

*Gokhale Institute Mincograph Series No. 16*

**DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT WASTE LANDS FOR CULTIVATION  
IN POONA DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA**

**DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT WASTE LANDS FOR  
CULTIVATION IN POONA DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA**

**G. R. MULLA**

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,  
POONA 4 (INDIA)**

## FOREWORD

A major programme of assistance to the weaker sections, namely the landless and the depressed classes, has been to make available to these people government land for cultivation. This is a report of a small investigation into this programme.

The investigation was undertaken in five villages of Indapur Taluka of Poona district where 1574 acres of government cultivable waste land was distributed to 128 families. Two main findings of the investigation both of which are instructive are as follows. Firstly, in the actual distribution of government land, the priorities set for such distribution have not been adhered to and a large part of the land has been given to families with very low priority or with no priority at all in such a programme. Consequently, the weaker sections, the landless and the depressed families in the villages, remain neglected. Secondly, the lands given to the non-priority families have been brought under cultivation, because these families have the means. On the contrary, the lands given to the landless and depressed sections have remained either uncultivated or these have been rented out to other cultivating families; the reasons are that the lands given to these people are in many cases of very inferior quality and that these families do not have the means, including credit, to bring such lands under cultivation.

This is admittedly a small investigation. Nevertheless, it seems to bring to light the main weaknesses in the programme of settling landless and depressed families on land.

Gokhale Institute of  
Politics & Economics  
Poona 4

V.M.Dandekar

September, 1972

## PREFACE

The problem of distributing cultivable waste lands to landless families has been exercising the attention of the Government of Maharashtra since 1954. The Government has distributed large areas of waste lands to a large number of families all over the State. A large proportion of the distributed land has been brought under cultivation. However, the problem of such lands is still acute and needs comprehensive study.

An ad hoc project was, therefore, undertaken in 1968-69, to study the problem of 'the disposals of Government waste lands to landless families in Maharashtra State', in the Agro-Economic Research Unit, located at the Institute, by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India. The findings of the enquiry are embodied in the present report, which may prove more revealing and interesting.

I am grateful to the concerned officials, both at the taluka and the village levels and to the village families who fully co-operated with me and spared no pains to supply the required information to me.

Gokhale Institute of  
Politics & Economics  
Poona 4

G.R.Mulla

September 1, 1972

## C O N T E N T S

|  | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| PREFACE  | vii         |
| FOREWORD   | v           |
| LIST OF TABLES   | xi          |
| CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION   | 1 - 18      |
| 1.1 Land in scheduled areas  | 1           |
| 1.2 Lands elsewhere in the<br>scheduled areas                              | 3           |
| 1.3 Priority list of grantees  | 4           |
| 1.4 Terms of grants to persons<br>of priority                              | 5           |
| 1.5 Leases and rent  | 7           |
| 1.6 Permanent disposal of<br>Government Waste lands<br>cultivated on lease | 7           |
| 1.7 Lands to which the orders<br>do not apply                              | 9           |
| 1.8 Government Resolution of 1960<br>and memorandum of instructions        | 9           |
| 1.9 Limitation on Grant of land  | 12          |
| 1.10 Disposal of fragments and<br>land of awkward shape                    | 13          |
| 1.11 Occupancy price   | 13          |
| 1.12 Forfeiture of lands   | 14          |
| 1.13 Amendments to the resolution  | 14          |
| 1.14 Disposal of Government Waste<br>lands                                 | 15          |
| 1.15 Forest lands  | 15          |
| 1.16 Total land disposals  | 17          |
| CHAPTER II : SELECTED VILLAGES   | 19 - 27     |
| 2.1 Selected villages  | 19          |
| 2.2 Families & population  | 20          |
| 2.3 Occupational pattern   | 21          |
| 2.4 Land utilization   | 21          |
| 2.5 Cropping pattern   | 26          |
| 2.6 Summary  | 26          |

|   | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| CHAPTER III : DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT LAND AND FAMILIES SECURING SUCH LAND | 28 - 54     |
| 3.1 Distribution of Government land for cultivation                       | 28          |
| 3.2 'Khatedars' and 'non-khatedars'                                       | 33          |
| 3.3 Main occupation of families which secured Government land             | 33          |
| 3.4 Family members, Earners and Non-earners                               | 39          |
| 3.5 Cultivating families which secured Government lands                   | 39          |
| 3.6 Government lands given for cultivation                                | 39          |
| 3.7 Owned landholdings and Government land                                | 46          |
| 3.8 Caste-wise distribution of owner cultivators securing Government land | 50          |
| 3.9 Caste-wise distribution of landless families securing Government land | 53          |
| 3.10 Summary  | 53          |
| CHAPTER IV : DISPOSED GOVERNMENT LAND AND ITS CULTIVATION                 | 55 - 109    |
| 4.1 Owned and Government land   | 55          |
| 4.2 Land leased-in and leased-out   | 58          |
| 4.3 Working cattle and other livestock                                    | 63          |
| 4.4 Agricultural implements   | 72          |
| 4.5 Soil type of the Government land distributed for cultivation          | 93          |
| 4.6 Areas brought under cultivation                                       | 93          |
| 4.7 Cost of bringing land under cultivation                               | 99          |
| 4.8 Cropping pattern on the Government land                               | 104         |
| 4.9 Summary   | 109         |
| CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION  | 110 - 111   |

