-village variations in the seeds inputs may be seen from

the following table:

Village	(in seers)				Total
	Jowar	Urid	Mug	Chavali	
Waghode	4.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	7.1
Maskawad-Seen	4.1	2.8	0.6	0.2	7.7
Maskawad-Khurd	3.5	3.1	0.2	0.1	6.9

It can be seen from the table that at Waghode, comparatively more of jowar seed and less of seeds of subsidiary crops are used. The reverse holds good in the case of the other two villages. In money terms, the average value of seed inputs per acre (including the seeds of mixed crop) varied between Rs.2.8 and Rs.3.4.

In the sample plots, the proportion of area manured to the total area sown to jowar was about 19.8 per cent. The manure used included farm yard manure and fertilizers like sulphate and groundnut-cakes. The average per acre input of cow-dung manure was about 3 cart-loads, its average cost being Rs.23.3. As regards fertilizers, the average input per acre was less than one maund - its cost on an average being Rs.6.4. Sheep-folding was not reported in any of the sample plots, sown to Jowar at these villages.

Wage-Payment : Hired labour, male or female, was employed for all operations of jowar. In general, male labour was employed for operations which require bullock labour, such as ploughing, harrowing, sowing, hoeing and harvesting, etc. For other operations where bullock labour

is not required female labour was predominantly employed. For operations like weeding, clearing the fields, etc., therefore, female labour was widely used. The average wage cost per acre was the largest (Rs.2.6) for the operation of weeding and the lowest (Rs.0.03) for the threshing of subsidiary crops. The total average wage cost per acre was about Rs.7.6 of which only Rs.1.6 was received by contractually employed labour. Wage payment in kind was made only for two operations - main crop harvesting and threshing. The average value of this wage payment was about Rs.5.8 for the main crop harvesting and about Re.0.3 for threshing.

Dispersion of bullock inputs : In Table 5.27 is given the degree of dispersion in the average per acre input of bullock labour between the villages for the same operation and between the different operations in a single village. The major operations for which bullock labour was used, were ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing. The average bullock input per acre required for each operation in different size groups has also been given in the table.

In these villages, the average input of bullock labour for ploughing generally goes on declining from the smaller to the larger size groups. The highest average bullock labour input per acre (11.4 days) was in respect of the size group of 3.1 - 4 acres at Maskavad-Khurd. The lowest average bullock labour input also (5-8 days) occurred at

TABLE 1.27: Dispersion estimates by season for (lower)

Operation	Size of Plots	Wet Season			Post-monsoon			Wet Season			All Villages		
		Area in acres	Bull-ock days	Ave-rage	Area in acres	Bull-ock days	Ave-rage	Area in acres	Bull-ock days	Ave-rage	Area in acres	Bull-ock days	Ave-rage
Ploughing	Up to 1 acre	8-7	69	8.6	1-24	14	7.0	0-22	5	6.0	10-24	87	8.5
	1.1 to 2 acres	18-8	173	9.6	1-4	18	3.0	3-2	15	6.8	25-14	270	8.8
	3.1 to 3 "	17-21	115	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17-21	142	8.1
	3.1 to 4 "	8-17	30	8.7	-	-	-	3-20	10	11.4	3-27	70	10.0
	4.1 to 5 "	4-26	48	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4-26	48	9.6
	5.1 to 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport of manure	Up to 1 acre	3-2	6	3.0	1-2	1	1.0	0-2	-	-	4-7	7	1.7
	1.1 to 2 acres	8-11	6	7.6	2-14	5	3.5	-	-	-	10-28	11	1.0
	2.1 to 3 "	3-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-22	-	-
	3.1 to 4 "	7-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7-17	-	-
	4.1 to 5 "	4-26	6	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4-26	6	1.2
	5.1 to 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sowing	Up to 1 acre	12-27	68	3.4	5-2	18	3.6	3-7	9	3.0	27-36	96	3.4
	1.1 to 2 acres	34-35	105	3.0	5-28	21	3.5	8-30	30	3.1	50-3	157	3.1
	2.1 to 3 "	29-33	137	4.6	2-2	1	2.0	2-4	3	3.0	34-2	147	4.3
	3.1 to 4 "	11-17	40	4.6	-	-	-	3-20	12	3.0	11-27	52	4.5
	4.1 to 5 "	9-15	38	4.2	-	-	-	8-25	12	1.2	18-11	50	3.8
	5.1 to 10 "	14-9	38	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11-9	68	4.9
Towing	Up to 1 acre	12-27	11	0.6	5-2	3	0.3	3-7	3	0.3	27-36	13	0.6
	1.1 to 2 acres	14-25	13	0.4	5-28	3	0.4	8-10	4	0.4	50-3	20	0.4
	2.1 to 3 "	29-33	17	0.4	2-2	1	0.5	2-4	1	0.5	34-2	15	0.4
	3.1 to 4 "	11-17	5	0.5	-	-	-	3-20	3	0.5	11-27	7	0.5
	4.1 to 5 "	9-15	4	0.4	-	-	-	8-25	2	0.2	18-11	3	0.3
	5.1 to 10 "	14-9	6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11-9	6	0.4

the same village in respect of the size group of 1.1 to 2 acres. These two extremes point out the variations in average input between the size groups. In general, the variation between the size groups was rather wider at Maskavad-Khurd than that in the other two villages. At Waghode, the variation of average input of bullock labour in different size groups was between 8.1 and 9.6 days. If we ignore inter-village differences and group together all the plots in the villages in different size groups, the extent of variation in these average bullock input per acre becomes smaller particularly in the first three size groups. For example, the average bullock input per acre, for the first size group, was about 8.5 days, for the second size group about 8.8 days, and for the third, about 8.1 days. Between the third and fourth size groups, the extent of variation in the average bullock input per acre was larger - about 1.9 days. Between the fourth and the fifth size groups, the variation again becomes smaller - about 0.4 days.

The minimum average bullock input per acre was about 1.3 days in respect of size group of 4.1 - 5 acres at Maskavad-Khurd, while the maximum about 4.9 days was in respect of size group of 5.1 - 10 acres at Waghode. In the different size groups at each village, the variation was between 3.0 days and 4.9 days at Waghode, between 2.0 and 3.6 days at Maskavad-Seen, and between 1.3 and 3.3 days at Maskavad-Khurd. Considering all the plots of these villages

together, the range of variation becomes little smaller viz., 2.8 to 4.9 days.

In comparison with ploughing the operation of harrowing did not show a wider range of variation in the average bullock labour input. The operation of sowing shows a still smaller range of variation than ploughing and harrowing. The lowest average input in the case of sowing was about 0.2 day in respect of size group 4.1 to 5 acres at Maskavad-Khurd, while the highest about 0.6 day was at all the three villages in respect of first size group, up to one acre. At Waghode and Maskavad-Seen, the average bullock input had varied from 0.4 to 0.6 day while at Maskavad-Khurd from 0.2 day to 0.6 day. Taking all the plots of the three villages together the range of variation was still smaller - 0.3 to 0.6 day. The average bullock input per acre as regards the sowing operation goes on declining as we proceed from a smaller size group to the larger size group. The exception to this, however, were the fourth and sixth size groups where the average is slightly higher than that of the previous group.

The operation of hoeing also presents a smaller range of variation in the average bullock labour input per acre. The lowest average bullock input was 0.6 day in respect of size group of 4.1 to 5 acres at Maskavad-Khurd and the highest average (1.6 days) had occurred in the first size group of less than one acre at Waghode. In comparison with

Waghode and Maskawad-Seem, the range of variation in the average bullock input at Maskawad-Khurd was wider, varying from 0.6 day to 1.5 days. If we neglect the inter village variations and consider all the plots at these villages together, the average bullock input per acre for this operation varied between the minimum of 1.1 days in the size group of 4.1 to 5 acres and the maximum of 1.7 days in the size group of 5.1 to 10 acres. It is to be noted that the highest average input of bullock labour was in the largest size group of 5.1 to 10 acres.

If we take together all the operations for which bullock labour was used, the range of inter-village variation in the average bullock input per acre becomes much larger. The minimum average bullock input (about 3.4 days) for all operations had occurred in the size group of 4.1 - 5 acres at Maskawad-Khurd. The maximum average (17.2 days) had also occurred at the same village for the size group 3.1 to 4 acres. At Waghode and Maskawad-Seem, the extension of variation in the average bullock input was rather smaller in comparison with that of Maskawad-Khurd. If we neglect the inter-village variance and take all the plots of these villages together, it can be seen that the average bullock input per acre for all operations goes on increasing from a smaller to a higher size group. The exception to this, however, were the last two size groups (4.1 to 5 acres and 5.1 to 10 acres) wherein the average bullock input was less

than the preceding four size groups.

Banana : During the year of our survey, the total area under banana in the sample plots was about 89.0 acres and 23 gunthas. Of this, 46 acres and 31 gunthas were under banana planted in the previous year of our survey and the remaining 42 acres and 32 gunthas were under banana planted during the year of our survey. The total area under this crop was scattered over 55 plots, of which 20 each were below one acre in size and between 1.1 to 2 acres, 9 between 2.1 and 3 acres, 5 between 3.1 and 4 acres, and one between 4.1 and 5 acres. Thus of the total number of plots under banana, 40 plots or about 72.7 per cent had two or less than two acres of size. Of the 9 plots having their size between two and three acres, 8 were at Waghode and only one at Maskawad-Khurd. The plots having three to five acres of size were reported at Waghode only.

Male Labour : It can be seen from Table 5.23 that male labour was employed for all operations of banana except that of weeding. As far as the banana planted during the year of our survey was concerned, the highest per acre input of man labour (about 105.4 days) was in respect of watering, and the lowest about 0.6 day was in the case of clearing the fields and transport of fertilizers. The second highest input of male labour was about 7.6 days in the case of transport of manure. Ploughing had required about 7.2 days. For

Table 1. Average number of days required for samples placed in the year of survey.

Operation	Run	Days		Days in each city	Days in each city	Days in each city	Days in each city	Days in each city	Days in each city
		Days	Days						
1. Sampling	4-20	7.0	-	14.7	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sampling	4-20	1.3	-	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sampling	4-27	0.6	0.3	-	1.6	-	-	-	-
4. Sampling	4-27	7.5	-	7.9	14.3	-	27.2	111.5	-
5. Sampling	4-27	0.3	0.1	-	7.7	-	-	-	-
6. Sampling	4-27	1.3	-	7.8	0.7	-	-	-	-
7. Sampling	4-27	1.8	-	0.7	0.9	-	-	-	107.5
8. Sampling	4-27	5.1	0.7	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
9. Sampling	4-27	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	71.0
10. Sampling	4-27	1.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	-	-	-
11. Sampling	4-27	1.1	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	3.7
12. Sampling	4-27	1.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
13. Sampling	4-27	-	0.1	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
14. Sampling	4-27	1.7	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-
15. Sampling	4-27	105.1	-	56.1	11.0	-	-	-	-
16. Sampling	4-27	0.3	1.0	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
17. Sampling	4-27	0.7	1.3	-	10.3	-	-	-	-
Summary	4-27	111.0	10.1	77.3	71.0	10.6	11.5	106.6	107.0

spreading of manure, transplantation and hoeing, about 2 to 4 days of man labour were required per acre. Harrowing, preparing ridges, earthing up the suckers and their transport, spreading of fertilizers and making water beds, were the operations which require, on an average, between one and two days of man labour per acre. Less than one day was required for the operation like clearing the fields, cutting the suckers and leaves and digging the water beds. For all the operations taken together, the average input of man labour was as high as 141.0 days per acre.

Table 5.29 points out that as regards the banana planted in the preceding year of our survey, the highest input of man labour (37.8 days) was also in respect of watering. The lowest input, however, had occurred in the operation of earthing up. The operation of cutting leaves and suckers and that of manuring had required about 21 days and 1.0 day respectively. Taking all the operations together, the average input of man labour per acre in respect of these plots was about 40.3 days.

Female Labour : In the case of banana planted during the year of survey, female labour was used for clearing the fields, spreading of manure and fertilizers, transplantation, weeding, and cutting of leaves and suckers. The largest per acre input of female labour was about 5.6 days occurring in respect of spreading of manure. The operation of spreading the fertilizers had claimed the second largest

Table 5.29 : Average per acre input required for banana planted in the year previous to our survey.

Operation	Area A.-G.	Male days	Female days	Bullock days	Payment to labour		Manure	
					In cash Rs.	In kind Rs.	Quantity	Value Rs.
Earthing up	46-31	0.2	1.6	-	16.2	-	-	-
Cutting leaves and suckers	46-31	2.1	0.3	-	1.2	-	-	-
Manuring	13-33	1.0	2.1	0.2	1.4	-	0.4	56.1
Weeding	46-31	-	7.0	-	2.1	-	-	-
Watering	46-31	37.8	-	13.5	33.3	-	-	-
Cutting of bunches and their transport	46-31	-	-	-	23.8	-	-	-
Average per acre sown.	46-31	40.3 (1396)	9.5 (447)	13.5 (871)	142.0 (6676)	-	0.1 (6)	17.9 (839)

input (4.3 days). For clearing the fields, weeding and for earthing up the water beds, about 3 to 4 days of female labour were required per acre. Transplanting had taken on an average about 2.7 days. For all the operations done in these fields, about 22.1 days of female labour input were required per acre. In comparison with the male labour input per acre required for all operations the female labour input was much less.

As regards banana planted in the previous year of our survey, female labour was reported in operations like earthing up of water beds, cutting leaves and suckers, manuring and weeding. The highest input of female labour (70.0 days) was reported in the case of weeding, while the lowest input (about 0.3 day) was in cutting leaves and suckers. The other two operations viz., earthing up of water beds and manuring, had required about 1.6 days and 2.1 days respectively. The average female labour input for all the operations taken together was about 9.5 days - much less than that of male labour.

Bullock Labour : As regards banana planted during the year of survey bullock labour was used for the operations such as ploughing, harrowing, transport of manure and fertilizers, preparing ridges, transport of suckers, hoeing and watering. The highest per acre input of bullock labour (55.3 days) was in respect of watering. The second

highest input (10.7 days) was claimed by ploughing. The lowest input had occurred in respect of transport of fertilizers. For the transport of manure on the other hand, about 7.9 days of bullock labour were required. Harrowing and hoeing had taken on an average about 3.2 and 6.6 days respectively. Less than one day of bullock labour was reported for operations such as transport of suckers and spreading of fertilizers. Taking all the operations together, the total requirement of bullock labour was to the extent of 87.3 days per acre. The ratio of average man days to average bullock days per acre was about 1 : 1.5 in the case of ploughing, 1 : 2 days in harrowing and hoeing, 1 : 1 day in transport of manure and about 1 : 0.5 days in the operation of watering. The ratio of average man day to average bullock day was much less in the case of watering as in majority of cases watering was done with oil engine operated water pumps, which required only male labour.

In the case of banana planted in the year last to the survey, the input of bullock labour was reported only for two operations - manuring and watering. For the operation of manuring, on an average, about 0.2 day^{of} bullock labour was required while for watering about 13.5 days were required. The average bullock labour input for the two operations taken together was the same (13.5 days) as in the case of watering. For watering, the ratio of average man day to average bullock day was the same (1:0.5 day) as it was

in the case of banana planted during the year of survey.

Materials : Cow-dung manure, fertilizers and suckers were the only three materials used for the cultivation of banana. The whole area under banana planted during the year of survey was manured and was also given chemical fertilizers. The average per acre input of cow-dung manure was about 38.3 cart-loads - the average cost in money terms being about Rs.344.6. As regards chemical fertilizers, the average input per acre, was worth about Rs.271.2. In the case of banana planted during the previous year of our survey, about 29.8 per cent of the total area under the crop was manured and given fertilizers during the survey year. In the case of banana planted during the previous year of our survey, about 29.8 per cent of the total area under the crop was manured and given fertilizers during the survey year. The average input of cow-dung manure in this case was about 0.4 cart-load, its average cost being Rs.3.8. The average input of fertilizers given during the year of survey was worth about Rs.56.1.

As regards banana planted during the year of survey, the per acre input of suckers was about 1972.3 suckers, the average cost in money terms being Rs.55.6. Suckers were also required for the second round of plantation. The per acre input of suckers for this operation was about 398.7, its cost on an average being Rs.9.3.

Wage Payments : Wage labour, both male and female was employed for all the operations except ploughing, harrowing and hoeing. As far as the banana planted during the year of survey was concerned, hired male labour was predominantly employed for operations like transport of manure, watering, preparing water beds, and transport of suckers. Female labour on the other hand had dominated in spreading of manure and fertilizers, in weeding and in earthing up the water beds. The total per acre payment to wage labour used for all the operations was to the extent of Rs.79.0 of which, Rs.14.6 were spent on transport of manure, Rs.14.0 on watering, Rs.12.6 for earthing up water beds, Rs.9.9 each on transport of suckers and preparing water beds and Rs.7.8 for spreading of manure. For all the other operations like transplanting, spreading of fertilizers, cutting of leaves and suckers, etc., the average payment was less than Rs.4. The lowest payment Rs.0.2 was in respect of preparing ridges. No payment in kind was reported for any operation.

In the case of banana planted in the previous year of our survey, hired male labour was dominantly used for operations like cutting bunches of banana, watering and for cutting leaves and suckers, etc. In the remaining operations like weeding, manuring and earthing up of water beds, female labour were predominant. For all the operations taken together the average payment was to the extent of Rs.142.0, of which about Rs.83.0 were paid to contractually employed

labour used for cutting the bunches. The average payment made to labour employed for watering was about Rs.38.3. For the operation of earthing up water-beds, the average payment was about Rs.16.2 of which about 95 per cent was paid to contractually employed persons. For the other remaining operations, the average payment was not more than Rs.2.1. Payment in kind was not reported for any operation.

Bullock Labour Dispersion : Table 5.30 presents the degree of dispersion in the average bullock labour input required per acre of banana in different size groups for different operations. In the section below the major operations only are dealt with. As far as the banana planted during the year of our survey was concerned, the important operations were ploughing, harrowing, transport of manure, preparing ridges, hoeing and watering. In the case of banana, planted in the year previous to our survey, (Table 5.31), only two operations - transport of manure and watering - where bullock labour was used, were reported. Of these two, the operation of watering was a major one.

All the plots under banana were invariably ploughed, at least once. It can be seen from Table 5.30 that particularly at Waghode, up to the third size group (2.1 to 3 acres), average input of bullock labour for ploughing had increased from a smaller to a larger size group. From the third size group onwards, it had declined successively. The same trend could be seen if all the villages are taken

together. The highest average bullock labour input per acre (about 12.3 days) was in respect of the third size group (2.1 to 3 acres) at Waghode, while the lowest average input (7.0 days) had occurred in the first size group of less than one acre at Maskawad-Khurd. At Maskawad-Khurd, the cultivation of banana was reported in plots only of first size group, whereas at Maskawad-Seen, it was reported in the plots of the first two size groups. At these villages, therefore, the variation in average input of the different size groups could not be seen.

In comparison with ploughing, the operation of harrowing did not show a wide range of variation in the average bullock labour input of different size groups. The minimum per acre input was about 3.0 days, occurring in the first size group at Maskawad-Seen and in the third and fifth size groups at Waghode. The maximum average bullock labour input (about 4.0 days) was in the case of second size group at Maskawad-Seen. At Waghode, the average bullock labour input had varied between 3.0 days and 3.6 days. If all the plots were taken together, the range of variation in the average bullock labour input becomes equal to that of Waghode.

The average bullock labour required per acre for the transport of manure varied from a minimum of 4.6 days in the 3.1 to 4 acre group and the maximum of 12.7 days in the 1.1 to 2 acre group at Waghode. At Maskawad-Seen, the average per acre bullock labour input for this operation

had varied between 6.0 and 11.5 days. If we ignore the inter-village variance, the average bullock labour per acre varied between 4.6 days and 12.0 days.

For the operation of hoeing, the average bullock labour input per acre, had varied between the lowest of 4.4 days in the size group of 3.1 to 4 acres and the highest of 9.0 days in the up to one acre size group and 4.1 to 5 acre size group at Waghode. Between the two size groups at Maskavad-Seem, the variation was too small, about 6.2 days in the first size group and about 6.0 days in the second.

As regards the operation of watering, the bullock labour was reported only in the first two size groups at Waghode and all the size groups at Maskavad-Seem and Maskavad-Khurd. At Waghode, from the third size group (2.1 to 3 acres) onwards, no bullock labour was used for this operation. All the plots lying in the third, fourth and fifth size groups at this village (i.e., all the plots having 2.1 to 5 acres of size) were irrigated by the oil engine operated pumping sets. In the size groups where bullock labour was used, the average bullock labour input per acre had varied from the minimum of 71.5 days in 1.1 to 2 acres group at Waghode to the maximum of 172.5 days in up to one acre size group at Maskavad-Seem. The range of variation in the average bullock input per acre was wider at Waghode than that in Maskavad-Seem. If all the plots at the surveyed villages were taken together, the average bullock labour input,

varied from 81.3 days to 149.5 days.

Taking together all the operations carried out in each size group at each village, it can be seen that the inter-village variation in the average bullock labour input per acre ^{becomes much wider. The highest average bullock labour input-} (208.5 days), had occurred in the first size-group of less than one acre at Maskavad-Khurd, while the lowest average (27.5 days) was in the case of large size group of 4.1 to 5 acres at Waghode. In individual villages also, the range of variation in the average bullock labour input for all operations was wider. At Waghode, for example, the average bullock labour input had varied between 27.5 days in the last size group of 4.1 to 5 acres and 140.0 days in the first size group of up to one acre. The average bullock labour input per acre for all the operations, particularly at Waghode, had declined from a smaller size group to a larger size group. The same trend can be noticed, if we overlook the inter-village variations and group all the plots at these villages into different size groups.

It can be seen from Table 5.31 that in the case of banana, planted in the year prior to our survey, watering was the only major operation where bullock labour was used. At Waghode, however, all the plots from the first, third, and fifth size groups were irrigated by oil engine operated pumping sets. Only some plots from the second and fourth size groups were watered by leather water-lifts with the help of bullock labour. At Maskavad-Seem and Maskavad-Khurd,

on the other hand, all the plots from the first and the second size groups were given water by leather water-lifts. Among the different size groups where bullocks were used for this operation, the highest average bullock labour input per acre (105.0 days) was in respect of 1.1 to 2 acres size group at Waghode, and the lowest (30.0 days) was in the first size group of less than one acre at Maskavad-Seem. If we neglect the inter-village variations, the range of variation between the average bullock labour inputs becomes smaller - varying from 33.7 days to 96.6 days.

Cotton : The total/area sown to cotton in the sample plots was about 84 acres and 27 gunthas, extended over 57 plots. Of these, 20 were below one acre in size, 27 were between 1.1 and 2 acres, 7 between 2.1 and 3 acres, and one each between 3.1 and 4 acres, 4.1 and 5 acres, and 5.1 and 10 acres. Thus, the number of plots having two or less than two acres of size was 47 or about 82.4 per cent of the total plots under cotton. The plots having 3 or more than three acres of size were reported at Waghode only.

Male labour : It can be seen from Table 5.32 that male labour was employed for all the operations except weeding and clearing the fields. The highest per acre input of man labour (about 6.2 days) had occurred in respect of ploughing while the lowest was in respect of harvesting of the main crop. Harrowing, transport of manure, hoeing

and harvesting of the subsidiary crops, had required between 1.3 and 1.8 days. Less than one day of male labour was required for operations like sowing, thinning, spreading of manure and fertilizers, etc. For protection of the crop about 5 man days per acre were reported but this work was done only in a few plots. Similarly, watering, digging, picking the tops, etc., had required 2 to 4 man days, but these operations were carried out only in one plot. Taking all the operations together the average input of man labour per acre was about 10.8 days.

Female Labour : Female labour was used for clearing the fields, spreading of manure, sowing, thinning, weeding, and harvesting of the main as well as subsidiary crops. The largest per acre input of female labour was 15.5 days, occurring in the weeding operation. The operation of clearing the fields claimed the second largest input (4 days). Spreading of fertilizers, harvesting of the main crop and threshing of the subsidiary crops had required between 1.1 and 2 days of female labour. All the other operations such as spreading of manure, thinning, sowing and harvesting of the secondary crops, had taken on an ~~ave~~ average less than a day. For all the operations grouped together, the average input of female labour was to the extent of 23.4 days. It may be noted in the case of this crop, that the average per acre input of women labour was more than double of the average man labour input per acre.

Bullock Labour : Bullock labour was used for the operations like ploughing, harrowing, transport of manure, sowing, hoeing and harvesting of the subsidiary crop. The highest per acre input of bullock labour (9.3 days) was in the case of ploughing. Harrowing claimed the second largest input (3.6 days). Spreading of manure took 1.5 days and hoeing about 1.8 days. For the other operations like sowing and harvesting of the subsidiary crops, less than one day of bullock labour input per acre was required. Taking all the operations together the total requirement of bullock labour was to the extent of 11.2 days per acre. The ratio of average man day to average bullock day per acre was about 1:1.5 in respect of ploughing, about 1:2 for harrowing and about 1:1 for sowing and hoeing.

Materials : Seeds, cow-dung, manure and fertilizers were the three materials used for cultivation of cotton. The percentage of area manured to the total area sown to cotton was about 23.2 at these three villages. The proportion of the area wherein fertilizers were used was comparatively larger (about 30.4 per cent) of the total area under the crop. The average per acre input of cow-dung manure was about 7.9 cart-loads while that of chemical fertilizers was about 1.2 maunds. In money terms, the per acre cost of manuring was Rs.69 and that of fertilizing about Rs.13.8. The per acre input of cotton seed was about 7.6 seers, and that of mixtures (tur, jowar and mug taken together) about 1.2

seers. In money terms, the per acre cost on seeds of cotton with that of subsidiary crops was about 4.1.

Wage Payments : Wage labour of either sex was employed for all the operations in majority of plots. Hired male labour was predominantly employed for operations like ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing, while female labour had dominated in weeding, picking and in clearing the fields. For all the operations where wage labour was used, the total per acre payment was to the extent of Rs.12.7, of which, nearly Rs.5.4 were spent for picking, Rs.4.2 for weeding, Rs.3.8 for spreading fertilizers, etc. On an average, the payment made to labour for operations like ploughing, harrowing, transport of manure, clearing the fields was between Re.1 and Rs.2. The average wage payment for the labour used in the other remaining operations was less than a rupee. Payment in kind (jowar) was done only at the time of harvesting the secondary crops, the average payment being Re.0.4 per acre.

Dispersion of Average Bullock Labour Input : In Table 8.33 is given the average bullock labour input required per acre of cotton in each size group for different operations. In the following section, the important operations such as ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing are considered.

At Waghode only, about 60.7 per cent of the land sown

to cotton, was ploughed. At the other two villages, the area ploughed was proportionately very small - 7.7 per cent at Maskawad-Seen and 14.1 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. So far as ploughing was concerned, both highest and lowest average bullock labour inputs per acre, had occurred at Waghode - the former (11.2 days) being in respect of size group of 3.1 to 4 acres and the latter (6.0 days) being in the first size group of less than one acre. At Maskawad-Seen and Maskawad-Khurd, ploughing was reported only in the first size group of less than one acre and the second size group of 1.1 to 2 acres respectively. At these two villages, therefore, no variation between the different size groups could be seen. If we take together all the plots of these villages, the extent of variation in the average bullock labour input per acre becomes slightly smaller in the first two size groups.

In comparison with ploughing, the operation of harrowing was reported in more number of size groups at Maskawad-Seen and Maskawad-Khurd, but the range of variation was not wider. The minimum average bullock labour input per acre was about 2.4 days in the size group of 4.1 to 5 acres at Waghode. The maximum average input of bullock labour (about 4.0 days) on the other hand had occurred in the second size group of 1.1 to 2 acres at Waghode and Maskawad-Khurd. Between the various size groups at the villages, the range of variation of the bullock labour inputs was from 2.4 to 4

days at Waghode, 2.8 to 3.3 days at Maskavad-Seen and 3.5 to 4.0 days at Maskavad-Khurd. Taking all the plots together, the range of variation in the bullock labour inputs per acre was between 2.4 and 3.8 days.

For the operation of sowing, the average bullock labour input per acre was less than a day in all the size groups except the first at Maskavad-Khurd. At Waghode, the average bullock labour input per acre had varied from the minimum of 0.3 day in respect of the last size group of 5.1 to 10 acres to the maximum of 0.6 day in the size group of 3.1 to 4 acres. At Maskavad-Seen it had varied from 0.4 to 0.6 day and at Maskavad-Khurd between 0.3 and 1.0 day. If all the plots of the three villages are taken together, the range of variation becomes equal to that of Waghode, varying between 0.3 and 0.6 day. For all the villages, in general, the average bullock labour input per acre for this operation had declined from the smaller size groups to the larger size groups with only one exception of the fourth size group at Waghode.

The lowest average bullock labour input per acre, for the operation of hoeing was about 1.3 days in respect of size group of 1.1 to 2 acres at Maskavad-Seen. The highest average of bullock labour input had occurred at all the villages - in the size group of 3.1 to 4 acres at Waghode, in the first size group of less than an acre

at Maskavad-Seen and in the size group of 2.1 to 3 acres at Maskavad-Khurd, the extent of variation between different size groups was rather wide at Waghode. Considering all the plots under cotton, the average bullock labour input per acre varied from 1.6 days in the size group of 1.1 to 2 acres, to 2.4 days in the size group of 4.1 to 5 acres.

If all the operations are grouped together, for each size group in each village, it can be seen that the inter-village variation in the average bullock labour input per acre becomes larger. The minimum average bullock labour input (about 6 days) was in respect of the first size group of less than an acre at Maskavad-Khurd, while the maximum average bullock labour input (about 18.0 days) was at Waghode, in respect of the size group of 4.1 to 5 acres. Even in each village particularly at Waghode, the range of variation in the average bullock labour input required for all the operations was wider. If we neglect the inter-village variations and group all the plots of the villages in different size groups, the average bullock labour input per acre for all operations goes on increasing from a smaller size group to a larger size group. The exceptions to this, however, were the third and the sixth groups of sizes 2.1 to 3 acres and 5.1 to 10 acres.

5.22 Analysis of Output Data

In Table 5.34 is given the data regarding the agri-

Table 5.34 : Average per acre output of major crops

Size group (acres)	<u>Jowar</u>		<u>Banana</u>		<u>Cotton</u>		<u>Wheat</u>		<u>Groundnut</u>	
	Area sown in acres	Ave- rage out- put per acre	Area sown in acres	Ave- rage out- put per acre	Area sown in acres	Ave- rage out- put per acre	Area sown in acres	Ave- rage out- put per acre	Area sown in acres	Ave- rage out- put per acre
		Mds.Srs.		Rs.		Mds.Srs		Mds.Srs.		Mds.Srs.
Up to 1	27-36	10-8	3-29	1512.5	12-20	4-5	15-39	7-3	9-38	8-6
1.1 to 2	50-03	11-2	20-29	1822.6	40-05	4-6	16-05	7-5	16-04	9-5
2.1 to 3	34-02	14-3	15-08	2273.3	17-33	5-2	7-21	5-4	4-33	8-2
3.1 to 4	14-37	13-8	7-05	1714.3	3-12	1-0	-	-	3-09	13-0
4.1 to 5	13-11	6-4	-	-	4-32	4-0	4-02	6-0	-	-
5.1 to 10	14-09	12-4	-	-	6-00	5-3	-	-	-	-
Total	159-18	11-6	46-31	1923.9	84-27	4-6	43-27	6-8	34-04	9-2

-cultural production of major crops at the surveyed villages. Of the five major crops, considered in this section, jowar, cotton, and groundnut were the three kharif crops while wheat was the rabi crop, and banana, a garden crop of one and half year.

It may be seen from the table that in respect of jowar, the average per acre output was the highest (about 14.3 mds.) in the size group of 2.1 to 3 acres and the lowest (about 6.4 mds.) in the size group of 4.1 to 5 acres. It may also be seen that the average output of jowar had increased successively from the first size group to the third size group. From the fourth size group, however, it had started declining and had gone down to 6.4 maunds per acre in the fifth size group of 4.1 to 5 acres. In the last group, it had again increased to about 12.4 maunds per acre. If all the plots sown to jowar at these villages are taken together the average output per acre was about 11.6 maunds.

As regards banana, the average output per acre calculated in money terms, goes on increasing from a smaller size group to a higher size group, up to 2.1 to 3 acres. In the size group of 3.1 to 4 acres, the average output per acre had declined much in comparison with that of the preceding size group. The highest average output (Rs.2273.3) had occurred in 2.1 to 3 acres size group, and the lowest (Rs.1512.5) in the first size group of less than one acre. For all the plots under banana, the average per acre output

was to the extent of Rs. 1923.9.

The average per acre output of cotton had varied between the maximum of 5.3 maunds in the 5.1 to 10 acres group and the minimum of 1.0 maund in 3.1 to 4 acres size group. The average output had increased progressively, from the first size group to the third size group. In the fourth group, however, the average output had fallen to one maund per acre. As only one plot sown to this crop was reported in this group, its average output may not be taken as a normal phenomenon. In the last two size groups, the average output had again increased to 4.0 and 5.3 maunds respectively.

In the case of wheat, the highest per acre output had occurred in the second size group of 1.1 to 2 acres and the lowest in the third size group of 2.1 to 3 acres. For all the plots of wheat, occurring in different size groups, the average output was about 6.8 maunds per acre.

The cultivation of groundnut was reported in the plots of the first four size groups only. The average per acre output had varied between the maximum of about 13.0 maunds occurring in the fourth size group of 3.1 to 4 acres and the minimum of 8.2 maunds in the third size group of 2.1 to 3 acres. If all the plots sown to groundnut were taken together, the average output was 9.2 maunds per acre. The average output of the plots in the second size group of

1.1 to 2 acres, was slightly more than the average per acre output calculated for all the plots.

5.23 Employment in Agriculture

The information regarding the employment in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations is presented in Chapter VII. In this section, the labour engaged in agriculture is dealt with in more detail. In the following description, therefore, the topics such as the extent of employment available, wage rates, total wages received by labourers during the survey year, seasonality in employment, etc., are considered.

Table 5.35 : Percentage distribution of earners engaged in agriculture, etc.

	Number at			All villages
	Waghode	Maskawad -Seem	Maskawad -Khurd	
Cultivators of mainly owned land	743	490	242	1475
Cultivators of mainly unowned land	98	95	13	206
Agricultural rent receivers	2	1	1	4
Attached agricultural labourers	75	15	13	103
Casual agricultural labourers	947	360	182	1489
Herdsmen	18	2	9	29
Total	1883	963	460	3406
Earners in agriculture as per cent of earners in all occupations	82.3	89.7	90.5	83.1

Table 5.35 gives the distribution of earners in agriculture at the surveyed villages. It is evident from this table that a large majority of the earners (more than 80 per cent) at these villages, derived their living from agriculture. The proportion of earners depending on agriculture was higher, particularly in the smaller villages. For example, at Waghode, the bigger village, the percentage of earners engaged in agriculture was about 82.3, while at Maskavad-Seem, which is a smaller village than Waghode, the corresponding percentage was about 89.7. Similarly at Maskavad-Khurd, which is smaller than Maskavad-Seem, the proportion was as high as 90.5 per cent.

Terms of employment : The agricultural labourers may be classified into three categories: (i) attached agricultural labourers, (ii) Casual agricultural labourers, and (iii) herdsmen.

(i) Attached agricultural labourers were locally known as 'saldars'. These labourers are generally employed on contract basis, for the period of one agricultural year. The wages paid to them varied between Rs.400 and Rs.600 per year depending on the volume and nature of work entrusted. Besides the annual wage-payment, the landlord was generally required to give perquisites including a pair of 'chappals', an Indian blanket, and a small daily allowance for betel-leaves and tobacco, etc. As a general practice, no attached labourer in these villages was given boarding at the employer's

cost. The annual salary of *saldars*, therefore, was comparatively higher.

(ii) The casual agricultural labourers were employed both on piece and time wage basis. Labourers on contractual basis, were generally employed for the operations like weeding, harvesting of main crops and earthing up of water beds in fields of banana, etc. For other operations, labourers employed on time basis were preferred.

A fair degree of specialization between male and female labourers had been conveniently followed in these villages. For example, male labourers were exclusively employed for the operations like ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, etc., or for all the operations in which both human and bullock labour were required. Female labourers, on the other hand were predominantly employed for spreading manure, weeding, harvesting of subsidiary crops, picking of cotton, etc.

(iii) The herdsmen were commonly employed for a specific period covering the grazing season or for the whole agricultural year. The monthly payment of this type of labourers varied between Re.1 and Rs.2 per cattle. Each herdsman looked after about 50 to 55 cattle. The services of these labourers were generally hired by well-to-do cultivators having a large number of livestock. A rough time-schedule of the various agricultural operations

performed in different months is as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Operations</u>
March to May	(1) Pre-sowing operations: (i) Ploughing (ii) Harrowing (iii) Cleaning the fields (iv) Transport of manure (v) Spreading manure
June	(2) Sowing of kharif crops
July to September	(3) Inter-cultural operations (i) Weeding (ii) Hoeing (iii) Spreading fertilizers (4) Harvesting of subsidiary Kharif crops like Urid, Mug, Chavali, etc.
October to November	(5) Harvesting of banana, ground- nut, sal, etc. (6) Sowing of rabi crops
December to January	(7) (i) Harvesting of jowar, cotton (ii) Threshing of jowar
February	(8) Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops

At these villages, wages were generally paid in cash. Certain operations, however, for which the payment in kind was followed by convention, were the exceptions to the general practices of cash payment. For example, labourers employed at the time of harvesting and threshing of jowar were remunerated by payment of jowar and corn heads of jowar. Similarly, the workers engaged for the last picking of cotton were customarily paid in terms of picked cotton.

Wages for the harvest of rabi crops like gram and wheat or of mixed crops like udid, mug, etc., were also generally paid in kind.

During the year of our survey, the cash wages paid to a male labourer varied between Re. 1 and Rs.1.25 per day. In the case of female labour, on the other hand, the money wages varied between annas 5 to annas 10. In general, the wage level tended to rise at the time of such operations as sowing, weeding, and harvesting, when the urgency of carrying out the operations within the limited time was felt by all the cultivators.

Seasonality of Employment : In Table 5.36 is given the monthwise distribution of human labour inputs for the sample plots. It may be seen that at Waghode, of the total labour input, about 61.5 per cent was from male labour and the remaining 38.5 per cent from female labour. At the other two villages, the proportion of male labour was comparatively low - 55.1 per cent at Maskawad-Seen and 52.0 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. In the total male labour, family male labour had accounted for about 92.2 per cent at Waghode, 96.0 per cent at Maskawad-Seen, and 95.3 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. Thus in the case of male labour, the proportion of hired workers was very minor at each of these surveyed villages. As regards female labour, on the other hand, the hired workers formed a higher proportion than that of a family labour. At Waghode and Maskawad-Khurd,

TABLE 5.36: Monthwise distribution of human labour input

Month	Waghode			Maskavad-seen			Ma
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
April	7.0	0.6	4.5	6.7	0.7	4.0	8
May	11.3	10.0	10.8	12.1	3.4	8.1	10
June	9.1	9.5	9.3	7.5	4.1	6.0	9
July	6.9	14.7	9.9	5.6	22.9	13.4	4
August	6.3	33.0	15.7	5.4	29.7	16.4	5
September	7.3	10.3	8.5	8.7	10.3	9.4	7
October	6.7	2.4	5.0	7.8	1.9	5.1	7
November	10.6	7.4	9.4	11.3	6.0	8.9	12
December	10.3	4.2	7.9	9.4	6.7	8.2	10
January	8.7	1.8	6.0	7.4	4.2	6.0	8
February	7.8	2.5	5.7	7.2	2.1	4.9	8
March	8.0	3.5	6.3	10.9	8.0	9.6	10
Total:	100.0 (9697)	100.0 (6080)	100.0 (15777)	100.0 (1684)	100.0 (1368)	100.0 (3052)	100 (174)

for instance, the proportions of hired woman labour were as high as 63.1 per cent and 64.9 per cent respectively. At Maskavad-Seen, the corresponding proportion was comparatively less - 50.4 per cent.

It can be seen from the table that the employment of female labour was dominant in particular months and varied within a large range. The employment of male labour, on the other hand, was spread over the whole year and varied within a comparatively narrow range. For example, at Maskavad-Khurd, the male labour varied between the minimum of 4.1 per cent days in November and the maximum of 12.3 per cent days in July, while the female labour varied between 1.0 day in April and 25.3 days in July. The range of variation in the case of female labour at the other two villages, - Waghode and Maskavad-Seen -, however, was comparatively narrow than that at Maskavad-Khurd.

In the preceding section, the general pattern of agricultural operations carried out in different months has been given. The monthwise distribution of human labour is broadly synonymous with the distribution of operations. It can be seen that the male labour predominated in those months, when the agricultural operations requiring intensive physical labour and bullock labour were carried out. The male labour input, therefore, was higher in the month of May, when ploughing, harrowing, transport of manure, etc., were undertaken and in the month of November and December

when harvesting of jowar and banana, etc., were done. For these three months, the male labour required was to the extent of 32.2 per cent of the total labour at Waghode, 32.8 per cent at Maskavad-Seen and 33.5 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. The lowest input of male labour had occurred in the months of July and August, when inter-cultural operations like weeding and hoeing were undertaken.

In the case of female labour, on the other hand, the maximum employment was in the month of July and August, when the women labour was engaged for weeding and other inter-cultural operations. For these two months the female labour required was about 47.7 per cent of the total labour at Waghode and Maskavad-Khurd and about 52.6 per cent at Maskavad-Seen. The lowest input of female labour was reported in the months of April, May and June at Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd. At Waghode, it was lowest in the month of February, March and April.

In the case of bullock labour, about one-third of the total bullock work days were utilized in the month of April, May and June when the operations like ploughing, harrowing, transport of manure, etc., were undertaken. At all the villages, the highest bullock labour input was in the month of May. The lowest bullock labour input, however, was reported in the months of July and August at Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd. At Waghode, on the other hand, it was

lowest in the months of September, October, and November. From December to February, the utilization of bullock labour was considerable as the operations like harvesting and threshing were carried out in these months.

In Table 5.37 is given the monthwise distribution of hired and family labour. It can be seen from the table that with the exception of some months - (July, November and December in the case of Waghode, June in the case of Maskavad-Seen, and November in the case of Maskavad-Khurd) - for all other months, the labour input by the hired male workers was less than 10 per cent. The proportion of hired male labour at Waghode, had varied between the maximum of 22.0 per cent days in November and the minimum of 1.5 per cent days in October. At the other two villages, the range of variation was still narrow.

In the case of female labour, on the other hand, the hired workers were predominant - particularly in the months of July, August and September, when different inter-cultural operations were carried out. For these three months the hired female labour formed more than 60.0 per cent of the total female labour engaged. At the time of harvesting also, i.e., in November and December - the hired female labour was employed in larger proportions.

Wage Payment : The data regarding wage disbursement made during the year of survey are presented in Table 5.33.

Table 3.27. - October distribution of mixed and fully mixed labour inputs in two sample plots.

Month	Sample 1		Sample 2		Sample 3		Sample 4		Sample 5		Sample 6		Sample 7		Sample 8		Sample 9		Sample 10	
	Family	Head	Family	Head	Family	Head	Family	Head	Family	Head	Family	Head	Family	Head	Family	Head	Family	Head	Family	Head
April	7.2	2.8	5.3	4.1	10.0	-	2.0	70.0	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-
May	8.1	4.9	7.1	6.7	9.0	4.0	21.7	35.2	7.4	7.3	20.8	11.0	8.1	11.0	8.1	11.0	8.1	11.0	8.1	11.0
June	11.4	8.6	10.0	10.1	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
July	13.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
August	10.7	7.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
September	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
October	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
November	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
December	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
January	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
February	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
March	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Total	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Table 5.31 : Wage Payment

Village	PIECE-WAGE			TIME-WAGE			GRAND TOTAL Rs.
	Payment			Payment			
	In cash Rs.	In kind Rs.	Total Rs.	In Cash Rs.	In kind Rs.	Total Rs.	
Waghode	11098 (99.9)	8 (0.1)	11106 (77.3)	2302 (70.5)	964 (29.5)	3266 (22.6)	14372 (100.0)
Maskavad-Seen	222 (100.0)	-	222 (32.6)	370 (80.4)	90 (19.6)	460 (67.4)	632 (100.0)
Maskavad-Khurd	391 (100.0)	-	391 (42.3)	344 (64.4)	190 (35.6)	534 (57.7)	925 (100.0)
Total	11711 (99.9)	8 (0.1)	11719 (73.3)	3016 (70.8)	1244 (29.2)	4260 (26.7)	15979 (100.0)

It may be seen that the total amount of wages paid to the labourers employed on time-wage basis, was comparatively small - Rs.4,260 or about 26.7 per cent of the total. In the case of labourers engaged on piece-wage basis the total wage payment was as high as Rs.11,719 or about 73.3 per cent of the total. These figures evidently point out that the practice of employing labourers on piece-wage rates was quite common in these villages. Another point to be noted is that about 92.2 per cent of the total wage payments were made in cash, while the remaining, only 7.8 per cent, were made in kind. This shows that the economy of the surveyed villages was highly cash-oriented.

