

**SURVEY OF ECONOMIC CHANGE IN RURAL AREAS**

**(1957-58)**

**KOTHARI**

**(Tehsil and District: CHANDA)**

**Maharashtra State.**

**BY**

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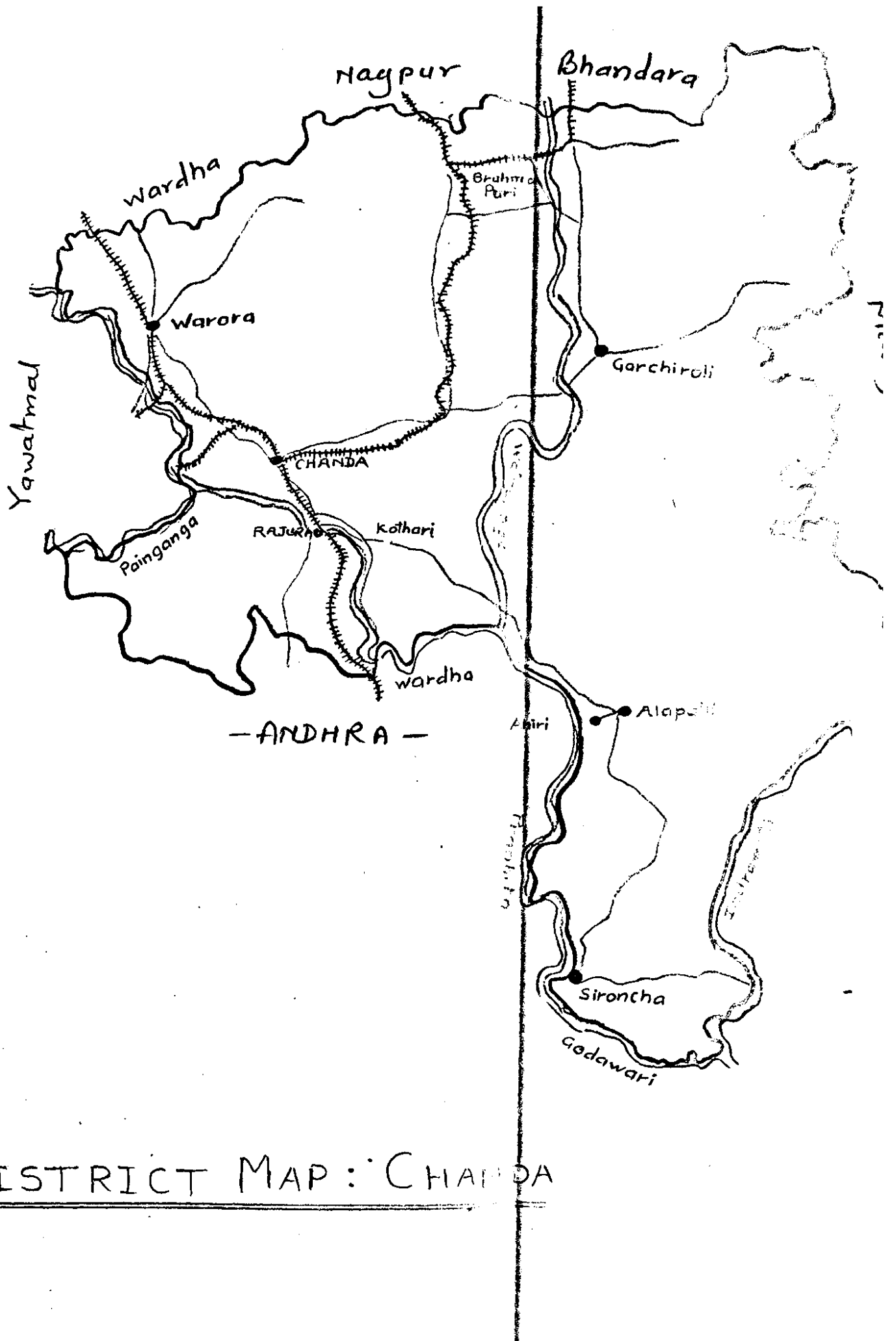
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DISTRICT MAP: CHANDA



DISTRICT MAP: CHANDA

## CHAPTER I

### Physical Features

#### 1.1 General features of the District.

Chanda, lying between  $20^{\circ} 50'$  and  $17^{\circ} 56'$  north latitudes and  $80^{\circ} 59'$  and  $78^{\circ} 48'$  east longitudes, is bounded on the north by Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara district, on the south-west and south by Andhra Pradesh, on the west by Yectmal district and on the east by Bastar and Durg district. The district has an area of 9223 square miles and has been divided into five tehsils viz. Chanda, Waroda, Brahmपुरi, Gadchiroli and Sironcha.

The district is divided into a dual series of valleys and watersheds running from north to south. The western part of Waroda and Chanda tehsils lie in the valley of Wardha river and are separated from Wainganga valley by the watersheds formed by Mul and Chimur hills. The Wainganga valley stretches north to south in the middle of the district and meets the Wardha valley. The eastern parts of Gadchiroli and most of Sironcha tehsil are hilly and covered with thick forest.

The important rivers in the district are Wardha, Godawari and Wainganga, Pranrita after its meeting Wardha. The whole of the western boundary is Wardha and Pranrita river. The Godawari runs along the southern boundary of the district. The Wainganga which enters the district in the north and divides the district into two unequal halves, runs southwards through Brahmपुरi and Gadchiroli tehsils before its confluence with Wardha. The riverain tract of Wardha valley is bare and almost treeless, whereas in the Wainganga valley fairly extensive patches of jungle occur between villages.

The district receives its rainfall mainly from the southwest monsoons, which commences generally from the

third week of June and lasts till middle of October. The average rainfall varied between fortyeight and sixty inches. The district can be divided into three broad rainfall zones. The western part of Waroda tehsil forms the low rainfall region and hilly tracts of Brahmपुरi and Gadchiroli tehsils, the heavy rainfall region. The Wainganga valley can be called the transitional tract receiving about forty to fifty inches of rainfall.

Kharip is the most important season and the main crops during the season are paddy, cotton, jowar, maize and kodo and kutki. Rabbi season is comparatively less important. In some parts of Chanda, Brahmपुरi and Gadchiroli tehsils, wheat, linseed and sesamum are grown during rabbi season.

The soil of the district falls into clearly defined longitudinal bands, and each of these bands displays cropping of a wholly different kind than that of its immediate neighbour. On the extreme west, on the left banks of Wardha and Godawari is found rich black soil extremely retentive of moisture and peculiarly suited to the growth of openfield crops such as cotton, jowar and staples of rabbi type. Further east is the brown or yellowish soil, which drains rapidly and with irrigation facility is very suitable for cultivation of rice. To the farthest east the soil is poor and rice is the staple crop. The cultivation of the district is such that no monsoon, however, distributed, if uniform over all the district can be welcome to all parts alike. Heavy and continuous rains in early monsoon are good for the rice tracts, but result in the waterlogging of the black soil tract, or render weeding operations impossible. On the other hand that quantity and distribution of rain which is ideal for the openfield tract is certainly too meagre and probably ill distributed for the rice tracts.

The district is famous for its forests, which are spread over extensive areas covering one-third portion or nearly 3840 square miles of the district. These are mainly found in Gadchiroli, Sironcha and Chanda tehsils. The principal forest products are timber, fuel, grass and bamboos. The minor products include fodder grass, thatching grass, tendu leaves, mahua, hides and skins. Exploitation of the forest products is done by the contractors who purchase the coupes from the forest department in open auctions.

One of the effects of the forests on the agricultural economy is the employment received by the agriculturists in the surrounding areas during the off season. Other effects are that fuel and fodder are obtained by the agriculturists at a nominal rate and facilities for grazing of animals relieve the cultivators to some extent of the burden of maintenance cost of their cattle.

The employment in forests is generally available during summer when the forest products are collected by the contractors. They play an important role in determining the economic condition of the agriculturists as they provide manifold advantages to them, especially when they have no subsidiary occupation in summer.

For about six to eight months, onwards of October and upto end of May, there is seasonal migration of labour. Large scale inter-tehsil migration takes place among labourers who move to forest tract for employment.

The district is industrially backward, and whatever units exist are of smaller size and these, too, are very few. Only two are worth mentioning; one a paper mill at Dallarahah and the other coal mines situated around Ballarahah, Chanda and Ghugus.

The railways serve the Chanda, Waroga, Brahmapuri tehsils and a small north-western part of Gadchiroli

tehsil. The broadgauge line, running north to south, passes through the district, its total length in the district being about fiftyfive miles. The narrowgauge railway line runs between Chanda and Gondia, its total length in the district being hundred miles.

The four tehsil headquarters namely, Wacora, Brahmapuri, Sironcha, Gadchiroli and the important marketing centres like Allapalli, Mul and Armori are connected with Chanda, the district headquarters, by made roads which are open to traffic throughout the year. However, a large portion of the district has meagre transport facilities. This is more marked in the case of Gadchiroli and Sironcha tehsils. It is mainly due to large forest areas that these two tehsils did not develop in respect of transport. Moreover as there are no important markets in either of these two tehsils, no importance was given to the growth of transport facilities. However, the district is fortunate in possessing for the most part of its area a hard red 'muran' soil which furnished most excellent village tracks for eight months out of the twelve. Under these transport conditions there is great demand for bullock cart transport especially during October and May when forest products are being collected.

## 1.2 Selected Villages.

Geographically considered Chanda tehsil, to which the selected villages belong, falls into two divisions, the western forming the valley of Wardha and the eastern belonging to the valley of Wainganga. These two tracts have very different agricultural conditions. The western consists of fertile black soil and is essentially an open-field tract; in the Wainganga valley the predominating soil is yellow sandy loam devoted almost entirely to rice cultivation. 'Bersi-Kanhar', the most common soil in the

western tract, is mainly suitable for openfield crops such as jowar, til, sesamum, cotton etc. Though the soil is suitable for cultivation of cotton, and as was expected after the extension of railway facility upto Ballarshah that cultivation of cotton may be taken up by the cultivators of the lower Chanda division, so far has been reported in the area. The reasons for not taking up cotton cultivation are least clear, especially when it has been a long-time major cash crop in the adjoining area of Berar. However, the reason may be found in the general choice of the cultivator for rice. It has been observed that the cultivator in the area would, whenever and wherever possible prefer and take up cultivation of rice and only when it is not possible would he look to other open field crops mainly jowar.

Kothari and the surrounding three villages, namely Andi, Palasgaon and Kawadjai, selected for the survey in the year 1957-58, are situated in the western part of the Chanda tehsil which is mainly an open-field tract. Kothari which served as a nuclear village is twentyone miles south of Chanda on Chanda-Sironcha motor route. The nearest railway station is Ballarshah ten miles north of the village. Andi, three miles north-west of Kothari, is about a quarter mile west of the Chanda-Sironcha motor road and can be approached by a 'kaccha' road. Palasgaon and Kawadjai are two miles north-east and three miles east of Kothari. There are no approach roads to these two villages and one has to go across the field. During the rainy season it is almost impossible to reach these two villages in view of the muddy soil.

Kothari served as a nuclear village because of its convenient situation. Out of the four villages Kothari was the only village that could be easily and regularly approached throughout the year. The buses passing through

Kothari catered to the transport need of the other three villages. Besides the transport facility, Amdi, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and a few more surrounding villages are dependent on Kothari for supply of daily necessities, medical facilities and higher educational facilities (High School) etc. A weekly market is held at Kothari and none of the other three villages have a weekly market.

The post office at Kothari serves the needs of the village proper and the other three villages are served through post office at Vitthalwada about eight or ten miles away. The postman does not call at these three villages regularly but only once a week and the villagers carry out much of their postal work through Kothari which is much nearer and convenient. The nearest telegraph office is at Ballarshah ten miles north of Kothari.

### 1.3 Physical Features.

The river Wardha which flows about two miles west of Kothari forms the western boundary of both Kothari and Amdi. The villages are so situated and the general landscape is such that there are no distinct features that separate them from each other. Taking the nuclear village, Kothari, as the centre the north west, the north east and the eastern boundaries are the villages of Amdi, Palasgaon and Kawadjai respectively. The southern boundary is the forest which starts about a mile south of Kothari. The whole landscape except for the bank of river Wardha and the southern forest, is more or less barren with an occasional mango, nila, tamarind or mahuva tree in between and the village lands spreading far and wide.

The soil, generally, conforms with that of the open field tract. Near the river Wardha the soil is black but farther eastwards it is of lower grades. The most common soil is 'Kanhar' and 'Barsi-Kanhar' which has a varying mixture of red and little lime stone, and grow crops of



jowar, til, sesamum, chilles and wheat. The main crop of the villages is jowar and the sowing is late Kharip by end of September when major part of the rains are over. The difference in cropping pattern occurs only in Kawadjai where rice is the only crop grown during Kharip. This difference is on account of availability of tank irrigation, only during Kharip, and not because of any difference in the soil. Another feature of the villages, barring Kawadjai, is almost the total lack of irrigation facility. There are no wells on the fields to irrigate crops. This lack of irrigation makes the crops totally dependent on rains.

Except for that of rice all the other crops are either late Kharip or Rabbi. Though the early rains are reported by the second half of June, the sowing of Jowar and other crops is delayed upto end of September, firstly because of the muddy soil which makes the sowing operations impossible and secondly on account of the flood water of the river Wardha (through the stream that is common to two villages) that stretches on the village lands. Crops if sown, the seed is likely to be washed away with the receding flood water and hence the late Kharip or Rabbi is the most important season.

Bunds on the fields are not seen in any of the villages except Kawadjai. During rainy season and the consequent floods of the river Wardha much soil is washed away but the cultivators have not taken any notice of the erosion of soil, though they are quite aware of the fact. However, in Kawadjai which has an extensive rice cultivation, most of the fields are properly bunded. Neither the government nor any other agency has initiated the bunding activity.

The villages do not suffer from shortage of fodder except when a total famine is declared when grazing facili-

lities, too, are not available in the adjoining forest area. Though the district does not have recurring or periodical famine, severe famine in the area had been reported some forty years previously. For about six to eight months of the year the cattle go to forest for grazing and then the cultivators own supply of fodder, after the harvest, is quite sufficient to meet the needs for the remaining part of the year.

## CHAPTER II

### Village Layout and Housing

#### 2.1 Layout of the nuclear village.

Kothari, the nuclear village, is situated on a rock that slopes downwards from south to north and east to west. The western and the northern boundaries, of the 'gaathan', respectively were the Chanda-Sironcha motor road and the stream flowing from east to west. The southern boundary may be roughly marked along the upward elevation of the motor road. However, the southern and the eastern boundaries were not clearly marked.

The 'gaathan' is rectangular in shape and is divided into two halves, by a road going from west to east, Kothari A and Kothari B. Some sixty years previously the halve known as Kothari B was burnt to ashes during fire, and this had been slowly constructed over years. Another feature is the formation of housing blocks because of the roads running parallel to each other. The area of the gaathan can be divided into four strips, west to east, which are formed by roads running almost parallel to each other and at right angles to Chanda-Sironcha road that forms the western boundary of the gaathan lanes, connecting roads, running west to east have thus formed the various housing block.

There was no single caste-group that was in absolute majority over the other caste groups in the village. This had the effect of many castes conglomerating in a single block, though the block as such was generally known after the castegroup that was in majority in the said block. The central part of the gaathan was occupied by Kunbis, Marars, Kantis etc. The village had a substantial tribal population, mainly Gonds, and these were settled in the eastern parts of the village in two blocks, one adjoining Kunbis and Lohars

and the other in the south-eastern corner adjoining Mahars. The conglomeration of castegroups was limited to caste Hindus only and the depressed castes were not spread out but were entirely in certain blocks. The west-east strip on the southern boundary of the village consisted mainly of the backward and depressed classes. From west to east the blocks were of Bhanars, chamars and Malgis, Mahars, Burud and the tribals. The depressed classes were not separated from the other castes except by a road in between the two. There were very few Mohamaddans and these were mixed up amongst Kumbis.

One more feature of the housing blocks was a reserved area specially used as a community grain storage known as 'Murads'. There were two such blocks in the village. This area had a bamboo fence all-round and six to seven feet high and was guarded by a watchman who used to get a monthly grain payment. The cultivators used to store their grain in corn bins within this area. The reasons for having a separate arrangement for grain storage was the likelihood of forest fire especially during summer.

There were a few families staying outside the gaathan. These families were mainly of the government employees of the Forest and Police Departments and a keeper of the traveller's bungalow. The forest department had provided quarters for its staff just outside the gaathan across the Chanda-Sironcha road. Further west of this was the Police station and the quarters of its staff. The traveller's bungalow was situated beyond the southern boundary of the gaathan and the quarters for the keeper and some members of P.W.D. staff were provided there. There were no hamlets to the village and no households outside the gaathan except for those mentioned above.

Cultivators go to stay on the farms during the harvesting season and during that period only temporary sheds are constructed outside the gaathan.

## 2.2 Grades of Houses.

The information collected in the General Family Schedule in respect of houses was in regard to existence of foundation and plinth, type of materials used for walls and the roof. On the basis of the available information the houses have been divided into nine broad categories, namely (1) Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick or stone walls and tiled roof, (2) Houses with foundation and plinth with kachha brick walls and tiled roof, (3) Houses with foundation and plinth with brick or stone walls and roof of galvanised iron sheets, (4) Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof, (5) Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof, (7) Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof, (8) Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof, and (9) Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof.

The first six categories stated above were more or less permanent structures while the remaining three categories were more or less huts of various description. In respect of the materials used there was some difference observable in respect of tiles used for roof. In a large number of cases belonging to first two categories use of Mangalore type tiles was extensively made. These were easily available from a nearby factory at Ballarshah.

Table 2.1 gives the distribution of houses into various categories as above. Except in Kothari majority of the houses in the other three villages were of poorer grade mainly of the hut type. Use of galvanised iron sheets for roof was sparsely made in all the villages. There is a wide variation between villages in respect of distribution of houses into various categories except in category 1 which is proportionately the same in all the villages. Generally the housing was better in Kothari than the other three villages.

**TABLE 2.1: Grades of Houses.**

Village	Houses with foundation and plinth, with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth, with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanised iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof
Kothari	24	115	2	5	33	245	12	31	77
Palasganj	12	21	1	3	1	36	14	23	119
Kawadjai	6	4	1	3	3	22	5	14	75
Andi	5	1	1	7	1	27	31	5	47

TABLE 2.2: Housing according to Main Occupation of the family

Main Occupation	Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanized iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof	Total
Agriculture	6	60	-	2	5	99	5	8	12	197
Agricultural Labour	-	7	1	-	15	41	3	11	29	107
Other Primary Occupations	-	4	-	2	8	22	-	7	17	60
Processing and Manufacturing	2	14	1	-	2	36	2	1	12	72
Commerce and Transport	1	5	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	12
Construction & Utility services	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	9
Health, education etc. services	13	12	-	1	1	16	-	-	-	43
Other services	-	10	-	-	1	18	-	1	5	35
Unproductive	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	9
TOTAL	24	115	2	5	33	245	12	31	77	544

TABLE 2.2: Housing according to Main Occupation of the family - CONTD.

Main Occupation	Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanized iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof	Total
Agriculture	12	10	-	2	1	28	5	10	61	129
Agricultural Labour	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	4	13	22
Other Primary Occupations	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	8	25	38
Processing and Manufacturing	-	7	-	-	-	4	2	1	11	25
Commerce and transport	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
Construction & Utility services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health, education etc. services	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	7
Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Unproductive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL:	12	21	1	3	-	36	14	23	119	230

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**KANARJAI:**

**TABLE 2.2: Housing according to Main Occupation of the family - CONTD.**

Main Occupation	Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanized iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof	Total
Agriculture	4	4	1	2	2	19	3	9	44	88
Agricultural Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10
Other Primary Occupations	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	14	20
Processing and Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	7
Commerce and Transport	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Construction & Utility services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health, education etc. services	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Other services	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Unproductive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	6	4	1	3	3	22	5	14	75	133

1/2

AMDI:

TABLE 2.2: Housing according to Main Occupation of the family - CONTD.

Main Occupation	Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanized iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof	Total
Agriculture	5	1	1	6	1	21	19	2	19	75
Agricultural Labour	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	1	15	24
Other Primary Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	9	13
Processing and Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
Commerce and Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction & Utility services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health, education etc. services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Unproductive	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
TOTAL:	5	1	1	7	1	27	31	5	47	125

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END....

Table 2.2 gives the distribution of housing categories according to the main occupation of the family. Most families with agriculture as main occupation lived in better type of houses in Kothari and Palasgaon while in Kawadgai and Amdi families with houses upto categories one to six were in minority. Except for a few families of agricultural labour in Kothari and Palasgaon most houses in this occupational group were those of the hut type in all the villages. Other primary occupations such as herdsmen, forest labour etc. were not any different from agricultural labour in any village. In fact majority of the families in Palasgaon, Kawadgai and Amdi were housed in the last three categories of houses that were huts of various description and this was so irrespective of the main occupation of the family. At Kothari the housing facilities were much more permanent for most families, the commonest being categories two and six. The occupational groups with comparatively better housing facilities were agriculturist, artisans, traders and health, education etc. services. These occupational groups were not any better off than the rest in the other three villages.

Table 2.3 gives the distribution of housing categories according to income of the family. In all the villages concentration of families was in the two income groups, Rs. 251 to Rs. 500 and Rs. 501 to Rs. 750. The results are more or less the same as in the case of main occupation. Most families in these two income groups having better housing facilities in Kothari only in the other three villages it being poor. As the income rises we find that more families live in better type of houses. Poor housing facilities were concentrated in the income group upto Rs. 750. Beyond these the housing conditions generally improve with the rise in income.

**KOCHHART:**

**TABLE 2.3: Housing according to family income.**

Income Group	Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with kaccha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanised iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof	Total
	Upto Rs. 100	-	3	-	-	1	3	-	1	2
Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	1	5	-	-	4	15	-	2	5	32
Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	1	21	1	2	17	69	5	13	38	167
Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	2	31	1	1	6	70	4	12	21	148
Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	3	19	-	1	2	44	1	2	7	79
Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	5	19	-	1	3	24	2	-	3	57
Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	8	10	-	-	-	15	-	1	1	35
Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
Rs. 3501 and more	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>544</b>

Contd....2

**PALASEBACH:**

**TABLE 2.3: Housing according to family income. (CONTD.)**

Income Group	Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanized iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof	Total
Upto Rs. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	9
Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	-	2	1	1	1	5	4	8	36	58
Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	3	6	-	-	-	5	7	5	37	63
Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	3	4	-	-	-	13	1	4	24	49
Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	2	5	-	-	-	7	1	4	11	30
Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	2	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	5	14
Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Rs.3501 and more	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>230</b>

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KAWARJAI:

TABLE 2.3: Housing according to family income - (CONTD.)

Income Group	Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanized iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof	Total
	Upto Rs. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	2	-	-	1	1	9	3	7	32	55
Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	1	-	1	1	-	5	-	6	25	39
Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	10	17
Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	3	9
Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	7
Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs.3501 and more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALs</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>133</b>

ANDI:

TABLE 2.3: Housing according to family income - (CONTD).

Income Group	Houses with foundation and plinth with pucca brick and or stone walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation and plinth with brick and or stone walls and roof of galvanized iron sheets	Houses with foundation only with pucca brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with kachha brick walls and tiled roof	Houses with foundation only with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and tiled roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with mud walls and thatched roof	Houses without foundation and plinth with wattle screen walls and roof	Total
Upto Rs. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	5
Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	-	-	1	1	-	5	10	2	27	46
Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	-	-	-	1	-	7	11	1	8	28
Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	-	-	-	1	-	8	8	-	5	22
Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	2	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	4	14
Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	5
Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rs.3501 and more	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL:	5	1	1	7	1	27	31	5	47	125

Table 2.4 gives the distribution of roofed area of families according to income of the family. More than fifty percent of the houses had less than three-hundred square feet of roofed area. Thousand square feet or more roofed area was reported only in two cases at Kothari. Here too as the income rises the roofed area per family keeps on rising but the number of families goes on falling as the roofed area in a given income group rises. The rise in the number of families with the rise in roofed area is observable only upto three-hundred square feet beyond which the number of families starts falling. Even this rise is to be observed only in respect of income above rupees two hundred and fiftyone.

### 2.3 House Renting.

The ownership of houses was as given below.

	Owned	Rented	Free	Total
Kothari	484	59	1	544
Palaagan	218	10	2	230
Kawadjai	121	12	-	133
Amdi	116	5	4	126

Nearly ninety percent and more families, in all the villages lived in owned premises the lowest being reported in Kothari at eighty-nine percent of total. Families staying in free quarters were insignificant. Around eleven percent and nine percent of families in Kothari and Kawadjai stayed in rented premises. This was mainly on account of immigration of comparatively larger number of families in these villages. Families staying in rented houses were comparatively meagre in the other two villages.

Table 2.5 gives the distribution of families according to main occupation and whether the houses were owned rented or free.



KOTWARI:

TABLE 2.4: Roofed area according to Family Income

Income Group	Area in Square Feet										Total families
	Upto 100 Sq. ft.	Upto 200 Sq. ft.	Upto 300 Sq. ft.	Upto 400 Sq. ft.	Upto 500 Sq. ft.	Upto 600 Sq. ft.	Upto 700 Sq. ft.	Upto 800 Sq. ft.	Upto 900 Sq. ft.	Upto 1000 and more Sq.ft.	
1 Upto Rs. 100	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10
2 Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	11	10	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	32
3 Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	31	56	46	16	10	5	1	1	1	-	167
4 Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	20	49	29	25	11	8	3	1	2	-	148
5 Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	4	20	21	10	11	7	1	2	3	-	79
6 Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	2	7	13	9	5	9	2	3	7	-	57
7 Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	1	2	3	2	4	5	4	6	7	1	35
8 Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	6	-	9
9 Rs.3501 and more	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	7
TOTAL:	75	145	120	65	44	38	12	13	30	2	544

Contd.... 2

## PALASSACH:

TABLE 2.4: Roofed area according to Family Income - CONTD.

Income Groups	Area in Square Feet										Total families
	Upto 100 sq. ft.	Upto 200 sq. ft.	Upto 300 sq. ft.	Upto 400 sq. ft.	Upto 500 sq. ft.	Upto 600 sq. ft.	Upto 700 sq. ft.	Upto 800 sq. ft.	Upto 900 sq. ft.	1000 and more sq.ft.	
1 Upto Rs. 100	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2 Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
3 Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	20	30	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
4 Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	11	32	12	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	63
5 Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	5	20	14	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	49
6 Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	2	7	11	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	30
7 Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	-	3	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	14
8 Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
9 Rs.3501 and more	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	232
TOTAL:	44	95	49	24	11	5	1	-	1	-	230

Contd.....}

KAWADJAI:

TABLE 2.41

Roofed area according to Family Income - CONTD.

Income Group	Area in Square Feet										Total families
	Upto 100 sq. ft.	Upto 200 sq. ft.	Upto 300 sq. ft.	Upto 400 sq. ft.	Upto 500 sq. ft.	Upto 600 sq. ft.	Upto 700 sq. ft.	Upto 800 sq. ft.	Upto 900 sq. ft.	1000 and more sq.ft.	
1 Upto Rs. 100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2 Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
3 Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	19	30	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
4 Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	4	20	7	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	39
5 Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	1	7	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
6 Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	9
7 Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	7
8 Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Rs.3501 and more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	28	61	21	12	4	3	-	1	3	-	133

Contd..... 4

AMBI:

**TABLE 2.4: Roofed area according to Family Income.**

Income Group	Area in Square Feet										Total families	
	Upto 100 sq. ft.	Upto 200 sq. ft.	Upto 300 sq. ft.	Upto 400 sq. ft.	Upto 500 sq. ft.	Upto 600 sq. ft.	Upto 700 sq. ft.	Upto 800 sq. ft.	Upto 900 sq. ft.	1000 and more sq.ft.		
1 Upto Rs. 100	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2 Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
3 Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	15	23	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
4 Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	1	12	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
5 Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	-	11	6	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	22
6 Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	1	3	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
7 Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
8 Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
9 Rs.3501 and more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125</b>

**TABLE 2.5: Distribution of owned and rented premises according to Main Occupation of the Family.**

Main Occupation	Kothari			Palasgach			Kawadjai			Andi		
	Owned	Rent-ed	Free	Owned	Rent-ed	Free	Owned	Rented	Free	Owned	Rent-ed	Free
1 Agriculture	195	2	-	127	2	-	63	-	-	73	1	1
2 Agricultural Labour	101	6	-	20	-	2	10	-	-	19	3	2
3 Other Primary Occupations	57	3	-	36	2	-	15	5	-	12	-	1
4 Processing and Manufacturing	71	1	-	24	1	-	6	1	-	5	-	-
5 Commerce and Transport	11	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6 Construction and Utility services	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Health, education etc. services	7	36	-	2	5	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
8 Other services	26	9	-	4	-	-	1	2	-	4	1	-
9 Unproductive	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>

In most of the occupational groups majority of the families stayed in owned houses except in the Health, Education etc. services. Most of the families under this occupational category were of immigrants. Majority of these families had an income above rupees sevenhundred and fifty in Kothari and Palasgaon. In the other two villages the incomes of these immigrant families were much less and belonged to the occupational categories of artisans and agricultural labour and other primary occupations.

#### 2.4 Maharwada.

The Maharwada was situated along the southern boundary of the gaathan and was not separated from the other depressed and backward classes, nor from the caste Hindus except for a road passing between them. The number of Mahar families was nearly nineteen percent of the total and these were compressed in three blocks, and this had brought about the congestion of houses with very little open space around.

The general housing condition here was poorer than in the other housing blocks. Most of the families had to stay in one room tenements and the floor area per family was often less than hundred square feet. The single room served all the purposes of the family and at times was used as store for farm implements. For lack of open space around the house many times livestock was tied near the entrance of the house. Waste water from the house was allowed to flow over the open space near about and this along with livestock nearby made the living conditions most unhygienic. Free passage of light and air was impossible under this congestion of houses in such small area. The conditions in the surrounding areas were comparatively much better as there was no such aggravated congestion of families which allowed some open space around the house.

The general living conditions, in the Maharwada, became worst during the rainy season. The incessant rains would not permit any members of a family to sleep outside the house and the floor area would be found insufficient to accommodate all the members of the family. Since there was no community meeting place for the Mahars they had to manage somehow under the circumstances. These poor living conditions within the house and equally poor outside made the area a convenient breeding place for mosquitoes and flies.

#### 2.5 Sanitation and Water supply.

As stated earlier the general housing conditions were much better except in case of the Mahars and other depressed classes. In majority of the cases there was some open space around the house and this allowed free passage of air and light. In a very few cases do we find the houses being closed on all three sides by other structures. However, the living conditions continued to be insanitary. There are no drains in the village and the waste water flows on both sides of the road and at times across the road. Regular sweeping and cleaning of the roads does not take place. The roads are not maintained at all and during the rains the conditions become worst that it becomes difficult to move around.

There are a few dilapidated structures in the village and these are neither cleared of the materials nor being reconstructed, and then the place becomes identified with garbage dump.

Though the river Wardha forms the western boundary of the village, it is not a source of water supply as the Gaohan is about two miles away. The only source of drinking water is wells for all the villages. There are fifteen wells at Kothari solely used for drinking water. The wells have to be dug very deep in most cases to the depth of

fifty feet or more. Usually the supply of drinking water is sufficient the year round, and in recent years shortage of drinking has not been reported, though by the end of the month of May water has to be fetched from a depth of fifty feet. Wells are the only source of water supply in all the other villages.

Water for other purposes is fetched from the stream which flows along the northern boundary of the village. However, this facility is available for about five or six months only and the rest of the year well water is used.

## 2.6 Public Buildings.

The village does not have a public building in the nature of Chavadi or Sarai. The talathi works at his family premises and the record as well as is kept there. Whenever an inspecting officer visits the village the work is conducted at the traveller's bungalow or the Police station. The forest department quarters are for its staff and office and are specifically used for the department's work only.

A small hut, on the private premises, had been built by a Mahar some five-six years ago and the same is used as Sarai. The vacant plot, measuring 25' x 30' was owned by a Kunbi cultivator who died without any heir to the property. The premises were constructed by the Mahar out of the alms collected and the same is made available to visitors without any charge. The Mahar, who is an immigrant from Dhaba, a village twenty miles away from Kothari, stays there with his family and very little use is made of the meagre facility.

The primary school has its own premises of the Janapad Sabha. There are six class rooms of 25 x 30 feet and two additional rooms are under construction. The Janata Vidyalaya, a middle school run by Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chanda, is housed in rented premises. The school



had acquired a plot of land across the Chanda-Sironcha road and its own premises are under construction.

The traveller's bungalow was mainly used by the visiting government officials but was made available to others, only if previously not occupied, at a daily rental of rupees two and naye-paise fifty only.

#### 2.7 Sites for Wandering Castes.

There were no wandering tribes like Vanjaris or Kaikadis visiting the village. During the course of the survey three 'Bahurupis' from Chargaon, Pandhartale and Bodadi stayed in the village, with their families, for about two days. Their tents were pitched in the open plots near the police station. Most of them stay in their respective villages during rainy season and move about for rest of the year in districts of Berar and Marathwada. They collect alms in the village but have no rights of whatever nature. Their individual collection including grain and cash was around rupees ten each.

A few Telangi Brahmins visited the village and collected alms by chanting some Mantras. Their stay was, with a Kanti cultivator, for two days.

## CHAPTER III

### Village Social Structure and Administration.

The villages had overwhelmingly Hindu population, with Mohameddans in meagre minority. Thus only two population groups, Hindus and Mohameddans, based on religion existed in the villages. Out of the total number of 1032 families (survey figure), of all the four villages together, only 14 families were those of Mohameddans. Mahar converts to Buddhism have not been treated as a separate religious group, but are included amongst Hindus.

#### 3.1 Castewise Distribution of Families.

Table 3.1 gives the broad castewise distribution of families in the four villages.

Table 3.1: Castewise distribution of families.

Caste	Number of families			
	Kochari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
1 Brahmins	7	-	-	-
2 Advanced Hindus	15	2	3	1
3 Kunbi and other allied castes	162	70	15	43
4 Intermediate Hindus I	55	16	7	8
5 Intermediate Hindus II	98	48	28	19
6 Backward classes and tribals	71	37	79	21
7 Depressed classes	126	54	1	32
8 Mohameddans	10	3	-	1
Total	544	230	133	125

No single caste group, in any of the villages except Kawadjai, had absolute numerical majority over the rest of the castes. Backward classes and tribals, mainly Gonds and Pardhans, at Kawadjai accounted for a little more than fifty-nine percent of all the families in the village. The other castes at Kawadjai were in meagre minority, Intermediate Hindus II consisting of such castes as Bhavi, Parit, Teli, Kumbhar etc. being the second largest caste group, after backward classes and tribals, accounting for twenty-one percent of all the families. In the other three villages, Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi, Kumbi and other allied castes such as Malis, Kalar etc. was the largest single caste group with twenty-nine percent, thirty percent and thirty-four percent of total families in the respective villages. The second caste group in numerical strength was that of Depressed Classes, comprising such castes as Mahars, Chamars, Madgis etc. and its strength was around twenty-three percent, twenty-three percent and twenty-five percent of total families in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi respectively. Intermediate Hindus I and II were functional caste-groups which consisted of Sutar, Lohar, Shimpi and Sonar under I and Bhavi, Parit, Kumbhar, Teli etc. under II. In all the villages castes under Intermediate Hindus II were more numerous than those under Intermediate Hindus I. Backward classes formed nearly thirteen percent, sixteen percent and seventeen percent of total families in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi respectively. Brahmins and Advanced Hindus like Mohameddans were in absolute minority. Advanced Hindus included castes such as Kouti, Jains and Marwaris, Gujars etc. Mohameddans do not really enter into caste classification, of the Hindu population, being of totally different religious faith, but are included here for the sake of convenience.

### 3.2 Language.

Three distinct languages, Marathi, Telgu and Gondi, meet in Chanda district and around and between each has accumulated a weltering mass of dialects which almost defies enumeration. However, Marathi is the regional language that is widely spoken and is the mother tongue of nearly eighty percent of the population. Gondi belongs to Dravidian family of languages. Gonds speak Gondi amongst themselves but talk Telgu, Marathi or Hindi with strangers. The language has no literature and in fact no written character. The Gonds are taking freely to words from other languages and many a times totally to use of other languages than his own. Telgu is more or less limited to immigrant families of the south. Many of these families have migrated to these villages over a generation and more and do not show any distinct characteristics except in case of Komtis. Hindi, too, is widely spoken and understood.

The schooling for all children of the villages was in Marathi, there being no other school giving instruction in any other language. This limited school facility had the immediate effect of all the school-going children, irrespective of caste, origin and mother tongue, being taught in Marathi as the only medium of instruction.

### 3.3 Caste<sup>and</sup> Occupation.

Table 3.2 gives the occupational (main occupation) distribution of families by caste. Nearly seventysix percent of the families were engaged in agriculture and other primary occupations such as attached and casual agricultural labour, forest labour, herdsmen and fishing etc. Kunbis and other allied castes, Intermediate Hindus II, Backward classes and tribals and Depressed classes together accounted for nearly ninetisix percent

**TABLE 3.2: Distribution of families according to caste and main occupation.**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Agriculture and other primary occupations</b>	<b>Processing and manufacture</b>	<b>Commerce</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>Construction and utility</b>	<b>Health, education, etc. services</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>Unproductive</b>	<b>Total</b>
Brahmins	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	7
Advanced Hindus	3	-	2	2	-	12	1	1	21
Kunbi and other allied castes	266	-	2	-	-	10	4	8	290
Intermediate Hindus I	16	60	2	-	-	4	4	-	86
Intermediate Hindus II	150	4	3	1	4	5	26	-	193
Backward classes and tribals	170	21	1	1	1	7	7	-	208
Depressed classes	169	24	2	-	4	9	5	-	213
Mohameddans	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1032</b>

of total families with agriculture and other primary occupations as main occupation. Amongst Intermediate Hindus, comprising such castes as Sutar, Lohar, Shimpi etc. majority had remained in the traditional family occupations. Families amongst Backward and Depressed classes working in processing and manufacture were mostly of Buruds except one family of a Gond that had taken up carpentry as main occupation. In respect of Advanced Hindus majority of the families were in government services with two taking to trading as main occupation.

#### 3.4 Intercaste Relations.

There was no single castegroup that was in absolute majority over the other castes. This in a way did not permit any single castegroup to dominate over others. However, Kunbis and other allied castes was the largest single castegroup that held most of the land and were substantial cultivators in the villages. These families were comparatively well off than others and many other castes such as belonging to artisan class etc. were at least partly dependent on this castegroup for employment. Kunbis and other allied castes in view of their better financial position had an upper hand in the village affair.

The problem of untouchability did not arise in view of the conversion of the Mahars to Buddhist faith. In respect of other depressed classes, such as Chamars and Madgis, untouchability was not observed in public places. Depressed classes had their own well for water supply and no caste Hindus made use of it.

#### 3.5 Balutedars.

The categories of craftsmen and other services working against a fixed rate of annual payment was only five or six as compared to ten or twelve found in most of the villages of Bombay Maharashtra. The principal

Balutedars were Carpenter, Blacksmith, Barber and washerman though grain payment for certain cases of Chamars and Potters was reported in one of the villages.