List of Tables

| <u>Table No.</u> | <u>Title</u>   | <u>Page</u> |
|------------------|--|-------------|
| 1.1              | Land disposed of to landless families in different districts of Maharashtra                                  | 17          |
| 1.2              | Land disposed of to landless families in different talukas of the Poona district                             | 18          |
| 2.1              | Number of families and population in the surveyed villages   | 20          |
| 2.2              | Caste-wise distribution of families in the surveyed villages   | 22          |
| 2.3              | Distribution of the total families in each village according to their main occupation                        | 24          |
| 2.4              | Utilization of land in each village  | 25          |
| 2.5              | Crop-pattern in each village for the year 1968-69  | 27          |
| 3.1              | Families and Government waste land given to them for cultivation in each village                             | 28          |
| 3.2              | Caste-wise classification of the families and the land secured in the five villages                          | 29          |
| 3.3              | Total families, 'Khatedar' and 'Non-khatedar' families and families securing Government land for cultivation | 34          |
| 3.4              | Distribution of the land securing families according to their main occupation                                | 38          |
| 3.5              | Earners and non-earners in the land securing families  | 40          |
| 3.6              | Cultivator families securing Government land   | 45          |
| 3.7              | Government land disposed of to cultivator and non-cultivator families  | 47          |
| 3.8              | Owned land and Government land of the cultivator and non-cultivator families                                 | 48          |
| 3.9              | Caste-wise distribution of owner cultivators securing Government land  | 51          |
| 3.10             | Caste-wise distribution of landless families securing Government land  | 54          |
| 4.1              | Owned land and Government land received by the families in each village                                      | 56          |
| 4.2              | Irrigated, dry and cultivable area of the owned and Government land received by the families                 | 57          |
| 4.3              | Leased-out and leased-in areas of the owned and Government land received by the families                     | 59          |

| <u>Table No.</u> | <u>Title</u>   | <u>Page</u> |
|------------------|--|-------------|
| 4.4A             | Distribution of cultivator families cultivating owned and Government land according to size of cultivated holdings     | 60          |
| 4.4B             | Distribution of landless families cultivating only Government land according to size of cultivated holdings            | 62          |
| 4.5A             | Working cattle owned by the cultivator families  | 64          |
| 4.5B             | Working cattle owned by the landless families cultivating only the Government land                                     | 66          |
| 4.6A             | Working cattle owned by the cultivator families before receiving the Government land and after                         | 68          |
| 4.6B             | Working cattle owned by the landless families before receiving the Government land and after                           | 70          |
| 4.7A             | Livestock owned by the cultivator families   | 73          |
| 4.7B             | Livestock owned by the landless families cultivating only the Government land  | 78          |
| 4.8A             | Agricultural implements owned by the cultivator families   | 83          |
| 4.8B             | Agricultural implements owned by the landless families cultivating only the Government land                            | 86          |
| 4.9              | Type of soil available in the Government lands given out for cultivation   | 94          |
| 4.10A            | Area brought-under cultivation by the cultivator families according to size of cultivated holdings                     | 95          |
| 4.10B            | Area brought under cultivation by the landless families cultivating only Government land according to size of holdings | 97          |
| 4.11A            | Cost of bringing the Government land under cultivation for the cultivator families                                     | 100         |
| 4.11B            | Cost of bringing the Government land under cultivation for the landless families                                       | 102         |
| 4.12A            | Cropping pattern followed by the cultivator families on the Government land  | 105         |
| 4.12B            | Cropping pattern followed by the landless families on the Government land  | 107         |



CHAPTER I  
INTRODUCTION

In 1954, the then Government of Bombay passed a Resolution (No. LND3953-V-B) and directed that in all districts, including the Schedule Areas, "a systematic attempt should be made to give out for cultivation all waste lands, including those leased under the Grow More Food Campaign, by holding 'Kacheries' in accordance with the procedure outlined in Government Circular, No.1028/49, dated 21st July 1951, provided they are not required for assignment under Section 38, Land Revenue Code and rule 73, Land Revenue Rules, for public purposes, e.g. village grazing in accordance with the standards which have been specified separately, cattle sheds and stands, manure pits, extension of gaonthans, provision of sites for schools, playgrounds, gymnasia, burial and cremation grounds etc., and are capable of being profitably cultivated."

It was further directed that the village officers of each village should prepare for public information an up-to-date list of Government waste lands available for disposal for cultivation in the village and publish copies of it at the village 'Chavadis' and other public places and also supply its copies to the Circle Inspector/Officer, the Mamlatdar and the Backward Class Welfare Officer concerned. The villagers should be given as full an opportunity as possible for expressing their wishes before waste lands are given out: where there is a panchayat or village improvement society or other such body, it should be consulted, whether it wants to reserve any waste lands for public purposes. If as a result, there appears to be any body of the village opinion in favour of the assignment or reservation of waste lands for public purposes, then if the Collector considers that the land should not be assigned or reserved, he should obtain the approval of Government to dispose of the particular waste survey numbers for other purpose i.e. for cultivation, etc.

1.1 Land in Scheduled Areas

The available lands in the Scheduled Areas should be disposed of in accordance with the following orders:

i) No land in the Scheduled Areas should be given out for cultivation without the previous sanction of Government to any one except a member of the backward classes including inferior village servants who are essential and are under-remunerated. However, Khajan lands in Scheduled Areas may be given out for cultivation on reclamation lease to members of the backward classes by the Collectors provided that the Backward Class Welfare Officers have previously certified that there is no demand for particular lands from individual members of the backward classes or from Co-operative Societies formed by them.

ii) No grant of such lands to members of the non-backward classes including persons with approval service should be proposed for Government's sanction unless (a) it is established after careful local inquiry and consultation with the Backward Class Welfare Officers that members of

the backward classes do not need the land or (b) it is considered desirable, in the general public interest, to allow individual non-backward class cultivators to hold particular plots so that members of the backward classes may profit by their example, etc., or the land has to be disposed of to the non-backward class owner of the adjoining land either under Section 117B, Land Revenue Code, or when it is less than the standard area fixed under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, or for purpose of ensuring the consolidation of agricultural holdings, etc.

iii) All grants of such lands should be made on the inalienable and impartible or the restricted tenure, except in cases where the Collector considers such out right grants to individual members of backward classes inadvisable, when the land should be granted on three years' lease on payment of rent equal to one assessment and then the occupancy on the restricted tenure, should be granted, if the lessees prove satisfactory. Termination of the lease at the end of the period on the ground of negligence i.e. for want of reasonable care which an average agriculturist is expected to take in the cultivation and care of the land, should be subject to a personal investigation of the case by an officer not below the rank of a Mahalkari in consultation with the District Agricultural Officer and the Backward Class Welfare Officer concerned.