The total wage payments made to the agricultural labourers in each village can be estimated on the basis of our data in the Plotwise Survey. Such estimates, both of wages paid in cash and in kind, are given below:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Wages paid (Rs.)</u>		
	<u>In cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>	<u>Total</u>
Waghode	93,800	6,804	1,00,604
Maskavad-Seen	4,144	630	4,774
Maskavad-Khurd	5,145	1,330	6,475
T o t a l	1,03,089	8,764	1,11,853

CHAPTER VI.

Non-agricultural production & services

In this chapter, we describe the various non-agricultural occupations reported in the surveyed villages. The occupations which come under the category of trade and transport are, however, excluded from the present chapter, as they are dealt with separately in Chapter VIII. All the occupations described in the present chapter do not necessarily undertake production. The occupations such as that of a barber, a tailor, a mason, a washerman etc. are purely in the nature of services. Even in the case of some artisans like carpenters, blacksmiths etc; production on large scale was not reported; almost all of them mainly rendering their services against cash or kind payments.

The operational aspect of each occupation has been described mainly on the basis of data collected by case-studies. The information regarding income, baluta payments, production, etc; on the other hand was taken from the General Family Schedules, and was supplemented by the case-studies wherever necessary. The income figures and the figures of baluta-payments refer to the year previous to the survey year. In the case of production figures, however, there was no uniformity regarding the time period. Since all the families in an occupation were not visited at a point of time, the period 'year' for any individual family was twelve months preceding

the day of visit. The lack of uniformity in the time period was overlooked while computing the aggregates, as we thought that it would not substantially affect the figures collected. In the case of production figures, therefore, the term 'year' refers to a period of twelve months occurring between June 1955 and May 1957.

6.1 Tailors : In the surveyed villages twelve tailor families were reported, of which seven were in Waghode, three in Maskawad-seem and two in Maskawad-khurd. Of these, only two, one at Waghode and the other at Maskawad-seem, were entirely dependent on the income from tailoring, whereas the remaining had some partial earnings from one or more subsidiary and/or independent occupations.

Three of the seven such families at Waghode, reported tailoring as their main occupation; the other three reported it as subsidiary occupation and the remaining one, as an independent occupation. Of the three families which had reported tailoring as their main occupation, two had supplementary earnings, one from cultivation of owned land and the other from casual agricultural labour. Two of the three families who had taken tailoring as their subsidiary occupation, had cultivation as their main ^{occupation} and the remaining one, casual farm labour. The family which regarded tailoring as an independent occupation, had cultivation as its main.

At Maskawad-seem, of the three tailor families, two looked upon it as their main occupation and the remaining one as the subsidiary occupation. One of the two families taking tailoring as their main occupation had some

supplementary earnings from cultivation and casual agricultural labour. The other family was entirely dependent on its tailoring occupation. The family which reported tailoring as subsidiary occupation, had its main earnings from cultivation of owned land. At Maskawad-khurd, of the two tailor families, one reported tailoring as its subsidiary occupation, whereas the other, as an independent occupation. Both the families had cultivation of owned land as their main occupation.

The caste-wise classification of these families was quite heterogeneous and indicated that tailoring had ceased to be the monopoly of the Shimpi caste. Thus of the twelve families, only one at Waghode belonged to the Shimpi Caste. Amongst the remaining families at Waghode, three were Brahmins, and one each was Leva-Gujar, Jain and Muslim. Of the five families at the other villages, four were from Leva-Patidars, and the remaining one from Jains.

Among the seven families at Waghode three were immigrants and the rest, the inhabitants of the village. Of the three immigrants, one had permanently settled in the village since five years, whereas the other two had made some temporary arrangements. In Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd all the families engaged in this occupation were inhabitants of their respective villages.

There were 19 members engaged in this occupation. Of these two were females. Among the seventeen male operatives, four had schooling up to 4th standard of vernacular and the remaining 13 up to 7th standard. Of the two female members one had studied up to 5th standard vernacular, while the other was illiterate.

Majority of these establishments were self-started, only three- two at Waghode and one at Maskawad-seem being hereditary. Those who carried on this occupation as hereditary, had their occupational training in the family, whereas those who started new establishments, had to undergo a course of apprenticeship in some old establishments. However, nobody had gone to any tailoring College or any big firm to acquire the knowledge of the occupation.

The main work of all the tailors in the villages, was of stitching clothes to orders- cloth being supplied by the customers. No tailor dealt in the business of readymade garments. The receipts of these tailors, therefore, consisted mainly of stitching charges. It was reported by majority of the tailors at Waghode, and also at the other two villages that they did not receive any orders for stitching woolen and silk garments. It was pointed out that orders for cotton coats were also very few. It was observed that the rich families usually get their cotton coats, stitched from the tailoring firms at Savada. The case studies made of some tailors at Waghode showed that the bulk of the orders received by the tailors in the village were for shirts, pajamas, blouses bodies and gandhi-caps.

The aggregate annual income of all the seven tailor families at Waghode was to the extent of Rs.12510 or on an average about 1787 per family. The total income earned by these families by pursuing tailoring, either as main or subsidiary or as an independent occupation was Rs.3610 or about 28.8 per cent of the aggregate income. The average income obtained

from tailoring was therefore about Rs. 515. The total income of the three families, who followed this occupation as main, was Rs. 3200 of which Rs. 2900 or 90.1 per cent of the total was from tailoring and the rest, from cultivation and casual farm labour. The total amount of income of the other three families following tailoring as subsidiary occupation was Rs. 8010, of which Rs. 560 or 6.9 per cent was earned from tailoring. The total income of the remaining family was Rs. 1300 of which Rs.150 or 11.5 per cent was from tailoring.

At Maskawad-seem, the aggregate amount of income of the three families depending, wholly or partially, upon tailoring was Rs.5200, the average aggregate income per family being Rs. 1400. The total income earned from tailoring was to the extent of Rs.2250 or 43.3 per cent of the aggregate income. On an average, therefore, each family earned about Rs.750 from tailoring. The total income of the two families which pursued this occupation as main, was Rs.1650 of which Rs.1500 or 90.9 per cent was earned through tailoring. The total earning of the third family which had reported tailoring as a subsidiary occupation, was Rs.3550 of which only Rs.750 or 21.0 per cent was received from the tailoring establishment.

The aggregate income of the two tailor families at Maskawad-khurd was about Rs.5365, of which Rs.375 or 6.9 per cent was from tailoring. The family which looked upon tailoring as an independent occupation, had earned Rs.300 from it while the other which had it as its subsidiary occupation, had earned about Rs.75.

The current expenditures of these establishments comprised of payments for thread, needles, coconut oil and kerosene etc. On an average, each establishment was required to spend about Rs. 7 per month or Rs. 84 per year to meet their day-to-day expenses of the firm.

The fixed capital of each establishment was in the form sewing machines, scissors, pressing iron, cutting-board chairs and measuring tapes, etc. Almost all the establishments in these villages had these equipments, cutting-board being the only exception which was possessed by a very few. The total fixed capital invested in these types of equipments was to the tune of Rs.4525, of which Rs.2320 were in the establishments at Waghode, Rs.1205 in the establishments at Maskawad-seem, and Rs.500 in the establishments at Maskawad-khurd. In all there were 16 sewing machines, of which ten were in the seven establishments at Waghode; 4 in the three establishments at Maskawad-seem; and 2 in the establishments at Maskawad-khurd. The values of these machines varied between Rs.150 to Rs.300. The total fixed capital invested in machines at Waghode was Rs.2000 or about 70.9 per cent of the total fixed investment. In Maskawad-seem, the fixed investment in them, was to the extent of Rs.800 or 66.4 per cent of the total fixed capital. At Maskawad-khurd the total fixed capital was about Rs.500, of which nearly Rs.400 or 80 per cent was invested in sewing machines. It can be seen that at Waghode, the fixed capital invested in equipments other than sewing machines, was more than that in the other two villages.

6.2 Cobblers: The 'Chambhar' families were reported in two villages- Waghode and Maskawad-seem. In all, there were 24 such families, of which ten were in Waghode and fourteen in Maskawad-seem. No 'Chambhar' family was reported in Maskawad-khurd. It was observed that the 'chambhar' families at Maskawad-seem, rendered their services to the people of Maskawad-khurd also.

Of the ten 'chambhar' families at Waghode, two had followed the hereditary profession of leather work as the main source of income; seven had pursued it as secondary source; while the remaining one had left it and was entirely dependent on casual farm labour. Both the families who pursued leather work as the main source of income, had some supplementary earnings from cultivation and farm labour. Of the seven families, following their traditional occupation as the subsidiary source of livelihood, six had casual agricultural labour as the main occupation and the remaining one had cultivation of owned land.

At Maskawad-seem, of the 14 'chambhar' families, one family had left its traditional occupation and had taken to teaching service. Of the thirteen other families engaged in leather work, 12 reported it as their main occupation, while the remaining family stated it as a secondary occupation. Amongst the twelve families following their hereditary work as the main occupation, eleven had some partial earnings from casual farm labour. The family which pursued leather work as a subsidiary occupation, had casual farm labour as its main occupation. The family which was mainly dependent on

teaching service, had some unearned income from the cash rented land.

With the exception of one family engaged in teaching service at Maskawad-seem, all other 'chambhar' families at both the villages were regular inhabitants of their respective villages. The family engaged in teaching service was transferred to this village and was staying in Maskawad-seem since nine months preceding to our investigation.

In all, there were 32 operatives engaged in leather establishments in both the villages. Of these 12 were at Waghode and the remaining 20 at Maskawad-seem. At Waghode, therefore, there were 12 members engaged in leather work at 10 establishments, the average number of persons being 1.2 per establishment. In Maskawad-seem, 20 operatives, 19 males and one female, were engaged in 13 leather work establishments or on an average 1.5 persons per establishment. All the establishments at both the villages being hereditary, the occupational training obtained by the operatives, was in the traditional manner of working under the family elders.

With the exception of one family engaged in tanning work at Maskawad-seem, the work of all the cobbler families, was of manufacturing footwears, leather-water-lifts, thongs and other articles like small leather ropes etc. used in different agricultural operations. All these articles were manufactured for sale, against cash payments. As balutedars, these families were required to carry out repairs to the foot-wears of the patron families, and mending of their water-lifts.

All the leather work establishments at these two villages were managed with the help of family labour only. In the establishment of tanning work, however, the cobbler was required to take the help of hired labour, as the working members in his family were few. The wage disbursement done by this family in the whole year was to the extent of Rs. 200. It was reported that the hired labour, necessarily came from the community of Chambhars at Savada and Maskavad-seen.

A special case-study made about the tanning work, points out that the first stage in the process of tanning begins with the application of lime-paste to the inner-side of the raw animal-skin. The skin is then kept for soaking in a small earthen pot, commonly known as 'kund'. After a day or two, it is taken out, is again coated with lime paste from inner side and kept in the same earthen pot for twelve to fifteen days more. The skin thus soaked is then taken out, to remove hair. It is then washed with lime water and slowly pounded to remove the folds.

The next stage begins with the cutting of the skin into two pieces. Each piece is then folded and sewed to form a container in which water mixed with powdered 'ghadbav,' 'hirda' and bark of 'farwad', or babhul tree is poured. The container thus filled with this mixture is kept hanging to a crude wooden scaffolding for two to three days. During this period, the mixture is required to be

repeated for three or four times, as it is exhausted due to percolation. On the third day, the bag is taken down, unsown; the pieces are washed with the same mixture and kept in the sun for drying. The skin thus processed is taken as hide. It was reported that the processing of one skin in the above fashion, required two seers of lime, 10 seers of barks of babhul or 'tarvad' tree, 3 seers of 'hirda' and three seers of 'ghadbars' leaves, all costing about Rs. 4.

It was reported that during one year, the cobbler had processed about 40 maunds of raw animal-skins, purchased for Rs. 2,000. The total amount defrayed in meeting the other requirements of processing, was about Rs. 1003, of which Rs. 320 were spent on hirda; Rs. 330 on 'ghadbar'; Rs. 75 on lime; Rs. 48 on bark of babhul or tarvad trees and Rs. 200 on hired labour. About Rs. 45 were spent on transport to bring these raw materials to the village. It was reported that the local supply of raw skins was not sufficient and the cobbler, therefore, was required to go to the places like Yeotmal, Hinganghat, etc. which are at a distance of more than 150 miles from the village. The total amount of circulating capital invested in raw-skins and the other materials was to the extent of Rs. 3348. The finished products - hides - were generally sold at three market places - Savada, Raver and Jalgaon. The transport cost required to carry the finished products to these markets, was to the extent of Rs. 325. The total sale

proceeds that the cobbler had received during the twelve months previous to our investigation were to the extent of Rs. 3000 and the products in balance at the time of enquiry were worth Rs. 700. The raw animal skins and other materials necessary for tanning were worth Rs. 400. The cobbler had also manufactured about twenty water-lifts, the total receipts for which, were Rs. 800. The net income obtained by this family, during the year previous to our survey, was to the extent of Rs. 1227.

As it has been already said, all the other cobbler families at these two villages were engaged in manufacturing leather articles. The total number of articles produced by them during the year were reported as follows:

TABLE 6.1: Production of leather articles.

Village	Number of families	Articles produced				Sale proceeds
		Shoes	Chamars	Other foot-wares	Water bags	
Waghode	9	45	160	455	12	2755
Maskavad- seen	12	78	280	625	15	8160

The production of leather articles was higher in Maskavad-seen than that in Waghode. The total sale-proceeds of the cobblers at Waghode were to the order of Rs. 2755, or on an average Rs. 306.1 per family. At Maskavad-seen, on the other hand, the total sale proceeds were to the

tune of Rs. 8160, the average being Rs. 680 per family. Almost all the articles manufactured in both the villages were made to order. However, some cobbler families at Waghode and also at Haskawad-seen, manufactured chappals, straps, etc. in anticipation of future demand. The shoes, chadhavs, and leather water-lifts were invariably made to order. In both the villages, no instance of any cobbler going to any marketing place or any fair to sell his products was reported.

The total annual income of the cobblers at Waghode, was to the extent of Rs. 6523, the average annual income per family being Rs. 724. The total annual income of the two cobbler families, who followed their traditional occupation as the main occupation was Rs. 1560, of which Rs. 1050 or about 67.3 percent were earned from leather work and the remaining Rs. 510 or about 32.7 percent, from secondary occupations, like cultivation and farm labour. The seven families which had reported leather work as their subsidiary occupation had Rs. 4963 as their total annual income, derived from all occupations. The share of income obtained from leather work only was about Rs. 182. The annual income of the only remaining family entirely depending on casual agricultural labour was Rs. 450.

Of the ten cobbler families in Waghode, seven worked for baluta payments, and their income from this type of payment was Rs. 780 or about 36.7 percent of their income obtained from leather work. At this village, the total

number of clients to whom the seven cobbler families rendered their services was 72, on an average ten patron families for each balutedar cobbler.

The total annual income of the thirteen cobbler families engaged in leather work at Maskavad-seem, was Rs.15165, on an average Rs. 1166.5 per family. The total income of the twelve families pursuing their traditional occupations as main, was Rs. 12575, of which Rs. 9980 or 79.4 percent was obtained from leather work and the rest Rs. 2595 or about 20.6 percent from farm labour. The average income of the only family following leather work as secondary occupation was about Rs. 430 of which Rs. 90 or 21.5 percent was earned from leather work. The total annual income of the cobbler family mainly engaged in teaching service was about Rs. 1080 of which Rs. 900 were from the main occupation and the remaining from cultivation of rented land.

At Maskavad-seem, out of the thirteen families engaged in leather work, eleven families rendered their services against baluta payments, their income from baluta being Rs. 2150 or 29.15 percent of the^{ir} total income earned from the occupation of leather work.

The leather workers from both the villages brought the necessary raw materials like hides, chrome, leather, needles, thread, etc. from Savada market. At Maskavad-seem, however, some cobblers at times purchased hides from the family which is mainly engaged in that work of processing raw skins into

hides. At Waghode, no cobbler family worked in the tanning work and therefore, all of them were dependent on the Savdamarket for that purpose.

The fixed capital of each leather establishment was in the form of implements like sewing machines, 'rapi', 'aari', 'jambura', etc. Almost all the establishments at both the villages had these tools. The total amount invested in the tools was Rs. 1376, of which Rs. 553 were in the establishments at Waghode and the rest, Rs. 813, in the establishments at Maskavad-seen.

6.3 Barbers.

The 'Nhavi' families were reported only in two villages Waghode and Maskavad-seen. In all, 15 such families were reported, of which ten were in Waghode and the remaining in Maskavad-seen. All the ten families at Waghode were engaged, fully or partially, in their traditional profession. At Maskavad-seen, on the other hand, out of five families four had a portion of their earnings from their traditional profession, while, one was entirely dependent on teaching service.

Of the ten 'Nhavi' families in Waghode, eight reported their hereditary profession as main occupation, while the remaining two had regarded it as subsidiary. All the eight families who pursued their traditional occupation as the main source of income had some supplementary earnings either from cultivation or from casual agricultural labour

or from both. The two families which followed their family occupation as subsidiary source of livelihood had cultivation of owned land as their main occupation. In Maskavad-seen, four out of the five such families reported their traditional profession as the main source of income, while the remaining one, had teaching as its main occupation. Of the four families which had major part of incomes from their hereditary occupation, one was entirely dependent on it, whereas the other three had some partial earnings either from cultivation of owned or rented land, or from casual farm labour. The family which was mainly dependent on teaching service, had some supplementary earnings from casual agricultural labour.

All the 'Khavi' families in Waghode, were the inhabitants of the village since four to five generations. In Maskavad-seen, however, three families were inhabitants, while the remaining two were immigrants. Of these two immigrant families, one had come from Maskavad-budruk, which is adjacent to this village; and the other, from Yawal, a taluka place at a distance of 18 miles.

The 'Khavi' families at both the villages formed an important section of balutedars. All the ten families in Waghode and four out of the five families in Maskavad-seen, worked for baluta payments. Major portion of their earnings from this occupation was in the form of payments in kind. Very few barbers at Waghode worked on cash-terms. It is only in this occupation that the baluta system is still having a strong hold.

At Waghode, the total annual income of all the barber families was to the extent of Rs. 8339 or on an average about Rs. 834 per family. Their annual income from the hereditary occupation was to the tune of Rs. 2530 or 33.3 percent of the total income derived from all occupations. On an average each barber family at Waghode earned Rs. 253 from its traditional occupation. The total income of the eight families which followed their hereditary occupation as main, was Rs. 4564, of which Rs. 2055 or about 44.1 percent of the total was derived from family occupation and the rest from subsidiary occupations like cultivation or casual agricultural labour. The aggregate amount of income of the remaining two families following the traditional occupation as the subsidiary source, was Rs. 3525. Of this Rs. 475 or about 13.1 percent, was earned from the family occupation.

At Maskavad-seen, the total income of the four families working in the traditional occupation was to the extent of Rs. 2825 the average annual income per family being Rs. 706. The annual income derived from the traditional occupation was Rs. 1775 or about 62.8 percent of the total income obtained from all occupations. The total income of the remaining family which was not engaged in its traditional occupations, was Rs. 950; of which Rs. 900 were obtained from its main occupation of teaching and Rs. 50 from casual farm labour.

It can be seen that the average income from the traditional occupation, of the barber families at Waghode, was

less than that of the families at Maskavad-seen. This may be due to the fact that the average number of families served by the barbers at Waghode was less than that at Maskavad-seen. At Waghode, with the omission of untouchable families, the average number of families to whom the barbers rendered their services was 51, whereas at Maskavad-seen it was 60. To add to this, the barber families at Maskavad-seen, rendered their services also to the families at Maskavad-khurd and Maskavad-Budruk. The average barber establishment at Maskavad-seen, therefore, had more income than the average establishment at Waghode.

At Waghode, out of the total income of barbers derived from their traditional occupation, Rs. 1245 or about 76.8 percent was obtained as baluta payments. The remaining Rs. 585 or 23.2 percent only was obtained in cash payments. At Maskavad-seen, on the other hand, almost all the income derived from this occupation was obtained as baluta payments. Out of the total income of Rs. 1775 from this occupation, Rs. 1750 or 98.5 percent was earned from the services rendered against baluta payment. At this village, only one barber family had worked on cash payments and the amount obtained was about Rs. 25.

The fixed capital investment of each barber establishment was in the form of instruments like razors, scissors, sharpening stones, leather-sharpening, shaving-brushes, hair-cutting machines, nail-cutter, hair-prick, combs, mirror and a tin-box to keep all these articles. The total

amount invested in these equipments by the barbers at Waghode, was about Rs. 183 or on an average Rs. 18 per establishment. At Maskawad-seen, the total fixed capital invested by the four barber families was Rs. 72; the average capital investment for each barber family being the same as in the case of barbers at Waghode.

In both the villages, there was no common or fixed place where the barber and their customers met together. The general practice followed was that the customers go to their balutadar barber's house to get hair-cut. However, if called for, the barber was also required to go to his patron's house to render his services. Usually, the rich landlords in the villages, called the barber to their houses.

6.4 Carpenters.

The 'Sutar' families were reported in Waghode and in Maskawad-seen. It was found that the 'sutars' at Maskawad-seen, rendered their services to the residents of Maskawad-khurd also. Of the twelve 'sutar' families in both the villages, ten families were in Waghode and two in Maskawad-seen. Of the ten families in Waghode, eight were engaged in their hereditary work of carpentry, all of them reporting it as their main occupation. Three of these had some partial earnings from casual agricultural labour, one, from tailoring and the rest, were entirely dependent upon their traditional occupation only. Of the remaining two families, who had left their hereditary occupation, one had gone for

mechanical work and the other for a service in the Cooperative Crop Protection Society of the village. Both of these families had no supplementary income from any other occupation. It is of interest to note that as far as the occupation of wood-work in Waghode was concerned, there was the other way shift also. One family, who was 'Lohar' by caste, had given up its hereditary occupation about two generations ago and had taken to carpentry. In Waghode, therefore there were in all nine families who were engaged in the wood-work. The 'Lohar' family reported wood-work as its main occupation and the cultivation of owned land as its subsidiary.

At Maskavad-seen, both the families engaged in carpentry, had pursued it as their main occupation. One of them was entirely dependant on it, whereas the other had some supplementary earnings from cultivation and casual farm labour.

At Waghode, with the exception of the 'Lohar' family, all the other families engaged in this occupation, were 'Panchal-Sutar' by caste. Of the two families following this occupation, at Maskavad-seen, one was 'Panchal-Sutar' and had continued in his family occupation, whereas the other was from Leva-Patidar community and had newly taken to this occupation, as there was only one Sutar in the village.

There were twelve male adults, engaged in the ten carpenter establishments at Waghode - the average number of

adult workers per establishment being 1.2. In Maskavad-seem, there were two male adults working in the same number of establishments. All the establishments were on family basis, no hired labour being employed in any of these establishments at both the villages. At times a customer concerned was required to help the carpenter in his work.

All the carpenters at Waghode, even the carpenters who is 'Lohar' by caste, had their occupational training in the traditional manner- by working under the guidance of their family elders. It is interesting to note that the grandfather and father of the present head of the 'Lohar' family were also engaged in carpentry. The head of this 'Lohar' family could not give satisfactory reasons for the shift in the hereditary occupation, which had taken place since two generations. At Maskavad-seem, the carpenter who was Panchal-Sutar by caste, had his occupational training in the traditional manner, while, the other carpenter had obtained it, by working under other carpenter at Maskavad-Budruk.

The major part of the work in which the carpenters at both the villages were engaged, was of repairs and manufacturing of agricultural implements. The repairs of old agricultural implements, went under the baluta services. For the construction of new implements and other articles, however, the clients were required to pay an extra amount of grains at a fixed rate or an amount of cash, agreeable to both the parties. The wood required for repairing any implement or for constructing any agricultural implement, was supplied by

the customers concerned, and the carpenter was paid only for his services. In both the villages, there was not a single instance of a carpenter manufacturing a bullock-cart, 'damani' or any other major agricultural implement, on his own and selling them in the market. At Waghode, however, three carpenters had constructed some articles on their own initiative and had sold them in the village. One carpenter had constructed a pair of wheels of bullock-cart and the other two had constructed two cupboards. The wood required for these articles was worth Rs. 230 and was brought from the wood-market at Faizpur, situated at a distance of five miles from Waghode. This was the only reported production, produced by the carpenters on their own initiative, during the twelve months preceding to our visit. All other production was made to order, for which required wood was supplied by the customers concerned and the carpenters were paid only for their labour.

The total annual income, of the nine families engaged in carpentry at Waghode, was to the extent of Rs. 6335; the average total income per family being Rs. 704. The total annual income of these families, from carpentry only, was about Rs. 5860 or about 92.5 percent of their total income obtained from all occupations. The average annual income derived from carpentry was about Rs. 651. From the subsidiary occupations followed by the four families at Waghode, the total annual income derived, was Rs. 475 or about 7.4 percent of their total income. The total annual income of

the other two sutar families, who did not follow their traditional occupation, was Rs. 1340. The family which had reported mechanical work as its main occupation had the total annual income of Rs. 800; while the other family which was mainly engaged in service had the total annual income of Rs. 540.

At Maskavad-seem, the total annual income of the two carpenter families was Rs. 975, of which about Rs. 450 or 46.1 percent was earned through the traditional occupation. One of these two families was entirely dependent on its hereditary occupation, whereas the other family had some partial earnings of Rs. 525 from cultivation of owned land and casual farm labour.

Of the nine families engaged in wood-work at Waghode, five were balutedar carpenters, their income from baluta being Rs. 1410 or about 40.2 percent of their total income obtained from carpentry. The average baluta income for each balutedar carpenter, therefore, was to the extent of Rs. 282. The 'Lohar' family engaged in carpentry had reported no clients. Both the carpenter families at Maskavad-seem did not work for baluta payments and the whole income which they had obtained from this occupation was in cash.

The fixed capital of each establishment was in the form of various implements and tools like, saws, axes, 'vakas', 'Kinkare', 'gune', hammers, drill, 'randha', 'kanas', 'nisane', etc. The total amount of fixed capital invested in

these equipments by the nine families at Waghode, was Rs. 620 or on an average Rs. 68 per family. At Maskawadseen, the amount of fixed capital was to the extent of Rs. 125 or Rs. 62.5 per establishment.

6.5 Potters.

The 'Kumbhar' families were reported in Waghode only. At this village there were eleven such families, all of them belonging to 'Kumbhar' caste. Of these, seven had reported the occupation of pot-making as their main source of income, while, the remaining four had taken it as subsidiary. Out of the seven families regarding pot-making as their main occupation, six had partial earnings from casual farm labour and the remaining one, from the cultivation of owned land. All the four families having their traditional occupation as subsidiary, had casual agricultural labour as their main occupation. Amongst the eleven families at this village, four were exclusively engaged in pot-making; whereas the other seven had combined the work of pot-making with that of brick-making.

Each establishment was of a family type, working members from the family being employed in it. The families engaged in brick-making, however, were required to employ some hired labour in that particular season. The total amount of wage disbursement done by these families, during the twelve months previous to our investigation, was to the

extent of Rs. 725, or on an average Rs. 103 per establishment of brick-making.

In the eleven establishments of potters, 30 operatives - 14 males and 16 females - were engaged; the average number of operatives per establishment being less than 3. It is interesting to note that, in this occupation particularly, the number of females engaged was larger than that of males. It was observed that in this occupation, the division of labour between males and females was more distinct than that in the other non-agricultural occupations in the village. Females were mainly engaged in collecting fuel, cow-dung and in preparing the clay for pot-making. The operations following thereafter, for example, fashioning the pots on potter's wheel, pating, etc. were exclusively done by males. The work of arranging the pots in the furnace and taking them out, however, was done both by males and females. Then the work of polishing was also done by both males and females. Females had their role to play in the work of brick-making also. They helped in bringing earth and then in preparing it for brick-making. The work of putting the moulded bricks in the sun was exclusively done by females. The works like digging the earth, drawing water from well to prepare the clay and moulding the bricks were exclusively done by males. Dried bricks were arranged in a furnace by both males and females.

Various types of earthen articles such as big and small pitchers, mugs used for storing water; other earthen pots

used for cooking; earthen hearths, plates, earthen toys, etc. were manufactured by these potters. In addition, the 'Kumbhars', being balutedars were required to prepare articles like 'Panatya', effigies of bullocks, etc. which had to be distributed to the clients on the occasions of different festivals. It should be noted that the 'kumbhars' at Waghode did not make Ganpati idols as the majority of the population of the village being followers of 'Mahanubhav Panth', did not observe 'Ganesh' Festival. The non-Mahanubhavas were usually required to bring Ganapati idols, from Savda market. It was reported that about 3/4 of the production of earthen articles were done to meet the requirements of baluta services.

The raw materials used in these establishments were: earth, which was available in the bed of the stream; ash, which was obtained from the furnaces; and cow-dung and horse-dung, which were freely available in the village. The fuel ~~fuel~~ required for the furnace was stalks of tur and cotton-plants and husk of Kardi. The stalks of tur and cotton-plants were freely collected from the farms. At times, however, some of the potters were required to purchase this type of fuel.

It was observed that the potters at this village had taken a special bend towards brick-making. The substitution of aluminium and other metal wares of earthen utensils which were commonly used in the village kitchens, particularly in the kitchens of lower caste people, had deprived the potters

of a major part of their cash business. And as there was no weekly market at Waghode, the cash business of the potters was still restricted. To add to this there was restriction put by the caste panchayat that no potter should attend any market outside his own village or should not visit any other village for his business. It was pointed out that this restriction was deliberately put to avoid competition and thereby the disputes between the potters in different villages. No potter family at Waghode, therefore, manufactured earthen articles for sale against cash terms as such. The articles remained after meeting the demands of client families, were casually sold. The potters in this village, therefore, were more inclined towards the occupation of brick-making. Favourably there is wide scope for the business of pucca-bricks, as the stones for building purposes are not available, near about these villages.

Of the eleven potter families in the village, seven were engaged in the work of brick-making and tile-making. Of the remaining four families, in two cases the head of the family was female; whereas in the other two cases, the head of the family had no sufficient capital to take to brick or tile-making. The detail information regarding the production process of bricks and tiles is given below.

From the bed of the stream, the earth required for bricks is generally carried with the help of donkeys to the site of brick-making establishments located to the western

side of the village. At the site of these establishments there are wells dug by the potters to have sufficient water supply for brick-making. The wells are about three to four feet in diameter and about 15 to 20 feet deep. In rainy season these wells are silted as they have no walls around them. Every year the potters therefore, have to remove the mud before starting their establishments. The earth brought is first mixed with coal-ash and then soaked with water. When the clay has attained the requisite degree of softness the work of moulding bricks is undertaken. The bricks are moulded from patterns, each moulded brick having the dimensions of $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. The bricks are kept in the sun for about five to six days. The dried bricks then are taken to the kiln, which is about 20 feet in length and 15 feet in width. One time baking capacity of a kiln is to the extent of 30,000 to 32,000 bricks. At the base of a kiln, stalks of cotton-plants or of jowar are neatly spread and the bricks are laid on vertically. After arranging each layer of bricks, small pieces of coal are spread all over. The upper two layers of the bricks in a kiln are arranged horizontally and a thick layer of small pieces of coal is spread on them. At the bottom of the four walls of the kiln, window-like space is kept open for facilitating lighting of fire in the furnace. Once the furnace is lighted it is kept burning for fourteen to fifteen days. The layers of small pieces of coal prolong the baking action and are used particularly for baking the upper layers of bricks where the flames can not reach

directly. The entire process of baking - right from arranging bricks in the furnace to the removal of baked bricks - takes fifteen to twenty days.

The case studies of brick-making establishments revealed that, to manufacture about 30,000 to 32,000 pucca-bricks (one time capacity of a kiln) the potter was required to incur the following expenditures on raw materials.

1. Earth (9 donkeys and 3 labourers) for one day	Rs. 12- 0-0
2. Mixing of earth with coal ash (2 men and two women - one day)	Rs. 4- 0-0
3. Moulding (2 men for 7 days)	Rs. 14- 0-0
4. Assistants to moulders (2 women)	Rs. 10- 8-0
5. Pre-baking work (5 men - 10 days)	Rs. 50- 0-0
6. Fuel - stalks of cotton plants, tur, etc.	Rs. 6- 0-0
7. Fuel - coal etc.	Rs. 185- 0-0
	<u>Rs. 281- 8-0</u>

Receipts from the production were as follows:

Bricks prepared	30,000
5% loss due to breakage and over or under baking.	-1,500
Total bricks available for sale	<u>28,500</u>
Total receipts at the rate of Rs. 15/- per thousand	Rs. 427- 8-0

The gross profit that the potter receives from manufacturing 30,000 bricks was therefore to the extent of Rs. 146 or about Rs. 5 per thousand. (Gross receipts 427-8-0 -

Expenditures Rs. 281-8-0 = Profit Rs. 146).

Almost all the families engaged in brick-making also did the work of manufacturing of tiles. The process of manufacturing tiles is easier and less costlier than that of brick-making. The earth collected is first mixed with cow-dung and soaked with water. When the clay becomes sufficiently soft, the potters start the work of manufacturing tiles. Tiles are prepared without using any pattern or any frame. A potter can prepare about one thousand tiles within a working day of six hours. The tiles thus prepared are removed on the next day and kept vertically for two days. On the third day, the dried tiles are taken to the furnace which has a capacity of ten thousand tiles. In the furnace, the tiles are arranged vertically on a thick layer of stalks of cotton plants or of fur. After each layer of tiles, stalks of cotton plants etc. are thickly strewn. The furnace is kept burning usually for three days.

The expenditure incurred on raw materials required to manufacture 10,000 tiles, were as given below:

1. Collection of earth	Rs. 6- 0-0
2. Mixing earth with cow-dung, etc.	Rs. 4- 0-0
3. Preparation of tiles	Rs. 8-12-0
4. Pre-baking work	Rs. 14- 0-0
5. Fuel	Rs. 25- 0-0

Total:	Rs. 57-12-0

Receipts were as follows:

Tiles manufactured	10,000
7% loss due to breakage etc.	700
Tiles available for sale	9,300
Total sale proceeds at the rate of Rs. 10 per thousand	Rs. 92-8-0

The gross profit that the potter receives from manufacturing 10,000 tiles was about Rs. 44-12-0 or about Rs. 4-7-7 per thousand.

The total production of bricks and tiles produced by the seven families during the year, is given below:

TABLE 6.2: Production of bricks and tiles.

Family	Bricks	Sale pro-ceeds	Tiles	Sale pro-ceeds	Total sale pro-ceeds.
1	10,000	1, 300	15,000	150	1,450
2	75,000	1,125	10,000	100	1,225
3	-	-	50,000	500	500
4	50,000	650	10,000	100	750
5	50,000	650	10,000	100	750
6	1,50,000	2,100	25,000	250	2,350
7	75,000	975	15,000	150	1,125
TOTAL:	5,00,000	6,800	1,35,000	1,350	8,150

No establishment had complained about the lack of demand for their products. Delivery of products was ex-factory and the customer had to arrange himself for transporting the purchased material from kiln site.

The total annual income of the eleven families, was to the tune of Rs. 10,670, or on an average of Rs. 970 per family. The four families reporting pottery as their subsidiary occupation had about Rs. 2600 as their total annual income obtained from all sources. The average total income in their case was about Rs. 650 per family. The income obtained from pottery as such was to the extent of Rs. 675 or about 25.9 percent of their total income. The average annual earnings derived from the work of pot making was about Rs. 168 per family. The aggregate income of the seven families who had combined pottery with manufacturing of bricks and tiles, was to the extent of Rs. 9120 or on an average Rs. 1303 per family. The income obtained from brick-making and pottery was about Rs. 4580 or about 50.2 percent of their total income. The average income from the twind business was about Rs. 654 per establishment. The income from baluta was Rs. 1095, or about 82.3 percent of the total income obtained from pottery as such. The average baluta income per family was to the extent of Rs. 99-8-0. The total number of patron families to whom the potters were required to render their services, was 205, or on an average 19 families per potter.

The equipments required in potter's establishment were

many but all of them were simple and less costly. The list of equipments started from shovels, baskets, potter's wheel, one or two sticks to rotate the wheel, patterns of different sizes, round stones called as 'gund', patterns of bricks, wooden planks, etc. Of these equipments, the potter's wheel was invariably manufactured by the owner himself. The other articles like shovels, baskets, axes, etc. were brought whereas the articles like wooden planks to carry bricks, patterns of bricks, etc. were made by the local carpenters in exchange of each other's baluta services. Some of the potters had donkeys to carry earth to the site of establishments. The total amount of fixed capital invested in the equipments, etc. was to the extent of Rs. 1360 or about Rs. 124 per establishment.

6.6 Blacksmiths.

Two 'Lohar' families were reported, of which one was in Waghode and the other in Maskavad-seen. Both of them had stated their traditional occupation as the main source of income. The smith at Maskavad-seen was entirely dependent on his hereditary occupation, whereas the family at Waghode had some supplementary earnings from casual agricultural labour. Both the families had reported Hindu 'Lohar', as their caste. The 'Lohar' family residing at Maskavad-seen was an immigrant, migrated from Anturli, a village situated at a distance of 15 miles. Having observed the prospects of continuous work in the village the family had settled down in Maskavad-seen. The family working at Waghode

was the regular inhabitant of that village. The 'Lohar' family at Maskavad-seem resided in a rented house and was required to pay about Rs. 48 per year as the rent. The Lohar family at Waghode, on the other hand, had its own house and the site for its establishments.

In all, five male adults worked in the two establishments of black-smithy. Of these, three were in the establishment at Waghode and two in the establishment at Maskavad-seem. All the operatives in both the establishments had occupational training in the traditional manner, by working under the family elders. The women in these families helped their family heads in minor works like blowing the bellow, hammering with a small hammer etc. It may also be stated here that it was incumbent upon the customer or client to render some manual help while the smith was fashioning some implements for him. The labour input in the establishments, therefore, should not be restricted to the five males reported to be engaged in them.

Both the families in the two villages did not render their services against baluta payments. The family residing at Maskavad-seem had migrated to this village about five years ago, and had not yet established any cliental relations with the residential families. It was reported that the father of the present owner of the establishment at Waghode had some client families but after his death the present owner then being very young, the establishment was closed and thereby also the baluta practice in blacksmithy

at Waghode. After his father's death, the present owner of the establishment was taken to Nhavi by his maternal uncle and was trained in the hereditary occupation. After fifteen years, he came to the village and opened an altogether new establishment. During the year of survey he had no clients and was declined to start the old baluta system. However, it was reported that every year the blacksmith receives some tips of groundnuts and wheat as the remuneration for the minor works which he does without accepting any cash-payments. In the year previous to our survey, he had received about twelve seers of groundnuts and about eight seers of wheat, in this manner. The minor repairs which he was required to do against these tips were, for example, fixing of nails to the whipping stick, fixing iron rings to sickles etc.

Table 6.3 lists the work done by the two establishments, during the year.

Both the establishments had no complaints about lack of demand for their services or for their products. It was pointed out that the busy season for them was of eight months - from July to February - in which earnings of each establishment were to the extent of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per week. The slack months for them were March, April, May and June, when the agricultural operations are slow. The earnings in these months varied between Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per week. As reported in the General Family Schedule, the total earnings derived from main as well as subsidiary occupations was about Rs. 1575 in the case of the 'Lohar' family at

TABLE 6.3: Production of the two blacksmiths.

No.	Articles	No.	Wage- rate	Total wages received
1	Fixing of new or old rins.	90	2- 0-0	180- 0-0
2	Sharpening of iron blades of harrow	535	0-12-0	402- 4-0
3	Sharpening of iron blades of small harrow.	600	0- 3-0	112- 8-0
4	Sharpening of sickles	545	0- 2-0	68- 2-0
5	Sharpening of Khurpe	1800	0- 1-0	112- 8-0
6	Manufacturing of spades	140	1- 8-0	210- 0-0
7	Manufacturing of axes (big and small)	155	1- 0-0	155- 0-0
8	Manufacturing of sickles	249	0-12-0	183-12-0
9	Manufacturing of Khurpe	482	0- 8-0	241- 0-0
10	Manufacturing blades of hoes	150	2- 8-0	375- 0-0
11	Manufacturing of iron blades of harrow	225	1- 2-0	253- 2-0
12	Fixing of iron rings	443	0- 3-0	83- 1-0
13	Fixing of iron rings to st hoes	323	0- 4-0	81- 8-0
TOTAL:				2459-13-0

Waghode and about Rs. 1200 in the case of the other at Maskavad-seem. As already pointed out, the 'Lohar' at Maskavad-seem was entirely dependent on its hereditary occupation and had no other supplementary source of income. The family working at Waghode had some partial earnings from casual agricultural labour.

The raw materials which these establishments required in bulk were char-coal and cow-dung-cakes. It was pointed out that the iron was generally supplied by the customers themselves. The iron required to manufacture new articles, was, however, purchased at the Bhusawal market. As these smiths did not manufacture a large quantity of articles for sale as such, they did not require iron in bulk. As regards the other raw-materials charcoal and cow-dung cakes - both the establishments had many grievances. Generally in the harvest season of banana for about four months; these smiths make use of coal which is available at the Nimbhora Railway station. In this season, the wagons which bring coal to the Bhusawal railway station, are supplied for the transport of banana. When such wagons are brought to the Nimbhora Railway station, the sweepers who clean them, collect the remaining dust and small pieces of coal and sell it to the blacksmiths. During the survey year, this type of coal was sold at the rate of about one rupee per basket which contained nearly ten seers of coal dust. The smiths under study stated that it was very convenient for

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them to use this type of coal as it was quite cheap. For the remaining eight months, the smiths were required to use charcoal which was generally brought from Bhusawal. They complained that they had to incur greater expenses in bringing charcoal from Bhusawal. The prevailing rate of charcoal in Bhusawal was Rs. 4-13-0 per maund, but taking into consideration all the other charges like travelling, transport, hanali, octroi, etc. the total cost per maund varied between Rs. 7-8-0 to 8-0-0, depending on the quantity purchased. The charges which the smith had to bear in addition to the price of the charcoal are listed below:

Travelling charges (to and fro)	Rs. 2- 2-0
Transport	1- 0-0 per Md.
Hanali at Bhusawal	0- 1-6 "
Hanali at Motor Bus Stand	0- 1-0 "
Octroi	0- 1-6 "
Hanali at Savada and at Waghode	0- 1-0 "

Total	Rs. 3- 7-0

The travelling charges were the only variable expenditure, which varied according to the quantities of charcoal purchased. Otherwise all other expenses were fixed for each maund of charcoal.

Another grievance put forth by the smiths was about cow-dung cakes. It was reported that these villages, they could not get an adequate supply of cow-dung cakes as

cow-dung was widely used as manure. It was pointed out that many cart-owners from these villages go to Rover to get the rims fixed to their cart-wheels, as the local smiths do not have cow-dung cakes.

The case studies made of these two smiths revealed that during the year previous to our enquiry they had purchased iron valued Rs. 65; coal valued Rs. 125; charcoal Rs. 215 and cow-dung cakes valued Rs. 175. The total amount spent on the raw materials was to the extent of Rs. 580 or on an average Rs. 290 per establishment.

The fixed capital investment of these establishments was in the form of equipments like bellow, hammers - big and small, anvil, 'Ekhalai', tongs, 'Chapan', 'Sumbi', etc. The total amount of permanent investment in these equipments was Rs. 207-8-0 at the establishment in Waghode and Rs. 100 at the other establishments in Maskawad-seem.

6.7 Oil-pressers.

Three 'Teli' families, two from Maskawad-seem and one from Maskawad-khurd were engaged in the occupation of oil extraction. All the three families had reported the occupation of oil-extraction as their main source of livelihood. The two families at Maskawad-seem, however, had some supplementary earnings, one, from cultivation of owned land and the other, from casual agricultural labour. The family from Maskawad-khurd was mainly dependent on its hereditary occupation with some unearned income from the share rented land.

All the three families belonged to Hindu-Teli caste. The families at Maskavad-seem were the inhabitants of the village, whereas the family residing at Maskavad-khurd had migrated to this village about eight years ago, from Sakharampur which is at a distance of about 37 miles. This family stayed in a rented house, the rent being about Rs. 35 per year. It was reported that the father of the present head of the family was mainly engaged in the cultivation of land owned at Sakharampur. The present head of the family started the establishment about six years ago.