Carpenter and Blacksmith were the only balutedar essential to agriculturists. The work consisted of manufacture and repairs to implements and supply of certain goods to agriculturists. In respect of manufacture the necessary raw materials such as wood etc. were supplied by the cultivator. Regular duties of the washerman comprised of washing clothes for his clients, soap etc. being supplied by the client, against a grain payment which was fixed at fifteen seers of grain per couple. Payment in respect of barbers was for adults only and at the rate of fifteen seers of grain, mainly jowar, per adult per annum. Chamars and potters had almost no regular duties and the payment received by these two was quite meagre.

Besides the regular duties undertaken by various balutedars there were ceremonial duties for most of them. Carpenter and barber received the bridegroom, when a marriage ceremony in the client's family took place, at the entry point of the village and received some cloth as payment. Besides this the barber had the duty to invite the villagers, at the time of marriage ceremony, on behalf of his clients. It was still a custom to spread cloth, at a wedding ceremony, from the place at which the bridegroom's party stayed to the house of the bride, for the mother of the bridegroom to walk upon. For this purpose services of the washerman's family were summoned and in return he received a meal and some cash payment upto Rs. 2 - 3 from the client. The Madjis played on the tambourine at the time of various ceremonies and at times travelled to bride's place with the bridegroom's party and in return usually received some cash payment besides normal baluta.

The payment to these balutedars, except Chamar, Madgi and potter, was done on a fixed basis and was in grain and not in stalks. Table 3.3 gives the number of balutedars in each category and the payment received by them.

**TABLE 3.3: Baluta receipts of various balutedars.**

Category	Number of families	Baluta Receipts Rs.	Average per family Rs.
Carpenter	26	5831	224
Blacksmith	20	5844	292
Washerman	15	2647	176
Barber	11	2835	257
Chamar and Madgi	5	265	53
Potter	1	75	75

Amongst essential balutedars payment to Blacksmiths was slightly more than that of the carpenters. This was mainly on account of more number of carpenters getting almost the same total baluta payment as blacksmiths. The barbers average receipts of baluta were nearly one and a half times that of washerman. The other two balutedars were not given any fixed payment and whatever they received was just about to make up for the services they rendered.

Besides the above mentioned balutedars other three categories, Dhuzak, 'Murad' watchman and Ghatwala, of services received a grain payment. Ghatwala was peculiar to nuclear village Kothari. The stream on the Chanda-Sironcha road has a sandway across it but during the rainy season the road is impassable because of the standing water in the stream and the Ghatwala works a ferry



service across the stream. The cultivators having fields to the north and across the bank make a regular grain payment of ten seers of jowar per annum per cultivator. The right to run a ferry service during rainy season is not permanent but is auctioned by the P.W.D. every year and the operator receives the grain payment from cultivators as stated above.

As stated earlier in Chapter II the villages had a common grain-storage known as 'Murad'. The watchman of the 'Murad' received a fixed grain payment of one and quarter seers of jowar per month from the cultivators who made use of the 'Murad'. The payment made was irrespective of the quantity of grain stored in the place.

Bhumak belonged to tribals and was a Gond by caste. He may be taken to the somewhat akin to Gurav. The difference between the two was that the Bhumak in these villages performs puja rites of the minor deities such as 'Bhimasen', the agricultural deity and 'Balikadevi' whose business was to ward off tigers from the village herds. For these services the Bhumak received a grain payment but the rate at which he was to be paid was not fixed and the reported income from this source by five Bhumaks working in these villages was around rupees one hundred each.

### 3.6 Village Servants.

Under this category of village servants only those who are residents of the village and are not liable to transfer from one place to another are included. The balutedars have been earlier treated and thus this limits the number of village servants to two namely a Kotwal and Mukadam.

The Kotwal, there were two of these for every village with a Patwari, was a paid government employee

and his duties were to assist the Patwari and Mukadam in the collection of village revenue and all other governmental work. The office of the Mukadam was an elected one, the election taking place every three years. The elected Mukadam was in charge of collecting the land revenue from cultivators and generally assisting the Patwari and officials in the conduct of their work. For this work he did not get a fixed payment but received around twelve and one half percent of revenue collected. Generally the office of the Mukadam was for all the villages for which the Patwari worked and many a times a Mukadam was in charge of collection of revenue from more than one village.

### 3.7 Management of Village Temples.

There were four temples, viz. (1) Mahadeo, (2) Maruti, (3) Bhimsen and (4) Mari Goddess in the village. The Mahadeo temple was situated in the centre of the village and was reported to be privately owned. The temple structure was dilapidated and only half built. The temple had no Inam lands nor any other source of income. The temple is uncared for and regular puja rites are not performed. Maruti temple was just a shrine and was equally uncared for.

The shrine of the Goddess Mari had been recently reconstructed. The temple is situated across the Chanda-Sironcha road and the puja rites are performed by a Warthi (washerman). All the offerings to the deity are received by the Warthi. Generally this shrine, too, is uncared for except during cholera or small-pox epidemics when puja rites and offerings are made to the deity.

Bhimsen was the agricultural deity accepted by the villagers from the Gonds. The shrine is situated at the southern tip of the village, near the Dak Bungalow.

Regular puja rites of this deity was not the practice and the Bhimesen was worshipped only when pests and rot had fallen on the crops. The puja rites were of the Bhumak who received offerings to the deity.

### 3.8 Grampanchayat.

Two villages, Kothari and Palasgaon, had Grampanchayats working in the village since 1948. However, Grampanchayat at Palasgaon had not been functioning for one year or more since 1956 and hence only short account of Grampanchayat at Kothari is given.

The initial body of members was nominated by the Government for a period of five years. Since then three elected bodies had been formed the last election being in 1956. The number of members was set at thirteen out of which two seats were reserved for Backward classes and tribals and Depressed classes. A secretary had been appointed to look after the routine work. Though no single caste group was in majority, Maratha and allied caste had secured eight out of thirteen seats and thus dominated the working of the Grampanchayat. However, political opinions and differences had not hindered the working.

The Grampanchayat looked after the maintenance of roads and lanes of the village, except Chanda-Sironcha road which was under the charge of the Public Works Department. Regular sweeping of roads and removal of garbage was not undertaken for last one year for want of a sweeper. Lighting of the village lanes was only for a fortnight being from Vad 4 to Sud 4 according to Hindu calendar month. The items of income and expenditure for the year 1956-57 were as below.

<u>Item</u>	Rs. As. Ps.
<u>Income</u>	
Cash balance on 1-4-1956	99- 7- 9
Tax on houses and buildings	430-14- 0
Tax on shops and establishments	98- 0-00
Cattle Pen charges	10-13- 6
Fines etc.	30- 8- 0
Government grant	515- 0- 0
Other income	128- 2- 3
	<hr/>
Total income including opening cash balance.	1312-13- 6
	<hr/>
<u>Expenditure</u>	
Secretaries salary etc.	240- 0- 0
Lighting expenses	118- 1- 6
Road repairs and other works	84- 6- 0
Contingencies	45- 0- 0
Grant to Nyaya Panchayat	65- 4- 9
Other expenses	80- 8- 0
	<hr/>
Total expenditure	633- 6- 3
Cash balance carried to next year	679- 7- 3
	<hr/>
Total:	1312-13-6

The major item of revenue besides the government grant was tax on houses and buildings which was calculated on the basis of estimated value of the structure and was charged as below:

Value upto Rs. 300	-	Nil
" Rs. 300 to 325	-	Rs. 1.62

Value beyond Rs. 325, additional tax at the rate of 12 nP. per Rs. 25 or part thereof increase in value.

The government grant was around fortytwo percent of total income excluding opening cash balance. On the expenditure side salary of the secretary of the Gram-panchayat was the main item followed by expenditure on

street lighting. In fact the Grampanchayat had not carried most of its supposed duties and had thereby increased its cash balance by Rs. 580.

The Janpad Sabha, at Chanda, generally supervised the working of the Grampanchayat. The yearly budgets and the final accounts were sanctioned and audited by the Sabha officials.

### 3.9 Nyaya Panchayat.

With the establishment of Grampanchayat in 1948, Nyaya Panchayat at Kothari was established for fourteen surrounding villages. All the members of the Nyaya Panchayat had to be sitting members of the Grampanchayat and the members of the first body were all nominated by the government. It was allowed to have civil cases where value of assets was not above Rs. 100 and certain types of criminal cases. Since March 1956 the panchayat has not been working and during the past seven years it dealt with cases as given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>
1949-50	29	29
1950-51	9	4
1951-52	28	18
1952-53	25	3
1953-54	18	2
1954-55	4	4
1955-56	1	1
Total	<u>114</u>	<u>61</u>

<sup>quorum</sup>  
The ~~quorum~~ for hearing of cases was decided at three members including the Sarpanch. However, in most cases even this quorum would not be possible and the meeting had to be postponed. Generally even a small suit could

not be decided without five-seven meetings of the Nyaya-Panchayat and took as much as forty to sixty days. Generally it was remarked by the supervising authorities that the members never took any interest in working of the Nyayapanchayat and rarely cared to attend the session making it wholly ineffective.

### 3.10 Gond Jat-Panchayat.

Rajgonds, as Gonds in this part call themselves, have a Jat-panchayat for the whole of the district and operates in the villages through the elders in the village community. There had been a meeting, of the districts organization in March 1958, presided over by the descendant of the former Gond kings. A representative each from thirtynine villages, where Rajgonds are concentrated, attended the meeting and passed the following resolutions which were unanimously accepted.

- (1) All the Rajgonds are to call themselves as Original Inhabitant Gonds and not as aboriginals.
- (2) 'Dej' at the time of marriage to be Rs. 4 in cash; two sarees, one at the time of marriage and the other at 'Khoja'; one chadar costing upto Rs. 16.
- (3) The bridegroom to send one and a half maunds of foodgrains to the bride's family for marriage feast.
- (4) One chain and two bangles of silver to be presented to bride by the bridegroom.
- (5) Feast: Two to be given by the bridegroom's family and one by the bride's family.
- (6) Bridegroom to pay Rs. 4 and bride to pay Rs. 2 to Panch's of the community as a marriage fee.

All the above resolutions were unanimously accepted by the Gond community of the selected villages after a meeting in Kothari. In case of any dispute the village

elders would convene the meeting of the village Jat-panchayat and deal with the matter. In case of the decision of the panchayat was not carried out<sup>y</sup> the defaulting family the other members of the community were not to dine with the members of the defaulting family nor offer or accept a daughter in marriage to and from the defaulting family.

The Gond Jat-panchayat had been in existence, at Kothari, for a long time and had successfully dealt with disputes between members of the community. There was no regular interval after which the panchayat met but generally it would meet only when some matter is brought before the Panchayat. The village ~~an~~ elder holds the seat of Sarpanch permanently and the office is hereditary. In order to conduct the work, when the panchayat meets, the village elder selects two elderly members of the community to help him resolve the dispute. The elder is offered an honoured place at the time of a marriage ceremony and accepts the fee. He is more or less the chief witness at the time of the marriage.

### 3.11 Educational Facilities.

All the four villages had primary schools run by Janpad Sabha. Educational facility in Kawadjai and Amdi was upto 4th standard primary and the students had to attend school at Kothari or Palasgaon for further education. The strength of the schools had been slowly growing and accommodation, in all cases, was found insufficient. In addition the schools were inadequately staffed so much that one teacher at a time had to attend to three classes.

Besides a primary school at Kothari, a middle school conducting classes upto 8th standard was run by

Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Chanda. Before the start of this school the villagers had sent a petition to Janpad Sabha to start a Middle School, at Kothari, giving instructions in English. The Janpad Sabha lacking necessary finance asked the villagers to deposit Rs. 1000 per teacher that will have to be appointed. The villagers having failed to meet the necessary conditions the matter was dropped. The present institution started functioning in 1956 with the help of villagers. The school is housed in rented premises and construction of the school's own building was started in April 1958. The strength of the schools for the two years of its working was as below:

1956-57	89
1957-58	145

In 1957-58 the number of girl students attending school was ten.

The villagers by end of March 1958 had donated Rs. 6825 towards the construction of building of the school. The provision in new building would be for six glass-rooms of 25 x 20 ft. and the estimated expenditure was Rs. 35000. Government was to pay fifty percent of estimated expenditure and the rest had to be collected by the society. The management intends to run the institution as full-fledged High School.

### 3.12 Library Facility.

The Janata Vidyalaya ran a small reading room for its staff and this was made use of by the villagers as well. In addition to receiving weeklies and dailies the school reading room had a collection of three hundred books which were lent to students and the villagers as well. Besides this there were a few private subscribers to newspapers such as 'Tarun Bharat', 'Kesari' etc. and magazines as 'Kirloskar', 'Udyam', etc.



### 3.13 Medical Facility.

There were two dispensaries, one run by a private practitioner and the other Janpad aided dispensary. Both these were situated in the nuclear village Kothari. There was almost no medical facility available in majority of the nearby villages and the villagers from those places were forced to come to Kothari, being the nearest place, for treatment.

The aided dispensary run by Janpad Sabha was Ayurvedic dispensary. The Janpad Sabha supplied Ayurvedic patent preparations to the extent of rupees three hundred a year. Besides the supply of Ayurvedic preparations the salary of the doctor was paid by the Janpad and an additional expenditure upto rupees five a month for upkeep of the dispensary. The dispensary was expected to cater to the need of thirtyone villages in the area and considering the population which exceed the ten thousand heads. The supply of medicine was too meagre. In view of this the attending doctor of the dispensary used to keep his own supply of various patent Ayurvedic and Alopatic medicines for his private practice. There was no restriction in regard to private practice of the Physician. Supply of Ayurvedic medicines was free to all the villagers. The nearest hospital was the Civil Hospital at Chanda at a distance of twentytwo miles from the nuclear village.

## CHAPTER IV

### Capital Structure

The chapter deals with ownership and distribution of wealth, comprising of land (ownership and cultivated holdings), houses and other buildings if any (residential and non-residential), livestock, and agricultural implements. Besides the above assets information in respect of assets in the nature of Insurance premiums paid, Postal, Bank or Provident fund savings and deposits, shares and securities and gold and silver ornaments etc. is, as well, presented in this chapter. Investment and disinvestment, during the past twelve months, in respect of various assets is dealt with separately. The period 'past twelve months' varies between June 1956 and May 1958 depending on the investigator's visit to the respondent family. All the information regarding these assets was collected through the General Family Schedule.

#### 4.1 Land.

The number of land owning families, in the four villages under survey, was as below.

Village	Total Number of families	Land owning families.
Kothari	544	228
Palasgaon	230	158
Kawadjai	133	91
Amdi	125	96

Land owning families were proportionately more in Amdi than in any other village. Proportionately lowest land owning families were reported at Kothari. In the other two villages the proportion of land owning families was near about the same. The number of land owners, according to village records, for Kothari, Palasgaon,

**TABLE 4.1: Land ownership according to Income.**

Income Group	Kothari		Palasgaon		Kawadjai		Amil	
	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres
1 Upto Rs. 100	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	-
2 Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	8	62	-	-	-	-	3	35
3 Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	46	263	32	124	34	169	24	155
4 Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	59	593	45	355	28	200	25	285
5 Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	39	511	35	383	12	122	21	259
6 Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	37	645	26	348	9	162	14	180
7 Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	25	573	14	313	7	169	5	216
8 Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	7	225	4	173	-	-	2	192
9 Rs.3501 and more	6	339	2	146	-	-	2	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>3215</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1488</b>

Kawadjai and Amdi was one hundred and ninetyseven, one-hundred and ninetyfive, two-hundred and twentytwo and one-hundred and twentyfour respectively. The difference in the number of land owners between the village record and the number arrived from the General Family Schedules is on account of absence of land owners from the village and as well on account of certain families owning land outside the village only and none within the village. Absence of land owners residing outside the village, was especially the case in respect of Kawadjai where the number of land-owners was larger than the total number of families residing in the village. Kawadjai was a predominantly rice cultivating village and large area of land was owned by families residing outside the village but in the nearby villages.

Table 4.1 gives the distribution of land ownership according to income of the family. The number of land owning families and the area owned by these families was insignificant in the first two income groups with incomes upto rupees two hundred and fifty. The average land owned per family rises with each income group, in all the villages, excepting the first two income groups. Majority of the land owning families were having incomes varying between rupees two hundred and fiftyone and one thousand five-hundred.

#### 4.2 Land Ownership (Castewise).

Table 4.2 gives the distribution of land ownership according to caste and the number of land owners in each caste group. Kunbis were the main land owners in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi. In the fourth village, Kawadjai, Gonds and Pardhans comprised fifty percent of the land owners, the ownership pattern being quite different in this village from that of the other three villages. In these three

**TABLE 4.2) Castewise Distribution of Land ownership.**

Caste	Kothari		Palasgaon		Kawadjai		Amdi	
	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres
Brahmins	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	4	65	1	9	1	4	1	16
Kunbi	64	1351	46	834	12	203	40	974
Kalar, Dhangar etc.	5	201	7	99	-	-	-	-
Mali	23	264	8	62	1	15	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	25	217	11	70	4	21	6	30
Intermediate Hindus II	43	484	30	327	25	210	12	85
Gonds and Pardhans	8	79	22	173	46	327	9	65
Burud	3	34	-	-	1	34	-	-
Mabar	44	412	26	246	-	-	27	286
Chamar	-	-	3	3	1	9	-	-
Madgi	2	6	1	7	-	-	-	-
Mohameddars	5	62	3	12	-	-	1	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>3215</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1488</b>

villages most of the castes featured in the ownership of land. The other main castes owning land were Mahars, Intermediate Hindus I and II. Malis or Marars featured as land owners mainly in Kothari. Between Intermediate Hindus I and II castes such as Bhavi, Parit, Kumbhar etc. featuring in Intermediate Hindus II were more numerous land owners in all the villages than the castes such as Sutars, Lohar, Shimpi etc. featuring under Intermediate Hindus I. The number of landowners in the other castes was quite meagre.

The average size of owned holding was largest amongst Kalars, Dhangars etc. at forty acres at Kothari. The average size of owned holding amongst Kunbis was twentyone acres, eighteen acres, seventeen acres and twentyfour acres in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Between Intermediate Hindus I and II the average size of owned holding was always slightly more in respect of Intermediate Hindus II than I. Amongst the depressed classes comprising Mahars, Chamars and Madjis, the Mahars had the largest average owned holding of nine acres, nine acres and ten acres in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi respectively. Average owned holdings of Gonds and Pardhan varied between seven acres the lowest in Kawadjai and a little less than ten acres in Kothari.

#### 4.3 Cultivated Holdings (Castewise).

Table 4.3 gives the distribution of cultivated land according to caste and the number of cultivators in each caste group. As in the case of owned holdings Kunbis comprise the largest single caste-group of cultivators in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi. In the other village Kawadjai Gonds and Pardhans accounted for nearly fifty percent of the cultivators in the village. The main cultivating caste groups continue to be same, in all the villages, as in the case of owned holding.

**TABLE 4.3: Castewise Distribution of Cultivated Land.**

Caste	Kothari		Palasgaon		Kawadjai		Amdi	
	No. of cultivators	Area cultivated in acres	No. of cultivators	Area cultivated in acres	No. of cultivators	Area cultivated in acres	No. of cultivators	Area cultivated in acres
Brahmins	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	3	53	1	8	1	5	1	16
Kunbi	69	1477	46	956	13	196	38	996
Kalar, Dhangars etc.	5	125	7	100	-	-	-	-
Mali	28	340	8	84	1	15	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	20	222	9	68	4	20	6	30
Intermediate Hindus II	38	452	28	360	26	255	8	141
Gonds and Pardhans	12	130	18	169	48	391	9	60
Burud	1	20	-	-	1	34	-	-
Nahar	50	633	24	281	-	-	17	331
Chamar	1	12	2	2	1	9	-	-
Madgi	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohameddars	4	50	3	23	-	-	1	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>3554</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1590</b>

The average size of cultivated holding was largest amongst Kumbis at Amdi and amongst Kalars and Dhengars in Kothari, the average size being twentysix acres and twenty-five acres respectively. The average size of cultivated holding amongst Kumbis was lowest at fifteen acres in Kawadjai in the other two villages Kothari and Palasgaon it being nearly the same around twentyone acres. Here again as in the case of ownership holding the average size of cultivated holding in respect of Intermediate Hindus I was a little larger than for Intermediate Hindus II. Amongst the depressed classes Mahars had the larger average cultivated holding than the other castes such as Chacars and Madgis.

#### 4.4 Distribution of Ownership Holdings.

Table 4.4 gives the number of landowners according to acreage frequency and the land owned in each frequency. In all the villages the number of holdings were concentrated in two frequency groups, namely six to ten acres and eleven to twentyfive acres, whereas the land was concentrated in the frequency groups eleven to twentyfive acres and twentysix to fifty acres. Majority of the holdings were beyond six acres in all the villages, these holdings being seventyone percent, sixty-nine percent, fiftyseven percent and seventyfive percent of total number of holdings in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Except in Kawadjai, holdings with less than five acres of land were quite meagre and the land held in these holdings was a little more than five percent, eight percent, thirteen percent and five percent of total owned land in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Thus the larger holdings, i.e. with land more than six acres, held disproportionately more land than the smaller holdings with less than five acres of land.



**TABLE 4.4: Land Ownership according to size of Owned Holding.**

Size of Holding	Kothari		Palasgach		Kawadjai		Amdi	
	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres	No. of owners	Area owned in acres
1 Upto 1 acre	17	12	8	8	11	8	2	2
2 " 2 acres	15	30	13	26	5	10	-	-
3 " 3 "	10	30	8	24	6	18	9	27
4 4 to 5 "	23	103	21	90	17	73	13	54
5 6 to 10 "	56	439	41	327	27	206	27	214
6 11 to 25 "	77	1227	55	816	18	292	31	488
7 26 to 50 "	21	778	8	260	7	216	8	240
8 51 to 100 "	9	596	4	291	-	-	5	342
9 101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>3215</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1468</b>

#### 4.5 Distribution of Cultivated Holdings.

Table 4.5 gives the number of holdings and the land cultivated under each acreage frequency. In all the villages the cultivated holdings, as in the case of ownership holdings, were concentrated in the two frequency groups, namely six to ten acres and eleven to twentyfive acres, whereas land was concentrated in the frequency groups eleven to twentyfive acres and twentysix to fifty acres in Kothari and Amdi and in the same frequency groups in which holdings were concentrated in Palasgaon and Amdi. Most of the cultivated holdings were beyond six acres and the land cultivated under these was once again disproportionately more than the smaller holdings with less than five acres of land. The smaller holdings, with less than five acres of land, were a little more than ten percent, sixteen percent, thirtyfour percent and two percent and the land held under these was about two percent, a little more than three percent, eleven percent and less than one-half percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively.

Table 4.6 gives the distribution of ownership holdings into cultivated holdings along with the number of owner cultivators and the total land cultivated by them in each ownership frequency. In all the villages, we find that the number of absentee land-owners is more in frequencies upto five acres than in the frequencies beyond six acres of owned holding. Then again majority of the owner cultivators in the smaller frequencies remained in the same frequencies in respect of the cultivated holdings. In respect of the frequencies beyond six acres of owned holding, most of the owner cultivators either remained in the same frequencies of cultivated holdings as ownership holdings or moved to higher frequencies of cultivated

**TABLE 4.5: Cultivated Land according to size of Cultivated Holding.**

Size of Holding			Kothari		Palagaon		Kawadjai		Amdi	
			No. of culti- vators	Area cul- tivated in acres	No. of culti- vators	Area cul- tivated in acres	No. of culti- vators	Area cul- tivated in acres	No. of culti- vators	Area cul- tivated in acres
1	Upto	1 acre	9	9	5	5	7	7	-	-
2	"	2 acres	5	10	3	6	5	10	-	-
3	"	3 "	4	12	3	9	4	12	-	-
4	4 to	5 "	7	32	13	59	17	74	2	8
5	6 to	10 "	81	657	49	423	34	265	16	125
6	11 to	25 "	97	1537	57	675	21	342	48	739
7	26 to	50 "	24	840	11	331	7	215	9	289
8	51 to	100 "	7	457	5	343	-	-	4	308
9	101 and more	acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	121
<b>Total</b>			<b>234</b>	<b>3554</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1590</b>

**TABLE 4.6: Distribution of Ownership Holdings into Cultivated Holdings**

	Ownership Holding										Total
	Nil	Upto 1 acre	Upto 2 acres	Upto 3 acres	4 to 5 acres	6 to 10 acres	11 to 25 acres	26 to 50 acres	51 to 100 acres	101 & more acres	
<b>upto 3 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Area in acres	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
<b>4 to 5 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	2	1	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	13
Area in acres	10	4	10	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	59
<b>6 to 10 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	4	-	5	2	8	27	3	-	-	-	49
Area in acres	35	-	44	16	63	242	23	-	-	-	423
<b>11 to 25 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	1	1	1	-	2	9	42	1	-	-	57
Area in acres	16	16	11/-	-	26	126	699	21	-	-	875
<b>26 to 50 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	11
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	160	-	-	331
<b>51 to 100 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	291	-	343

\* Non-Owner Cultivators.

Contd.....2

TABLE 4.2: Distribution of ownership holdings into cultivated holdings

	Ownership Holding										
	All	Upto 1 acre	Upto 2 acres	Upto 3 acres	4 to 5 acres	6 to 10 acres	11 to 25 acres	26 to 50 acres	51 to 100 acres	101 & more acres	Total
<b>KONKANI</b>											
No. of owners	-	17	15	20	33	56	77	11	9	-	226
Area owned in acres	-	12	30	30	103	439	1227	770	596	-	3215
No. of cultivating owners	42*	10	10	7	19	47	70	22	9	-	234
Area cultivated in acres	414	52	57	41	177	419	1217	547	500	-	3594
<b>Size of Cultivated Holdings</b>											
<b>Upto 1 acre</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Area in acres	-	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
<b>Upto 2 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area in acres	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
<b>Upto 3 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Area in acres	-	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	12
<b>4 to 5 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7
Area in acres	9	-	4	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	32
<b>6 to 10 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	27	2	-	1	5	42	4	-	-	-	81
Area in acres	218	17	-	9	35	345	33	-	-	-	657
<b>11 to 25 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	13	2	3	2	8	5	10	2	1	-	37
Area in acres	187	29	47	22	121	74	985	55	16	-	1537
<b>26 to 50 acres - No. of cultivators</b>											
	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	17	1	-	24
Area in acres	-	-	26	-	-	-	196	511	27	-	640
<b>51 to 100 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	-	457
<b>101 and more acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PARJAN</b>											
No. of owners	-	8	13	8	21	41	55	6	4	-	158
Area owned in acres	-	6	20	24	90	327	610	205	291	-	1842
No. of cultivating owners	8*	6	10	4	19	36	51	3	4	-	146
Area cultivated in acres	65	24	70	22	126	358	653	234	291	-	2051
<b>Size of Cultivated Holdings</b>											
<b>Upto 1 acre</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Area in acres	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
<b>Upto 2 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Area in acres	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
<b>Upto 3 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Area in acres	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
<b>4 to 5 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	2	1	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	13
Area in acres	10	4	10	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	59
<b>6 to 10 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	4	-	5	2	2	27	3	-	-	-	49
Area in acres	35	-	44	10	63	242	3	-	-	-	423
<b>11 to 25 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	1	1	1	-	2	9	42	1	-	-	57
Area in acres	16	16	11/-	-	20	126	699	11	-	-	875
<b>26 to 50 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	11
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	110	-	-	331
<b>51 to 100 acres</b>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	291	-	343

\* Non-owner cultivators.

ANNEXURE 4-6: Contd.

Distribution of Ownership Holdings into Cultivable Holdings

	Ownership Holding										
	Nil	Upto 1 acre	Upto 2 acres	Upto 3 acres	4 to 5 acres	6 to 10 acres	11 to 25 acres	26 to 50 acres	51 to 100 acres	101 & more acres	Total
<u>Part A</u>											
No. of owners	-	11	5	6	17	27	20	7	-	-	91
Area owned in acres	-	1	10	18	75	240	270	211	-	-	925
No. of cultivating owners	10*	7	4	6	16	27	18	7	-	-	95
Area cultivated in acres	43	23	18	25	51	129	100	127	-	-	925
<u>Size of Cultivated Holding</u>											
<u>Upto 1 acre</u>											
No. of cultivators	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Area in acres	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
<u>Upto 2 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Area in acres	-	2	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	10
<u>Upto 3 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Area in acres	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
<u>4 to 5 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	4	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	17
Area in acres	17	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	74
<u>6 to 10 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	4	1	-	2	3	14	-	-	-	-	34
Area in acres	29	6	-	13	24	173	-	-	-	-	265
<u>11 to 25 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	2	-	-	2	27	1	-	-	32
Area in acres	-	-	12	-	-	31	276	39	-	-	358
<u>26 to 50 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	7
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	203	-	-	235
<u>51 to 100 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>101 and more acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Part B</u>											
No. of owners	-	2	-	9	15	27	31	6	5	1	96
Area owned in acres	-	1	-	17	94	214	400	211	342	121	1488
No. of cultivating owners	3*	1	-	4	8	21	30	6	4	1	68
Area cultivated in acres	45	20	-	43	58	140	276	203	308	121	1590
<u>Size of Cultivated Holding</u>											
<u>Upto 1 acre</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Upto 2 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Upto 3 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>4 to 5 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
<u>6 to 10 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	1	-	-	2	4	9	-	-	-	-	16
Area in acres	10	-	-	23	92	75	-	-	-	-	199
<u>11 to 25 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	2	1	-	2	2	12	20	1	-	-	40
Area in acres	38	20	-	36	26	107	440	10	-	-	739
<u>26 to 50 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	9
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	227	-	-	239
<u>51 to 100 acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	308
<u>101 and more acres</u>											
No. of cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Area in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	121

\* Non-owner cultivators.

holdings. Very few moving to lower frequencies of cultivated holding. The number of non-owner cultivators was fortytwo, eight, ten and three in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively and fifty percent or more of them belonged to frequencies above six acres of cultivated holding.

#### 4.6 Leasing in and out of Land.

Table 4.7 gives leasing in and out of land according to size of owned holding. Proportionately more land was leased out in the higher frequencies of ownership holdings beyond six acres of owned <sup>land</sup> than in the smaller holdings upto five acres of owned land. However, the proportion of leased out land to total owned land in the smaller owned holdings was higher, at times reaching upto fifty percent of owned land, than in the bigger holdings.

In respect of leasing in of land <sup>was leased</sup> in the ownership holdings beyond six acres of owned land than the smaller owned holdings upto five acres of owned land except that in the case of non-owner cultivators in Kothari and Kawadjai. The proportion of land leased in to total cultivated in the smaller owned holding was very high, at times eighty percent of cultivated area, than in the ownership holdings beyond six acres.

Table 4.8 gives leasing in and out of land according to size of cultivated holding. Proportion of land leased out to total leased out, in respect of absentee landlords was forty-six percent, fifty percent, twenty-five percent and fifty-five percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Excepting the absentee landlords most of the land leased out was in the cultivated holdings beyond six acres of land.

Almost all the land leased in was in the cultivated holdings above six acres of land, the proportion of leased

TABLE 4.7: Leasing in and out of Land according to Ownership Holding.

Size of owned Holding	Kothari				Palasgaon				Kawadjai				Andi			
	Land leased out in acres	Owned cultivated in acres	Land leased in acres	Total cultivated in acres	Land leased out in acres	Owned cultivated in acres	Land leased in acres	Total cultivated in acres	Land leased out in acres	Owned cultivated in acres	Land leased in acres	Total cultivated in acres	Land leased out in acres	Owned cultivated in acres	Land leased in acres	Total cultivated in acres
H 1 1	-	-	414	414	-	-	63	63	-	-	48	48	-	-	45	45
Upto 1 acre	2	10	42	52	2	6	18	24	1	7	6	13	1	1	19	20
" 2 acres	10	20	67	87	8	18	52	70	2	8	10	18	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	11	19	22	41	12	12	10	22	-	18	7	25	15	12	31	43
4 to 5 "	24	79	98	177	6	84	42	126	4	69	12	81	21	33	35	68
6 to 10 "	65	374	45	419	38	289	79	368	4	202	24	226	46	168	72	240
11 to 25 "	181	1046	171	1217	93	723	130	853	9	283	23	306	55	433	69	502
26 to 50 "	153	625	22	647	44	216	18	234	8	208	-	208	16	224	19	243
51 to 100 "	96	500	-	500	-	291	-	291	-	-	-	-	39	303	5	308
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>3554</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1639</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1590</b>



**TABLE 4.6: Leasing in and out of Land according to Cultivated Holding.**

Size of Cultivated Holding	Kothari				Amdi				Kawadjai				Palasgaon			
	Land leased out in acres	Owned cultivated in acres	Land leased in acres	Total cultivated in acres	Land leased out in acres	Owned cultivated in acres	Land leased in acres	Total cultivated in acres	Land leased out in acres	Owned cultivated in acres	Land leased in acres	Total cultivated in acres	Land leased out in acres	Owned cultivated in acres	Land leased in acres	Total cultivated in acres
N i l	254	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	114	-	-	-
Upto 1 acre	6	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	35	5	-	5
" 2 acres	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	10	2	2	4	6
" 3 "	4	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	9	-	9
4 to 5 "	1	21	11	32	-	8	-	8	6	52	22	74	2	38	21	59
6 to 10 "	28	378	279	657	10	89	36	125	1	201	64	265	32	277	146	423
11 to 25 "	136	1101	436	1537	51	527	212	739	10	322	20	342	18	733	142	875
26 to 50 "	78	685	155	840	-	247	42	289	-	194	21	215	-	242	89	331
51 to 100 "	35	457	-	457	35	303	5	308	-	-	-	-	-	333	10	343
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>3554</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1590</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1639</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>2051</b>

**TABLE 4.2: Leasing in and out of land according to cash or share rent.**

	Leasing in			Leasing Out		
	Taken on cash rent Acres	Taken on share rent Acres	Total leased in	Given on cash rent Acres	Given on share rent Acres	Total leased in
Kothari	492	389	881	246	296	512
Palasgaon	233	179	412	102	101	203
Kawadjai	86	44	130	14	14	28
Amdi	177	118	295	115	78	193

in land to total cultivated land being always higher than in the cultivated holdings with five acres and less of land.

Table 4.9 gives leasing in and out of land according to cash or share rent. In respect of both leasing in and out of land we find that more land was leased in or out on cash rent than share rent, except in respect of leased out land in Kothari where more land was leased out on share rent.

#### 4.7 Livestock.

Table 4.10 gives the distribution of livestock according to size of cultivated holding. Draught cattle almost wholly consisted of working bullocks, he-buffaloes, two and one, being reported only in Kothari and Andi respectively. The cultivated area per pair of draught cattle was about nine acres, ten acres, seven acres and twelve acres in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively. Most of the draught cattle was owned by cultivators, the share of non-cultivators being about six percent, six percent, little more than three percent and seven percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively. Concentration of draught cattle was in two frequencies, six to ten acres and eleven to twentyfive acres, in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai, and in the frequencies eleven to twentyfive acres and twentysix to fifty acres in Andi. These were the frequencies in which cultivated area was concentrated, and the draught cattle owned in these frequencies was sixtyone percent, sixtyone percent, fifty-eight percent and fiftynine percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively.

Milch cattle consisting of cows, she-buffaloes and she-goats and sheep was distributed as sixtytwo percent cows, fifteen percent she-buffaloes and twentythree percent she-goats and sheep in Kothari, fiftysix percent &

TABLE 4.10: Distribution of livestock according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	Bull-locks	He-buffaloes	Cows	Milch-buffaloes	Young stock of cows	Young stock of she-buffaloes	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	Poultry	Horses
<b>Kothari</b>											
N 1 1	47	-	90	9	100	15	19	54	17	90	-
Upto 1 acre	2	-	4	1	7	1	-	-	-	7	-
" 2 acres	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-
" 3 "	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 acres	15	-	5	-	6	-	2	2	-	3	-
6 to 10 "	174	-	92	22	117	24	4	17	6	31	-
11 to 25 "	310	-	162	40	200	50	10	30	6	60	-
26 to 50 "	150	-	93	34	137	38	11	21	7	20	-
51 to 100 "	75	2	52	16	55	11	7	17	4	6	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>-</b>

Total area cultivated 3554 acres.

<b>Palasgach</b>											
N 1 1	25	-	23	3	24	4	2	10	5	44	-
Upto 1 acre	4	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	3	-
" 2 acres	6	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	-
" 3 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	24	-	15	-	21	-	-	1	1	8	-
6 to 10 "	90	-	52	6	74	6	3	14	21	32	-
11 to 25 "	105	-	122	24	145	33	10	31	27	50	1
26 to 50 "	57	-	35	6	53	7	6	21	-	20	-
51 to 100 "	45	-	18	6	17	9	3	6	3	6	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1</b>

Total area cultivated 2051 acres.

<b>Kawaljai</b>											
N 1 1	9	-	11	-	17	-	-	-	-	22	-
Upto 1 acre	10	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-
" 2 acres	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
" 3 "	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-
4 to 5 "	25	-	17	1	21	-	-	1	-	9	-
6 to 10 "	77	-	37	10	37	9	-	2	-	35	-
11 to 25 "	70	-	49	5	53	6	1	1	2	31	-
26 to 50 "	30	-	44	5	37	7	-	-	-	16	-
51 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-</b>

Total area cultivated 925 acres

<b>Andi</b>											
N 1 1	6	-	24	-	17	1	-	-	-	27	-
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	-	-	5	1	4	2	-	1	-	3	-
6 to 10 "	26	-	18	4	20	5	-	1	-	21	-
11 to 25 "	123	-	52	11	50	12	-	10	3	59	-
26 to 50 "	47	-	31	11	36	12	-	-	-	10	-
51 to 100 "	13	1	14	12	16	14	7	17	10	9	-
101 and more acres	24	-	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	10	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>-</b>

Total area cultivated 1590 acres

cows, eleven percent she-buffaloes and thirtythree percent she-goats and sheep in Palasgaon, eightysix percent cows, about eleven percent she-buffaloes and three percent she-goats and sheep in Kawadjai and sixtyfour percent cows, seventeen percent she-buffaloes and nineteen percent she-goats and sheep in Andi. Concentration of the milch cattle was in the same frequencies as that of draught cattle.

With a large number of cows as milch cattle than she-buffaloes it was just obvious that the number of cow-calves should be large than that of the buffalo calves. Poultry was concentrated in the same cultivated holdings as in the case of milch and draught cattle in all the villages.

Table 4.11 gives the purchase of livestock according to size of cultivated holding and the average price paid per cattle in each holding. Purchase of all types of livestock was concentrated in two frequencies namely six to ten acres and eleven to twentyfive acres in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai. In respect of Andi purchase of livestock except for working bullocks was meagre and the purchases were concentrated in the cultivated holdings eleven to twentyfive acres and fiftyone to hundred acres. The average price paid for working bullock varied very widely not only between holdings but between villages as well. The lowest average price paid for a bullock was reported at rupees forty in cultivated holding upto one acre in Kothari and the highest price paid was rupees three hundred and seventyfive in Andi in the cultivated holding with more than hundred and one acres of land. Variations in average price paid for milch cattle, mainly cows and she-buffaloes, were not as wide as in the case of working bullocks. Purchase of sheep and goat was quite small in all the villages. Average price paid for poultry was the same in all the villages.