Permanent grants of land should be made subject to the condition that the land should be brought under cultivation within two years of the grant and that the grant shall be liable to be cancelled if the holder neglects cultivation and keep the land fallow continuously for two years without any valid reasons.

iv) Compact blocks of cultivable waste lands measuring 100 acres and over should, as far as possible, be given to co-operative societies for better farming having a preponderance of members of backward classes. Schemes should be framed by the Collectors for this purpose and then put up to Government in the Development Department for sanction through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Backward Class Welfare as soon as possible. Pending the disposal of these areas to the Societies after they have been constituted, the areas should be divided into economic holdings which should be given out to the likely members of the Societies on 'eksali' leases.

v) Virgin lands i.e. lands which were not cultivated in the recent past should be granted to deserving poor backward class persons free of charge or on payment of occupancy price not exceeding three times the assessment of the land, payable in one to three instalments, without interest if the proper occupancy price is likely to drive individual grantees to raise loans or to handicap their cultivation. An officer not below rank of a Prant Officer should decide whether the grantee should be eligible for the grant of the land free of occupancy price or on payment of nominal occupancy price. This concession of free grant should only apply in case of virgin lands which have never been cultivated before or in case of land which have remained uncultivated for three years prior to their grant and only in case of poor backward

class grantees. Occupancy price should be charged in cases where backward class people are in a position to pay in accordance with the rates to be determined by Government under the provisions of Section 32(4A) of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. Pending determination of such rates of maximum price, the occupancy price should be charged having regard to the rent payable for the land and other factors specified in Section 66(4) of the said Act.

Lands which are already under cultivation, should be granted to such poor backward class persons by selection by officers of not below the rank of Mahalkari on the spot and in the presence of the villagers. The occupancy price should be charged according to the rates to be determined by Government under the provisions of Section 32(4A) of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. Pending the determination of the rate of the maximum price by Government under that Section, the occupancy price should be charged having regard to the rent payable for the land and other factors specified in Section 66(4) of the said Act.

Lands which are not required to be granted to deserving poor backward class persons as mentioned above should be granted to other backward class persons who do not already possess (either as owners or tenants) land equal to an economic holding, by auction between members of backward classes only.

## 1.2 Lands elsewhere than in Scheduled Areas

As regards available lands in areas other than the Scheduled Areas, they should be disposed of in accordance with the following orders:

(A) Lands should be classified into the following three categories:

- (i) Land for which on account of its poorness or inaccessibility or obviously costly clearance or improvement, etc., there is no known demand.
- (ii) Land which is waste because of its small size or awkward shape or situation or is less in extent than the standard area fixed under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947.
- (iii) Land suitable for and in demand for cultivation.

(B) Schemes should be prepared for improving lands falling in category (i) and submitted to Government in the Agriculture and Forests Department or to the Secretary, Khar Lands Development Board, for sanction so that the lands could, after being improved by Government, be classified under category (iii) and then disposed of in accordance with the orders applicable to lands of that category.

(C) Land falling in category (ii) should be disposed of in accordance with Section 117-B, Land Revenue Code, if that Section applies to it. In other cases also it will be best to dispose of it to occupants of adjoining land or lands. When it forms part of a survey number or is a small survey number which could more conveniently be amalgamated with the adjoining survey numbers, it should be disposed of in the following manner:

- (a) The lands should be offered to the owner of the adjoining lands if the owner is one only. Proper market value as calculated under the provisions of the Bombay Land Acquisition Act should be charged if the adjoining owner is a member of the non-backward classes.
- (b) When the adjoining land is owned by more than one person:
  - (1) it should be offered to an owner belonging to the backward classes if there is only one such owner among the adjoining owners. If there are more than one such backward class owners, the land should be granted by the Collector to the most deserving person by selection or by auction amongst such owners, as the case may be, in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 1.1 (v) of this Resolution.
  - (ii) if the adjoining lands are owned by more than one person belonging to the non-backward classes, the survey number should be auctioned amongst the owners of the adjoining lands. The tenure on which the land is disposed of should generally be the tenure on which the grantee holds his adjoining lands.

(D) All lands falling in category (iii), which have not already been leased out, should be disposed of on the new and impartible tenure to residents of the village containing the lands subject to the conditions that the land should be brought under cultivation within two years of the grant.

### 1.3 Priority List of Grantees

The Resolution states that the priority as between the grantees should be as follows:

- (1) Members of backward classes who may be holding the lands on lease provided that they have cultivated the same satisfactorily without employing hired labour.
- (ii) Prohibition-affected persons who agree to cultivate lands without employing hired labour.

- (iii) Other members of backward classes who are landless or have insufficient land for their maintenance and are likely to prove good cultivators without employing hired labour.
- (iv) Bonafide cultivators belonging to non-backward classes who may be eligible to get the lands under paragraph 12 of this Resolution.
- (v) Displaced persons who were personally cultivating lands in West Pakistan or are now ready to cultivate lands without employing hired labour. This concession should remain in force upto 31st May 1955 only.
- (vi) Persons who have suffered and/or become destitute on account of their having taken part in the various movements for achieving independence and who have now no other means of maintenance and who agree to cultivate lands without employing hired labour.
- (vii) Ex-servicemen who really need agricultural land for maintaining their families and who agree to cultivate lands without employing hired labour.
- (viii) Other bonafide cultivators belonging to non-backward classes who are poor and who have insufficient lands for their maintenance and who agree to cultivate without employing hired labour.
- (ix) Well-to-do members of non-backward classes who are bonafide cultivators.