In all the three establishments, oil was extracted mainly from groundnuts, Kardi being in a very minor proportion. All the establishments sold the sweet oil in the village and also in the nearby villages like Savada, Sanode and Date etc. which are situated within the radius of five miles.

The raw material which these establishments required in bulk was groundnuts which was purchased from the village, and also from the nearby villages like Chinaval, Khirdi, Bhalod, Savda and Waghode. The groundnuts were generally bought in the harvest season when the prices are usually at the low ebb. Two of the three establishments owned bullock-carts which were used to bring the purchased groundnuts from the nearby villages to the establishments. The establishment at Maskavad-khurd had to account for transport cost as it did not own any bullock cart. No system of advance payment to the cultivators was followed by any of the Telis

here. No commission agents or mediators were used in the transactions. It was reported that during the year the total amount of groundnuts purchased for oil extraction was to the extent of 120 pallas, worth about Rs. 6,000. Of this, about 85 pallas of groundnuts were crushed in the two establishments at Maskawad-seem and the remaining 35 pallas at the establishment in Maskawad-khurd. It was reported that the work of oil-extraction generally continues for eight months of the year - December, January and February being the busiest months. For the remaining four months June, July August and September the establishments are generally idle as there is no adequate supply of groundnuts in these months. And the Telis also cannot purchase at the time of harvest all the required quantities of groundnuts to keep the establishments running throughout the year as they do not have sufficient capital. In the period of these ^{four} found months, therefore, the Telis bring sweet oil from Savda market and sell it in the nearby villages on a very minor profit margin.

The total quantity of oil, extracted from the groundnuts during the year was about 108 maunds, of which about 77 maunds were extracted by the two establishments at Maskawad-seem and about 31 maunds, by the establishment at Maskawad-khurd. The total output of the by-product - oil-cake - was to the extent of about 360 maunds, of which about 255 maunds were extracted at Maskawad-seem and the remaining 105 maunds at Maskawad-khurd. The prevailing

rates for oil, during the year, varied between Rs. 48 to Rs. 50 per maund. The total receipts from oil, of all the three establishments therefore, were to the extent of Rs. 5400, of which about Rs. 3850 were received by the establishment at Maskavad-seen and the remaining about 1550 by the establishment at Maskavad-khurd. The total receipts received from oil-cake were about Rs. 2550 in the case of two establishments in Maskavad-seen, and Rs. 1050 in the case of the establishment in Maskavad-khurd. The total receipts from oil-cakes received by all the three establishments were, therefore, about Rs. 2600. During the four months when the establishments were ~~and~~ idle, the three oilmen had bought about 76 maunds of sweet oil from Savada market to meet the requirements of their business. Of these about 56 maunds were purchased by the two oilmen at Maskavad-seen and the remaining about 20 maunds by the oilman at Maskavad-khurd.

It was reported that from crushing one palla of groundnuts, the oilman extracts about 32 to 35 seers of oil and about 3 maunds of oil-cake. Taking the average rate for oil and oil-cake to be Rs. 1-4-0 per seer of oil and Rs. 10 per maund of oil-cake, the total receipts of oilman from crushing one palla of groundnuts were to the extent of Rs. 67-8-0 approximately. It was reported that to crush one palla of groundnuts, the oilman had to work for five days. The total cost of production required to crush one palla of groundnuts, was about Rs. 9-4-0. It is to be noted that in the cost of

production, the wages for oilman's labour, for other works done by his family members, for the bullocks, etc. are included. The interest on the capital required, the depreciation charges, etc. are not taken into account. The total income of the two families at Maskavad-seem was to the order of Rs. 2973, the average being Rs. 1486 per family. The total income derived from the business in oil as such, was to the extent of Rs. 2600 or about 87.4 percent of their income. Of these two establishments one was rather big, its income from the business being Rs. 2000. The income received from subsidiary occupations followed by these two families was about Rs. 323 or about 10.9 percent of their total income. The total income of the family at Maskavad-khurd was to the extent of Rs. 1290 of which about Rs. 1000 or about 77.5 percent was obtained from the business in oil as such, Rs. 200 were received from the land as share rent and about Rs. 90 from the sale of cow-dung manure.

The equipments owned by the oilmen consisted of 'ghana' or crushing machine, axes, wooden crow-bars, tins, a set of measures and a bullock. The total value of the equipments owned by the two oilmen at Maskavad-seem was about Rs. 480 of which about 275 or about 57.2 percent of the total was attributed to the bullocks owned. The total fixed capital invested by the oilman at Maskavad-khurd was about Rs. 500 of which Rs. 400 or 80 percent were invested on a bullock.

6.8 Flour Mills.

Four flour mills, three at Maskavad-seem and one at Waghode, provided grinding facilities to the villages surveyed and also to the other villages situated nearby. The three mills at Maskavad-seem were owned by the four families from Levapatidar community - one mill being owned jointly by two families. The mill at Waghode was owned by one Leva-Gujar family. Of the four families owning mills at Maskavad-seem, one had reported it as its main occupation and the other three had reported it as their subsidiary occupation. The family looking upon grinding mill as its main occupation had some supplementary earnings from the cultivation of owned land. The other three families reporting flour mill as their supplementary source of income had cultivation of owned land as their main source of income. The family at Waghode looked upon its mill as its subsidiary occupation, cultivation of owned land being the main.

The three mills at Maskavad-seem were distributed spatially in the village so that each one had its own customers from the adjoining localities. In addition to the local customers the customers from Maskavad-khurd, Maskavad-Budruk and also from other neighbouring villages having no grinding mills, availed themselves of the services provided by these three flour-mills. The mill at Waghode was located to the western side of the village where most of the well-to-do cultivators resided. In addition to the customers

from the adjoining localities and also from the other parts of the village, it had customers from the neighbouring villages also.

At Maskavad-seen, the owners themselves worked on the machines, without employing any outside labour. At Waghode, however, the owner had employed one servant - to work on the machines. He was paid rupee one per day as wages without any flour or any other ~~pre~~ perquisites. The mills at both the villages worked on all days of the week for the whole year. They were kept open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. in the morning and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening. Each mill generally worked for six hours a day, depending on the work-load. As reported by the millowners in both the villages, the demand for the services of the mills goes down in the summer season when the women folk in the families are free from agricultural work and can grind at home. On the other hand the demand reaches its peak point in the harvesting season when almost all the working women from the cultivator families are engaged in agricultural activities.

The rates~~x~~ charged by the mills, for processing different types of food-grains were reported as follows:

Jowar	Annas two for 4 seers.
Wheat	Annas two and a half for 4 seers.
Oil-cakes	Rs. 10 per ton.

These rates were uniform in all the mills at both the villages. Even the mill at Waghode, though it was enjoying

the monopolistic conditions in the village had the same rates.

As reported by the owner, on an average the mill at Waghode processed about 9.5 maunds of Jowar and about seven to ten seers of wheat per day - the total daily receipts being Rs. 12-12-6. The average quantities of cereals processed by the grinding mills at Maskavad-seen were comparatively less than those in Waghode, as the number of mills here is larger. The mills at Maskavad-seen processed about 5 to 6 maunds of jowar and 5 to 7 seers of wheat per day per mill. The total daily receipts of each mills varied between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7. It was pointed out that in both the villages the largest portion of the cereals brought to mills was of jowar. The quantities of wheat varied according to the occasions of festivals, feasts and social functions in the villages. Gram, tur, etc. were brought to mills in large quantities only after their harvesting season. The oil-cakes were brought for grinding usually in the months of August and September, when its flour is to be spread in the fields of banana as manure.

The raw materials which these plants required were crude-oil, mobile-oil, grease, rock-oil, etc. all of them being generally purchased from Savada or Bhusawal market. It was reported that the daily consumption of these raw materials accounted for about Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-12-0 for the flour mill at Waghode and about Rs. 4-8-0 for each mill at Maskavad-seen. The gross daily income from the flour mill,

therefore, varied between Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs. 5 at Waghode and between Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 at Maskavad-seen.

The total income of the flour mill-owners at Maskavad-seen was to the order of Rs. 10750 or on an average Rs. 3583 per family. The total income obtained from the flour-mills was to the extent of Rs. 3500 or about 32.5 percent of their total income derived from all occupations. The average income received from the flour-mills was, therefore about Rs. 1166 per family. The income obtained from the flour mill was about Rs. 1500 in the case of the family who had reported it as its main occupations. The income from flour mills in the other three cases where it was taken as subsidiary occupation was about Rs. 1000 each. The total income of the family having flour mill at Waghode, was about Rs. 5000 of which about Rs. 2000 were derived from the mill and the remaining from the cultivation of owned land. The income obtained from the mill constituted about 40.0 percent of the total income in the case of this family.

The total fixed capital investment in the mills at Maskavad-seen was to the extent of Rs. 15000, the average fixed capital investment per mill being Rs. 5000. Of the total fixed investment, the investment in the oil engines and grinding machines in the three establishments accounted for Rs. 13000 or about 86.6 percent. At Waghode, the total fixed capital investment was to the extent of Rs. 6000, of which Rs. 5000 were invested invested in the oil-engine and grinding machine; while the remaining in the other required

equipments like a set of measures, petrolax, tins of oil, etc.

6.9 Goldsmiths.

Four 'Sonar' families, three at Waghode and one at Maskavad-seem, were reported to be engaged in the work of precious metals. Of the three families at Waghode, two had reported goldsmithy as their main occupation, whereas, the remaining one had taken it as its subsidiary occupation. Both the families following goldsmithy as their main occupation had some supplementary earnings from cultivation of owned land and casual farm labour. The other family which had reported goldsmithy as its secondary occupation had a cycle shop as the main source of income. The 'Sonar' family at Maskavad-seem was entirely dependent upon its traditional occupation.

All the families engaged in this occupation at both the villages were Hindu-Sonar by caste. In the three establishments at Waghode, 6 male adults worked, all of them having their occupational training in the traditional manner by working under the family elders. The average operatives per establishment were 2. In the only establishment at Maskavad-seem, two male adults were engaged. They were also trained under the guidance of family elders.

It was reported by all the goldsmiths at these villages, that they did not receive many orders for manufacturing new

ornaments either of gold or of silver. The main work of these goldsmiths, therefore, comprised of repairs only. No goldsmith did the business in ornaments of gold or of silver. It was pointed out that the villagers make their purchases of new ornaments, generally at the Savada, Bhusaval or the Jalgaon market. The demand for the services of these goldsmiths was more of a seasonal character. Only at the time of marriage season - from January to June - there was large demand for their services. For the remaining months, the goldsmiths engaged themselves either in cultivation of owned land or in the casual farm labour.

The total income of the three goldsmith families at Waghode, was about Rs. 2815 of which Rs. 1200 or about 42.6 percent were earned through their hereditary occupation. The average income obtained from goldsmithy was Rs. 400 per family. The total income derived from goldsmithy, in the case of two families which had reported it as their main occupation was about Rs. 950 or 60.7 percent of their total income. Their income from subsidiary occupations was to the extent of Rs. 516 or 39.3 percent of their total income. The third family which had reported goldsmithy as its secondary occupation had Rs. 1250 as its total income of which Rs. 1000 were obtained from the cycle shop which was its main source and the remaining Rs. 250 or 20.0 percent of the total, from goldsmithy. The total income of the family working at Maskavad-seem was Rs. 1200.

The raw materials which these establishments required were, acid, 'morchud', 'navasagar', 'lakh' and 'charcoal'. With the exception of charcoal which was available at the village only, all other raw materials were brought from Savada or Ehusaval market. The equipments of these establishments consisted of small bellow, hammers, anvil, bellow-pipes, scales and weights, tongs, scissors, moulds and brushes, etc. The total capital investment in such equipments at all establishments at Waghode was about Rs. 450, or on an average Rs. 150 per establishment. The total fixed capital invested in equipments by the gold-smith at Maskavad-seen was about Rs. 125.

6.10 Basket-Makers.

Three families, two at Waghode and one at Maskavad-seen, were engaged in the occupation of basket making. No family was reported to be engaged in this occupation at Maskavad-khurd. All the three families working in the occupation at the two villages were Mang by caste. Basket making was the main occupation of all of them, one of these families being entirely dependent on it. Of the two families engaged in this occupation at Waghode, one had some partial earnings from tontoming, whereas the other was entirely dependent on its main occupation of basket-making. The family working in this occupation at Maskavad-seen had an additional income from tontoming which was followed as an independent occupation.

In all, eleven operatives, 6 males and 5 females were engaged in these three establishments at the two villages.

Of these eleven operatives, two male adults and two female adults worked in the two establishments at Waghode and the remaining four male adults and three female adults in the establishment at Maskawad-seem. All of these operatives were trained in the traditional manner, by working under the family elders. The important point to be noted about these families is that all of them were immigrants. The two families at Waghode had migrated from Savade about seven years previous to our investigation. The family working at Maskawad-seem had shifted to that village about ten years prior to our survey. It had migrated from Hingona which is about eight miles from Maskawad-seem. Father of the head of this family was engaged in the traditional occupation of rope making.

Various types of articles like baskets - big and small - winnowing pans, bamboo-mats, fans, brooms, caskets used to transport oranges, etc. were manufactured by these families. The demand particularly for caskets and fans, was seasonal. All other articles had a continuous demand throughout the year. The caskets are usually in high demand only in the season of oranges. Brooms were manufactured only by the family working at Maskawad-seem. The detailed information about the output produced by these three establishments is given below.

TABLE 6.4: Production of the two basket makers.

Village	Families	Articles manufactured					Total sale proceeds
		Baskets	Winnowing pans	Mats	Caskets	Fans etc.	
Waghode	2	2000	500	120	5000	500	2165
Maskawad-seem	1	3000	500	80	4000	70 1500	2647

Almost all the production, except that of caskets, which were made on order, was for market. It was reported that this basket makers visit two weekly markets - Savada market and Faizpur market - and many other neighbouring villages to sell their products.

The raw material which these establishments required in bulk was bamboos only. The establishment at Maskavad-seem which manufactured brooms required branches of 'Sindi' trees. Bamboos were generally brought from Faizpur market, which is the nearest market for these villages. The owner of the establishment at Maskavad-seem reported that he was required to go to Khandava and Khidkiya to bring the branches of 'Sindi' trees, which were not available at Faizpur market. It was reported that during the year the two establishments at Waghode had consumed about 1300 bamboos of different sizes and the establishment at Maskavad-seem about 800 bamboos. The prevailing rate of bamboos was about Rs. 30 per hundred. The total circulating capital invested in raw-materials was about Rs. 390 in the case of two establishments at Waghode and about Rs. 240 in the establishment at Maskavad-seem. The establishment at Maskavad-seem had to invest about Rs. 250 more, in raw materials like branches of 'Sindi' trees.

The total income of the two Mang families at Waghode was about Rs. 1500 or on an average about Rs. 750 per family. The income derived from basket-making was to the extent of Rs. 1400 or about 93.3 percent of their total

income. The income obtained from subsidiary occupation of tomtomng followed by one of these two families was about Rs. 100. The total income of the Mang family working at Maskavad-seem was Rs. 1250 of which Rs. 1200 were obtained from basket making and Rs. 50 from tomtomng.

The equipments required for this profession were knives and small logs of wood. The knives are of different sizes to be used for different works. A big knife is generally used for cutting bamboos, whereas the small one, to slice off the strips. The total amount of capital invested in such equipments was about Rs. 30 in the two establishments at Waghode and Rs. 10 in the establishment at Maskavad-seem. The total amount of capital invested in the musical instruments was about Rs. 25 in the case of the family at Waghode and about Rs.30 in the case of that family at Maskavad-seem.

6.11 Weavers.

Only two families in Waghode, which reported Svakul-Sali as their caste, were engaged in the occupation of hand-loom weaving. Both the families were not original residents of the village. One had migrated from Nasirabad which is at a distance of 24 miles from this village and had settled in this village about five years prior to our enquiry. The other family had shifted to this village from Savada, about three years previous to our survey. Both the families had reported weaving as their main occupation and both of them had some supplementary earnings from casual farm labour.

In all, five operatives, of whom four were male-adults and one female adult, worked in these two establishments. All of them were trained in the traditional manner, by working under the family elders.

The two establishments turned out only two types of products - 'Saris' and 'Khans'. 'Saris' produced were of 9 yards in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards in width with artsilk borders at both sides and at both pallavas. The 'Khans' produced were of ordinary type with their standard width. The cloth of both the products was made of yarn having a fineness equal to 32 to 40 counts. The total output produced during the year was about 75 'saris' and about 130 yards of 'khans'. The total production of these establishments was not to their optimum capacity, as the owners did not receive sufficient quota of yarn.

The products were invariably sold through the Weavers' Cooperative Society, Savada, which supplies yarn to these establishments. No product was sold in the village. The raw materials required by these establishments were yarn, art-silk, starch, etc. Yarn and artsilk were supplied by the Society and the other raw materials were generally purchased in the Savada market. The total amount of working capital, required during the year was to the extent of Rs. 675 or about Rs. 337.5 per establishment.

The total income of these families, derived from all occupations - main as well as subsidiary - was to the extent

of Rs. 900 or Rs. 450 per family. The total income derived from weaving was about Rs. 500 or about 55.7 percent of their total income. From subsidiary occupations, these families had received an income of about Rs. 350 or about 38.3 percent of their total income. One of these two families, had an unearned income of Rs. 50, obtained as a share-rent of its owned land.

Each of these families had a flying shuttle loom installed in the residential house. Other equipments like beams, 'Phani', 'gulle', 'thun', etc. were also owned. The total value of all the equipments was about Rs. 110 or on an average about Rs. 55 per family.

6.12 Masons.

At Waghode, there were six families engaged in masonry. The other two villages did not report any family working in this type of occupation. All the families following this occupation at Waghode, were from the Muslims. Of them, three had reported masonry as their main occupation and the other, as their secondary occupations. All of them had supplementary income from one or two subsidiary or independent occupations. The three families having masonry as their main occupation, had additional earnings from casual farm labour and business in fruits. One of these families had spared two male-adults as watchmen, obtaining about Rs. 600 from this independent occupation. Of the three families which had reported masonry as their subsidiary

occupation, two had casual farm labour as their main and the remaining one, retail-trade in bangles.

From these six families, ten male adults worked in this occupation. Of these, only one had the occupational training in the traditional manner, all the rest being trained by working as apprentice under some mason in the village. All these masons rendered their services in the village only. The demand for their services was reported to be more of a seasonal character as there is higher pressure in the summer and winter seasons. In the rainy season the demand for their services goes down as no building activities are generally undertaken in this season. All the masons work on daily wage basis - the prevailing wage during the year of survey being Rs. 3 per day.

The total income of the families, derived from all occupations was about Rs. 5300, the average being Rs. 883 per family. The total income obtained from masonry was to the extent of Rs. 1525 or about 28.8 percent of the total income derived from all occupations. The total income of the three families having masonry as their main source of income was about Rs. 3800 or on an average about Rs. 1266 per family. The income derived from masonry was to the extent of Rs. 1200 or about 31.6 percent of their total income. The average income obtained from masonry was about Rs. 400 per family. The total income of the three families having masonry as their supplementary source of income was Rs. 1500, of which Rs. 325 or about 21.6 percent

was derived from masonry as such. The average income from masonry, therefore, was about Rs. 108 per family.

The equipment required for this profession were hammers, angles, 'ghunya', baskets, shovels, etc. The total value of the equipments owned by these families was Rs. 73 or on an average Rs. 12 per family.

6.13 Carder.

At Waghode only, there was one Muslim family engaged in this occupation. The other two villages did not report any family working as carder. The family following this occupation at Waghode was not the original resident of the village. It had migrated about thirty years prior to our survey from Vaghod, which is at a distance of 13 miles from Waghode. The family had reported carding as its main and casual agricultural labour as its subsidiary occupation. It had also an independent occupation of patrolling, from which it obtained about Rs. 480 per year.

The head of the family only, was engaged in the traditional occupation of carding. He had his occupational training in the traditional manner by working under the family heads. The demand for his services was seasonal. The carder did not visit any other village than his own for rendering his services, nor did he prepare any goods for sale as such. His main work, therefore, consisted of preparing mattresses, pillows, rajais, etc. according to the

orders received. The materials, like cotton, cloth, were supplied by the customers concerned. The usual charges for different types of work were as follows:

Mattress	Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2- 8-0 according to size.
Pillows	Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-12-0
'Rajais'	Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 8- 0-0 according to size.

As a balutedar, the carder was required to supply wicks at the time of Divali festival, Datta-Jayanti, etc. For this work he was paid in kind at the time of harvest. In the year before our enquiry, he had received payment of grains worth about Rs. 150.

The total income of the carder was Rs. 948 of which Rs. 300 or about 31.6 percent was earned from carding; Rs. 120 or about 12.6 percent from casual farm labour; Rs. 480 or about 50.6 percent from the service of patrolling, and the rest Rs. 48 from sales of green manure.

The equipments required for this occupation were cotton-cleaner's bow, 'dasta', thread, and needles. The total value of the equipment owned by the family was Rs. 12 only.

6.14 Washerman.

At Waghoda, there was only one family providing laundering services to the people in that village. The other two villages reported no family, working in this profession. The family engaged in this occupation at Waghoda, was Dhobi by

caste and was following its hereditary occupation. It was reported that this family was not an original inhabitant of the village. It had migrated to this village about twenty years prior to our survey, from Kumbharkhed which is about five miles from Waghode.

The washerman had a family of two members only, both of them being engaged in the traditional occupation. A broad division of work between male and female workers, was noticed in the occupation. The clothes of women-folk were generally cleaned by the female worker and those of men, by the washerman. However, the work of ironing and boiling, different types of clothes was done by both. The washerman under study, having no supplementary earnings from any other occupation, was entirely dependent on his traditional occupation.

The washerman worked for cash-payments as well as for the payments in kind. He was regarded as one of the balutedars in the village. As balutedar he was required to render his services at different social functions and at different festivals. The work done on cash-terms was of small proportion in comparison with that done on payments in kind. The work done against baluta payments, consisted of giving a simple wash to the clothes of patron's family. They were generally washed with the soap or soda supplied by the patron's family. If any patron family asked for laundry wash, he was charged extra at the rate of annas two per cloth, as such services were not included in the baluta

services. It was reported that the rich cultivators who had woollen and silk garments, did not give them for washing to this washerman. Such clothes were generally given for cleaning to the washermen at Savada. The materials like bleaching powder, soap, indigo, etc. required, were generally purchased at Savda market. The total expenditure for one 'bhatti', which is usually of 40 to 50 cloths, varied between Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0. The total receipts from one 'bhatti', varied between Rs. 5/- and Rs. 6/- depending on the number of clothes cleaned. The gross profit of the washerman, therefore, varied between Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 per 'bhatti'. On an average, the washerman was required to arrange for two 'bhattis' in a month.

The total income of the family derived from its hereditary occupation was Rs. 550, of which Rs. 430 or about 81.2 percent was earned from baluta services and the remaining about Rs. 100 or about 18.8 percent from cash payments.

The equipments of the Dhobi consisted of two to three big metal pots for boiling the clothes, two tin-buckets for storing water, two pressing irons with two iron-rings, table, chair, etc. for ironing purposes. The total value of the equipments owned by the family was Rs. 120.

6.15 Summary.

Table 6.5 summarises some basic information regarding the non-agricultural occupations described so far. At the

three villages 93 different establishments in 14 occupations were run by 97 families; the total number of persons engaged being 169. Of the total of 97 families following non-agricultural occupations, 53 were in Waghode; 21 in Maskavad-seem and 3 in Maskavad-khurd. The total number of persons engaged in these occupations was 110 at Waghode; 54 in Maskavad-seem, 5 at Maskavad-khurd. In the present section, an attempt is made to rank the different occupations, according to three different tests; viz:

- i) the number of families engaged in the occupation;
- ii) the average income from the occupation;
- iii) the proportion of income contributed by the occupation to the total income of the families.

It can be seen from the table that at Waghode, according to the first test the occupations of Potters ranked first - the total number of families engaged in it being 11. At Maskavad-seem, on the other hand, the occupation of Cobblers had claimed the highest number of families - 13. In all the other occupations at this village, the number of families engaged was less than four. At Waghode, Potters were followed by the Barbers, the total number of Barber families engaged in the traditional occupation being 10. Carpentry, shoe-making, tailoring and masonry, were the other important occupations, having 6 to 9 families engaged in them. In the rest of the occupations, the number of families engaged was quite small; varying between 1 & 3.

The average income derived from an occupation would serve as a better test in deciding the relative position of each of these occupations. The average income was the maximum in the case of flour mill at Waghode (Rs.2000.0); and in the case of oil-pressers at Maskavad-seen (Rs.1166.5); and at Maskavad-khurd (Rs. 1000.0). At Waghode, the owner of the flour mill was distantly followed by the Blacksmith, whose average income from the occupation was to the extent of Rs. 1300. Masonry, basket-making, carpentry, laundry and tailoring, were the other important occupations at Waghode, the average income varying between Rs. 515 to Rs. 883.3. The average income obtained from the remaining occupations at this villages, was less than Rs. 5000. At Maskavad-seen, next to oil-pressers were the Black-smiths, Gold-smiths and Basket-makers, the average income in each case being Rs. 1200. In the case of flour-mill owners, tailors and cobblers the average earnings were Rs. 875, Rs. 750 and Rs. 936.1 respectively. All the rest occupations yielded an average income of less than Rs. 500.

The extent to which the families depended upon their respective occupations can be seen from the proportion of income contributed by the occupation to the total income. It may be seen from the table, that there were some families like Washerman, Blacksmith, Goldsmith, which were entirely dependent on the earnings from their respective traditional occupation. In the case of Basket-makers, both at Waghode and Maskavad-seen, the income contributed by the

occupation was proportionately high 93.3 percent and 96.0 percent respectively. At Waghode, Basket-makers were followed by the Carpenters, whose income earned from carpentry formed 92.2 percent of the total income. Next were the Black-smith and the Weavers who derived 82.5 percent and 55.7 percent respectively of their total income from their respective traditional occupation. For all the remaining occupations, the income contributed was less than 50 percent of the total. Thus, at Waghode, there were only five occupations in the total of 14, in which the proportion of income contributed was more than 50 percent. At Maskavad-seam, Basket-makers were followed by Oil-pressers, Shoe-makers and Barbers the proportion of income from their respective occupations varying between 62.8 percent to 87.4 percent of the total. In all the rest occupations, the income contributed was less than 50 percent.

CHAPTER VII:

Civil Conditions and Labour Structure.

In this chapter we present the data regarding population, civil conditions, and the labour supply in the villages surveyed. All the earlier sections in the chapter, are based on the demographic data collected in the General Family Schedules. The section of labour supply, however, is based on the information collected in different schedules canvassed for a sample of 60 families. The chapter also includes certain other allied topics such as immigration, out-migration, occupational shift in the case of immigrants and the earners classification etc.

7.1 Population.

Table 7.1, gives the population figures of the surveyed villages at each decennial census between 1911 and 1951. The figures have been taken from the Mamlatdar's office, Taluka Raver. It can be seen from the table that the population figures of the two villages - Waghode and Maskawad-seen, depicted similar characteristics of rise and downfall in different decades; whereas the figures of Maskawad-khurd reflected a different characteristic of a continuous rise in its number of inhabitants. From this point of view of increase and decrease in the number of residents, the crucial decades are those ending in 1921, 1941 and 1951; in respect of the first two villages. As regards the third

Table 7.1 : Population of the surveyed villages as per decennial census.

Year	Waghode		Maskavad-Seen		Maskavad-Khurd	
	Popula- tion	% change at each decade	Popula- tion	% change at each decade	Popula- tion	% change at each decade
1911	2296		893		379	
1921	1791	-22.00	826	-7.50	414	+9.23
1931	1958	+3.74	940	+13.80	464	+12.08
1941	2388	+23.69	1208	+23.62	504	+ 8.62
1951	2958	+23.71	1379	+14.06	590	+17.06
% of total change		+23.83		+54.42		+55.7
% of annual change		00.6		1.1		1.1

village the important decades are 1922 to 1931 and 1942 to 1951.

The largest percentage of increase in the population of Waghode and Maskavad-seen occurred in the decade ending in the year 1941. The second major increase in the strength of the same village was in the decade 1942 to 1951. The decade ending in 1921 showed a major downfall in the population of these two villages, particularly in the population of Waghode. This downfall was reported to be due to the severe hit given by the influenza epidemic. The population of Maskavad-khurd reflected the characteristic of a continuous increase. However, the major additions were noticed in the decades ending in 1931 and 1951 - the increase in 1951 being the largest.

The total percentage increase between 1951 and 1957 was the largest (55.7 percent) in Maskavad-khurd and the smallest (28.8 percent) in Waghode. The total percentage increase in Maskavad-seen was about 54.4 percent. The approximate arithmetic rate of annual increase was also the smallest (0.6 percent) in Waghode; and the highest (1.1 percent) in Maskavad-khurd. The rate of annual increase in Maskavad-seen was about 1.09 percent.

In table 7.2, the population figures of each village as recorded at the decennial census of 1951; and as estimated from our survey (1953-57) are given. In the same table the sex-ratios of the population of these villages are presented. It can be seen from the table, that during

Table 7.2 : Population and its percentage distribution according to sex.

Year	Waghode			Maskawad-Seen			Maskawad-Khurd			Total population of the three villages
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1951 Census	50.68	49.32	100.00 (2958)	51.49	48.51	100.00 (1379)	52.20	47.80	100.00 (590)	4927
1956-57 (Survey)	53.33	47.67	100.00 (3182)	51.02	48.98	100.00 (1527)	49.17	50.83	100.00 (663)	5373
% change over 1951	+11.07	+3.98	+7.57	+9.72	+11.82	+10.73	+5.84	+19.50	+12.37	+9.05
Yearly increase	2.21	0.80	1.51	1.94	2.36	2.15	1.17	3.90	2.47	1.81

the five-year period (from 1951 to 1956-57) the population of all the three surveyed villages has increased by 9.1 percent or by 1.8 percent per year. The total increase in the population of individual village, showed wider variations between them. The total increase over the five-year period at Maskavad-khurd was the highest (13.4 percent) whereas at Waghode, it was the lowest - 5.6 percent. The total increase at Maskavad-seen was about 7.6 percent. The population at Waghode increased at the rate of 1.8 percent per year; at Maskavad-seen, it increased at the rate of 2.2 percent per year; and at Maskavad-khurd, at the rate of 2.5 percent per year.

Considering each village at the two points of time, we notice that the sex-ratio has changed but little over the period of five years. At Waghode, for example, the males who were 50.7 percent of the total population in 1951, had increased to 53.3 percent of the total population during 1956-57. The percentage change in their number was about 11.1 percent. The corresponding percentage of increase of females was much lower - about 3.9 percent - as their proportionate strength in the total population had gone down from 49.3 percent in 1951 to 47.7 percent in 1956-57. It appears that at Waghode, the rate of increase was faster in males than that in females. The number of males here had increased at the rate of 2.2 percent per year, while the number of females had gone up at the slower rate of 0.8 percent per year. In the other two villages, on

the other hand the reverse was the case. In these villages, the rate of increase was faster as far as females were concerned.

7.2 Sex and Age Composition.

In table 7.3 is given the percentage distribution of adults and non-adults according to sex and age. The persons reporting their age below 14 years were treated as non-adults and those who were of 14 years and above, were taken as adults. It can be seen from the table that the proportion of adults in the total male population of each of the surveyed villages, varied between 58.3 to 60.1 percent. The proportion of female adults in the total females, on the other hand, varied between 55.8 to 62.4 percent. It may be noted that in Waghode, the proportion of adults in the total females was more than the corresponding proportion of adults in the total male population. In Maskavad-seen and Maskavad-khurd, the reverse was the case. The sex-ratio among adult males and females, however, was of the same trend in all the villages - varying between 95.8 to 97.4 females per 100 males.

The proportion of non-adults in the population of males in each village, varied between 39.9 to 41.7 percent, whereas that of non-adults in the total females, varied between 37.6 to 44.2 percent. The sex-ratio, except in Maskavad-khurd where female non-adults were more than male non-adults, was 82.3 and 96.3 per 100 males in Waghode and

Table 7.3 : Distribution of adults and non-adults according to sex and age.

Age-group (Years)	Waghode				Maskavad-Seen				Maskavad-Khurd			
	Adults		Non-adults		Adults		Non-adults		Adults		Non-adults	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
1 - 5	-	-	47.55	44.31	-	-	41.74	44.01	-	-	49.46	43.62
6 - 9	-	-	24.64	27.32	-	-	25.85	27.83	-	-	23.03	26.85
10 - 14	-	-	27.81	23.37	-	-	32.40	23.16	-	-	23.46	29.53
15 - 20	18.85	17.97	-	-	20.31	13.45	-	-	21.43	15.96	-	-
21 - 25	14.11	16.59	-	-	14.85	14.81	-	-	11.22	16.49	-	-
26 - 35	26.57	25.39	-	-	23.35	23.23	-	-	26.54	25.52	-	-
36 - 45	18.43	15.78	-	-	17.47	17.77	-	-	15.82	17.02	-	-
46 - 55	11.02	12.53	-	-	12.45	12.93	-	-	11.73	15.43	-	-
56 - 60	3.60	4.12	-	-	3.93	5.47	-	-	5.10	5.32	-	-
61 & above	7.42	7.61	-	-	7.64	7.29	-	-	8.16	4.23	-	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(Actual)	(971)	(946)	(694)	(571)	(459)	(439)	(321)	(309)	(196)	(133)	(130)	(149)

Maskavad-seem respectively. In Maskavad-khurd, the sex-ratio was 114.6 per 100 male non-adults.

It may be seen from table 7.3 that about 41.7 to 48.5 percent of the total non-adults, both males and females, were reported in the first age group of one to five years. In the second and third age groups however, the proportion of non-adults varied between 23 to 27 percent and 27 to 32 percent respectively. It may be noted that the percentage of males in all the three age groups of non-adults at Maskavad-seem and the last two age groups at Waghode and Maskavad-khurd, was less than that of females. In the first age group at Waghode and Maskavad-khurd, however, the percentage of males was larger than that of females.

As regards adults, the table points out that a large proportion - 53 to 59 percent in the case of males and 53 to 59 percent in the case of females - was between 21 to 45 years of age. It may be seen that, only in Waghode, the proportion of male adults in this age group was higher than that of female adults. In Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd, on the other hand, the proportion of female adults was more than that of male adults. In the last two age groups of 53 to 60 years and above 60 years, the proportion of female adults was larger than that of male adults in Waghode and Maskavad-seem. In Maskavad-khurd, the reverse was the case particularly in the last age group of above 60 years.

In table 7.4 is given the distribution of males and females in the villages surveyed, in five age groups. The first group comprises of non-adults below fourteen years of age; the second of adolescents between 15 to 20 years of age; the third, of young persons between 21 to 35 years; the fourth group, of middle-aged persons of 35 to 55 years and the last group, of old persons above 55 years of age. It may be seen from the table that the proportion of non-adults both male and female, in all the surveyed villages varied between 39 to 42 percent of the total population. In Waghode only, the proportion of male non-adults was more than that of female non-adults. In the other villages, the reverse was noticed. A large section of the population, 42.3 percent in Waghode, 40.2 percent in Maskavad-seem and 40.4 percent in Maskavad-khurd, was comprised of young and middle-aged persons. The proportion of females was more than that of males in the group of middle-aged persons in all the villages. In the case of other groups of persons - adolescents, young and old - there was no uniformity in all the villages.

7.3 Marital Status.

In table 7.5 is set out the information regarding civil conditions of male and female adults and non-adults in the three surveyed villages. In Waghode, the proportionate strength of married persons (39.6 percent) was comparatively low than that of unmarried persons (52.9 percent). In Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd, the reverse

Table 7.4 : Distribution of population in five age groups.

Age group	Waghode			Maskawad-Seen			Maskawad-Khurd		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1 - 14	41.63	37.64	39.74	41.20	41.30	41.25	39.87	44.21	42.09
15 - 20	10.99	11.21	11.09	11.94	10.83	11.39	12.88	8.90	10.86
21 - 35	23.83	26.17	24.92	22.47	22.33	22.40	22.70	23.44	23.07
36 - 55	17.13	17.66	17.40	17.53	13.05	17.82	16.57	13.11	17.34
56 & above	6.42	6.32	6.84	6.80	7.49	7.14	7.91	5.34	6.64
T o t a l	100.00 (1665)	100.00 (1517)	100.00 (3182)	100.00 (779)	100.00 (748)	100.00 (1527)	100.00 (321)	100.00 (337)	100.00 (663)

was observed. The high proportion of unmarried persons in Waghode, might be due to a large number of non-adults in the villages. In the three villages the proportion of widowed persons was between 7 to 7.5 percent. No case of separated persons was reported in any of the villages.

It may be noted from the table that about 75 to 86 percent of the male adults and 78 to 79 percent of female adults in the villages were reported married. The proportion of widows was between 15.9 to 20.0 percent; while that of widowers, between 5.0 to 5.6 percent. It can be seen from the table that about 1.5 to 4.1 percent of non-adult males and 2.0 to 17.1 percent of non-adult females in the surveyed villages were reported married. It has to be noted that the proportion of married non-adults both in males and females was relatively higher in Waghode than that in the other two smaller villages. This was largely because of Leva-Gajars and Mahars in Waghode, who were still following the old custom of marrying at an early age.

The distribution of unmarried persons according to the different age groups showed that a few males remained unmarried beyond 25 years of their age. It was seen that the proportion of such male adults who had remained unmarried beyond 25 years, to the total male adults, was almost negligible in all the villages - 1.5 percent in Waghode, 0.9 percent in Maskavad-seen and 0.5 percent in Maskavad-khurd. In the case of females, there was none who remained unmarried beyond 20 years of age. In general,

Table 7.5 : Distribution of adults and non-adults according to marital status.

		M a r i t a l S t a t u s				
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Total
<u>WAGHODE</u>						
Males :	Adults	10.60	84.36	5.04	-	100.00 (972)
	Non-adults	95.82	4.13	-	-	100.00 (693)
Females:	Adults	1.80	73.12	20.03	-	100.00 (946)
	Non-adults	82.84	17.13	-	-	100.00 (571)
<u>MASKAWAD-SHEM</u>						
Males :	Adults	19.43	75.33	5.24	-	100.00 (458)
	Non-adults	99.07	0.93	-	-	100.00 (321)
Females:	Adults	2.73	78.14	19.13	-	100.00 (439)
	Non-adults	94.17	5.83	-	-	100.00 (309)
<u>MASKAWAD-KEURD</u>						
Males :	Adults	17.86	76.53	5.61	-	100.00 (196)
	Non-adults	98.46	1.54	-	-	100.00 (131)
Females:	Adults	4.76	73.37	15.87	-	100.00 (189)
	Non-adults	97.97	2.03	-	-	100.00 (148)

the customary age of marriage for males, appears to be between 21 to 25 years. In this age group, the proportion of married males was as high as 92.7 percent in Waghode; 80.9 percent in Maskavad-seen and 90.9 percent in Maskavad-khurd. In the age group of 15 to 20 years also, married males were reported but their proportion was comparatively very low. The customary age of marriage for females, on the other hand, was between 15 to 20 years. The percentage of married females in this age group was between 70.0 percent in Maskavad-khurd and 94.7 percent in Waghode.

The age composition of widowers and widows showed that their proportion was more in the higher age groups. For example, in Waghode, more than 73 percent of the total widowers and widows were reported in the higher age groups of above 45 years. Similar was the case in the other two villages. Majority of the widowers and widows in Waghode were from Leva-Gujars, Mahars and Muslims. In Maskavad-seen and Maskavad-khurd, on the other hand, a large proportion of such persons, was from Leva-Patidars.

Prevalence of Child-marriage.

In table 7.6, we give the data regarding the married non-adults - both males and females - according to their castes and age groups. It has been pointed out earlier that the proportion of married non-adult males to the total non-adult males was about 4.1 percent in Waghode, 0.9 percent in Maskavad-seen and 1.5 percent in Maskavad-khurd and that of married female non-adults, was 17.1, 5.8 and 2.0 percent respectively.

Table 7.6 : Married non-adults in different castes.

C a s t e s	Males (age years)			Females (age years)			Total
	1-5	6-9	10-14	1-5	6-9	10-14	
	WAGHODE						
Advanced Hindus - Gujar	-	1	14	1	6	30	52
Marathas & allied castes							
Maratha	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Kunbi	-	-	2	-	1	10	13
Inter. Hindus I - Sutar	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sonar	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thakur	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Inter. Hindus II- Khavi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kumbhar	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Backward Classes- Dhangar	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Depressed Classes - Mahar	-	-	7	-	6	19	32
Chambhar	-	1	1	1	5	2	10
Mang	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Muslims - Tadvi Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	-	2	27	2	19	76	126
WASKAWAD-SEEM							
Marathas & allied castes-							
Leva Patidar	-	-	1	-	-	4	5
Inter. Hindus II - Gosavi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Backward Classes - Koli	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Depressed Classes- Mahar	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chambhar	-	-	2	1	2	5	10
Mang	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	-	-	3	1	2	15	21
WASKAWAD-KHUED							
Backward Classes - Koli	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Depressed Classes- Mahar	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Total	-	-	2	-	-	3	5

As far as the age composition of the married non-adults was concerned, it may be said that majority of them, both males and females, were from the age group of 10 to 14 years. At Waghode, for example, 27 out of 29 married male non-adults were from this age group. Similar was the case in Maskawad-seen and Maskawad-khurd. In the second age group of 6 to 9 years, there were two married male non-adults and 19 married female non-adults in Waghode and only two female non-adults in Maskawad-seen. No male or female non-adult from this group was reported married ^{in Maskawad-khurd} In the first age group of 1 to 5 years no male non-adult was reported married in all the villages. Female non-adults from this group, however, were reported in Waghode and Maskawad-seen. It may be seen from the table that in the third age group of 10 to 14 years, the number of married female non-adults was larger in all the villages than that of married male non-adults, in the same age group.

As regards the castewise distribution of married non-adults in the surveyed villages, it may be seen that child marriage was prevalent in almost all the castes in Waghode, and in a few castes at the other two villages. Leva-Gujar, the major caste in Waghode, reported the largest number of married non-adults. Out of 126 cases of child-marriage reported at Waghode, 52 or 42 percent were from the Leva-Gujar caste. Next came Mahars, who reported 32 cases or about 25 percent of the total. Leva-Gujars and Mahars in Waghode, therefore, accounted for more than 213 of the total

cases of child marriage. Out of the remaining 42 cases of married non-adults, 13 were in Kumbhis, 10 in Chambhars, 5 in Kumbhars, 4 in Malis, 3 in Dhangars, 2 in Tadvi-muslims and one each in Marathas, Sutars, Sonars, Thakurs, Khavis and Mangs.

In Maskavad-seen and Maskavad-khurd, the child marriage was more prevalent in lower castes than in the higher ones. More than 50 percent of the cases of non-adult marriage were reported among the lowercastes like Mahars, Chambhars and Mangs.

It may be noted that in almost all the castes which had reported cases of child marriage in all the villages, we find that the number of married female non-adults was larger than that of married male non-adults. In Waghode, for instance, of the 52 cases of married non-adults reported by Leva-Gujars, 37 were of female non-adults and the remaining 15 of male non-adults. In the case of Mahars also the number of married female non-adults was more than that of married male non-adults. On the basis of data presented so far, it may be said that irrespective of the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, amended in 1949, the social custom that the youngsters, particularly girls should not remain unmarried for a longer time is still prevalent. As regards the surveyed villages, no past data in this respect was available, otherwise, it would have been possible to assert the effectiveness of the Act.

7.4 Size of Family.

According to the findings of our Survey, there were 612 families in Waghode with a population of 3182; 280 families in Maskavad-seem with a population of 1527 and 127 families in Maskavad-khurd with the population of 663. The average size of a family, therefore, worked out as 5.2 in Waghode, 5.5 in Maskavad-seem and 5.2 in Maskavad-khurd. According to the 1951 census, the average size of family was 5.1 in Waghode, 5.4 in Maskavad-seem and 4.8 in Maskavad-khurd. It can be seen that the size of family, as derived from our inquiry had increased in all the surveyed villages. However, in comparison with the increase in the size of family in Waghode and Maskavad-seem, the increase in the size of family at Maskavad-khurd was remarkably more.