TABLE 4.11: Purchase of livestock according to cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	Bull-ocks	Ave- rage price per bull- ock	Cows	Ave- rage price per cow	She- buff- aloes	Ave- rage price per she- buff- alo	Low- cal- ves	Ave- price per calf	Buff- alo- cal- ves	Go- ats and sheep	Sheep and goats	Ave- rage per sheep or goat	Poul- try	Ave- rage price
	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
<b>Kothari</b>														
N 1 1	27	129	0	51	2	175	8	18	-	-	7	19	22	2
Upto 1 acre	1	40	1	22	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 2 acres	3	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 3 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10	2
4 to 5 "	4	97	1	50	1	140	3	95	1	-	1	20	10	1
6 to 10 "	44	157	1	40	1	140	5	77	-	-	3	27	12	1
11 to 25 "	70	159	5	59	1	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
26 to 50 "	10	240	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
51 to 100 "	4	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	171	160	17	49	4	250	16	46	1	-	11	22	66	2
<b>Palasman</b>														
N 1 1	22	106	4	99	1	125	5	24	-	-	3	19	5	1
Upto 1 acre	4	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	2	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	-	-	2	2
4 to 5 "	9	109	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	1	2
6 to 10 "	24	132	-	65	1	100	1	43	-	-	2	15	1	2
11 to 25 "	28	185	4	55	1	100	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 to 50 "	11	191	1	95	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	12	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	112	141	12	77	4	120	11	20	1	70	5	16	9	2
<b>Kawadial</b>														
N 1 1	5	87	-	-	-	-	1	80	-	-	-	-	10	2
Upto 1 acre	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	4	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	36	1
4 to 5 "	13	121	-	-	-	-	4	66	-	-	2	13	2	4
6 to 10 "	12	117	1	70	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 to 25 "	16	122	1	45	1	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 to 50 "	6	104	-	50	1	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	71	122	3	55	4	120	5	59	-	-	3	19	46	2
<b>Di</b>														
N 1 1	15	81	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	13	2	2
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
4 to 5 "	2	135	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
6 to 10 "	8	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
11 to 25 "	28	154	1	60	1	150	1	32	-	-	1	10	-	-
26 to 50 "	7	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	13	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	0	375	-	-	-	-	1	235	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	79	172	3	20	2	138	2	16	1	-	3	12	16	2

Size of Cultivated Holding	Bull-ocks		Cows		Ave- price per cow		She- buff- aloes		Ave- race price per cow		Nos.		Es.		Ave- price per calf		Buff- alo- cal- ves		Ave- price per calf		Cow- cal- ves		Ave- price per calf		Sheep and goat		Ave- race per sheep or goat		Poll- try		Ave- race price					
	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.	Nos.	Es.						
<b>Kothari</b>																																				
Upto 1 acre	27	129	0	51	2	175	0	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2 acres	1	40	1	22	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3 acres	3	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4 to 10 "	4	97	1	50	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6 to 10 "	44	157	1	40	1	140	3	95	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20		
11 to 25 "	70	159	1	59	1	60	3	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26 to 50 "	10	246	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51 to 100 "	4	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Palasana</b>																																				
Upto 1 acre	22	106	4	99	1	125	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 acres	4	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 "	2	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	9	109	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 10 "	24	132	2	65	1	100	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 to 25 "	28	185	4	55	1	160	3	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 to 50 "	11	191	1	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	12	202	-	-	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Kanadai</b>																																				

Table 4.12 shows the sale of livestock according to size of cultivated holding and the average price received per cattle in each category, and in different cultivated holdings. Here too, as in the case of purchase of livestock, the sales of most livestock was concentrated in the cultivated holdings six to ten acres and eleven to twenty-five acres in all the villages. The average price received per working bullock, between various holdings and between villages, did not vary much as in the case of purchases of working bullock. The average price received per bullock was rupees one hundred and fiftytwo, one hundred and twentyone, one hundred and twentyfive and one hundred and fortyfour in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Sale of other categories of livestock was meagre in Kothari and Palasgaon and altogether insignificant in Kawadjai and Amdi.

Table 4.13 attempts a balance sheet of livestock through purchases, births, sales, deaths and home consumption during the past twelve months, and the ultimate additions or loss in the total number at the end of the previous twelve-month period. Total net addition to working bullocks was reported in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi and it was less than two percent, a little more than five percent and about nine percent of the survey total in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi respectively. In the other village Kawadjai a net loss of about five percent of survey total was reported. No additions or losses were reported in the number of he-buffaloes in any of the villages. Net loss, of survey total, was reported in respect of cows and she-buffaloes in Kothari and Palasgaon and only in respect of cows in Kawadjai and Amdi, net addition of one she-buffaloe each being reported in these two villages. Net addition of forty percent, thirtynine percent, forty-three percent and forty percent of survey total was



Table 4.2: Sale of livestock according to cultivated holdings.

Size of Cultivated Holdings	Bull-ocks	Ave-rage price per Bull-ock	Cows	Ave-rage price per cow	One-buff-aloes	Ave-rage price per one-buff-alo	Cows	Ave-rage price per calf	Buff-alo	Ave-rage price per calf	Shee and goats	Ave-rage price per sheep or goat	Poul-try	Ave-rage price
<b>Kothari</b>														
N 1 1	13	131	6	40	-	-	9	53	-	-	-	22	4	2
Upto 1 acre	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	2	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	3	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 10 "	38	157	-	-	1	150	4	111	-	-	3	15	13	2
11 to 25 "	41	150	-	-	1	145	2	142	-	-	7	20	14	2
26 to 50 "	17	170	-	-	-	-	1	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	119	152	7	42	2	177	16	63	-	-	20	20	30	2
<b>Palasani</b>														
N 1 1	4	150	1	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	2
Upto 1 acre	-	-	1	120	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	4	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	6	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 10 "	14	145	-	-	-	-	3	100	-	-	5	19	11	2
11 to 25 "	17	91	-	-	1	215	-	-	1	80	53	14	12	2
26 to 50 "	8	117	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	30	13	16	1	2
51 to 100 "	2	150	-	-	1	190	2	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	55	121	2	127	3	197	6	157	2	80	100	12	26	2
<b>Kawadai</b>														
N 1 1	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upto 1 acre	3	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	5	92	-	-	1	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	10	142	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
6 to 10 "	10	127	-	-	-	-	2	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 to 25 "	12	139	-	-	-	-	1	125	-	-	-	-	12	2
26 to 50 "	3	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	45	125	-	-	2	120	3	110	-	-	-	-	14	2
<b>Andi</b>														
N 1 1	2	127	-	-	-	-	4	53	-	-	-	-	4	1
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	3	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 10 "	10	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2
11 to 25 "	20	154	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	6	1
26 to 50 "	4	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	40	144	-	-	-	-	5	62	1	80	-	-	20	1

Table 4.13: Balance sheet of livestock.

	Survey Year Total	Purchases	Deaths	Sales	Deaths	Consumption	Net addition (+) or deduction (-)	Survey Year Total	Purchases	Deaths	Sales	Deaths	Consumption	Net addition (+) or deduction (-)
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	<u>KOMPI</u>							<u>WILMUTU</u>						
Bullocks	784	171	-	119	39	-	+ 13	417	128	-	55	35	-	+ 22
No Buffaloes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cows	501	17	-	7	29	-	- 19	287	11	-	2	12	-	- 3
The Buffaloes	144	2	-	2	6	-	- 2	51	4	-	3	6	-	- 5
Cow Calves	614	18	209	16	21	-	+250	338	11	139	6	10	-	+134
Buffalo Calves	149	1	70	-	15	-	+ 50	61	1	20	2	4	-	+ 21
Goats and Sheep	221	11	92	16	11	-	+ 70	185	5	203	100	36	4	- 14
Poultry	228	66	631	30	404	516	-207	167	9	402	26	197	245	+ 23

	<u>KOMPI</u>							<u>WILMUTU</u>						
Bullocks	264	71	-	45	39	-	- 13	268	79	-	40	15	-	+ 24
No Buffaloes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cows	165	3	-	-	16	-	- 13	150	3	-	-	10	-	- 7
The Buffaloes	11	4	-	2	1	-	+ 1	43	2	2	-	3	-	+ 1
Cow Calves	182	5	84	3	15	-	+ 71	136	2	10	5	8	-	+ 55
Buffalo Calves	43	-	13	-	4	-	+ 9	47	1	12	1	10	-	+ 12
Goats and Sheep	7	3	4	-	20	-	- 13	50	4	10	-	5	2	+ 31
Poultry	121	48	601	14	200	370	+ 65	139	10	230	20	91	113	+ 20

reported in respect of cow-calves in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Net addition to buffalo calves was thirtyseven percent, thirtyfour percent, thirtynine percent and twentyfive percent, to survey total, in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Net addition to sheep and goat was reported in Kothari and Amdi and it was thirtyfour percent and fiftyfive percent to survey total respectively. In the other two villages net loss in respect of sheep and goat was on account of large sales in Palasgaon and deaths in Kawadjai. Net additions to poultry was thirteen percent, fiftythree percent and fourteen percent to survey total in Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. At Kothari a net loss of one hundred and twenty percent to survey total was reported. The loss was mainly on account of deaths which were much larger in proportion to total additions on account of purchase and birth than in the other village. Poultry was the only main category that was used for home consumption in all the villages. Sheep and goat was meagrely used for home consumption and was reported in Palasgaon and Amdi only.

#### 4.8 Agricultural Implements.

Table 4.14 gives the distribution of agricultural implements according to size of holding. Iron ploughs were not in use in any of the villages. Total number of large and small wooden ploughs reported was three hundred and seventytwo, three hundred and thirty, two hundred and twentythree and one hundred and eighttwo in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively and the area cultivated per plough in the respective villages was about ten acres, six acres, four acres and eight acres.

Total number of harrows, large and small, was three hundred and fiftynine, two hundred and seventyfive, one hundred and ninetythree and one hundred and sixtytwo

Annex 4.14: Distribution of agricultural implements according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	Wooden plough large	Wooden plough small	Harrow large	Harrow small	Seed drill large	Seed drill small	Hoes	Water lift	Water lift iron	Mill-ock cart large	Bull-ock cart small	Engine	Pump	Bull-ock driven Persian wheel	
<b>Kochhari</b>															
N 1 1	10	-	1	11	1	3	5	-	-	0	9	-	-	-	
Upto 1 acre	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
" 2 acres	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
" 3 acres	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
4 to 5 "	5	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	-	7	14	-	-	-	
6 to 10 "	59	10	5	75	-	-	38	-	-	14	51	-	-	-	
11 to 25 "	108	27	18	128	0	-	67	-	-	33	25	-	-	-	
26 to 50 "	59	20	7	66	2	-	24	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	
51 to 100 "	32	-	2	34	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Palasman</b>															
N 1 1	3	9	2	7	-	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	
Upto 1 acre	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 2 acres	2	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
" 3 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
4 to 5 "	5	13	3	14	-	4	10	-	-	0	9	-	-	-	
6 to 10 "	20	44	16	46	2	27	36	-	-	36	26	-	-	-	
11 to 25 "	32	79	40	79	1	52	69	-	-	34	10	-	-	-	
26 to 50 "	19	20	8	26	-	11	24	-	-	14	6	1	1	1	
51 to 100 "	12	10	5	23	-	9	19	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Zawadisi</b>															
N 1 1	3	5	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
Upto 1 acre	0	0	0	0	1	-	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
" 2 acres	4	3	3	5	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
" 3 "	1	2	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	
4 to 5 "	14	17	12	18	-	14	15	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	
6 to 10 "	33	36	14	37	1	20	27	-	-	10	13	-	-	-	
11 to 25 "	33	35	15	36	-	20	24	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	
26 to 50 "	19	16	7	19	-	9	13	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	
51 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
101 and above acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Amadi</b>															
N 1 1	-	0	-	0	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 to 5 "	1	0	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	
6 to 10 "	3	13	3	13	-	7	13	-	-	11	25	-	-	-	
11 to 25 "	4	22	14	27	-	39	56	-	-	11	14	-	-	-	
26 to 50 "	6	14	6	20	-	9	18	-	-	9	7	-	-	-	
51 to 100 "	12	23	6	25	-	10	26	-	-	16	3	-	-	-	
101 and more acres	7	7	3	7	-	3	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively and the area cultivated per harrow was ten acres, seven acres, about five acres and nine acres in respective villages. Large seed-drills were comparatively few in all the villages and the small ones were in use and the average was 1.5, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.2 cultivating families per seed-drill in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively.

There was almost no irrigation facility in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi and only tank irrigation during Kharip in Kawadjai. In view of this only three families in Kothari and one in Palasgaon reported water lifts either iron or leather. The same family in Palasgaon reported to possess engine and pump fitted in the well.

Bullock carts were of two types, one driven by a pair of bullocks and generally used for transport of goods etc. and the other known as 'Rengi' generally driven by one small bullock used for passenger transport. Average number of bullock carts per reporting family was one except in the case of cultivated holding above fiftyone acres of land.

The implements too were concentrated in the cultivated holdings varying between six to ten acres and eleven to twentyfive acres in all the villages.

Table 4.15 gives purchase and sale of agricultural implements, during past twelve months, according to size of cultivated holding. Most of the purchases, in respect of each implement, were reported in three frequencies namely six to ten acres, eleven to twentyfive acres and twentysix to fifty acres. The average price paid for each type of implement in respect of each holding and the four villages was almost the same, except in case of bullock-carts. The highest average price per bullock cart was rupees one hundred and five in Amdi and the lowest rupees sixtyseven in Kothari. Purchase of water-lifts was reported in Kothari only.

Table 4.15: Area and sale of implement according to cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding	Ploughs No.	Harrows	Seed drills	Reels	Bull-ock cart large	Bull-ock cart small	Water lifting leather	Ploughs	Harrows	Seed drills	Reels	Bull-ock cart large	Bull-ock cart small
<b>Kolar</b>													
Upto 1 acre	3	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
" 2 acres	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 10 "	11	10	2	2	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
11 to 25 "	24	22	3	3	15	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
26 to 50 "	6	11	3	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	8	5	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	55	37	8	10	42	3	4	1	-	-	1	8	-
Average price per implement in Rupees	10	27	13	4	120	67	25	3	-	-	2	70	-
<b>Palestoon</b>													
Upto 1 acre	4	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 10 "	8	5	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11 to 25 "	22	10	1	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26 to 50 "	7	7	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
51 to 100 "	11	5	4	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	53	44	15	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Average price per implement in Rupees	10	10	12	4	120	90	-	-	-	-	-	70	-
<b>Kawadli</b>													
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	7	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6 to 10 "	12	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 to 25 "	21	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26 to 50 "	15	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
51 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	58	5	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Average price per implement in Rupees	10	20	13	3	125	75	-	-	-	-	-	57	-
<b>Andi</b>													
Upto 1 acre	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 10 "	5	8	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 to 25 "	14	17	2	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 to 50 "	6	7	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 100 "	17	14	2	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	11	5	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	61	60	6	35	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average price per implement in Rupees	10	20	12	3	125	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sale of implements, except for a few bullock carts were almost not reported. The average price, realized from sale of bullock carts was rupees seventyeight, seventy and fiftyseven in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai.

In view of almost no sales of implements reported, and non-reporting of certain implements going into disuse, the purchase were nearly a net addition to implements over the previous year.

#### 4.9 Reported Value of Assets.

The assets have been divided into two tables, one comprising assets in agriculture namely land, livestock and agricultural implements and the other assets comprising immovable property, deposits, shares and securities, Insurance and gold and silver ornaments.

Table 4.16 gives the reported value of assets in agriculture according to cultivated holding and the average value of assets per family in each holding. As noted earlier in distribution of cultivated holdings, the land was concentrated in the higher frequencies, mainly in cultivated holding between eleven to twentyfive acres and twentysix to fifty acres, and similarly the asset value too was concentrated in these two frequencies in all the villages. The average value of land held per family increases as we move to higher frequencies. The average value of land per family in respect of non-cultivating owners was rupees two thousand four hundred and sixtytwo, one thousand eightytwo, three hundred and thirtyeight and one thousand one hundred and two in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Except in Kawadjai and Amdi the value of land per family was much larger for non-cultivating owners than for cultivating owners in the frequencies upto three acres of cultivated holding.

Table 4.10: Value of assets in agriculture according to size of individual holding.

Size of individual holding	Land		Range of size		Hillocks cattle		Other livestock		Agri. Implements	
	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.	No. of animals	Average value per family in Rs.	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.
<b>1001-11</b>										
1-1	36	2402	30	459	59	176	10	40	10	131
Up to 1 acre	9	210	1	150	4	107	-	5	-	30
" 2 acres	5	280	2	200	1	50	-	5	2	35
" 3 "	4	275	3	110	1	150	-	-	2	105
4 to 5 "	5	1700	7	214	4	100	-	35	7	105
6 to 10 "	54	1800	74	350	44	250	-	30	71	108
11 to 25 "	24	3419	27	474	74	290	-	21	20	183
26 to 50 "	14	10000	14	1395	14	606	-	70	24	276
51 to 100 "	7	30000	7	2081	7	1212	-	100	7	540
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	186	101500	245	10377	218	37900	200	4100	215	35140
<b>1001-12</b>										
1-1	20	1002	13	140	18	191	10	30	9	62
Up to 1 acre	5	100	2	200	2	100	-	10	-	35
" 2 acres	2	300	3	100	1	100	-	5	2	100
" 3 "	3	300	1	200	-	-	-	-	1	20
4 to 5 "	11	1001	18	279	7	304	-	12	13	100
6 to 10 "	45	1000	45	100	19	140	-	20	44	110
11 to 25 "	50	1000	50	300	47	511	-	100	57	171
26 to 50 "	11	3000	11	1000	11	143	-	110	11	203
51 to 100 "	5	10000	5	2000	5	1000	-	42	5	1000
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	160	300500	140	30000	120	45550	200	6000	144	20050
<b>1001-13</b>										
1-1	6	330	7	132	9	107	10	4	3	33
Up to 1 acre	5	500	5	300	4	110	-	3	6	63
" 2 acres	5	300	4	207	1	50	-	3	5	54
" 3 "	4	675	4	207	1	100	-	10	4	67
4 to 5 "	13	1000	10	100	1	100	-	15	17	93
6 to 10 "	30	3001	33	300	22	329	-	6	33	100
11 to 25 "	21	3704	21	503	21	291	-	0	1	193
26 to 50 "	7	10071	7	907	7	740	-	-	7	307
51 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	91	30000	97	30550	78	10000	200	400	90	2000
<b>1001-14</b>										
1-1	11	1000	11	150	15	100	10	6	6	43
Up to 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	-	1000	2	500	2	100	-	0	1	30
6 to 10 "	10	1000	12	300	8	100	-	4	13	114
11 to 25 "	41	1000	40	450	20	200	-	0	40	150
26 to 50 "	9	3700	9	1000	9	401	-	0	9	273
51 to 100 "	4	37075	4	3407	4	907	-	15	4	647
101 and more acres	1	10000	1	1000	1	100	-	100	1	1000
Total:	90	43300	87	5700	87	2000	200	100	90	1500



Concentration of livestock and agricultural implements was in the same cultivated holdings as in the case of land and the average value of livestock and implements per family generally increases with the size of cultivated holding. The value of livestock and implements per family of non cultivating owners was again larger than in cultivated holdings upto three acres.

Table 4.17 gives the distribution of assets value per family, of assets other than agriculture, in respect of each cultivated holding. Average per family value of immovable property rises with the size of cultivated holding, except in holdings upto three acres, in Palasgaon, where it is higher in holdings upto one acre than in holdings between two acres and twentyfive acres. Per family value of immovable property in respect of non-cultivators was lower in Palasgaon and Kawadjai, almost the same as in cultivated holding between four to five acres in Andi and a little more than holding upto one acre in Kothari.

Deposits with banks, postal savings account and provident fund payments etc. were reported by very few families in all the villages. The per family value of deposit was higher in respect of non-cultivators than cultivators. Almost all the non-cultivators were from various services contributing towards provident fund and a few reported to be holding a bank account or a postal savings account.

Assets in the nature of shares and securities were reported by fourteen non-cultivators, all belonging to services, in Kothari and one non-cultivator and one cultivator in Palasgaon. Insurance policies were reported by eleven families, nine non-cultivators and two cultivators, in Kothari and one cultivator in Kawadjai. The average premium amount so far paid per family was about the same in all cases in Kothari.

Size of cultivated holding	Immovable property		Deposits		Shares and securities		Gold and silver ornaments		Insurance	
	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.	No. of families	Average value per family in Rs.
<b>Ward I</b>										
N 1 1	358	340	18	500	14	222	21	314	9	218
Upto 1 acre	7	322	-	-	-	-	3	56	-	-
" 2 acres	3	600	-	-	-	-	-	455	-	-
" 3 "	3	333	1	20	-	-	-	205	-	-
4 to 5 "	7	311	-	-	-	-	3	130	-	-
6 to 10 "	78	300	4	10	-	-	1	129	1	200
11 to 25 "	97	747	3	26	-	-	1	325	1	200
26 to 50 "	25	1972	1	30	-	-	1	1175	-	-
51 to 100 "	7	2127	-	-	-	-	7	2075	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	484	27579	29	13790	14	3300	31	18670	11	2961
<b>Ward II</b>										
N 1 1	77	102	2	500	1	400	2	192	-	-
Upto 1 acre	4	175	-	-	1	150	3	148	-	-
" 2 acres	3	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	13	120	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	-
6 to 10 "	10	309	1	10	-	-	1	124	-	-
11 to 25 "	57	752	-	-	-	-	1	301	-	-
26 to 50 "	11	1154	-	-	-	-	1	504	-	-
51 to 100 "	5	2550	-	-	-	-	1	604	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	212	21330	3	1110	2	550	7	2910	-	-
<b>Ward III</b>										
N 1 1	27	97	2	60	-	-	-	135	-	-
Upto 1 acre	7	175	4	20	-	-	-	100	-	-
" 2 acres	5	170	1	30	-	-	-	70	-	-
" 3 "	4	175	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
4 to 5 "	17	312	-	-	-	-	7	87	-	-
6 to 10 "	33	273	10	31	-	-	-	183	-	-
11 to 25 "	11	370	11	30	-	-	-	356	1	100
26 to 50 "	7	1204	2	30	-	-	-	542	-	-
51 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 and more acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	121	47080	30	240	-	-	10	12200	1	100
<b>Ward IV</b>										
N 1 1	43	156	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 5 "	2	155	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 10 "	11	394	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
11 to 25 "	46	120	2	10	-	-	-	194	-	-
26 to 50 "	9	1110	1	10	-	-	-	380	-	-
51 to 100 "	4	3202	1	10	-	-	-	1127	-	-
101 and more acres	1	7500	-	-	-	-	1	2700	-	-
Total:	110	37400	5	50	-	-	14	21090	-	-

Gold and silver ornaments were reported by two-hundred and sixtyone, one hundred and twentyone, fifty-eight, and eightyfour families in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively and the proportion of reporting non-cultivators was a little more than fortyseven percent, twentyseven percent, fifteen percent and twentythree percent in respective villages. Per family value of gold and silver ornaments for non-cultivators was higher than that of cultivators upto five acres of holding in three villages except Kothari where per family asset value does not rise with higher frequencies except in the cultivated holdings beyond twentyfive acres of land.

#### 4.10 Investment and Disinvestment.

Table 4.18 gives investment and disinvestment in assets according to size of cultivated holding.

Out of the total investment reported, for all the size group of holdings, major part of the investment was in agricultural assets comprising land, livestock and agricultural implements and it was little more than sixtythree percent, sixtysix percent, seventytwo percent and sixtyfive percent of total investment in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Except in Kawadjai, where livestock absorbed larger share of investment in agriculture, in the other three villages land was the major item of investment. Concentration of investment in land was in six to ten acres and eleven to twentyfive acres cultivated holdings in Kothari and Kawadjai, in eleven to twentyfive acres and twentysix to fifty acres holding in Palasgaon and in eleven to twentyfive acres holdings and fiftyone to hundred acres holding in Amdi. Investment in land by non-cultivators was a little more than seven percent, six percent, six percent and a little less than two percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Investment by cultivators upto five acres of holding was meagre in all the villages.

Table 4.20: Investment and disinvestment according to size of cultivated holding

	Total	Size of cultivated holding									Total
		Upto 1 acre	Upto 2 acres	Upto 3 acres	4 to 5 acres	6 to 10 acres	11 to 25 acres	26 to 50 acres	51 to 100 acres	101 & more acres	
<b>Investment</b>											
Land	3360	-	-	100	-	174.5	15.00	25	3.50	-	-
Livestock	4585	85	390	-	453	7400	21.44	4475	2190	-	46160
Implements	384	40	-	-	245	533	300	820	405	-	30642
Immovable property	6710	-	-	-	-	5085	207	1110	1250	-	6335
Gold & silver ornaments	14.5	-	-	-	-	12	50	82	2250	-	19645
Financial assets	3594	-	-	-	-	326	79	30	-	-	4447
Repayment of debts	1.75	40	100	50	20	913	610	1310	1915	-	4015
<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>24403</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>37075</b>	<b>4205</b>	<b>15720</b>	<b>9720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130646</b>
<b>Disinvestment</b>											
Land	2400	-	-	-	-	34.85	500	-	800	-	-
Livestock	2000	110	370	-	500	6734	610	2153	1000	-	18971
Implements	203	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	20423
Immovable property	2300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623
Gold & silver ornaments	10.5	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300
Financial assets	230	-	-	-	-	130	210	205	2100	-	6802
Borrowings	5930	200	-	-	100	430	375	500	-	-	2555
<b>Total Disinvestment</b>	<b>15077</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>7580</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20610</b>
<b>Net Investment (+) or Disinvestment (-)</b>	<b>+ 9386</b>	<b>- 196</b>	<b>+ 80</b>	<b>+ 150</b>	<b>+ 659</b>	<b>+ 17216</b>	<b>+ 20125</b>	<b>+ 7402</b>	<b>- 1050</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77484</b>
<b>P. Landless</b>											
<b>Investment</b>											
Land	14.5	280	-	-	-	1500	1200	4.40	285	-	21408
Livestock	3442	425	160	-	1020	3440	9700	2200	2020	-	18035
Implements	100	110	-	-	210	584	442	354	921	-	3785
Immovable property	2300	-	-	-	100	2200	620	100	3000	-	11350
Gold & silver ornaments	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Financial assets	27	5	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	-	62
Repayment of debts	2304	-	2.0	-	6.5	1845	100	1175	1000	-	10214
<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>6300</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1955</b>	<b>9509</b>	<b>27.70</b>	<b>6775</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65947</b>
<b>Disinvestment</b>											
Land	1500	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	2400
Livestock	500	308	490	-	700	3033	117	1331	595	-	3940
Implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	140
Immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold & silver ornaments	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets	-	30	-	-	-	945	153	-	-	-	1007
Borrowings	2400	670	-	-	-	100	200	-	-	-	230
<b>Total Disinvestment</b>	<b>4275</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1718</b>	<b>9010</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>2395</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15510</b>
<b>Net Investment (+) or Disinvestment (-)</b>	<b>+ 2025</b>	<b>- 182</b>	<b>- 190</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+ 45</b>	<b>+ 571</b>	<b>+ 1070</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>5671</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3527</b>
											35520

Concentration of investment in livestock and agricultural implements was in the same holdings as that of investment in land in respective villages. Investment in livestock and implements by non-cultivators was about fifteen percent and six percent in Kothari, sixteen percent and eight percent and little less than one percent in Amdi of total investment in livestock and implements. In almost all the cases investment in livestock by non-cultivators was with a view to taking up land cultivation in the immediate future.

In respect of investment in other assets investment in immovable property and repayment of debts were the important ones in all the villages, very little investment in gold and silver ornaments and financial assets such as deposits, shares and securities etc. being reported in villages other than Kothari. Major part of investment in immovable property and repayment of debt was in cultivated holding above six acres. Investment by non-cultivators was sizeable in Kothari and Palasgaon only and was thirtyfive percent and twentytwo percent of investment in immovable property and repayment of debt in Kothari and eleven percent and twentytwo percent of investment in immovable property and repayment of debt in Palasgaon.

Investment in gold and silver ornaments was reported mainly in Kothari and it was mainly by non-cultivators and cultivators in the frequency fiftyone to hundred acres. In respect of financial investments nearly ninety percent of investment was by non-cultivators and this was mainly in the form of premium payment of insurance policies and contribution to provident fund by various services.

Major portion of disinvestment was due to sale of land and livestock and through borrowings during the past twelve months, and of these three borrowings accounted

for the highest in all the villages. Disinvestment in these three items was concentrated in the very cultivated holdings as investment. Disinvestment by sale of immovable property was reported by one non-cultivator in Kothari. Sale of gold and silver ornaments were reported mainly by cultivators the proportion of disinvestment in this respect of non-cultivators being twentyeight percent, thirtynine percent and fiftythree percent in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai respectively.

As a result of investment and disinvestment, all the villages reported net investment, and the net investment was naturally concentrated in the cultivated holdings where investment and disinvestment too were concentrated. Net disinvestment was reported by cultivated holdings upto one acre and between fiftyone and hundred acres in Kothari, one acre and two-acre holdings in Palasgaon and Kawadjai and four to five acres holding in Amdi. Net investment by non-cultivators was about seventeen percent and a little more than ten percent of net total investment in Kothari and Palasgaon. Net investment by non-cultivators in Kawadjai and Amdi was meagre.

Table 4.19 gives investment and disinvestment of non-cultivator's according to income group. Investment in land was by one family each in Kawadjai and Amdi and the families were <sup>having</sup> being an income upto rupees five hundred. Investment in land was concentrated in income group upto five hundred rupees of income in Kothari and in two income groups five hundred and one to seven hundred and fifty rupees of income and seven hundred fiftyone to thousand rupees of income in Palasgaon. The above mentioned income groups absorbed more than eighty percent of investment in land in both the villages.

Investment in livestock was concentrated in the same income groups as in the case of investment in land and was

4.10: Investment and disinvestment of non-cultivable agricultural land to Income Group.

Income Group									
Rs. 100	Rs. 101 to 250	Rs. 251 to 500	Rs. 501 to 750	Rs. 751 to 1000	Rs. 1001 to 1500	Rs. 1501 to 2500	Rs. 2501 to 3500	Rs. 3501 and more	Total

1951-52

Investment

Land	-	2900	-	200	200	-	-	-	3300
Livestock	300	2498	946	152	456	63	150	-	4585
Implements	-	104	-	-	190	-	-	-	354
Immovable Property	15	1420	1045	550	3500	300	-	-	6910
Gold & Silver ornaments	-	50	207	1098	110	-	-	-	1465
Financial assets	-	-	-	509	319	1502	425	1000	3594
Repairs of tools	-	420	1035	800	217	1000	-	-	4275
<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>7492</b>	<b>4536</b>	<b>3309</b>	<b>4922</b>	<b>2565</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>24423</b>

Disinvestment

Land	-	1200	-	-	1200	-	-	-	2400
Livestock	490	729	797	292	300	-	-	-	2608
Implements	-	80	-	-	-	215	-	-	293
Immovable Property	-	1300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300
Gold & Silver ornaments	-	1005	208	408	247	-	-	-	1946
Financial assets	-	-	-	320	-	33	-	-	50
Borrowings	60	1590	1010	1100	900	500	-	-	5900
<b>Total Disinvestment</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>5902</b>	<b>2815</b>	<b>2280</b>	<b>2727</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15097</b>
<b>Net Investment (+) or Disinvestment (-)</b>	<b>-235</b>	<b>+1590</b>	<b>+1721</b>	<b>+1029</b>	<b>+1765</b>	<b>+1950</b>	<b>+575</b>	<b>+1000</b>	<b>+9326</b>

1952-53

Investment

Land	-	25	550	850	-	-	-	-	1425
Livestock	-	210	1523	544	-	-	-	-	2942
Implements	-	31	67	22	-	-	-	-	109
Immovable Property	150	150	100	700	200	-	-	-	1300
Gold & Silver ornaments	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	93
Financial assets	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
Repairs of tools	-	500	105	1039	-	-	-	-	2304
<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1505</b>	<b>2470</b>	<b>3075</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6300</b>

Disinvestment

Land	-	-	-	1500	-	-	-	-	1500
Livestock	-	10	235	320	41	-	-	-	606
Implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immovable Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold & Silver ornaments	-	-	359	315	35	-	-	-	709
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	330	770	240	100	-	-	-	1460
<b>Total Disinvestment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4475</b>
<b>Net Investment (+) or Disinvestment (-)</b>	<b>+150</b>	<b>+1165</b>	<b>+1406</b>	<b>+1300</b>	<b>+24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1825</b>

fiftyfour percent, fiftytwo percent, seventythree percent and hundred percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively. Investment in immovable property was meagre in Kawadjai and Andi and was reported almost by families in all income groups in Kothari and Palasgaon. Investment in financial assets as deposits etc. was meagre in Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi and was reported in all income groups above an income of rupees seven hundred and fiftyone in Kothari.

Considering total investment in various assets, we find that every income group reports some investment in Kothari, investment in income groups rupees two hundred and fiftyone to five hundred being the highest at thirty percent of total investment. Highest investment was reported in income groups with income of rupees seven hundred and fiftyone to thousand, rupees two hundred and fiftyone to five hundred in Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi and was fortyseven percent, fiftyfour percent and eightyseven percent in respective villages.

Disinvestment in land was reported by two families in Kothari and one family each in Palasgaon and Andi and the amount involved was rupees two thousand four hundred, one thousand five hundred and four hundred in respective villages. Sale of livestock was concentrated in the income groups with income upto rupees one thousand and the livestock sold consisted mainly of milch cattle only two families of carters selling bullocks with a view to purchase new ones.

Immovable property was sold by one family in Kothari only. Sale of gold and silver ornaments was reported in these villages except Andi and was concentrated in the income groups with income upto rupees five hundred, seven hundred and fifty and one thousand in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai respectively.



TABLE 5.17: Input cost (1960-61)

Operation	Area operated acres	Man days		Bullock days		Cash wages Rs.	Type	Kind wages		Material Input						
		Total	of which hired	Total	of which hired			Rs./Sq. Ft.	Value Rs.	Type	Quantity Hds./Srs.	Value Rs.				
Ploughing 1st	187.10	138.00	-	-	276.00	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Ploughing 2nd	110.75	243.50	-	-	487.00	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manure transport and spreading	2.00	2.50	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	Dung manure	6* 10.0					
Barrowing	198.97	501.91	-	-	1003.83	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Sowing	198.97	178.75	2.30	91.33	24.50	353.50	-	10.1	Jowar	0.5	1.3	Sesamum 1.36½	-	-	-	-
												Linseed 15.1½	-	-	-	-
												Mustard 0.26	-	-	-	-
												Kulosa 1.0	-	-	-	-
												Mustard 0.5	-	-	-	-
Rosing	142.99	115.00	-	-	-	230.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeding	1.7.78	1.00	-	909.00	192.00	-	-	223.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting	198.97	115.50	-	1152.00	731.00	80.00	-	279.7	Jowar	2.25	25.00	-	-	-	-	-
Threshing	-	105.50	-	104.00	8.00	208.00	-	1.0	Sesamum	0.4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1479.66	2.00	2316.33	1655.50	2641.33	-	514.7	Jowar	2.25	25.3	-	-	-	-	-
									Sesamum	0.4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-

\* Dung manure in cartloads.

Considering total disinvestment by various income groups we find that the highest disinvestment was reported by families in the income upto rupees five hundred in Kothari and Andi, and with income upto rupees one thousand in Palasgaon and Kawadjai.

The net investment was reported by all the income groups except in income group with income upto rupees two hundred and fifty in Kothari and in income group with income upto rupees one thousand in Kawadjai. Net disinvestment was not reported in Palasgaon and Andi.

#### 4.11 Financing of Investment.

Information in respect of financing of various investments is not available from the data and in view of this table 4.20 gives financing of certain investments that were met by borrowings. Borrowings for investment were only in respect of land purchase and improvement, livestock purchase and purchase of agricultural implements, purchase of implements met by borrowings being reported by only one family in Kothari. It is clear from the table that part of the investments met by borrowings, in respect of each item, was quite meagre in respect of each item.

CHAPTER V  
Land Utilization

This chapter deals with land utilization and other related topics such as crop rotation practices, cropping pattern and cultivation techniques etc. The information regarding these was collected through the plotwise survey schedule which forms the main basis of this chapter.

The plots were selected at random from plots at the four villages. The number of plots and the plots selected in the sample, in four villages were as below:

	No. of Plots	No. of sample plots
Kothari	352	67
Palasgaon	328	62
Kawadjai	427	62
Amdi	226	43
Total:	<u>1333</u>	<u>254</u>

The size of the sample was decided at two hundred and fifty plots and accordingly four plots in twentyone were selected, the selected plots being fifth, tenth, fifteenth and the twentyfirst and so on. Thus the total number of plots, actually selected, were two hundred and fiftyfour. The plotwise survey schedules in respect of these plots were filled in three visits, the first in August-September, the second in December-January and the third in April-May. The data collected pertains to the year 1957-58.

**5.1 General Land Utilization.**

In Table 5.1 we give the general land utilization of the total land of the four villages. Of the total area of the villages, cultivable area was a little more than sixtyseven percent, sixtyseven percent, fortythree

percent and seventyseven percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Forest land, including both land under large trees and shrubs, was nearly twentytwo percent, twelve percent, forty-nine percent and seven percent of total area in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi. The area of gaathan was less than one percent of total area in three villages except Kothari where it was a little more than one percent of total area.

**TABLE 5.1: General Land Utilization.**

	Kothari Acres	Palasgaon Acres	Kawadjai Acres	Amdi Acres
<b>A. <u>Cultivable Land</u></b>	2052.22	1547.75	1654.00	1243.82
<b>B. <u>Uncultivable Land</u></b>				
1 Gaathan	37.46	11.82	6.93	5.96
2 Forest	679.36	285.92	1910.69	129.99
3 Rivers, tanks, Nallahs etc.	186.95	88.63	113.26	92.56
4 Roads, etc.	41.03	31.31	34.96	1.94
5 Grazing	65.07	322.65	103.00	121.02
Total Uncultivable Land	1009.87	740.33	2168.62	351.47
Total area of the village	3062.09	2288.08	3822.90	1595.29

## 5.2 Soil Types.

In Chapter I it was pointed out that the selected villages are situated in the western part of the Chanda tehsil, which is mainly an open field tract. The soil was black on the banks of the river Wardha and away from it was mixture of various varieties often mixed with red. In Table 5.2 we give the percentage distribution of plots according to soil type.

**TABLE 5.2: Distribution of Plots according to soil type.**

Soil Type	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Black	23.9	8.0	-	4.7
Kanhar	-	-	15.9	-
Bersi-Kanhar	-	22.6	12.2	-
Black and Red	25.3	19.3	13.4	20.9
Calcinated	34.3	12.9	6.1	34.9
Red calcinated	4.5	9.7	23.2	13.6
Murum	6.0	6.5	8.5	9.3
Sandy etc.	1.5	14.5	7.3	9.3
Other soil types	4.5	6.5	13.4	2.3
	100	100	100	100
Total No. of plots	67	62	82	43

Black, Kanhar and Bersi-Kanhar were the best soil types. Black was reported in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi. Kanhar and Bersi-Kanhar were the soil types reported in Palasgaon and Kawadjai, these two soil types being totally absent in the other two villages. Calcinated soil type was predominantly reported in Kothari and Amdi. Generally land at Palasgaon and Kawadjai was of better quality than in the other two villages. Other soil types mainly included low grade soils such as red-calcinated-sandy, red-sandy etc. The proportion of such land was much larger in Kawadjai than in other villages.