#### 1.4 Terms of Grants to Persons of Priority

- (i) Grants to members of the backward classes should be made in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 1.1 (v) above.
- (ii) Grants to poor members of the non-backward classes should be made by selection on the terms stated in (a) above.
- (iii) Grants to the comparatively rich members of the non-backward classes should always be by public auction.
- (iv) The orders contained in paragraphs 1.1 (iii) and (iv) above should so far as may be apply to grants of lands in the non-scheduled areas also.
- (v) Government waste lands should be granted to persons who have suffered and/or become destitute on account of their having

taken part in the various movements for achieving independence in accordance with the priority laid down above, by selection, if they are bonafide cultivators and have not got land enough for the maintenance of their families. No financial concession like exemption from payment of or reduction in the occupancy price payable under the current orders, should be granted. In individual cases, where the grantee is definitely unable to pay the proper occupancy price either in one lump or in instalments, occupancy price equal to three times the assessment may be charged subject inter alia to the condition that the grantee should cultivate the land without employing hired labour.

- (vi) Waste lands should be granted to ex-servicemen in accordance with the priority laid down above without auction on payment of proper occupancy price. In individual cases, where the grantee is definitely unable to pay the proper occupancy price, either in one lump or in instalments, occupancy price equal to three times the assessment may be charged.
- (vii) Grant of compact blocks of waste lands to co-operative societies for better farming in areas other than scheduled areas should not be refused merely on the ground that they have very few or no backward class members if in fact there are very few or no backward class persons in the village or the backward class persons have enough land and/or are unwilling to join the Societies. Every attempt should, however, be made to induce backward class persons to join such societies and the officers concerned should invariably ascertain from the Assistant Director of Backward Class Welfare of the circle concerned whether the backward class persons are or are not available or willing to join the society and whether they will join the society only in certain circumstances and whether these circumstances can or cannot be created having regard to the spirit of the orders contained in this Resolution.
- (viii) For the purposes of grant of Government waste lands for cultivation, bonafide agriculturist should be interpreted to mean and include a person who is genuinely desirous of taking to the profession of agriculture and has necessary agricultural implements or is in a position to acquire them and cultivate the land personally i.e., either with or without the assistance of hired labour.

- (ix) If a person is already cultivating other land equal in area to an economic holding calculated with reference to the number of persons in his family but in no case less than the standard holding for a family of five members, additional waste land should not be granted to him except in cases where the land is to be granted to the holders of adjoining lands under paragraphs 1.1 (ii) and 1.2 (c) of this Resolution. Provided that if the other land which is being cultivated personally is less than an economic holding, he may be granted land of such acreage as would be sufficient to make up the area of land under his cultivation equal to an economic holding.
- (x) Grant of Government waste land for cultivation should not be refused merely on the ground that the applicant does not possess bullocks or agricultural implements although, other things being equal, from amongst the applicants, a landless agriculturist, who already possess bullocks and agricultural implements, may be given preference.

#### 1.5 Leases and Rent

Disposal of Government waste lands should be on permanent basis as far as possible and disposal of lands on lease should only be in exceptional cases, vide paragraph 1.1 (iii) of this Resolution. Waste lands should be given on lease for a minimum period of three years in the first instance with an assurance of permanent grant at the end of that period if the land has been properly cultivated and the conditions of the lease have been properly carried out. The land should be leased on the condition that it will be cultivated within two years of the grant. The priority, etc. laid down in respect of permanent grants should also be observed.

The rent for the land should be equal to reasonable rent to be determined in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 12(3) of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, in the case of well-to-do backward class and non-backward class lessees and equal to single assessment in case of poor backward class and non-backward class lessees.

#### 1.6 Permanent disposal of Government Waste Lands Cultivated on Lease

In cases where a lessee is not eligible for the permanent grant of land in accordance with the orders contained in this Resolution, the land should be granted to the existing lessee only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) that the lessee is a bonafide agriculturist;
- (ii) that the lessee has cultivated the land (on 'eksali' basis) for three years or more;

- (iii) that he has taken soil conservation measures provided he was asked in writing to do so by the officers concerned;
- (iv) that the initial grant of the land was bona-fide and unobjectionable, e.g., after the orders contained in Government Resolution, No.366/33-XI dated the 10th March 1947, were issued, it was not made without being first offered publicly to backward class cultivators and to others as required by standing orders of Government. However, in individual cases where this condition is not satisfied, if the Collector finds that undue hardship will be caused to the existing lessee by depriving him of the land, such cases should be submitted to Government for orders through the Director of Backward Class Welfare;
- (v) that his total holding does not exceed that of an economic holding calculated in accordance with this Resolution if the leased land is granted to him. However, if the lessee has carried out permanent improvement of substantial value, the land may be granted to him even if it is more than an economic holding;
- (vi) that the occupancy price charged is equal to proper market value except in cases where the lessee is eligible for getting the land free of occupancy price or on payment of a nominal occupancy price in accordance with the orders contained in this Resolution. In the case of backward class persons and poor non-backward class persons, the occupancy price to be charged should be fixed in accordance with paragraphs 1.1 (v) and 1.4 (ii) of this Resolution respectively; and
- (vii) that there has been no breach of any of the vital conditions of the lease.