Table 7.7 presents the distribution of families at the surveyed villages, according to the size of family. It is evident from the table that the families ranging in size from 2 to 7 members, were thickly distributed in all the villages, while families with more than 7 members were few and were thinly distributed. The proportion of small and medium size families having 2 to 7 members each was as high as 77.4 percent in Waghode, 78.7 percent in Maskavad-seem and 81.1 percent in Maskavad-khurd. The proportionate strength of unimember families was larger in Waghode than that in the other two villages. The percentage of large families having ten or more than ten members was 8.2 in

Table 7.7 : Distribution of families according to size.

Size of the family (Number of members in the family)	Waghode	Maskavad- Seen	Maskavad- Khurd
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
1	6.0	3.2	4.7
2	9.3	6.8	5.5
3	14.1	12.1	15.7
4	16.7	15.3	12.6
5	15.4	19.2	24.4
6	11.9	15.7	14.2
7	10.0	9.6	8.7
8	5.1	8.6	5.5
9	3.3	4.3	1.6
10	2.9	1.8	3.1
11	1.5	0.4	0.8
12	1.0	-	0.8
13	1.0	0.4	1.6
14	0.3	0.7	-
15	0.7	0.7	-
16	0.2	0.4	-
17	-	0.4	0.8
18	-	0.4	-
19	0.2	-	-
20	0.2	-	-
21	0.2	-	-
Total	100.00 (612)	100.00 (230)	100.00 (127)

Waghode; 5.2 in Maskavad-seen and 7.1 in Maskavad-khurd. The proportion of families which were nearer to the average size of family in all the villages, varied between 32 to 37 percent.

7.8 Type of Family.

In table 7.8 is given the distribution of families, according to their different family types. The first eight types were of the families with male heads and the remaining were of those with female heads. The detail information regarding the various family types is given ⁱⁿ under the table. The types 1 and 9 were of unimember families having male and female heads respectively. It may be seen from the table that the types 2 and 10 were mostly of unitary families. The families with female heads with married or unmarried children (Type 10) consisted mainly of female heads with unmarried children. The family type 3 with male head having married children and their families had an element of joint family as some of the married children may be brothers. The types 4 and 5 were clearly of joint family as the type 4 was comprised of married brothers and the type 5, of paternal relations such as uncles and cousins. The types 6, 7 and 8 were of families with maternal relatives, the relatives from wife's side and the distant relatives. The family types 11 and 12 consisted mainly of female heads with relatives from husband's side, and paternal relatives respectively.

Table 7.8 : Distribution of families according to family type.

Family type	Waghode %	Maskavad- Seem %	Maskavad- Khurd %
1. Unimember Male	4.4	1.1	1.6
2. Male with or without wife and children	43.4	45.0	54.2
3. 2 + married children with family	19.8	22.4	19.7
4. 3 + parents and brothers or sisters married or unmarried with or without families	22.1	24.6	14.2
5. 4 + other parental relations	2.3	0.7	0.8
6. 4 + other maternal relations	0.3	0.7	0.8
7. 2 + wife's relatives	2.1	1.1	1.6
8. 2 + other distant relatives	0.5	-	-
9. Unimember Female	1.6	0.4	0.8
10. Female with married or unmarried children and husband	2.9	3.6	5.5
11. 10 + relatives of husband	0.2	0.4	-
12. 10 + parents and/or other relatives	0.2	-	0.8
13. Miscellaneous with female head	0.2	-	-
Total	100.00 (612)	100.00 (280)	100.00 (127)

It may be seen from the table that more than 90 percent of the total families in the surveyed villages had male heads. The proportion of families having female heads varied between 4 to 7 percent. It has to be noted that about 52.3 percent of the families in Waghode, 50.1 percent in Maskavad-seem and 62.1 percent in Maskavad-khurd were either unimember (types 1 and 9) or unitary (types 2 & 10). The proportion of such families was the highest in Maskavad-khurd - the smallest of the three villages. The proportionate strength of the families having an element of joint families (types 3, 4 and 5) was 44.2 percent in Waghode; 47.7 percent in Maskavad-seem and 34.7 percent in Maskavad-khurd. It is interesting to see that the proportion of joint families was comparatively very small in Maskavad-khurd. The families with maternal relatives and the relatives from wife's side were very few, their percentage varying between 1.8 to 2.9. The proportion of families coming under 11 and 12 types was less than one percent in all the surveyed villages.

Classifying the families in the surveyed villages by their type and size, it was observed that more complex was the type of family, larger was the size. Majority of the large families having ten or more than ten members were the joint families belonging to 4 and 5 family types. In the case of small and medium size families having 4 to 6 members, the type 2 was comparatively more prominent in all the villages.

7.6 Literacy and Education.

It has been pointed out in chapter III, that in Waghode there are two schools - one Marathi and the other Urdu. In the case of the other two villages there is a common Marathi school for Maskavad-seen, Maskavad-khurd and Maskavad-Budruk. The schools in all the villages are fairly old and have improved the extent of literacy to a large extent. In table 7.9 we give the comparative data regarding literacy at the surveyed villages as in 1951 and in 1956. It can be seen from the table that within the period of five years, the proportionate strength of literates in the total population of each of the three villages had increased remarkably. In Waghode, for example, the proportion of literates had increased to about 37 percent in 1956 from 27 percent in 1951. At the other two villages, particularly at Maskavad-khurd, the increase ^{was} ~~will~~ still higher.

The table points out that among the total literate population in Waghode and Maskavad-seen, the percentage of literate males had gone down; whereas that of female literates had gone up during the five-year period. In Waghode, the proportionate strength of literate males, which was about 81 percent of the total literates in 1951, had declined to 75 percent in 1956. The proportion of female literates, on the other hand, had increased from 18.7 percent in 1951 to 25 percent in 1956. The same type of trend was noticed in Maskavad-seen. In the case of Maskavad-khurd, however, the reverse had ^{happened.} ~~lapped.~~ The proportionate strength of male

Table 7.9 : Literates and illiterates according to 1951 Census and our enquiry.

	Waghode		Maskavad- Seen		Maskavad- Khurd	
	1951 Cen- sus	1956 Sur- vey	1951 Cen- sus	1956 Sur- vey	1951 Cen- sus	1956 Sur- vey
Percentage of literates in total population	27.3	37.4	44.2	53.7	14.4	47.8
Percentage of illiterates in total population	72.7	62.6	55.8	46.3	85.6	52.2
Percentage of males among literates	81.3	75.1	71.3	66.1	61.2	63.5
Percentage of females among literates	18.7	24.9	28.7	33.9	39.8	31.5
Percentage of males among illiterates	39.2	33.7	35.8	33.5	50.7	37.0
Percentage of females among illiterates	60.8	61.3	64.2	66.5	49.3	63.0

literate had increased, and that of female literates had gone down in this village. It seems that in Waghode and Maskavad-seem, a large number of girls have started taking education during the five-year period.

As regards literacy and educational attainments more details are presented in table 7.10. The table gives the proportion of educands, non-educands, illiterates and below school going age among male and female, adults and non-adults. Those who were attending schools were taken as educands and those who had left school but were literates were considered as non-educands. The total of the first two classes, therefore gives the proportion of literates and the total of the last two classes gives the proportion of illiterates.

It may be seen from the table that the proportion of educands among the male adults was comparatively small (4.4 percent) in Waghode, than that in Maskavad-seem (11.5 percent) and in Maskavad-khurd (10.6 percent). The proportion of non-educands among male adults was also less in Waghode. The percentage of illiterates, therefore, was relatively higher in Waghode than that in the other two villages. Among female adults the proportion of educands was negligible in all the villages - less than one percent in Waghode and Maskavad-seem and 1.1 percent in Maskavad-khurd. Non-educands among female adults varied between 13 to 29 percent. The illiterate female adults were proportionately higher again in Waghode (83.8 percent), than that in Maskavad-seem (70.4 percent) and in Maskavad-khurd (70.7%).

Table 7.10 : Educands, non-educands, illiterates, and below school-going age.

	<u>Edu- cands</u>	<u>Non- edu- cands</u>	<u>Illi- tera- tes</u>	<u>Not of school age</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>MAGHOPE</u>					
Male adults	4.4	61.3	34.3	-	100.0 (971)
Male non-adults	31.7	5.3	16.0	47.0	100.0 (694)
Female adults	0.2	13.0	86.8	-	100.0 (946)
Female non-adults	22.4	7.5	25.7	44.4	100.0 (571)
<u>T o t a l</u>	12.3	25.1	44.4	19.2	100.0 (3132)
<u>MASKAWAD-SEEM</u>					
Male adults	11.5	72.1	16.4	-	100.0 (458)
Male non-adults	47.7	1.9	8.7	41.7	100.0 (321)
Female adults	0.4	29.2	70.4	-	100.0 (439)
Female non-adults	40.5	7.4	8.1	44.0	100.0 (309)
<u>T o t a l</u>	21.8	31.9	28.6	17.7	100.0 (1527)
<u>MASKAWAD-KHUED</u>					
Male adults	10.6	64.0	25.4	-	100.0 (197)
Male non-adults	37.2	2.3	11.6	48.8	100.0 (129)
Female adults	1.1	28.2	70.7	-	100.0 (183)
Female non-adults	39.9	4.0	13.4	43.7	100.0 (149)
<u>T o t a l</u>	19.5	23.4	32.8	19.3	100.0 (663)

Among non-adults, the proportion of educands in the three villages, varied between 31 to 48 percent in the case of males and 22 to 41 percent in the case of females. In each of these villages there were a number of non-adults both males and females, who were either non-educands or illiterates. The proportion of illiterates among female non-adults particularly in Waghode and Maskavad-khurd. The extent of illiteracy appears more serious, if we take into consideration the fact that the primary education is compulsory for all and free for many children in the villages. It may be said that in all the villages, the enforcement of the Compulsory Education Act was ineffective to a certain extent, particularly in Waghode and Maskavad-khurd, where the proportion of illiterate non-adults was high.

The data regarding the extent of literacy in different castes are given in table 7.11. The table points out that in Waghode, the proportion of illiterates was quite high among Malis, Kunbis, Nhavis, Kumbhars, Telis, Backward and Depressed classes, and Muslims. In the case of Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd, a very high percentage of illiteracy was noticed in Backward class of people like 'Kolis' and in Depressed classes. The proportion of literates, on the other hand, was comparatively high among Brahmins in Waghode and Maskavad-khurd; among Leva-Patidars in all the villages, among Sonars in Waghode and Maskavad-seem and among Marathas, Nhavis, and Lohars in Maskavad-seem. In the case of Leva-Gujars from Waghode, the proportion of literates was about 45 percent.

In each village, a majority of the educands, both male and female, were reported to be studying in primary schools. Educands receiving the post-primary educations were small in number, but were reported in all the villages. Of the 13 such educands in Waghode, eight belonged to Leva-Gujar caste, two each to Leva-Patidars and Malis and one to Kunbis. In Maskavad-seem 17 such educands were reported, of which 9 were from Leva-Patidars, 4 from Mahars, 2 from Jains and one each from Marathas and Chambhars. In Maskavad-khurd, nine such educands, all from Leva-Patidars only, were attending middle school. Another point to be noted is that all the educands taking post-primary education were male-adults and non-adults. In the three villages no female was reported to be studying in middle school.

Among non-educands in Waghode particularly, a large proportion had studied upto 4th standard. Of the total non-educand males in the village, 58.3 percent had education upto 4th standard. The proportion of such non-educands was still higher among females. In Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd, on the other hand, the proportion of non-educands reported to have studied upto Vernacular Final examination was considerably large. In Maskavad-seem, for instance, 51.8 percent of the total non-educand males had studied upto Vernacular Final. In these two villages, the proportion of such non-educands among females was also comparatively large. Non-educands who had studied upto Matriculation were reported in all the villages - 37 in Waghode, 69 in Maskavad-seem and

23 in Maskavad-khurd. Of the total such non-educands in Waghode 25 were reported by Leva-Gujars. 6 by Leva-Patidars, 2 by Sutars and one each by Sali, Nhavi, Kumbhar and Chazbhar. In the other two villages, majority of them were from Leva-Patidars. It may be noted that almost all of these non-educands were males. Only four females, two each from Leva-Patidars in Waghode and Maskavad-seen were reported to have studied upto Matriculation. Persons who had taken higher education upto Intermediate examination were reported by Leva-Gujars (2) and Leva-Patidars (1) in Waghode and Leva-Patidars alone (2) in Maskavad-khurd. There was also one graduate among Leva-patidars in Waghode.

From the data presented so far, it may be said that the caste as such seems to have very little effect on the education of the people in the surveyed villages. Another point to be noted is that as far as the education and literacy is concerned, the people in Maskavad-seen and Maskavad-khurd are in a better position than that in Waghode.

Literacy and Income.

In table 7.12 we present the data regarding literacy among families of different income groups. In the table are given the proportions of educands, non-educands and illiterates in families coming under different income groups. It may be seen from the table that in each village the proportion of illiterates goes on decreasing from the lower income groups to the higher income groups. This^{is}/more clear particularly in the case of Waghode. The table also

Table 7.12 : Literacy in the surveyed villages according to income groups.

Income Groups (₹.)	WAGHODE				MASKAWAD-SEEM				MASKAWAD-KHURD			
	Edu-cands	Non-edu-cands	Illi-terates	Total	Edu-cands	Non-edu-cands	Illi-terates	Total	Edu-cands	Non-edu-cands	Illi-terates	Total
Up to 100	-	-	100.0	100.0 (7)	20.0	-	80.0	100.0 (5)	-	-	100.0	100.0 (1)
101 to 250	9.1	18.2	72.7	100.0 (55)	9.1	22.7	68.2	100.0 (22)	-	60.0	40.0	100.0 (5)
251 to 500	8.9	13.6	72.4	100.0 (504)	23.5	20.4	56.2	100.0 (162)	12.4	23.8	60.3	100.0 (97)
501 to 750	10.0	19.0	71.1	100.0 (574)	20.8	27.6	51.6	100.0 (250)	17.4	24.2	58.4	100.0 (161)
751 to 1000	11.4	26.1	62.5	100.0 (475)	20.0	33.6	46.4	100.0 (220)	27.0	23.8	49.1	100.0 (63)
1001 to 1500	13.6	25.1	61.3	100.0 (434)	21.4	33.3	45.3	100.0 (201)	19.1	23.2	51.7	100.0 (89)
1501 to 2500	11.8	30.0	58.5	100.0 (410)	21.3	39.9	38.8	100.0 (296)	24.8	30.7	44.5	100.0 (137)
2501 to 3500	15.0	32.3	52.7	100.0 (167)	25.5	29.8	44.7	100.0 (161)	15.0	38.8	46.3	100.0 (67)
Above 3500	13.2	31.5	50.3	100.0 (556)	23.3	34.3	42.4	100.0 (210)	25.6	25.6	48.8	100.0 (43)

shows that the proportion of educands and non-educands, was larger among the families of higher income groups in all the villages, except the 6th and 8th income groups in Maskavad-khurd where the proportion of educands was comparatively low. The proportion of educands in the families having lower income, was comparatively low in each village. This may be due to the fact that the families in the lower income groups prefer to engage their children in some occupation and earn, to sending them to school. Another point to be noted is that almost all the educands receiving education in middle schools and in colleges were reported by the families having their income more than Rs. 2500.

Literacy and Occupations.

In table 7.13 is given the information regarding literacy among families following different types of occupations. It may be seen from the table that in all the villages the proportion of illiterates was high in the families engaged in agricultural labour and other agricultural occupations like grazing etc. The proportions of educands and non-educands were also very low in the case of these families. The proportion of illiterates was comparatively low in the families engaged in cultivation, commercial occupations, transport and other services. It was the lowest in families engaged in educational services particularly in Waghode and Maskavad-khurd. The percentage of non-educands was relatively high in the families following cultivation, commerce,

TABLE 7.13: Literacy in the surveyed villages according to occupation groups.

Occupations	WAJHODE				MASKAWAD-SEEM				MASKAWAD-KHURD			
	Edu-cands	Non-edu-cands	Illi-terates	Total	Edu-cands	Non-edu-cands	Illi-terates	Total	Edu-cands	Non-edu-cands	Illi-terates	Total
Cultivation	16.3	30.4	53.3	100.0 (1227)	21.0	33.0	43.0	100.0 (1025)	21.4	32.2	46.4	100.0 (416)
Agricultural labour	8.3	19.8	72.2	100.0 (1171)	19.4	21.6	59.0	100.0 (217)	11.2	21.3	67.5	100.0 (169)
Other agricultural occupations	8.8	17.0	74.4	100.0 (47)	40.0	10.0	50.0	100.0 (10)	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0 (5)
Processing and manufacturing occupations	9.1	27.8	63.1	100.0 (187)	12.5	30.0	57.5	100.0 (120)	33.3	16.7	50.0	100.0 (6)
Commercial occupations	15.5	30.4	54.1	100.0 (135)	10.5	52.7	35.8	100.0 (13)	18.8	18.8	62.4	100.0 (16)
Educational services	8.1	54.1	37.8	100.0 (37)	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0 (40)	43.7	31.3	25.0	100.0 (16)
Transport-constructions and other services	13.9	23.3	62.8	100.0 (201)	15.1	49.1	35.8	100.0 (53)	35.0	20.0	45.0	100.0 (20)
Village officials & govt. & semi govt. services	14.7	26.7	58.6	100.0 (75)	20.5	33.3	45.2	100.0 (39)	6.7	26.7	66.6	100.0 (15)
Unproductive occupations	-	50.0	50.0	100.0 (2)	-	-	100.0	100.0 (4)	-	-	-	-

transport and services as their main occupation. The proportionate strength of educands was also high in these families.

7.7 In-migration.

The information regarding immigrant families, which had moved to the surveyed villages temporarily or permanently, was collected in the General Family Schedules. For this purpose we have considered only those families which have migrated into the surveyed villages during the life-time of their present heads. Those families which had moved into these villages during the life-time of the fathers and grand-fathers of the existing family heads were not considered. Another thing to be noted is that our unit of observation being family, the individual immigrants residing permanently or temporarily with the native families, have not been covered by our enquiry. We have considered only those cases where the existing heads of families have migrated into these villages and have settled with independent families.

The number of families which had thus immigrated to Waghode was 113 or about 23.2 percent of the total families. The total number of the members of these families was 452, their proportion to the total population being 14.2 percent. In Maskavad-seem, out of the total 260 families, 23 families or 8.2 percent, were immigrants, having 91 family members. In Maskavad-khurd, only six or about 4.7 percent of the total families, had immigrated. The total number of

immigrated persons in this village was 30 and formed a small proportion (4.5 percent) to the total population of the village.

In table 7.14, we give the distribution of immigrant families according to the duration of their stay in the village. It may be seen that for the period of seven years prior to our survey, we have given the total number of immigrant families for each year. In the next group we have considered the immigrant families of eight to ten years stay; and in the last group, all the families residing in the village for eleven and more number of years.

TABLE 7.14: Distribution of immigrant families according to their duration of stay in the village.

Duration of stay	Waghode	Maskawad-seem	Maskawad-khurd
Upto 1 year	9.7	8.7	16.6
" 2 years	7.9	4.3	16.6
" 3 "	5.3	4.3	-
" 4 "	2.7	17.5	-
" 5 "	4.4	8.7	-
" 6 "	7.1	-	-
" 7 "	1.8	4.3	-
" 10 "	14.2	4.3	16.6
" 11 " and above	46.8	47.9	50.2
Totals:	100.0 (113)	100.0 (23)	100.0 (6)

It is to be seen from the table, that of the total immigrant families in Waghode, 30 families or 30.1 percent of the total had immigrated after 1951 or had come to stay in the village during the five years prior to survey. Of the remaining immigrant families, 26 or about 23.1 percent, had stayed in this village for a period varying between six to ten years, and 53 or 43.8 percent, for a period of eleven or more years. In Maskavad-seen 43.5 percent of the total immigrant families had migrated to this village after 1951. All the remaining families (56.5 percent) were in the village for seven or more years. In Maskavad-khurd, out of the total six immigrant families, two had come to stay in the village after 1955; while the remaining had immigrated eight or more years ago.

It may be noted particularly in the case of Waghode, that there had been a continuous increase in the number of immigrant families since 1952. In the year 1952 three families had immigrated to this village. In the next year, the number of such families increased to six; in 1954, it went up to nine and in 1955; to eleven. In the case of other two villages such a trend was not noticed.

In table 7.15, is given the distribution of immigrant families according to their place of origin.

The table shows that in Waghode and Maskavad-seen, a large proportion of the immigrant families came from the nearby villages situated within the radius of ten miles. In

TABLE 7.15: Distribution of immigrant families according to place of origin.

Place of origin	Waghode	Maskavad- seen	Maskavad- khurd
1 Villages not more than ten miles away	48.8	60.9	33.3
2 Raver Taluka	28.3	34.8	-
3 Neighbouring Talukas	15.9	4.3	66.7
4 East-Khandesh district	2.6	-	-
5 Neighbouring districts	0.9	-	-
6 Bombay State	2.6	-	-
7 Other States in the country	0.9	-	-
TOTAL:	100.0 (113)	100.0 (23)	100.0 (8)

Maskavad-khurd, the proportion of such families immigrated from the nearby villages was about 33.3 percent. The families which had come from the places within the boundaries of the Raver taluka, formed 28.3 percent in Waghode and 34.8 percent in Maskavad-seen. In Maskavad-khurd, out of the six immigrant families, four had their original places in the neighbouring talukas. The families having their original places in the far away talukas of the East-Khandesh district, in the neighbouring districts; in other districts of the ^{Maharashtra} Bombay State and in the other States were

reported only in the case of Waghode. The only family reported to have come to Waghode from the other States in the country, was of a refugee from Sindh. It may be noted that more than 90 percent of the immigrant families in Waghode and almost all such families in Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd were from the places within the boundaries of East-Khandesh district. Another point to be noted is that in majority of the cases the migration was from village to village.

In table 7.16, we give the caste-wise distribution of the immigrant families in each village.

TABLE 7.16: Caste-wise distribution of immigrants.

Caste	Waghode	Maskavad-seem	Maskavad-khurd
1 Brahmins	-	-	16.6
2 Leva Gujars	16.8	-	-
3 Other advanced Hindus	1.8	-	-
4 Leva Patidars	4.4	39.3	23.4
5 Other Marathas and allied castes	16.7	4.3	-
6 Intermediate Hindus I	7.1	8.6	-
7 Intermediate Hindus II	1.8	4.3	16.6
8 Backward tribes	3.6	13.1	23.4
9 Depressed classes	13.0	26.1	-
10 Muslims	31.8	-	-
TOTAL:	100.0 (113)	100.0 (23)	100.0 (6)

It may be seen that in Waghode, more than 50 percent of the total immigrants were from Maratha and allied castes and from Muslims. In the other two villages a large proportion of such families (33.4 percent to 39.3 percent) belonged to Leva-Patidar caste. The immigrant families belonging to backward tribes and depressed classes, formed 19.6 percent in Waghode, 39.2 percent in Maskavad-seen and 33.4 percent in Maskavad-khurd. The immigrated families from the Intermediate Hindus I and II were comparatively very small in number in each village.

In table 7.17 is given the reasons reported by the immigrant families for their migration to the surveyed villages.

TABLE 7.17:

Reasons

Reason for migration	Waghode	Maskavad-seen	Maskavad-khurd
1 Service	8.8	43.5	33.3
2 Labour	76.2	43.5	66.7
3 Business	9.7	4.3	-
4 To stay with relatives	4.4	8.7	-
5 Adopted son-in-law	0.9	-	-
TOTAL	100.0 (113)	100.0 (23)	100.0 (6)

It is evident from the table that labour and services were the two important reasons which accounted for more than 85 percent of the immigrant families in each village. In Waghode particularly, more than 75 percent of the immigrant families reported labour as the reason for their migration. In Waghode and also in the other two villages, due to the extensive cultivation of banana and other garden crops, casual agricultural labourers get employment for a considerable period of a year. The wages paid to these labourers, particularly to the attached agricultural labourers, were also high in comparison with the other villages. It was reported that the labour families from the nearby villages in the taluka, where only the dry crops are cultivated, migrate to these villages in search of employment. Among the immigrant families reporting 'services' as the reason for migration, majority was of primary school teachers transferred to these villages. Of the eleven immigrant families in Waghode, which reported business as the reason for migration, three were grocers, two each were cycle shop-keepers and fruit vendors, and one each was a hawker doing business in kerosene, a hotel-keeper, a pan-patti shop-keeper and a commission agent in cattle market. The proportion of immigrant families which had come to stay with relatives were comparatively few both in Waghode and Maskavad-seeu. The adopted son-in-law had immigrated to Waghode where he acquired the property of his father-in-law as a result of marriage.

The data regarding various occupations followed by the immigrant families in each village is presented in table 7.18.

TABLE 7.18: Occupations followed by the immigrant families.

Occupations	Waghode	Maskavad- seen	Maskavad- khurd
1 Cultivation of owned land	4.4	8.7	-
2 Casual agricultural labour	39.9	17.5	33.4
3 Attached agricultural labour	13.3	4.3	-
4 Manufacturing and processing	4.4	-	16.6
5 Other manufacturing and processing	4.4	8.7	-
6 Commerce	5.3	-	-
7 Transport	2.7	4.3	-
8 Construction and utility	12.4	4.3	-
9 Educational services	9.7	43.6	33.4
10 Other services	3.5	4.3	16.6
11 Unproductive work	-	4.3	-
TOTAL:	100.0 (113)	100.0 (23)	100.0 (6)

In Waghode more than 50 percent of the immigrated families were mainly engaged in agricultural labour - 39.9 percent in casual agricultural labour and 13.3 percent in attached agricultural labour. In Maskavad-seen and Maskavad-khurd the proportion of such families engaged in agricultural labour was 21.8 and 33.4 percent respectively.

In Maskavad-khurd, however, no immigrant family reported attached agricultural labour as its main occupation. Another important occupations followed by the immigrated families in Waghode were construction and utility and educational services. About 33 to 43 percent of such families from Maskavad-khurd and Maskavad-seen were engaged in educational services. It is to be noted that about 3.5 percent of the families in Waghode and 8.7 percent in Maskavad-seen reported owner cultivation as their main occupation. Most of these families engaged in cultivation of owned land were from Leva-Gujars and Leva-Patidars.

In table 7.19, we present the information regarding occupational mobility which was noticed in the case of the immigrant families. It may be seen from the table that in Waghode, in the occupations such as casual agricultural labour and manufacturing and processing, the occupational mobility was comparatively low, in the sense that a large proportion of families followed their father's occupation. In Waghode, for instance, fathers of 65 immigrants were engaged in casual agricultural labour. Of these 36 or more than 55 percent were following their father's occupation. The other families had taken to attached agricultural labour, and the occupations like construction and utility, transport, educational services and other services. Similarly, in the case of immigrant families engaged in the manufacturing and processing occupations, eight families out of eleven, were following their father's occupation.

In other occupations, particularly the cultivation of owned land, the degree of occupational mobility was rather high. In Waghode, fathers of 27 immigrants were owner cultivators; but their sons who migrated to these village could not continue that occupation. Of these 27 immigrants, only three could pursue their occupation. The other families were engaged in agricultural labour - casual and attached, construction and utility, educational services and commerce. Similar type of trends in the occupational mobility of the immigrants were also noticed in the other two villages.

7.8 Out-migration.

In this section, we present the information regarding out-migration of persons related to the resident families in the surveyed villages. For this purpose, we have considered only the close relatives such as husbands, sons, brothers and unmarried-daughters, who resided outside the village permanently or temporarily. In each of the surveyed villages, there were some immigrant families shifted to these villages from other places. Many of these families had reported their close relatives to be residing outside the village, mostly in the original place of residence. These family members who were reported to be out-migrants were not considered in this section for the obvious reasons. Of the total families residing in the three surveyed villages, only 48 or about 45 percent reported out-migrants. The total

number of out-migrant persons per reporting family was 2 or on an average about 1.5. It may be seen from table 7.20, that of the total families reporting out-migrants, 21 were the residents of Waghode, 12 of Maskawad-khurd. The proportion of Maskawad-seem and 12 out-migrants was relatively higher than that in Waghode. Families reporting out-migrants was relatively higher in Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd than that in Waghode.

It may be seen from the table that in the total families reporting out-migrants, 9 were from Leva-Gujars, 7 from Mahars, 5 from Muslims, 2 from Kolis and one each from Malis, Shimpis and Chambhars. The average number of out-migrants was the highest (1.7 persons) in the case of Leva-Gujars, followed by Muslims, and Kolis, and Mahars. In Maskawad-seem, 11 families reporting out-migrants belonged to Leva-Patidars, 2 to Mahars and one each to Kolis and Chambhars. The average number of persons migrated was higher in the case of Mahars, and Leva-Patidars. In the case of Maskawadakhurd, out of the total families reporting out-migrants, 8 were from Leva-Patidars; 2 from Kolis and one each from Brahmins and Mahars. The average number of persons migrated was more than one (1.4 persons) only in Leva-Patidar families.

The majority of the out-migrants from each of the surveyed villages, had migrated within the East-Khandesh district. Out of the total out-migrants from Waghode, for example, 22 persons were in the East-Khandesh district itself; while the remaining 15 had moved to distant places

outside the district,
Maskawad-khurd, the number
of distant places was seven.

Of the 15 out-migrants belonging to the community at Waghode, three were employed in colleges at Amalner, Maroti and Jalgaon. One student was taking medical education in the Medical College at Maroti. The remaining persons from this community were employed in the Government, primary schools and postal department. The out-migrants from Kunbi and Mali castes were employed in this village the Paper Industry at Napa-Nagar. The only out-migrant from the Shimpi family was with his distant relatives at Bhusawal. Of the eight out-migrants from Mahars at Waghode seven were attached agricultural labourers working in different nearby villages like Chinawal, Wivare, Tandulwadi, Savada, etc. while the remaining one was in the Police Department at Bombay. The out-migrant from the Chambhar family was the student who had gone to Kanpur to acquire knowledge of leather tanning. Out of the eight Muslim out-migrants four were employed in the State Transport Depot at Bhusawal and two were primary school teachers in Raver and Faizpur. Of the remaining two, one was Talathi in Kumbharkhed and the other in Police Department at Jalgaon.

Out of the 15 out-migrants from Leva-Patidars in Maskawad-seeva, five had gone out as students, furthering their education in the colleges at Poona, Amalner and Jalgaon.

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Mali, Chambhar and Mahar
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The remaining ten out-migrated persons from this community were employed as railway gangmen and primary school teachers. All the out-migrants reported by Koli, Chambhar and Mahar families in this village were attached agricultural labourers in the nearby villages.

Among the 11 out-migrants, belonging to Leva-Patidars in Maskavad-khurd, three were educands taking education in different colleges at Amalner and Poona. The remaining eight out-migrants from this caste were employed as primary school teachers and railway porters. The three out-migrants reported by Koli and Mahar families in this village were all employed as attached agricultural labourers in the neighbouring villages.

Many of the out-migrants who were employed, visited their homes periodically and also remitted money to their relatives. The money remitted by these out-migrants during the twelve months prior to survey varied from Rs. 50 in the minimum to Rs. 600 in the maximum. The educand out-migrants visited their homes mostly during vacations. It may be noted that the educand out-migrants studying in colleges were reported in all the surveyed villages. The money remitted to each of these educand out-migrants, during the twelve months previous of our enquiry, varied between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1250.

In the case of out-migrants from Waghode, the duration for which they were residing outside the native village varied between six months to thirteen years. The duration

was below one year in the case of 4; one to two years in the case of 10; three to five years in the case of 16; five to ten years in the case of 3 and above ten years in the case of 4. Majority of the out-migrants from Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd also, were residing outside their native village for the period varying between three to five years.

7.9 Earners and Non-earners.

In table 7.21 is given the distribution of population of each village into earners and non-earners. By earners we meant all these persons who derived some income from an occupation or even those who helped in the family occupation without actually receiving income by way of wages or profit. Non-earners included, educateds who do not work in the family occupation, or outside, physically disabled and old persons who cannot work, and in the case of females those who perform domestic duties only. The proportion of total earners to the total population was about 53.8 percent in Waghode, 53.5 percent in Maskavad-seem and 54.1 percent in Maskavad-khurd. The proportionate strength of non-earners in these villages, therefore, varied between 43 to 46 percent. The average number of earners per family was 3.0 in Waghode, 2.9 in Maskavad-seem and 2.8 in Maskavad-khurd.

It may be seen from the table, that among earners the proportion of males was slightly higher than that of females only in the case of Waghode. In Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd, the proportion of female earners was comparatively higher than that of male earners. In the case of adult

Table 7.21 : Earners and non-earners.

		<u>V i l l a g e</u>			
		<u>Waghode</u>	<u>Maskawad- Seen</u>	<u>Maskawad- Khurd</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>EARNERS</u>					
Adults	: Males	54.9	50.7	50.6	53.2
	Females	45.1	49.3	49.4	46.8
	<u>Total</u>	91.3	95.3	95.8	93.0
Non-adults:	Males	46.5	23.7	26.6	41.0
	Females	53.5	76.3	73.4	59.0
	<u>Total</u>	8.7	4.7	4.2	7.0
<u>NON-EARNERS</u>					
Adults	: Males	24.3	53.4	56.1	35.6
	Females	75.7	46.6	43.9	64.5
	<u>Total</u>	19.4	16.6	13.5	17.8
Non-adults:	Males	56.0	52.7	47.5	53.9
	Females	44.0	47.3	52.5	46.1
	<u>Total</u>	80.6	83.4	86.5	82.2
<u>Total Population</u>		3182	1527	663	5372

earners, however, the proportion of male adult earners was higher than that of female adults in all the villages. Among non-adults the reverse was noticed in each village. The proportion of female non-adult earners was higher than that of male non-adults in each of the surveyed villages. Among the total non-earners reported at each village, the proportion of non-adults was as high as 80.6 percent in Waghode, 83.4 percent in Maskavad-seem and 86.5 percent in Maskavad-khurd. Majority of them were either going to school or were below school-going age. In the case of adult non-earners, the proportion of female adults was higher than that of male adults only in Waghode. In the other two villages, the reverse was the case.

In table 7.22 is presented the distribution of non-earners according to reported reasons for not-earning. The table shows that a large proportion of male adult non-earners in the three villages had reported education as the reason for not-earning. About 21.6 percent of the male adult non-earners in Waghode and 15.9 percent in Maskavad-seem were too old to work. The proportion of such persons was very small (0.7 percent) in Maskavad-khurd. The male-adult non-earners who could not earn because of their physical disability were reported only in Waghode and Maskavad-seem - the percentage being 10.8 and 1.6 respectively. In the case of female adult non-earners, the important reasons for not earning were old age, household work and social taboo. The proportion of female adult non-earners stating social taboo as the reason for not earning

Table 7.22 : Distribution of non-earners according to the reported reasons.

Reported reasons for not earning	Non - E a r n e r s (\$)				Total
	Males		Females		
	Adults	Non- adults	Adults	Non- adults	
WAGHODE					
Old age	21.6	-	36.1	-	6.3
Education	56.9	29.7	1.5	20.5	23.6
Household duties	-	0.3	9.4	3.3	2.8
Young children	-	69.7	-	73.7	57.6
Incapable (other than illness)	10.8	0.3	4.5	0.2	1.6
Illness	9.2	-	0.5	-	0.5
Social Taboo	-	-	47.0	2.1	7.6
Unemployed	1.5	-	0.5	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(65)	(621)	(202)	(457)	(1375)
MASKAWAD-SSEM					
Old age	15.9	-	47.3	-	5.1
Education	82.5	45.5	3.6	42.5	44.8
Household duties	-	-	14.5	0.7	1.4
Young children	-	53.5	-	56.8	45.9
Incapable (other than illness)	1.6	-	15.4	-	1.4
Illness	-	-	-	-	-
Social Taboo	-	-	13.2	-	1.4
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(63)	(312)	(55)	(230)	(710)
MASKAWAD-KHUED					
Old age	0.7	-	33.3	-	2.6
Education	91.3	37.6	11.1	39.9	41.1
Household duties	-	-	11.1	0.7	1.0
Young children	-	61.6	-	54.4	52.4
Incapable (other than illness)	-	0.8	22.2	-	1.6
Illness	-	-	5.6	-	0.3
Social Taboo	-	-	15.7	-	1.0
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(23)	(125)	(13)	(139)	(304)

was higher in Waghode (47.0 percent) than that in the other two villages. This was mainly because of the Muslims in that village, who followed purda-system and did not allow their females to do any work outside. Another important point to be noted from the table is that in Waghode, only three persons - a male adult, a female adult and a female non-adult - had given 'lack of employment' as the reason for not earning.

The high proportion of non-earners in the male and female non-adult population of all the villages is understandable in view of the fact that this group includes children who are not generally put to work. Young age was, therefore, the reason given in majority of the cases for not not-earning. In Waghode, for example, the proportion of non-earners reporting 'young age' as the reason for not earning was as high as 69.7 percent in the case of male non-adults and 73.7 percent in the case of female non-adults. In the other two villages, the corresponding proportions were slightly low. Education was another important reason reported by a considerably large proportion of non-adults - both males and female.

In table 7.23 we give the distributions of earners in each village according to occupation/s followed. An earner was reported to be working either in one of the family occupations or in an independent occupation or in both. It may be seen from the table that the proportion of earners following single occupation, either main, or subsidiary or

Table 7.23 : Distribution of earners according to the combinations of occupations followed.

Occupation	V i l l a g e			Total
	Waghode	Maskawad- Seen	Maskawad- Khurd	
Main occupation only	61.1	65.5	61.9	58.4
Subsidiary occupation only	9.8	11.1	5.3	9.6
Independent occupation only	3.1	1.2	0.8	2.3
Main and Subsidiary occupations	23.3	31.3	39.8	27.5
Main and Independent occupations	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.6
Subsidiary and Independent occupations	0.05	-	-	0.03
Main, Subsidiary and Independent occupations	0.4	0.1	-	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Number of earners)	(1307)	(817)	(359)	(2983)

independent, was much higher in all the villages. In Waghode, about 74 percent of the total earners were engaged in single occupation. In Maskavad-seem and in Maskavad-khurd, the proportion of such earners was comparatively low - 67.8 and 58.0 percent respectively. It may be seen that the persons engaged in two occupations were proportionately more in smaller villages - Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd - than that in Waghode. The number of earners engaged in main, subsidiary and independent occupations was very small and was reported only at Waghode and Maskavad-seem. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of earners were working either in one or two occupations.

In table 7.24 is presented the distribution of earners according to different groups of occupations in which they were engaged. For the purpose of this section, we have regarded a person engaged in two different occupations as two-individual earners and a person engaged in three occupations as three-individual earners. The total number of earners thus obtained, was larger than the actual number of earners. The actual number of earners was 1807 in Waghode, 817 in Maskavad-seem and 359 in Maskavad-khurd. The total number of earners obtained as above, was 2284 in Waghode, 1073 in Maskavad-seem and 508 in Maskavad-khurd. These figures give us the total strength of each occupation reported in all the villages.

It may be seen from the table that about 82 to 90 percent of the total earners were engaged in agriculture and

TABLE 7.24: Occupational distribution of earners.

Occupations	Waghode %	Maskavad- seen %	Maskavad- khurd %
Agricultures and other primary industries	82.3	89.7	90.5
Processing & Manufacturing	4.8	4.2	1.0
Commerce	2.6	0.8	1.8
Transport	1.9	1.7	1.4
Construction & Utility Services	2.3	0.4	-
Village Administration	1.8	2.3	3.3
Other Services	3.9	0.8	2.0
Unproductive occupations	0.4	0.1	-
TOTALs	100.0 (2284)	100.0 (1073)	100.0 (508)

primary industries mainly, cultivation, agricultural labour and grazing etc. The proportion of earners engaged in such occupations was comparatively low in Waghode than that in the smaller villages - Maskavad-seen and Maskavad-khurd. The percentage of earners engaged in processing and manufacturing occupations, which mostly included village artisans, was relatively higher in Waghode (4.8 percent) than that in Maskavad-seen (4.2 percent) and in Maskavad-khurd (1.0 percent). The third group of occupations was constituted of traders having retail business in the village. The proportion of earners engaged in these occupations was also relatively high in Waghode, it being a bigger village. In the remaining occupations also, except the seventh group of educational services and village administration, the proportion of earners was comparatively high in Waghode than that in the other two villages.

7.10 Labour employment and unemployment.

It has been pointed out earlier that a large proportion of earners in the surveyed villages was engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. In the case of agricultural labour families, a special enquiry was undertaken to assess their employment and other economic conditions in the villages. For this purpose a random sample of 60 families was selected from Waghode only. The 60 families selected for the study were divided into three groups of 20 families each and all the families from

each group were given quarterly visits. Thus one group of twenty families was interviewed every month. The families from the first group were visited during July, October, January and April. In the case of families in the second and third groups, the fourth visit could not be completed. As regards these groups, therefore, information about three months only was available - the second group being visited during August, November and February, and the third group, during September, December, and March.

The data collected in the Labour Schedules, specially designed for the purpose of this enquiry, was mainly regarding employment and wages. This information was supplemented with the data taken in the General Family Schedules in respect of total income, sources of income, and family size etc. It has to be noted however, that the data taken in Labour Schedules pertained to the survey year; while the data collected in Family Schedules, was of the year prior to our enquiry and therefore, indicated broadly the conditions of labour families. The employment data related to wage-paid employment only and the unemployment related to those days when a labourer could not obtain any wage-paid work.

Of the total labour families selected for the study, 53 were casual agricultural labourers and 7 attached agricultural labourers. In the following discussion these two categories are treated separately as their employment conditions were different. Among casual labour families, twenty had reported ownership of land, the total owned land being

41 acres or on an average 2.1 acres per family. Of these families, 16 had reported cultivation as one of their occupations, and were cultivating about 36 acres of land or an average about 2.3 acres per family. The other four families had leased out their land. Among attached agricultural labour families, there was none reporting either the ownership of land or the cultivation of any leased-in land.

The average size of family, in the case of casual agricultural labourers, was 4.7, of which 2.8 were earners, 1.3 being males, 1.2 females and 0.3 non-adults. Among attached labourers, on the other hand, the average size of family was 4.6, slightly less than that in casual labourers. The average number of earners in these families was about 2.7 persons, of which 1.3 each, were males and females and 0.1, non-adults.

Of the total casual labour families 44 had reported casual agricultural labour as their main occupation. In the case of the other remaining families, four had cultivation of owned land as the main source of income, three, the work of patrolling in fields and one each, cattle rearing and cart-transport. In table 7.25 we give the distribution of 60 families according to the combination of occupations followed. It can be seen that casual agricultural labour as the only source of livelihood, was reported by 18 families; and attached agricultural labour by two families. Thus, one-third of the sample families were entirely dependent on casual or attached agricultural labour, with no

TABLE 7.25: Combination of occupations followed by labour families.

Labour occupation	Other occupations	No. of families
Casual Agricultural Labour	-	18
"	Cultivation	16
"	Religious services	2
"	Baluta occupation	7
"	Baluta occupation and other occupations	2
"	Cattle rearing	1
"	Patrolling in fields	3
"	Pan shop	1
"	Hawker	2
"	Shoe-making	1
Attached Labour	-	2
Attached Labour & Casual Agricultural Labour	-	4
"	Baluta Service & patrolling in fields	1
Total number of families		60

other source of supplementary income. The other remaining families, had followed more than one occupations. A combination of casual agricultural labour and cultivation of owned land was important - 16 families being engaged in it. Casual agricultural labour was also combined with religious services, cattle rearing, patrolling in fields, pan-shop, shoe-making, etc. The five remaining attached labour families had casual agricultural labour, patrolling in fields and baluta services as the other sources of income.

In table 7.26, we present the data regarding average days of employment for casual and attached labourers. The table reveals that, on an average, an adult male earner from a casual labour family, was employed in the village for 217.8 days in agriculture, and for 33.2 days in non-agricultural work. In addition to this, adult males were also employed, on an average, for 7.5 days in agriculture and for 5.5 days in non-agricultural work outside the village. The average total employment of an adult male, therefore, both in the village and outside, was to the extent of 264 days or a little less than nine months in the year. The employment of a male adult earner from an attached labour family (327.3 days), exceeded that of a male adult earner from casual labour family (264.0 days), by about two months. This was mainly due to the difference in their employment status. In the case of attached labourers, no employment was reported in non-agricultural work. They had also not reported any employment outside the village, both in agriculture and non-agricultural work.

TABLE 7.26: Average days of employment for casual and attached agricultural labourers.