### 5.3 Soil Erosion.

Table 5.3 gives the percentage distribution of sample plots according to the extent of soil erosion.

Extent of soil erosion was much grave in Kothari and Amdi, with nearly thirtynine percent and fiftyfour percent of plots reporting erosion. This was mainly on

**TABLE 5.3: Soil erosion on sample plots.**

Extent of soil erosion	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
50 percent	11.9	-	1.2	17.6
33 "	-	-	1.3	7.0
25 "	4.5	4.8	1.3	11.6
20 "	-	1.6	-	6.9
15 "	10.5	6.1	-	4.6
10 "	7.4	3.2	2.3	4.8
5 "	4.4	-	3.5	-
Nil	61.3	82.3	90.3	46.5
	100	100	100	100
Total Number of plots	67	62	82	43

account of the flood waters of the river Wardha, spreading on the village lands through the stream, washing away soil during rainy season.

Table 5.4 gives uncultivable land due to erosion and the number of plots reporting the extent of uncultivable area.

**TABLE 5.4: Uncultivable area due to erosion.**

Uncultivable area in acres	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
Upto 0.10	3	1	-	2
0.11 to 0.25	4	2	1	2
0.26 to 0.50	7	3	2	4
0.51 to 1 acre	6	2	-	4
1.1 to 2 acres	2	2	-	6
2.1 to 3 "	-	1	-	1
3.1 to 4 "	-	-	-	1
4.1 to 5 "	-	-	-	1
5.1 to 6 "	-	-	-	1
Total plots	22	11	3	22
Area uncultivable in acres	11.75	9.17	1.13	27.56

Soil erosion as cause for uncultivable area was reported mainly in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi, and the number of plots reporting this uncultivable area on account of erosion was a little less than the plots reporting erosion. The area uncultivable was very much larger in Amdi than any of the other three villages.

#### 5.4 Bunding.

Table 5.5 gives the distribution of sample plots according to type of bund.

TABLE 5.5: Type of bund.

Type of bund	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Earthen	4	9	27	2
Murum	3	4	8	-
Earth and Murum	3	6	16	1
Not stated	57	43	31	40
TOTAL:	67	62	82	43

Bunds were meagrely reported in Kothari and Amdi. Proportion of plots with bunds was nearly thirty percent and sixtytwo percent of total sample plots in Palasgaon and Kawadjai respectively. Erosion of soil was mainly reported in Kothari and Amdi but no care seems to have been taken to stop it to a certain extent with the bunds on the plots. There was large area under paddy in Palasgaon and Kawadjai and most of the plots with bunds were under paddy cultivation. Majority of the bunds in all the villages were earthen.

Table 5.6 gives the distribution of plots with bunds according to life of bunds.

Majority of the bunds were built during the past ten years, the proportion of plots with bunds over ten

**TABLE 5.6: Life of bunds.**

Life of bunds	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Upto 1 year	1	-	1	-
" 2 years	2	-	1	1
" 3 "	-	2	5	-
4 to 6 "	5	12	19	2
7 to 10 "	1	2	12	-
More than 10 years	1	3	13	-
Not stated	57	43	31	40
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>43</b>

years being a little more than one percent, about five percent and a little more than fifteen percent in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai respectively.

### 5.5 Buildings of Farms.

Of the total sample plots only two plots in Kothari, two in Palasgaon, three in Kawadjai and one in Amdi reported having any built structures of the plots. The structures on the plots were as below,

	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Living Quarters	1	1	3	-
Cattle shed	1	-	-	-
Grain storage	-	-	-	1
Other purposes	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

The practice of staying on farms, except at the time of approaching harvest, was not in vogue. During the harvest most of the family moved to the plot and a temporary shed was constructed during the period of stay. This same shed was utilized for cattle after the harvesting was over.



### 5.6 Size of Plots.

Table 5.7 gives distribution of sample plots according to size of the plot. Large proportion of the plots, in all the villages, were below three acres the proportion to total sample plots being nearly forty percent, forty percent, a little more than forty-nine percent and thirty percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively. Proportion of plots in other size groups was nearly the same in three villages, while in Andi it varied large sized plots being proportionately more in this village than any of the other three villages. The number of plots beyond five acres was twentyone, in Andi, which was almost fifty percent of the sample plots selected. In the other three villages plots beyond five acres were not more than thirtythree percent.

TABLE 5.7: Size of Plots.

Size of Plot Acres	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
Upto 1	15	15	26	9
1.1 to 2	12	11	15	4
2.1 to 3	5	8	10	2
3.1 to 4	9	4	9	3
4.1 to 5	8	2	2	4
5.1 to 7	7	7	8	7
7.1 to 10	6	7	7	5
10.1 to 15	3	6	3	5
15.1 to 25	2	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>43</b>

Av Size

$$\frac{279.07}{67}$$

$$\frac{286.60}{62}$$

$$\frac{296.10}{82}$$

$$\frac{273.15}{43}$$

### 5.7 Land Values.

Information regarding value of land was collected in the plotwise survey schedule. In Table 5.8 we give the distribution of plots according to per acre land value.

**TABLE 5.8:** Distribution of plots according to per acre land value.

Land Value Rs.	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Upto 100	3	4	2	6
101 to 200	8	9	19	11
201 to 300	15	16	9	7
300 to 500	21	13	22	11
501 to 700	8	7	6	2
701 to 1000	7	9	18	6
1001 to 1500	3	3	5	-
1501 to 2000	2	1	-	-
2001 and more	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>43</b>

Per acre value of land was calculated from the reported value of the plot. Majority of the plots, in all the villages, were concentrated between price ranges Rs. 101 to Rs. 500, proportionately larger number being reported in the price range Rs. 301 to Rs. 500 in Kothari, Kawadjai and Amdi and in the price range Rs. 201 to Rs. 300 in Palasgaon. Plots with average per acre land value beyond Rs. 1001 were proportionately meagre and were reported in three villages except Amdi. The per acre land value was generally higher in Kawadjai than the other three villages and there was a proportionately larger number of plots beyond Rs. 701 per acre land value in Kawadjai than in other three villages. The variations

**TABLE 5.2: Land sales according to year of sale**

Year	Kothari			Palasgaon			Kawadjai			Amdi		
	Area in Acres	Value Rs.	Average per Acre Rs.	Area in Acres	Value Rs.	Average per Acre Rs.	Area in Acres	Value Rs.	Average per Acre Rs.	Area in Acres	Value Rs.	Average per acre Rs.
1952	45.24	9160	202	17.08	1200	70	5.82	800	137	34.61	3400	98
1953	77.63	26868	337	29.62	9700	327	36.98	6590	178	27.51	4000	145
1954	80.24	26350	328	91.62	7900	86	48.37	8870	183	31.26	2100	67
1955	18.74	5180	276	23.94	5300	221	53.39	6645	124	22.79	1516	66
1956	43.08	13450	312	32.62	2775	85	19.97	3565	178	8.62	1700	197
1957	69.16	16250	235	26.35	13900	527	57.88	15097	260	51.30	18380	358

in the per acre land value were on account of various factors such as soil type, situation etc. Higher per acre land values in Kawadjai were partly on account of the rice land in the village.

### 5.8 Land Sales.

Table 5.9 gives the average per acre value of land according to the year of sale. A schedule was canvassed for this purpose and the sales covered were for the previous five years. The information presented here is for the period 1952 to June 1957.

It is clear from the table that there was a large variation in per acre price of land between villages and as well within the village between years of sale. The maximum price fetched for an acre of land was Rs. 527 in 1957 at Palasgaon and the lowest was Rs. 66 in 1955 at Amdi. Generally better per acre price was fetched at Kothari than in the other villages.

### 5.9 Uncultivable area.

Information regarding uncultivable area of the plot was asked in the plotwise survey schedule. Plots reporting uncultivable area for one reason or the other were around fiftyeight percent, thirtyfive percent, fortythree percent and seventytwo percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. In Table 5.10 we give the reasons for uncultivable area, the number of plots reporting and the area rendered uncultivable.

The main reasons for <sup>unc</sup>cultivable area were soil erosion, forest and grazing lands. The extent of forest land accounted for about sixty percent, sixtyseven percent, thirtysix percent and eight percent of uncultivable area of plots in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Grazing land was mainly reported in

**TABLE 5.10: Reasons for the cultivable area.**

Reason	Kothari		Palasgaon		Kawadjai		Amdi	
	No. of plots	Area in acres	No. of plots	Area in acres	No. of plots	Area in acres	No. of plots	Area in acres
1 Erosion	22	11.75	11	9.17	3	1.13	22	27.56
2 Nallahs etc.	2	1.10	-	-	1	1.00	1	2.17
3 Well and Bodies	1	0.09	1	0.05	4	4.08	1	0.44
4 Farm structures	2	0.09	2	0.03	3	0.58	1	0.05
5 Grazing land	7	5.99	3	3.16	16	23.64	1	1.00
6 Forest	2	30.25	3	15.06	7	17.88	1	3.00
7 Trees	3	1.17	1	1.00	1	0.27	2	0.84
8 Other reasons	-	-	1	0.30	1	0.30	3	0.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50.44</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28.77</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48.88</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37.47</b>

Kawadjai and the uncultivable area on this account was nearly fifty percent of total uncultivable. Irrigation facilities were made available through construction of 'Bodis' in one corner of the plot and this was mainly in Kawadjai where paddy was an important Kharip crop. Uncultivable area on this account was mainly reported in Kawadjai and was about eight percent of total uncultivable area. All the plots, except those under forest, had reported some cultivable area.

### 5.10 Irrigation Facility.

Extensive irrigation facility was not available in any village. However, irrigated land was meagre in Kothari and nil in Amdi. The other two villages Palasgaon and Kawadjai had far better irrigation facility than the other two villages. We give below the irrigated land and the source of irrigation in the three villages.

Source	Kothari acres	Palasgaon acres	Kawadjai acres
Tanks and Bodis	7.60	214.99	405.07
Wells	27.27	2.50	0.72
Totals:	34.87	217.49	405.79

Separate area irrigated by tank and 'bodis' was not available. There were large number of 'bodis' in Palasgaon and Kawadjai. The facility in these two villages was solely used for cultivation of paddy. Well irrigation was mainly in Kothari but the land irrigated, by whichever source, was meagre in relation to cultivable area of the village.

### 5.11 Crop Rotation.

Information in respect of crop rotational practices was asked in the plotwise survey schedule and the following were the important crop rotations practised in the villages.

	Kharip	Rabbi	Next Kharip	Next Rabbi
1	-	Chillies	-	Chillies
2	-	Chillies	-	Linseed
3	-	Chillies	-	Wheat
4	-	Jowar	-	Jowar
5	-	Jowar	-	Linseed or Sesamum
6	-	Jowar	Cotton	Sesamum
7	-	Wheat	-	Gram
8	-	Wheat	-	Chillies
9	Paddy	Mung or Lakh	Paddy	Mung or Lakh

The important crops in the villages were Jowar, Paddy and chillies. Chillies were generally rotated with linseed and rarely with wheat. Important season, in all the villages, was rabbi and hence the rotational practices were in relation to two rabbi seasons, the land during the Kharip remaining fallow.

Jowar in majority of the cases was rotated with either of the oil-seeds, linseed or til, alternately. Cotton cultivation was not a general practice, however, wherever cotton cultivation was reported during Kharip, the rabbi crop was sesamum followed by Jowar in the next rabbi.

Mung and Lakh were meagrely reported as independent crops. Wherever these were reported the kharip cultivation was invariably of paddy followed by Mung or Lakh during rabbi. Even this rotation was reported in very few instances the most instances being of paddy being the only crop continuously practiced during Kharip and rabbi being fallow.

### 5.12 Cropping Pattern.

Table 5.11 gives the cropping pattern of the villages according to village records and as derived from the sample plots. There were some variations in the percentage distribution, of area under a given crop, in respect of the village record and the sample plots. However, the main crop of the villages Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi was Jowar. In the fourth village Kawadjai area under paddy was extensive and jowar and paddy together accounted for a little more than eightythree percent and eightysix percent of cultivated area according to village record and the sample plots respectively. The important cash crops were sesamum, linseed and chillies in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi, the area under these crops being quite meagre in Kawadjai.

Table 5.12 gives cropping pattern of the sample plots, separately for the two seasons Kharip and Rabbi. Except in Kawadjai and to a certain extent in Palasgaon, Kharip was the least important cultivating season, major proportion of the area being fallow in all the villages. The crop during Kharip was Paddy and the area under it was a little more than thirtyfour percent and nearly twelve percent of cultivable area of the sample plots in Kawadjai and Palasgaon respectively. Cultivation of vegetables etc. was reported in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai and the area under it was quite insignificant.

During Rabbi important crops were Jowar, sesamum, linseed and gram and other pulses. Jowar was the major crop during this season and the area under it was more than fortythree percent, fortythree percent, fiftytwo percent and fortyone percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Area under oil seeds, both sesamum and linseed, was a little more than twentyfour percent, almost twentyfour percent, eight percent



**TABLE 5.11: Cropping Pattern (Percentage distribution to total area cultivated).**

	Kothari		Palasgaon		Kawadjai		Amdi	
	Village records	Sample plots	Village records	Sample plots	Village records	Sample plots	Village records	Sample plots
Paddy	2.1	1.5	13.4	11.5	33.9	34.2	-	-
Jowar	64.6	43.4	48.6	42.8	49.8	52.3	51.7	45.2
Wheat	3.2	6.9	2.7	2.4	1.2	0.9	2.6	3.4
Sesamun	7.9	12.8	14.6	16.3	5.3	5.5	19.8	24.5
Linseed	7.1	11.8	4.2	7.1	4.9	2.6	4.1	5.9
Chillies	5.2	8.1	7.8	7.3	1.4	0.7	8.0	4.6
Gram and pulses	6.4	9.3	5.7	10.5	2.5	3.5	5.1	6.3
Fruit and vegetables	2.2	5.0	0.7	0.4	-	-	-	-
Other crops	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	8.7	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Gross cultivated area in acres	1872.30	226.66	1702.40	242.60	1673.73	227.20	1206.21	192.89

**TABLE 5.12: Cropping pattern of Kharif and Rabbi.  
(Percentage to total area).**

		Kothari Palasgach Kawadjai Andi			
Kharif	Paddy	1.5	11.8	34.4	-
	Cotton	-	0.5	-	4.0
	Tur	0.8	0.6	0.4	3.3
	Vegetables etc.	3.9	0.5	0.3	-
	Current fallow	93.8	86.6	64.9	92.7
Total:		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Jowar	43.3	43.7	52.5	41.1
	Wheat	6.9	2.5	0.9	3.1
	Sesamea	12.8	16.7	5.5	22.2
	Linseed	11.8	7.2	2.7	5.4
	Chillies	8.1	7.6	0.7	4.2
	Gram & pulses	9.7	10.1	3.1	7.6
	Other crops	1.1	0.3	-	-
	Current fallow	6.3	11.9	34.6	16.4
Total:		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actual acres		227.01	238.32	226.20	212.31

and twentyseven percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Other important cash crop, especially in Kothari and Palasgaon, was chillies and the area under it was eight percent, eight percent, less than one percent and four percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Current fallow during Rabi was nearly equal to cultivated area during Kharif in all the villages, thereby allowing almost no area that could have been double cropped. Double cropped area in Kothari and Amdi was nil and in Palasgaon and Kawadjai it was reported at less than two percent and one percent, of area of sample plots, respectively.

### 5.13 Cultivation Practices and Crop Inputs.

In this section we give information regarding cultivation practices in respect of four important crops, namely, jowar, oilseeds (sesamum and linseed), chillies and paddy. The input data, human and bullock labour and materials, from the plotwise survey schedules refers to the sample plots and not to the operational holdings.

#### (1) Paddy:

Cultivation of paddy was reported mainly in Kawadjai and to a lesser extent in Palasgaon and Kothari. Two distinct methods of cultivation of paddy viz., 'Bahana' by transplantation and 'Aatia' by sowing broadcast were in practice in the district. Major part of the cultivation, of this crop, in the selected villages was by transplantation. This method is always employed when irrigation is available. The ground to be cultivated is ploughed up with plough three or four times as soon as the first showers fall, and a small plot is selected for nursery. Generally the practice of manuring was for the nursery only and after manuring the nursery the <sup>plot</sup> ~~area~~ of land is harrowed and sown broadcast. The area of the nursery varied between one-tenth and one-twentieth of an

acre. Such a plot was sufficient to supply young plants to about half to three-quarters of an acre of land. Transplantation in a normal year begins shortly after middle of July and lasts for about three weeks to a month upto middle of August. Heavy rain is absolutely necessary for its success. In between the broadcast sowing of nursery and transplanting, the embanked fields which are to receive the young plants are worked up into ~~to~~ thick pasty mud by repeated ploughing and harrowing and as well by trampling the soil with young bullocks, and these operations were carried out during June, July and August. The seedlings which have by now attained a height of one foot, are removed from the nursery and dabbed into the ground in small bunches at intervals of four or five inches. The operation is usually carried out by women, who sit in a line and take the plants as they are thrown into the field. Little weeding is necessary. Seed beds are hardly ever weeded at all, while for the 'dolis' i.e. embanked land one, at the most two in a few cases, weeding by hand at the end of August or early in September is all that is required after transplantation, since the preparation of land for that process has already destroyed the free growth that springs up in the early part of the rain. After transplantation, light showers only are needed for a time, as very heavy rain is apt to induce rot, but the fields should be filled with water at least once more before harvest. Watering of the land was reported twice, in most plots, during October with an in between period of fortnight to three weeks.

Table 5.13 gives the input data regarding paddy. The area ploughed, harrowed, trampled, weeded and watered was around ninety percent, almost hundred percent, seventyfive percent, ninetyfour percent, and seventyfive percent of area sown and transplanted respectively. If

TABLE 5.13: Input Data (Paddy)

Operation	Area operated acres	Man days		Woman days		Bullock days		Cash wages Rs.	Type	Kind wages		Material Input	
		Total	of which hired	Total	of which hired	Total	of which hired			Rs.	Value Mds.Srs.	Type	Quantity Value Mds.Srs.
Ploughing	91.73	484.00	-	-	-	968.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manure transport and spreading	23.98	151.74	-	-	-	214.33	-	-	-	-	-	Fung Manure	354.00* 1063.0
Narrowing	102.69	200.04	-	-	-	400.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tramplng	76.34	177.25	-	-	-	354.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sowing and trans-planting	103.35	558.31	247.00	4509.00	4155.00	86.00	-	3247.12	-	-	-	Paddy	171.39½
Seedling	98.00	-	-	2097.00	1955.00	-	-	515.4	-	-	-	-	-
Watering	77.58	234.50	23.00	-	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	-	-
Watching	97.22	845.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting	103.35	950.00	634.00	1688.00	1439.00	-	-	531.4	Paddy	146.7	2350.13	-	-
Threshing	-	369.00	44.00	5.00	-	850.00	-	-	Paddy	5.5	82.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3969.84</b>	<b>948.00</b>	<b>8299.00</b>	<b>7549.00</b>	<b>2873.58</b>	-	<b>4317.4</b>	Paddy	<b>151.12</b>	<b>2432.13</b>	-	-

the total male labour input of 3769.84 man days the major part was for harvesting, weeding, sowing and transplanting and ploughing their respective share being nearly twentyfour percent, twentyone percent, fourteen percent and thirteen percent, of total male labour, respectively. Hired male labour component was twentyfour percent of total male labour input and was mainly for harvesting and sowing and transplanting. In respect of female labour, it was utilized only for sowing and transplanting, weeding and harvesting the three operations requiring nearly fiftyfive percent, twentyfive percent and twenty percent of total female labour employed, respectively. Nearly ninety percent of the female labour employed was hired.

The average seed rate per acre was about one maund and twentysix seers of paddy seed. The generally accepted seed rate in the area was about two maunds per acre. As stated earlier manuring was limited to nurseries mainly and almost no manuring was reported in respect of other area. The average per acre manure input, in respect of area manured, was about fifteen cartloads of dung manure.

Hired labour requirements were in respect of sowing and transplanting, weeding and harvesting and there too it was mainly the female labour that was required. Except for harvesting the wage payment was always in cash for sowing and transplanting and weeding. During harvesting major part of the wage payment was in kind mainly paddy. Average wage payment per acre was Rs. 65-6 and for various operations such as sowing and transplanting, weeding and harvesting at Rs. 31-4, Rs. 5-6 and Rs. 27-13 respectively. The wage rate was highest at the time of sowing and transplanting.

Bullock labour requirements were mainly for the pre-sowing operations ploughing, harrowing and trampling the

TABLE 5.14: Bullock labour dispersion (1972)

Operation	Size of plot acres	K O T H A R I			P A L A S J A C H			K A S A D J A I		
		Area acres	Bullock days	Average bullock days per acre	Area acres	Bullock days	Average bullock days per acre	Area acres	Bullock days	Average bullock days per acre
Ploughing	Upto 1	0.40	4.00	10.00	3.84	52.00	13.54	10.40	89.00	8.55
	1.1 to 2	2.70	10.00	6.66	8.34	125.00	14.99	13.65	130.00	9.52
	2.1 to 3	-	-	-	4.51	62.00	13.74	12.80	110.00	8.59
	3.1 to 4	-	-	-	7.60	132.00	17.36	8.62	70.00	9.04
	4.1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.37	48.00	7.53
	More than 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	120.00	9.60
	TOTAL:		3.10	22.00	7.00	24.29	371.00	15.23	64.34	575.00
Harrowing	Upto 1	0.50	2.6	5.20	4.27	21.71	5.08	13.30	52.26	3.92
	1.1 to 2	3.00	10.83	3.61	8.59	26.70	3.10	10.20	50.00	3.45
	2.1 to 3	-	-	-	5.01	57.00	11.37	10.15	59.00	3.65
	3.1 to 4	-	-	-	7.60	48.00	6.30	9.87	21.00	2.12
	4.1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.37	20.00	3.22
	More than 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	17.00	1.21
	TOTAL:		3.50	13.43	3.83	25.47	163.41	6.42	77.69	233.26
--- Trailing	Upto 1	0.50	2.00	4.00	2.20	10.00	4.45	12.79	55.50	4.33
	1.1 to 2	3.00	22.00	7.33	1.50	6.00	4.00	14.70	77.00	5.23
	2.1 to 3	-	-	-	2.26	10.00	7.57	16.15	00.00	4.21
	3.1 to 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.87	30.00	4.57
	4.1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.37	32.00	3.70
	More than 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	30.00	4.28
	TOTAL:		3.50	24.00	6.85	5.96	32.00	5.30	66.88	201.50

three operations respectively accounting for a little more than thirtythree percent, thirteen percent and twelve percent of total bullock labour input. In Table 5.14 we give the bullock labour dispersion according to size of the plot and for three operations ploughing, harrowing and trampling. The variations in the average bullock labour input between villages and as well between size groups of plots were mainly on account of the intensity of the operations. Generally it could be seen from the table that average bullock labour input, for each operation and for most size groups of plots, was lower in Kawadjai than in the other two villages Kothari and Palasgaon. Average bullock labour per acre of area ploughed was more than for other two operations in all the villages.

## (2) Jowar

Jowar was the main food crop grown in all the four villages. There are two general classes, kharip jowar and rabbi or sanjani jowar. Rabbi jowar is more widely sown and of it there are numerous varieties differing from each other in colour, shape, hardness of grain and outturn. Almost in kharip jowar was reported in any of the villages, the land, wherever possible, being utilized for paddy during this season. 'Ringai' was the main variety that was in wide use during Rabbi.

There is nothing remarkable about the cultivation of the crop. Preliminary ploughing was done in May followed by another round of ploughing after the first rain in June or July. Manuring of the crop was not a general practice and wherever it was reported manure spreading was done in the month of May after first ploughing. Harrowing was more intensive than ploughing and at least three rounds of harrowing were reported between June and September. Sowing is done in late



September and in no case later than middle of October and tisan (seed drill) is employed. Hoeing is done by about after a month of sowing in late October followed by weeding <sup>done</sup> is sufficient during this season but occasionally two weeding, the second within a fortnight of the first, was reported. The crop is cut by the end of February or early March. The crop does almost as well on inferior soils such as 'Khardi' and 'Wardi' as it does on such good soils as 'Kanhar' and 'Bersi Kanhar'.

Rice and jowar require such opposite conditions that they are seldom both found to cover large areas in the same tract simultaneously. In tracts capable of growing both, rice would ordinarily be grown in a series of wet years, while jowar will tend to eust it when a cycle of dry seasons supervened. As earlier stated rice was mainly reported in Kawadjai and to a certain extent in Palasgaon and the crop in both the villages was dependant on irrigation by tank or 'bodis'.

Table 5.15 gives input data regarding jowar. Preliminary ploughing was done for all the area sown to the crop, while the second ploughing was reported for about ninetyfive percent of the sown area. Harrowing, at least three rounds of the operation, was in respect of all the area that was sown to the crop. Hoeing and weeding was in respect of sixty percent and fortyseven percent of land sown. Manuring was not a general practice and the area manured was barely three percent of area sown, the average manure input being a little more than five cart-loads of dung manure per acre of area manured. Average per acre seed input was 3.65 seers for the main crop.

Of the total male labour input of 7787.71 man days the major part was for watching, harrowing and ploughing, the respective share of these three being a little more

TABLE 5.15: Input data (Jowar)

Operation	Area operated acres	Man days		Woman days		Bullock days		Cash wages Rs.	Type	Kind wages		Material Input	
		Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired			Quantity Pds. Crs.	Value	Type	Quantity Pds. Crs.
Ploughing 1st	400.76	277.55	-	-	-	555.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ploughing 2nd	382.94	735.43	-	-	-	1470.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manure transport and spreading	12.50	38.00	-	-	-	55.00	-	-	-	-	-	Dung manure	74* 222.0
Harrowing	400.76	1137.15	-	-	-	2274.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sowing	400.76	359.33	-	182.33	38.75	707.65	-	1.7	Jowar	2.3	25.10	Wal	4.20 -
												Udid	0.15 -
												Pons	2.10 -
												Mang	9.6 -
												Jowar	36.22 -
Hoeing	240.20	204.25	-	-	-	408.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeding	189.30	-	-	1251.00	1000.00	-	-	276.12	-	-	-	-	-
Winnowing	399.04	3857.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting	400.76	618.00	35.00	3775.50	2832.00	-	-	226.7	Jowar	151.0	1661.13	-	-
									Wal	10.10			
Threshing and transport	-	563.00	13.00	117.50	5.00	1416.00	-	-	Jowar	1.5	42.7	-	-
									Wal	3.10			
Total	-	7787.71	48.00	5325.33	3875.75	6887.41	-	504.10	Jowar	154.35	1729.14	-	-
									Wal	19.85			

\* Dung manures in cartloads.

than forty-nine percent, fourteen percent and thirteen percent of the total male labour. Hired male labour component was insignificant and was reported for harvesting and threshing only. In respect of female labour, it was utilised mainly for weeding and harvesting two operations requiring twenty-three percent and nearly seventy-one percent of total female labour input. Hired labour component was nearly seventy-two percent and was seventy-nine percent of total female labour for weeding and seventy-four percent of total female labour for harvesting.

Hired labour requirements were reported in respect of sowing, weeding, harvesting and threshing and it was mainly the female labour that was hired. Except for harvesting and threshing the wage payment was generally in cash for sowing and weeding. During harvesting and threshing major part of the wage payment was in kind mainly jowar. The average wage payment per acre was Rs. 5-9 annas and for the two operations, where in most hired labour was employed, weeding and harvesting at Rs. 1-7 annas and Rs. 4-11 annas respectively. The wage rate was highest at the time of harvesting.

Bullock labour requirements were mainly for the pre-sowing operations ploughing, harrowing and for sowing proper the three operations respectively accounting for twenty-nine percent, thirty-three percent and ten percent of total bullock labour employed. Table 5.16 gives the bullock labour dispersion according to size of the plot sown and for four operations ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing. The highest per acre bullock labour input, for all the operations, was reported in respect of plots up to one acre of area sown. Generally as the area of the plot increases the bullock labour input decreases except in a few cases. Again <sup>harrowing</sup> ~~harvesting~~ was the most intensive operation in all the size groups of

TABLE 5.16: Bullock labour dispersion

(JUNE)

Operation	Size of plot acres	K O T H A R I			P A L A D G A C N			K A A S J A I			A M D I		
		Area acres	Bull-ock days	Average bullock days per acre	Area acres	Bull-ock days	Average bullock days per acre	Area acres	Bull-ock days	Average bullock days per acre	Area acres	Bull-ock days	Average bullock days per acre
Ploughing	Upto 1	2.75	15.97	5.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1 to 3	13.28	66.50	5.00	-	-	-	2.00	11.00	5.50	0.92	10.50	11.41
	3.1 to 5	34.16	157.00	4.59	5.06	28.50	5.63	11.56	58.00	4.84	5.00	29.50	5.90
	5.1 to 7	24.93	158.00	6.33	21.75	103.00	4.73	15.66	79.00	5.04	33.96	188.00	5.53
	7.1 to 10	8.50	36.00	4.23	40.14	173.00	4.30	45.00	278.00	5.17	12.75	66.00	5.17
	More than 10	14.65	70.00	4.77	-	-	-	32.05	204.00	6.36	16.59	54.00	3.25
	Total:	98.27	503.47	5.12	104.05	460.50	4.42	118.77	684.00	5.76	79.67	378.00	4.61
Harrowing	Upto 1	2.75	17.30	6.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1 to 3	13.28	80.00	6.02	-	-	-	2.00	12.00	6.00	0.92	10.00	10.86
	3.1 to 5	34.16	217.00	6.35	5.06	36.00	7.11	11.56	62.00	5.36	5.00	31.00	6.20
	5.1 to 7	24.93	142.00	5.69	21.75	115.00	5.24	15.66	81.00	4.34	33.96	216.00	6.36
	7.1 to 10	8.50	60.00	7.05	40.14	232.00	5.77	45.00	232.00	5.15	12.75	88.00	6.90
	More than 10	14.65	60.00	5.46	-	-	-	32.05	160.00	5.17	16.59	80.00	4.82
	Total:	98.27	596.30	6.06	104.05	633.00	6.08	118.77	590.00	4.96	79.67	455.00	5.71
Sowing	Upto 1	2.75	6.65	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1 to 3	13.28	25.00	1.88	-	-	-	2.00	3.00	1.50	0.92	5.00	5.43
	3.1 to 5	34.16	63.00	1.87	5.06	6.00	1.58	11.56	22.00	1.90	5.00	12.00	2.40
	5.1 to 7	24.93	33.00	1.32	21.75	36.00	1.65	15.66	27.00	1.72	33.96	81.00	2.38
	7.1 to 10	8.50	12.00	1.41	40.14	70.00	1.74	45.00	81.00	1.80	12.75	30.00	2.35
	More than 10	14.65	15.00	1.02	-	-	-	32.05	60.00	1.87	16.59	24.00	1.44
	Total:	98.27	154.65	1.57	104.05	174.00	1.67	118.77	211.00	1.77	79.67	152.00	2.03
Hoeing	Upto 1	0.50	1.50	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1 to 3	6.16	12.00	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	2.00	2.68
	3.1 to 5	11.92	21.00	1.76	3.56	6.00	1.68	-	-	-	1.50	2.00	1.34
	5.1 to 7	12.00	20.00	1.67	14.57	15.00	1.2	3.25	3.00	0.92	29.29	54.00	1.84
	7.1 to 10	8.50	14.00	1.64	27.72	38.00	1.37	20.55	44.00	1.67	6.50	10.00	1.53
	More than 10	14.65	24.00	1.63	-	-	-	9.00	6.00	0.69	16.59	22.00	1.32
	Total:	56.75	72.50	1.63	82.95	163.00	1.96	38.80	59.00	1.41	65.00	98.00	1.50

plots and in all the villages. Between villages the bullock labour input per acre was generally more in Andhi.

### (3) Oil-seeds.

Cultivation of oilseeds was chiefly reported in Kothari, Palasgaon and Andhi and only on a very meagre scale in Kawadjai. The main oilseeds were sesamum and <sup>linseed</sup> linseed is a troublesome and precarious crop, but popular, since, if successful it is a very paying investment. Both the crops are sown during rabbi though occasionally sesamum is sown during kharip as well.

The time table for various agricultural operations for the oilseeds is almost the same as in case of jowar. Sowing is done with the help of the seed drill and the sesamum seed being very small was often mixed with powdered cow-dung to prevent an excessive quantity passing through the coulter at one time.

Table 5.17 gives input data in respect of oilseeds. Preliminary ploughing was done for nearly ninetyfive percent of the area followed by second ploughing in late June for about fiftysix percent of area sown to the crop. Male labour was mainly required upto sowing and the respective share for ploughing, harrowing and sowing was a little more than twentyfive percent, thirtythree percent and eleven percent of total male labour input of 1479.66 man days. Hired male labour component was totally insignificant being reported at two man days. In respect of the female labour, the requirement was mainly for weeding and harvesting, the two operations accounting for a little more than fortyone percent and forty nine percent of total female labour employed. Hired female labour component was seventyone percent of female labour input and for the two operations weeding and harvesting it was ninetytwo percent and a little more than sixtythree percent of total female labour input for the two operations respectively.

Operation	Area operated acres	Man days		Woman days		Bullock days		Cash wages Rs.	Kind wages		Material Input	
		Total	of which hired	Total	of which hired	Total	of which hired		Type	Quantity	Type	Quantity
Ploughing 1st	187.10	138.00	-	-	-	276.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ploughing 2nd	110.75	243.50	-	-	-	487.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manure transport and spreading	2.00	2.50	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	Dung manure	64 18.0
Harrowing	198.97	501.91	-	-	-	1003.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sowing	198.97	176.75	2.00	91.33	24.50	353.50	-	10.1	Jowar	0.5	Sesamum	1.36} 1.3 Linseed 15.1} 1.3
Reeling	142.69	115.00	-	-	-	230.00	-	-	-	-	Kultha	1.0
Weeding	107.78	1.00	-	969.00	892.00	-	223.15	-	-	-	Kath	0.5
Harvesting	198.97	115.50	-	1152.00	731.00	80.00	279.7	Jowar	2.25	25.00	-	-
Threshing	-	165.50	-	104.00	8.00	208.00	-	1.0	Sesamum	0.1	1.0	-

Time 0.26

Hired labour requirements were reported in respect of sowing, weeding, harvesting and threshing but mainly for weeding and harvesting. The wage payment was in cash for weeding and partly cash and kind in respect of other operations. The average <sup>per acre</sup> wage payment was Rs. 2-0½ annas and for the two operations, reporting most of the hired labour, weeding and harvesting at Rs. 2-1 anna and Rs. 1-9 annas respectively.

Bullock labour requirements were upto sowing for ploughing, harrowing and sowing proper. The three operations accounting for twentyeight percent, thirtyeight percent and fourteen percent of total bullock labour input respectively. Hoeing required a little less than nine percent of bullock labour input. Table 5.18 gives bullock labour dispersion according to size of plot sown and for four operations namely ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing in four villages. Here again we find that the average bullock labour input is lower as the size of the plot increases. However, this is to be observed only in respect of all operations except harrowing where generally the bullock labour input increases with the increase in size of the plot. This was on account of the operation being more intensive.

#### (4) Chillies:

Cultivation of chillies, as in the case of oilseeds, was chiefly reported in three villages Kothari, Palasegaon and Amdi. It is an important cash crop along with oilseeds and equally precarious as it is likely to be attacked by pests in October and November. However, it is a very good investment when successful. The crop is sown during rabbi.

The time table for various agricultural operations is almost the same as in case of jowar and oilseeds, except that the sapplings are transplanted in the fields

from the nursery. A part of the field is intensively ploughed and harrowed after the first rains in June and sowing in this plot takes place in late August or early September. Manuring is heavier in the nursery and the field as well than in respect of jowar and oilseeds. In fact most of the manure was utilised for chillies and paddy cultivation an insignificant amount of it being utilised for jowar or oilseeds. By end of September the plants are about a foot high and are transplanted mainly by female labour. Within a fortnight of transplanting hoeing is done by middle of October followed by two weeding in early November and December. Hoeing and the two weeding are so spaced that the period between the two operations is between two to three weeks. Picking of the crop starts in December and ends around January end. At least three pickings were reported in every case and at times five to six pickings had been there in certain cases. The pickings once started take place almost every fortnight depending upon the condition of the crop and the labour employed is mainly female labour.

Table 5.19 gives input data for chillies. The area ploughed, harrowed and sown was the same and all the area sown to the crop had been ploughed twice. Manuring was done for nearly seventyfour percent of the area sown and was the highest than for any other crop. Hoeing, weeding and harvesting of the crop was in respect of eighty percent of the area sown. Area harvested was the same as that weeded and the loss of crop in about seven acres sown to the crop was as early as October. Of the total male labour input of 1135.46 man days most was utilised upto sowing the four operations, namely, ploughing, manuring, harrowing and sowing proper accounting for twentyeight percent, fourteen percent, nineteen percent and a little



TABLE 5.19: Input Data (CHILLIES)

Operation	Area operated acres	Man days		Woman days		Bullock days		Cash wages Rs.	Type	Kind wages		Material Input	
		Total	of which hired	Total	of which hired	Total	of which hired			Quantity Mds. Srs.	value Rs.	Type	Quantity Mds. Srs.
Ploughing 1st	54.30	45.90	-	-	-	91.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ploughing 2nd	54.30	271.98	-	-	-	543.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manure transport and spreading	46.33	164.50	-	-	-	254.50	-	-	-	-	-	Dung Manure	484* 1536.0
Harrowing	54.30	327.58	-	-	-	435.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sowing and transplanting	54.30	324.75	-	1077.00	907.50	69.50	-	470.14	-	-	-	Chillies	2.36 116.4
												Saplings	- 772.8
												Jowar	0.4 -
Hoeing	45.35	144.50	-	-	-	369.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeding	47.37	7.00	-	1706.00	1360.00	-	-	364.8	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting and transport	47.37	119.25	-	1442.00	1135.00	3.00	-	-	Chillies	16.10	689.12	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	1135.46	-	4225.00	3402.50	1766.93	-	841.6	Chillies	16.20	689.12	-	-

\* Dung manure in cartloads.

more than ten percent of total male labour respectively. There was no hired male labour employed. Female labour was solely for post sowing operations, namely transplanting, weeding and harvesting the three operations respectively accounting for a little more than twentyfive percent, forty percent and thirtyfour percent of total female labour input of 4225 female days. Hired female labour component was nearly eighty percent and for the three operations transplanting, weeding and harvesting was eightyfour percent, seventynine percent and seventy-eight percent of total labour employed for respective operations.

The average seed rate per acre was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of chilly seeds valued at Rs.  $2-\frac{1}{4}$  annas. In addition to plants from the nursery a large proportion of sapplings transplanted were purchased from nearby cultivators, and the value of purchased sapplings being Rs.  $772-8$  annas. Thus the average input per acre was worth Rs.  $16-8$  annas only. As stated earlier manuring was heavy for the crop and the average manure input per acre was twelve cart-loads of dung manure valued at Rs.  $38-1\frac{1}{2}$  annas.

As stated earlier only female labour was hired and the average wage payment per acre harvested was Rs.  $23-10\frac{1}{2}$  annas and for the respective operations transplantation, weeding and harvesting at Rs.  $8-12\frac{1}{2}$  annas, Rs.  $7-11$  annas and Rs.  $13-2\frac{1}{2}$  annas. Wage payment for transplanting and weeding was in cash and for harvesting in kind mainly of chillies the quantity paid being reported at maunds  $16-10$  seers.