Termination of the lease at the end of the period on the ground of negligence should be subject to a personal investigation of the case by an officer of not below the rank of a Mahalkari in consultation with the Agricultural Officer concerned. The Backward Class Welfare Officer concerned should also be consulted in case of backward class lessees. Consultation with Backward Class Welfare Officer is not necessary in cases where lands are granted to Backward Class Cultivator(s). Consultation will be necessary only where it is proposed to dispose of the land to a non-backward class cultivator on the ground that a backward class cultivator having a prior claim for the land does not exist in the village containing the land.



### 1.7 Lands to which these Orders do not Apply

These orders do not apply to -

- (a) bet and bhatha lands in the Northern Division, whose disposal is regulated by the orders contained in Government Resolution, No.1240/45-II dated 12th February, 1947, as amended and amplified from time to time or such other lands the disposal of which is governed by special orders;
- (b) lands in the Dangs District;
- (c) tank bed lands vesting in the Revenue Department should be disposed of for cultivation in accordance with the orders contained in Government Circular Memorandum, Public Works Department, No. LPW 9252 dated 19th December, 1953, subject to the modification that in cases where tank bed lands have been held on lease by a person for three years or more, they should be continued in his possession. These orders apply to tank bed lands which vest in the Revenue Department and not in the Public Works Department, or in the local bodies or in the village panchayats.

### 1.8 Government Resolution of 1960 and Memorandum of Instructions

Disposal of Government waste lands was governed by the orders issued in this Resolution of 1954 till March 1960. During this period the Government realised that there was no satisfactory progress in the disposal of waste lands for cultivation. It was rather very difficult to hold 'Kacheries' in accordance with the procedure and decide upon different claimants for the lands. It was found that permanent disposal had not taken place on any large scale on account of the following four bans:

- (1) Ban on account of Land Utilization Survey Scheme;
- (2) Ban on account of schemes for rehabilitation of persons affected by certain irrigation and power projects;
- (3) Ban on account of Forest Settlement; and
- (4) Ban on account of afforestation schemes including the scheme for checking the spread of Runn of Kutch.

The Government, therefore, passed another Resolution No. LND 3960-A1, on 1st March 1960 and decided that except in respect of ban of Serial No.2, all other bans should be removed and permanent disposal of Government waste lands including those leased out from time to time should be undertaken according to the orders contained in this Resolution, and the Memorandum of Instructions. These orders supersede all existing orders regulating permanent

disposal of Government waste lands for cultivation. These orders, however, will not apply to districts to which the ban mentioned in Item No.2 applies.

It was decided that two lists of Government lands in all the districts should be prepared in accordance with the Memorandum of instructions. The first list should include all the lands required for public purposes like schools, hospitals, parks, grave yards, pasture and forest lands and the lands required for other projects. The second list should include all the remaining waste lands which could be permanently disposed of for cultivation. These orders will apply to all lands included in the second list. Except fragments and land of awkward shape all the Government waste lands included in the second list shall be disposed of according to the priorities laid down in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b) and subject to the conditions mentioned in 1.9 below.

3(a) Priorities for grant of lands in areas other than scheduled areas:

- (i) Existing 'Eksali' lessees of Government waste lands including Co-operative Societies who have cultivated those lands for a continuous period of three years or more prior to the issue of these orders;
- (ii) Agriculturists who have been deprived of their lands as a result of acquisition of the same by Government for a public purpose other than for irrigation and power projects in respect of which separate schemes for rehabilitation of persons affected by such projects have been framed, provided the acquisition has reduced his holding to less than an economic holding;
- (iii) Co-operative Joint Farming Society of Backward Class cultivators;
- (iv) Co-operative Farming Society of Backward Class cultivators;
- (v) Co-operative Joint Farming Society of landless persons;
- (vi) Members of Backward Classes who hold no land or land less than an economic holding;
- (vii) Persons who have suffered and/or have become destitute on account of their having taken part in the various movements for achieving Independence and who have now no other means of maintenance and who agree to cultivate lands personally;

- (viii) Prohibition-affected persons who agree to cultivate land personally;
- (ix) Ex-servicemen who really need agricultural lands for maintenance of their family and who agree to cultivate personally;
- (x) Landless agricultural labourers other than those belonging to the Backward Classes who agree to cultivate lands personally.

3(b) Priorities for grant of lands in the scheduled areas:

- (i) Existing 'Eksali' lessees belonging to Backward Classes including Co-operative Societies of such persons who have cultivated these lands for a continuous period of three years or more prior to the issue of these orders;
- (ii) Agriculturists who have been deprived of their lands as a result of acquisition of the same by Government for a public purpose other than for irrigation and power projects in respect of which separate schemes for rehabilitation of persons affected by such projects have been framed, provided the acquisition has reduced their holding to less than an economic holding;
- (iii) Co-operative Joint Farming Society of Backward Class cultivators;
- (iv) Co-operative Farming Society of Backward Class cultivators;
- (v) Members of Backward Class who hold no land or land less than an economic holding;
- (vi) Existing 'Eksali' lessees not belonging to Backward Class including co-operative societies who have cultivated these lands for a continuous period of three years or more prior to the issue of these orders;
- (vii) Co-operative Joint Farming Society of landless persons;
- (viii) Persons who have suffered and/or have become destitute on account of their having taken part in the various movements for achieving Independence and who have now no other means of maintenance and who agree to cultivate lands personally;

- (ix) Prohibition-affected persons who agree to cultivate lands personally;
- (x) Ex-servicemen who really need agricultural lands for maintenance of their family and who agree to cultivate lands personally;
- (xi) Landless agricultural labourers other than those belonging to the Backward Classes who agree to cultivate lands personally.