Labour	In the village						Outside the village					
	Agricultural work			Non-agricultural work			Agricultural work			Non-agricultural work		
	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren
Casual Labourers	217.8	162.8	180.8	33.2	5.9	20.4	7.5	1.9	5.0	5.5	-	3.3
Attached Labourers	327.3	184.9	360.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Labour	Total days of employment				Total days of non-wage work, unemployment and others		
	Males	F	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
Casual Labourers	264.0		170.6	209.2	101.0	194.4	155.8
Attached Labourers	327.3		184.9	360.0	37.7	180.1	5.0

Women were mostly employed as casual labourers. The average employment of an adult female from a casual labour family was 162.8 days in agriculture and 5.9 days in non-agricultural work. The employment outside the village was very small - 1.9 days in agriculture. The average total employment, therefore, was to the extent of 170.6 days or about six months in the year. Female adult earners from attached labour families were employed for more number of days (184.9 days); than their counterpart from casual labour families (170.6 days). The females from attached labour families were also not employed in non-agricultural work in the village; and in both agricultural and non-agricultural work outside the village.

In the case of non-adult earners in casual labour families, the average employment was 180.5 days in agriculture, and 20.4 days in non-agricultural work in the village. They were also employed outside the village; on an average for 5 days in agriculture and for 3.3 days in non-agricultural work. The average total employment was about 209.8 days or about seven months in the year. The non-adults from the attached labour families were exclusively employed in agricultural work in the village, for about 350 days.

Agricultural labourers secure employment only during the period when agricultural operations are in full swing. For rest of the year, they are either totally unemployed or self-employed. The data relevant to this part of the section are presented in table 7.27. It may be seen from the table

TABLE 7.27: Average days of non-wage work and unemployment etc. for casual and attached labour families.

Labourer	Total days of non-wage work, unemployment and others			Domestic work			Rainy days		
	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren
Casual Labourers	101.0	194.4	155.8	39.7	73.7	28.6	16.6	17.9	14.9
Attached Labourers	37.7	180.1	5.0	19.0	87.2	5.0	4.4	22.2	-

Labourer	Days of illness			Holidays			Days of unemployment		
	Males	Females	Child- ren	Males	Females	Child- ren	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren
Casual Labourers	27.0	66.8	5.9	4.0	14.1	84.2	13.7	21.9	22.2
Attached Labourers	14.3	36.7	-	-	3.1	-	-	30.9	-

that among casual labourers, male adults were unemployed for about 14 days in the year; female adults for 22 days and the non-adults for 22.2 days. Females from the attached labour families were generally employed as casual workers. In the case of attached labourers, therefore, unemployment was reported only for females - the period being one month in the year. As regards males and non-adults from the attached labour families, there was no unemployment reported as they were all employed on contract basis. Their employers keep them employed, though not always fully, on some work or the other, on the farms or in the household work during the period of contract.

The non-wage work or self-employed days constituted mainly of domestic work and accounted, on an average, for about 39.7 days in the case of male adults, 73.7 days in the case of female adults and 28.6 days in the case of non-adults among casual labourers. Among attached labourers, it was comparatively very less particularly for male adults and non-adults. In the case of female adults, domestic work had taken about 87.2 days. The average number of days on which labourers could not get wage-paid employment because of rain or bad weather varied between 14 to 18 days for casual labourers. The rest of the days were either of illness or of holidays.

In table 7.28 we give the data regarding seasonality of employment in respect of casual labourers. As regards

TABLE 7.28: Seasonality of employment (average number of days)

Month	In agricultural work			In Non-agricultural work			Total		
	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren
January	23.6	13.9	14.0	0.3	-	-	23.9	13.9	14.0
February	20.8	10.2	10.0	1.5	0.4	-	22.3	10.6	10.0
March	10.3	14.9	11.5	12.1	3.1	8.7	22.4	18.0	20.2
April	20.0	7.8	15.9	-	-	-	20.0	7.8	15.9
May	18.7	11.4	16.0	1.7	0.1	-	20.4	11.5	16.0
June	15.4	17.3	13.0	9.4	1.5	8.7	24.8	18.8	21.7
July	18.8	11.6	15.3	-	-	-	18.8	11.6	15.3
August	18.1	11.5	17.7	2.1	-	-	20.2	11.5	17.7
September	16.6	16.8	13.5	4.2	0.7	5.5	20.8	17.5	19.0
October	20.0	15.7	15.9	0.8	-	-	20.8	15.7	15.9
November	19.3	11.7	19.0	1.5	-	-	20.8	11.7	19.0
December	19.1	21.3	14.0	9.7	0.7	10.5	28.8	22.0	24.5
Total employ- ment days	220.7	164.1	175.8	43.3	6.5	33.4	264.0	170.6	209.2

the attached labourers who were employed throughout the year, there was no problem of seasonality at all. In the case of female adults and non-adults from the attached labour families, however, the same conditions as those of casual labourers were true. In the table we give the average number of employed days in each month of the year. For two months - May and June - we had no direct data as the fourth visit of the second and the third groups of labour families could not be completed. In the case of these two months, therefore, we have given the average of the total employed days reported in the three visits given to each of these two groups.

It may be seen from the table that in the month of December, the employment was the highest for all earners, males, females and non-adults. In the month of July, the employment was the lowest for males; in April, for females; and in February, for non-adults. As far as the employment in agriculture is concerned, it was the highest in January for males; in December for females and in November for non-adults. This was mainly because almost all the kharif crops were harvested during these three months. The agricultural employment was the lowest in March, April and February for males, females and non-adults respectively. It may be seen from the table that mostly in March and June, the non-agricultural employment was sought by the labourers.

In table 7.29 we present the data regarding the average daily wage received by the earners both from casual and

attached labour families. It can be seen from the table that as far as the employment in agriculture was concerned, the attached male adult workers were paid more than their counterpart in the casual workers. In respect of females, there was not much difference, as females from attached labour families were also employed as casual workers. In the case of non-adults, however, large variation was noticed between the wages received by those of casual labour families and by those of attached labour families. Another important point to be noted is that the mode of wage payment, both for casual and attached labourers in agriculture, was mainly in cash. The wages in kind received by all the labourers employed in agricultural work were less than 0.1 percent. Similar was the case of casual labourers employed in non-agricultural work.

TABLE 7.29: Average daily wages received by casual and attached workers.

Labourers	In agricultural work			In Non-agricultural work			Average wages per day
	Cash	Kind (Value)	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	
Casual Labourers							
Males	0.84	0.03	0.87	0.58	0.08	0.66	0.85
Females	0.43	0.03	0.46	0.39	0.03	0.42	0.46
Non-adults	0.52	0.02	0.53	0.43	-	0.43	0.52
Attached Labourers							
Males	1.12	0.04	1.16	-	-	-	1.16
Females	0.42	0.06	0.48	-	-	-	0.48
Non-adults	0.24	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.24

The average annual income of a casual labour family was Rs. 622.6 and that of an attached labour family was Rs. 660. It was seen that in the case of attached labour families, a large proportion (96.5 percent) of the total income was derived from agricultural labour. The remaining income was derived from other sources like baluta services, sale of manure, and grazing of livestock, etc. The sources of income for the casual labour families were many and were much more diversified, though a large proportion (69.0 percent) of their annual income was also earned from agricultural work. In the case of these families, cultivation of owned land was an important source accounting for about 8.7 percent of the total income. Another important sources of income, of these families were ^{cast-}east-transport, patrolling in fields, grazing of livestock, sale of manure, religious services, baluta services and trading, etc.

Chapter VIII

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

In this Chapter, we present the information regarding trading and transport activities in the surveyed villages. The trading activity in these villages, include wholesalers dealing in banana, retailers dealing in various other commodities and hawkers selling breads, fruits and kerosene-oil etc. In table 8.1 we have listed different types of traders, along with the number of families engaged in them. Each of the trading occupations has been devoted a different section, in which we have given the details about trading practices and also some statistics regarding annual turnover, income derived, extent of employment, wage disbursement etc. The estimates of these attributes were based on the figures collected in case studies and in the general family schedules.

In the transport system of these villages, the bullock-cart played a major role. Motor and Railway transport were available at a little distance, but the important means of inter village transport was the bullock-cart.

8.1 GROCCERS :- Grocery shops were reported in all the surveyed villages. At Waghode, there were eleven such shops, of which four were comparatively big, holding more than half of the customers in the village. At Maskawad-seem, there were two establishments, both of them having a large number of customers. In Maskawad-khurd also, there were two grocery shops, of which one was relatively bigger than the other, ~~small~~.

The caste composition of the grocer families, particularly

TABLE 8.1 : TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE SURVEYED VILLAGES

Trade	Waghode	Maskawad seen	Maskawad khurd
	No. of families		
1. Grocers' shops	13	2	2
2. Hawkers dealing in Kerosene-oil	2	-	-
3. Bangle sellers	2	-	-
4. Cloth shops	3	-	-
5. Cycle shops	3	-	-
6. Tea-shops	4	2	-
7. Hawkers dealing in breads	1	-	-
8. Panpatti shops	3	1	-
9. Pan-bidi shops	3	-	-
10. Traders dealing in banana	11	3	1
11. Fruit sellers	12	-	-
12. Vegetable sellers	-	1	-
13. Dalal in agricultural produce	-	1	-
14. Dalals in cattle market	3	-	-
15. Traders dealing in manure	1	-	1
TOTAL	61	10	4

at Waghode, was quite heterogeneous and indicated that the business was no more solely in the hands of 'vanis'. Thus, of the eleven grocers' shops at Waghode, four were owned by the same number of families from Gujars; three were owned by three Muslim families and of the remaining, one each was owned

by a Thakur, a Nahar, a Mali and by a refugee from Sindh. Amongst the two shop-keepers at Maskawad-seem, one was Teli by caste and the other, Leva-Patidar. Both the families having this type of establishments at Maskawad-khurd were from Leva-Patidars.

Of the eleven families following this profession at Waghode, eight had taken it as their main occupation, whereas the remaining three, as their secondary occupation. Of the eight families three were entirely dependent on it, while the other five, had some partial earnings from subsidiary occupations like casual farm labour, cultivation of owned land, etc. The main occupations of the three families regarding the grocer's profession as subsidiary source of income, were cultivation of owned land and patrolling - two had cultivation of owned land and the remaining one patrolling. At Maskawad-seem both families in this profession had regarded it as their main source of livelihood, with some additional income from cultivation of owned land and casual farm labour. Amongst the two shop-owners at Maskawad-khurd, one looked upon it as his main profession, whereas the other as his secondary occupation. The family reporting this profession as its main, had partial earnings from casual farm labour. The main occupation of the other family was cultivation of owned land.

With the exception of the three families which had migrated, all the families engaged in this profession at Waghode were old residents of the village. Of the three migrant families one was Leva Gujar, shifted from Savali, a village which is about 50 miles away from Waghode; the second was a Thakur, moved from

Andalwadi, which is two miles from Waghode and the third was a refugee migrated from Sindh at the time of partition. All the families working in this profession at Maskawad-seem and at Maskawad-khurd were old residents of their respective villages.

Of the eleven grocers' shops at Waghode, eight were run in the owners' residential houses. Out of the remaining three, two were managed in rented structures, the rent for each being Rs. 50 per year, while the third one was in a rent free structure. Both the shops at Maskawad-seem were established in a rented structure - the rent for one of them being Rs. 84 per year and for the other, Rs. 100. At Maskawad-khurd on the other hand, both the shops were located in their owners' residential houses.

At Waghode, seventeen adult-workers, fourteen from the grocer families and three outside labourers, were engaged in the eleven grocery establishments. Of the fourteen family members, eleven were male-adults and the remaining three, female-adults. At the other two villages, one male adult per shop were reported to be engaged in this business. At both the villages, no female member, nor any outside worker was engaged in this profession.

The materials required for the business, were brought from the market at Savada, where each of these grocers had kept an account with the big 'Kirana-Bhusar' merchants. It was reported that all the purchases were generally made on credit, which was to be cleared off by weekly instalments. At the time of

enquiry, the grocers at Waghode pointed out that their outstanding dues payable to the merchants at Savada, were to the extent of Rs. 4655. Of these, nearly 73 per cent were to be paid by the four big shop-keepers in the village. The grocers at Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd, owed about Rs. 1500 or Rs. 350 per shop-keeper.

The annual sale-proceeds of the eleven grocers, if taken together were to the extent of Rs. 31,130 or on an average about 2830 per grocer. The difference between the individual shop-keepers in the village, however, was very wide. The lowest amount of sale-proceeds was Rs. 1000 in respect of the three shops owned by a Mali, a Mahar and a Muslim family; whereas the highest amount was Rs. 6330 in respect of one shop, owned by a Gujar family. Out of the eleven shops, four shops accounted for 69.1 per cent of the total sale-proceeds collected by all the grocers in the village. At Maskawad-seem the annual sale-proceeds of the two grocers amounted to Rs. 6000; the distribution of it being more or less equal between them. In Maskawad-khurd, on the other hand, the sales were not fairly distributed; more than 75 per cent of the total sales having accounted for by one shop-keeper and the remaining by the other.

The dues receivable from the village customers, to whom the goods were supplied on credit, were reported by majority of these shop-keepers. Nine of the eleven grocers at Waghode, had reported that they had to recover the dues amounting to Rs. 4840. The major portion of this, (nearly 60 per cent)

was owed to the four big shop-keepers in the village. In the case of the grocers at the other two villages, the dues to be recovered were to the extent of Rs. 600 or on an average Rs. 150 per shop-keeper.

The expenditures incurred by these shop-owners, on the items like, outside labour, transport, interest on capital, rent for the structures etc. varied between 15 per cent to 19.5 per cent of their sale proceeds. In the case of the three grocers, who had employed outside labour, the total expenditure on these items was higher - varying between 17 per cent to 19.5 per cent of their gross earnings. In the case of other shopkeepers, this type of expenditure constituted about 15 per cent of their gross earnings.

The total annual income of the eleven grocer families at Waghode, was to the extent of Rs. 16,065 or on an average Rs. 1460 per family. Of this, Rs. 9400 or about 58.5 per cent was derived from the grocery shops and the remaining Rs. 1,665 or 41.5 per cent, from the other occupations like cultivation of owned land and casual farm labour. Amongst the other occupations followed, cultivation of owned and/or unowned land was important contributing about 31.1 per cent of the total income. In the total income derived from this business at Waghode, about 69.1 per cent was contributed by the four big shop-keepers.

The total income of the two grocers at Maskawad-seen, derived from all types of occupations followed, was about Rs. 3,934 or on an average Rs. 1,967 per family. The total

annual income obtained from grocery shops, was Rs. 1800 or 45.8 per cent of their total income. From other occupations like cultivation of owned land and casual farm labour, they had derived about Rs. 2,134 or 54.2 per cent of their total income.

The total income derived from all occupations followed by the two grocer families at Maskawad-khurd was to the extent of Rs. 3,030, of which Rs. 800 or 26.4 per cent was derived from grocery shops and the remaining Rs. 2,230 or 73.6 from other occupations. Amongst the other occupations followed by these two families, cultivation of owned land was prominent, accounting for 13.2 per cent of their total income.

The fixed capital investment of the grocers in these villages was in the form of shelves, cup-boards, small-boxes, tins, scales and weights, petrolmaxes, and lanterns, etc. The fixed capital investment of these establishments at Waghode, was to the extent of Rs. 3150 or on an average Rs. 266.3 per establishment. Four big establishments in the village accounted for about 67.2 per cent of the total investment. The working capital in the form of stocks of goods at the time of enquiry, was to the extent of Rs. 8300. Of these, nearly 70 per cent, was accounted for by the big four establishments in the village. At Maskawad-seem, the total fixed investment of the establishments was Rs. 345, whereas their stocks amounted to Rs. 900. The fixed capital investment of the two grocers at Maskawad-khurd was Rs. 250 and the total stocks were valued to be of Rs. 565.

8.2 HAWKERS (Kerosene) - At Waghode, there were two Muslim families which earned a portion of their livelihood from retail sale of kerosene oil. Maskawad-seem and Maskawad-khurd did not report any family in this profession. The two families at Waghode, had reported this occupation as their main source of income. In addition to this, these families had taken retail trade in fruits and in salted fish, as their subsidiary occupations, to supplement their main earnings.

Of these two families, one was the old inhabitant of the village, whereas the other, had come from Yawal, which is about fourteen miles away from this village. Both the families had spared two male adults in this business, who went from house to house in the village and also in the neighbouring villages to sell kerosene-oil. One of them was dealing in tobacco also, along with kerosene-oil. It was pointed out that about 60 per cent of the sales were in Waghode, and the remaining, 40 per cent, in the neighbouring villages.

The purchases of kerosene-oil required for the business, were generally made at Savada market. Tobacco, however, was usually bought in the Fairpur market, as it was not available in the market at Savada. It was reported that, on an average, each hawker was required to purchase about four tins, each tin containing four gallons of kerosene oil, per week, to meet their customers' demand. The purchase price of the oil, varied between Rs. 5 to Rs. 5/4 per tin. It was pointed out that on an average, each tin contained about 24 bottles of standard size, commonly used for kerosene-oil. The oil

was generally sold at the rate of annas four and half per bottle. The total sale proceeds of each hawker were to the extent of Rs. 6/12 per tin, which means, the weekly sale proceeds of each, were about Rs. 27. The gross profit received by each of them was, therefore, about Rs. 7 per week. During the year previous to investigation, one of these traders had sold about 210 tins of kerosene oil, his total sale proceeds being Rs. 1417; while the other had sold 192 tins and had received about Rs. 1287. The gross profits of these traders varied between Rs. 377 to Rs. 326.

The hawker dealing in tobacco was required to purchase about 8 to 10 seers of tobacco per week, at the purchasing price of Rs. 2 per seer. The selling price was between Rs. 2/4 and Rs. 2/8 per seer. The gross profits which the hawker received were reported to be varying between Rs. 3 and 5 per week, depending upon his sales. On an average, the annual gross profits from this business were about Rs. 165.

The total income of the two families was about Rs. 1175, of which Rs. 600 or 68.1 per cent was derived from this business. From the subsidiary occupations they had earned about Rs. 375 or 31.9 per cent of their total income. The total income of the hawker who was dealing in kerosene and tobacco, was Rs. 625 of which Rs. 500 were derived from this business and the remaining from the subsidiary occupations. The total income of the other hawker was Rs. 550 of which Rs. 300 or 54.5 per cent of his total income, was derived from the business.

The equipments required for this business were a weighing set, bottles to measure kerosene-oil and two tins to carry the oil. The total amount invested in these equipments was about Rs. 5 per hawker.

8.3 BANGLE SELLERS :- At Waghode, there were two families following the business in bangles. Both of them were Suni-Muslims and were the old residents of the village. Both the families had reported this business as their main occupation and masonry, casual farm labour and cultivation of owned land as their subsidiary occupations. One of these two families had spared one male adult for cart transport which was considered as his independent occupation.

From these two families, three male adults were engaged in the retail trade of bangles. They were all hawkers and used to do their business in the village, as well as in the neighbouring villages, like Maskawad-seem, Maskawad-khurd, and Dasnoor, lying within the radius of five miles. At times, the females in the families also used to do the business at their residential houses. They did not go outside in the village or to any other village for their business as the 'purdah' system was strictly observed.

The total sale receipts of each bangle seller, on an average were to the extent of Rs. 625 per year. The demand for bangles was reported to be continuous throughout the year with a slight increase at the time of marriage season - from February to May.

It was pointed out that in each marriage from Hindu or

Muslim community, the bangle-sellers received a fixed amount of Rs. 1-4-0 for the supply of 'Chuda', generally consisting of seven to twentyone green bangles - the number of bangles varying according to the social custom in each community. These two bangle-sellers had the exclusive right of supplying 'chuda' at two villages - Waghode and Dasnoor. No other bangle-seller can do the work of giving 'Chudas' at the marriages in these two villages.

There was another social custom followed by Hindu families only. Whenever a death of a married woman occurs in a family, five green bangles are brought from the bangle sellers, to keep them along with rice, kumkum, etc. in the lap of the diseased. A traditionally fixed amount of annas five is paid for these bangles.

The bangles required for the trade were generally brought from Savada and Jalgaon market. Whenever a large quantity of bangles was to be purchased, they used to go to Jalgaon market where they get more varieties of bangles at some what cheaper rates, than that in the Savada market. It was reported that particularly at the beginning of marriage season, these traders were required to go to Jalgaon to make their purchases. In other seasons when there was no pressure of high demand, the bangle-sellers used to bring their required materials from the two shops at Savada market. No credit system was followed by both of them. It was pointed out that as far as the trade in bangles is concerned the dozen consisted of twenty four bangles. This practice had been conventionally followed to maintain a margin for breakage

and bad-products. On an average, the monthly purchases of each bangle-seller were to the extent of forty dozens of different varieties of bangles, worth about Rs. 25. The varieties more popular in the village and other neighbouring villages were 'Kapi', 'Reshami', 'Hiravegiran', 'Lahari', and 'Patala'.

As reported in the General Family Schedules, the total income derived from all occupations followed by these families, was to the extent of Rs. 2400/-, of which Rs. 750 or 31.21 per cent was derived from the trade in bangles. From subsidiary occupations, these families had obtained Rs. 1300/- or 54.11 per cent of their total income. The family reporting cart-transport as an independent occupation had obtained Rs. 350 from it.

The amount of fixed capital invested by each bangle-seller was very minor-varying between Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/-. It was in the form of one crude-wooden cup-board, which was kept in the residential houses and a crude wooden stand which could be easily moved and handled. The total amount invested in these equipments by the two bangle sellers was about Rs.25.

8.4 CYCLE-SHOPS :- Three cycle repair shops were reported at Waghode. Maskawad-seen and Maskawad-khurd did not report any establishment of this type. Two shops at Waghode were located in the northern extension, and the other, in the interior of the village, were managed in rented structures, the rent for the former being Rs. 5/- per month and for the latter Rs. 4 per month. The other shop was in a rent free structure. The structures of the two

shops in the northern extension were temporary, its walls being made of wattle screen, thatched with mud and the roof being made of iron-sheets. The structure of the shop located in the village was a better one, its walls being built of pucca bricks and the roof of locally made tiles.

Of the three cycle-shop owners, two were Muslims by caste and the remaining one was Sonar. Of these three families, two were immigrants, one Muslim family being migrated from Savada and the Sonar family, from Nhavi which is about five miles from this village.

The main business of these shop-keepers consisted of hiring out their cycles, and of carrying out minor repairs to the cycles of the village customers. Occasionally they deal in old cycles, but such occasions were reported to be very rare. During the year preceding to our survey, none of these shop-keepers had sold or purchased any cycle. In two of these three shops, some new spare parts of cycles, were kept for sale. But for these articles, there was not satisfactory demand as most of the villagers preferred to make their purchases at the bigger cycle shops at Savada.

In these three shops, there were twenty four cycles kept for hiring. The hiring charge per cycle was annas two per hour. For the cycles taken on the basis of a day, concessional charge of annas twelve per day was charged. It was reported that on an average four to five cycles from each shop, were engaged throughout the day in summer and winter seasons. The demand was reported to be highest in the summer season. In the monsoon the demand goes down to a considerable

extent as many of the roads in the region are kuccha roads. It was pointed out, that one of these shops was closed for the whole of monsoon season, due to low demand and high cost of repairs. It was pointed out that particularly in the rainy season, more damages to the machines were reported. In the summer and winter seasons, the average daily receipts of each cycle shop-keepers were to the extent of Rs. 4 of which Rs. 3 to $3/8$ were earned from hiring out the cycles and the remaining from doing some minor repairs to other cycles of the village customers. In the rainy season, the total receipts were reported to be varying between Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. On an average the total receipts of each shop-keeper were Rs. 960 for the summer and winter seasons. In the monsoon it ^{had} gone down to Rs. 160 per establishment.

On the debit side, the shop-keepers were inquired to bear the expenditures on repairs, for their own cycles, rent of the shop and Grampanchayat Shop Tax, etc. It was pointed out that on an average each shop-keeper was required to spend about Rs. 300 per year on the minor and major repairs to their own machines. Two of these shop keepers were required to pay rent. The shop-tax of the Grampanchayat was Rs. 5 per year. In no establishment hired labour was employed. On an average, therefore, the total expenditure which each shop keeper was required to bear, was about Rs. 341 per year. The average gross profits per establishment was, therefore, to the extent of Rs. 779 (total receipts Rs. 1120 - total expenditure Rs. 341 = total gross profits Rs. 779).

As reported in the General Family Schedules, the total gross income of the shop-keepers, derived from their cycle shops was about Rs. 2100 or Rs. 700 per shop-keeper. The income obtained from the shops formed 58.7 per cent of their total income derived from all occupations. The total income obtained from all types of occupations followed by these families, was about Rs. 3575 or on an average Rs. 1191 per family. The total income of the two families having cycle shops as their main source of income, was Rs. 1950 of which Rs. 1500 or about 76.9 per cent was derived from the cycle shops and the remaining about Rs. 450 or 23.1 per cent from the subsidiary occupations like casual agricultural labour and goldsmithy. The total income of the family which had taken cycle shop as its secondary occupation was about Rs. 1625. Of these, Rs. 600 or 36.9 per cent was earned from the cycle shop. The main occupation of this family was grocery shop, the income derived from it being Rs. 900 or 55.4 per cent of its total income. This family had an additional income of Rs. 125 from a pan shop which was reported as another subsidiary occupation.

The total capital investment in these establishments was in the form of cycles, pumps, screw-drivers, pinchis, tyres and tubes (old and new), cupboard, time pieces, note books, etc. The total amount of the capital investment in the three establishments was about Rs. 3565 or on an average about Rs. 1188 per establishment. About three fourth of the total fixed capital investment in each establishment was in

the form of cycles. As we have pointed out earlier, the shop-keepers were required to have an average working capital of Rs. 341 in addition to the fixed capital. On an average therefore the total capital investment fixed as well as working was to the extent of Rs. 1529 per establishment.

8.5 Dealers in Cloth.

There were no permanent cloth shops as such in any of the three surveyed villages. However, three refugees from Sindh, who were dealing in cloth used to visit Waghode every week. They used to come to the village on every Monday and arrange their shops in temporary small tents (Pal), in front of the 'Chavadi' building.

In the year 1948, these three families migrated firstly to Bombay from Meerapur Methela in Sakkar Sindh district. They stayed in Thana Refugee Camp for two years (1948-1950) and then were shifted to the Bhusaval Refugee Camp where they were staying at the time of our investigation. In 1952, they started the business, each one with an initial capital of Rs. 500, borrowed from one cloth merchant from their community at Bhusaval.

They used to visit six villages - Savada, Waghode, Khirdi, Faizpur, Niabhora and Raver - each village for one day. The weekly programme was generally started with a visit to Savada weekly market which is held on Sunday. On Monday, they used to visit Waghode, which is nearer to

Savada; on Tuesday, they used to visit Khirdi, which is about five miles from Waghode; on Wednesday, the weekly market at Faispur, which is about five miles from Khirdi; on Thursday, the weekly market at Nimbhora and on Friday, the weekly market at Raver. On the next day they used to return to their camp at Bhusawal.

From Bhusawal to Savada, they used to travel by train and were required to spend annas eight per head. For visiting other villages or weekly markets, they had jointly hired a bullock-cart for which they were required to pay Rs. 20 per week. The owner of the bullock-cart was from Nimbhora. While returning, they used to travel by train from Raver to Bhusawal and were required to spend Rs. 1 per head. In all, the three dealers, had to incur Rs. 24/8/- or on an average Rs. 8/3/- per head, as transport cost.

All the three dealers, traded in medium and coarse varieties of shirting, coating, dhotis and other cloth. They did not deal with saris and Khans etc. The purchases of different varieties of cloth were usually done at Bhusawal mostly on credit. It was reported that major portion of their cloth (about 60 percent) used to be sold at weekly markets held at Savada, Faispur and Raver. The remaining sales were reported to be in other villages. At Waghode, each dealer could sell cloth worth Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per week. Of these sales two third were on credit and the remaining on cash payment.

The annual income of all the dealers, derived from this business was about Rs. 3400 or on an average about Rs.1133 per dealer. The total fixed capital investment required for the business was in the form of small tent, yard-sticks, scissors, thick cloth used to carry the bundles of cloth and mats, etc. The total amount invested in these was about Rs. 25 per dealer.

8.6 Tea-Shops.

Tea-shops were reported in Waghode and Maskavad-seem. In all, there were six such establishments, of which, four were at Waghode and two, at Maskavad-seem. Of the four tea-shops at Waghode, two were situated at the Bus-Stand, on the Jawal-Raver road, and the other two in the interior of the village at two different localities - one, at the entrance gateway of the village and the other, near the Muslim locality. The two establishments at Maskavad-seem were located in the village - one, being in the public building locally known as 'Madhi', and the other, in Patil Lane.

The owners of the four tea-shops at Waghode were from four different castes; one was from Leva-Gujars, the second, from Levapatidars, the third from Kunabis, and the fourth, from Muslims. Excepting one from Levapatidars all the owners were the old inhabitants of the village. The owner who was Levapatidar by caste had migrated to this village about nine years prior to our survey, from Savada. The two owners of the establishments at Maskavad-seem were from Levapatidars and both of them were the old residents of the village.

The two hotels located at the Motor Stand at Waghode, were patronized by the incoming and outgoing bus-passengers. The other two hotels situated in the interior parts of the village were visited by local people of all castes. It may be noted here that the visitors from the untouchable castes, were usually served in a separate set of cup and saucer, kept aside for that purpose.

Two of the four establishments at Waghode, were run in rented structures and the other two in their respective owner's houses. Of the two hotel-keepers, having rented structures for their establishments, one was required to pay Rs. 50 per year as rent, and the other, Rs. 84 per year. Both the hotels at Maskavad-seem, were managed in the owner's houses.

Of the four hotel owners at Waghode, three had reported this profession as their main source of earning and the remaining one, as its secondary. All of them had supplementary earnings either from subsidiary occupation or from any independent occupation. Two of the three families following this profession as their main source of income had supplementary earnings from cultivation of owned land and the casual agricultural labour. The third family had some partial earnings from an independent occupation of motor driving. The head of the family which had taken hotel-keeping as its subsidiary occupation, was a commission agent in cattle market, and had reported this profession as the main source of income. Amongst the two families engaged in this profession at Maskavad-seem, one had reported it as its main, and the other

as an independent. The mainly engaged in this profession had some partial income from cultivation of owned and casual farm labour. The second family had cultivation of owned land as its main occupation.

In all the hotels at these two villages, only tea and coffee were served. No eatables were prepared, as there was very low demand for them. The case studies made of the tea-shops at the two villages, revealed that, with the exception of summer season, the average demand for tea, compared with the village standards, was quite satisfactory. Amongst the establishments at Waghode, the sales of the tea-shops at the Bus-Stand, were comparatively higher, because of the particular location. The slack season for this business is the summer, when the daily sale in each establishment goes down even to twenty cups of tea. The prevailing rates for tea and coffee in all the tea-stalls at these villages, were one anna per cup of tea and annas two per cup of coffee. It was reported that the daily receipts of these establishments varied between Rs. 1½ to Rs. 5; the minimum receipts being received in the summer season, and the maximum in the winter and rainy seasons. The total annual receipt of the hotel-keepers at Waghode were reported to be varying between Rs. 1100 to Rs. 3000 and of the hotel-owners at Maskavad-see between Rs. 800 to Rs. 2000.

The materials required for the business were sugar, milk, tea-powder, coffee-powder, and charcoal, all of them being available at the village. The tea-shop keepers at both the villages usually made their purchases of these materials

from the local grocers.

Milk and charcoal were bought from the villagers only. On an average, the daily requirement of these materials in the winter and rainy seasons was as follows:

Milk	1½ seer	As. 8 per seer	Rs. 0-12-0
Sugar	1 seer	Rs. 1 per seer	Rs. 1- 0-0
Tea-powder	1/8 "	Rs. 3 per Lb.	Rs. 0-12-0
Charcoal	1 tin	As. 6 per tin	Rs. 0- 6-0
Coffee-powder			Rs. 0- 4-0

In the summer season the amount spent on the required materials, goes down with the demand for tea. It was reported that during this season of the year previous to our survey, the amount spent on the required materials was not more than Rs. 1/8/- per day. On an average, the total value of the required materials bought, during the year preceding to our enquiry, was about Rs. 760 per establishment.

As reported by the hotel-keepers in these two villages, the gross-profits of each establishment varied between 25 to 30 percent of the total sale proceeds. The annual gross profits of the establishments at Waghode varied between Rs. 350 to Rs. 900 during the year preceding to our survey. In the case of the two establishments at Maskavad-seen it varied between Rs. 250 to Rs. 750.

The total income of the four hotel-keepers at Waghode was Rs. 6360 or on an average Rs. 1340 per family. The total

income of the families following this profession as their main occupation was to the extent of Rs. 4360, of which Rs. 1610 or about 36.9 percent was obtained from the tea-shops and the remaining Rs. 2750 or about 63.1 percent from the subsidiary occupations. In the case of the family which had reported tea-shop as its secondary occupation the total income derived from all occupations, was Rs. 1800, and the income obtained from its tea-shop was Rs. 600 or 33.3 percent of its total income. The aggregate income of the family reporting tea-shop as its main occupation at Maskavad-seem, was about Rs. 900, of which Rs. 750 or 83.3 percent was obtained from the tea-shop and the remaining (Rs. 150) from subsidiary occupations. The total income of the other family was Rs. 4150, of which Rs. 4200 were derived from cultivation of land and Rs. 250 or 5.6 percent from the tea-shop.

The equipments required for the business, were a bellow to prepare tea, wooden box to store materials, a big metal vessel to store water, utensils to prepare tea, glasses, cups and saucers to serve tea, and benches for the customers. The total value of the equipments owned by the tea-shop-keepers at Waghode was to the extent of Rs. 675, the average being Rs. 168 per establishment. The total permanent investment in the equipments at the establishments in Maskavad-seem, was about Rs. 180 or Rs. 90 in each establishment.

8.7 Hawkers - (Breadis).

One Muslim family at Waghode, earned a portion of its

total income by retail trade in breads. The family had reported this profession as one of its two subsidiary sources of income - the other one being casual farm labour. The main profession of the family was retail trade in fruits.

The family had spared two male adults in this business, who used to bring breads and other similar products from the bakeries at Faizpur and sell them in the village and in the neighbouring villages. It was reported that about 60 percent of their sales was in the neighbouring villages and the remaining 40 percent, in Waghode.

Every alternate day one of them was required to go to Faizpur to make their purchases. On an average, they purchased different varieties of breads worth Rs. 10 per week. These were sold for about Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 - with a margin of about 40 to 50 percent as gross profits. During the year preceding, our investigation, these hawkers had purchased breads of about Rs. 350 and sold them for Rs. 685, the gross earnings being Rs. 335.

The annual income of the family derived from this retail trade, was about Rs. 250 or 28.6 percent of the total income, which was to the extent of Rs. 875.

The fixed capital investment in the case of these hawkers, was in the form of wooden boxes, baskets, and tin-plates. The total amount invested in these requirements, was not more than Rs. 5/- per hawker.

8.8 Pan-patti Shops.

In all, four families, three at Waghode, and one at Maskavad-seen, reported pan-patti shop as their main or subsidiary occupation. Maskavad-khurd did not report any family in this business. Of the three families engaged in this business at Waghode, two looked upon it as their main source of livelihood, while the remaining one, as its secondary source. The family working at Maskavad-seen had reported it as its subsidiary occupation. The two families reporting this business as their main occupation, had some supplementary earnings from casual farm labour. The family having this business as a secondary source of income had grocery shop as its main source. The family at Maskavad-seen had cultivation of owned land as its main source of earnings.

Amongst the three owners of the shops at Waghode, two were from Leva-Gujar community and the third from Thakur community. The shop-owner at Maskavad-seen was Leva-patidar by caste. Of the three shop-owners at Waghode, two were old residents of the village, whereas the one who was Leva-Gujar by caste, had migrated to this village about 15 years ago from Doifod, which is about fifty miles away from this village. The owner of the shop at Maskavad-seen was also an old resident of that village.

All the four shops in these villages were petty shops - the materials required for the business being arranged in a small cupboard which can be shifted from one place to another.

Two of the three shops at Waghode, did not have any single fixed location. For the whole day they were arranged at the Bus Stand where they attracted some customers from the incoming and outgoing bus passengers, and at night-time, they were shifted to the interior parts of the village. One was arranged in the open verandah of the Maruti temple and the other in the verandah of the front gate-way. The third shop which was comparatively a bigger one was located near the village chavadi. The pan-patti shop at Maskawad-seen was located in the public building locally known as Madhi. None of these four shops were managed in rented structures.

The materials kept for sale at these shops, were pan-pattis with 'masala' or without it, bidis, cigarettes, and match-boxes, etc. It was reported that on an average, the daily sale proceeds for each shop-keeper at Waghode were to the extent of Rs. 4. However, the daily sale proceeds were higher about Rs. 4/8/- in the case of two shop-owners doing their business at Bus Stand. The daily sale proceeds at the third shop at Waghode were to the extent of Rs. 3 only. It was reported that on an average the daily sale proceeds at the shop from Maskawad-seen, were about Rs. 4. Though the shop was the only one in the village, the sale proceeds were not high as the total population of the village, and thereby the demand was limited in comparison with that of Waghode. The case studies made of two shop-keepers at Waghode revealed that about 50% of the daily sale proceeds were from bidis, about 45% from the sale of pan-pattis and the remaining from cigarettes and match-boxes. On an average, the annual sale

proceeds for each shop-keeper at Waghode and Maskavad-seem were to the extent of Rs. 1300 approximately.

It was reported that the demand for bidis was high in comparison with that for pan-pattis and cigarettes. Bidi-smoking was very common in these villages. The demand for pan-pattis was comparatively low, as many of the pan chewers in these villages keep with them small bags - 'chanchi' - containing bettle-leaves, tobacco and other materials required. The demand for cigarettes was considerably low as the villagers find it more costly.

The materials required for this business, were bettle-leaves, bettle-nuts, lime, 'kat', bidi, cigarette, match boxes, etc. All these materials were purchased at the Savada market. It was reported that, on an average, each shopkeeper was required to purchase the materials worth about Rs. 25/- per week. The average working capital in each shop therefore was to the extent of Rs. 25. The annual purchases of these required materials made by each shop-keeper varied between Rs. 900 and Rs. 1000.

We have seen that the average daily receipts of each shop were about Rs. 4 or about Rs. 28 per week. The amount that the shop-keeper was required to spend on materials for his business was about Rs. 25 per week. The stocks of materials remained in the shop at the end of each week were, on an average, worth about Rs. 5. The average gross income of each shop-keeper was, therefore, of Rs. 3 per week. The

annual gross income of each shop-keeper varied between Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.

As reported in the General Family Schedules, the total income of the three families following this business at Waghode, was to the extent of Rs. 1830, of which about Rs. 755 or about 41.3 percent was derived from pan-patti shops. The annual income of the two families having pan-patti shops as their main source of livelihood, was Rs. 780. Of these Rs. 555 or 70.5 percent was obtained from the pan-patti shops and the remaining Rs. 225 or about 29.5 percent from casual farm labour, followed by both the families as their subsidiary occupation. The third family having this type of establishment as its subsidiary occupation had the total annual income of Rs. 1050, of which Rs. 200 or only 19.1 percent was obtained from this business. The rest of the total income was derived from the Grocery shop followed as the main occupation and casual farm labour which was taken as another secondary occupation. The total income of the family doing this business at Maskavad-seem, was Rs. 1200. Of these, Rs. 250 or 20.8 percent of the total income was derived from the pan-patti shop; Rs. 300 or 25 percent from the cultivation of owned land, Rs. 250 from the casual farm labour and the remaining Rs. 300 from the sale of milk.

The fixed capital investment in these shops was in the form of a wooden cupboard, a crude wooden stool, two metal pots and other small tin pots to keep materials. The total amount of the fixed capital investment in the three shops at

annual gross income of each shop-keeper varied between Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.

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The fixed capital investment in these shops was in the form of a wooden cupboard, a crude wooden stool, two metal pots and other small tin pots to keep materials. The total amount of the fixed capital investment in the three shops at

Waghode was Rs. 40 or on an average about Rs. 13/5/- per shop. The capital invested in the required equipments at the shop at Maskavad-seem was about Rs. 10.

8.9 Pan-bidi Shops.

In addition to the three pan-patti shops at Waghode, there were three pan-bidi shops, where bettle-leaves, bidis and match boxes etc. were sold. Pan-pattis as such were not sold in these shops. The other two villages Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd did not report any family having this type of profession.

All the three families following this type of business had reported it as their supplementary source of earnings. One of them, had a grocery shop as its main profession, the other was a hawker, doing business in rock-oil, etc. and the third, was mainly a cultivator of owned land.

Amongst these three families, two were from Muslims. The third family was from Hindu Bari (Tamboli) and the was following its hereditary occupation of selling bettle leaves. All the three families were the old residents of the village.

Two of these shops were located in the owner's residential houses and the remaining one in a separate room taken free of rent. The shop-owner who was dealing in kerosene oil etc. was a hawker and used to visit the neighbouring villages to sell kerosene-oil, while his wife used to sell 'pan', salted fish, kept in the shop at the village. It was reported

that on an average, the daily receipts from pan-bidi shops were about Rs. 2 in the case of two Muslim families. The sale proceeds reported by the Bari family were comparatively much less, about annas eight, as it was dealing with bettle-leaves only. On an average, the annual sales of the three establishments amounted to Rs. 750 or Rs. 250 per establishment.

The bettle-leaves required for this business were generally brought from Chinaval, which is about two miles away from Waghode. The other materials, bettle-nuts, lime, 'kat', bidis and match-boxes were purchased from the Savada market. It was reported that the shop owners had to go to Chinaval twice or thrice in a week to bring bettle-leaves. They cannot make weekly or fortnightly purchases as far as bettle-leaves are concerned as the leaves get rotton within three or four days. The Bari family, which was dealing in the business of bettle-leaves only, had to purchase lime to give with bettle-leaves, as there was a custom, not to give bettle-leaves without lime. The Bari family, therefore, was required to give lime, free of charge. The annual purchases of these required materials made by each family, varied between Rs. 300 and Rs. 150.

The total income of these three families derived from all occupations was to the order of Rs. 2425 or on an average about Rs. 808 per family. The total income derived from pan-bidi shops as such was about Rs. 275 or about Rs. 92 per shop-keeper. In the case of two Muslim families, the total

income derived from the business was Rs. 175 or 8.1 percent of their total income. The total income of the Hindu-Bari family was Rs. 250 of which only Rs. 100 or 40 percent was obtained from the business in bettle leaves and the remaining from cultivation of owned land.

The fixed capital investment in this business was in the form of five to six small tins, used to keep bettle-nuts, 'kat' and other such materials required, one cane-basket to store bettle-leaves and an earthen pot to keep lime. The total value of these equipments varied between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4. The Bari family was not required to invest that much, as it was dealing with bettle-leaves only. It had a basket to keep bettle-leaves and an earthen pot for lime, both of them worth about annas twelve only.

8.10 Traders dealing in banana.

Families doing wholesale trade in banana, were reported in all the surveyed villages. At Waghode, in addition to the Fruit sale Society, five families and three private associations, locally referred to as 'companies', were engaged in this trade. At Maskawad-seen also, there was one 'company' of this type, reported to be engaged in this business. At this village and at Maskawad-khurd no family doing the business on its own, was reported.

Private associations are generally organised by the big cultivators, having large areas under banana. Four to five such cultivators join together, to send their produce to the

distant marketing centres in North India, and to start the business in the season. Associations are reported to be formed temporarily for these two purposes only, so that immediately after the season is over, they get dissolved. All the transactions of an association are carried out in the name of the richest man in the group and the association is also known after him.

In the year of our survey (1956-57), four such associations were reported. Of these, two, one at Waghode and the other at Maskavad-seem, were comprised of four partners each, coming from four different families. Of the four partners of the association at Maskavad-seem, three partners were local, while the remaining one was from Maskavad-khurd. The partners of the other two associations at Waghode, however, were found to be the members of two joint families. The reason for treating each family member as an independent partner of the association was apparently the desire to evade the payment of income tax. At Waghode, therefore, the number of families engaged in the trade, stood at eleven, for the year 1956-57.

All the eleven families at Waghode, reported this trade as their subsidiary occupation, cultivation of owned land being the main. Of the three trader families at Maskavad-seem, one had reported this business as its main occupation, while the other two, as the subsidiary. The trader family having this business as its main source of income had cultivation of owned land and casual farm labour as its supplementary sources of earnings. The families looking upon this

trade as a secondary occupation, had cultivation of owned land as the main source of livelihood. The trader family at Maskawad-khurd had taken to this trade as a supplementary source of income; cultivation of owned land being the main.

Of the eleven traders at Waghode, nine were Leva-Gujar by caste; while the remaining two were Leva-patidars. At the other two villages, on the other hand, all the trader-families belonged to Leva-patidar caste. All the families at these villages were old residents of their respective village, cultivation being their traditional occupation.