Bullock labour requirement was mainly for processing operations and hoeing only, sowing requiring very little of it. Ploughing, manuring, harrowing and hoeing accounted for thirtyfive percent, fourteen percent, twenty percent and twentyfour percent of total bullock labour respectively.

TABLE 5.20: Bullock labour dispersion (Contd.)

Operation	Size of plot acres	Area acres	K O P H A R I		P A L A S H A C H			K A S I	J A I		A M D I		
			Bull-ock days	Average bullock days per acre	Area acres	Bull-ock days	Average bullock days per acre		Area acres	Bull-ock days	Average bullock days per acre		
Ploughing	Upto 0.50	4.39	52.13	11.87	3.47	44.15	12.72	0.54	6.00	11.11	2.75	27.00	9.81
	0.51 to 1	3.65	42.50	11.64	4.00	41.00	10.25	1.00	17.00	12.00	-	-	-
	1.1 to 2	6.95	62.00	13.23	8.54	129.00	15.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.1 to 3	7.15	95.00	13.28	2.08	14.00	6.73	-	-	-	3.00	24.00	8.00
	3.1 to 4	3.58	32.00	8.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	30.00	9.37
	TOTAL:	25.72	30913	11.76	18.09	228.15	12.60	1.54	23.00	14.93	8.95	81.00	9.03
Harrowing	Upto 0.50	4.39	41.87	9.49	3.47	33.58	9.35	0.54	4.00	7.40	2.75	24.00	8.72
	0.51 to 1	3.65	28.00	7.66	4.00	30.00	7.50	1.00	4.00	4.00	-	-	-
	1.1 to 2	6.95	58.00	8.34	8.54	12.00	7.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.1 to 3	7.15	70.00	9.89	2.08	18.00	8.65	-	-	-	3.00	12.00	4.00
	3.1 to 4	3.58	20.00	5.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	30.00	9.37
	TOTAL:	25.72	217.67	8.46	18.09	143.50	7.93	1.54	8.00	5.19	8.95	66.00	7.37
Sowing	Upto 0.50	4.39	6.50	1.48	3.47	4.00	1.15	0.54	2.00	3.70	2.75	10.00	3.63
	0.51 to 1	3.65	8.00	1.94	4.00	5.00	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1 to 2	6.95	16.00	2.30	8.54	10.00	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.1 to 3	7.15	4.00	0.55	2.08	2.00	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.1 to 4	3.58	4.00	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL:	25.72	38.50	1.41	18.09	21.00	1.16	0.54	2.00	3.70	2.75	10.00	3.63
Hoeing	Upto 0.50	3.49	21.00	6.01	3.35	28.00	7.76	0.54	6.00	11.11	2.75	26.00	9.45
	0.51 to 1	2.25	28.00	8.88	4.00	24.00	6.00	1.00	8.00	8.00	-	-	-
	1.1 to 2	4.50	32.00	7.11	6.54	38.00	5.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.1 to 3	7.15	88.00	12.30	2.08	12.00	5.77	-	-	-	3.00	16.00	5.34
	3.1 to 4	1.50	18.00	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	40.00	12.50
	TOTAL:	18.89	173.00	9.10	15.97	100.00	6.26	1.54	14.00	9.09	8.95	82.00	9.16

In table 5.20 we give bullock labour dispersion according to size of the plot sown and for four different operations ploughing, harrowing, sowing and hoeing, separately for four villages. There are variations in the average bullock labour input between villages and between the various size group of plots for almost all the operations. The variations are more likely on account of the soil conditions of the plots than on account of the intensity of the operations, since it was reported that there were almost no differences in cultivation practices and intensity of operations between villages.

#### 5.14 Bullock Labour Dispersion.

Table 5.14, 5.16, 5.18 and 5.20 give bullock labour dispersion in respect of paddy, jowar, oilseeds and chillies. We now compare the bullock labour dispersion of these crops in respect of various operations.

Average bullock labour input <sup>was</sup> higher in respect of ploughing for chillies and paddy than for jowar and oilseeds where the average bullock labour input is near about the same. Between chillies and paddy, area under chillies was more intensively ploughed, all the area sown to chillies being ploughed twice, than paddy. Harrowing was more intensive in respect of chillies and least in respect of paddy which reported the least average per acre bullock input. This lower per acre bullock input for harrowing was on account of trampling of soil, practiced for paddy only, to loosen the soil and make it into thick pasty mud.

In respect of sowing the average per acre bullock input was almost the same for all the crops reporting sowing. Hoeing was undertaken only in respect of chillies, jowar and oilseeds and the average was much higher for chillies than for jowar and oilseeds which has near about

the same average bullock labour input per acre. Generally it is to be seen that average bullock labour input per acre was nearly the same, for various operations, in respect of jowar and oilseeds and very intensive in respect of all the operations except sowing for chillies.

### 5.15 Employment in Agriculture.

The first active measure of the cultivator's year is usually manuring of his lands. This generally takes place in the hot weather. The cultivator waits for a shower of rain to soften the ground and render it amenable to ploughing. Most of the cultivators, however, undertake one ploughing before the arrival of the rains. The seed of the Kharip crop is then sown. Henceforward the important function to be performed is weeding of the Kharip crops. By the time weeding etc. is over it is time to think of preparing land for the Rabbi crop an operation which is carried out in much the same manner and with the same implements as are employed for Kharip crops. Meanwhile the crop is fast ripening for the sickle. After sowing of the Rabbi crops, the Kharip harvest is close at hand, and by the time all the operations in connection with that, cutting and gathering, drying, threshing and winnowing are over, the spring harvest is almost due and has to be treated likewise. Thus the timetable for various agricultural operations is as below.

<u>Months</u>	<u>Operation</u>
April-May	Pre-sowing operations (1) Ploughing (2) Harrowing (3) Transport and spreading of manure.
June-July	Sowing and transplanting of Kharip crops and intercultural operations.

<u>Months</u>	<u>Operation</u>
August-September	Intercultural operation and sowing of Rabbi crops mainly jowar in Late September.
October-November	Harvesting of Kharip crop, and sowing of oilseeds, gram, wheat etc. by October end.
December	Threshing of Kharip crops and intercultural operations for Rabbi crop, picking of chillies.
February-March	Harvesting and threshing of Rabbi crops.

TABLE 5.21: Monthwise Labour Employment in Agriculture.

Month	Man days		Woman days		Cash wages		Kind Wages	
	Total	Of which hired	Total	Of which hired	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
							(Value)	
January	2583	10	2136	1546	80	10	568	10
February	2194	67	5664	4146	519	8	1784	13
March	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	826	-	41	40	10	0	-	-
June	1663	-	294	66	32	3	-	-
July	1902	326	2077	1853	1577	15	-	-
August	1535	407	3978	3529	2421	0	-	-
September	1546	6	2536	1906	813	13	29	1
October	939	23	703	478	156	7	1	10
November	1190	200	5493	4449	792	12	1404	11
December	1995	5	325	277	73	0	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16734</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>23247</b>	<b>18285</b>	<b>6477</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3791</b>	<b>2</b>

In Table 5.21 we give monthwise labour employment in agriculture for the sample plots. The distribution of labour employed generally goes along with the timetable of various agricultural operations, its employment being more during busy season. Employment of female labour was much higher than that of male labour. Female labour was mainly used for transplantation of paddy and chillies, weeding, harvesting etc. and the concentration of this is to be seen in the six months July, August, September, November, January and February when one of the above mentioned operations is in progress. There was no female labour employed for presowing operations. Male labour was comparatively well distributed over the year. April and May were the lean months when employment in agriculture was meagre.

The hired labour component in respect of male labour was around six percent of total male labour employed and the same in respect of female labour was nearly seventy-eight percent of total female labour employed. It was a general practice to employ female labour for transplanting, weeding and harvesting etc. and the concentration of hired female labour was in the months when these operations were in progress.

Of the total wage payment, both cash and in kind, worth Rs. 10268-6 annas nearly sixtythree percent was in cash and the rest in kind. Payment of wages in kind was during harvesting only and thus the two months November and February account for nearly eightyfour percent of the total wage payment in kind. Information regarding wage payment to labour was not available separately for male and female labour and hence the wage rates paid at the time of each operation cannot be given.

### 5.16 Sale of Agricultural Produce.

Information regarding sale of agricultural produce was asked in the General Family Schedule. The period referred to was previous twelve months and hence the sale refers to the produce of the year 1956-57. The information was available in respect of the place of sale, value of the crop sold and to whom sold and not in respect of the detailed sale practices. Sesamum, linseed and chillies were the only important cash crops in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi and these crops account for the most sales in these three villages. In the other village Kawadjai, as noted earlier there was very little area under any of the cash crops and the major sales were of rice followed by oilseeds and chillies. Below, we give sales of the crops as reported in the General Family Schedule.

#### Value in Rupees

Crop	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Jowar	280	920	200	190
Rice	4870	2880	6160	600
Wheat	890	-	-	-
Pulses	10520	3850	800	1130
Cotton	280	80	80	2430
Oilseeds	14930	13020	3070	9370
Chillies	49130	21870	1220	19150
Vegetables	2398	-	-	-
Other crops	250	330	170	1200
<b>Total</b>	<b>83548</b>	<b>42950</b>	<b>11620</b>	<b>34150</b>

A few cultivators had undertaken cultivation of cotton and the total production and sales were insignificant. Sale of food crops were comparatively insignificant in all the villages except Kawadjai where rice



**TABLE 5.22:** Sale of Agricultural Produce according to place of sale and agency.

C r o p	Within the Village			Outside the Village		
	Sales to Consumers Rs.	Sales to Traders Rs.	Total sales Rs.	Sales to Consumers Rs.	Sales to Traders Rs.	Total Sales Rs.
<b><u>KONHARI</u></b>						
Jowar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	280	-	280
Wheat	3440	1430	4870	-	-	-
Pulses	600	50	650	-	-	-
Cotton	700	3240	3940	40	240	240
Oilseeds	-	120	120	-	6540	6580
Chillies	-	6320	6320	-	160	160
Vegetables	-	45400	45400	-	8610	8610
Other crops	2398	-	2398	-	3730	3730
	60	130	190	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7198</b>	<b>56690</b>	<b>63888</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>19340</b>	<b>19660</b>
<b><u>PALASGAON</u></b>						
Jowar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	130	-	130	70	720	790
Wheat	2180	-	2180	-	700	700
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	80	30	110	40	3700	3740
Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	80	80
Chillies	-	280	280	-	12740	12740
Vegetables	-	17670	17670	-	4200	4200
Other Crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60	20	80	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2450</b>	<b>18000</b>	<b>20450</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>22390</b>	<b>22500</b>
<b><u>KAWADJAI</u></b>						
Jowar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	100	-	100	100	-	100
Wheat	1140	2860	4000	-	2160	2160
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	-	30	30	20	750	770
Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chillies	-	220	220	-	-	-
Vegetables	620	450	1070	-	2850	2850
Other Crops	-	-	-	-	150	150
	20	-	20	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>3560</b>	<b>5440</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>6060</b>	<b>6180</b>
<b><u>AFDI</u></b>						
Jowar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	40	-	40	150	-	150
Wheat	-	-	-	100	-	100
Pulses	-	-	-	-	500	500
Cotton	30	40	70	-	-	-
Oilseeds	-	620	620	-	1060	1060
Chillies	-	-	-	-	1810	1810
Vegetables	-	17110	17110	-	9370	9370
Other Crops	-	-	-	-	2040	2040
	20	1040	1060	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>18810</b>	<b>18900</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>14970</b>	<b>15250</b>

accounted for a little more than fifty percent of total sales. Pulses such as Gram, Tur, Lakhori etc. were mainly reported in Kothari and Palasgaon and in both the villages the sale value of these was larger than the total sale value of rice, wheat and jowar. Sale of vegetables was reported in Kothari only.

Table 5.22 gives sales of crops according to whether sales were within or outside the village and as to whether sold to consumers or traders. Of the total sales, both within and outside the village, a little more than seventy-six percent, fortyseven percent, fortyseven percent and fiftyfive percent at Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively were within the village. In respect of sales to consumers and traders, it could be seen that almost ninety percent of total sales whether within the village or outside the village were to traders, except in Kawadjai where sales to consumers within the village were around thirtyfive percent of total sales within the village. Sales of cash crops irrespective of the place of sale were solely to traders. Even in the case of pulses and rice at Kothari and Kawadjai respectively the sales were mainly to traders. These were the main food crops that were sold besides vegetables, at Kothari, sold to consumers.

Sales of cash crops such as oilseeds, sesamum and linseed, and chillies effected within the village were only partly to local grocers and the major portion, especially in respect of chillies, being sold<sup>to</sup> outside traders visiting the village. Sales outside the village to the traders were mainly at Chanda and only partly at Ballarshah. Consumer sales outside the village were in the weekly markets in the nearby places such as Ballarshah, Tohagaon and Dhaba etc.

## CHAPTER VI

### Non-agricultural Production and Services.

Fourteen non-agricultural occupations are presented in this chapter. These exclude those occupations that are covered in Chapter VIII under 'Trading and Transport'. All the occupations did not undertake production. As is obvious occupations such as that of a washerman, barber, tailor etc. are purely in the nature of services. Even in the case of Blacksmiths and Goldsmiths very little or almost no production has been reported and most of their earnings were by way of Baluta receipts or service charges. Distribution of families working in various non-agricultural occupations, in the four selected villages, was as given below.

Occupation	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Carpenter	16	5	3	4
Blacksmith	5	6	2	2
Carpenter-blacksmith	3	1	1	-
Tanners and Cobblers	15	5	1	-
Potters	2	4	-	-
Basket-makers	22	2	-	-
Weaver	1	-	-	-
Washermen	12	-	-	2
Barbers	6	2	1	2
Tailors	10	1	2	1
Goldsmiths	5	2	1	-
Grain Parchers	2	-	-	-
Oil Press	-	-	-	1
Flour Mill	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>

These occupations may be divided into two categories viz., balutedars and non-balutedars. Balutedars included carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers and tanners, potters, washermen and barbers. Most of the non-agricultural occupations at Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi belonged to the category of balutedars, while in Kothari a large number of families were engaged in other non-agricultural occupations besides those pursued by the balutedars. Families working against baluta payments in various occupations in the four villages were as given below.

Occupation	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Carpenters	13	5	4	4
Blacksmiths	8	7	3	2
Tanners and Cobblers	4	-	1	-
Washermen	12	-	-	2
Barbers	6	2	1	2
Potters	1	-	-	-
Total	44	14	9	10

Proportion of families working against baluta payment to total families working in various non-agricultural occupations, was fortyfour percent, fifty percent, eightytwo percent and eightythree percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively.

Figures regarding income baluta payments received and production, wherever it was reported, refer to the period one year previous to the survey year. The necessary information about these occupations was collected the General Family Schedule. Wherever necessary and possible the figures regarding income and production

**TABLE 6.1: Caste and non-agricultural occupation.**

	Su- tar	Lo- har	Cha- mar	Mad- gi	Kum- bhar	Burud	Dhe- bi	Shim- pi	So- nar	Teli	Dha- nar	Gond	Bha- vi	Mali	Ma- har
Carpenter	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Blacksmiths	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenter-blacksmiths	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanners and Cobblers	-	17	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potters	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket-makers	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Weaver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Washermen	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Tailors	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Goldsmiths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Parchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Oil Press	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Flour Mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

etc. have been supplemented through the case studies. Case studies were conducted of all these occupations and the working has been described with the help of these.

#### 6.1 Caste and Non-agricultural Occupation.

Table 6.1 gives castewise distribution of families according to non-agricultural occupation pursued by them. In such occupations as that of Tanners and Cobblers, Blacksmiths, Goldsmiths, Potters and Barbers etc. we find that all the families working in these belonged to the respective castes that by tradition go with the occupations. Though tanners and cobblers belonged to two different castes, Madgis and Chamars respectively, they have been grouped together in view of very little difference in their occupations, except that the Chamars would not flay a dead cattle as the Madgis do but did undertake tanning of raw hides etc. The castes that have changed over to a different occupation, different from the traditional occupation, or working in a new occupation alongwith the traditional occupation were Lohar, Teli, Gond, Mali and Mahar. Eleven Lohar families had taken to carpentry, six totally giving up the traditional occupations and five working in carpentry along with blacksmithy. Besides the Lohars, two Gond families, as well, took to carpentry. Majority of the Gond families were agriculturists or labourers of some description and these two families were the solitary instances changing over to any independent skilled occupation. These two families had been absorbed in the Baluta system too. As for a Mahar family working as a weaver, it had been observed that a large number of Mahar families in the district worked as weavers and the number of these weavers was on the decline since the beginning of this century. In respect of other occupations other castes entering the occupation was for one or two families only.

## 6.2 Income from Non-agricultural Occupations.

Table 6.2 gives income earned in non-agricultural occupations along with total income of the families working in it, number of earners and average income per family from the occupation and average per earner working in the occupation. For ten non-agricultural occupations the income earned from pursuing these was the major source of income the dependence on income from these varying from nearly fiftyfive percent the lowest for blacksmiths and basket-makers to almost eighty percent, for carpenter-blacksmiths, Potters and Goldsmiths, of total income. In the remaining four occupations namely weaving, flour mill, oil press and grain parchers the proportion of income earned in these occupations was forty percent, thirty-seven percent, ten percent and two percent of total income respectively.

The average per family income from non-agricultural occupation was highest at Rs. 920 for carpenter-blacksmiths and the lowest for oil press at Rs. 100. Here in the flour mill has been left out in view of its totally different nature from the village craft. Between carpenters, blacksmiths and carpenter-blacksmiths the lowest average income from the occupation was reported by the blacksmiths which was a little less than half of the average for carpenter-blacksmiths. This low average income per family was mainly on account of earnings being solely in the nature of service earnings and baluta payments, the production being almost nil. Even in the case of carpenter-blacksmiths earnings from blacksmithy were the same as above but the average was high on account of production undertaken in respect of carpentry.

The number of workers exceeding forty was reported in carpentry, tanning, basket-making and laundering the maximum number of workers being fiftysix in basket-making.

**TABLE 6.21** Income from non-agricultural occupations.

	No. of families	No. of earners in occupation		Total family income	Income from non-agri. occupation	Average income per family from non-agri. occupation	Average per earner in occupation
		Males	Females				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Carpenter	28	43	-	23928	16052	573	374
Blacksmith	15	21	-	11449	6304	425	216
Carpenter Blacksmith	5	12	-	5738	4500	920	383
Tanners and Cobblers	21	31	16	14843	10510	500	249
Potters	6	11	8	5125	4075	679	214
Basket-Makers	24	32	24	17223	9330	351	166
Weaver	1	1	1	1145	460	460	230
Washerman	14	25	21	8765	5497	392	119
Barbers	11	14	-	5489	3335	303	238
Tailors	14	20	-	13882	9150	653	457
Goldsmith	8	10	-	5262	4400	550	440
Grain Parcher	2	-	2	1058	215	107	107
Oil Press	1	1	-	979	100	100	100
Flour Mill	1	3	-	6687	2500	2500	833



Female workers were mainly in tanning, basket-making and laundering. The average income per earner working in the occupation was highest at Rs. 457 in respect of tailors followed by Rs. 440 in respect of Goldsmiths. Carpenter and carpenter-blacksmiths had almost the same average income per earner in the occupation while for blacksmiths it was much low at Rs. 216 per earner. Generally it is to be seen that in respect of occupations, the dependence on the income from which was higher the average per earner income from the occupation was also higher. Here too the flour mill has been left out in view of its totally different working.

Income earned in a particular occupation may be further divided into three major sources viz. (1) Baluta remuneration, (2) earnings from sale proceeds of production and (3) wages and service charges etc. The extent of income earned from any of these sources varied with the nature of the occupation and as well whether any production was undertaken and the availability of skilled wage work. In Table 6.3 we give the break up of income earned in various non-agricultural occupations according to the source from which it was received. In respect of occupations receiving baluta payments potters and tanners and cobblers received the least of it and the most important source of income for these two was earnings from sale proceeds of productions. In respect of tanners and cobblers income from repair etc. was nearly eighteen percent of total income from the occupation while for potters earnings from sale proceeds was almost the only source. Blacksmiths and barbers on the contrary were deriving nearly seventyone percent and eightyfive percent of their total income from baluta receipts respectively. Blacksmiths had reported very little production and even

**TABLE 6.3: Sourcewise income from non-agricultural occupations.**

Occupation	Source from which income earned			Total income Rs.
	Baluta receipts Rs.	Sale-proceeds Rs.	Wage & Service Rs.	
Carpenter	5291	4577	6184	16052
Blacksmith	4545	81	1758	6384
Carpenter-blacksmith	1839	1148	1613	4600
Tanners and Cobblers	265	8399	1846	10510
Potters	75	4000	-	4075
Basket-makers	-	9330	-	9330
Weavers	-	460	-	460
Washermen	2647	-	2850	5497
Barbers	2835	-	500	3335
Tailors	-	1200	7950	9150
Goldsmiths	-	-	4400	4400
Grain Parchers	-	215	-	215
Oil Press	-	-	100	100
Flour Mill	-	-	2500	2500

the earnings of carpenter-blacksmiths were from production not from blacksmithy but carpentry. In respect of carpenters, carpenter-blacksmiths and washermen the proportion of baluta income was nearly thirtythree percent, forty percent and fortyeight percent of total income from the occupation. A single tailor reported to be earning an income from sale of ready-made clothes the rest of the income, eightysix percent of total, accruing to service charges. In respect of oil press and flour mill income was purely from service charges, while for Grain parchers it was wholly from sale proceeds.

The baluta payment to various artisans and services was on a fixed basis, except for tanners and cobblers and potters, and was as given below.

(i) Carpenter	6 Kuravs (3/4ths of normal Kurav) or 48 seers jowar per pair of plough cattle.
(ii) Blacksmith	5 Kuravs (3/4ths of normal Kurav) or 41-1/2 seers jowar per pair of plough cattle.
(iii) Washerman	2 Kuravs (3/4th of normal Kurav) or 15 seers of jowar per couple.
(iv) Barber	2 Kuravs (3/4ths of normal Kurav) or 15 seers of jowar per adult including Salader if any.

In respect of the a tanner and cobblers and Potter, these were not paid according to any fixed rate nor was much work taken from these two. The number of clients making a payment of baluta to the earlier mentioned artisans and services was as given below.

Category	No. of clients	Baluta Rs.	Per client Rs.
Carpenter	395	5831	14.70
Blacksmith	308	5844	18.96
Washerman	292	2647	8.06
Barber	649	2835	4.36

The average per client receipts of baluta for the blacksmith were the highest as were the average receipts per working blacksmith balutedar. Though the average earning of a working balutedar barber family were much higher the average per client for a barber was just a little more than half of the washerman's receipts.

Wages and service charges were mainly in respect of carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths and tanners and cobblers. Blacksmiths used to fit iron rias etc. to cart-wheels for which the charge was at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per wheel the necessary material being supplied

by the client. Besides this they could secure some wage work as skilled labour with forest contractors and some earnings from other repair work. Carpenters worked as skilled labour with forest contractors and as well undertook piece or daily wage work in completing wood work for houses and buildings etc. Besides this their services were required for repair to bullock carts etc. during the period when forest produce was being collected. The service charges received by the tanners were almost in the nature of free skins of dead cattle, no payment besides this being made to them for removing the cattle. Goldsmiths and tailors received only wages for rendering necessary services. Goldsmiths had very little work in gold and most of it was of silver and Nickel. Only one oil press worked in Amdi and the charges for crushing oilseeds were Rs. 2 per 10 payalis or 12½ seers of oilseeds crushed. Very little crushing was done locally most of the oilseeds being sold for export. Flour Mill and washermen though services are dealt with in the next section on production.

### 6.3 Non-agricultural Production.

The section deals with physical production as reported by carpenters, blacksmiths, tanners and cobblers, potters, basket-makers, tailors and grain parchers and as well with non-agricultural services rendered by washermen and a flour mill.

(1) Carpenters: Out of thirtythree carpenters, inclusive of carpenter-blacksmiths, only twenty reported to have undertaken production of various articles in addition to normal services rendered to clients and wage earnings. The articles manufactured were wholly against order and nothing for the market. The necessary raw materials largely consisting of wood and nails etc. was

locally available and was purchased by the carpenter. Abundant supply of wood, from forest contractors, was available at comparatively cheap rates and the logs purchased were generally those not required by the contractor. The transport of logs from the forest to the village need to be arranged by the carpenter. Production was reported by carpenters in three villages, Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi, only and the total value of production was reported at Rs. 8284 which was divided as 95.2 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.4 percent at Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi respectively. The articles manufactured were bullock-carts, both large and small, cart-wheels, cots, boxes, tables, chairs and doors and window frames. The manufacture of these articles was besides the supply of various agricultural implements to clients who supplied the necessary materials. No additional payment, for the manufacture of agricultural implements was made by the client, over and above the normal baluta payment at the prescribed rates. Below we give the account of the years production and the net earnings from the same after meeting expenditure on raw materials, transport, wages etc.

I n c o m e			E x p e n d i t u r e	
	No.	Rs.		Rs.
Bullock carts 'Bundies'	34	3849	Value of wood purchased	1937
Bullock carts 'Rengi'	16	1375	Transport of logs from forest to village	167
Cart wheels	33	943	Nails etc. other materials	200
Cots	17	494	Wages paid to temporary labour employed	235
Tables	10	320	Net earnings from sales	5725
Chairs	9	120		
Boxes	8	170		
Doors	62	829		
Window frames	24	184		
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 8284</b>		<b>Rs. 8284</b>
<b>Net earnings from Production</b>		<b>Rs. 5725</b>		

The main items of production were bullock carts and cart wheels which together accounted for a little more than seventyfour percent of total sale proceeds of production.

(2) Blacksmiths: Production of articles by blacksmiths was almost nil, in any of the villages, compared to total non-agricultural production of various trades together. Only three blacksmiths one each from Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai reported some production but the value of production for any single blacksmith did not exceed rupees fifty. Required material iron scrap was purchased within the village and sales were effected locally. Articles sold and the cost of materials etc. was as given below.

S a l e s		Expenditure	
	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Horse shoe	50	50	Iron scrap 18 seers 33
Axe	8	64	Net earnings 81
Total		<u>Rs. 114</u>	<u>114</u>
Net earnings from Production		Rs. 81	

Income from sale proceeds of production was meagre compared to total income from blacksmithy. Main source of income for blacksmiths was baluta receipts followed by wage earnings.

✓ (3) Tanners and Cobblers: All the twentyone families, tanners and cobblers undertook production of leather-goods wholly for market, and the income from sale proceeds of production was the major source of income accounting for almost eighty percent of income from the occupation. Major part of the main raw material, raw and tanned skins, was purchased from outside the villages, in such places as Gondpipri, Dhaba, Kanhargaon and

occasionally at Ballarshah. Other materials, for tanning, such as Ghout and Hirda leaves and myrobalans, lime etc. were partly purchased the major portion being collected from the forests. Tanned skins were mostly purchased at Ballarshah. Total number of skins tanned during the year was 640 of which 505 were purchased and 135 were available free from the various villages. Expenses for tanning and the value of tanned skins was as below.

Purchase of raw skins (505	Rs. 2590
Ghout, Hirda, etc.	272
Lime	102
Total for 640 tanned skins	Rs. <u>2964</u>

Besides the tanned skins cobbler had purchased fortyone tanned skins, at a cost of Rs. 626, from traders at Ballarshah. Of the total tanned skins one hundred and thirtyfive were sold <sup>to</sup> cobbler and traders from outside the villages and the rest of the 546 skins were utilised for production within the villages. Production of leather goods was reported in three villages Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai, and the total production worth Rs. 10745 was divided as 80.9 percent, 13.5 percent and 5.6 percent at Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai respectively. The articles manufactured were chappals, shoes, leather stripes 'wartya', belts and water-lifts etc. Except for water-lifts, which were produced only against order, all the other goods were produced for market. The sales were effected within a radius of fifteen miles and besides these nearby villages at Ballarshah and occasionally at Wani, Rajura etc. Below we give the account of the year's production and net earnings from the same after meeting various expenditure on raw materials, • transport etc.

Income	No.	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Tanned skins sold	135	1205	Cost of 640 tanned skins of which 135 raw skins free	2964
Chappals (pairs)	2007	5120	Purchase of 41 tanned skins	626
Shoes (pairs)	1230	4960	Nails, thread etc. materials	85
Martya (Leather stripes)	390	820	Travel, transport etc. expenses	161
Belts	12	20	Net earnings from sales	8399
Water-lifts	5	110		
Total		Rs. 12235		Rs. 12235
Net earnings from production		Rs. 8399		

Footwear, chappals and shoes, were the main items of production and accounted for a little more than eighty-two percent of total sales. All the production of the year was reported as sold.

(4) Potters: All the six potters undertook production for market only and the earnings from the sale proceeds of production was almost the only source of income. Except for one potter, at Kothari, who worked for Daluta payment none of the others had income from this source. Use of earthenware was in great vogue in the selected villages and the custom for the potter's production was available the year round. Compared to other production units, in other trades, potters inputs were quite meagre in relation to production. The reported value of production was Rs. 4915 of which production worth Rs. 4600 was sold and the balance was held in stock. Below we give the account of year's sales and earnings therefrom.



Income	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Sale of various earthenware	4800	Colouring materials	16
		Transport of earth	135
		Fuel	306
		Transport to Market	343
		Earnings from sale	4000
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 4800</b>		<b>4800</b>
<b>Net income from sales</b>	<b><u>Rs. 4000</u></b>		

Earth and dung were available from the forest and the only expenditure incurred on that account was towards transport to the village. Larger part of the production was sold outside the village and most of the potters used to carry the production to weekly market at Ballarshah. Sales outside the village were limited to eight months between October and May.

(5) Basket-makers: Twentyfour families worked in basket-making and the number of families working in this trade was second only to carpenters. Large number of families, in the trade, <sup>were</sup> was mainly on account of easy availability of the raw materials from the forest nearby. Supply of bamboos to basket-makers was at the rate of Rs. 4 per hundred bamboos against a pass issued by the forest department. Generally the area of supply was marked and the purchaser had to arrange for cutting of bamboos and subsequent transport to the village. A large part of the bamboos were supplied to the 'Paper Mill' at Ballarshah and the supply to basket-makers suffered during lean years when bamboos were reserved for supply to 'Paper Mill'. During 1955-56, two years previous to the survey year, bamboos were in short supply,

the quantity made available to basket-makers during that year being 6556 bamboos. While in the year 1956-57, for which the information was collected, there was ample supply, the purchases by basket-makers amounting to 40450 bamboos at a cost of Rs. 1622. Below is given the years account of sales and expenses towards raw materials, transport etc.

Income		No.	Rs.	Expenditure		Rs.
Sale of Corn bins	700	2640	Purchase of 40450 bamboos		1622	
Kind sales of Corn bins	500	2160	Cost of cutting bamboos		2710	
Sifting Pan	10800	2700	Transport of bamboos		1673	
Baskets	350	675	Transport to Market		800	
Bamboo Mats	900	7960	Earnings from sales		9330	
Total		Rs. 16135			16135	
Net income from sales		Rs. 9330				

A larger part of the production was sold to traders at Ballarshah. Bamboo mats were totally sold outside the villages. Corn-bins were sold against grain payments, and the rate of payment was 15 seers of jowar for a corn-bin capacity of five bengal maunds. The kind sales were mostly within the village while the cash sales of corn-bins <sup>were</sup> at weekly markets in Kothari and Ballarshah.

(6) weaver: As stated earlier handloom weaving was declining, since the beginning of this century, in the district as a whole. Only one Mahar family took to weaving as a subsidiary occupation. Supply of raw materials was from Chanda and the purchases for the year were worth Rs. 1450 only. All the production was from coarse yarn and only nine yard saris and dhoties were

manufactured by the weaver. The production for the year was worth Rs. 1520 consisting of two hundred saris and twenty pairs of dhoties. The sale proceeds from production were reported at Rs. 1980 and the income earned therefrom was Rs. 460 after meeting transport cost of Rs. 70 only. The sales were at the weekly markets in Kothari, Ahiri, Gondpipri etc.

(7) Tailors: Only one tailor took to ready-made clothes stitching and the subsequent sale of it. The clothes generally stitched were 'Shorts', 'Shirts' both for children and adults, 'Frocks' and certain other minor garments. The cloth was coarse and the sales were in weekly markets at Kothari and nearby villages besides Ballarshah. The year's account was as given below.

Income	No.	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Sale of 'Shorts'	250	780	Cloth-purchases	980
Shirts for children	360	900	Transport and wages	160
Shirts for adults	160	650	Stitching charges	220
Other garments etc.		270	Travel and marketing expenses	40
			Earnings from sales	1200
Total		Rs. 2600		Rs. 2600
Net earnings from sale of production		Rs. 1200		

(8) Grain Parchers: Only two families took to grain parching and two females were engaged in it. The materials required were gram, rice and peas and the purchases of respective grains was worth Rs. 180, Rs. 113 and Rs. 16. The production of various items, namely parched gram, parched and beaten rice, and parched peas was reported at Rs. 323, Rs. 180 and Rs. 21, respectively.

All the production was locally sold with a net earning of Rs. 215 for two families.

(9) Washermen: Out of a total of fourteen families of washermen only seven took to cash work besides the normal baluta work. A larger part of the custom was from Ballarshah and only partly local. All these washermen were from Kothari. The number of clothes washed per week were around 700 at a fixed rate of Rs. 12.50 per hundred. The average cost per week for all the washermen was around Rs. 11 for materials such as washing soda, soap etc. besides which an almost equal amount of transport cost was incurred. The receipts, for all the washermen, for the years working were reported at Rs. 4575 of which nearly eighty percent was from Ballarshah. Year's working was reported as below.

Income	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Receipts of Service charges	4575	Washing Soda	102
		Soap	130
		Blue	104
		Fuel	169
		Wages	470
		Transport	670
		Net earnings	2850
Total	Rs. <u>4575</u>		Rs. <u>4575</u>
Net income from service	Rs. 2850		

(10) Flour Mill: Only one flour mill was reported in the selected villages. There were rice mills in the area nearby but this was the only flour mill catering to needs of eight-ten villages nearby. The equipment of the mill consisted of diesel operated engine for supply

of motive power, grain grinding unit and various accessories necessary for it. The working was for about four hours a day all the year round and the average crushing was seven to eight maunds a day. The rate for grinding was Rs. 1.25 per maund and for pounding Rs. 1 per maund. Necessary fuel and lubricants were purchased at Ballarahah and repairs and maintenance and replacements of accessories was at Chanda. The year's working was reported as given below.

Income	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Grinding of grain, 2500 maunds @ Rs. 1.25 per maund	3125	Fuel, lubricating oil, etc.	1370
Pounding of paddy 1750 maunds @ Rs. 1 per maund	1750	Maintenance & repairs	560
Sale of flour left in the unit 30 maunds	65	Transport of fuel etc.	125
		Wages	350
		License fee	24
		Grampanchayat establishment tax	11
		Net earnings after expenses	2500
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 4940</b>		<b>Rs. 4940</b>

Net income from service Rs.2500

Net income earned was after meeting all the expenses except depreciation.

#### 6.4 Capital Investment in Non-agricultural Occupations.

Table 6.4 gives capital investment in each non agricultural occupation. Of the total investment of Rs. 12155, in various implements etc. tailors and flour mill accounted for the most the share of respective occupations being 38.6 percent and 28.7 percent of total investment. Amongst the remaining occupations, the carpenters, blacksmiths, washermen and goldsmiths had

**TABLE 6.4: Capital Investment in non-agricultural Occupations.**

Occupation	No. of families	Value of equipment Rs.	Average equipment per family Rs.
Carpenter	33	1419	43.00
Blacksmith	20	875	43.75
Tanners & Cobblers	21	144	6.85
Potters	6	71	11.83
Basket-makers	24	117	4.83
Weaver	1	50	50.00
Washerman	14	707	50.50
Barbers	11	172	15.63
Tailors	14	4703	335.92
Goldsmith	8	329	41.12
Grain Parchers	2	18	9.00
Oil Press	1	50	50.00
Flour Mill	1	3500	3500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>12155</b>	<b>-</b>

(Five families of carpenter-blacksmiths are counted both as carpenters and blacksmiths).

comparatively more investment in equipment and these respectively accounted for 11.7 percent, 7.1 percent, 5.8 percent and 2.7 percent of total investment for all the occupations. The rest of occupations had equipment worth not generally exceeding one percent of total for all.

The average equipment value, excepting tailors and flour mill, per working family did not generally exceed Rs. 50 reported by washerman, weaver and oil press. However, oil press and weaver were solitary instances.

Requirement of equipment for carpenters and blacksmiths was nearabout the same value. Goldsmiths equipment was reported at Rs. 41 per family. In no other instance value of average equipment exceeded Rs.15.63 reported by barbers.

CHAPTER VII  
Labour Structure

In this chapter we present information regarding the population of the villages under survey, in its various aspects such as labour supply and working population, civil condition, literacy etc. Wherever possible, a comparison between the survey population and 1951 census population is made. The information regarding sex, literacy, occupation pursued, etc., was collected through the General Family Schedule in respect of every individual member of the family. Data in respect of outmigration of family members and immigration of families, period of immigration etc. has been collected and the same will be presented in this chapter.

**7.1 Population and Sex Composition.**

The survey and 1951 Census population of the four villages was as given below:

Village	1951 Census Population	Survey Population	Percentage increase over 1951
Kothari	2478	2605	5.1
Palasgaon	1219	1230	0.9
Kawadjai	654	741	13.3
Amdi	531	550	3.6

The increase in population was reported in all the villages, the highest increase being reported in Kawadjai at a little more than thirteen percent and the lowest in Palasgaon at less than one percent of 1951 Census population. Proportionately large increase in population reported at Kawadjai was partly on account of proportionately more immigrant families in the village than reported in the other three villages.

Table 7.1 gives the sex composition of 1951 Census and the survey population.

Table 7.1: Sex Composition of Population.

		Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
1951	Males	1247	623	333	279
	Females	1231	596	321	252
	Females per hundred Males	98.7	95.6	96.3	90.3
Survey	Males	1308	642	400	303
	Females	1297	588	341	247
	Females per hundred Males	99.1	94.7	85.2	81.5

The number of females, per hundred males, was slightly less in all the villages, the lowest number of females, per hundred males, being reported at a little more than ninety in Amdi. The corresponding figures for Chanda tehsil and district were 98.9 and 99.6 females per hundred males. The sex composition of the survey population was nearabout the same as 1951 Census in Kothari and Palasgaon, but showed fall to 85.2 and 81.5 females per hundred males in Kawadjai and Amdi respectively.

## 7.2 Age and Sex.

Table 7.2 gives the distribution of population according to age group and sex. The distribution of the population of the four villages into male adults, male non-adults, female adults and female non-adults was 31.6 percent, 18.6 percent, 31.5 percent and 18.3 percent in Kothari, 30.6 percent, 21.6 percent, 28.6 percent, and 19.2 percent in Palasgaon, 28.7 percent, 25.4 percent, 27.2 percent, and 18.7 percent in Kawadjai and 31.8 percent, 23.2 percent, 30.7 percent and 14.3 percent in Amdi. The proportion of non-adults amongst males and females was almost balancing in the two villages Kothari and Palasgaon while in the other two villages namely Kawadjai and Amdi male non-adults were more numerous than the female non-adults.