#### 1.9 Limitation on Grant of Land

- (i) No grant shall be made in favour of persons who already own land equal to or exceeding one economic holding.
- (ii) No grant in favour of individuals shall exceed an economic holding provided that where the grant is in favour of a person who already owns land less than an economic holding, the grant shall be limited to an area sufficient to bring up his holding to an economic holding.
- (iii) In respect of grant to the Co-operative Society mentioned in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b) the extent of land that can be granted should be determined by multiplying the unit of economic holding by the number of members of such Society provided that such limit may be exceeded if it is necessary to do so to provide a compact block. In no case should the limit exceed to economic holdings per member except with the special sanction of Government.
- (iv) The priorities assigned to Co-operative Societies referred to in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b) shall apply only if no member holds equal to or exceeding an economic holding.
- (v) No grant shall be made in favour of any person who does not reside within a radius of five miles of a village in which the lands are situated and in the case of Co-operative Society if the majority of its members do not reside within a radius of five miles.
- (vi) All grants shall be on new and impartible tenure and the grantee shall have to execute an agreement containing a condition that the land shall be brought under cultivation within two years of the grant and that the grant shall be liable to be cancelled if the land is left fallow or neglected without valid reasons.

### 1.10 Disposal of Fragments and Land of Awkward Shape

Land which is waste because of its small size or awkward shape or situation or is less in extent than the standard area under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, shall be disposed of to:

- (i) the adjoining owner if there is only one such person;
- (ii) the adjoining owner who is a Co-operative Society if there are more than one adjoining owners of which only one is a Co-operative Society;
- (iii) the adjoining owner who is a member of the Backward Class, if there are more than one adjoining owners out of which none is a co-operative society but only one of them is a Backward Class owner;
- (iv) a Backward Class adjoining owner whose holding is the smallest in size if there are more than one Backward Class adjoining owners and Co-operative Society is not the adjoining owner;
- (v) an owner whose holding is the smallest in size if there are more than one adjoining owners and none is a co-operative society or none is from the Backward Class.

### 1.11 Occupancy Price

- (i) In the case of Co-operative Societies, nil, if the grant is of virgin soil and 5 times the assessment if the grant is of non-virgin soil.
- (ii) In the case of grant in favour of individuals who belong to Backward Class, nil, if the grant is of virgin soil and 6 times the assessment, if the grant is of non-virgin soil.
- (iii) In case of grant in favour of person other than members of Backward Class, 12 times the assessment if the grant is of virgin soil and 24 times, if the grant is of non-virgin soil.

The occupancy price may be paid in instalments which shall not exceed six in the case of non-Backward Class cultivators and twelve in the case of Backward Class cultivators. All grantees shall have to pay full assessment of land, except that when the grant is of virgin land, no assessment shall be charged for the first five years if the grant is in favour of Co-operative Society and Backward Class persons and for the first three years in case of grants to others.

### 1.12 Forfeiture of Lands

For breach of any of the conditions of the grant, the land shall be liable to forfeiture subject to refund of the amount of occupancy price recovered from the grantees. No compensation shall, however, be paid for improvement, if any carried out on the land. Failure to pay the instalments of occupancy price on due date or continuous default in payment of assessment may be treated as a breach involving forfeiture.

### 1.13 Amendments to the Resolution

Some of the important amendments made from time to time to the Resolution of 1st March 1960 are given below:

- (1) The Government passed one amendment on 4th January 1961 and decided that the political sufferers should be given a third priority in the priority list prepared for grant of lands both in scheduled and non-scheduled areas.
- (2) As regards the disposal of fragments and lands of awkward shape the Government decided on 4th November 1966 that an 'Eksali' cultivator of a fragment or of a land having an awkward shape should be assigned top priority.
- (3) The Government decided through one amendment that Nav-Buddhas should be considered as belonging to Backward Class and the priority of these persons should be as follows:
  - (a) Scheduled castes and tribes; Nav-Buddhas and Nomadic tribes should be treated on par.
  - (b) Other castes belonging to Backward Class.
- (4) Considering the poor conditions of the landless families, the Government decided to give financial assistance to purchase bullocks, agricultural implements and seeds etc. The financial assistance is given as under:
  - (i) Rs.600 for bullocks;
  - (ii) Rs.150 for agricultural implements;
  - (iii) Rs.45 for seeds.

This type of assistance is given as a grant to Backward Class people and as a 'taccavi' loan to others.

- (5) For the purposes of this Resolution an economic holding or a family holding should be:

- (a) 16 acres of jirayat land; or
- (b) 8 acres of seasonally-irrigated land or paddy or rice land; or
- (c) 4 acres of perennially irrigated land.

where the land held by a person consists of two or more of the lands specified above, the area of economic holding shall be determined on the basis that one acre of perennially irrigated land is equal to two acres of seasonally irrigated, paddy or rice land or four acres of jirayat land.

#### 1.14 Disposal of Government Waste Lands

As per the Resolution of 1st March 1960, the Government had decided that the target date for the completion of distribution of waste lands to landless persons should be 31st December 1962. However, the problem of landless persons in some of the districts was so acute that the Government had to come to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to prolong the disposal of waste land till the end of 1962. The Government wanted to expedite the work of disposal of waste land and introduced a pilot scheme for this purpose in the district of Dhulia. The Government thus disposed of 27,000 acres of waste land to 2,500 landless families in the district. From the experience gained in the district of Dhulia, the Government made several improvements in the Resolution and simplified the procedure of disposing the waste lands to landless persons. The pilot scheme was later on made applicable to the five districts - Jalgaon, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur and Poona - in the Western Maharashtra. In these districts the Government had disposed of 53,000 acres of waste land to 4,500 families by the end of June 1960.