The two joint families doing this business on a large scale were in the trade comparatively for a longer period - 13th year of their business being the year of our investigation. The third association at Waghode, was in the trade since 1952, when it was firstly organised by five rich cultivators in the village. Except one partner, who left the association in the year 1955, all the other partners were the same since its inception. So far as the other trader families in the village were concerned, three of them had taken to this trade about two years previous to our enquiry, while the other two were in the trade for about five years. The association at Maskawad-seem was in the business since 1954.

The harvesting season of banana generally starts from July and continue upto December or January - the busy months being September, October and November. To start the business in each season, the traders usually send their own produce,

so that from the sale proceeds received, they can make purchases of other orchards. If their own produce is not ready to send to the market, they take advances from the commission agents, to make the purchases. All the purchases of the produce, are generally made during the season only. However, in the year of our investigation, seven cases of pre-harvest purchases were reported, by the two associations at Waghode. The traders from these associations had made outright purchases of the orchards from the cultivators who were in pressing needs. In the harvesting season, the prices were generally settled per unit of hundred bunches. In settling the prices, the traders take into consideration mainly two factors - (a) quality of the fruit; and (b) the distance of the plantation from the despatching station. During the season of the year of our survey, the price quotations varied between Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 per unit of hundred bunches.

It was reported by the traders that, more than 90 per cent of the total production of banana, in the three villages, and also in the Raver Taluka, is exported to the up-country marketing centres like Delhi, Agra-Cant., Kanpur, Mathura, Jhansi, Kotah, Satna, etc. The important despatching railway stations in the taluka, were Savada, Nimbhora, and Raver. The traders from the surveyed villages, however, used to despatch all their consignments from Savada and Nimbhora stations. From the records kept at these two stations, it was seen that, during the season of the year of our investigation (1953-57), 3489 wagon-loads of raw-banana

were despatched from these two places. Of these, 2221 wagons were sent from Savada station and the remaining 1268, from the Nimbhora station. More number of wagons are generally sent from Savada station, as it is connected by motorable roads; which are convenient to bring the produce by motor lorries. The Nimbhora station, on the other hand, is connected by Kuccha approach roads, which are inaccessible for motor lorries in the rainy season, particularly in July and August.

As far as the traders from the surveyed villages were concerned, one 'company' from Waghode, which usually hired a motor-lorry to transport the produce to the despatching station, used to send the fruits from Savada station. The association from Maskavad-seeem though hiring bullock-carts to take the produce to the station, was sending its consignments from Savada station, as the pucca road leading to this station was nearer and convenient. All the other traders and associations from Waghode, used to export their fruits from Nimbhora station.

From the records at these two stations, it was seen, that during the season of the survey year, 421 wagons or about 12.1 percent of the total consignments of banana despatched from these two places, were sent by the traders from the three surveyed villages. Of these total consignments despatched, 76 were sent from the Savada station, and the remaining 345, from the Nimbhora station. The three associations at Waghode had despatched the highest number of wagons

(250); second came the traders, who taken together, had sent 98 wagon-loads of banana. The fruit sale society had despatched only 41 wagons - very low, in comparison with that of associations and traders. The reasons for this may be seen in chapter IX, where a detailed information about the society is presented. The association at Maskavad-seen had exported 32 wagon-loads. Of the total number of wagons despatched by these traders, associations and the society, 139 wagons were sent to Agra-Cant., 104 to Delhi, 71 to Jhansi, 52 to Gwalior, 31 to Kotah, 13 to Satna, 7 to Mathur and 4 to Bombay (Byculla). The total value of the produce exported by these traders, calculated at the rate of harvest prices, stood at Rs. 11,56,280.

All the expenses of cutting the bunches, of their transport from the orchard to the road, and then to the despatching station, are generally borne by the traders. As all the plants in an orchard do not mature at a time, the operation of cutting the bunches, has to be repeated three times with an interval of a fortnight. Labourers required for this operation are usually employed for the season, on the basis of daily wage, which vary between Rs. 1/4/- to Rs. 1/12/-. It was reported that each trader was required to employ at least four labourers for this type of work. The bunches are generally picked when the fruits are still green and hard. The main reason for this practice is that the fruits are transported over long distances and are very susceptible to fungoid attack. The stage of maturity of the bunches, is

judged by observing the general appearance, by seeing that the fingers have attained their full size and appear properly filled.

All the bunches picked up, are then brought to one place, where the carts or the motor-lorries, which carry them to the despatching station, are loaded. For this operation generally female labourers are employed. The cartmen themselves are required to load one another's cart. No extra labour for this purpose, is engaged. In each cart, 30 to 40 bunches are carried, the transport charges per trip, being between Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, according to the distance. In addition to the transport charges the traders are also required to give them, tea and some eatables like 'chivada' or 'sheva', twice a day, at the station.

If motor-lorries are used to transport the produce from the plantation to the despatching station, the traders are required to employ four to six labourers to load and unload the goods. The drivers are not expected to take part in this type of work. It was reported that in each motor-truck, 300 to 350 bunches are carried. The transport charges per trip vary between Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 depending upon the distance. In addition to the transport charges, the traders are required to pay Rs. 2/- per day to each driver as his daily allowance. The daily wage paid to the labourers engaged to load the motor-lorries, vary between Rs. 1 to Rs. 1/4/- per head. Besides, they are given tea and some eatables, as in the case of cartmen.

The produce brought to the station in carts or in lorries, is kept in the open, near the railway track. There were no storage facilities provided at any of these stations. While loading the wagons, no elaborate system of packing is adopted. Generally, the floor and the sides of the wagon, are thickly covered by the green banana leaves. Loose bunches of raw-banana, are then arranged in the wagon, in horizontal rows with stalk end of each bunch opposite to one-another. No systematic grading of the bunches is done. The usual practice is to remove the bird-picked and damaged fingers from the bunches before keeping them in a wagon. Of each bunch, the lower end with small fingers, is also removed beforehand. The well formed bunches with large and full developed fingers are invariably kept at the two openings of the wagon. The labourers employed for loading the wagons are generally employed for the season and are paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per day. It was reported that 1880 to 2000 bunches were loaded in each wagon.

The produce is mostly transported to the marketing centres, by parcel trains. Occasional cases of despatching the produce by goods train were also reported. Some times, the loaded wagons were also attached to the passenger trains. It was reported that the freight has to be pre-paid by the consigner and the fruits are carried, at owner's risk. The freights for different marketing centres were as follows:-

Delhi	Rs. 1053- 2-0 per wagon.
Agra-Cant.	Rs. 904- 3-0 "

Kanpur	Rs. 909- 8-0 per wagon
Mathura	Rs. 914- 9-0 "
Jhansi	Rs. 736- 6-0 "
Naini	Rs. 911-10-0 "
Kotah	Rs. 456- 0-0 "

In addition to the freights, the traders were required to give to the station master Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per wagon.

All the wagons used for transportation of the raw-banana, are made of steel, with no proper ventilation. It was therefore, reported that these wagons get heated on the way, particularly in October and a fairly large proportion of the fruits is damaged. In order to avoid or to minimise this type of damages, the traders usually keep green banana leaves on the top of the wagon to prevent its roof, being heated by the sun.

Except the railway freights, all other expenses which the traders were required to spend, to despatch one wagon-load of banana, varied between Rs. 278 to Rs. 381, if the bullock carts were used to bring the produce to the despatching station. If motor-lorries were used to transport the bunches to the station, the total expenses were low, varying between Rs. 238 to Rs. 288. The railway freights, we have seen, varied between Rs. 456 to Rs. 1058, depending upon the marketing centre to which the wagon-loads are despatched.

In addition to the above stated expenses, incurred to export the produce, the traders were also required to pay

the commission charged by the commission agent, and all the other expenditures done by him in order to sell the fruits. It was reported that these expenses differ from market to market, according to the different practices followed and according to the conditions in each market. The total amount of these expenditures was reported to be varying between Rs. 350 to Rs. 550 per wagon. Of this amount, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ was paid as commission to the agent, the rate of commission charged, being Rs. 6 per hundred.

The total sale proceeds received by the trader families at Waghode, were as high as Rs. 16,25,700 or on an average about Rs. 14,779.9 per trader. The difference between the individual traders, however, was very wide. The lowest amount of sale proceeds was to the extent of Rs. 50,700 received by a trader who had sent 11 wagon-loads of the fruit. The highest amount of sale-proceeds, on the other hand stood at Rs. 5,43,900 received by one of the two associations formed by the joint families, which had sent 123 wagons of banana. Of the eleven trader families in the village, the three private associations had accounted for 67.8 percent of the total sale proceeds collected by all the traders. The Fruit Sale Society, which had despatched 41 wagon-loads of banana, had received about Rs. 1,74,520 as the sale-proceeds. At Maskavad-seen, the total sale proceeds of the association amounted to Rs. 1,44,500.

As reported in the General Family Schedules, the total annual income of the eleven families engaged in this trade

at Waghode, was to the extent of Rs. 2,60,400 or on an average Rs. 23,672 per family. Of this total income, Rs. 2,60,000 or about 79.1 percent was accounted for by the big traders who had formed the associations. The income earned from the trade as such, was reported by an association and by a trader. The total income reported to be earned by these two, was Rs. 29,000, of which Rs. 20,000 were accounted for by the association and the rest, by the trader. All the other associations and traders had shown losses amounting to Rs. 38,000. A major share of the loss Rs. 28,000 was reported by the two associations, of which one had suffered to the extent of Rs. 16,000 and the other, to the extent of Rs. 12,000. The remaining amount of the loss - Rs. 10,000 - was shown by four traders, who on an average, had suffered to the extent of Rs. 2500.

The association at Maskavad-seem had earned Rs. 4,000, from the trade as such, each of its partners getting Rs. 1,000. The total annual income of these families was to the extent of Rs. 20,200 or about 5040 per family. The income earned from the trade formed about 19.8 percent of the total annual income.

8.11 Fruit Sellers.

At Waghode, there were twelve families who had reported retail trade in different fruits as their main or subsidiary occupation. The other two villages did not report any family engaged in this type of occupation. Of these twelve families

at Waghode, five had taken it, as their main occupation, whereas the remaining seven, as their subsidiary occupation. Amongst the five families reporting this business as their main source of income, three were entirely dependent on it, while the other two had some partial earnings from subsidiary occupations, like casual farm labour and the trade in manure. Of the seven families following this business as their subsidiary occupation, two each had casual farm labour and patrolling as their main occupation and of the remaining one each had cultivation of owned land, masonry, and retail trade in kerosene oil.

Amongst these twelve families, eleven were Muslims, and the remaining one, was Hindu-Mali by caste. With the exception of two families, which had migrated to this village from Yawal, all were the old residents of the village. From these twelve families, fifteen persons were engaged in this business.

All these families used to do retail trade in different fruits, like bananas, mangoes, oranges, etc. according to different seasons. In summer, they mainly deal in mangoes, while in the other two seasons, they sell oranges, bananas and other fruits. It was reported that they were required to make advance payments to the extent of one third or one half of the agreed price of the raw-fruits. The remaining amount was to be paid after the fruits were removed from the trees or after their sale. In the case of mangoes and oranges, advance payments were generally made much earlier, when the trees are in blossom.

The traders did not have any permanent shops as such for their business. In the mango season they hired some rooms in the village, where they could ripen the mangoes. The ripe mangoes were sold in the village and in the neighbouring villages like Chinaval, Vivare, Khumbharkhed, Faizpur, Savada, all -/of them lying within the radius of five miles. Some of these traders attended the weekly markets at Savada and Faizpur. It was reported that the daily sales of these traders, varied widely between Rs. 2 and Rs. 18, depending on the season and the fruits they were dealing in. However, the total annual receipts, on an average, were estimated to be Rs. 865 per trader. The gross profits, which included interest on capital and the remuneration, were to the extent of Rs. 421 per family.

The total income of these families, derived from the business in fruits, was to the tune of Rs. 4725, or 30.1 per cent, of their total income which was Rs. 15,720. The average income obtained from this business was Rs. 394 per family. The total income of the five families reporting the business as their main occupation was Rs. 5,485 of which about Rs. 3850 or 70.2 per cent was derived from the business in fruits and the remaining from the subsidiary occupations. The total income of the other seven families following this business as their subsidiary occupation, was Rs. 10,235. Of these, Rs. 7910 or 77.3 per cent was obtained from the main occupations followed by them and the remaining Rs. 2325 or 22.7 per cent from the different subsidiary occupations. The

income derived from this business in the cases of these seven families was very minor - Rs. 875 or 8.6 percent of their total income.

8.12 Vegetable Seller.

There was one family at Maskavad-khurd which earned a part of its total income by selling vegetables. Waghode and Maskavad-seem did not report any family in this profession. The family working in this retail trade at Maskavad-khurd, was from Leva-patidar caste and had started this business about twelve years prior to our survey. It has reported the business as its main source of income and casual farm labour as its supplementary source.

Vegetables required were general purchased in Savada and Faizpur weekly markets. In the following days of these weekly bazars, the vegetables were sold in the village and in the neighbouring two villages - Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-budruk. The total turnover of this family, during the year preceding to our investigation was estimated to be Rs. 720, . It was pointed out, that the profit margin on an average was between 20 to 28 percent. At times, the seller was required to dispose of his vegetables at a very low margin or even at a loss, because of the perishable nature of the products. The sale proceeds were received both in kind and in cash. It was reported that the major portion of the sale proceeds, which the seller received during the year previous to our survey, were in cash - about one third of the total receipts being in kind.

The total income of the family was Rs. 350 of which Rs. 250 or 80 percent, was derived from the business in vegetables and the rest from casual farm labour.

The fixed capital investment required for the business was in the form of articles like weighing set and baskets. The total amount invested in these articles was about Rs. 25.

8.13 Dalal in Agricultural Produce.

At Maskavad-seem only, there was one family from Levapatidars engaged in the work of commission agent in the transactions of agricultural produce. The family had reported this profession as its subsidiary occupation, cultivation of owned land being its main source of livelihood. The head of this family was Mulki Patil of the village, and therefore, was entitled to act as a commission agent in the village. It was pointed out that since sixty years or so, this custom is strictly followed. Any transaction of agricultural produce with any outsider, is to be carried through the Mulki Patil. Any outside purchaser who wants to make purchases in the village is required to contact the Mulki Patil, before settling any transactions. The main work of the Mulki Patil in this regard, consisted of bringing the two parties together and effecting the deal. He was also required to weigh the produce under deal. The commission for these services was taken from both the parties, at the rate of anna one per maund of agricultural produce. It was reported that the demand for his services was generally high in the post-harvest

season, when the cultivators generally sell their produce. It was pointed out that major portion of the produce sold, consisted of cotton, groundnut and jowar. The Mulki Patil does this work, only in this village and not in any other villages or in any other markets.

The total income obtained from this work was to the extent of Rs. 500 or 18.5 percent of its total income - his total income being Rs. 2700.

The equipments required for this profession were consisted of two weighing sets, valuing about Rs. 25/-.

8.14 Dalals in Cattle Market.

Three persons from Waghode derived part of their earnings by working as commission agents in cattle market of Savada and also in the other cattle markets in the taluka. Of these three, two were Muslims and one was Leva-gujar by caste.

The two Muslims had followed this occupation as the main source of their livelihood, whereas the other had taken it as a supplementary source of income. All the three families had subsidiary occupations. One of the two Muslim families had a tea-shop, trade in manure and casual agricultural labour as its subsidiary occupations, while the other had casual agricultural labour and patrolling. The Gujar family had cultivation of owned land as its main occupation.

All the three persons, had carried on the business mainly on commission basis, and were not largely engaged in

trading as such. They usually visit the weekly cattle markets at Savada, Raver, Varangaon and some fairs held in the neighbouring villages. In the village also, though on a minor scale, they carry on their business. Persons who want to purchase or sell their cattle, usually approach to these persons, who are in know of many sellers and buyers. The work of these persons was therefore, consisted in bringing together both the parties and settling the deal. For these services, they received a fixed amount of commission, varying according to the kind of live-stock, from both the parties - purchaser as well as seller. The fixed rate of commission was Rs. 5 per bullock purchased or sold; Rs. 10 per buffalo, and Rs. 2 per calf or per young one of she-buffalo. These rates, were conventionally fixed and did not vary according to the prices of cattle. It is reported that the demand for their services is high particularly in the sowing season, when many cultivators want to purchase bullocks for their agricultural operations, and also after the harvesting season, when they want to sell their cattle so as to save the maintenance cost.

The total income of the three families, derived from all occupations, was to the extent of Rs. 6071 or on an average Rs. 2023 per family. Of these, Rs. 1400 or about 23.1 percent was derived from the profession of commission agent in cattle market. The total income of the two Muslim families following this occupation as their main source of livelihood, was Rs. 3571 of which about Rs. 900 or 25.2 percent

was from 'dalali' in cattle market and the rest from subsidiary occupations and independent occupations. The Gujar family following this profession as its subsidiary occupation had derived Rs. 500 from it or 20.0 percent of its total income. Its total income from the main and subsidiary occupations was to the extent of Rs. 2500.

Since these persons were not engaged in trading activities as such, they did not require any capital for their business. However, they were required to spend on travelling, to visit different marketing places. It was reported that these three persons taken together had spent about Rs. 165 in visiting the different markets in the year previous to our survey. The average expenditure per family was to the extent of Rs. 55.

8.15 Traders in Manure.

Two families, one from Waghode and the other from Maskavad-khurd, were engaged in the trade of cow-dung manure. The family from Waghode was Muslim, whereas the other family from Maskavad-khurd was Koli. The family at Waghode, had taken this business as its subsidiary occupations - its main occupation being 'dalali' in cattle market. The family at Maskavad-khurd had reported this business as its main source of livelihood, with an additional income from cultivation of owned land and casual farm labour, which were looked upon as subsidiary occupations.

With the wide-spread cultivation of banana and other

garden crops in these villages, the demand for cow-dung manure was very high. The local supply of this type of manure was not sufficient for the requirements of cultivators. They were, therefore, required to bring it from the neighbouring villages where dry crops were mostly grown. These traders also bring manure from such villages, and sell it to the cultivators in Waghode and Maskavad-seen and Maskavad-khurd. It was pointed out that these traders, usually make their purchases of manure at Raver, Khumbhar-khed, Waghode-khurd, Faispur, etc. - all of them situated within the radius of ten miles. In these villages, the prevailing rates for cow-dung manure, were reported to be Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per cart-load. The manure bought in these villages was generally brought to Waghode and Maskavad-khurd by trucks, and was sold at the rate of Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per truck load. It was reported that one time capacity of a truck, was about five to six cart-loads. The total cost of manure at the time of purchase, therefore, varied between Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. In addition to this, the traders were required to bear the transport cost, which varied between Rs. 15 to Rs. 25, depending upon the distance between the two villages. The amount spent on labourers used to load and unload the material varied between Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. In all, the traders were required to spend Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 for each truck load of manure. The gross profits, which these traders received varied between Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per truck-load. In the year preceding to the investigation, the trader at Waghode, had sold about 25 to 30 truck loads of

manure; while the trader at Maskavad-seen, about 15 to 20 truck loads. The annual sale proceeds of the trader at Waghode, varied between Rs. 1700 to Rs. 1800 and that of the trader at Maskavad-seen, between Rs. 900 to Rs. 1000.

The total income derived from this business was to the extent of Rs. 400 in the case of the trader at Waghode and about Rs. 300 in the case of the other. The total income of the trader in Waghode was about Rs. 1800, of which about 23 percent was obtained from this business. The total income of the trader in Maskavad-khurd, obtained from all occupations, was Rs. 1900, of which about 15.7 percent was derived from this business.

8.15 Agricultural produce marketed by the producers.

In the General Family Schedules, questions were incorporated to find out, how much of the agricultural produce was sold by the producers themselves. The detail information about the sales, the place of sales, the agency through which the produce was sold etc. was also collected. Tables 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 present the data of this enquiry in each of the surveyed villages. It can be seen from these tables that as far as the food crops like jowar, wheat, pulses, etc. were concerned, a very small number of cultivators sold a portion of their produce. The produce sold by the cultivators cannot be necessarily treated as surplus, as many times a cultivator sells his stock to tide over his financial difficulties temporarily.

TABLE 8.2: Agricultural produce marketed by the producers of WASHODE

Commodity	No. of cultivators reporting sales	Average yield in Mds.	Average produce sold in Mds.	Average sale proceeds in Mds. Rs.	Place of Sale						Agency of Sale		
					Waghode		Savada		Other market		Self	Dalal	Trader
					No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	No.	No.
Jowar	16	49.7	22.8	238.1	16	3810	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Wheat	17	32.2	15.5	231.8	15	3990	2	530	-	-	17	-	-
Tur	25	11.5	7.3	76.4	21	1640	4	270	-	-	24	-	1
Other pulses	5	5.6	4.4	50.0	5	250	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Grass	3	17.0	7.3	110.0	3	330	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Groundnut	64	13.5	11.4	153.1	61	9270	3	910	-	-	64	-	-
Cotton	196	9.1	8.9	262.2	182	45760	9	4140	5	1940	195	1	-
Banana	104	5528.8*	5394.2*	6613.2	97	430680	-	-	7	31090	83	2	18
Other fruits	99	-	-	665.3	88	50620	-	-	11	15240	88	-	11
Vegetables	3	-	-	266.7	3	800	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Fodder	48	-	-	48.5	48	2330	-	-	-	-	48	-	-

* Number of bunches.

TABLE 8.3: Agricultural produce marketed by the producers of MASKAWAD-SEEM.

Commodity	No. of cultivators reporting sales	Average yield in Mds.	Average produce sold in Mds.	Average sale proceeds in Mds. Rs.	Place of Sale						Agency of Sale		
					Maskawad-seem		Savada		Other markets		Self	Dalal	Trader
					No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	No.	No.
Jowar	20	65.1	28.3	304.5	20	6090	-	-	-	-	4	16	-
Wheat	31	20.2	16.3	227.1	30	6840	1	200	-	-	6	25	-
Rice	1	16.0	12.0	130.0	1	130	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tur	44	15.9	10.6	115.9	44	5100	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
Gram	2	11.0	10.0	55.0	2	110	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other pulses	10	11.5	6.4	74.0	10	740	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Cotton	135	9.9	9.9	316.7	135	42760	-	-	-	-	10	125	-
Groundnut	95	18.3	15.4	175.4	94	16620	1	40	-	-	7	88	-
Other oil seeds	5	4.8	4.6	150.0	5	750	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Banana	62	2564.5*	2564.5*	2433.7	62	150890	-	-	-	-	58	4	-
Other fruits	35	-	-	181.7	33	5830	2	530	-	-	32	3	-
Vegetables	2115	-	-	106.0	1	30	14	1560	-	-	15	-	-
Fodder	81	-	-	40.2	81	3260	-	-	-	-	81	-	-

* Number of bunches.

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TABLE 8.4: Agricultural produce marketed by the producers of MASKAWAD-KHURD.

Commodity	No. of cultivators reporting sales	Average yield in Mds.	Average produce sold in Mds.	Average sale proceeds in Mds. Rs.	Place of Sale						Agency of Sale		
					Maskawad-khurd		Savada		Other markets		Self	Dalal	Trader
					No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	Sale proceeds Rs.	No. of cultivators	No.	No.
Jowar	1	21.0	10.0	100.0	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wheat	4	19.5	12.5	200.0	4	800	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Tur	5	8.2	5.6	58.0	5	290	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Cotton	50	7.4	7.4	240.8	48	11390	2	650	-	-	50	-	-
Groundnut	26	13.3	10.9	131.9	25	3100	1	330	-	-	26	-	-
Other oil seeds	2	1.0	1.0	10.0	2	20	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Banana	23	2508.7*	2508.7*	2469.6	23	56800	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
Other fruits	18	-	-	232.2	18	4180	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Vegetables	13	-	-	229.2	-	-	13	2980	-	-	13	-	-
Sugarcane	1	-	-	70.0	-	-	1	70	-	-	1	-	-
Fodder	11	-	-	50.8	11	550	-	-	-	-	11	-	-

* Number of bunches.

Among the commodities sold, the cash-crops like cotton, banana, and groundnut figured prominently in each village. In the case of cotton, the number of cultivators who reported the sale of their produce, was the highest in all the villages - 196 cultivators at Waghode, 135 at Maskavad-seem and 50 at Maskavad-khurd. Almost all the produce of cotton is marketed at each village. The average produce of cotton sold by each farmer, varied between 9.9 maunds at Maskavad-seem to 10.9 maunds at Maskavad-khurd. The average sale proceeds received by these farmers was to the extent of Rs. 262.2 at Waghode, Rs. 316.7 at Maskavad-seem and 240.8 at Maskavad-khurd. As regards the market place, it is important to note, that more than 85 percent of the sales was transacted in the respective villages only. As most of the transactions were settled in the village itself; the services of middleman were not resorted to, in Waghode and Maskavad-khurd. The case of Maskavad-seem, where Mulki Patil was conventionally fixed as a 'dalal' for the village, was rather different. The traders from Raver and Faizpur come to these villages in the harvesting season of cotton, to make their purchases. Only 13 cultivators, 14 from Waghode and 2 from Maskavad-khurd, had managed to get their produce sold at Savada and other markets.

The number of cultivators who reported the sales of banana, was 104 at Waghode; 62 at Maskavad-seem and 23 at Maskavad-khurd. The average produce sold was the highest, 5,394.2 bunches, at Waghode and the lowest, 2,564.5 bunches

at Maskavad-seem. The average sale proceeds varied between Rs. 6,613.2 at Waghode and Rs. 2,433.7 at Maskavad-seem. Majority of the cultivators had disposed off their produce in their respective village, without any services of middleman. Only 7 cultivators from Waghode, had despatched their produce to distant markets in northern India.

The number of cultivating families, which reported the sale of groundnut was 64 at Waghode, 95 at Maskavad-seem and 26 at Maskavad-khurd. More than 82.0 percent of the produce of these cultivators, was marketed at each village. The average produce sold varied between 11.4 maunds at Waghode to 15.4 maunds at Maskavad-seem. The average sale-proceeds were to the extent of Rs. 159.1 at Waghode, Rs. 175.4 at Maskavad-seem and Rs. 131.9 at Maskavad-khurd. As in the case of cotton, almost all the cultivators at Waghode and Maskavad-khurd, had sold their produce in the village without resorting to any services of middleman. At Maskavad-seem, on the other hand, out of 97 cultivators, 88 had sold their produce through the 'dalal' - Mulki Patil.

As far as jowar was concerned, the number of cultivators reporting its sale, was much low than that noticed in the case of cash crops. Only 16 cultivators at Waghode had reported the sales of jowar. At Maskavad-seem the number was little larger - 20. At Maskavad-khurd, only one family had reported the sales of jowar. Surprisingly the produce marketed at Waghode was nearly 50 percent of the total yield of those cultivators. At Maskavad-seem, however, the proportion of marketed produce to the total yield, was much less.

The average sale-proceeds varied between Rs. 238.1 at Waghode, and Rs. 304.5 at Maskavad-seen. All the transactions at Waghode and Maskavad-khurd were personally carried out at the village. At Maskavad-seen, 16 out of 20 cultivators, had sold their produce through the dalal of the village.

The sales of wheat were reported by 17 farmers at Waghode, 31 at Maskavad-seen and 4 at Maskavad-khurd. More than 50 percent of the total yield of these farmers at each village was marketed. The sale-proceeds, on an average varied between Rs. 200 at Maskavad-khurd to Rs. 251.8 at Waghode. Except at Maskavad-seen, majority of these cultivators, sold their stock at their respective village directly to the traders.

A number of other minor commodities were reported to have been sold by the producers. The detail information of these commodities, is presented in the three tables.

In conclusion it may be stated that among the commodities marketed, the cash crops played a very major role. Almost all the transactions of each commodity were carried out in the respective village only. Dalal or the middleman had a negligible role to play except at Maskavad-seen.

8.17 Transport.

The transport system of the surveyed villages included different, transport agencies like bullock-carts, cycles, motors and railways - the last two being available at a little distance. Of these, the important conveyance, which was

widely used by the villagers, was the bullock-cart. Almost all the goods were transported to different marketing places or to the despatching stations by bullock-carts only. Most of the villagers also travel by small bullock-carts, locally referred to as 'damani', where motor and railway transports were not available or were not convenient. Cycles were commonly used by males, only for the short distance travel.

Motor transport included the State Transport buses and the motor lorries used particularly to carry raw-banana to the despatching stations. The State Transport buses plying on the Yawal-Raver road, ^{which passes by the northern side of Waghode,} were conveniently available for the residents of that village. The residents of the other two villages, however, were required to go to Savada, which is at a distance of one mile, to avail themselves of the State Transport buses.

For railway transport, the residents of all the surveyed villages were required to go either to the Nimbhora station or to the Savada station. Nimbhora station is about four to five miles from these villages and is connected by kuccha roads with no transport facilities available. Savada station, on the other hand, is connected by motorable road and has the transport facilities such as the buses of the State Transport private taxis, and tongas. This station, therefore, is preferred by the residents of the surveyed villages, even though the distance is comparatively more, particularly from Waghode.

Bullock-cart transport.

In the three villages surveyed, there were 61 families, reporting to have earned a part of their total income from providing carting services. Of these, 40 were at Waghode, 16 at Maskavad-seem and the remaining 5, at Maskavad-khurd. Amongst the 40 families at Waghode, 18 were from Leva-gujars, 8 were from Kunbis, 6 from Muslims, 3 each from Malis and Mahars and one each from Leva-patidars and Baris. At Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd, majority of the families reported to be engaged in this occupation, were from Leva-patidars. Of the 16 families at Maskavad-seem 15 were Leva-patidars and the only remaining from Marathas. At Maskavad-khurd, of the five families, three belonged to Leva-patidars, and one each to Kolis and to Mahars.

Majority of these families at each village, had taken to this occupation as a subsidiary or an independent one. Only nine families, six from Waghode, and three from Maskavad-seem had reported cart-transport as their main source of livelihood, with some supplementary earnings from cultivation and casual farm labour. Of the total number of families engaged in this occupation, 52 were agriculturists cultivating owned and/or rented land. The remaining eight families, 7 from Waghode and one from Maskavad-seem, however, did not cultivate any land. These families, therefore, had to purchase all the fodder required for their bullocks.

In all, 61 males, one from each family, were engaged in this occupation. The equipments of an average carter

consisted mainly of a pair of bullocks and a big cart, locally known as 'ladha'. Some of these families had also owned small bullock-carts - 'damani', used for passenger transport. At Waghode, the total number of carts, owned by these families was 54, of which 40 were big carts and the remaining 14 were 'damanis' - the total reported value of the former being Rs. 7925 and of the latter, Rs. 1625. The average value of the big cart came to Rs. 198.1, while that of the small cart, to Rs. 116. At the other two villages, the carter families had owned 24 carts, of which only two were damanis. The total value of the big carts stood at Rs. 2900 or on an average Rs. 160 per cart. The total reported value of the two damanis was Rs. 200. The ownership of more than one big or small cart was not reported by any of these families.

The total number of pairs of bullocks owned by these families was 43 at Waghode, 17 at Maskavad-seem and 5 at Maskavad-khurd. Six families, five at Waghode and one at Maskavad-seem, owned more than one pair. Of these five families at Waghode, four had three bullocks each, while the remaining one family had two pairs. The family at Maskavad-seem had reported the ownership of two pairs of bullocks. The total value of bullocks at Waghode, was Rs. 15,329, the average value per bullock being Rs. 201.7. The total value of bullocks at Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd was Rs. 7,690 and Rs. 1865 respectively. The average value per bullock came to Rs. 248.1 in the case of bullocks at Maskavad-seem and Rs. 169.5, at Maskavad-khurd.

The commodities transported by bullock carts, were mainly banana, cotton, groundnut, jowar, etc. The busy season for the cartmen was the harvesting period of banana when traders dealing in that fruit hired a number of carts to transport the bunches of raw banana from the orchards to the despatching stations. It was seen that as much as $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total income from carting, was earned in the harvesting season of banana by 41 cartmen. Of the remaining cartmen, 12, who were mainly cultivators, used to take to this occupation only for the harvesting season of banana. In the case of eight families which did not cultivate any land, more than half of the income from carting, was received in the banana season, the rest being earned in the harvesting season of jowar, groundnut and cotton.

The rates of transporting different commodities were mainly based on the nature of the commodities and on the distance to be covered. In the case of raw-banana, the rates varied between Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per trip, depending upon the distance. For transporting cotton to Raver or to Faispur, when the cartman was required to be engaged for a full day, the charges were Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, though only one trip was involved. In the case of jowar and other cereals, the transport charges were between Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per trip. For transporting fodder like 'kadaba', 'husks', etc. the charges were much less, varying between Rs. 1 to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per trip. In addition to the charges, the cartmen engaged for transporting 'kadaba' were generally given five sheaves of kadaba

(pachuda). In the case of manure, the transport charges varied between Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per trip, depending upon the distance.

At Waghode, the total annual income of these families, derived from all occupations, was to the extent of Rs. 68,532, of which Rs. 10,200 or about 14.9 percent only was received from the carting services. At the other villages, however, the contribution of income from carting was proportionately higher. At Maskawad-seem, it was about 16.6 percent of the total income, while at Maskawad-khurd, it was the highest, 25.8 percent. The average income from carting was more or less the same in all the villages - Rs. 255.0 per cartman at Waghode; Rs. 250 at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 260, at Maskawad-khurd.

Motor Transport.

Six buses of the State Transport, running in both directions on the Yaval-Raver road, used to take halt at Waghode. The first bus going towards Raver, was generally available at the village at about 8.30 a.m.; while the last one was at 6.30 p.m. The first bus going towards Savada, on the other hand, used to take halt at the village at 9.30 am. and the last, at 7.30 p.m. The residents from the other two villages, as we have pointed out earlier, were required to go to Savada for the State Transport buses. For every hour there was a bus starting from Savada or passing through it.

The passenger traffic by these buses, particularly at Waghode, was observed to be considerably slack in the rainy season, when the villagers were busy with their agricultural operations. The average passenger traffic per day in this season, was never more than 15 persons. On Sunday, however, when the weekly market at Savada is held, the traffic increased to the extent of 50 persons. From October onwards, the traffic increased to 20 to 30 persons per day. On the Savada weekly market day, the traffic increased to 70 to 80 persons. As the distance between Savada and Waghode was only two and half miles, many villagers used to walk down or use cycles for the purpose.

As far as the goods traffic was concerned, the motor transport, whatever used in these villages, was confined to one season and to one commodity only - banana. For this produce also, the motor lorries were not widely used as most of the roads passing through the fields were not accessible to motor vehicles particularly in the rainy season. Only the private associations dealing in banana, had hired motor lorries in the harvesting season of banana. All the other individual traders used to transport their produce by bullock carts only.

CHAPTER IX

Financial System

In this chapter, the information about the credit transactions of the families at the surveyed villages and the part played by the various credit agencies in this regard, is presented. In the General Family Schedules, we had collected the data regarding indebtedness as at the time of survey and the borrowings during the twelve months prior to the investigator's visit and repayments done during the same period. Analysis of these data, is the main basis of comments made in the following sections.

9.1 Outstanding debts.

It can be seen from Table 9.1 that of the total resident families at the selected villages, the families having outstanding loans, as on the day of Investigator's visit were 249 or about 40.7 percent at Waghode, 80 or 20.9 percent at Maskavad-seen and 52 or 40.9 percent at Maskavad-khurd. Among the total indebted families, the percentage of cultivating families varied from the minimum of 53.2 at Waghode to the maximum of 80.6 at Maskavad-khurd. In the total amount of outstanding loans, the share of cultivating indebted families was about 90.6 percent at Waghode, 87.8 percent at Maskavad-seen and 88.3 percent at Maskavad-khurd.

Table 9.2 presents the distribution of the indebted families according to their different income groups. The

TABLE 9.1:

Indebted families and their outstanding debts.

Village	Resident families	No. of families having outstanding debts	% of indebted families to total residential families	No. of cultivating families having outstanding debts	% of cultivating indebted families to total indebted families	Total amount of outstanding loans	Total amount of cultivating families' outstanding loans	% of cultivator's loans to the total amount of outstanding loans
Waghode	612	249	40.7	140	56.2	21,0031	1,90,248	90.6
Maskavad-seen	280	80	28.6	62	77.5	49,109	43,100	87.8
Maskavad-khurd	127	52	40.9	42	80.8	37,995	33,567	88.3
TOTAL:	1019	381	37.4	244	64.0	2,971,35	2,67,015	89.9

TABLE 9.2: Distribution of indebted families according to their different income groups.

Income group	Waghode %	Maskavad-seem %	Maskavad-khurd %
Upto 100	-	1.2	-
101 to 250	-	-	3.8
251 to 500	19.6	10.0	13.5
501 to 750	18.5	22.6	23.1
751 to 1000	16.1	17.6	7.7
1000 to 1500	10.8	10.0	17.3
1501 to 2500	14.9	16.2	19.2
2501 to 3500	5.6	13.7	13.5
Above 3500	14.5	8.7	1.9
Total:	100.0 (249)	100.0 (80)	100.0 (52)

table shows that the proportion of indebted families was the largest in the third income group of Rs. 251 to 500 at Waghode, in the fourth income group of Rs. 501 to 750 at Maskavad-seem and at Maskavad-khurd. In the first two income groups i.e. upto Rs. 250, no indebted family was reported at Waghode. At the other two villages, however, there were three indebted families in these two groups - one, being in first group at Maskavad-seem and two in the second group at Maskavad-khurd. At Waghode and Maskavad-seem the total income of more than 50 percent of the indebted families was between Rs. 251 to Rs. 1000. At Maskavad-khurd, on the other hand, the income of half of the indebted families was more than one thousand. The proportion of indebted families having their total income above Rs. 3500, was the highest (14.5 percent) at Waghode and the lowest (1.9 percent) at Maskavad-khurd.

In Table 9.3 is given, further detailed information regarding the outstanding loans. The average amount of the outstanding loans per resident family was Rs. 343.2 at Waghode, Rs. 175.4 at Maskavad-seem and Rs. 299.2 at Maskavad-khurd. The average amount of debt per indebted family was the highest (Rs. 843.5) at Waghode and the lowest (Rs. 613.9) at Maskavad-seem. It can be seen that the average size of outstanding debts per cultivating family, on the other hand, varied from the maximum of Rs. 1359.6 at Waghode to the minimum of Rs. 695.2 at Maskavad-seem. In the case of non-cultivating families, the average debt per indebted family, was the lowest (Rs. 80.6) at Waghode and the highest (Rs. 442.8) at Maskavad-khurd. Thus in the three surveyed villages, the

TABLE 9.3: Average debt per indebted, cultivating and non-cultivating family.

Village	Total amount of debt	Average debt per resident family	Average debt per indebted family	Average debt per cultivator family	Average debt per non-cultivator family	Total amount of interest-free debt	% to the total amount of debt
Waghode	2,10,031	343.2	843.5	1359.6	180.6	94,929	45.2
Maskawad-seen	49,109	175.4	613.9	695.2	333.8	21,675	44.1
Maskawad-khurd	37,995	299.2	730.7	799.2	442.8	13,535	35.7
Total:	2,97,135	291.6	779.9	1094.3	219.9	1,30,169	43.8

respective average debt per cultivator family, was higher than that of non-cultivating family. Particularly at Waghode, the difference between the two kinds of average loans was very large.

Interest-free loans, mainly consisted of short term credit in the form of small advances from relatives, friends and employers, etc. and the materials supplied on credit by traders and cultivators. The total amount of such loans was the largest at Waghode and the lowest at Maskavad-khurd. The proportion of interest-free loans to the total volume of loans was 45.2 percent at Waghode, 44.1 percent at Maskavad-seem and about 35.7 percent at Maskavad-khurd.

In Table 9.4 we give the distribution of outstanding loans with interest, according to their various credit agencies. Herein, the interest-free loans are not taken into account as the information regarding such loans is presented in the earlier section.

The table evidently points out that the important agency of credit in the surveyed villages, was the cooperative credit societies. Particularly, at Waghode, as high as 57 percent of the outstanding loans with interest, were from such societies. At Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd, however, the proportion of outstanding loans taken from the societies was little lower (34.9 percent and 42.0 percent respectively). The second important agency at Waghode and Maskavad-khurd, was that of moneylenders. At Maskavad-seem, on the other hand, relatives were next in importance to the co-operative

TABLE 9.4: Percentage distribution of outstanding loans with interest due to different credit agencies.

Village	Relatives %	Traders %	Cultivators %	Government %	Money-lenders %	Cooperative societies %	Others %	Total %
Waghode	7.9	2.4	8.4	1.6	20.0	57.7	2.0	100.0 (115102)
Maskavad-seem	22.3	9.2	3.8	6.6	17.3	31.4	5.9	100.0 (27434)
Maskavad-khurd	0.3	6.3	3.2	11.8	36.4	42.0	-	100.0 (24430)
Totals:	5.5	4.1	6.9	3.9	21.9	51.7	6.0	100.0 (166966)

credit societies. The first two important credit agencies taken together, were responsible for about 77.7 percent of outstanding loans at Waghode, 57.2 percent at Maskavad-seem and 78.4 percent at Maskavad-khurd. At Waghode next to co-operative credit societies and moneylenders, were the cultivators, to whom about 8.4 percent of the outstanding loans were due. At Maskavad-seem, moneylenders, were third in importance, about 17.3 percent of outstanding loans being payable to them. The proportion of outstanding loans payable to the Government, was the lowest (1.6 percent) at Waghode and the highest (11.8 percent) at Maskavad khurd. At Maskavad-khurd the Government was third in line as the rural credit agency. Traders were responsible for about 2.4 percent of outstanding loans at Waghode, 9.2 percent at Maskavad-seem and about 6.3 percent at Maskavad-khurd. Amongst the three villages, 'relatives' as a credit agency, appeared to have played a minor role at Maskavad-khurd.

In Table 9.5 is given the distribution of indebted families, according to the number of agencies from which loans had been taken. It may be seen from the table, that in the three villages, more than 75 percent of the indebted families, had borrowed from only one source. The percentage of indebted families, who had taken loans from two sources, was about 20.5 percent at Waghode, 17.5 percent at Maskavad-seem and 17.3 percent at Maskavad-khurd. Similarly, the proportion of indebted families who had borrowed from three credit agencies, was about 3.6 percent at Waghode, 2.5 percent

TABLE 9.5: Number of families reporting outstanding loans due to

Village	One agency	Two agencies	Three agencies	Four agencies	Total No. of indebted families
Waghode	75.1	20.5	3.6	0.8	100.0 (249)
Maskavad-seen	80.0	17.5	2.5	-	100.0 (80)
Maskavad-khurd	77.0	17.3	3.8	1.9	100.0 (52)

at Maskavad-seem and 3.8 percent at Maskavad-khurd. The number of indebted families having taken loans from four sources, was very small; 2.0 percent at Waghode and one percent at Maskavad-khurd.

The data regarding the period over which the loans were outstanding was not available. Nor did we have the information regarding the rates of interest charged by different agencies. As far as the interest is concerned, the only information available, was the amount payable to each agency by way of interest. But from the volume of interest outstanding, nothing can be said about the rates of interest charged by each credit agency, as we had no information relating to the period over which the loans were outstanding.

9.2 Borrowings in the last twelve months.

In Table 9.6, we present the distribution of families reporting borrowing in the twelve months preceding to our inquiry, according to the various income groups and the average amount borrowed per family in each income group. The comparison of this table with that of the indebted families, points out that at Waghode, the number of families reporting borrowings in the twelve months period was higher than the corresponding number of families reporting outstanding debts. At the other two villages, however, the reverse is reported. In these two villages, the number of families who had borrowed during the period of twelve months, was far less than that of the families having outstanding debts.

TABLE 9.6: Distribution of borrowing families according to income groups.

Income groups	WAGHODE			MASKAWAD-SEEM			MASKAWAD-KHURD		
	No. of families	Amount	Average amount borrowed per family	No. of families	Amount	Average amount borrowed per family	No. of families	Amount	Average amount borrowed per family
Upto Rs. 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
251 to 500	38	2221	58.5	1	50	50.0	1	60	60.0
501 to 750	34	4359	128.2	3	185	61.7	4	780	195.0
751 to 1000	21	5271	251.0	2	375	187.5	1	400	400.0
1001 to 1500	15	5805	387.0	1	200	200.0	6	1295	215.8
1501 to 2500	21	12935	616.0	3	1240	413.3	5	3250	650.0
2501 to 3500	6	3470	578.3	3	³²⁵⁰ 3240	1083.3	4	3940	985.0
Above 3500	24	25925	1080.2	3	1325	441.7	1	4800	4800.0
Total:	159	59986	377.3	16	6625	414.1	22	14525	660.2

At Waghode more than 50 percent of the families, who reported borrowings in the twelve month period, were from the income groups, lying between Rs. 251 to Rs. 1000. At Maskavad-seem and Maskavad-khurd, on the other hand, the percentage of borrowing families from the same income groups was much lower - 37.5 percent and 22.7 percent respectively. The average amount borrowed, per family in each income group, showed a progressive increase from a lower income group to a higher income group. To this, however, there was one exceptional income group at each village - the income group of Rs. 2501 to 3500 at Waghode, the group of above Rs. 3500 at Maskavad-seem and the group of Rs. 1001 to 1500 at Maskavad-khurd. At Waghode the average amount borrowed per family varied between the minimum of Rs. 58.5 and the maximum of Rs. 1080.2; at Maskavad-seem it had varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 1083.3, and at Maskavad-khurd between Rs. 60.0 and Rs. 4800.0. The maximum average amount per family at Maskavad-khurd, was the largest of all, but it should not be taken as normal as there was only one reporting family.