**TABLE 7.2: Population according to age and sex.**

Age Group (Years)	Kothari				Palasgaon				Kawadjai				Andi			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0 to 4	-	177	-	194	-	79	-	90	-	65	-	57	-	42	-	26
5 to 9	-	168	-	179	-	104	-	87	-	70	-	46	-	49	-	22
10 to 14	-	144	-	108	-	83	-	59	-	52	-	36	-	37	-	30
15 to 20	165	-	169	-	67	-	69	-	38	-	45	-	31	-	35	-
21 to 25	147	-	121	-	60	-	72	-	42	-	30	-	35	-	34	-
26 to 35	193	-	171	-	91	-	73	-	50	-	47	-	40	-	23	-
36 to 45	122	-	153	-	65	-	60	-	35	-	32	-	30	-	42	-
46 to 55	109	-	104	-	50	-	48	-	26	-	23	-	25	-	18	-
56 to 60	40	-	39	-	18	-	18	-	8	-	9	-	3	-	10	-
61 and above	43	-	59	-	25	-	12	-	14	-	16	-	11	-	7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>78</b>

1: Male adults.      2: Male non-adults.      3: Female adults.      4: Female non-adults.

### 7.3 Marital Status.

Table 7.3 gives the distribution of population according to sex and marital status. The percentage distribution of the population, in all the villages, in respect of the marital status was nearabout the same. Separation from the spouse was reported mainly in respect of females, separated males being reported in Kothari only. Child marriages were in vogue in respect of females and in a few cases of males. In all the villages the number of widows was very much larger than that of the widowers. A female non-adult widow was reported in Kothari only.

Table 7.4 gives marital status according to caste. Amongst male adults it was generally observed that a large proportion to total, in a given caste-group, was married except in the case of Brahmins where married male adults were fifty percent of total male adults in the caste group. As for female adults majority of these were married the proportion of the ~~ma~~ unmarried being quite meagre in all the villages. Significantly large number of female adults were widows and it was mainly so amongst Kunbis and the allied cultivating castes and the Intermediate Hindus I comprising such castes as Sutar, Lochar etc. Marriages of non-adult males and females were mainly reported amongst Kunbis and other allied cultivating castes, Intermediate Hindus II comprising such castes as Nhavi, Dhobi, etc. Comparatively few child marriages were reported amongst the backward and the depressed classes than amongst the caste Hindus. Separation from the spouse, in respect of males, was reported in Kothari only and these were mainly amongst the Kunbis and the allied cultivating castes. Separation from the spouse was more in respect of female adults than the male adults and was particularly reported by Kunbis and the allied cultivating castes and the Mahars.

**TABLE 7.3: Distribution of population according to sex and Marital status.**

Marital Status	Kothari				Palasgaon				Kawadjai				Andi			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Married	637	5	623	26	293	1	280	12	168	-	168	3	145	1	133	14
Unmarried	147	484	19	454	59	265	7	223	32	187	1	136	21	127	1	64
Widowed	27	-	169	1	24	-	59	1	12	-	32	-	9	-	34	-
Separated	8	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>78</b>

1: Male adults.    2: Male non-adults.    3: Female adults.    4: Female non-adults.

Table 7.4: Distribution of population according to marital status and caste.

Caste	Male-adults				Male non-adults				Female adults				Female non-adults			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>Kothari</b>																
Brahmins	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	5	-	-
Advanced Hindus	11	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	10	5	4	-	-	8	-	-
Kunbi	112	25	3	2	1	76	-	-	110	1	2	-	7	74	-	-
Mali and other allied castes	81	26	3	3	-	58	-	-	72	2	31	2	3	49	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	76	25	2	-	-	71	-	-	72	1	17	-	3	48	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	115	29	5	-	2	65	-	-	118	1	32	1	4	92	-	-
Sonds	53	12	2	-	-	45	-	-	52	0	10	-	1	30	-	-
Other Backward classes	26	8	5	2	-	19	-	-	26	2	5	-	2	26	-	-
Mahar	174	21	3	-	1	104	-	-	125	6	35	2	3	102	1	-
Chamar	17	-	-	2	1	14	-	-	15	-	1	-	2	7	-	-
Madgi	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	4	-	-
Other depressed	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Mohammedans	10	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Palasana</b>																
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Kunbi	70	11	10	-	1	45	-	-	63	-	5	-	6	34	-	-
Mali and other allied castes	25	7	-	-	-	24	-	-	25	-	10	1	-	18	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	23	2	1	-	-	20	-	-	24	-	10	1	-	18	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	62	9	4	-	-	62	-	-	62	-	15	1	1	48	-	-
Sonds	45	14	3	-	-	36	-	-	42	6	10	1	1	52	1	-
Other Backward classes	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Mahar	54	15	4	-	-	50	-	-	49	1	11	4	5	49	-	-
Chamar	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Madgi	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Other depressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohammedans	5	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Kavadjai</b>																
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Kunbi	21	1	1	-	-	14	-	-	21	-	3	1	1	9	-	-
Mali and other allied castes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	7	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	42	6	1	1	-	43	-	-	42	-	8	-	-	24	-	-
Sonds	64	16	6	-	-	76	-	-	68	1	20	-	-	59	-	-
Other Backward classes	29	7	5	-	-	40	-	-	25	-	5	-	2	29	-	-
Mahar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chamar	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Madgi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other depressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohammedans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Amli</b>																
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kunbi	57	7	5	-	-	41	-	-	53	-	10	-	7	25	-	-
Mali and other allied castes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	10	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	4	-	1	4	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	21	4	1	-	-	24	-	-	17	-	8	-	2	12	-	-
Sonds	18	4	1	-	1	16	-	-	19	-	4	-	-	8	-	-
Other Backward classes	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-
Mahar	32	4	2	-	-	39	-	-	31	-	10	-	3	13	-	-
Chamar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madgi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other depressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohammedans	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1: Married.

2: Unmarried.

3: Widowed.

4: Separated.

#### 7.4 Literacy.

Table 7.5 gives the distribution of population according to literates and illiterates. Among male adults the proportion of educands was less than five percent, more than fifty percent of the adults being illiterates in all the villages. The proportion of non-educands, i.e. those who had received some formal education previously and were literates, was a little more than fortytwo percent, twentyeight percent, twenty percent and twentyeight percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Among female adults illiteracy was more pronounced than literacy, the literates, including educands and non-educands, being reported at a little more than five percent, one percent, two percent and one percent of total female adults in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. In respect of male non-adults fifty percent and more, in all the villages, were not of school-going age. The proportion of educands was a little more than thirtytwo percent, thirtyseven percent, thirtysix percent and thirtyone percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Again in respect of female non-adults nearly fifty percent and in some cases more than sixtyfive percent were not of school-going age. The number of female non-adult educands was quite meagre in all the villages and illiteracy in respect of females whether adults or non-adults was more pronounced than amongst male adults and non-adults. Considering total population of each village we find that the proportion of literates, including both educands and non-educands, was around twentyfive percent, twenty percent, eighteen percent and twentythree percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Literates according to 1951 Census were around seventeen percent, fourteen percent, four percent and fourteen percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively.

**TABLE 7.5: Distribution of population according to literacy.**

	Kothari				Palasgaon				Kawadjai				Andi			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Educands	38	158	1	47	16	100	-	14	4	68	-	12	5	41	-	10
Non-educands	349	10	45	4	108	4	5	3	43	1	5	2	63	3	2	3
Illiterates	432	61	770	95	252	32	347	80	166	25	197	47	107	20	167	31
Not of school-going age	-	260	-	335	-	130	-	139	-	93	-	78	-	64	-	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>78</b>

1: Male adults.    2: Male non-adults.    3: Female adults.    4: Female non-adults.

Table 7.5: Literacy according to caste. (1: Hindus, 2: Muslims, 3: Untouchables)

Caste	Male adults			Male non-adults			Female adults			Female non-adults		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Hindus</b>												
Brahmins	2	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	-	16	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kunbi	10	64	63	33	-	44	1	10	8	4	-	4
Hali and other allied castes	3	36	74	15	2	41	-	6	20	6	2	73
Intermediate Hindus I	5	33	30	29	-	42	-	4	10	4	-	48
Intermediate Hindus II	6	39	182	22	-	65	-	4	21	12	1	38
Gonds	2	2	58	4	-	30	-	-	2	6	-	90
Other backward classes	3	16	21	6	1	10	-	-	2	-	-	31
Mahar	4	79	35	36	5	62	-	11	11	2	-	26
Chamar	-	2	17	3	-	12	-	8	10	1	1	94
Madgi	-	4	2	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	8
Other depressed	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Mohana Hindus	1	12	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	27
<b>Total:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>430</b>
<b>Muslims</b>												
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kunbi	9	31	77	28	-	26	-	1	2	1	-	1
Hali and other allied castes	1	4	1	6	-	18	-	1	7	3	-	37
Intermediate Hindus I	-	16	10	8	1	17	-	-	34	-	-	18
Intermediate Hindus II	5	20	50	26	-	34	-	-	20	2	3	10
Gonds	1	3	58	9	-	17	-	-	7	4	-	50
Other backward classes	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	42
Mahar	-	23	50	21	3	28	-	2	10	3	-	22
Chamar	-	2	4	2	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	54
Madgi	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3
Other Depressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohana Hindus	-	6	-	3	-	6	-	1	6	1	-	2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Untouchables</b>												
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kunbi	1	7	15	11	-	3	-	1	2	2	-	2
Hali and other allied castes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	7
Intermediate Hindus I	-	3	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Intermediate Hindus II	-	8	41	9	-	4	-	1	7	1	-	5
Gonds	2	14	71	25	-	34	-	1	13	-	-	24
Other backward classes	2	8	31	16	-	22	-	-	10	1	1	57
Mahar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	27
Chamar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madgi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other depressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohana Hindus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Other</b>												
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kunbi	4	25	40	14	-	7	-	1	2	5	3	24
Hali and other allied castes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus I	-	6	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Hindus II	-	6	16	4	-	10	-	1	5	1	-	4
Gonds	-	3	20	1	-	10	-	1	2	-	-	12
Other backward classes	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Mahar	1	17	11	17	1	17	-	-	1	-	-	1
Chamar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14
Madgi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other depressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohana Hindus	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>65</b>

Table 7.6 gives literacy according to caste.

Among male adults Brahmmins and Advanced Hindus reported almost all the adults being literates only one member of advanced Hindus being reported as illiterate in Kawadjai. Proportionately large illiterates were reported by Intermediate Hindus II comprising castes Khavi, Dhobi, etc. Kunbis and other allied cultivating castes such as Mali etc. and the backward classes and tribals such as Conds. Illiteracy was more pronounced in respect of female adults in all the caste groups. As for male and female non-adults, as stated earlier, fifty percent and more were 'not of school-going age' (shown among illiterates and not separately) are included we find that the proportion of male non-adult literates is always more than that of female non-adult literates in every caste group.

Table 7.7 gives literacy according to main occupation of the head of the family. Largest number of illiterates were reported to be belonging to families with agriculture as main occupation. Since agriculture was a major occupation for proportionately large number of families, it was natural that the members of these families should be in majority in respect of both literacy and illiteracy. Highest percentage of literacy, including both educands and literates, was reported at fifty percent and more, in respect of the occupational group 'Health, education etc. services' in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai while in the fourth village Andi highest percentage of literacy was reported in the occupational groups 'Blacksmith, carpenters etc. artisans' and 'other services' such as persons in private employment as clerks etc. Majority of the families belonging to occupational group 'Health, education etc. services' were of immigrants employed in government service and belonged to advanced castes and in a few cases Kunbis.



**TABLE 7.7: Literacy according to main occupation of the family.**

Main Occupation	Kothari			Palasgach			Kawadjai			Amdi		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Agriculture	128	173	799	78	69	591	65	36	430	41	52	279
Agricultural Labour	15	16	382	7	3	77	2	1	36	7	4	67
Other Primary Occupations	12	21	214	14	9	177	8	2	67	3	3	42
Tailors, Cobblers etc. Processing	9	25	69	3	4	33	1	1	3	-	-	-
Blacksmith, Carpenters, etc. artisans	33	47	205	14	22	78	3	-	26	3	6	14
Commerce and Transport	9	22	34	7	5	11	2	1	4	-	-	-
Construction and Utility services	1	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health, education, etc. services	15	61	77	4	7	10	2	8	1	-	-	5
Other services	20	32	124	3	-	13	1	2	11	2	6	13
Unproductive including Agri. rentiers	2	2	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>423</b>

1: Educands.

2: Literates.

3: Illiterates.

**TABLE 7.8: Literacy according to income of the family.**

Income Group	Kothari			Palasgaon			Kawadjai			Amdi		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Upto Rs. 100	2	3	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	3	9	57	1	4	11	2	-	8	1	-	5
Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	40	43	554	33	11	198	23	8	214	15	17	131
Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	54	98	560	32	29	264	30	14	174	8	17	95
Rs. 751 to Rs.1000	46	77	301	25	37	221	12	12	86	14	12	95
Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	38	66	262	21	19	158	8	8	60	6	10	56
Rs.1501 to Rs.2500	26	61	153	13	15	83	9	9	63	7	5	29
Rs.2501 to Rs.3500	16	24	35	3	3	39	2	-	-	2	2	5
Rs.3501 and more	19	27	23	2	2	5	-	-	-	3	8	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>423</b>

1: Educands.

2: Literates.

3: Illiterates.

Table 7.8 gives literacy according to total income of the family. Generally it is seen that as the income rises the percentage of literates, including both educands and non-educands, to total population in the income group rises. This could be seen in all the villages. Highest percentage of literates was reported to be ranging between fifty percent and almost hundred percent in the two income groups with income 'Rs. 2501 to Rs. 3500' and Rs. 3501 and more in Kothari, Kawadjai and Andi. In the fourth village Palasgaon highest percentage of literacy was reported in the income group with income above Rs. 3501 and it was about fortyfive percent of the total population in the income group.

#### 7.5 Size of the Family.

Table 7.9: Distribution of families according to number of family members.

Number of family members	Number of families at			
	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
1	31	5	3	5
2	57	20	13	10
3	96	25	18	30
4	100	36	21	29
5	88	40	17	19
6	63	38	18	20
7	48	35	20	4
8	21	17	4	2
9	13	5	7	3
10	8	2	3	-
11	8	1	4	3
12	2	1	1	-
13	1	2	2	-
14	3	2	-	-
15	-	1	-	-
16	2	-	1	-
17	1	-	-	-
18	1	-	1	-
19	1	-	-	-
Total	544	230	133	125

**TABLE 7.10: Average size of family according to caste.**

Caste	Kothari			Palasgaon			Kawadjai			Amdī		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Brahmins	7	23	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Hindus	12	46	3.8	2	8	4.0	3	13	4.3	1	3	3.0
Kunbis and other allied castes	165	761	4.6	74	356	4.8	15	78	5.2	43	205	4.8
Intermediate Hindus I	55	310	5.6	16	93	5.8	7	31	4.4	8	32	4.0
Intermediate Hindus II	97	464	5.0	47	266	5.6	28	160	5.7	19	85	4.5
Tribals and backward classes	72	328	4.5	38	216	5.6	79	454	5.7	21	85	4.0
Depressed classes	126	616	4.8	50	267	5.3	1	5	5.0	32	135	4.2
Mohameddars	10	37	3.7	3	24	8.0	-	-	-	1	5	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>2605</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>4.4</b>

1: Number of families.      2: Family members.      3: Average family size.

Table 7.9 gives the distribution of families according to number of family members. Majority of the families were reported, in all the villages, with family members varying between three and seven. Families upto two members each were about sixteen percent, eleven percent, twelve percent and twelve percent of total families in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Larger families with ten and more family members each were a little less than five percent, four percent, about nine percent and less than three percent of total families in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively.

Table 7.10 gives the average size of the family according to caste. Average size of the family varied a little between the four villages and was 4.8, 5.3, 5.6 and 4.4 in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. The lowest average size of family was reported, amongst Advanced Hindus, at 3.0 in Amdi, the second lowest reported being 3.3 among Brahmins at Kothari. Except for the caste groups mentioned earlier and the mohameddians in Kothari, rest of castes had the average family size varying between 4 and 5.7. The largest average family size was reported amongst mohameddians at Palasgaon with eight members per family.

#### 7.6 Family Type.

Table 7.11 gives the distribution of families according to whether these are unitary or joint families. Family types, 1, 2, 9 and 10 represent unitary type of families of which 1 and 2 have a male as a head of the family and 9 and 10 have a female as a head of the family. The rest of categories of families are joint families of various description, of which 3 to 8 have a male as head of the family and 11 to 13 a female as head of the family. Unitary type of families were in majority in all the villages, these families being little more than fiftyfive

**Table 7.11: Distribution of families according to family type.**

Family Type	Number of families at			
	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
1 Unimember male	16	2	2	1
2 Married male with or without wife and children	254	126	75	69
3 (2) with married children with family	94	76	25	24
4 (2) with parents brothers etc.	123	-	28	14
5 (4) with other paternal relations	3	15	-	4
6 (4) with maternal relations	-	1	-	1
7 (2) with wife's relations	12	2	-	3
8 (2) with other relatives	6	2	-	-
9 Female only	15	3	1	4
10 Female with children married or unmarried	15	3	2	5
11 (10) with relations of husband	1	-	-	-
12 (10) with parents and other relatives	3	-	-	-
13 Female with sisters, brothers etc.	2	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>125</b>

percent, fiftyeight percent, sixty percent and sixtythree percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Amongst joint families of any description those headed by a male were numerous, joint families with a female as head of the family being reported in Kothari only.

Joint families under the category 'Married male with or without wife and married children with family' were biological joint families, while the other under the category

'Married male with or without wife, children and parents, brothers, sisters with families' were heterogeneous in composition. Similarly joint families in the categories 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13 were as well of heterogeneous composition. The proportion, to total families in the village, of biological and heterogeneous joint families was a little more than seventeen percent and twentyseven percent in Kothari, thirtythree percent and nearly nine percent in Palasgaon, eighteen percent and twentyone percent in Kawadjai and nineteen percent and seventeen percent in Amdi respectively.

#### 7.7 Earners and Non-earners.

Table 7.12 gives the distribution of earners according to whether they worked in main occupation only or main and subsidiary, or main, subsidiary and independent occupation or various other combinations of occupations pursued by the family.

Table 7.12: Distribution of earners.

Occupational Combination working in	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Main occupation only	753	314	210	191
Subsidiary occupation only	228	47	12	2
Independent occupation only	51	74	12	55
Main and subsidiary occupations	362	162	169	11
Main and Independent occupations	63	127	7	101
Subsidiary and Independent occupations	22	16	7	8
Main, subsidiary and Independent occupations	28	21	8	2
<b>Total Earners</b>	<b>1507</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2605</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>550</b>

The number of earners, out of the total population of the respective villages Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi, was nearly fiftyeight percent, sixtytwo percent, fiftyseven percent and sixtyseven percent. The number of earners working in only one occupation, whether main, subsidiary or independent, was nearly sixty-nine percent, fiftyseven percent, fiftyfive percent and sixtyseven percent of total earners in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Earners working in two occupations such as main and subsidiary, main and independent or subsidiary and independent, were nearly twenty-nine percent, forty percent, fortythree percent and thirtytwo percent in the respective villages. Earners working in these occupations, main, subsidiary and independent, were insignificant in all the villages and never exceeded a little less than three percent of total earners in any of the villages.

In table 7.13, we give the broad occupational distribution of earners.

**TABLE 7.13:** Occupational distribution of earners.

Occupation	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Agriculture and other Primary occupations	1519	945	589	444
Processing and Manufacturing	124	67	12	13
Commerce	43	16	3	5
Transport	59	60	8	8
Construction and Utility Services	39	4	2	-
Administrative, educational services etc.	61	8	5	3
Other services	100	7	5	13
Unproductive	5	1	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>494</b>



Agriculture and other primary occupations such as casual and attached agricultural labour etc. featured mainly in the occupational distribution of earners, seventysix percent, eighty-nine percent, ninety-four percent and ninety percent of the total earners employed in various occupations working in this category. Earners under the category transport were those pursuing bullock-cart transport as subsidiary occupation. Administrative and educational services etc. included medical services, Police and Forest department employees, Grampanchayat employees and teachers etc. Other services included barbers, dhobis, hotel workers, and persons in private employment. Detailed distribution of workers in processing and manufacturing and Commerce and Transport has been given in Chapters VI and VIII.

In Table 7.14 we give a detailed occupational distribution of workers in 'Agriculture and other primary occupations, etc.'

**TABLE 7.14:** Distribution of workers in 'Agriculture and other primary occupations, etc.'

Occupation	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
Agriculture - mainly owned land	499	398	277	206
Agriculture mainly unowned land	191	67	42	25
Attached Agricultural Labour	104	46	27	41
Casual Agricultural Labour	598	319	127	124
Forest Labour	101	89	111	38
Herdsmen	6	14	3	-
Fishing	20	12	2	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1519</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>446</b>

Majority of the workers were dependent on agriculture either as cultivators or as attached and casual agricultural labour. The percentage of workers in agriculture, mainly of unowned land was comparatively meagre in all the villages. Number of workers in family agriculture, both mainly owned and unowned land, and agriculture labour, attached and casual, was nearabout the same in Kothari. In the other three villages Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Asdi the number of workers in family agriculture was always more than casual and attached agricultural labour, particularly in Kawadjai where number of workers in other occupations was much less <sup>more than</sup> in the three villages except ~~Kawadjai~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~where~~ around nineteen percent of total workers were employed as forest labourers.

Table 7.15 gives the distribution of non-earners according to reasons for not earning.

TABLE 7.15: Reasons for not earning.

Reasons	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Asdi
Old age	53	5	11	2
Education	244	130	64	56
Domestic work	68	-	-	2
Not of working age	664	314	209	112
Physical disability	41	14	5	7
Social restrictions	12	2	-	-
No need to work	16	4	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>180</b>

Of the total population nearly fortytwo percent, thirtyeight percent, fortyfour percent and thirtythree percent was non-earning population in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. The main reason for not earning was that nearly sixty percent, sixtyseven percent, sixtysix percent and sixtyone percent of <sup>non</sup> earners at Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively, were not of working age. Education as reason for not earning was reported by twentytwo percent, twentyeight percent, twentysix percent and thirtytwo percent of non-earners in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. 'Old-age', 'Physical disability' and 'No need to work' as reason for not earning were mostly from the advanced castes and were generally well placed. Majority of non-earners in this category were females and there was no need for them to work. 'Social restrictions' as reason for not earning was reported in the case of twelve families in Kothari and two families in Palasgaon. All the non-earners in this category were females and belonged to families, belonging to Kuntio and Kunbis, some of which still did not like the female to earn inspite of the need to earn being felt.

### 7.8 Out-migration.

Information in respect of family members who have gone out of the village more or less permanently was asked in the General Family Schedule. The information presented here refers to only those families which were permanent residents of the respective villages.

Table 7.16 gives the castewise distribution of families reporting out-migrants and the number of out-migrants. The number of families reporting out-migrants was around four percent, six percent, five percent and six percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Kunbis reported the maximum number of out-migrants in Kothari and Amdi, while in the other two villages Palasgaon

**TABLE 7.16: Caste-wise distribution of Out-migrants.**

Caste	Kothari		Palasgaon		Kawadjai		Amdi	
	No. of families	No. of out-migrants	No. of families	No. of out-migrants	No. of families	No. of out-migrants	No. of families	No. of out-migrants
Advanced Hindus	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
Kunbi	7	29	2	3	1	4	5	8
Marar	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lohar	-	-	1	2	1	5	-	-
Sutar	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	2
Khavi	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shimpi	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toli	2	8	2	3	1	4	1	1
Kewat	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Cond	2	12	4	4	4	12	-	-
Nahar	3	6	2	6	-	-	-	-
Madgi	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohameddan	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>

and Kawadjai Mahars and Gonds reported the maximum number of out-migrants. Other castes reporting a little lower number of outmigrants were Gonds and Mohameddians in Kothari, in the other three villages the number of out-migrants under other castes, not enumerated earlier, being very low.

Majority of the outmigrants had left the village with their wives and children and were employed. Very few had gone out of the village for continuing education. Table 7.17 gives the distribution of outmigrants according to occupation and the number of educands and non-earners.

Table 7.17: Occupational distribution of Outmigrants.

Occupation	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Agriculture	4	1	3	1
Agricultural Labour	9	2	3	-
Non-agricultural Labour	3	5	3	2
Teachers	4	2	-	-
Medical and Legal services	2	-	-	-
Forest services	3	1	1	-
Military service	1	-	-	-
Artisans and other services	2	1	1	-
Other services	9	-	-	-
Traders	1	-	-	-
Total Earners	38	12	11	3
Education	8	4	-	7
Non-Earners	39	8	14	3
Total Non-Earners	47	12	14	10
Total Earners and Non-Earners	85	24	25	13

The number of earners, of the total outmigrants, was nearly fortythree percent, fifty percent, fortyfour percent and twentythree percent in Kothari, Palasgon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively. Majority of the earners, amongst outmigrants in Kothari had gone into some sort of a salaried employment. Outmigrants reported under the category 'Artisans and other services' were all carpenters employed with the Government Forest Depot at Ballarahah. Those reported under the category 'Other services' were government employees working as clerks, peons and Patwaris etc. Amongst the non-earners the number of outmigrants who had left the village to continue further education was never more than thirty percent, majority of the non-earners being females and children not of school-going age.

#### 7.9 Immigration.

Information regarding native place, father's occupation, etc. was asked in the General Family Schedule. Information presented in this section refers to those families which were not residents of the village and the head of the family had come to the village. Table 7.18 gives the geographic mobility of the immigrant families.

Table 7.18: Geographic mobility of Immigrant families.

Place of origin	Number of families migrated to			
	Kothari	Palasgon	Kawadjai	Andi
Chanda tehsil	71	24	51	20
Other tehsil of the district	21	7	3	4
Other district of the State	45	10	9	2
Other States	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>28</b>

Most of the immigrant families in all the villages were from within the district, the maximum number from

among these being from Chanda tehsil itself. Immigrants from the neighbouring districts such as Yeotmal, Manded, Wardha and Bhandara were thirtytwo percent, twentyfour percent, fourteen percent, and seven percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively. Only six families, from all the villages, were of immigrants from States other than Bombay State. Two of these were from Godawari district of Andhra Pradesh, one from Rajasthan, one from Gujrat, one from Uttar Pradesh and one from Punjab.

Table 7.19: In-migration Period.

Period in Years	Number of in-migrants families at			
	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
Upto 1	16	2	3	11
" 2	13	4	-	1
" 3	15	3	3	2
" 4	9	4	4	1
5 to 7	13	3	11	1
8 to 10	3	2	3	-
11 and more	68	24	40	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>28</b>

Nearly fifty percent and more families had come to the village before eleven years and more and were more or less permanent residents of the villages. Families that had come to village during last five years were mostly engaged in service with the government or the primary school etc. Table 7.20 gives the distribution of immigrant families according to reason for immigration.

Table 7.20 gives the distribution of in-migrant families according to reasons for immigration. Large number of immigrant families on account of service were reported in Kothari only. Similarly significant number of

**Table 7.20: Reasons for In-migration.**

Reason	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Service	43	5	5	-
Took up Wage work in the village	28	2	12	10
Purchased land in the village	-	-	2	3
Came to stay with relatives	57	27	20	5
In search of employment	11	8	25	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>28</b>

families had come in Kothari, Kawadjai and Amdi after taking up some job. These families were besides those enumerated under services. However, the largest number of immigrant families, in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi, had come there to stay and work with relatives who were comparatively under better circumstances. The category 'in search of employment' was mainly of labourers and in one or two cases of artisans who had migrated to these villages in search of better working conditions. Families migrating to these villages on account of purchase of land for cultivation were insignificant and were reported in Kawadjai and Amdi only.

Table 7.21 gives a broad castewise distribution of immigrant families.

Kunbis and other allied castes, Intermediate Hindus I and II, Backward and Depressed classes accounted nearly seventy percent of immigrant families in all the villages. Between Intermediate Hindus I and II, castes such as Mhavi, Shimpi, Dhobi etc. belonging to Intermediate Hindus II were more numerous in all the villages. The number of families belonging to Brahmins, Mohameddans and advanced Hindus were much less and majority of these had come to respective village on account of service and a few for trading.



Table 7.22 gives the occupational distribution of of insigrant families according to main occupation. Out of the total insigrant families fifty percent in Kothari and such more in the other three villages were pursuing agriculture and other primary occupations. Majority of the insigrant families under the category 'Processing and manufacturing' were of Buruds pursuing their traditional occupation of basket making. Another important occupational group was that of 'Administrative, educational, Medical services etc.' and represented twentysix percent, sixteen percent and a little more than six percent of insigrant families in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai respectively. Families under the categories 'Administrative, educational, Medical services etc.' and 'other services' had come in the villages on account of service and were likely to leave the place at any time. The rest of the insigrant families were more or less permanent residents of the villages.

#### 7.10 Labour Employment.

An additional schedule was canvassed to ascertain the employment available to labour families. For this purpose a separate sample of sixty families from total labour families was selected and these were divided into three groups of twenty each. Information in respect of employment was collected for a period of four months for each group as given below.

<u>1st Group</u>	<u>2nd Group</u>	<u>3rd Group</u>
June 1957	July 1957	August 1957
September 1957	October 1957	November 1957
December 1957	January 1958	February 1958
March 1958	April 1958	May 1958.

Thus the information for each group of families was collected every three months, thereby getting a coverage

of a period of twelve months during which the survey was conducted. Labour employment inquiry was limited to the nuclear village Kothari. The distribution of selected families according to the main occupation of the family was as below.

	1st Group	2nd Group	3rd Group
Labour	17	15	15
Mason	1	1	-
Tailor	1	-	-
Agriculture	1	3	2
Weaver	-	1	-
Fishing	-	-	1
Sawyer	-	-	1
Other services	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>

Majority of the selected families were of wage earners either agricultural or non-agricultural. In respect of the other families some earning members of the family took to wage earning as a subsidiary occupation. The number of earning members in each group was as below.

	1st Group	2nd Group	3rd Group
Male Adults	21	25	25
Male non-adults	-	2	1
Female Adults	25	26	27
Female non-adults	3	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>55</b>

The number of male and female adult earners was nearabout the same, while female non-adult earners were

**TABLE 7.23: Monthwise distribution of working and non-working days.**

	Month	No. of working Man days	Non-working Man days	Total Man days	No. of working woman days	Non-working woman days	Total woman days
1st Group	June	470	160	630	344	496	840
	September	437	193	630	444	396	840
	December	478	173	651	415	453	868
	March	440	211	651	133	735	868
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>2562</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>2080</b>	<b>3416</b>
2nd Group	July	481	356	837	279	651	930
	October	448	391	837	266	664	930
	January	582	255	837	601	329	930
	April	476	334	810	149	751	900
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>3321</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>2395</b>	<b>3590</b>
3rd Group	August	460	346	806	450	439	899
	November	608	172	780	432	438	870
	February	530	198	728	438	374	812
	May	522	284	806	351	548	899
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2120</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>3120</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>1799</b>	<b>3480</b>

three times of male non-adult earners. The lesser number of male non-adult earners was on account of majority of the male non-adults of school-going age were attending school, while the number of educands amongst female non-adults was much less.

Table 7.23 gives the distribution of working days, for each group separately and monthwise, separately for males and females. Of the total man days in each group employment against wage payment was available for seventy-one percent, sixty percent and seventy percent in the 1st, 2nd and the 3rd group respectively. Employment for different groups was nearly evenly spread over the respective months. In respect of female labour wage work was available for thirty percent, thirtyfour percent and fortyseven percent of total female days in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd group respectively. The lean months of employment were March, April and May for the three respective groups when employment was available for fifteen percent, sixteen percent and thirtynine percent of female days.

Table 7.24 gives the monthwise distribution of working days of male adult and non-adult labour. The total working man days were distributed as 88.7 percent working within the village and 12.3 percent working outside the village. The total working man-days within the village were divided as fortythree percent, twentythree percent and thirtyfour percent in attached agricultural labour, casual agricultural labour and non-agricultural wage employment respectively. In respect of working man days outside the village, there were no attached labourers working outside the village and these were divided as nearly thirteen percent and eightyseven percent in casual agricultural labour and non-agricultural

**TABLE 7.24:** Monthwise distribution of Male labour days according to type of wage work.

Month	Within the Village				Outside the Village			
	Attached agri. labour Man days	Casual agri. labour Man days	Non-agricultural labour Man days	Total work days within the village	Casual agri. labour Man days	Non-agricultural labour Man days	Total work days outside the village	Total work days within and outside the village
June	-	320	150	470	-	-	-	470
July	248	103	99	437	30	4	34	481
August	217	68	151	436	24	-	24	460
September	150	101	171	422	-	15	15	437
October	248	72	111	431	-	15	15	444
November	210	31	187	428	-	180	180	608
December	155	90	202	447	-	31	31	478
January	248	139	112	499	-	83	83	582
February	168	162	116	446	-	84	84	530
March	134	82	177	383	-	57	57	440
April	240	-	179	419	-	57	57	476
May	248	54	134	436	31	55	86	522
<b>Total</b>	<b>2253</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>1789</b>	<b>5264</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>5930</b>

wage employment. In respect of casual agricultural labour employment it was mainly available during the months of June, July, January and February, the working man days during these months being twentysix percent, eight percent, eleven percent and thirteen percent of total working man-days of casual agricultural labour. During the months of June and July paddy cultivation was in progress and during January and February harvesting of the rabbi crops was being done when male labour was necessary. Non-agricultural wage work covered various categories of skilled labour, such as carpenters and sawyers and masons, and other unskilled labour as coolies working on road construction, forest labour for wood cutting and collection of forest produce etc. Employment in non-agricultural labour was comparatively well distributed over the whole year the maximum and minimum reported being a little more than eleven percent and about six percent, of total working days, in December and July respectively.

Table 7.25 gives the monthwise distribution of working days of female adult and non-adult labour. The total working female days were divided as a little more than ninetyone percent within the village and about nine percent outside the village. The working female days within the village were further divided as nearly seventythree percent in casual agricultural labour and seventeen percent in non-agricultural wage employment. Employment in agriculture was generally well between June and February and was quite meagre for the rest of the three months. However, employment was comparatively better during the months of September, December, January and February. Transplanting of chillies took place during September and it was mainly female labour that was generally employed. Similarly first picking of the

**TABLE 7.25: Monthwise distribution of female labour days according to type of wage work.**

Month	Within the Village			Outside the Village			
	Casual agri. labour Woman days	Non-agri-cultural labour Woman days	Total work days within the village	Casual agri. labour Woman days	Non-agricul-tural labour Woman days	Total work days outside the village	Total work days within and outside the village
June	231	113	344	-	-	-	344
July	120	20	140	139	-	139	279
August	272	91	310	150	-	150	460
September	343	98	444	-	-	-	444
October	196	70	266	-	-	-	266
November	290	56	346	86	-	86	432
December	389	26	415	-	-	-	415
January	601	-	601	-	-	-	601
February	418	20	438	-	-	-	438
March	15	118	133	-	-	-	133
April	8	141	149	-	-	-	149
May	34	317	351	-	-	-	351
<b>Total</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>3937</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>4312</b>

chillies started in December and was generally continued, with an in between period of a fortnight, upto end of January or early February. Non-agricultural employment was more during the months of June, March, April and May, and the employment was as road construction labour, collection of minor forest products as 'tendu' leaves etc. and clay quarry labour. During the other months the non-agricultural wage work was mainly as domestic servants. All the employment offered outside the village was as casual agricultural labour.

Table 7.26 gives the distribution<sup>4</sup> working days in non-agricultural employment of both male and female labour.

**TABLE 7.26:** Working days in non-agricultural employment.

Nature of work	Man-days	Womxn-days
Clay quarry labour	257	112
Construction labour	221	302
Forest labour	836	301
Graziers	333	-
Carters	188	-
Sawyers and carpenters	124	-
Mason	95	-
Domestic servants	123	321
Other unspecified	193	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2370</b>	<b>1070</b>

Most of the non-agricultural employment available was as unskilled labour except for sawyer, carpenters and masons. Most of the employment for male labour was as clay quarry labour, road and house construction labour, forest labour and graziers, these respectively accounting for 10.8 percent, 9.3 percent, 35.3 percent and 14 percent of total non-agricultural working man-days. Female labour was mainly employed as construction



labour, forest labour and domestic servants the three respectively accounting for 28.2 percent, 28.2 percent and 30 percent of female labour days.

Table 7.27 gives monthwise average working days for worker in attached agricultural labour, casual

**TABLE 7.27:** Monthwise distribution of average working days of Male and Female labour.

Month	Male-Labour			Female-Labour	
	Average working days as attached labour	Average working day as casual agri. labour	Average working days as non-agri. labour.	Average working day as casual agri. labour.	Average working days as non-agri. labour
June	-	21.3	30.0	15.4	22.6
July	30.0	19.0	20.6	28.7	20.0
August	31.0	18.4	21.4	24.6	30.3
September	30.0	20.2	18.6	23.0	24.5
October	31.0	14.4	21.0	17.8	23.3
November	30.0	10.3	26.2	22.1	18.6
December	31.0	22.5	29.1	24.3	26.0
January	31.0	23.1	27.8	27.3	-
February	28.0	27.0	25.0	23.2	10.0
March	31.0	27.1	26.0	15.0	23.6
April	30.0	-	23.6	8.0	17.6
May	31.0	17.0	18.9	11.3	24.3

agricultural labour and non-agricultural labour for both male and female labourers. Attached agricultural labour was fully employed during the period of eleven months no attached labour working being reported in the month of June. Male labourers working as casual agricultural labour had the highest average working days in February and March at twentyseven days of employment. This was

the harvesting and threshing season of the rabbi crops and male labour was mainly required. The best average working days for female agricultural labour were nearly twentynine working days in July when transplantation of paddy takes place and female labour component for this operation is much larger than the male labour. Generally female labour working as casual agricultural labour had a better monthly average of working days than the male labour employed in the same.

In respect of employment in non-agricultural labour it was low during July, August, September and October i.e. for the major part of the rainy season. This was to be seen mainly in respect of male labour. The average working days in respect of female labour during these months are slightly better than male labour because of the nature of work in which the male labour was generally employed.

Table 7.28 gives average monthly wage earnings of male and female labour from casual agricultural and non-agricultural labour. Wage earnings from non-agricultural labour were always more per month than from casual agricultural labour in respect of male labour. This fact can as well be observed in respect of female labour except in the months of November and February when earnings from non-agricultural labour were much less. This was so on account of the difference in wage rates which were lower in respect of casual agricultural labour than the unskilled non-agricultural labour. The wage rates rates paid were reported as below.

Male:	Casual agricultural labour Rs. 0.75 to Rs. 1.25
Females:	Casual agricultural labour Rs. 0.37 to Rs. 1.00
Male:	Non-agricultural labour unskilled Rs. 1.13 to Rs. 1.50



was made every month and the cash payment as and when required. The attached labour did not stay and dine with the cultivator.

Table 7.29 gives distribution of non-working days of both males and females, according to reasons.