#### 1.15 Forest Lands

Besides the waste lands in charge of the Revenue Department there are also cultivable waste lands in forest areas. In 1959, a High Power Committee was appointed to examine the entire problem of disposal of cultivable waste lands both in charge of the Revenue and Forest Departments. This Committee was entrusted to examine the following four problems:

- (i) to examine and revise the existing grazing standards and if they are found to be excessive whether they can be reduced and substantial acreage thereof could be released and granted to the landless persons belonging particularly to the Backward Classes;
- (ii) whether some of the lands in charge of the Forest Department which were merely reserved for afforestation in future could be made available for cultivation on a permanent basis;

- (iii) to examine whether some of the lands in the reserved forests could not be given out for cultivation;
- (iv) to examine the question of lands of deserted villages transferred to the Forest Department and also large areas of Government waste lands in charge of Revenue Department on which a ban on disposal has been imposed for the ultimate purposes of afforestation.

The Committee examined the above problems and made the following recommendations which have been accepted by the Government of Maharashtra.

- (i) The Forest Department should transfer to the Revenue Department the forest lands fulfilling the following conditions for distribution among the landless for cultivation according to the standing orders of Government.
  - (a) the gradient of the lands must not exceed 10 per cent;
  - (b) lands must not contain more than 20 trees of timber species per acre;
  - (c) the lands must form a compact block of not less than 300 acres;
  - (d) the forest lands given on agrisilvi leases and those required for afforestation schemes under the second and third five year plans should not be transferred to the Revenue Department;
- (ii) All forest lands leased annually for cultivation either by the Forest Department or by the Revenue Department should be transferred to the Revenue Department for distribution among the landless without applying the criteria stated in (i) above.
- (iii) A sub-committee consisting of Mamlatdar, Range Forest Officer and District Inspector of Land Records should be set up for the survey of the deserted villages in the Districts of Dhulia, Nasik and Yeotmal and to report to Government the data collected with a view to decide whether any additional area out of the deserted villages should be made available for cultivation.
- (iv) Forest lands under unauthorised cultivation for a period of not less than three years during the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 in Thana and Nasik districts should be transferred to the Revenue Department for further disposal.

According to the above recommendations of the High Power Committee, about 2,35,000 acres of forest lands were



transferred to the Revenue Department for the subsequent distribution to landless labourers. Out of this total area, about 63,000 acres were already leased out for cultivation under the 'Eksali' lease agreements and were largely brought under cultivation. The rest of the area (1,72,000 acres) was of virgin lands and was transferred to the Revenue Department under different criteria.

### 1.16 Total Land Disposals

It is reported that by the end of 1965, the total area of lands, both from the Revenue and Forest Departments, distributed to landless families was as high as 4,29,835 acres. Of this, about 3,60,895 acres were brought under cultivation and the rest, 68,940 acres was still to be brought under plough. In Table 1.1, we give the total disposals of lands to landless families in different districts of the Maharashtra State.

Table 1.1 : Land Disposed of to Landless Families in Different Districts of Maharashtra  
(In acres)

| District     | Total land disposed of to landless families | Area brought under cultivation | Area not yet brought under cultivation |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Jalgaon      | 6,813.28                                    | 5,350.40                       | 1,462.88                               |
| Nasik        | 10,889.85                                   | 10,889.85                      | -                                      |
| Kolaba       | 2,002.55                                    | 1,490.60                       | 511.95                                 |
| Dhulia       | 60,103.70                                   | 60,103.70                      | -                                      |
| Ratnagiri    | 2,237.83                                    | 1,687.83                       | 550.00                                 |
| Thana        | 3,186.75                                    | 3,186.75                       | -                                      |
| Nagpur       | 5,953.88                                    | 3,209.60                       | 2,744.28                               |
| Wardha       | 4,368.80                                    | 3,158.70                       | 1,210.10                               |
| Chanda       | 63,840.78                                   | 26,750.35                      | 37,090.43                              |
| Bhandara     | 5,788.00                                    | 3,781.00                       | 2,007.00                               |
| Amaravati    | 50,441.33                                   | 49,321.30                      | 1,120.03                               |
| Akola        | 13,025.00                                   | 12,090.00                      | 935.00                                 |
| Buldhana     | 24,964.86                                   | 23,594.63                      | 1,370.23                               |
| Yeotmal      | 50,899.56                                   | 48,464.03                      | 2,435.53                               |
| Aurangabad   | 6,308.48                                    | 4,630.38                       | 1,678.10                               |
| Bhir         | 13,560.63                                   | 12,590.68                      | 969.95                                 |
| Parbhani     | 5,720.08                                    | 3,935.28                       | 1,784.80                               |
| Nanded       | 20,345.06                                   | 14,016.18                      | 6,328.87                               |
| Osmanabad    | 8,457.97                                    | 8,116.00                       | 341.97                                 |
| Poona        | 12,377.65                                   | 12,377.65                      | -                                      |
| Satara       | 876.40                                      | 876.40                         | -                                      |
| Ahmednagar   | 14,824.43                                   | 14,824.43                      | -                                      |
| Sangli       | 2,868.95                                    | 2,602.95                       | 266.00                                 |
| Sholapur     | 12,797.95                                   | 12,797.95                      | -                                      |
| Kolhapur     | 27,089.90                                   | 20,947.90                      | 6,142.00                               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4,29,743.67</b>                          | <b>3,60,794.55</b>             | <b>68,949.12</b>                       |

It can be seen from the Table, that in Poona district by the end of 1965, about 12,378 acres of land was disposed of for cultivation to the landless families and the entire area was brought under cultivation. However, in 1967, the total area of land distributed in this district had gone up still further. From the statement supplied by the Collector, Poona, it appeared that the total land distributed to the landless families was as high as 34,128 acres in 1967. The latest figure of the total area distributed for the year 1969 was not available. In Table 1.2, is given the total areas of land distributed in different talukas of the Poona district. It may be seen from the table, that the largest area of government waste land was distributed for cultivation in Indapur taluka. It was about 20,960 acres or 61.42 per cent of the total area distributed to 1,310 landless families in the district. We, therefore, selected Indapur taluka for a detailed enquiry.