Taking together, all the families, who had taken loans in the twelve months period, the average size of borrowings, per reporting family was about Rs. 377.3 at Waghode; Rs. 414.1 at Maskavad-seem and Rs. 660.2 at Maskavad-khurd. The average volume of borrowings per reporting family shows the increase of indebtedness in each village during the twelve-month period. The volume of outstanding loans, existing before the twelve months period, can be estimated by sub-

tracting the average amount of borrowing from the average outstanding loans. Loans taken during, the twelve months constituted about 28.6 percent of the outstanding loans at Waghode, 13.5 percent at Maskavad-seem and about 38.2 percent at Maskavad-khurd. The debts which were outstanding for more than twelve months, therefore, were about 71.4 percent at Waghode, 85.5 percent at Maskavad-seem and 61.8 percent at Maskavad-khurd.

In Table 9.⁷ is given the distribution of borrowings in the twelve months period, according to the various sources of finances. At Waghode, the most important credit agencies were co-operative credit societies and relatives - the respective borrowings being 37.5 and 27.5 percent of the total borrowings in the twelve-month period. At Maskavad-seem, cultivators and the relatives were the two important sources of finance - about 80.9 percent of the total borrowings being payable to them. In this village comparatively cooperative credit societies had played a very minor role. At Maskavad-khurd on the other hand, about 45.3 percent of the total borrowings were from co-operative credit societies and about 35.8 percent from the cultivators. Loans taken from traders, had varied from a minimum of 6.9 percent at Maskavad-khurd to a maximum of 9.3 percent at Waghode.

Borrowings from the Government were reported only at Waghode and their proportion was about 1.2 percent of the total borrowings in the village. Loans from moneylenders were conspicuously absent at Maskavad-seem. At the other

TABLE 9.7: Borrowings during the last twelve months.

Agency	WAGHODE			MAJKAWAD-SEEM			MAJKAWAD-KHURD		
	No. of loans	Amount	Percentage	No. of loans	Amount	Percentage	No. of loans	Amount	Percentage
Cultivators	41	9140	15.2	8	2175	32.8	7	5350	36.8
Traders	35	5595	9.3	2	600	9.1	1	1000	6.9
Government	1	700	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money-lenders	4	5500	9.3	-	-	-	4	700	4.8
Cooperative Society	37	22461	37.5	2	665	10.0	11	6715	46.3
Relatives	40	16465	27.5	4	3185	48.1	6	760	5.2
Others	1	25	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	159	59986	100.0	16	6625	100.0	26	14525	100.0

two villages - Waghode and Maskavad-khurd - the amounts borrowed from moneylenders were 9.3 and 4.8 percent respectively of the total borrowings. Thus from the proportions of loans taken from various agencies it may be said that co-operative societies, relatives and cultivators were the three important sources of finance at these surveyed villages.

Purpose of borrowing loans: In Table 9.9 is presented the distribution of borrowings, according to different purposes, for which they were spent. It may be seen that the proportion of borrowings spent for current expenses on the agriculture, which included the expenditures on seed, manure, wages, etc. was the highest at Waghode and Maskavad-khurd. At Maskavad-seem, on the other hand, the proportion of loans spent on the capital expenditure on land, had topped the list (37.7 percent). The proportion of borrowings spent on the current agricultural requirements, had acquired a second place in the line (26.6 percent). The capital expenditure on land had claimed 13.2 percent of the total borrowings at Waghode and 20.6 percent at Maskavad-khurd. Considering these two items together, it can be seen that the proportion of borrowings actually spent on agriculture, was as high as 58.3 percent at Waghode, 64.3 percent at Maskavad-seem and 90.6 percent at Maskavad-khurd.

Purchase of bullocks, as purpose for borrowing was reported at Waghode only and the proportion of total borrowings spent, was 3.2 percent. Likewise, the repairs

TABLE 9.8: Distribution of borrowings according to the purposes for which they were actually spent.

P u r p o s e	Waghode Amount %	Maskawad-seem Amount %	Maskawad-khurd Amount %
Current expenses on Agriculture	45.1	23.6	70.0
Improvement and purchase of land	13.2	37.7	20.6
Purchase of bullocks	3.2	-	-
Repairs and purchase of house buildings	6.3	-	-
Ceremonial expenses	7.9	9.6	6.2
Medicines	1.5	9.1	1.4
Current family expenses	18.3	7.9	1.4
Non-agricultural purposes	3.8	9.1	-
Repayment of debts	0.2	-	0.4
Others	0.5	-	-
Totals:	100.0 (53986)	100.0 (6625)	100.0 (14525)

and the purchase of houses, was reported only at Waghode, the proportionate borrowings being 6.3 percent.

Borrowings for ceremonial expenses such as marriage, thread ceremony, etc. were reported at all the surveyed villages and varied between 6.2 percent to 9.6 percent of the total borrowings. Borrowings for medical treatment had also occurred in all the villages and had claimed about 1.5 percent of the total borrowings at Waghode, 9.4 percent at Maskavad-seem and 6.2 percent at Maskavad-khurd.

Borrowings for current family expenses which included the expenditures on food, clothes, foot-wear, etc. varied between 1.4 percent at Maskavad-khurd and 18.3 percent at Waghode.

Loans for the non-agricultural purposes were reported at Waghode and Maskavad-seem. The proportion of loans spent on this item was about 3.8 percent at Waghode and about 9.1 percent at Maskavad-seem.

At Waghode and Maskavad-khurd loans were also taken to repay the outstanding debts. However, the proportion of such borrowings was insignificant - 0.2 percent at Waghode and 0.4 percent at Maskavad-khurd.

The last item in the table - 'other purposes' - comprises of court expenses, expenses on education, remittances, etc. Loans drawn for these purposes were reported at Waghode only and formed a minor proportion (0.5 percent) of the total borrowings.

In Table 9.10⁹, we give the distribution of borrowings by declared purposes. The comparison of this table and the last one points out the gap - between the utilized and declared purposes of borrowings. These two tables show that, the gap between the utilised and the declared purposes, though small was reported in almost all the purposes at Waghode. The largest gap was seen in the case of current agricultural expenditures. About 9.3 percent of the borrowings taken for current agricultural expenses was not actually spent on it. As regards the current family expenditures, on the other hand, the percentage of borrowings actually spent, was exceeding the percentages of loans taken for it by about 3.5 percent. In respect of the remaining items also the percentage of actual expenditure was more than that of the borrowings taken for them. The gap between the two, varied from 0.2 to 1.9 percent. Complete correspondence between the declared and utilized purposes, was found only in regard to repayment of debts and in other miscellaneous purposes.

At other villages, the gap between the declared and utilized purposes, was to be seen only in the case of current expenditures on agriculture and current family expenses. At both the villages, about 0.4 percent of the loans borrowed for current family expenses were actually spent on current agricultural expenditures. In the case of other purposes, however, there was complete correspondence between the declared and utilized purposes.

TABLE 9.9: Borrowings by declared purpose.

P u r p o s e	Waghode Amount %	Maskavad-seen Amount %	Maskavad-khurd Amount %
Current expenditure on agriculture	54.4	27.0	70.4
Improvement and purchase of land	12.4	37.7	20.6
Purchase of bullocks	2.2	-	-
Repairs and purchase of buildings	4.4	-	-
Ceremonial expenses	6.5	9.5	6.2
Medicines	1.3	9.1	1.4
Current family expenses	14.8	7.5	1.0
Non-agricultural purposes	3.3	9.1	-
Repayment of debts	0.2	-	0.4
Other purposes	0.5	-	-
Total:	100.0 (59986)	100.0 (6625)	100.0 (14525)

Seasonality in borrowings: In Table 9.10, is given a month-wise distribution of the borrowings drawn in the twelve months, preceding to our survey. The table points out that at Waghode, a greater proportion of borrowings had taken place in the months of February, March, April, May and June. About 74.8 percent of the total borrowings was drawn in these five months. At Maskavad-seem the more conspicuous months, were February, June, August and November - the largest proportion of borrowings being reported in the month of November. At Maskavad-khurd, on the other hand, the borrowings were reported only in five months - February, March, October, November and December. Of these, the more important months as far as the borrowings were concerned were February, March and December. The largest proportion of loans (about 58.8 percent) were reported to be drawn in the month of December.

9.3 Repayment of debts, during twelve months.

In Table 9.12¹¹, is presented some of the data collected regarding repayment of loans during the twelve months prior to our investigator's visit. The total number of repaying families was 137 at Waghode, 85 at Maskavad-seem and 39 at Maskavad-khurd. It is interesting to note that at Maskavad-seem, the number of repaying families was larger by 8 than that of the families reporting outstanding loans. Therefore, in Maskavad-seem, the percentage of repaying families to indebted families was as high as 106.2 percent. The lowest proportion of repaying in-the-case families to

TABLE 9.10: Borrowings in the last twelve months.

Village	Jan. 57	Feb. 57	March 57	April 57	May 55	June 55	July 55	Aug. 55	Sept. 55	Oct. 55	Nov. 55	Dec. 55	Total
Waghode	4.3	15.0	14.5	21.2	13.2	10.7	6.7	2.9	6.6	4.5	0.4	0.4	100.0 (59986)
Maskavad-seen	4.5	11.2	-	-	2.3	14.3	0.5	18.9	-	-	48.3	-	100.0 (6625)
Maskavad-khurd	-	11.1	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	1.4	58.8	100.0 (14525)
Totals:	3.6	14.0	14.2	15.5	10.0	9.1	5.0	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.5	10.6	100.0 (81136)

TABLE 9.10: Borrowings in the last twelve months.

Village	Jan. 57	Feb. 57	March 57	April 57	May 55	June 55	July 56	Aug. 53	Sept. 56	Oct. 56	Nov. 56	Dec. 56	Total
Waghode	4.3	15.0	14.5	21.2	13.2	10.7	6.7	2.9	6.6	4.5	0.4	0.4	100.0 (59986)
Maskavad-seen	4.5	11.2	-	-	2.3	14.3	0.5	18.9	-	-	48.3	-	100.0 (6625)
Maskavad-khurd	-	11.1	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	1.4	58.8	100.0 (14525)
Totals:	3.6	14.0	14.2	15.5	10.0	9.1	5.0	2.7	4.9	4.9	4.5	10.6	100.0 (81136)

TABLE 9.11: Repaying families and the amounts repaid.

Village	No. of repaying families	No. of indebted families	% of repaying families to indebted families	Repaid amount (principal)	Repaid amount (interest)	Total amount repaid	Average repayment per repaying family
Waghode	137	249	55.0	99,481	7,772	1,07,253	782.4
Maskavad-seen	85	80	106.2	31,600	1,958	33,558	394.8
Maskavad-khurd	39	52	75.0	17,761	1,407	19,168	491.5
Total:	261	381	68.5	1,48,842	11,137	1,59,979	612.9

indebted families (55 percent) was reported in the case of Waghode. The average amount repaid per repaying family was about Rs. 782.9 at Waghode, Rs. 394.8 at Maskawad-seem and Rs. 491.5 at Maskawad-khurd. It was found that the repayment to the extent of Rs. 100 by one family at Waghode and Rs. 66 by one family at Maskawad-khurd was made by taking fresh borrowings.

Of the total amount repaid in each village the proportion of repayment by way of interest was 7.2 percent in Waghode, 5.8 percent in Maskawad-seem and about 7.3 percent in Maskawad-khurd. In the total amount repaid, the proportion of repayment of interest-free loans, was about 50.1 percent at Waghode, 41.4 percent at Maskawad-seem and about 44.9 percent at Maskawad-khurd.

In Table 9.12, is given the distribution of the total repaid amount, according to the various credit giving agencies. The amount repaid of the interest-free loans is shown separately at the end of the table. The agency claiming the highest proportion of repayment of the interest charged loans, in each village, was the co-operative credit societies.

In the total sum repaid the share of co-operative credit societies at Waghode was about 55.7 percent, at Maskawad-seem about 72.6 percent and at Maskawad-khurd 69.9 percent. Repayment to moneylenders was to the extent of 22.0 percent at Waghode, 18.9 percent at Maskawad-khurd and about 3.5 percent at Maskawad-seem. The proportion of repayment made

TABLE 9.12: Repayments to different credit agencies.

Agency	Waghode Amount %	Maskavad-seen Amount %	Maskavad-khurd Amount %
Cultivators	11.4	7.8	1.1
Relatives	3.4	2.3	-
Traders	1.8	5.5	-
Government	1.4	8.3	10.1
Money-lenders	22.0	3.5	18.9
Cooperative Society	53.7	72.6	69.9
Others	3.3	-	-
Total repayment	100.0 (53558)	100.0 (19673)	100.0 (10563)
Interest-free loans	50.1	41.4	44.9
Total Repayment	100.0 (107253)	100.0 (33558)	100.0 (19168)

to moneylenders was second to that of co-operative societies at Waghode and Maskavad-khurd. Repayment to the Government had varied between 1.4 percent at Waghode and 10.1 percent at Maskavad-khurd. No repayment was reported in the case of relatives and traders at Maskavad-khurd. At Waghode and Maskavad-seem, however, the proportion of repayments made to relatives was about 3.4 percent and 2.3 percent respectively. Traders had claimed about 1.8 percent of the total repayments at Waghode and about 5.5 percent at Maskavad-seem. As regards cultivators, the proportionate share was to the extent of 11.4 percent at Waghode as against 7.8 percent at Maskavad-seem and 1.1 percent at Maskavad-khurd.

9.4 Requirements of additional loans.

The information regarding the requirements of additional loans was collected in the General Family Schedules. The respondents were asked to the state whether they were in need of any more loans during the twelve-month period, than was actually drawn by them. Further details such as sources tried, purposes for the extra amount of loans, the reason for failure in obtaining it, were also collected from the families who were in need of additional loans.

It can be seen from Table 9.13 that the number of families reporting requirements of additional credit, was very small in comparison with number of resident families at each village. At Waghode, of the total 612 resident families, only 6 had reported to have been in need of additional loans. At Maskavad-seem, only four of the 280 families

reported their requirements of additional credit. At Maskavad-khurd, there was only one family which reported to have been in want of more credit. All these families at Waghode and Maskavad-seen were already indebted. The only such family reported at Maskavad-khurd had no kind of outstanding debt.

In Table 9.13, we have given the distribution of these families according to their additional credit requirement. At Waghode, of the six families, two each needed additional loans varying between Rs. 151 to 1200 and Rs. 1201 to Rs. 2000. Of the two remaining families, one was in need of Rs. 3000 and the other of Rs. 4000. As regards the four families at Maskavad-seen, the additional credit required was between Rs. 451 to Rs. 500 in the case of one family, between Rs. 651 to 700 in the case of two families; and between Rs. 3301 to 4000 in the case of remaining family. The amount of additional loans required by the only family at Maskavad-khurd was Rs. 3000.

Purpose of additional loans required: Table 9.14 gives the distribution of families reporting the need for additional loans, according to the purpose for which the additional credit was required. It is evident from the table that almost all of these families needed additional credit to meet their requirements in agriculture. Thus at Waghode, of the six families, five required more loans for their agriculture, three to meet the capital investment in agriculture and two, to meet the current agricultural

TABLE 9.13: Families in need of additional loans.

Amount desired Rs.	Waghode	Maskavad-seen	Maskavad-khurd
Below 150	-	-	-
151 to 200	2	-	-
451 to 500	-	1	-
651 to 700	-	2	-
1901 to 2000	2	-	-
2901 to 3000	1	-	1
3901 to 4000	1	1	-
Totals:	6	4	1

TABLE 9.14: Purposes for which additional loans were required.

P u r p o s e	Waghode	Maskavad-seen	Maskavad-khurd
Capital investment in agriculture	3	3	1
Current expenditure on agriculture	2	1	-
Non-agricultural capital expenditure	-	-	-
Household expenditure	-	-	-
Investment in Livestock	1	-	-
Ceremonial expenditure	-	-	-
Repayment of existing loans	-	-	-
Total:	6	4	1

expenses. At Maskavad-seem also, three families, wanted additional credit for capital investment in the agriculture and the remaining one, for the current expenditures. The only family reporting the need for more loans at Maskavad-khurd wanted it to do some capital investment in its own agriculture. All the families at these villages, who required additional loans for capital investment in agriculture, wanted to purchase oil-engines and pumping sets to facilitate the cultivation of banana. There was only one family at Waghode which was in need of the additional loans for the purchase of livestock.

Credit Agencies Tried: In Table 9.16, is presented the frequency distribution of the families according to the credit agency explored by them for additional credit. Two of the six families at Waghode, three of the four families at Maskavad-seem and one family at Maskavad-khurd, had tried to get the loans from the co-operative credit societies, but could not succeed. One family, each at Waghode and Maskavad-seem had attempted to obtain additional loans from the Government. The remaining three families at Waghode had approached their relatives to secure credit but could not obtain.

Reasons for not getting additional loans: Out of the six families, which had tried to get additional credit from co-operative credit societies, five families could not succeed as they did not have sufficient land to give as security. The remaining one family, from Waghode, had stated the lack of sufficient influence in the Managing

TABLE 9.15: Agencies explored.

A g e n c y	Waghode	Maskavad-seen	Maskavad-khurd
Money-lenders	-	-	-
Traders	-	-	-
Cooperative Society	2	3	1
Government	1	1	-
Cultivators	-	-	-
Relatives	3	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-
Total:	6	4	1

Committee of the Society as the reason for not getting an additional credit. One of the two families, which had applied for additional loans to the Government, could not get it because of insufficient land assets. The other family had merely stated that the loan was not sanctioned and had not given any reason for that. Of the three families which had approached their relatives for more loans, one could not obtain it, because of its outstanding debts and the remaining two, had not reported any reason for their failure in getting more credit.

Security offered: Table 9.17 presents the distribution of borrowings taken in 12 months period according to the different types of security offered. The unsecured loans and the loans for which the type of security was not reported are given under a separate heading - security not specified. It may be stated that the number of loans for which the type of security was not reported at all, was very small. It is evident from the table that the proportion of unsecured loans was high in all the three villages - 89.3 percent at Waghode, 87.5 percent at Maskawad-seem and 73.1 percent at Maskawad-khurd. The loans secured against land were about 10.1 percent at Waghode, 12.5 percent at Maskawad-seem and 26.9 percent at Maskawad-khurd. All these loans were taken, either from the Government or from the Co-operative credit societies. There was only one case reported at Waghode, where a loan of Rs. 50 was drawn against the security of utensils. All the unsecured loans were from relatives, friends, traders, cultivators and to a small extent from moneylenders.

TABLE 9.15: Securities offered.

Village	Land	Utensils	Security not specified	Total No. of loans
Waghode	10.1	0.6	89.3	100.0 (159)
Maskavad-seen	12.5	-	87.5	100.0 (16)
Maskavad-khurd	26.9	-	73.1	100.0 (26)

9.5 Co-operative Credit Agencies.

In this section, the case studies made of the different cooperative credit societies at the surveyed villages, are presented. There were three co-operative credit agencies of which two were at Waghode and one was at Maskavad-seem. Of the two credit agencies at Waghode one was co-operative credit society and the other Fruit Sale Society operating for the whole of Raver Taluka. The third village - Maskavad-khurd - was served by the co-operative credit society established at Maskavad-Budruk.

Raver Taluka Co-operative Fruit Sale Society: The co-operative fruit sale society at Waghode, was registered on 27th May 1931 as a 'B' class society. Since its establishment, the jurisdiction of this society is confined to the whole of taluka Raver. The society's main objectives right from its inception are two - (a) to provide large scale finance needed for cultivation of garden crops like bananas, oranges, etc. and (b) to help these cultivators to get reasonable prices for their produce by selling it through the society.

In the first year of the society, (in 1931-32), the society had only 19 members and a share capital of Rs. 320. A person or a society is required to buy a share of Rs.10 and to pay Rs. 1 as admission fee, to become a member of the society. In the year 1932-33, in the next year of the society - the total number of individual members had shot up to 89 and a share capital to Rs. 1320. In this year the

co-operative credit society at Waghode had also become a member of this society. Of the 89 individual members of the society 54 were from Waghode, 15 from Kochur, 7 from Dasnur, 8 from Rozoda and the remaining five from Maskawadseen. The information regarding the number of the individual and society members and the share capital of the society in the first five years is presented in Table 9.15.

TABLE 9.15: Raver Taluka Co-operative Fruit Sale Society, (1931-36)

Members and Share Capital.

Year	Individual members	Society members	Share capital
1931-32	19	-	320
1932-33	89	1	1320
1933-34	135	1	2510
1934-35	169	3	4120
1935-36	222	3	6490

In the year of our survey (in 1956-57) the society had 729 individual members and six society members. The share capital of the society for this year was as high as Rs.44720. In table 9.19 is given the information about the number of individual and society members and the total share capital of the society for the five years preceding to the survey year.

TABLE 9.18: Raver Taluka Co-operative Fruit Sale Society - (1951-57)

Membership and share capital

Year	Individual members	Society members	Share capital
1951-52	815	5	48470
1952-53	841	5	48780
1953-54	810	5	42840
1954-55	745	5	39590
1955-56	709	5	37890
1956-57	729	6	44720

It can be seen that in the year of our inquiry, the number of individual members had gone up by twenty than that in the previous year, the society members had also increased by one and the share capital has increased from Rs. 37890 to Rs. 44720.

Finances: Table 9.20 points out the progress of the society in respect of its working capital for the years 1954-55 to 1956-57. The working capital of the society was comprised of share capital, owned funds, deposits, loans from Central Financing Agency and other borrowings. It can be seen from the table that the working capital of the society had gone down in the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. But since 1955-56, it has again increased to the level of Rs. 2,13,404. This increase is obviously due to rapid increase in deposits from the members, in the loans from

TABLE 9.19:

Working Capital.

Year	Owned fund	Deposits	Loans C.F.A.	Other loans	Total borrowings	Working Capital	Proportion of 4 to 6	Proportion of 2 to 7
1951-52	94,662	24,134	85,700	-	1,09,834	2,04,496	78.0	45.3
1952-53	92,298	23,285	4,996	-	28,281	1,20,579	17.7	76.5
1953-54	1,09,475	14,299	17,250	-	31,549	1,41,024	54.7	77.6
1954-55	92,029	16,392	-	-	1,16,392	1,04,821	-	81.8
1955-56	1,02,694	16,188	11,200	-	27,388	1,30,082	40.8	78.9
1956-57	1,19,157	25,447	63,800	15,000	91,247	2,13,404	57.0	55.8

Central Financing Agency and in other loans. As regards deposits, the total amount had gone down since 1953-54, as compared with that in 1951-52. But in 1955-57 it had again shot upto Rs. 2544. The loans from Central Financing Agency were the highest in 1951-52. In 1952-53 they had tremendously declined to Rs. 4446. From the year 1955-56, there is again an increase in these loans. The total borrowings showed a tremendous increase in the last three years. It may be seen from the table that the proportion of loans taken from the central financing agency was about 78.0 percent of the total borrowed funds in the year 1951-52 and about 57.0 percent in the year 1955-57. As the working capital had increased from year to year with rapid rate, the proportion of owned funds to the working capital, showed a downward trend. In the year 1951-52, the proportion of owned funds to the working capital, was about 46.3, it had gone upto 84.8 in 1954-55. From the next year, i.e. 1955-56, it started declining and had gone down to 55.8 percent in the year 1956-57. In table 9.2D, is shown the progress of the society in its loan operations.

The table shows that the disbursement of loans were, on increase since 1954-55. The other three years 1951-52 to 1953-54 show a downward trend as far as loans advanced were concerned. As regards the overdues, it may be seen that they were quite high for all the years except for the years 1951-52 and 1953-54. The low proportion of repayment to loans disbursed and corresponding high over-dues, in the case of this society were, due to the absence of link up of credit with marketing.

TABLE 9.2D: The progress of the society in its loan operations.

Year	No. of members given loan	Loan advanced	Loan repaid	Overdues
1951-52	249	193825	161215	16.8
1952-53	235	192772	45569	76.4
1953-54	180	139965	118147	15.6
1954-55	211	109093	103673	33.8
1955-56	148	120465	36582	69.6
1956-57	150	120740	77573	35.8

Supply of Requisites or goods: Since 1955-56, the society had started the activity of supplying requisites to its members as well as to non-members in the area of its operation. The type of goods it dealt in, were sulphate, oil-cakes, other manures and crude oil. The total sales of these goods in the first year (in 1955-56) were to the extent of Rs. 13,010, while in the next year, it had increased to Rs. 22,989. The society did all this business; as owners, there was no practice of calling for indents. The total requirements were generally calculated on the basis of past performance of the cultivators in the area. The society did not keep any detailed record of its sales, such as breakdown for members and non-members and even for different items. All the sales were effected on cash payment, but the practice of supplying goods, to certain members on

credit (on personal surety) was not unknown. The society had purchased all the stocks of goods required, from the whole-sellers and also from the Government according to the type of articles.

Marketing activity: The marketing activity of the society was mainly concerned with the sales of banana and other fruits like oranges, lemons, etc. The entire business was done as agents. The society had also helped the non-members to get reasonable prices for their produce. No separate data were available as regards the business done, for members and non-members. The table 9.22 gives an idea of the business from the turnover during the six years, prior to our enquiry.

As regards the business activity of the society the following points may be noted:-

- (a) The society had to face a tough competition with the three private companies in the vicinity which are well advanced, organized and took away a major share of the society's business.
- (b) The society acted merely as an agent for sale of fruits and did not take any responsibility for price, disposal etc. resulting in complete dependence of members on the traders.
- (c) When the produce is to be sold through the society, the members are required to take it to the nearby railway station for delivery and in case of delay, fruit get deteriorated and the members had to bear the loss. In the case of traders, on the contrary, the produce is directly purchased

TABLE 9.21: Produce sold during six years previous to our survey.

Y e a r	Banana	Sale proceeds	Other fruits	Sale proceeds	Total sale proceeds
1951-52	44 wagons 57 bags	1,85,764	2 bags lemons	25	1,85,789
1952-53	23 wagons 303 bags	91,970	25 boxes oranges	30	92,000
1953-54	29 wagons 23 bags	1,08,078	1014 boxes oranges	2,802	1,10,880
1954-55	18 wagons 243 bags	51,653	-	-	51,653
1955-56	1 wagons 69 bags	2,756	-	-	2,756

in the village and the whole responsibility of the transport from the field to the railway station and then to the marketing places, lies with the traders. The banana consignments from this area are generally sent to the distant markets involving railway administration's assistance and cooperation. Obviously, the society could not secure the requisite facilities from the railway authorities which could be had by the traders by their well known methods.

(d) The society cannot make prompt payments as it receives money after the consignment had reached the destination safely. Thus, when the member sells his produce through the society, he has to bear transport cost to the railway station in addition to the delay in receipt of the payment. In the case of traders, on the other hand, the producer gets prompt payment in the village, with no liability for the condition of the produce in transit.

Co-operative Credit Society - Waghode: Of the two co-operative credit agencies at Waghode, the co-operative credit society, was of a longstanding. It was registered on 20th August, 1917, as a 'B' class society. Right from its inception the jurisdiction of this society, is confined to Waghode only. To start with, the society had 32 members and a capital of Rs. 565 only. The main objective of the society is to extend financial help to its members to meet the capital and current expenditures ^{of} _{in} agriculture.

The working capital of the society consisted of deposits from the members, entrance fee and loans from the

Central Co-operative Bank. Since the inception, it is a practice followed, that a person had to deposit at least Rs. 10 with the society, if he wants to become a member. However, there were many members in the village, who had deposited more than Rs. 10 with the society. In the year 1953-56, the total amount of deposits kept by the members was to the extent of Rs. 5,188. The rate of interest paid on the deposited amounts is Rs.4 Annas 11, percent per annum. The Society had to distribute considerable sums every year as the payment of interest to its depositors. Therefore, in the audit reports of each year since 1951-52, we find the suggestion made to start collecting share capital so that the society will not be required to pay interest to depositors. This suggestion was not put into practice till the year 1955-56. In the next year, however, in the General Body Meeting, a decision to have share capital was taken. It was decided that every member having loans from the society should take three shares each worth Rs. 10 and a member who had not taken loan, should have only one share.

From the year 1923-26 the society had started taking loans from the Central Co-operative Bank, Jalgaon, to which it is affiliated. The highest amount of loan (Rs. 8905) taken from the bank, was in the year 1929-30. Since the year 1941-42, however, the society had stopped taking loans from the bank or from any other credit source. At the time of our enquiry, the Secretary of the society reported, that the society is self-sufficient with its own funds and need not borrow from any credit agency. It was reported that the

society had idle money, deposited in the Central Co-operative Bank, Jalgaon. In the audit report of the 1951-52, therefore, it was suggested that the society should utilize its idle money by giving larger amounts of loans to its members. In another audit report of the year 1955-56, it was remarked that the society should keep its idle money with the Bank at least as fixed deposits so that it may get some higher rate of interest. But the Managing Committee had not shown any favourable response to both these suggestions till 1956-57.

Distribution of Loans. The main object of the society, as it has been stated earlier, is to supply its members, with credit only for agricultural purposes - such as land improvement, purchase of manure, of bullocks and of agricultural implements, etc. Upto the year 1931-32, when the Raver Taluka Cooperative Fruit-Sale Society was not yet established, this society supplied loans, both for dry as well as irrigated crops. But since the inception of the Fruit Sale Society, which supplies credit to irrigated crops only, this society restricted itself to dry crops.

The society advances loans of both the kinds - short term and medium term loans. The short-term loans are given only for the period of one agricultural year; while the medium term loans, are for 3 to 5 agricultural years. The maximum amount of short-term loans to be advanced to a member is Rs. 300 only. The rate of interest charged on the short-term loans is Rs. 9-6-0 percent per year. The

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The society advances loans of both the kinds - short term and medium term loans. The short-term loans are given only for the period of one agricultural year; while the medium term loans, are for 3 to 5 agricultural years. The maximum amount of short-term loans to be advanced to a member is Rs. 300 only. The rate of interest charged on the short-term loans is Rs. 9-6-0 percent per year. The

rate of interest for the medium term loans, is Rs.11-6-0 percent per annum. The rate of penal interest which is charged, if the loan is not paid within the prescribed period, is as high as Rs. 14-1-0 percent per year. The penal interest is charged only for the period of delay, made in the repayment.

The amounts of the loans to be advanced and the list of members to whom loans are given, are generally decided upon in the month of September. The decisions taken are then announced in the General Body Meeting, which is invariably held at the end of September every year. But the amounts of loans are actually paid in January when the next financial year of the society begins. The loans are generally paid by cheque drawn on the Central Co-operative Bank, Jalgaon. The total amount of loans advanced during the five years preceding to our survey, their recovery and overdues are given in the table 9.22.

TABLE 9.22: Loans advanced, overdues, recovery during five years prior to the survey year.

Year	Loans advanced	Loans recovered	Overdues
1951-52	6,950	5,110	1,940
1952-53	2,850	2,700	150
1953-54	11,150	10,300	850
1954-55	11,500	11,090	510
1955-56	9,225	9,000	225

The amount of overdues taken separately for each year appears to be small. The total amount of accumulated overdues however, was as high as Rs.4250, in the year 1955-56.

Members and Profits of the Society: Till 1931, the number of members of the society was always above hundred - the highest number being 151, in the year 1922. But since 1931-32 when the Fruit Sale Society was established, the number of members of this society started declining. In the year prior to our survey (1955-56) the total members of this society were 74 only. The same can be said as regards the profits of the society. Upto 1931, the society used to enjoy large profits, the highest being Rs. 1881 in the year 1927-28, but since the inception of the fruit sale society the profits of this society are not remarkable and in some years it has even suffered losses. However, from 1950-51 there had been no losses to the society and the profits accumulated since then, had reached Rs. 2087 in 1955-56.

Co-operative Credit Society - Maskawad-seem: The co-operative credit society at Maskawad-seem was registered in June 1926, as a 'B' class society. The jurisdiction of the society since its establishment, is practically restricted for the village Maskawad-seem only. In the year of establishment, the number of members was only 28 and the share-capital was to the extent of Rs. 300 only. The main objective of the society is to extend credit to its members to meet their requirement of agricultural expenditures.

The working capital of the society comprised of its share capital, entrance fee and the loans taken from the

Central Co-operative Bank. For the year 1955-56, the share-capital of the society had increased to Rs. 2065 and the number of its members to 63. The maximum amount of loan which the society can draw from the Central Finance Agency was to the extent of Rs. 19000 in 1955-56. However, the loan drawn from this agency was about Rs. 9223 only in the year prior to our survey. Two types of loans - crop loans and the ordinary short-term loans - are generally advanced to the members. The upper limit to the ordinary loans to be given to the members of the society was Rs. 500 at the time of survey. Crop loans are given at the rate prescribed by the Central Financing Agency. The amounts of loans disbursed during the five years preceding to our enquiry, their recovery and overdues, are given below:

Table 9.23 : Loans advanced, recovery & overdues during the period of five years.

Year	Ordinary loans	Crop loans	Total loans	Loans recovered	Overdues	Proportion of overdues to total loans
1951-52	9690	3826	13516	9662	3854	2.8
1952-53	12829	3372	16501	12774	3727	2.2
1953-54	13345	1302	14647	11148	3499	2.3
1954-55	13719	1452	15171	10444	4727	3.1
1955-56	13950	1415	15365	14529	836	0.5

It can be seen that in the case of ordinary loans advanced there had been a steady increase from year to year.

As regards the crop loans disbursed, however, there was a sudden decline in the year 1953-54. In the next year, the amount of crop loans shows a slight increase, but again goes down a little in the year 1955-56. The proportion of overdues to the total loans was the highest in the year 1954-55 and the lowest in the next year 1955-56.

Chapter X

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD AND LUXURY ARTICLES

10.1 With a view to study the consumption pattern in different socio-economic groups, the data on consumer expenditure were collected in the Family Budget Schedules, designed for the purpose. For this study, a stratified random sample of 60 families was taken from Waghode. The total families of the village were listed and classified according to their different occupations. Families were then selected from each occupational group applying a constant sampling fraction to get a total of 60 households. The families thus selected were then grouped into three groups of 20 families each, keeping the occupational composition of the three groups similar to one another. All the twenty families from each group were given quarterly visits. Thus, one group of twenty families was visited every month. As the visits were spread over all the months of the survey year, allowance for the effect of seasonal variation on consumer expenditure could be made.

The information regarding family's total income for the year preceding our survey and the family composition was available in the General Family Schedules. In the Family Budget Schedules, on the other hand, expenditures incurred during the month prior to Investigator's visit,

were reported. The Family Budget Schedule, therefore, gave information about a month's expenditure on 38 food items and 22 non-food items. No information was available regarding the consumption of home-produced commodities like food-grains, milk, vegetables, fruits, etc. It was, therefore, not possible to make some allowance for the consumption of such commodities.

As income and occupation are the two major factors which determine the consumer expenditure, it is important to see how far the income and occupational distribution of the total families in the village are represented in our sample. As far as the latter is concerned we have already shown that the occupational distribution of the sample is made similar to that of the population while selecting the sample families. Thus, in the total number of selected families, there were 21 families from the class of cultivators, 27 from labourers - both casual and attached - and the remaining 12 from the artisans like carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., and other families in the village. In each group, therefore, we had taken 7 cultivator families, 9 labour families and 4 from artisans, etc. As regards the income distribution, the Table 10.1 wherein the income distributions of the total families and of the sample families are presented, points out that the sample does not differ significantly from the population. It can be seen from the Table that majority of the families are included

Table 10.1 : Distribution of total families and the sample families according to different income groups.

Income groups (Rs.)	Total families		Sample families	
	Number	%	Number	%
Up to 100	7	1.2	3	5.0
101 to 250	27	4.4	3	5.0
251 to 500	139	22.9	13	21.7
501 to 750	126	20.8	14	23.3
751 to 1000	90	14.8	9	15.0
1001 to 1500	68	11.2	7	11.7
1501 to 2500	63	10.4	4	6.7
2501 to 3500	20	3.3	-	-
Above 3500	67	11.0	7	11.6
Total	607	100.0	60	100.0

in the income groups lying between Rs.251 and Rs.1500. Thus, in the total number of families, about 69.7 per cent were included in these income groups. In the sample, nearly 97.7 per cent of the families were from the same groups.

In order to derive the estimates of consumer expenditure for the sample families, information from the three groups of families for different visits was pooled together. The average annual expenditure per family on various items, together with the percentage expenditure on different commodities is given in Table 10.2. It may be seen from the table that, on an average, the annual consumer expenditure of the sample families was to the extent of Rs.850. The average size of family, in terms of consumer units, was about 3.77. The total number of members of the sample

Table 10.2 : Annual expenditure on various items.

I t e m	E x p e n d i t u r e		
	Total Rs.-As.	Per family Rs.	% on the item
Rice	1687- 1	28.1	3.3
Wheat	2281- 8	38.0	4.5
Jowar	4347-10	80.8	9.4
Other millets	5- 4	0.09	0.01
Pulses	1756- 7	29.3	3.5
Total	10577-14	176.3	20.7
Chillies	1553- 9	25.9	3.0
Onions, etc.	343- 1	5.7	0.7
Spices	395- 5	6.6	0.8
Total	2291-15	38.2	4.5
Sweet oil	2387- 2	39.8	4.7
Vanaspati	0-12	0.01	0.001
coconut oil	397-11	6.5	0.7
Total	2775- 9	46.3	5.4
Sugar	2657-10	44.3	5.3
Gur	775-14	12.9	1.4
Tea	1166-14	19.4	2.3
Sweets	602-12	10.0	1.2
Hotel	155- 0	2.6	0.3
Total	5357- 2	89.3	10.5
Milk	1518-12	25.3	3.0
Ghee	1137- 8	19.8	2.4
Eggs	53- 3	0.9	0.1
Fish	12- 0	0.2	0.02
Mutton	473- 8	7.9	0.9
Total	3244-15	54.1	6.4
Vegetables	946- 1	15.8	1.9
Fruits	65-14	1.1	0.1
Total	1011-15	10.9	2.0
Total food items	25259- 6	421.0	49.5
Pan	880-12	14.7	1.6
Bidi, etc.	1602-14	26.7	3.2
Tobacco	264- 7	4.4	0.5
Snuff	17-14	0.3	0.04
Total	2765-15	46.1	5.4

(Continued)

Table 10.2 (Continued)

I t e m	E x p e n d i t u r e		
	Total Rs.-As.	Per family Rs.	% on the item
Kerosene	753- 6	12.6	1.5
Matches	261- 6	4.4	0.5
Fuel	224- 0	3.7	0.4
<u>Total</u>	<u>1238-12</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Soap	522-12	8.7	1.0
Clothing	11812- 5	196.9	23.3
Footwares	823- 0	13.8	1.6
Medicine	4687-12	78.1	9.0
Newspapers	16- 8	0.3	0.03
Travel	2047-10	34.1	4.0
Education	1590- 4	26.5	3.2
Utensils	228- 8	3.8	0.5
<u>Total</u>	<u>21733-11</u>	<u>362.2</u>	<u>42.6</u>
<u>Total non-food items</u>	<u>25738- 6</u>	<u>429.0</u>	<u>50.5</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>50997-12</u>	<u>850.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

families was 290, of which about 64.1 per cent were adults and the remaining (35.9 per cent) non-adults. The table shows that the proportion of consumer expenditure done on non-food items was slightly higher than that on food items. Of the total expenditure on food items, about 20.7 per cent was spent on millets and pulses. Jowar being the staple food in the village, has absorbed the highest proportion (9.4 per cent) of expenditure among all the food commodities. It is interesting to note that, in the food items, the expenditures on sugar was next to that of Jowar. About 13.9

per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on the protective food like milk and ghee, meat and fish, sugar and jaggery. Chillies and spices had accounted for about 4.5 per cent of the total expenses. About 5.4 per cent was spent for the purchase of sweet oil and coconut oil.

In the non-food items, the highest proportion of the total expenditure (23.3 per cent) was claimed by clothes. More than half of the expenditure on clothing was spent on women's clothes, and about 31.0 per cent on men's clothes and the remaining about 15 per cent on children's clothes. The proportion of expenditure on fuel, which includes rock-oil and matches also, was about 2.4 per cent. Betel-leaves, 'bidis', and tobacco had claimed about 5.4 per cent of the total expenses. Expenditure on medicine was as high as 9.0 per cent. Travelling had accounted for about 4.0 per cent only. The proportion of expenditure on education was comparatively very low - 3.2 per cent.

As regards the number of families reporting purchases of different articles, it was found that 15 families or one-fourth of the sample, did not report purchases of jowar in any of the visits. It appears that these families were consuming jowar either home-produced or received by way of kind payment. The number of families reporting purchases of jowar varied from month to month. Some of these families had purchased jowar in large quantities at one time and did not make purchases for the following months. In all, 97

purchases of jowar were reported, of which one was worth Rs.132, 9 were worth between Rs.26 and Rs.60, 35 between Rs.11 and Rs.25, and the remaining 52 were worth Rs.10 or below. In the case of wheat, there were eight families which had not reported any purchases of wheat in any of the visits. The total number of purchases of wheat reported by the rest of the families was 139, of which only two were bulk purchases - one worth Rs.72 and the other Rs.35. All the remaining purchases were of less than Rs.10. Purchases of rice were reported by almost all the families, but the amount spent on it at each time was very low in comparison with that of jowar and wheat. Majority of the purchases of rice were of less than Rs.5. In the case of pulses, the consumption of tur, gram and mug appeared to be very common with the sample families. The purchases of tur-dal and gram-dal were reported by majority of the families at every visit. Purchases of chillies were also reported by almost all the families at every visit. Sweet-oil and coconut-oil were reported to have been purchased invariably by all the families at all the visits. The expenditure on vanaspati was reported by a family at one visit. Sugar and jaggery were the items of frequent purchases. In the case of tea, there were only two families which had not reported purchases at any of the visits. The purchases of coffee, on the other hand, were reported only by three families and the amount spent was also very low. Expenditure on milk was not reported by 15 families in any of the visits. In the case of the remaining families, which had reported

frequent purchases of milk, the average amount spent was about Rs.2.1 per month. Purchases of ghee were reported by majority of the families, of which fifteen families had reported it at more than one visit. Vegetables were purchased by major section of the sample families in almost all the visits. In the case of most of the families reporting the purchases of vegetables, the total amount spent varied between Re.1 and Rs.2 per month. Expenditure on fruits, was reported by fourteen families only and the amount spent was less than Rs.3 at all the purchases. Meat and eggs were reported to have been purchased by 19 families only. All the remaining families did not report any expenditure on these items in any of the months. The number of families reporting expenditure on eggs was far low than that of families incurring expenses on meat. Purchases of fish were reported by only one family.

In the case of non-food items, it was found that barring a few commodities like matches, rock-oil, soap, etc., which were reported to have been purchased by all the families at every visit, most of the other items were purchased rather infrequently. As regards clothing, there were eight families which did not report purchases of cloth in any of the months. The total number of purchases of clothes reported by 52 families was 200 of which more than half (108) were of less than Rs.10. Of the remaining purchases, 63 were worth Rs.11 to 25, 21 were worth Rs.26 to 50,

and four each were worth Rs.51 to 100, and 101 to 200. The last four purchases seem to have been made on the occasions of marriage. The expenditure on fuel was reported only by eleven families which were mostly from the salaried class. The purchases of footwears were reported by 26 families of the sample.

Majority of the families had reported expenditure on betel leaves at every visit. In the case of most of the families, the expenditure on betel leaves varied between Re.1 and Rs.4. There were three families, however, which had spent about Rs.8 per month on this item. Forty-five families had reported the expenditure on chewing tobacco, the amount spent varying between annas 8 to Rs.2 per month. Expenditure on smoking - bidis and tobacco, etc., was reported by about 80 per cent of the sample families.

Expenditure on medicines was incurred by thirty-three families at one or two months. On an average the expenditure on medicines was to the extent of Rs.6.5 per month per family. Travelling expenses were reported by 39 families, of which 23 had reported it at one visit only, 6 families at two visits, and the remaining ten, at more than two visits. For majority of the total families reporting expenditure on travel, the amount spent was less than Rs.10. There were only five cases whose travelling expenses had varied between Rs.25 and Rs.55.