**TABLE 7.29: Reasons for non-working.**

Reasons	Man-days	Woman-days
Working in family enterprise	505	142
Domestic work	323	748
Work not available	733	1875
Did not work	146	132
Sick, confined etc.	816	2019
Gone out of the village	550	1358
<b>Total</b>	<b>3073</b>	<b>6274</b>

The main reasons for not working against wage were sick and confined, non-availability of work and going out of the village to visit relatives etc. the three reasons respectively accounting for twentysix percent, twentythree percent and eighteen percent of total non-working man-days and thirtytwo percent, twentynine percent and twentyone percent of total non-working woman days. Very few families took to agriculture etc. and the number of non-working days on account of working in family cultivation etc. were sixteen percent of total man-days and a little more than two percent of total woman-days.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Trading and Transport

In this chapter we present information regarding various trading occupations in the surveyed villages. The occupations were listed from the General Family Schedules, and a section has been devoted to each of these trading occupations in which information regarding general trading practices, annual turnover, profits etc. has been given. Case studies of certain establishments in various trading occupations were conducted and wherever possible the figures regarding income, annual turnover etc. have been supplemented through these.

In respect of transport large number of families of cultivators reported undertaking bullock cart transport of forest produce, mainly timber, to Chanda and Ballarshah and these alone feature under transport. Information was available only in respect of earnings from the occupation, area in which these families operated and the duration of their working. A brief description is given regarding passenger traffic facilities but no figures were available regarding it.

6.1 A total of fifteen grocers' establishments were reported and were distributed as seven, five, one and two in Kothari, Palasgaon and Andi respectively. Ten families pursued it as their main occupation and the remaining five as subsidiary occupation. Castewise distribution of families was as below.

Brahmin	1	Jains & Marwaris	3
Kontli	2	Kunbi	2
Sonar	1	Teli	2
Gond	2	Mohameddars	2
			---
		Total:	15

Three of the fifteen families were of immigrants who had come here during last thirty years and have been running the establishment. All the immigrant families were of Jains and Marwaris.

The grocers stocked and sold almost all the types of foodgrains and commodities such as tea, sugar, edible oils, cigarettes and bidis, scaps, stationary, kerosene and many other articles of common use such as sewing thread, buttons etc. The products locally available were mainly foodgrains grown in the area, but these purchases were partially supplemented by imports from other purchasing centres such as Chanda and Ballarshah which were the nearest markets. Supply of other commodities was from these two places, kerosene, cigarettes, tea and coffee and a few more commodities being supplied from Ballarshah by agents of the respective manufacturers and the rest of the purchases being made at Chanda.

The conditions of purchase of goods varied for different suppliers and with the individual standing of the grocers. Substantial credit facilities were reported by three grocers with the maximum turnover. Even in respect of other grocers credit facilities were available but they had to meet the outstanding dues on account of purchases in a short time not exceeding once a month. In fact many of the smaller traders made various purchases not directly at Chanda or Ballarshah but through one of these three local grocers where they could get slightly better credit facilities. Supply of commodities through agents of various manufacturers was only on cash basis. A few establishments stocked and sold patent medicines and the value of stock held never exceeded rupees three-hundred in any individual case.

All the establishments were essentially of retailers, though these establishments undertook wholesale

operations which were in the nature of supply of commodities to petty shop-keepers in the village proper and only partly to other villages, which were situated south of the nuclear village Kothari and were in the forest area with meagre transport facilities. The annual turnover of the fifteen establishments was reported as below.

R a n g e	Number of establishments	Turnover Rs.
Upto Rs. 1000	5	3622
" 1500	3	3300
" 3000	2	5300
" 6000	2	10000
" 15000	1	15000
" 25000	1	21400
Above Rs. 25000	1	32000
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>90622</b>

The total income earned from pursuing the trade was reported at Rs. 11075 which happened to be a little more than twelve percent of the turnover. The income arrived at was net after meeting all the necessary expenses.

The stock on hand was reported as follows:

R a n g e	Number of establishment	Value of stocks Rs.
Upto Rs. 100	5	4452
" 250	4	850
" 500	3	1350
" 1000	1	1000
" 2500	1	2350
" 3000	1	3000
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8995</b>

The total nineteen family members were employed in fifteen establishments, divided as seventeen males and two females. In none of the establishments a permanent servant was employed. Casual labour was employed to do some sundry jobs and the wage payment to these was reported at Rs. 650 only.

The equipment of the grocer generally included scales, weights, measures, boxes, racks, cupboards and gunny bags etc. The investment in equipment by fifteen establishments was reported at Rs. 1065 with an average equipment worth Rs. 71 per establishment. However, nearly seventy percent of the total investment in equipment was reported by three establishments the rest being amongst the twelve remaining.

Payments receivable from customers and dues outstanding to traders were reported at rupees three thousand six hundred and four thousand three hundred and eighty respectively.

### 8.2 Cloth shops.

There were four families working in cloth trade. Two families were petty dealers in cloth and the other two had establishments. Of the four families three were from Kothari and one from Amdi. The castewise composition was as one Komti, one Shimpi and two Mahar families. The two Mahar families were of petty dealers and used to move to weekly markets in nearby villages within a distance of fifteen miles.

The shops stocked and sold mostly mill-made cloth, viz. sarees, dhotis, shirtings, coatings, long-cloth, chadars, pressed cotton rugs etc. Proportion of hand-loom cloth in the stock was meagre and it mainly consisted of sarees and dhoties. The traders imported various varieties from Chanda, Wardha, Mal, Hinganghat and



Nagpur, majority of the imports being from Chanda and Hinganghat. Imports from Mul, a tehsil town in the district, were of handloom sarees and dhotis, while the other centres supplied almost all the varieties of cloth that were needed by the traders.

Credit facility was available for only two larger establishments and these two could make purchases upto two thousand rupees each at a time. This facility was mainly in respect of two centres Chanda and Hinganghat where most of the purchases were made. At the other centres namely Wardha and Nagpur credit facility was not extended over a period of one month and in view of this the extent of purchases at these places was quite meagre. The terms of payment varied with the standing of the trader. Normally credit facilities were available upto one month but the two establishments with credit facilities reported that the period of payment was generally extended upto three months with no charges by way of interest for the extended credit. Any further extension of credit facility beyond three months was charged three percent per annum on the outstanding dues payable.

All the establishments were of retailers and the annual turnover of the four traders was reported as below.

Range	No. of traders	Turnover
Upto Rs. 2000	2	Rs.3500
" 10000	1	9350
" 20000	1	20000
Total	4	32850

The income earned from pursuing the trade was reported at Rs. 3600, for all the four dealers, making it a little less than eleven percent of turnover.

The stocks were never constant and varied with the season. The lowest stocks were during rainy season when there was very little demand for any cloth. The stocks on hand reported were as below:

R a n g e	No. of traders	Value of stock
Upto Rs. 300	2	Rs. 500
" 1500	1	1350
" 4000	1	3700
Total	4	5550

The peak period of stocks were around Divali in October-November and again during marriage season in April-May when the stocks held by traders reached upto ten thousand rupees worth. The sales were, besides the selected villages, to such nearby places as Tohagan, Katoli, Manora, Aksapur etc. which were within a distance of ten-twelve miles from Kothari and to the south.

Five family members were employed in the trade and all were males. Besides the family members only one establishment reported to have engaged a permanent servant with an annual payment of rupees three hundred only.

The equipment of the shops consisted of cupboards, shelves, yard measures, scissors, etc. and the investment in equipment was reported at Rs. 783 with maximum investment in equipment being Rs. 433 and the lowest around Rs. 50 only.

### 8.3 Petty shopkeepers and Hawkers etc.

Four families, all from Kothari, were reported to be dealing in various articles and working and vegetable

vendors etc. Two families were of Gonds, one of a Mahar and one a Kapewar. These families dealt in bangles, turmeric powder, tooth powder, small mirrors, stationary and various other coloured paper goods besides selling vegetable in the weekly market.

Purchases were made in Chanda and Ballarshah in respect of articles such as mirrors, stationary etc. and in the surrounding villages in respect of vegetables. No credit facilities were available and all the purchases were against cash payment. Most of the purchases were made around the ceremonies and marriage season when there was a demand for many fancy but cheap articles. Purchases of vegetable were around September to December only when fresh vegetables were available in the area.

The goods and vegetables were generally sold in the weekly markets at Kothari, Dhaba, Ballarshah and a few more nearby places, all these places being within a distance of less than twenty miles and easily accessible by motor bus. The annual turnover of the four families was around Rs. 5450 (including vegetables) with a maximum turnover of Rs. 2300 and the lowest at Rs. 300. The largest turnover of Rs. 2300 was reported by one family only and this was mainly on account of extensive trading in bangles. The income derived by four families was reported at Rs. 1650 after providing for various expenditure towards travelling etc.

The stock on hand was reported at Rs. 300 with the maximum stock worth Rs. 120 and the minimum worth Rs. 50. The equipment consisted of wooden boxes, containers, baskets and gunny bags for vegetables etc. and total value of equipment was reported at Rs. 23 for all the four families with an average equipment worth Rs. 5.75 per family.

The employment offered was for four males and two females, all these being family members.

#### 8.4 Chilli traders.

Eight families, three each from Kothari and Palasgaon and two from Aadi, reported to be trading in dried red chillies. This was not a full time occupation but was pursued only during four to five months from February to June. The main occupation of six families, out of the eight, was agriculture and for the other two labour. The castewise composition was as below.

Mahar	6
Kunbi	1
Teli	1
	—
Total:	8

Chillies was an important cash crop in the selected villages and as well in some other nearby villages. The earliest dried red chillies were available around February and then onwards the families took up to trading in chillies being free from this agriculture etc. The purchases were made from cultivators from within and outside the village in the surrounding area. The sales were effected in the weekly markets at Kothari, Chanda and Ballarshah. However, major part of the purchases were sold to traders at Chanda, Savali, Mul and occasionally at Nagpur. The quantity of chillies dealt with by these traders was quite insignificant compared to total production in the selected villages and the turnover of the eight families was worth Rs. 19050 with a maximum turnover worth Rs. 4200 and the minimum worth Rs. 900. The income earned from the trade was Rs. 1660, for all the eight families, making income nearly nine percent of total turnover. The income earned was after meeting all the necessary expenses towards travel and transport costs etc. and the maximum income from the trade was reported at Rs. 500 and the minimum at Rs. 60 only.

A total of eight family members were employed in the trade and all were males. The equipment consisted

of scales and weights, baskets and gunny bags and the value of equipment for all the traders was Rs. 100 only with an average equipment worth Rs. 12 per trader.

Most of the purchases and sales were against cash. However, dues from the traders and to the cultivators were reported and these two respectively were Rs. 500 and Rs. 325.

#### 8.5 Tea Shops.

Four establishments of tea shops were reported, all of these being in Kothari. Two families pursued it as their main and only occupation and of the other two, one took to agriculture and other was in private employment of a forest contractor. The castewise distribution of the families was as below:

Teli	1
Kohti	1
Vanjara	2
	=
Total:	4

All the shops served tea, coffee, eatables etc. The shops had generally a good custom all year round but attracted more than ordinarily greater customers between February and May when collection of forest produce was in progress and a large amount of bullock cart traffic takes place from forests to Ballarshah and Chanda. The average daily sales varied between Rs. 6 to Rs. 17-18. The annual turnover of the four establishments was as given below:

Range	Number of establishments	Turnover
Upto Rs. 2500	1	Rs. 2370
" 4500	2	6700
" 7000	1	6000
	Total:	17070

Purchases of various commodities required, such as tea, coffee, edible oils, fuel, milk etc. were made locally. Annual expenditure on purchases on various commodities was reported as below.

Tea and Coffee etc.	Rs. 1175
Sugar	2107
Milk	3065
Gram flour etc.	2070
Edible oils	2530
Dalda etc.	290
Other purchases	485
Fuel	525
Total	<u>Rs. 12547</u>

The stocks of raw materials and eatable on hand was reported at Rs. 217, with four establishments having stocks worth Rs. 90, Rs. 72, Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 only. Other expenses besides materials were rent for premises, repairs and replacements, payment of servants etc. These expenses were reported as below.

Rent of premises	Rs. 458
Lighting	200
Repairs and replacements	80
Grampanchayat tax	20
Salaries of servants	1000
Total:	<u>1758</u>

The net income earned, by four establishments after meeting all the expenses was reported at Rs. 3365 which happens to be nearly twenty percent of turnover.

The equipment of the establishments consisted of cupboards, tables, chairs, benches, utensils, cups and saucers, kettles, etc. The value of equipment reported was rupees seven hundred and eighty with an average equipment worth Rs. 195 per establishment.

The total of nine family members were employed in four establishments, divided as seven males and two females. The number of servants employed was six besides the casually employed servants. The wage payment in cash was meagre at Rs. 5 to 6 per month but was supplemented with free meals. The wage payment reported earlier includes imputed value of free meals supplied to these servants.

### 8.6 Liquor Shop.

One licensed liquor vendor was reported at Kothari. The occupation was pursued as subsidiary, the main occupation of the family being agriculture. The family was Kalar by caste.

A strict control in respect of supply of liquor was maintained by the Government. The vendor was not permitted to distil the liquor but was supplied a fixed quota of hundred gallons a month from the Government depot at Chanda. Sale of liquor was restricted for these days, tuesday, thursday and saturday, a week. Besides the normal closures, on all public holidays sale of liquor was prohibited. The supply price of liquor was around rupees nine a gallon at Chanda. The vendor was supposed to maintain a register of sale, but in most cases it was not maintained at all. The total purchases during the previous period of twelve months were reported at Rs. 8700 with stock on hand with the vendor worth Rs.490.

Income earned from the occupation was Rs. 700 which is slightly more than eight percent of total purchases. This is net of all expenditure towards, storage, transport and wage payment to servants.

Only two males were employed in the occupation and one of it was a servant getting an annual payment of Rs. 600.

The equipment consisted of barrels, measures and glasses etc. and the value of equipment was reported at Rs. 95 only.

#### 8.7 Pan-bidi Shop.

Only one pan-bidi shop was reported at Kothari and was owned by a Koshti. Besides running a pan-shop the family was engaged in agriculture as well.

The usual stock of the establishment consisted of betel leaves, bidis, cigarettes, chewing tobacco etc. Purchase of betel leaves was made once a week on the weekly market day at Chanda. Cigarettes and bidis were partly purchased at Chanda but the major supply of these two was from the local grocer. All purchases at Chanda were against cash and hence it was found convenient to make purchases of cigarettes and bidis from the local grocer who would supply these on credit. Rest of the requirements in respect of arecanut, chewing tobacco, lime etc. were more or less locally made. The proportion of local purchases was around sixty percent only forty percent coming from other places mainly Chanda. The annual requirement of various commodities was reported as below:

Betel leaves	Rs. 700
Arecanus, chewing tobacco etc.	600
Bidis	2000
Cigarettes	1200
	-----
Total:	Rs. 4500
	-----

The daily sales of various items was around rupees ten to fifteen with net earnings varying between Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3. The annual sales were reported at Rs. 5000. The expenses besides the purchase of materials were in respect of rent for premises, transport from Chanda and



Grampanchayat tax which were Rs. 100, Rs. 80 and Rs. 5 respectively. Incidental expenses were around Rs. 15 thus leaving net earning of Rs. 900 per year.

The stock on hand was reported to be worth Rs. 45 only. The value of equipment was reported at Rs. 109 which included shed constructed by the operator. Only one male family member was employed in the occupation.

### 6.8 Motor Bus Transport.

**Passenger Traffic:** Passenger traffic from and to the nuclear village was cleared by private operators running bus services from Chanda to Alapalli and Sironcha. Kothari was the only selected village that was on the Chanda-Sironcha road and was the nearest place for motor transport for nearby villages of Andi, Palasgaon, Kawdajai, Umri, Tohagaon, Katoli, etc. Following were the timings of buses that passed through Kothari towards Sironcha and Chanda.

R o u t e	Towards Sironcha	Towards Chanda
Chanda to Sironcha	8 A.M., 11.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M., 6.30 P.M.	9 A.M., 10.30 A.M., 4 P.M., 6 P.M.
Chanda to Ahiri	10 A.M., 5 P.M.	9 A.M., 6 P.M.
Chanda to Gond- pipri and Dhaba	7 A.M., 8.30 A.M., 2 P.M.	8 A.M. 12.30 PM, 5 P.M.

Heavy passenger traffic occurs from October onwards to end of May when labour moves to forest areas for employment. During this period most of the buses, which have barely a capacity of forty passengers, are heavily overloaded. The same two buses cater to part of goods traffic as well.

### 6.9 Bullock Cart Transport.

Bullock cart transport was mainly utilised for carrying of forest products to Chanda and Ballarshah.

The transport facilities in the forest areas were comparatively meagre and it was nearly impossible for heavy motor trucks to move in the interior to transport necessary forest produce to destination. Under such difficult transport conditions bullock cart transport was in great demand and large number of cultivators from the selected villages were engaged in it during off season in March, April and May when there was very little work to be done on the fields.

A total of one hundred and twenty families reported to be working as carters for two to three months of the year. These one hundred and twenty families were divided as fiftyone from Kothari, fiftythree from Palasgaon and eight each from Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. All the families except one at Kothari were pursuing agriculture as main or subsidiary occupation.

Table 8.1 gives distribution of carter's families according to size of cultivated holdings, income earned from carting and the total income from all occupations pursued by the families.

**TABLE 8.1:** Distribution of Carters according to size of cultivated holding.

Size of cultivated holding.	Number of families	Income from carting Rs.	Total Income Rs.
N 1 1	1	750	1300
1.1 to 2 acres	2	600	900
2. 1 to 3 "	1	200	518
4 to 5 "	10	1950	7527
6 to 10 "	40	7710	28508
11 to 25 "	60	9620	54703
26 to 50 "	6	1650	10317
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>22480</b>	<b>103065</b>

Carter families were concentrated in two holdings six to ten acres and eleven to twentyfive acres the two size groups accounting for 33 percent and fifty percent

of carters' families. Income from carting was substantial and contributed a little less than twentytwo percent of total family income of these families. The highest proportionate income from carting was received by a family with no agriculture and carting as main occupation, the income from this occupation being nearly fiftyeight percent of total income of the family. As the size of holding increases there is a proportionate fall in income from carting compared to total income of the families in the size group.

Income earned was net of expenditure towards repairs to carts and maintenance of bullocks. Expenditure on repairs was reported at Rs. 540 by thirtysix // families. Since carters would not be working continuously for a longer period than a fortnight at a time, they usually carried home-grown fodder for the bullocks and thereby no additional expenditure was incurred on maintenance of bullocks. However, six families reported to have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 45 towards maintenance of bullocks. Another item of expenditure was reported by one family in respect of wage payment of Rs. 60 for a servant employed for two months.

The normal period of working was about two to three months between October and May, but in a few cases the working was reported for six to seven months as well. The earnings were dependant on the number of trips the carter could make and as well the area in which the carter operated. The major areas of operations were from Dhaba, Alapalli, Akanpur, Kanhegaon and Mchorli to Chanda and Ballarshah where the various contractors had their depots. A few carters worked in Ballarshah proper and the average wage paid for these was Rs. 5 per day. In respect of other areas the rates of payment varied with distance and the rates, per trip, paid were reported as below:

Moharli to Ballarshah	Rs. 15 per trip
Moharli to Chanda	Rs. 18 "
Lhanora to Ballarshah	Rs. 18 "
Allapalli to Ballarshah or Chanda	Rs. 15   to " 18   "
Kanhargason to Ballarshah	Rs. 11 "

In majority of the cases it was reported that the carters rarely got any consignment on their return trips from Chanda and Ballarshah. The employment was not with any decided contractors as consignment was always available from forest to depots at Chanda and Ballarshah.

Many forest contractors had their clerks and agents in Kothari and with the help of these it was always easy to secure some consignment.

The total number of males employed was one hundred and twentynine of which only one was a paid servant and the rest family members.

The equipment of the carter consisted of a pair of bullocks and a bullock cart. However, value of equipment employed in carting cannot be stated as the occupation is ancilliary to agriculture where all this equipment is required for normal work.

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## CHAPTER IX

### Financial System.

The chapter deals with the outstanding debts, current borrowings and repayment of loans as reported by the respondent families. The outstanding debt refers to total indebtedness on the day of the investigator's visit. Current borrowings and repayment of loans refer to the period of twelve months previous to the day of investigator's visit. Since the General Family Schedule was canvassed from June 1957 to May 1958, the period of twelve months, previous to the day of the visit, varies between June 1956 and May 1958. This lack of uniformity in time period was, however, ignored as it was thought that it would not substantially affect the figures collected.

#### 9.1 Outstanding Debt.

Table 9.1: Volume and Extent of Outstanding Debt.

Village	Total families	Indebted families	% of 3 to 2	Amount outstanding in Rupees	Average amount per indebted family in Rs.
Kothari	544	160	33	70337	390
Palasgaon	230	98	42	29698	303
Kawadjal	133	52	39	8463	162
Amdi	125	64	51	13255	207

The proportion of indebted families to total families in the village was lowest and the average amount per indebted family was the highest at Kothari. The amount of outstanding debt reported, at Kothari, was highest between the four villages and this amount was larger than the total outstanding debt of the other three villages.

Table 9.2 gives the further break up of the indebted families into cultivators and non-cultivators.

**Table 9.2: Volume and Extent of Outstanding Debt amongst cultivators and non-cultivators.**

Village	Indebted families	Cultivator's indebted families	% 3 to 2	Average indebtedness per cultivating family Rs.	Average indebtedness per non-cultivating family Rs.
Kothari	180	112	62	401	373
Palasgaon	98	74	75	342	131
Kawadjai	52	46	83	165	146
Amdi	64	48	75	236	118

Cultivators were in majority amongst the indebted families and the average indebtedness per cultivating family was larger than that of the non-cultivating indebted family in all the four villages. There was not a marked difference in the average indebtedness of a cultivator and a non-cultivator in Kothari and Kawadjai, while in Palasgaon and Amdi the average indebtedness of the cultivator was nearly twice that of the non-cultivator.

Table 9.3 gives the percentage distribution of outstanding debt according to agency.

The major agencies of credit were money-lender, trader, cultivator and relatives though the proportion of outstanding debt to total outstanding varied between villages. No single agency was an important credit agency in all the villages. Traders accounting for 24 percent of outstanding debt in Kothari, Relatives 32.1 percent in Palasgaon, co-operatives 31.2 percent in Kawadjai and cultivators 48.1 percent in Amdi. There was no cooperative society in any of the villages and substantial dues to

**Table 9.3: Agency-wise distribution of Outstanding debt (Percentage distribution).**

Agency	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Government	10.4	10.8	17.3	1.9
Co-operative Society	3.7	1.3	31.2	3.0
Money-lenders	19.0	18.2	13.9	20.7
Traders	24.0	12.4	1.5	3.7
Cultivators	15.1	19.5	19.5	48.9
Relatives	20.3	32.1	12.3	17.5
Other agencies	5.6	5.6	3.1	-
Without interest	1.2	-	1.2	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Actual in Rupees	70337	29698	8463	13255

cooperatives were reported in Kawadjai only. Even here the cooperatives were in the nature of 'Employee's Cooperative Bank', and the loans were in most cases for non-agricultural purposes. Outstanding debt due to Government was sizable in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai and was mainly on account of Paddy <sup>and</sup> supplied to cultivators, the amount outstanding being repayable in cash with interest due. The volume of interest free debts, which include advances from friends and relatives and issue of supplies on credit from traders, was insignificant.

No information about the rates of interest charged by various agencies was available. Nor do we know as to how long the amount due to an agency had been outstanding and the nature of interest accumulated. All the information, that was available from the General Family Schedule, was the amount of principle and the interest due that was outstanding on the day of the visit. In view of this, we give, in Table 9.4, interest accumulated as percentage of the principle due to each agency.

Table 9.4

Agency	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
Government	4.5	5.8	2.6	3.0
Cooperative Society	2.2	9.4	11.3	6.6
Money-lender	9.9	23.2	9.9	16.7
Trader	2.0	9.8	7.5	14.0
Cultivator	7.6	19.6	13.4	8.8
Relatives	2.6	16.8	3.0	6.2
Other	2.5	6.0	12.4	-

The burden of interest varied widely between villages in respect of the same agency. The burden of interest due was generally lower in Kothari in respect of all the agencies and in no case did it exceed 9.9 percent of the principle due. Taking for granted that rates of interests charged were not substantially different from those reported in respect of borrowings during past twelve months, the difference in the burden of interest must have been, mainly, on account of non payment of interest which accumulated to increase the proportion to the principle due.

### 9.2 Borrowings during past twelve months.

Table 9.5: Volume and Extent of Borrowings during past twelve months.

Village	Resident families	Borrowing families	Amount borrowed in Rs.	Average per borrowing family in Rs.
Kothari	544	130	26810	206
Palasgaon	230	70	15510	221
Kawadjai	133	41	5290	128
Andi	125	54	8860	164

Table 9.5 gives the volume and extent of borrowings during past twelve months previous to the day of



investigator's visit. The proportion of borrowing families to resident families in the village was highest at 43 percent in Amdi and lowest at 24 percent in Kothari. Average amount per borrowing family was near about the same in Kothari and Palasgaon, the lowest being reported at Rs. 128 in Kawadjai. In the bigger villages proportionately fewer families borrowed larger average amount and in the smaller villages proportionately more families borrowed smaller average amount.

Table 9.6 gives the further break-up of borrowing families into cultivators and non-cultivators.

Table 9.6 Volume and Extent of Borrowings amongst cultivators and non-cultivators.

Village	No. of borrowing families	No. of borrowing cultivators	Amount borrowed by cultivators Rs.	Amount borrowed by non-cultivators Rs.	Average per cultivating family Rs.	Average per non-cultivating family Rs.
Kothari	130	76	20910	5900	276	134
Palasgaon	70	56	14050	1460	251	104
Kawadjai	41	37	4690	600	<del>600</del> 124	150
Amdi	54	44	7660	1200	174	120

Cultivators were the main borrowers in all the four villages the proportion of cultivators to total number of borrowing families being as high as 90 percent in Kawadjai, but never less than 58 percent in Kothari. Not only that the cultivators were the main borrowers, but the average size of their borrowing was always larger than that of the non-cultivator excepting in Kawadjai. The average borrowing of the non-cultivators was Rs. 150 in Kawadjai and was highest in all the villages. Similarly the average borrowing in respect of cultivators, at Kawadjai, was Rs. 124 and was the lowest in all the villages.

Table 9.7 gives the distribution of borrowing families according to income group.

**Table 9.7:** Borrowing families according to Income Group.

Income Group	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Upto Rs. 500	19.2	12.9	29.4	22.6
" 750	30.0	34.3	31.7	30.3
" 1000	18.9	29.9	19.5	20.7
" 1500	18.9	14.4	9.7	20.7
" 2500	9.2	7.1	9.7	3.8
More than Rs.2501	3.8	1.4	-	1.9
Total	100	100	100	100
Actual number of families	130	70	41	53

The proportion of borrowing families, increases upto second income group having family income upto Rs. 750; and slowly declines till it registers very low proportion in the highest income group having family income of Rs. 2501 and more. Nearly 50 percent and more of the borrowing families have family income upto Rs. 750.

Table 9.8 gives the percentage distribution of borrowings according to credit agency.

**Table 9.8:** Borrowings according to credit agency. (Percentage distribution)

Agency	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Government	7.0	16.3	6.8	3.9
Cooperative Societies	7.8	1.5	34.6	3.7
Money lenders	6.5	8.8	10.0	3.9
Trader	5.4	5.7	4.0	6.6
Cultivator	66.6	60.3	39.7	60.9
Relatives	2.1	1.7	2.3	0.3
Others	4.6	5.7	2.6	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Actual amount in Rupees	26810	15510	5290	6660

Here it is evident that the cultivators were the major source of getting credit. There were variations, in the proportion of borrowings from this source to total borrowings, between villages. Eighty percent of borrowings, at Andi, were from cultivators and this was the highest reported in all the villages. The lowest borrowings from this source were reported at Kawadjai and were 37.7 percent of total borrowings. This was partly offset by borrowings from cooperatives which advanced 34.6 percent of borrowings in Kawadjai, no other village reporting more than 7.8 percent of its total borrowings from this agency. Money lenders and traders, between themselves, shared about eleven percent to fifteen percent of the borrowings, the money-lenders share being always larger. Borrowings from the Government were sizeable in Palasgaon and Kothari.

### 9.3 Purpose of Borrowing.

Table 9.9 gives the percentage distribution of borrowings according to purpose.

Table 9.9: Borrowing according to Purpose  
(Percentage distribution).

Purpose	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Andi
Current Agricultural expenditure	16.4	30.8	58.4	20.6 x
Land purchases and improvements	30.7	31.8	9.4	25.7 ✓
Agricultural implements	0.3	-	-	- ✓
Livestock	14.7	11.8	14.2	17.8 ✓
Repairs and purchase of non-agricultural property	5.1	7.7	2.8	15.8 ✓
Marriage and other ceremonies	19.3	0.2	5.8	1.2 x
Non-agricultural business	2.1	1.9	-	- ✓
Education	-	0.3	-	1.4 ✓
Legal Expenses	-	-	-	2.3 ✓
Medical Expenses	2.1	1.3	6.2	1.9 ✓
Repayment of debt	0.4	-	-	- ✓
Consumption	8.9	14.2	3.2	13.3 ✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Actual amount in Rs.	26810	15510	5290	6860

The declared purpose against which the funds were borrowed and the actual utilization of these funds were reported to be the same. Of the total borrowings agriculture, including current agricultural expenditure and purchase and improvement of lands, purchase of livestock and agricultural implements, took up the major share of borrowings in all the villages. Within the borrowings for agriculture major share was utilized for the purpose of investment, be it in the nature of purchase and improvement of lands or purchase of agricultural implements and livestock, except in Kawadjai where most of the borrowings were for current agricultural expenditure. Kawadjai was a predominantly rice cultivating village and the current agricultural expenditure was larger compared to other villages which mainly produced open-field crops such as jowar, sesamum, wheat etc. Again most of these borrowings for current agricultural expenditure were in the form of paddy seed.

Investment in non-agricultural property was reported in all the villages but in no village it was sizeable though the highest reported was 15.8 percent of borrowings at Andi. Borrowings for marriage and other ceremonies was not sizeable except in Kothari where it was reported at 19.8 percent of borrowings. Similarly borrowings for investment in non-agricultural business was reported only in Kothari and Palasgaon.

Borrowings on account of education and legal expenses were not very common and only stray cases were reported. Borrowings for medical expenses featured in all the villages and ranged between 1.3 percent and 6.2 percent at Palasgaon and Kawadjai respectively. Borrowings for consumption was much more at Palasgaon and Andi as compared to the other two villages.

#### 9.4 Time and Duration of Borrowings.

Table 9.10 gives percentage distribution of borrowings according to month of borrowing.

Table 9.10: Monthwise Borrowings (Percentage Distribution).

Month	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
January	5.9	2.4	-	3.5
February	1.3	-	-	-
March	1.9	27.7	6.6	-
April	30.9	14.5	2.8	23.9
May	32.4	35.6	58.9	36.6
June	12.9	3.9	3.8	1.7
July	8.1	8.2	20.1	11.3
August	1.3	1.7	1.2	7.4
September	0.8	-	-	2.3
October	0.2	2.4	-	0.8
November	2.5	2.1	2.8	7.2
December	1.8	1.5	3.8	5.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Actual amount in Rupees	26810	15510	5290	8860

It is evident that most of the borrowing took place between the months of March and June, the total borrowings during these four months being never less than sixtytwo percent, as reported in Amdi and as high as eightyone percent in Palasgaon. The borrowings were perhaps utilized for purchase and improvement of land or purchase of livestock and agricultural implements etc. Since Kharip cultivation was only a respect of paddy and that too only in Palasgaon and Kawadjai, it seems less likely that these funds could have been utilized for any other purpose except for investment as noted above. The marriage season falls due around April and May, but as expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies was significant only in Kothari, it again seems unlikely that most

of the borrowings during these four months were for any other purpose than investment in agriculture. Borrowings during the month of July varied between eight percent and twenty percent and these together with part of the borrowings in the month of June were mostly for current agricultural expenditure. Borrowings during the rest of the months were comparatively meagre.

Table 9.11 gives the distribution of borrowings according to period for which the borrowings were made.

Table 9.11: Borrowings according to Duration (Percentage Distribution).

Duration	Kothari	Palasgacn	Kavadjai	Andi
Upto 1 year	72.1	71.1	85.4	55.3
" 2 years	1.5	1.6	-	-
" 3 "	0.9	6.9	-	4.5
4 to 5 "	0.2	1.6	-	1.3
6 to 10 "	0.7	-	-	-
11 years & more	-	6.4	-	2.5
With no fixed time limit	<u>24.86</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>35.4</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
Actual amount in Rupees	26810	15510	5290	6000

Most of the borrowings were for a period of one year. Medium term borrowings i.e. upto five years were reported in three villages except Kawadjai. Borrowings with no time limit fixed for repayment were proportionately larger than the medium term and long term loans in all the villages.

#### 9.5 Nature of Security.

Table 9.11<sup>(A)</sup> gives the distribution of borrowings according to nature of security offered.

**Table 9.11(a): Borrowings according to security  
(Percentage distribution).**

Nature of Security	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Land	18.9	9.8	41.0	6.5
Houses and buildings	-	0.6	-	-
Gold and Ornaments	6.2	1.8	7.4	-
Livestock	1.3	-	-	-
Bullock cart	0.3	-	-	-
Current crop	-	6.0	-	3.6
Service by family members	0.4	-	-	-
No Security	72.9	81.8	51.6	89.9
Total	100	100	100	100
Actual amount in Rs.	26810	15510	5290	8860

Majority of the borrowings were unsecured in all the villages the proportion varying between 51.6 percent at Kawadjai and 89.9 percent in Amdi. Amongst secured loans, borrowings against land as security were largest followed by Gold and ornaments as the next as security for borrowings. Borrowings were made against the security of livestock, bullock-carts and house and buildings but these were solitary instances. Current standing crop was offered as security in six percent and slightly more than three percent of borrowings in Palasgaon and Amdi respectively. However, the amount involved was not large. A solitary instance of borrowing against the services to be rendered by the borrower to the lender family was reported in Kothari. The payment was in the nature of advance payment to the borrower for the services he was to render and the interest was charged and collected at the time of borrowing itself. The rate of interest charged was at ten percent and the conditions of service laid down were equivalent to attached agricultural labour.

### 9.6 Rates of Interest.

Table 9.12 gives borrowings according to interest rates payable.

Table 9.12: Borrowing according to rate of interest. (Percentage distribution).

Rate of Interest	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Upto 6 percent	1.6	4.5	5.5	2.3
" 9 "	7.2	0.3	35.5	0.6
10 to 12 "	17.3	1.9	26.2	3.6
13 to 25 "	41.0	70.4	-	61.6
26 to 50 "	14.6	8.3	9.6	3.7
Without Interest	18.3	14.6	23.2	28.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Actual amount in Rupees	26810	15510	5290	8860

Villages Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi follow almost the same pattern of borrowing against the rates of interest charged. In these three villages largest borrowings were reported against the rates of interest varying between thirteen and twentyfive percent. The maximum borrowings at Kawadjai were against the rate of interest above six percent but not more than nine percent. The borrowing against this rate of interest seem to be from the Cooperatives. More than sixty percent of the borrowings in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi were against rates of interest exceeding ten percent and it is quite likely the high rates of interest were charged as majority of the borrowings were unsecured. Borrowings without interest were quite significant in all the villages and mainly included credit purchases and advances from relatives etc.

### 9.7 Need for Additional Credit.

Only nine families in Kothari reported need for additional credit facilities for various purposes.



Table 9.13 gives the distribution of families according to purpose for which the funds were required and the amount required.

Table 9.13: Need for additional Credit.

Purpose	A M O U N T S				
	Upto Rs. 100	Upto Rs. 200	Upto Rs. 400	Upto Rs. 1500	Upto Rs. 2000
Livestock	-	2	-	-	-
Current Agricultural Expenditure	1	-	1	-	-
Non-agricultural business	1	2	-	-	-
Marriage and other ceremonies	-	-	-	1	-
House construction	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Additional credit requirement was for less than rupees four hundred in respect of the seven families. Five of these families requiring it for current agricultural expenditure and investment in livestock. Requirement of the three families was for investment in existing non-agricultural business. Need for additional credit in respect of the other two families was for the marriage ceremony and construction and repairs to existing house. In the first case for lack of availability need for funds was met by sale of land and in the other construction was not undertaken.

Three families did not try to raise the necessary loan. Of the remaining six families, two tried to raise the loan from money-lenders, one from Government, two from traders and one from a cooperative society. Two families could not raise loan in view of their inability to offer any security, one for non-payment of previous outstanding debt and three for some unspecified reasons.

**9.8 Repayment during past twelve months.**

Table 9.14 gives information regarding repayment of loans during a period of twelve months previous to the investigator's visit.

**Table 9.4: Volume and Extent of Repayment.**

Village	Number of repaying families	Amount in Rupees	Average per family in Rupees	Interest paid as percent of total repayment
Kothari	100	19702	197	11.3
Palasgaon	40	10214	255	11.3
Kawadjai	32	4112	128	10.1
Amdi	32	5768	191	16.5

Table 9.15 gives the repayment of debt according to agency.

**Table 9.15: Agency-wise Repayment of Debt.**

Agency	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Government	19.3	12.7	12.9	0.9
Cooperative Society	2.7	-	55.9	-
Money-lender	17.4	26.9	9.7	17.2
Traders	27.8	14.2	2.9	8.3
Cultivator	19.5	22.1	12.0	52.3
Relatives	9.5	23.8	5.5	19.7
Others	3.0	0.3	0.3	1.5
Loans without interest	0.8	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100
Actual amount in Rupees	19702	10214	4112	5768

Most of the repayment reported in Kothari, Palasgaon and Amdi were to money-lenders, traders, cultivators and relatives which were the main source of borrowings in these villages. Repayment to cooperatives was substantial only in Kawadjai where outstanding debt and borrowings during past twelve months through this agency were substantial.

from this occupational group, was a little larger at seventyone percent of total selected families. Majority of the occupations were represented in the selected families. Distribution of the selected families according to annual income of the family is given in Table 10.1. The village families were concentrated in the two income-groups with incomes between Rs. 251 to 500 and Rs. 501 to 750 and the selected families from these two groups accounted for fiftythree percent of total selected families and was nearabout the same as the village families

**TABLE 10.1: Selected families according to annual income.**

Income Group	Total number of village families	Number of selected families
Upto Rs. 100	10	1
Rs. 101 to 250	32	1
Rs. 251 to 500	167	14
Rs. 501 to 750	148	18
Rs. 751 to 1000	79	11
Rs.1001 to 1500	57	7
Rs.1501 to 2500	35	4
Rs.2501 to 3500	9	3
Rs.3501 and more	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>60</b>

in these income groups. The selected families were divided into three groups and thus the schedule was canvassed for four months for every family in each group as given below:

<u>1st Group</u>	<u>2nd Group</u>	<u>3rd Group</u>
June 57	July 57	August 57
September 57	October 57	November 57
December 57	January 58	February 58
March 58	April 58	May 58

Table 10.2 gives annual expenditure on various food and non-food items. Of the total reported expenditure of Rs. 15936.83, food and non-food accounted for 52.4 percent and 47.6 percent respectively. Food items

TABLE 10.2: Annual expenditure of various items.

Item	Total expenditure Rs.	Average per family Rs.
<u>FOOD</u>		
(1) Rice	1890.94	31.52
Wheat	682.50	11.38
Jowar	1391.00	23.19
Other cereals	12.00	0.20
Pulses	496.86	8.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>4473.30</b>	<b>74.57</b>
(2) Ground-nut	10.99	0.18
Chillies	144.73	2.41
Onions & garlic	411.81	6.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>567.53</b>	<b>9.46</b>
(3) Sugar	652.60	10.88
Gur	145.95	2.43
Tea & Coffee	133.92	2.23
Sweets etc.	176.62	2.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109.09</b>	<b>18.48</b>
(4) Edible oils	797.03	13.29
Hydrogenated oil	61.37	1.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>858.40</b>	<b>14.31</b>
(5) Milk etc.	188.91	3.15
Ghee	269.75	4.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>458.66</b>	<b>7.65</b>
(6) Eggs	88.62	1.48
Mutton	327.50	5.46
Fish	146.49	2.44
Liquor	37.00	0.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>599.61</b>	<b>10.00</b>
(7) Vegetables	265.99	4.43
Fruits	24.50	0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>290.49</b>	<b>4.84</b>
<b><u>TOTAL FOOD 1 to 7:</u></b>	<b>8357.08</b>	<b>139.31</b>

TABLE 10.2 - Contd.

Item	Total expenditure Rs.	Average per family Rs.
<u>NON-FOOD</u>		
(8) Betel leaves etc.	382.56	6.38
Tobacco	125.32	2.09
Bidi etc.		
smoking tobacco	354.37	5.91
Snuff	15.30	0.25
Total	877.55	14.63
(9) Fuel	94.97	1.58
Coal	8.25	0.14
Kerosene	328.33	5.47
Match box	147.10	2.45
Total	578.65	9.64
(10) Medicine	1144.05	19.07
Soap	107.92	1.80
Clothes	3262.90	54.39
Footwear	155.00	2.58
Education	210.74	3.51
Travel	962.21	16.04
Utensils	280.73	4.60
Total	6123.55	102.07
TOTAL NON-FOOD (8 to 10)	7579.75	126.34
Total food and non-food (1 to 10)	15936.83	265.65

were divided into seven broad groups such as cereals and pulses, condiments etc. sugar etc. Milk and Ghee, eggs etc. non-vegetarian food and fruit and vegetables. Fiftytwo percent of total expenditure, on food items, was for the purchase of cereals and pulses of which Rice and Jowar were the main items of purchase. The average per family expenditure on Rice and Jowar was Rs. 31.52 and Rs. 23.19 respectively. Wheat was not a regular cereal for consumption for most of the families and the average per family expenditure on it was half that on

Jowar. The second major group of items of consumption was sugar, gur etc. accounting for a little more than thirteen percent of total expenditure on food items. Even in this group sugar accounted for fiftysix percent of expenditure and the average per family expenditure on sugar was Rs. 10.88 almost equal to wheat. Average per family expenditure on other items in the group was near-about the same. There was very little of oilseeds crushed by the cultivators, most of the production of oilseeds being reported, and the average per family expenditure was Rs. 13.29. Hydrogenated oils were not in much use and the total amount involved was insignificantly low. Average per family expenditure on non-vegetarian food was Rs. 10 only and the major part of it was on mutton the average per family expenditure on it being Rs. 8.56. The lowest average per family expenditure was on fruit and vegetables at Rs. 4.84. Vegetables were not available for major part of the year and whatever little local production existed was sent out to Chanda.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 7579.75 on non-food items clothing and medicine accounted for a little more than fortythree percent and fifteen percent respectively. Non-food items were divided into three broad groups namely betel leaves chewing and smoking tobacco etc. fuel, and other items as clothing, medicine etc. and the average per family expenditure for the respective groups was Rs. 14.63, Rs. 9.64 and Rs. 102.07. The lowest expenditure on fuel was mainly on account of cheaper availability of firewood from the forest. Forest Department issued passes at a charge of Rs. 3 for a cartload of firewood to be collected from a marked area in the forest. Majority of the villagers had taken advantage of this facility.

Table 10.3 gives average monthly expenditure, on various group of items, separately for three groups.

TABLE 10.3:

Average Monthly expenditure.

	Group - I				Group - II				Group - III			
	June Rs.	Sept- ember Rs.	Decem- ber Rs.	March Rs.	July Rs.	Octo- ber Rs.	Janu- ary Rs.	April Rs.	Augu- st Rs.	Novem- ber Rs.	Febru- ary Rs.	May Rs.
<b>FOOD:</b>												
(1) Rice	7.65	8.35	15.45	6.10	6.00	11.65	8.05	11.00	3.75	6.55	5.30	4.60
Wheat	1.60	2.95	3.50	1.95	2.30	5.30	2.80	6.12	1.80	2.10	1.30	2.40
Jowar	23.30	6.20	6.92	3.00	8.52	4.30	5.02	2.50	2.45	3.55	1.75	2.02
Other Cereals	-	0.20	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
Pulses	2.24	3.35	1.86	2.21	2.25	3.47	1.31	1.01	1.16	2.15	1.59	1.45
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>34.79</b>	<b>21.04</b>	<b>27.73</b>	<b>13.26</b>	<b>19.22</b>	<b>24.72</b>	<b>17.19</b>	<b>21.59</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>14.55</b>	<b>9.94</b>	<b>10.47</b>
(2) Chillies & Condiments	1.99	2.64	1.82	0.31	2.02	2.52	1.76	2.51	1.89	2.53	2.30	3.08
(3) Sugar, Gur, etc.	2.70	3.74	5.22	3.43	4.16	6.00	3.49	6.88	4.39	3.93	8.40	5.04
(4) Edible oils	2.25	3.58	3.01	2.54	3.08	4.12	2.62	5.28	2.63	3.39	5.96	4.65
(5) Milk, etc.	0.87	1.13	1.04	0.52	1.34	3.99	1.59	2.42	2.79	2.18	2.83	2.23
(6) Eggs, Mutton, etc.	3.09	2.16	2.42	2.41	2.80	4.01	2.72	2.70	2.75	1.82	1.32	1.66
(7) Vegetable fruits	0.71	0.54	0.53	0.91	1.03	1.43	0.97	1.13	1.71	1.70	1.92	1.94
<b>NON-FOOD:</b>												
(8) Betel leaves etc.	2.00	2.87	2.97	2.59	4.08	4.71	4.48	5.17	3.51	3.54	4.62	3.35
(9) Total Fuel	1.76	1.60	1.85	1.49	1.76	2.52	1.09	3.10	5.33	2.88	2.41	2.54
(10) Footwear	0.47	0.17	1.25	0.40	0.27	0.97	0.17	1.75	0.62	1.05	0.17	0.45
Clothes	9.87	7.13	12.22	25.86	6.87	13.50	11.52	29.26	4.94	6.47	18.14	17.75
Education	3.83	1.90	1.35	0.32	2.65	0.21	0.10	-	0.10	0.02	0.05	-
Other Expenditure	1.28	13.26	4.40	4.71	0.91	8.45	5.20	17.74	8.75	6.01	30.52	8.12

Average monthly expenditure on items excluding cereals and clothing did not vary much within a single group and between three groups as well. The lowest average expenditure, on cereals, in the 1st, 2nd and the 3rd group was reported in the months of March, January and August respectively and was Rs. 13.26, Rs. 17.19 and Rs. 9.15 for the respective months. These variations were largely because<sup>s</sup> of the composition of the group. The highest per family expenditure, on cereals, was reported in the months of June, October and November for the 1st, 2nd and the 3rd group respectively. In respect of clothing the highest expenditure was reported at Rs. 25.06, Rs. 29.26 and Rs. 18.14 in the first, second and the third group respectively.

Table 10.4 gives expenditure according to agency of supply. Three agencies namely producer, trader and purchases from weekly-market were reported. In respect of the purchases from weekly-market it was not possible for the respondent to say whether the purchases were made from the producer or the trader, and hence weekly market as a third agency, from which purchases were made, was decided upon. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 15936.83, producer, trader and weekly market accounted for 30.9 percent, 44.6 percent and 24.5 percent respectively. Total expenditure on cereals and pulses was reported at Rs. 4473.30 and was divided as twentyfive percent, fifteen percent and sixty percent amongst producers, traders and weekly market purchases respectively. It was reported by local grocers that they did not deal in grain trade much and in view of this it seems most likely that casual purchases in the weekly market were from the producers. Other groups of items where producer was the main source of supply were milk etc. and non-vegetarian food where producers accounted for nearly eightyfive



TABLE 10.4: Expenditure according to agency of supply.

-----				
Items	Producer	Trader	Weekly market	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
-----				
<u>Food</u>				
(1)	Rice	411.00	440.94	1039.00
-	Wheat	175.00	135.50	372.00
	Jowar	514.50	4.00	872.50
	Other Cereals	5.00	-	7.00
	Pulses	36.75	120.85	339.25
	Total	1142.25	701.29	2629.76
(2)	Groundnut	2.50	8.49	-
	Chillies	4.00	7.87	132.06
	Onions & garlics	5.25	73.74	332.82
	Total	11.75	90.10	465.68
(3)	Sugar	-	641.35	11.25
	Gur	1.12	84.53	60.30
	Tea & Coffee	-	127.67	6.25
	Sweets etc.	-	176.37	0.25
	Total	1.12	1029.92	78.05
(4)	Edible oils	7.50	789.53	-
	Hydrogenated oils	-	61.37	-
	Total	7.50	850.90	-
(5)	Milk etc.	182.91	6.00	-
	Ghee	205.25	-	64.50
	Total	388.16	6.00	64.50
(6)	Eggs	80.12	5.00	3.50
	Mutton	313.50	14.00	-
	Fish	144.49	2.00	-
	Liquor	13.00	24.00	-
	Total	551.11	45.00	3.50
(7)	Vegetable	5.50	21.05	239.44
	Fruit	7.00	11.50	6.00
	Total	12.50	32.55	245.44
	<u>Total Food</u> (1 to 7)	2306.26	2581.39	3469.43
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... Contd.

TABLE 10.4 - Contd.

Items	Producer	Trader	Weekly market
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Food</u>			
(8) Betel leaves etc.	30.00	221.03	131.53
Tobacco	1.75	115.09	8.48
Bidi and smoking tobacco	5.75	327.75	20.07
Snuff	-	12.80	2.50
Total	37.50	676.67	163.38
(9) Fuel	93.72	-	1.25
Coal	8.25	-	-
Kerosene	-	320.83	7.50
Matchbox	-	146.98	0.12
Total	101.97	467.81	8.87
(10) Medicine	1031.62	112.43	-
Soap	-	100.98	6.94
Clothes	100.00	2934.15	228.75
Footwear	98.00	53.50	3.50
Education	190.74	20.00	-
Travel	982.21	-	-
Utensils	162.62	174.11	4.00
Total	2485.19	3395.17	243.19
<u>Total Non-Food</u> (8 to 10)	2624.66	4539.65	415.44
<u>TOTAL FOOD AND</u> <u>NON-FOOD</u> (1 to 10)	4930.92	7121.04	3884.07

percent and ninetytwo percent of total expenditure on these respective groups. Vegetable and fruit were mainly available from the weekly market. The main purchases from the trader were sugar, gur, etc. and edible oils the two accounting for forty percent and thirtythree percent of total purchases<sup>1</sup> food items from traders.

In respect of non-food items of expenditure, purchases from traders were the highest at nearabout sixty percent of total expenditure of Rs. 7579.75. This was

so in respect of all the three groups of non-food items of expenditure. Medicine and travel included under the category 'Producer' were professional services.

Table 10.5 gives expenditure on food and non-food items according to place of purchase i.e. whether purchases were made within the village or outside the

**TABLE 10.5: Purchases within and outside the village.**

Item	Within the village Rs.	Outside the village Rs.	Total Purchases Rs.
<b>Food</b>			
(1) Rice	1387.94	503.00	1890.94
Wheat	583.50	99.00	682.50
Jowar	1118.00	273.00	1391.00
Other cereals	12.00	-	12.00
Pulses	409.61	87.25	496.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>3511.05</b>	<b>962.25</b>	<b>4473.30</b>
(2) Chillies and condiments etc.	511.28	56.25	567.53
(3) Sugar, Gur, etc.	976.76	132.42	1109.09
(4) Edible oils etc.	690.66	167.74	858.40
(5) Milk etc. Products	419.66	39.00	458.66
(6) Eggs, Mutton etc.	593.61	6.00	599.61
(7) Vegetables, fruit	285.00	5.49	290.49
<b>Total Food 1 to 7:</b>	<b>6987.93</b>	<b>1369.15</b>	<b>8357.08</b>
<b>Non-Food</b>			
(8) Betel leaves, tobacco, bidi etc.	781.43	96.12	877.55
(9) Total fuel	508.04	70.61	578.65
(10) Footwear	71.50	83.50	155.00
Clothes	2129.74	1133.16	3262.90
Education	148.74	62.00	210.74
Other expenditure			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4004.83</b>	<b>2118.72</b>	<b>6123.55</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-FOOD (8 to 10)</b>	<b>5294.30</b>	<b>2285.45</b>	<b>7579.75</b>
<b>TOTAL FOOD AND NON-FOOD (1 to 10)</b>	<b>12282.23</b>	<b>3654.60</b>	<b>15936.83</b>

TABLE 10.6: Possession of certain articles of household use according to income.

I t e m	I n c o m e      G r o u p								Total reporting families	Total No. of items reported
	Upto Rs. 500		Rs. 501 to Rs. 1500		Rs. 1501 to Rs. 3500		Rs. 3501 & above			
	No. of families	No. of items	No. of families	No. of items	No. of families	No. of items	No. of families	No. of items		
<b>Kochari</b>										
Tables	4	4	22	22	12	12	2	2	40	40
Chairs	4	4	39	39	21	21	6	6	70	70
Cupboards	7	18	24	43	16	27	5	12	52	100
Cots	200	418	277	983	44	239	77	45	528	1687
Stove	3	3	7	7	6	6	1	1	17	17
Cups and Saucers	102	126	227	384	43	131	6	30	378	671
Lantern	117	117	171	265	44	95	7	29	339	506
Petromax	-	-	7	7	5	5	5	3	17	17
Alarm Clock	1	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	11	11
Wrist Watch	-	-	8	8	16	16	4	4	28	28
Gramophone	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2
Radio	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	5	5
Sewing Machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Cycle	1	1	17	17	19	19	5	5	42	42
Razor	8	8	50	57	17	17	4	4	79	86
<b>Palasgach</b>										
Tables	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	3	3
Chairs	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	4	5
Cupboards	1	2	3	7	2	7	1	1	7	17
Cots	67	154	140	480	17	96	2	11	226	741
Stove	-	-	2	2	2	3	1	1	5	6
Cups and Saucers	25	27	86	109	15	30	2	6	128	172
Lantern	37	37	63	73	17	35	2	8	119	153
Petromax	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Alarm Clock	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Wrist Watch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Gramophone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing Machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5
Cycle	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	5	5
Razor	5	5	12	12	3	3	1	1	21	21
<b>Kamrdai</b>										
Tables	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chairs	1	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	6	6
Cupboards	4	12	3	6	-	-	-	-	7	16
Cots	57	143	64	248	7	57	-	-	128	448
Stove	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cups and Saucers	21	31	35	52	7	12	-	-	63	95
Lantern	33	33	37	45	7	12	-	-	77	90
Petromax	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Alarm Clock	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wrist Watch	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Gramophone	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Radio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing Machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Cycle	2	2	3	3	1	1	-	-	24	24
Razor	10	10	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Amdi</b>										
Tables	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	5
Chairs	-	-	2	2	3	3	2	3	7	10
Cupboards	2	5	5	7	2	2	1	1	10	15
Cots	50	110	63	229	7	46	2	15	122	410
Stove	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
Cups and Saucers	29	35	40	51	7	22	2	15	78	123
Lantern	22	22	31	36	7	10	2	6	62	74
Petromax	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4
Alarm Clock	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Wrist Watch	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Gramophone	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Radio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing Machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cycle	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	5
Razor	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	3

Other articles, such as stove, petrolmax, wrist watch etc. of comparative luxury were reported mainly by families that belonged to occupation<sup>d</sup> group of salaried services.

In respect of the total number of an article possessed by a family we find that in respect of cots the number of cots per reporting family was more as the income group changes. This was generally to be observed in most items of common use. As far articles of comparative luxury the number of an article per family did not exceed one irrespective of the income group.

The number of articles about which information was sought was fifteen and we find that possession of all these articles was reported by families with income above Rs. 3501 and that too in Kothari only. The most rare articles possessed were radio and sewing machine reported by five families and one family respectively in Kothari.

### 10.3 Other General Practices.

Besides possession of certain articles of household use information regarding type of utensils used for different purposes, grinding and pounding, use of footwear etc. was asked in the General Family Schedules and the same is presented here.

Table 10.7 gives type of utensils used for various purposes and as reported by all the families in the four villages. A large proportion of families in all the villages used earthen utensils etc. for storing water, the lowest reported being 69 percent of total families at Amdi and the highest reported at 91 percent of total families in Kawadjai. Use of iron drums or copper and brass vessels was mainly reported in Kothari and Amdi. Almost all the families in four villages used copper and brass glasses for drinking water, reporting of others being meagre. Utensils used for cooking were

**TABLE 10.7: Type of utensils used for different purposes.**

	Co- pper and bra- ss	Ear- then	Wood- en	Allu- mini- um	Other types	Nil
<b><u>ECTHARI</u></b>						
Storing water	78	399	-	-	63	4
Drinking water	537	-	-	5	2	-
Cooking	83	365	-	92	-	4
Kneading flour	387	57	45	51	-	4
Serving eatables	509	3	-	28	-	4
<b><u>PALASGACH</u></b>						
Storing water	5	202	-	-	19	4
Drinking water	227	1	-	2	-	-
Cooking	13	191	-	26	-	-
Kneading flour	132	80	9	9	-	-
Serving eatables	218	5	-	7	-	-
<b><u>KAWADJAI</u></b>						
Storing water	2	122	-	-	7	2
Drinking water	132	-	-	-1	xt-	-
Cooking	11	107	-	15	-	-
Kneading flour	104	17	6	6	-	-
Serving eatables	131	1	-	1	-	-
<b><u>AMDI</u></b>						
Storing water	15	87	-	-	23	-
Drinking water	124	-	-	1	-	-
Cooking	13	97	-	15	-	-
Kneading flour	78	25	15	7	-	-
Serving eatables	117	3	-	5	-	-

mainly earthen for about seventy percent and more families in all the villages. While cooking was in earthen utensils, kneading flour was mostly done using copper and brass utensils. Similarly eatables were served in copper or brass plates, insignificant proportion of families using earthen plates and other plates etc. On the whole earthen utensils were in great demand for various purposes such as storing water and cooking, while for most other purposes copper and brass utensils were used.

Storing of grain was in earthen pots, baskets and corn bins, gunny bags etc. and was as given below.

	Earthen pots	Baskets & corn bins	Gunny bags	Iron drums
Kothari	59	480	-	5
Palasgaon	48	175	2	5
Kawadjai	31	102	-	-
Amdi	23	102	-	-

Majority of the families reported use of baskets and corn bins for storing grain. Proportion of families using earthen pots was eleven percent, twentyone percent, twentythree percent and eighteen percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively.

Grinding and Pounding of grain was reported as given below.

	Flour Mill	Home
Kothari	231	313
Palasgaon	89	141
Kawadjai	42	91
Amdi	46	79

Proportion of families grinding and pounding home varied between fiftyeight percent of families in Kothari and sixtyeight percent of families in Kawadjai.

In respect of lighting comparatively large proportion of families had reported possession of lantern but this was not used regularly. Below is given distribution of families using various types of lamps.

	Lantern	Wick Lamp	Lantern and wick lamp.
Kothari	9	292	243
Palasgaon	2	106	122
Kawadjai	-	83	50
Amdi	6	58	61

Ordinary wick lamp<sup>wood</sup> in general use for lighting purposes, though large number of families reported to be using both lantern and a wick lamp.

Use of footwear by at least one member of the family was reported by eightyfour percent, fiftynine percent, seventy percent and eighty percent of families at Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively.

Accommodation for guests was reported as below.

	Within family quarters	Outside
Kothari	516	23
Palasgaon	211	19
Kawadjai	120	13
Amdi	118	7

Majority of the families could accommodate guests in family quarters. There was no sarai in any of the villages and the guests were accommodated with neighbouring families.



CHAPTER XI  
Social Aggregates

In this chapter an attempt is made to present the social accounts of the four surveyed villages. For this purpose the chapter is divided into three sections - the first dealing with income of the villagers as reported, the second dealing with estimation of agricultural and non-agricultural production and the third dealing with estimates of imports and exports.

11.1 Income of the Villagers.

The main sources for income of each family was the General Family Schedule wherein the respondent was asked to report <sup>income,</sup> received during the past twelve months, from various sources. Thus the income of the villagers pertains to a period of twelve months between 1956-58.

Table 11.1 gives the broad sourcewise distribution of income of the villagers. The main source of income,

TABLE 11.1: Income of the Villagers.

	Kothari	Palasgaon	Kawadjai	Amdi
Agriculture and other Primary occupations	246035	153665	73076	89642
Non-agricultural Production and Services	63280	13280	5000	4730
Trading	21040	5022	750	1962
Income by way of Salaries	67911	3864	4727	360
Other Income	33027	13422	2481	1934
<b>Total</b>	<b>431293</b>	<b>189253</b>	<b>86034</b>	<b>98628</b>

in all the villages, was Agriculture and other primary occupations which accounted for fiftyseven percent, eightyone percent, eightyfive percent and ninetyone percent of total income of Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively. Income from other sources, namely non-agricultural production and services, trade, salaried services and other incomes, was substantial at fortythree percent and nineteen percent of total income in Kothari and Palasgaon respectively. In the other two villages Kawadjai and Andi these sectors were quite unimportant. In most cases the lowest income was reported by trading occupations and it never exceeded five percent of total income, the highest reported in Kothari. A much larger income of the non-agricultural sector, in Kothari, was mainly on account of larger number of artisans, such as carpenters, basket-makers etc. and salaried services which were resident in the village. As pointed out in Chapter I the nuclear village Kothari was the only village with direct transport facility and this naturally had a slight advantage over the other villages.

Table 11.2 gives the distribution of income earned in agriculture and other primary occupations. Income in

**TABLE 11.2:** Income from Agriculture and other primary occupations.

	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kwadjai Rs.	Andi Rs.
Agriculture	144566	101609	44596	65441
Attached and casual agricultural labour	61910	29980	12705	16312
Agricultural Rentiers	10808	2922	630	2300
Herdsmen	1746	2804	620	168
Fishing	3000	1850	200	500
Forest labour	24005	14500	14325	4921
<b>Total</b>	<b>246035</b>	<b>153665</b>	<b>73076</b>	<b>89642</b>

respect of these occupations generally refers to the period starting from June 1956 and ending with May 1957, this period being the period of twelve months previous to the survey. Cultivation received the highest proportionate income from land followed by casual and attached agricultural labour. Income accruing to casual and attached agricultural labour was both proportionately and in absolute figures larger in Kothari chiefly on account of a large number of attached agricultural labour and proportionately larger labour families than in the other three villages. Income accruing to agricultural rentiers was highest around four percent and odd of total income in Kothari and was comparatively meagre in the other three villages. Forest labour contributed nearly ten percent, ten percent, twenty percent and six percent of total income from agriculture and other primary occupations in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. As stated earlier the villages were situated just on the border of the forest of South Chand Division and agriculturists could secure employment, with various forest contractors, during off season after the harvest was over.

Table 11.3 gives the distribution of income from non-agricultural production and services. Total income from non-agricultural occupations in Kothari, was nearly two and a threefourths times of total income from this source in the other three villages Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi together. Out of a total sixteen non-agricultural occupations Kothari reported fifteen, Palasgaon nine, Kawadjai seven and Amdi six and this affected the income accruing to these in the respective villages. Besides various occupations assume different degrees of importance in the four villages. Artisans, such as carpenter, blacksmith, etc. essential to

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**TABLE 11.3: Income from Non-agricultural Production and Services.**

	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kawadjai Rs.	Amdi Rs.
Grain Parchers	215	250	-	500
Flour mill	2500	-	-	-
Oil Press	-	-	-	100
Weavers	460	-	-	-
Tailors	7650	500	1000	-
Tanners and Cobblers	7935	2150	425	-
Blacksmiths	2370	2404	1300	950
Blacksmith- Carpenters	3000	-	-	-
Carpenters and Sawyers	16046	2736	1350	2052
Cycle shop	50	-	-	-
Goldsmith	2550	1800	50	-
Potters	1475	2600	-	-
Basket-makers	9150	180	-	-
Masons	3210	-	500	-
Barbers	1775	660	375	525
Washermen	4894	-	-	603
<b>Total</b>	<b>63280</b>	<b>13280</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>4730</b>

agriculture undertook almost no production in Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi and the income accruing to these was mainly by way of service charges except in Kothari where production by carpenters etc. had been reported. The income from various occupations was larger in Kothari than in rest of the villages because of more number of families working in most of the occupations.

Table 11.4 gives the distribution of income from various trading occupations. Trading activity was almost nil in Kawadjai and meagre in Palasgaon and Amdi. Out of a total of nine trading occupations reported in

**TABLE 11.4: Income from Trade.**

	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kawadjai Rs.	Amdi Rs.
Grocers	7325	3150	750	350
Petty shop-keepers	1300	-	-	-
Liquor Vendor	1700	-	-	-
Vegetable and fruit vendors	700	912	-	812
Cloth shop	3300	-	-	300
Grain and chilly traders	1700	960	-	500
Tea shops	3365	-	-	-
Pan-bidi shops	1250	-	-	-
Firewood sales	400	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21040</b>	<b>5022</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1962</b>

Kothari, Palasgaon reported three, Kawadjai one and Amdi four. Income from trading occupations was widely distributed in Kothari while in the other three villages Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi. Grocers, grain and chilli traders accounted for major part of the income from this source. Larger proportionate incomes were derived by grocers, cloth shops and tea shops in Kothari.

Table 11.5 gives the distribution of income earned by salaried services. In the three villages Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi there were no other salaried services except educational services, medical and health services and village servants. Educational services and village servants accounted for almost ninety-six percent, seventy-five percent and eighty-six percent of total income from salaried services in Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. In the fourth village Kothari the salaried services were varied and widely distributed. A large

**TABLE 11.5: Income from salaried services.**

	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kanadjai Rs.	Amdi Rs.
Medical and Health Services	4830	150	-	50
Educational Services	10120	2560	3360	-
Village Administration	3722	1154	192	310
Grampanchayat, Community Development, etc. services	7662	-	-	-
Construction etc. services (P.W.D.)	3996	-	-	-
Police	7356	-	-	-
Postal services	482	-	-	-
Forest department services	18477	-	-	-
Clerks etc. in private employment	11266	-	1175	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67911</b>	<b>3864</b>	<b>4727</b>	<b>360</b>

proportion of income from salaried services was earned by Government servants in the employ of various departments such as Police, Forest, and Community Development etc. Forest department maintained a range office, at Kothari, which had large number of employees to supervise the working of Kanhargoon and Dhaba forest ranges. The villages under survey had been included in the Community Development Block and the preliminaries were on way but no actual work had been undertaken by them. Besides the surveyed villages a few more nearby villages were under the development block and a number of employees of the block development office stayed in Kothari. As stated earlier, forest contractors from Chanda and Ballarshah had a few clerks, working for

them, stationed at Kothari where it was convenient to have them in view of the range forest office. These were the main services under clerks etc. in private employment.

Table 11.6 gives the distribution of income earned from other sources not included under the previous

**TABLE 11.6: Other Incomes.**

	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kawadjal Rs.	Amdi Rs.
Pottery Clay Quarry labour	3220	-	-	-
Road etc. con- struction labour	2070	-	-	-
Other non-agricul- tural labour	1470	1750	-	20
Bullock cart transport	12220	8760	900	600
Ferry service	100	-	-	-
Domestic servants	1586	-	-	-
Religious services	400	200	150	100
Entertainment services	1450	-	100	-
Sale of horns etc.	75	-	-	-
Sale proceeds of milk and Poultry	5925	1650	925	1160
Sale of Dung Manure	225	12	91	14
Money-lender	500	-	-	-
Rent from Houses	973	-	-	-
Pensions	1013	-	-	-
Remittances	1150	700	315	40
Unproductive excluding agricul- tural rentiers	650	350	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>33027</b>	<b>13422</b>	<b>2481</b>	<b>1934</b>



occupations. The largest income in this group was earned in bullock-cart transport. As pointed out in Chapter VIII a large number of cultivators took up bullock-cart transport during off season between April and June when there was very little work to be done on the fields. Income from bullock-cart transport was much larger in Kothari and Palasgaon than in the other two villages. Non-agricultural labour was divided into three categories namely Pottery clay quarry labour, construction labour and other non-agricultural labour, that could not be specified. A clay quarry in the forest area worked between December and May every year and a few labourers from Kothari worked there during this period. Construction labour was mainly engaged on road construction undertaken by the P.W.D. Another major source of income was sale of milk and poultry which accounted for eighteen percent, thirteen percent, thirtyseven percent and sixty percent of total income in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Andi respectively. Rent from houses was reported in Kothari only.

## 11.2 Physical Production.

Table 11.7 gives the value of physical production, both agricultural and non-agricultural, in the four surveyed villages. The agricultural production was estimated from the average per acre yield of crops from the plotwise survey schedules, and was evaluated according to harvest prices prevailing then. In respect of milk and poultry and non-agricultural production, the respondent family had reported the production in the General Family Schedule and the same has been accepted here for this purpose.

In all the villages agricultural production accounted for the major part of the total physical production in the villages. It was reported lowest at

TABLE 11.7: Value of Physical Production.

	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kawadjai Rs.	Amdi Rs.
<b>1 Agricultural Production</b>				
i) Cereals	34971	52788	102667	21741
ii) Cash crops	39927	38162	4626	21687
iii) Other crops	32166	11870	9153	6337
iv) Fodder	15761	12813	15537	10953
Total agricultural production	122825	115633	131983	60718
<b>2 Milk and Poultry</b>				
	19976	6974	3100	5985
<b>3 Non-agricultural Production</b>				
i) Carpenters	7884	280	-	120
ii) Blacksmith	24	25	40	-
iii) Chamars and tanners	8695	1450	600	-
iv) Potters	2215	2700	-	-
v) Basket-makers	15913	230	-	-
vi) Weavers	1520	-	-	-
vii) Tailors (Ready-made clothes).	2600	-	-	-
viii) Grain parchers	524	-	-	-
Total non-agricultural production	39375	4685	640	120
<b>Total Production (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	<b>182176</b>	<b>127292</b>	<b>135723</b>	<b>66823</b>

sixtyseven percent of total production in Kothari and in the other three villages Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi it was ninetyone percent, ninetyseven percent and ninetyone percent of total production respectively. Milk and poultry accounted for eleven percent, five percent, two percent and nine percent of total production in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Amdi respectively. Non-agricultural

production was nearly twentytwo percent and four percent of total physical production in Kothari and Palasgaon respectively. In the other two villages non-agricultural production was quite insignificant.

Of the total agricultural production cereals and other crops accounted for fiftyfour percent, fiftysix percent, eightyfour percent and fortysix percent in Kothari, Palasgaon, Kawadjai and Azdi respectively. As stated in Chapter V Kawadjai was the only village where food crops were undertaken during both Kharip and rabbi season, and this had mainly been the reason for most of the agricultural production in this village being accounted for by cereals and other crops. There was very little area under cash crops, such as linseed, sesamum and chillies, in Kawadjai while in the other three villages area under these crops was quite substantial and the production of cash crops was thirtytwo percent, thirtythree percent and thirtyfive percent of total agricultural production in Kothari, Palasgaon and Azdi respectively.

In respect of non-agricultural production carpenters, chamars and tanners and basket makers accounted for most of the production in Kothari. Most of the production of carpenters was against order and very little for market. On the other hand all the production reported by chamars and tanners and basket makers was for market. There was a large number of carpenters and basket makers in Kothari probably on account of easy availability of materials, such as wood and bamboos, from the nearby forest. Only Potters and Chamars and tanners reported significant production in Palasgaon. Production of other crafts and trades was comparatively less important in both the villages Kothari and Palasgaon.

### 10.3 Imports and Exports.

This section deals with the imports into and exports from the villages. These are divided into visible and invisible imports and exports and are dealt with separately.

#### (1) Visible Imports and Exports:

Table 11.8 gives the visible imports to and exports from the selected villages. In respect of agricultural production, cash crops such as sesamum, linseed and chillies constituted the major exports of the villages. It was reported in respect of the previous years production that all the oilseeds, sesamum and linseed, were sold for export and only a meagre portion of the production of chillies was retained by the cultivators the rest being exported. In view of this it has been assumed that almost all the cash crop production of the year has been exported. In respect of cereals etc. it was not possible to estimate the consumption of the villages and thus nothing could be said as to whether cereals were imported into or exported from the villages. The data available from the family budget schedules pertained to out-of-pocket expenditure and did not take into consideration the production of cereals of cultivators and the kind wage payment received by attached agricultural labour or village artisans. Of the sixty families selected for canvassing the Family Budget Schedule, fortythree belonged to cultivators, agricultural labourers and artisans and any estimate of consumption based on their purchases of cereals without knowing their production or wage receipts of cereals would have been faulty.

Imports and exports under Household purchases and trading were due to grocers, clothshops and purchases made by individuals outside the village. The Family

**TABLE 11.8: Visible Imports and Exports.**

Account Head	Exports from				Imports into			
	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kawadjai Rs.	Andi Rs.	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kawadjai Rs.	Andi Rs.
Agricultural Production (cash crops only)	30927	38162	4626	21587	-	-	-	-
Household purchases	-	-	-	-	12282	25242	12164	13285
Trading	46846	6210	800	1800	103200	20700	7100	6000
Non-agricultural Production and services	35748	2275	-	-	11938	1020	14	79
Net Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4123
Net Imports	4929	315	13852	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>127450</b>	<b>46962</b>	<b>19278</b>	<b>23487</b>	<b>12750</b>	<b>46962</b>	<b>19278</b>	<b>23487</b>

budget schedules reported purchase of various other commodities of daily consumption besides cereals and these were utilised to arrive at the imports on account of household purchases, which were besides the purchases made from the traders in the villages. Grocers etc. had reported the extent of their custom from outside the village and re-exports were calculated on the basis of these. The difference between sales to local families by grocers etc. and the total estimated purchases, from family budget schedules, had been treated as household purchases. In estimating these cereals etc. had not been taken into consideration for reasons stated earlier.

Imports and exports under non-agricultural production were due to various artisans working in the villages. Imports were on account of raw materials such as wood, nails etc. required by carpenters, bamboos for basket-makers, iron for blacksmiths and fuel etc. required for the flour mill. The exports were on account of sales of finished goods outside the villages. Imports and exports were estimated on the basis of case studies of various artisans. The major part of the imports and exports were due to carpenters, basket-makers and tanners and cobblers.

It will be seen from the table that there was large net import on trading account and household purchases in all the villages. The exports under this account consisted wholly of re-exports. Net exports were reported on non-agricultural production account in Kothari and Palasgaon, in the other two villages imports being insignificant in view of almost no production of goods on this account. Considering all the account heads of table 11.8 we find that net imports were reported in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai, while net exports were reported at Amdi.

Invisible Imports and Exports.

Table 11.9 gives the invisible imports and exports of the four villages. There are imports under four heads, namely, salaries and professional fees; Government grants to schools and Grampanchayat; Earnings of carters and other labour; and pensions and remittances received by villagers from family members working outside the village. The major items of import was salaries and professional fees received in Kothari followed by earnings of carters and other labourers. In the other three villages earnings of carters and labourers was the only major item of import. The other labour mainly included forest labour and labour engaged in road construction, clay quarry etc. In respect of salaries only the salary of secretary to Grampanchayat has been excluded as it is paid by the Panchayat of the village. Similarly in respect of medical practitioners, professional fees received by them besides the salary from the Janpad Sabha has been included in imports. The medical practitioners had stated the area of their working and the extent of their earnings from outside the villages.

Grants from the Government were received by the Grampanchayat in Kothari and the High School at Kothari. Grant received by the Grampanchayat amounted to Rs. 515 only and the rest of the amount under this head was received by the school under various heads as given below.

(1)	Grant in aid (subsidy)	Rs. 1012
(2)	Other heads:	
(i)	Concessions to students below 14 years of age	900
(ii)	Concessions to scheduled castes and tribes	240
(iii)	Landless labourers	216
(iv)	Children of Govt. employees	24
(v)	Cultivators of land below 20 acres	456
	<b>Totals:</b>	<b>2848</b>

**TABLE 11.9: Invisible Imports and Exports.**

Account Head	Exports from				Imports into			
	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kawadjai Rs.	Andi Rs.	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kawadjai Rs.	Andi Rs.
Salaries and Professional fees etc.	-	-	-	-	65871	3864	4727	330
Earnings of carters and other labour etc.	-	-	-	-	41515	22260	15225	5521
Government grants to schools and Grampanchayat etc.	-	-	-	-	3362	-	-	-
Remittances and Pensions	-	-	-	-	2163	700	315	40
Land Revenue	1051	1371	1624	1181	-	-	-	-
Grazing charges to forest department	225	168	220	175	-	-	-	-
Other taxes and licences	1556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School fees and donations to school	1497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel expenses	8658	3686	2116	2040	-	-	-	-
Net Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Imports	99924	22602	16307	2525	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>112911</b>	<b>27824</b>	<b>20267</b>	<b>5921</b>	<b>112911</b>	<b>27824</b>	<b>20267</b>	<b>5924</b>



**TABLE II.10: Visible and Invisible Exports and Imports.**

Account Head	Exports from				Imports into			
	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kavadjai Rs.	Amdi Rs.	Kothari Rs.	Palasgaon Rs.	Kavadjai Rs.	Amdi Rs.
Visible account	122521	46847	5426	23487	127450	43962	19278	13364
Invisible account	12987	5222	3960	3395	112911	27824	20267	5921
Net exports and imports on visible account	4929	318	13852	-	-	-	-	4123
Net imports or exports on invisible account	99924	22602	15307	2525	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>240361</b>	<b>74786</b>	<b>39545</b>	<b>29408</b>	<b>240361</b>	<b>74786</b>	<b>39545</b>	<b>29408</b>
<b>Net exports</b>								<b>1598</b>
<b>Net Imports</b>	<b>104853</b>	<b>22917</b>	<b>30159</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Exports from the villages were on account of land revenue paid to Government, school fees, grazing charges of cattle paid to forest department, and other taxes, chiefly sales tax paid by the traders in Kothari, and transit expenses. Remittances sent out of the village were not reported in the General Family Schedule, though it is quite likely that some money must have been sent to students staying outside the village for studies. However, the number of students staying outside the villages was quite insignificant and the non-reporting of remittances sent to them would not affect the net balance much. Land revenue and school fees are the actual collections made by the respective authorities. Expenditure on travelling was asked in the Family Budget Schedule and this has been estimated, on the basis of that information, for the entire village.

Considering total exports and imports from Table 11.9, we find that there was a net balance of imports, in all the villages. Table 11.10 give the final position in respect of visible and invisible exports and imports of the four villages. Three villages, Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai reported net imports in final position, while Amdi reported a small net export in the final position. Proportionately imports were larger over exports under the invisible account than that of the visible account in Kothari, Palasgaon and Kawadjai. In the other village Amdi net imports were only on invisible account while net exports were reported on the visible account.