Expenditures on education were reported by only 14 families in the sample. Of these about ten families had shown this type of expenditure in every visit, while the remaining, in one or two visits. From the total cases reporting educational expenses, in two cases the amount spent varied between Rs.51 and Rs.75, in other 7 cases it had varied between Rs.25 and Rs.50, and in all the remaining cases it was less than Rs.10. Expenditure on newspapers was reported by only two families, the amount spent varying between annas 4 and Rs.2.

Purchases of utensils were reported by eleven families. Excepting two, in all the reported purchases, the amount spent was less than Rs.10. In those two cases, however, the expenditure was between Rs.11 and Rs.25.

Seasonal Variation

The seasonal variations in the consumer expenditure can be studied by comparing the values of average expenditure of families in three groups, visited in different months. The families in the first group were asked to give information about the expenditure incurred during July, October, January and April. All the four visits could not be completed in the case of families in the second and third groups. As regards these two groups, therefore, information about three months only was available. Thus, the families in the second group had reported the expendi-

tures incurred in August, November and February. Likewise the families in the third group had reported their expenditures incurred in September, December and March.

In Table 10.3 is given the average consumer expenditure of the families in the three groups for ten different months. It has been already pointed out that the families in these groups were similar in their occupational distribution. As regards the income distribution, however, it was found that there were more families of lower income groups in the second group than those in the first and the third groups. While comparing the average expenditures of the groups in different months, the differences that existed in the composition of the groups have to be taken into consideration.

It can be seen from Table 10.3 that the average expenditure on all the food items except Jowar, did not vary much from month to month. In the case of jowar, the average expenditure was low during January, February, March and April and high in September, October, November and December. The expenses on jowar, therefore, appeared to be quite low in the post-harvest period when the labourers and artisans received kind payments in the form of jowar, and higher in the pre-harvest and harvest periods when the stocks of jowar with the smaller cultivators are generally exhausted.

The variations were markedly high in most of the non-

Table 10.3 : Average expenditure incurred in different months.

(Figures in Rs.)

I t e m	First Group				Second Group			Third Group		
	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	Sept.	Dec.	March
Rice	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.8
Wheat	1.9	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	5.3	1.1	4.4	3.5	3.4
Jowar	8.9	8.9	1.6	2.5	5.6	9.6	4.1	12.2	9.1	7.2
Pulses	3.4	1.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.3	3.1	1.8	3.1	2.9
Chillies, etc.	2.8	2.6	5.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	4.2	2.7	3.3	3.1
Oil, etc.	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.6
Milk, etc.	5.1	6.2	5.2	6.4	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.9	7.2	7.3
Sugar, tea, etc.	7.2	6.3	7.3	8.1	7.9	9.4	9.5	5.2	6.4	6.9
Kerosene and fuel	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.1
Pan, tobacco, etc.	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.3	4.0
Clothing	6.4	14.5	19.7	9.5	30.1	28.4	21.9	2.6	19.6	7.5
Other items	20.4	8.8	8.3	13.5	16.7	26.8	13.9	11.2	9.6	11.5

-food items barring the commodities like betel-leaves, tobacco, soap, matches and kerosene. In the case of clothing, for example, the average expenditure was quite low, varying between Rs.2.6 and Rs.9.5 in the months of March, April, July and September. A rise in the average expenditure could be observed in the harvest and post-harvest period in November, December, January and February. The highest average expenditure on clothing (Rs.30.1) reported in the month of August was abnormal and did not adhere with the general pattern. It was mainly because in that month two families had purchased clothes worth Rs.400 on the occasions of marriage. The average expenditure on sugar, tea and jaggery, etc., was higher in November and February, and lower in September, October and December. A considerable amount of variation was observed in the case of items like utensils, education, travel, and medicine, but a definite seasonal pattern was not apparent.

Table 10.4 presents the average expenditure done on normal and occasional purchases in the ten different months. In the first category, we had included the items, on which expenditures were reported at most of the visits by almost all the families and of which the purchases in bulk were exceptional. All the food items and some of the non-food items like betel leaves, tobacco, soap, rock-oil had been included in this category. The second category, mostly consisted of non-food items, the purchases of which were

Table 10.4 : Expenditure on normal and occasional purchases.

(Figures in Rs.)

Month	Amount spent on normal purchases	Average per family	Amount spent on occasional purchases	Average per family	Total amount spent	Average per family
July	934- 5	46.71	330-10	16.53	1264-15	63.24
August	725- 2	36.31	917- 8	45.87	1643-10	82.13
September	896-15	44.84	219- 2	10.91	1115- 1	55.75
October	784- 8	39.22	432- 0	21.60	1216- 8	60.82
November	932- 0	46.60	1091- 4	54.56	2023- 4	101.16
December	863- 8	43.42	625- 1	31.26	1493- 9	74.68
January	722- 1	36.10	556-12	27.84	1278-13	63.94
February	804- 1	40.20	711-10	35.58	1515-11	75.78
March	835- 2	44.26	332- 1	19.10	1267- 3	63.36
April	716- 3	35.81	450-10	22.53	1166-13	58.34
Total	8269-13	41.35	5715-10	28.58	13985- 7	69.93

not so frequent. Clothing, travel, utensils, footwears, etc., were some of the items grouped in the second category.

It may be seen from the table that the variations in the average expenditures incurred on occasional purchases were considerably greater in comparison with those of normal purchases. In the case of normal purchases, the average expenditure had varied between the lowest Rs.35.8 in the month of March and the highest Rs.46.71 in the month of July. As regards occasional purchases, on the other hand, the variation was between the lowest Rs.10.9 in September and the highest Rs.54.6 in November. The average expenditure on normal purchases was low during January, April, August and October, and high during July, September, November, December, February and March. The average expenditure on the occasional purchases, on the other hand, was low in September, October, March and July, and high in August, November, December, January, February and April. It may be roughly said, that the expenditures on occasional purchases were low in the pre-harvest and harvest periods, and high in the immediate post-harvest period. The reverse holds good in the case of normal purchases.

Sources of supply

In Table 10.5, we give the proportions of commodities purchased from different supply agencies like village traders, outside-traders, village producers and outside-

Table 10.5 : Sources of supply.

I t e m	Village traders	Outside traders	Village producers	Outside producers	T o t a l
Rice	16.9	83.1	-	-	100.0 (1537- 1)
Wheat	17.9	19.0	63.0	1.1	100.0 (2231- 8)
Jowar	27.6	16.2	46.0	10.2	100.0 (4847-10)
Pulses	53.8	35.8	10.4	-	100.0 (1756- 7)
Chillies, spices, etc.	33.6	58.6	1.5	1.3	100.0 (2291-15)
Oils	94.9	5.1	-	-	100.0 (2775- 9)
Sugar, gur, tea, etc.	71.7	28.3	-	-	100.0 (5357- 2)
Milk, ghee, vegetables, etc.	18.6	19.0	63.4	-	100.0 (4256-14)
Pan, tobacco, etc.	62.5	37.5	-	-	100.0 (2765-15)
Kerosene and fuel	60.0	22.6	17.7	-	100.0 (1238-12)
Clothing	33.0	67.0	-	-	100.0 (11312- 5)
Others	62.3	37.0	0.7	-	100.0 (9991- 6)

-producers. It is clear from the Table that in the case of almost all the non-food items and some of the food items like rice, pulses, chillies, sugar, etc., a very large proportion was purchased from the traders either from the village or from outside. Thus, the whole amount of money spent on the purchases of rice, was claimed by the traders - about 83.1 per cent by the outside traders and the remaining 16.9 per cent by the village traders. In the case of pulses, about 53.8 per cent of the total amount spent on them went to the village traders, 35.8 per cent to the outside traders, and the rest only 10.4 per cent to the village producers. The commodities like chillies, etc., were also largely supplied by the traders. In respect of commodities like sugar, tea, jaggery, oils, betel leaves, tobacco, etc., all the quantities bought were supplied by the traders - proportionately more by the village traders. Of the total amount incurred on the purchases of clothes, about 67.0 per cent was claimed by the traders from other villages and the remaining 33.0 per cent by the traders who visited the surveyed villages regularly.

In the case of food items like jowar, wheat, milk, ghee, vegetables, etc., a major proportion of purchases were made from the village producers. Thus, about 63.0 per cent of the total amount spent on wheat, was paid to the village producers. In respect of jowar, nearly 46.0 per cent of the total amount went to the village producers,

27.6 per cent to the village traders, 13.2 per cent to the outside traders and 10.2 per cent to the outside producers. In the case of commodities such as milk, ghee and vegetables, about 63.4 per cent of the total amount was claimed by the village producers, 13.8 per cent by the village traders and the rest 16.0 per cent by the outside traders.

10.2 Ownership of Household and Luxury Articles

With a view to give a rough idea about the living standards of the families in the surveyed villages, their distribution according to the different income groups is presented in Table 10.6. We have classified the total families into four broad income groups each of which constituting a different class. Thus, the first income group in which we have taken all the families whose annual income is up to Rs.500 constituted the lower class of people in the village. The second group, wherein all the families earning Rs.501 to Rs.1500 per annum are included, constituted

Table 10.6 : Distribution of families according to different income groups.

Income groups (%)	Percentage of families at		
	Waghode	Maskawad-Seen	Maskawad-Khurd
Up to 500	23.5	20.1	24.5
501 to 1500	46.8	46.7	43.0
1501 to 3500	13.7	24.6	24.4
Above 3500	11.0	8.6	3.1
T o t a l	100.0 (607)	100.0 (230)	100.0 (127)

the middle class. The third group of families having an annual income between Rs.1501 and Rs.3500 formed a higher middle class. The last income group of above Rs.3500 was of the families from the upper class.

It may be seen from Table 10.6 that majority of the families at each village were in the second income group which constituted the middle class. Thus at Waghode and Maskavad-Seen, more than 46 per cent of the families were reported in this class. At Maskavad-Khurd, the proportion of such families was little larger - 48.0 per cent. In the lower income class of families, about 23.5 per cent were reported at Waghode, 20.1 per cent at Maskavad-Seen and 24.5 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. It means, the families having lower annual income were proportionately more at Waghode than those in the other two villages. It is interesting to note that the proportion of reported families in the higher middle class was greater in Maskavad-Seen (24.6 per cent) and Maskavad-Khurd (24.4 per cent) than that in Waghode (13.7 per cent). Families from the upper strata were reported at all the surveyed villages but their proportion was comparatively higher at Waghode. Thus, at Waghode, ~~at~~ about 11.0 per cent of the total families had come in the upper class, while at Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd, their proportion was about 8.6 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

Table 10.7 : Household and luxury articles.

Articles	Income (₹.)								Total		%
	Up to 500		501-1500		1501-3500		3501 & above				
	Fami- lies	quan- tity	Fami- lies	quan- tity	Fami- lies	quan- tity	Fami- lies	quan- tity	Fami- lies	quan- tity	
WAGHODE											
Table	-	-	6	6	12	19	9	12	27	37	4.4
Chair	1	2	23	30	17	25	15	43	56	100	9.1
Cupboard	3	3	49	64	29	40	32	59	112	165	13.3
Cot	153	291	273	829	87	407	66	423	590	1950	96.4
Stove	3	3	30	31	15	17	21	22	66	73	10.3
Cup and saucer	129	133	267	512	86	244	66	259	548	1214	89.5
Lantern	63	65	215	235	82	119	66	169	426	538	69.6
Petromax	1	1	4	4	2	2	13	13	20	20	3.3
Alarm Clock	1	1	8	9	7	7	13	15	29	32	5.2
Wrist watch	-	-	22	22	12	13	33	47	67	82	10.9
Phonograph	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	5	5	0.3
Radio	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	8	10	10	1.6
Sewing machine	-	-	7	8	1	1	1	2	9	11	1.8
Cycle	1	1	26	26	20	21	29	32	72	79	11.8
Razor	27	27	53	54	9	10	11	13	100	104	16.3
Mosquito curtain	-	-	3	4	2	2	1	1	6	7	1.1
Torch	26	26	82	83	47	49	49	94	204	252	33.3
MASKAWAD SEEM											
Table	-	-	4	4	8	8	6	6	18	18	6.4
Chairs	2	4	13	26	21	34	10	11	51	75	13.2
Cupboard	2	5	17	21	12	15	8	10	39	51	13.9
Cot	54	123	129	433	69	344	24	146	276	1056	98.6
Stove	1	1	13	19	12	12	8	8	39	40	13.9
Cup and saucer	45	59	122	214	62	131	24	56	253	460	90.4
Lantern	32	32	110	121	69	95	24	37	235	275	83.4
Petromax	-	-	2	2	2	2	3	3	7	7	2.5
Alarm clock	-	-	16	16	6	6	6	6	23	23	10.0
Wrist watch	2	2	17	19	17	20	7	8	43	49	15.4
Phonograph	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	0.4
Radio	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.8
Sewing machine	-	-	4	5	-	-	2	2	6	7	2.1
Cycle	1	1	15	15	22	22	9	9	47	47	16.8
Razor	5	5	30	30	14	14	4	5	53	54	19.9
Mosquito curtain	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	1.1
Torch	2	2	33	40	32	35	13	23	90	100	32.1
MASKAWAD-KHURD											
Table	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	3	2.4
Chair	-	-	3	5	6	6	1	1	10	12	7.9
Cupboard	1	1	5	7	11	14	2	3	19	25	15.0
Cot	31	65	61	213	31	148	4	28	127	454	100.0
Stove	-	-	2	2	4	4	1	1	7	7	5.5
Cup and saucer	27	29	57	87	30	62	4	10	119	188	92.9
Lantern	16	16	45	47	30	34	4	6	95	103	74.8
Petromax	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	3	2.4
Alarm clock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrist watch	1	1	2	2	5	5	1	1	9	9	7.1
Phonograph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing machine	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	0.8
Cycle	1	1	1	1	7	7	2	2	11	11	3.7
Razor	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	8	8	6.3
Mosquito curtain	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.8
Torch	5	5	17	17	23	23	4	5	49	50	38.6

Table 10.7 : Household and luxury articles.

Income (B.)

Articles	Income (B.)					Total	%
	Up to 500	501-1500	1501-3500	3501 & above	Fami- lles		
	Fami- Quant- ity	Fami- Quant- ity	Fami- Quant- ity	Fami- Quant- ity	Fami- lles	Quan- tity	
MACHODE							
Table	1	6	12	19	9	12	37
Chair	3	23	17	25	15	43	100
Cupboard	158	49	29	40	32	58	165
Cot	3	273	87	407	66	423	1950
Stove	3	30	15	17	21	22	73
Cup and saucer	129	267	86	244	66	259	1214
Lantern	63	215	82	119	66	169	588
Petromax	1	4	2	2	13	13	20
Alarm clock	1	8	7	7	13	15	32
Wrist watch	-	22	12	13	33	47	82
Phonograph	-	1	-	-	4	4	5
Radio	-	-	2	2	8	3	10
Sewing machine	-	7	1	1	1	2	9
Cycle	1	26	20	21	28	32	79
Razor	27	53	9	10	11	13	104
Mosquito curtain	-	3	2	2	1	1	7
Torch	26	82	47	49	49	94	252
MASKAWAD SEEM							
Table	2	4	8	8	6	6	18
Chairs	2	18	21	34	10	11	75
Cupboard	54	17	12	15	8	10	51
Cot	1	123	69	341	24	146	1056
Stove	45	13	12	12	8	8	40
Cup and saucer	32	122	62	131	24	56	460
Lantern	2	110	69	85	24	37	275
Petromax	-	8	8	8	8	8	7
Alarm clock	2	16	6	6	6	6	28
Wrist watch	-	17	17	20	7	8	49
Phonograph	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Radio	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Sewing machine	1	4	-	-	2	2	7
Cycle	5	15	22	23	9	9	47
Razor	1	30	14	14	4	5	54
Mosquito curtain	1	1	-	-	1	1	3
Torch	2	39	32	35	13	23	100

MASKAWAD-KHUND

other articles appears to be very small. At Waghode, for example, the proportion of families owning table, chair, cupboards, stove, cycle, razor, etc., was less than 20.0 per cent and were mostly from the middle and upper classes. The same holds good for the other two villages also. In the case of torches only, the proportion of owner families was little higher - varying between 33.3 per cent at Waghode and 39.6 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd.

In the case of luxury articles except wrist-watches and alarm-clocks, the proportionate strength of owner families was less than 10.0 per cent at each village. This type of articles were found only with the families from the higher middle and the upper classes. At Waghode, the percentage of families owning luxurious articles was comparatively higher as the proportion of families in the upper strata was greater in this village. Thus the proportionate strength of families owning radio sets was 1.6 per cent at Waghode and only 0.4 per cent at Maskavad-Seen. At Maskavad-Khurd, there was none owning a radio set. Of the ten radios reported at Waghode, eight were owned by the same number of families from the upper class. At Maskavad-Seen, two radio-sets were reported of which one was with a family from the higher middle class and the other with a family from the upper class. The proportionate strength of families owning phonograph was less than that of families having radio sets - particularly at Waghode. In the case of wrist-watches, the proportion of

owner families was about 10.9 per cent at Waghode, 15.4 per cent at Maskavad-Seen, and 7.1 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. Of the 67 families reporting ownership of wrist-watches at Waghode, 22 families were from the middle class, twelve from the higher middle class, and the remaining 33 from the upper class. Families owning more than one wrist-watch were found only in the higher middle and upper classes. It is strange to note that at Maskavad-Seen, two families from the lower income class had reported the ownership of two wrist-watches. At each village, the proportion of families owning alarm-clocks was comparatively low than that of the families possessing wrist-watches. The ownership of sewing machines was reported mostly by the tailor families. Likewise the ownership of petromax was also reported by the shop-keepers only. In respect of mosquito-curtain, the proportion of owner families was hardly more than 1.0 per cent at Waghode and Maskavad-Seen and less than that at Maskavad-Khurd.

Utensils

Table 10.8 gives the data regarding the types of utensils used for different purposes like storing water, cooking, kneading flour, taking meals and drinking water. It can be seen that for the purpose of storing water, a large proportion of families at each village, had used earthen vessels (Math). It is a common practice in these villages to keep water in big earthen vessels. At Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-

Table 10.8 : Utensils used for different purposes.

P u r p o s e	Families having utensils made of							Families having no utensils
	Brass	Copper	Bell metal	Stainless steel	Aluminium	Earth	Wood	
WAGHODE								
Storing water	32.8	9.8	-	-	-	57.1	-	0.3
Drinking water	92.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	4.9	0.3	-	0.5
Cooking	76.9	0.2	0.2	-	21.0	0.7	-	1.0
Kneading flour	88.0	2.5	4.9	-	-	2.0	1.5	1.1
Taking meals	29.5	0.5	56.2	1.3	11.3	0.5	-	0.7
MASKANAD-SEEM								
Storing water	5.0	5.7	-	-	-	89.3	-	-
Drinking water	98.6	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-
Cooking	87.8	-	-	-	5.4	6.8	-	-
Kneading flour	99.3	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Taking meals	9.6	-	85.0	1.1	4.3	-	-	-
MASKANAD KHURD								
Storing water	3.9	5.5	-	-	-	90.6	-	-
Drinking water	99.2	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-
Cooking	98.4	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	-	-
Kneading flour	99.2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking meals	3.1	-	93.8	3.1	-	-	-	-

-Khurd, the proportion of such families was as high as 89.3 per cent and 90.6 per cent respectively. At Waghode, however, the proportion of families owning earthen vessels for this purpose was much low - 57.1 per cent. At this village, the percentage of families using brass vessels for this purpose, was the highest (32.6) than that in the other villages. The proportion of families storing water in copper vessels was less than 1.0 per cent at each village. At Waghode, there were two families - a Fakir and a beggar - with no vessels to store water. For the purpose of drinking water, majority of families at these villages had brass utensils - the proportion varying between 92.7 per cent at Waghode and 99.2 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. For cooking purposes also brass utensils were used by a large majority - 76.9 per cent at Waghode, 87.8 per cent at Maskavad-Seem and 98.4 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. The use of aluminium utensils for this purpose was reported by about 21.0 per cent families at Waghode, 5.4 per cent at Maskavad-Seem, and less than 1.0 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. Earthen utensils were reported to have been used by only 0.7 per cent families at Waghode and about 6.8 per cent at Maskavad-Seem. All the families who used aluminium and earthen utensils for cooking were from the lower class. For the purpose of kneading flour brass utensils again were more in use. The proportion of families using this type of utensils was about 83.0 per cent at Waghode, 99.3 per cent at Maskavad-Seem, and 99.2 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd.

The families reporting the use of wooden utensils for this purpose were found only at Waghode - their proportion being only 1.8 per cent. Earthen utensils were also used for this purpose by about 2.0 per cent families at Waghode. For the purpose of taking meals utensils made of bell-metal were used by a major section of families at each village. At Maskawad-Seem and Maskawad-Khurd, the proportionate strength of such families was much higher - (85.0 per cent and 93.8 per cent respectively) than that in Waghode (56.2 per cent). The proportion of families using brass utensils for this purpose was 29.5 per cent at Waghode, 9.6 per cent at Maskawad-Seem, and 3.1 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. It may be noted that there were about 1.3 per cent families at Waghode and about 1.1 per cent at Maskawad-Seem which used for this purpose the utensils made of stainless steel. All these families were from the upper class. Aluminium utensils were used for this purpose by about 11.3 per cent families at Waghode, 4.3 per cent at Maskawad-Seem, and 3.1 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. The use of earthen utensils for this purpose was reported only at Waghode - the proportion of such families being 0.5 per cent. All the families using earthen and aluminium utensils for this purpose were from the lower class.

10.3 In addition to the data regarding utensils, other household and luxury articles, the information about some other points like the use of footwears, grinding at home or

at the mill, provision for storing grains, etc., was collected in the General Family Schedules. This information is presented below, as it may throw some light on the living standards of the families.

Grinding and Pounding

At each of these villages, the proportion of families grinding and pounding at mill was much higher than the families doing this at home. At Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd, the proportion of such families was as high as 98.2 per cent and 97.6 per cent respectively. This means, at these two villages, most of the families from the lower income group were also dependent on mills for this purpose. At Waghode, the percentage of families going to mills for the purposes of grinding and pounding was comparatively low - 60.6. The proportion of families grinding at home was about 30.3 per cent. It appears that at Waghode, most of the families grinding at home were from the lower and middle classes.

Use of Footwears

At Waghode only, there were about 4.6 per cent families of which no member had footwears to use. If the total number of people using footwears is related with the total population from which the children below five years of age are subtracted, we get a rough proportion of persons having footwears to use. Thus, at Waghode, the proportionate strength of people using footwears was about 78.8 per cent. At

Maskwad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd, the proportion of such persons was much higher - 93.2 per cent and 83.4 per cent respectively.

Provision for storing grains

The proportion of families using drums and steel boxes for this purpose was comparatively higher at each village. At Waghode, about 44.1 per cent families were keeping grains in drums and steel boxes. The corresponding percentages for Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd were 42.9 and 62.2 respectively. The proportion of families using only steel boxes for the purpose was also relatively high. It is strange to note that very few families in these villages, made use of gunny bags to store their grains. The proportion of such families had varied between 4.6 per cent at Waghode and 9.4 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. The proportion of families using big baskets made of bamboo was still less at each village. Big vessels made of brass or of copper were also used for storing grains - the highest proportion of such families (13.1 per cent) being at Waghode.

Eleening Accommodation for Guests

This type of information was collected to give a rough idea about the accommodation problem in the surveyed villages. It was found that more than 80 per cent of the families at each of these villages could accommodate their guests at their own house. The proportion of families making arrange-

-ments of sleeping accommodation for their guests at the neighbour's house was about 10.8 per cent at Waghode, 4.6 per cent at Maskawad-Seen and 13.4 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. Likewise the families accommodating their guest at their relative's house in the village, varied between 1.3 per cent at Waghode and 3.9 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. The proportion of families reporting sleeping accommodation for guest at the public buildings like Chavadi, temple, etc., was 1.6 per cent at Waghode, and 2.8 per cent at Maskawad-Seen. About 1.1 per cent families from Waghode and about 0.7 per cent from Maskawad-Seen had made arrangements of sleeping accommodation for their guests in the employer's house.

Chapter XI

AGGREGATES OF SOCIAL ACCOUNTS

In this chapter, an attempt is made to give the social accounts of the three surveyed villages.

The chapter is divided into three sections - the first dealing with an estimation of incomes, the second, with an estimation of production, and the third, with an estimation of imports and exports.

11.1 Income of villagers : Tables 11.1 to 11.6 present the aggregates of income of villagers. Income of villagers included the total of incomes received by the resident families in a village, plus the remittances received and the value of milk and poultry products produced during the year. The main source of this information was the General Family Schedule, in which each resident family was asked to report its income received during the twelve months prior to the month of our Investigator's visit. The income of villagers', therefore, pertains to a period of twelve months between 1955 and 1957.

In Table 11.1 is given the distribution of the total income of villagers according to their different sources. Thus, the income of villagers is classified into five different categories: (1) income earned in agriculture, (2) income

Table 11.1 : Total income of villagers.

Source	Waghode <u>₹</u>	Maskawad -Seem <u>₹</u>	Maskawad -Khurd <u>₹</u>	All villages <u>₹</u>
1. Income earned in agriculture	80.8	79.2	77.3	80.0
2. Income earned from trading	4.5	1.4	1.3	3.5
3. Income earned in non-agricultural production and services	2.5	5.4	0.9	3.1
4. Income earned by way of salaries	4.2	4.1	5.9	4.4
5. Sundry incomes	8.0	9.9	14.6	9.0
T o t a l	100.0 (11,09,940)	100.0 (4,09,511)	100.0 (1,49,996)	100.0 (16,68,447)
	1811.9	1462.5	1181.07	

earned in trading activity, (3) income earned in non-agricultural production and services, (4) income earned by way of salaries, and (5) the sundry incomes received from other occupations. In the following five tables, we give the further break-ups of each of these categories.

It may be seen from Table 11.1 that agriculture contributed from 77.3 per cent to 80.8 per cent of the total income of villagers in all the surveyed villages. The proportion of income derived, each from trading, non-agricultural production, services, etc., was less than 10 per cent of the total income at every village except that of sundry incomes at Maskawad-Khurd. The percentage of sundry incomes at this village was to the extent of 14.6 per cent. The proportion

of sundry incomes was comparatively higher at the other two villages also. (8.0 per cent at Waghode and 9.9 per cent at Maskavad-Seen). The income earned from the trading activity was the highest (4.5 per cent) at Waghode, and the lowest (1.3 per cent) at Maskavad-Khurd. The proportion of income received from non-agricultural production and services varied between 5.4 per cent at Maskavad-Seen and 0.9 per cent at Maskavad-Khurd. The income accrued by way of salaries formed the highest proportion, 5.9 per cent, of the total income at Maskavad-Khurd.

The per capita income derived by dividing the total income of villagers by the number of resident persons in each village was about Rs.345.5 at Waghode, Rs.268.2 at Maskavad-Seen and Rs.226.2 at Maskavad-Khurd.

Table 11.1 gives the details of income earned in agriculture. It can be seen that the income received from cultivation and as agricultural rent varied between 79.9 and 87.3 per cent of the total income from agriculture. It has been pointed out earlier, that the number of agricultural rent receivers was very small in each of the surveyed villages. The major portion of the income from land, therefore, was received by the actual cultivators in each of these villages. The proportion of income earned by the agricultural labourers was the highest (19.4 per cent) at Maskavad-Khurd, slightly lower than that (18.7 per cent) at Waghode,

Table 11.2 : Income earned in agriculture.

Source	Waghode %	Maskawad -Seem %	Maskawad -Khurd %	All villages %
Cultivation and agricultural rent	80.7	87.3	79.9	82.2
Agricultural labour (attached & casual)	18.7	12.6	19.4	17.3
Herdsmen	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0 (8,96,174)	100.0 (3,24,223)	100.0 (1,15,843)	100.0 (13,36,245)

and the lowest (12.6 per cent) at Maskawad-Seem. The group of agricultural labourers, consisted of both attached and casual agricultural labourers. The strength of attached agricultural labourers, however, was minor in all the surveyed villages. More than 80 per cent of the income reported in this category, therefore, was accrued by the casual agricultural labourers. The income received by herdsmen was less than 1.0 per cent of the total income in each village.

In Table 11.3 is given the income earned in trading activity. The table evidently points out the more concentration of trading activity at Waghode in comparison with the other two villages. It may also be seen that grocers were the only category of traders reported in all the surveyed villages. Hawkers and traders in manure were absent at Maskawad-Seem while pan-bidi shopkeepers, traders in banana,

Table 11.3 : Income earned in trading.

	Waghode	Maskawad -Seen	Maskawad -Khurd	All villages
	%	%	%	%
Grocers	13.0	39.5	10.3	19.4
Hawkers (fruits and oil)	12.0	-	43.5	12.1
Pan, Bidi shopkeepers	2.7	5.5	-	2.8
Traders in banana	53.0	22.0	-	53.1
Dalals and commission agents	4.2	11.0	-	4.6
Traders in manure	0.8	-	46.2	2.3
Hotel keepers	4.3	22.0	-	5.7
Total	100.0 (49,991)	100.0 (4,550)	100.0 (1,950)	100.0 (56,491)

dalals and hotel-keepers, were not reported at Maskawad-Khurd. The highest proportion of the income earned in trading was received by the traders in banana at Waghode (53.0 per cent) by grocers at Maskawad-Seen (39.5 per cent), and by the traders in manure at Maskawad-Khurd (46.2 per cent). The proportion of income received by hawkers was (43.5 per cent) at Maskawad-Khurd and comparatively very low (12.0 per cent) at Waghode. Pan-bidi shopkeepers occurred in two villages, their incomes varying between 2.7 and 5.5 per cent of the total income from trading. The income earned by the traders in banana at Maskawad-Seen was about 20.0 per cent of the total. The income of dalals and commission agents was 4.2 per cent of the total income from trade at Waghode and 11.0 per cent at Maskawad-Seen. Traders in manure at Waghode

received the lowest (0.8 per cent) proportion of the total trading income. The proportion of income accrued by hotel owners was about 4.3 per cent of the total at Waghode and 22.0 per cent at Maskavad-Seen.

Table 11.4 shows the income earned in non-agricultural production and services. Of the total income of Rs.52,295 derived in all the villages, Waghode accounted for 52.6 per cent, Maskavad-Seen for 44.8 per cent and Maskavad-Khurd for about 2.6 per cent.

Table 11.4 : Income earned in non-agricultural productions and services

Occupation	Waghode	Maskavad -Seen	Maskavad -Khurd	All villages
Carpenters	21.2	1.8	-	12.0
Tailors	13.8	9.6	27.3	12.3
Cobblers	9.3	42.8	-	24.0
Barbers	8.0	7.6	-	7.5
Brick making	17.1	-	-	9.0
Blacksmiths	4.7	5.1	-	4.8
Goldsmiths	4.4	5.1	-	4.6
Weavers	1.8	-	-	1.0
Carders	1.1	-	-	0.6
Basket makers	5.5	5.3	-	5.2
Washermen	1.9	-	-	1.0
Flour mills	7.3	10.7	-	8.8
Oil-extraction	-	12.0	72.7	7.3
Masons	3.9	-	-	2.1
Total	100.0 (27,510)	100.0 (23,410)	100.0 (1,374)	100.0 (52,295)

In each of the surveyed villages, the occupations assume different degrees of importance from the view point

of income derived. At Waghode, for instance, the occupation reporting the highest proportion of income (21.2 per cent) was carpentry, while the occupation having lowest proportion (1.1 per cent) was that of carders. The occupations of potters (brick making) and of tailors at the village, came second and third in importance, respectively. At Maskavad-Seen, about 42.8 per cent of the total income of various occupations was contributed by cobblers. The occupation making the lowest (1.8 per cent) contribution in this village was of carpenters. Of the two reported occupations at Maskavad-Khurd, oil extraction was of first importance, contributing about 72.7 per cent of the total income.

In Table 11.5, we give the income earned in different salaried services. Considering the individual villages, it may be seen that the salaries of teachers formed the largest proportion of the total salaried income in each village. At Maskavad-Seen and Maskavad-Khurd particularly the percentage of income accrued by the teachers was as high as 85.2 and 60.6 respectively. The second group of village administration included the Talathis, Patils and village kamdars. The proportion of income received by persons in this category was the highest at Waghode as the number of Patils here was larger than that in the other two villages. Other employees of grampanchayat and societies included the secretary, peons and scavengers employed by the

Table 11.5 : Income earned in different salaried services.

Service	Waghode	Maskawad -Seem	Maskawad -Khurd	All villages
Educational services	33.4	85.2	60.6	51.9
Village administration	3.6	1.6	1.8	2.9
Other employees of Grampanchayat and Societies	24.9	10.0	16.1	20.4
Engine watchmen	29.4	2.1	-	19.5
Railway servants	-	-	20.2	2.5
Postal services	0.5	1.1	-	0.6
Other services	3.2	-	1.3	2.2
Total	100.0 (46,936)	100.0 (16,762)	100.0 (9,903)	100.0 (72,651)

grampanchayat and the secretaries and clerks employed by the different co-operative societies. The proportion of contribution made by this type of services to the total salaried income was 24.9 per cent at Waghode, 10.0 per cent at Maskawad-Seem and 16.1 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. Engine watchmen were reported at Waghode and Maskawad-Seem only. The income earned by such servants was 29.4 per cent of the total at Waghode and comparatively very low (2.1 per cent) at the other village. Railway servants who were employed as gangsmen were reported only at Maskawad-Khurd. The contribution made by these servants to the total salaried income of the village was second to that of teachers. Postal services were reported at Waghode and Maskawad-Seem, and included the postal allowance paid to the teachers for their

work in the Post office. This income of teachers formed the lowest proportion of contribution to the total at both the villages. Other services included clerks, shop assistants, domestic servants, etc., employed by non-official agencies and rich cultivators. This type of servants were present at Waghode and Maskavad-Khurd, the proportion of income earned by them being more or less the same (3.2 per cent) at both the villages.

Of the total income of Rs.72,651 earned by salaried services in the surveyed villages, Waghode accounted for about 64.7 per cent, Maskavad-Seen for about 23.1 per cent and Maskavad-Khurd for about 12.2 per cent.

Lastly, in Table 11.6 is shown the sundry incomes earned in the other remaining occupations. The first category of 'transport' consisted mainly of income earned by carters from transport of goods. The second category of religious and charitable services included the income earned by Brahmans, Thakurs, and other functionaries attached to temples and 'maths'. The category of remittances was comprised of money received by villagers from the relatives employed outside the surveyed villages.

At Waghode, the most important category of sundry incomes was the value of milk and poultry products. At the other two villages, however, the important item was of rents and pensions, value of milk and poultry products following it.

Table 11.6 : Sundry incomes earned.

	Waghode	Maskawad -Seen	Maskawad -Khurd	All villages
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Transport	17.2	10.4	5.9	13.7
Religious and charitable services	6.4	-	4.6	4.4
Rent from plough cattle	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.1
Value of milk and poultry products	44.9	24.9	25.5	36.7
Remittances received	2.9	9.8	2.1	4.6
Income from manure sold	7.6	6.2	15.8	8.5
Beggars and prostitutes	0.3	0.2	-	0.3
Other rents, pensions, etc.	14.1	41.9	41.5	25.6
Other income	4.0	5.1	2.2	4.1
Total	100.0 (88,279)	100.0 (40,531)	100.0 (21,925)	100.0 (1,50,765)

The lowest contribution to the total sundry incomes came from beggars and prostitutes at Waghode and Maskawad-Seen and from rent of working cattle at Maskawad-Khurd.

11.2 Physical Production

In Table 11.7, we give the value of physical production in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors at each village. As every seventh plot was selected for our plotwise survey, an estimate of total agricultural production can be had by multiplying the yield of each crop on the sample plots by seven. Such estimate of the total agricultural production is evaluated at the prices prevailing in the harvest period

Table 11.7 : Value of physical production.

	Waghode	Maskawad -Seem	Maskawad -Khurd	All villages
	₹	₹	₹	₹
<u>Agricultural production</u>				
Cereals	16.7	23.0	25.1	17.5
Cash crops	69.8	29.5	47.2	63.9
Other crops	4.8	15.0	11.9	6.6
Fodder	3.2	4.6	5.5	3.6
<u>Total</u>	94.50	72.07	89.69	91.60
Milk and poultry	4.13	8.03	4.58	4.62
Confectionary	0.04	-	-	0.03
Hides & water-bags	0.05	2.89	-	0.35
Shoes and chapals etc.	0.09	1.00	-	0.13
Carpenters' products	0.03	-	-	0.02
Blacksmiths' products	0.01	0.17	-	0.03
Hand-woven cloth	0.08	-	-	0.06
Baskets, etc.	0.22	2.10	-	0.40
Bricks and tiles	0.85	-	-	0.68
Oil and oil cake	-	13.75	8.73	2.03
<u>Total</u>	100.00 (9,59,202)	100.00 (1,25,970)	100.00 (1,22,210)	100.00 (11,97,382)

to give the aggregate value of the agricultural production in each village. Some minor types of agricultural produces such as fuel from orange trees, dry cotton and tur plants, etc., could not be evaluated as these were not generally sold. As regards the other remaining items, the value of production was calculated from the information reported in the 'General Family Schedule' with necessary corrections done in the light of information gathered by case studies.

The table evidently points out that agricultural production accounted for nearly three-fourth of the value of total physical production in each village. At Waghode particularly, the value of agricultural production was as high as 94.5 per cent of the total value of physical production. In the value of agricultural production, a major share was contributed by the cash crops like, banana, groundnuts, and cotton in each village. At Waghode, for example, the proportion of value of cash crops was as high as 73.9 per cent of the total value of agricultural production. The contribution made by the cereals was second important in all the surveyed villages.

Among the other remaining items, the value of milk and poultry products was responsible for 4.1 per cent of the value of the total physical production at Waghode, for 8.0 per cent at Maskawad-Seen, and for 4.6 per cent at Maskawad-Khurd. The value of the production of each of the other items at Waghode particularly, was less than one per cent of the value of the total physical production. At Maskawad-Seen, on the other hand, hides, shoes and baskets, each accounted for 1 to 3 per cent of the total physical production. The value of oil and oil cake produced in this village, was second only to that of agricultural production. At Maskawad-Khurd also, the production of oil and oil cake had contributed a comparatively larger share (5.8 per cent) to the value of the total physical production.

11.3 Imports and Exports

Tables 11.8 to 11.10 present the information regarding the value of imports into and exports from the three surveyed villages. In the first table, the account given is of the visible items of imports and exports; in the second, it is of invisible items; and in the third, it is of net credit or debit balance of each village.

Visible Imports and Exports

Agricultural production : As regards imports and exports of agricultural production, we cannot present a perfect picture because of the inadequate data collected. The family budget schedules recorded only the purchases of cereals, pulses and other commodities. On the basis of this data, particularly of cereals and pulses, an estimation of consumption of the total population was not possible. In the absence of the data regarding the total consumption, therefore, we cannot state the production especially of food-grains was surplus, deficient or sufficient for the village. On the export side, some data regarding the sales of agricultural produce inside as well as outside the village were available in the General Family Schedules. But these data could not be used to arrive at exports, firstly because it related to the year previous to our enquiry and secondly in the case of sales carried out in the village, we could not ascertain how much was sold to the outside consumers and traders. However, in the case of cash crops like banana

and cotton, which are not likely to be consumed within the village, it may be taken for granted that almost all the production is exported. In Table 11.8, therefore, we have given the exports of cash crops only.

Non-agricultural production : The imports and exports under this account were mainly due to different artisans and craftsmen working in each of these villages. The imports largely consisted of the raw materials required by each artisan, while the exports included the value of finished products sold outside the village. The total value of imports and exports is calculated on the basis of case studies and the information reported in the General Family Schedules. In some cases, such as potters and goldsmiths at Waghode, no imports were reported as all the raw material required was available in the village. In some other cases, for example the tanner at Maskavad-Seen, the brick-makers and the blacksmiths at Waghode, part of the required raw material was locally available. In respect of these cases, the value of the material imported from other villages only is taken into account.

The imports at Waghode, were mainly on account of basket makers, brick makers, carpenters, weavers and blacksmiths. At Maskavad-Seen, the imports were largely due to the tanner and the basket makers. At Maskavad-Khurd, on the other hand, 'teli' was the only importer who brings groundnuts

from the neighbouring villages. On the export side, at Waghode, the basket makers and the brick makers again play a great role in comparison with that of other artisans. At Maskawad-Seen, the tanner was mainly responsible for exports. The little export reported at Maskawad-Khurd was mainly of sweet-oil extracted and sold outside the village by the local 'teli'. It may be seen that in each village, except Maskawad-Khurd, there was a surplus of exports over imports. In Maskawad-Khurd, the excess of imports over exports was due to the large imports of groundnuts.

Trading : In this section are included the imports and exports of goods on account of various trading agencies such as grocers, hawkers, and other shopkeepers. The volume of imports and exports, in this case, was calculated on the basis of case studies, General Family Schedules and Family Budget Enquiry. The total consumption of commodities like sugar, tea, oils and other commodities, calculated on the basis of Family Budget Schedules was taken as the imports of grocer's goods. In the case of hawkers, however, as they visited a number of other neighbouring villages, the total consumption of their goods in each of the surveyed villages, was deducted from their total sales, to arrive at exports or imports. The imports of cloth were estimated from the case studies made of the cloth merchants who used to visit the village regularly and on the basis of information collected in the Family Budget Schedules.

It may be seen from the Table that in each village, there was a sizeable net import of trading account - the highest being at Waghode. The exports reported at Waghode and Maskawad-Khurd were mainly due to the hawkers. At Maskawad-Seem, on the other hand, the grocers, pan-bidi shopkeepers, etc, were responsible for the exports reported.

Considering all the account heads of visible imports and exports in Table 11.8, it can be said that there was an excess of exports over imports at Waghode and Maskawad-Khurd. At Maskawad-Seem, however, the imports were in excess of exports.

Invisible Imports and Exports : In Table 11.9 is given the total account of invisible imports and exports at each village. On the import side, only two items - salaries and pensions, and remittances - were reported in each of the surveyed villages. The imports under the head of salaries and pensions, included the money received by employees of the State Government and District Local Board. The money received by employees of the local grampanchayat and the co-operative societies is obviously excluded from this account. No information was available regarding the money received by the outsiders working in the surveyed villages. However, it may be said from a general observation, that such outflow, if any, was not of a high magnitude. The total volume of remittances received by the villagers was calculated on the

Table 11.8 : Visible exports

Account head	Imports into		Exports from	
	Waghode	Maskavad -Seen	Waghode	Maskavad -Seen
Agricultural production (Cash crops only)	-	-	6,69,823	37,128
Non-agricultural production	2,635	5,093	5,200	5,545
Trading	2,50,291	1,11,986	2,150	1,250
Net imports	4,24,257	-	-	73,156
Net exports	-	4,999	-	-
T o t a l	6,77,173	1,17,079	6,77,173	1,17,079

Table 11.9 : Invisible exports and imports.

Account head	Imports into		Exports from	
	Waghode	Maskavad -Seen	Waghode	Maskavad -Seen
Salaries and pensions	20,367	15,293	-	-
Remittances	2,573	3,955	1,323	560
Land Revenue	-	-	6,744	1,053
School fees	-	-	543	450
Travel expenses	-	-	20,869	9,543
Net imports	6,545	-	-	6,081
Net exports	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	29,485	20,233	29,485	20,233

Table 11.10 : Visible and invisible imports and exports.

Account head	Imports into		Exports from	
	Waghode	Maskavad -Seen	Waghode	Maskavad -Seen
Net imports	6,545	-	-	6,081
Net exports	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	29,485	20,233	29,485	20,233

sis of information collected in the General Family Schedules. The remittances sent out by the village people were estimated from the case-study of the Post Office and from the data gathered in the General Family Schedules.

The invisible exports were mainly comprised of land revenue, school-fees and the travel expenses of the villagers. The figures of land revenue were taken from the village record. The volume of money sent out as school-fees was calculated on the basis of case-studies of schools in each village. The total amount of travel expenses was estimated from the data reported in the Family Budget Schedules.

The volume of invisible imports and exports, taken as a whole, shows that the villages Maskawad-Seem and Maskawad-Khurd were the net importers, while Waghode was the net exporter.

In Table 11.10, the final position of each village as regards visible and invisible exports and imports has been summarised. Thus, Waghode and Maskawad-Khurd had the net credit balance of Rs.4,30,802 and Rs.3,537 respectively. At Maskawad-Seem, on the other hand, there was a net debit balance to the extent of Rs.81,777.