Table 1.2 : Land Disposed of to Landless Families in Different Talukas of the Poona District

| Taluka       | Number of families | Total land disposed of to landless families |
|--------------|--------------------|---|
| Purandhar    | 21                 | 67.60                                       |
| Sirur        | 22                 | 560.38                                      |
| Indapur      | 1,310              | 20,960.00                                   |
| Khed         | 81                 | 1,023.25                                    |
| Junnar       | 453                | 9,439.08                                    |
| Mawal        | 63                 | 243.78                                      |
| Ambegaon     | 34                 | 258.38                                      |
| Bhor         | 22                 | 127.60                                      |
| Mulshi       | 139                | 1,448.00                                    |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2,157</b>       | <b>34,128.07</b>                            |

CHAPTER II  
SELECTED VILLAGES

As stated in the preceding Chapter, the statement from the Collector, Poona District, showed that 20,960 acres of land was disposed of for cultivation to 1,310 families in the Indapur taluka. However, we could not find any records of such land disposals in the Indapur taluka office. From the records available in the taluka office it appeared that the waste lands from the Revenue and Forest Departments were available in 79 out of 85 villages in the taluka. The total area of such lands was 20,230 acres for the year 1964-65. However, we could find 'Eksal Patrak' of such lands leased out for cultivation in 41 villages for the year 1964-65. The total area of lands given out for cultivation in these villages was only 9,208 acres in 1964-65. The total number of families getting such lands for cultivation was 879. Such details about the disposals of the available waste lands for cultivation in the remaining 38 villages were not available.

2.1 Selected Villages

Out of these 41 villages, five were selected for the present study of Government waste lands disposed of for cultivation. In these selected villages all the families which had Government land under their cultivation in 1969 were covered. The villages selected for the study and the areas of Government waste land distributed in each of them are given below:

| <u>Village</u>    | <u>Total area of waste land distributed</u> |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) Nimgaon-Ketaki | 546.74 acres                                |
| 2) Kalas          | 281.29 "                                    |
| 3) Kandalgaon     | 307.74 "                                    |
| 4) Palasdeo       | 261.27 "                                    |
| 5) Kati           | 176.99 "                                    |
| Total             | -----<br>1,574.03 acres<br>-----            |

The selection of the five villages is made in such a way that different parts of the Indapur taluka where waste lands are distributed for cultivation to landless families are covered. (See Map No.2.1). Thus, Nimgaon-Ketaki (herein-after referred to as Nimgaon), is taken from the western part of the Indapur taluka; Palasdeo, from the northern region; Kalas, from the central part; Kati, from the southern part and Kandalgaon, from the eastern part of the Indapur taluka.

Of the selected villages, Nimgaon is about seven miles from Indapur, to its West. It is situated on the Indapur-Baramati road. The road is Kuchha but accessible in the

rainy season as well. Palasdeo is at a distance of about 25 miles from Indapur, to its north-west side. It is situated by the side of the Poona-Sholapur national highway. Kalas is situated on the Ehigawan-Walchandnagar road. It is at a distance of about 35 miles from Indapur. It is situated in the central portion of the taluka, to south-west of Indapur. Kati is about two miles from Nimgaon, to its East. There is no direct route connecting Kati and Indapur. It is situated in the interior. All approach roads to this village are Kuchha and not accessible in rainy season. The village, therefore, is practically cut off from the outside world in rainy season. Kandalgaon is situated on the banks of the Bhima river which forms a border line between Poona and Sholapur districts. It is to the East of Indapur, at a distance of about ten miles. All approach roads of this village as well are Kuchha and are inaccessible in rainy season.

Of the five selected villages, Nimgaon is fairly big and a prosperous village as irrigation facilities from wells and government canal are available to many of the cultivators. It is a market place for a number of near about villages. It is known in Poona district for its bettle-leaves and vegetables like lady-fingers, tomatoes and vetches (gawar). It is reported that in season, four to five truck loads of lady-fingers are daily sent to markets in Poona and Bombay. Irrigation facilities from wells and government canal are available in Kati village as well. The other three villages, however, are mainly dry, and are small villages situated in the interior parts of the taluka. Lands in Kandalgaon and Palasdeo are relatively better as these villages are situated on the banks of Bhima river. These two villages are known for jowar production. Land in Kalas is very inferior and is suited only to the coarse crops like 'bajara', 'math' etc.

## 2.2 Families and Population

In Table 2.1, we give the number of families and population in each of the five selected villages.

Table 2.1 : Number of Families and Population in the Surveyed Villages (1961 Census Report)

| Village    | No. of families | Population |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Nimgaon    | 1,410           | 6,098      |
| Kalas      | 492             | 3,211      |
| Kandalgaon | 156             | 773        |
| Palasdeo   | 673             | 3,383      |
| Kati       | 430             | 2,033      |

Of the five villages, Nimgaon is fairly big and has more than one thousand families and population above five thousand according to 1961 Census. The smallest village is Kandalgaon, which has only 156 families and population of 773 persons. The remaining three villages are of moderate size, having near about three thousand population.

In Table 2.2, we give the caste-wise distribution of families in each village. It can be seen from the table, that in Nimgaon, Mali was the dominant caste - more than half of the families in the village belonging to this caste alone (53.84 per cent). As compared to this the percentage of all other caste families was very low. Next to Malis, there were Dhangars but their percentage to the total number of families in the village was only 13.62. Dhangars were followed by Marathas, Mahars and Mangs. In Kalas, Dhanagars formed a predominant group of families in the village, their percentage to the total number of families being as high as 54.27. The percentage of all other caste groups in the village was less than 10.00. Kandalgaon was, more or less a village of Marathas. Out of 156 families in the village 108 or 69.24 per cent were belonging to Maratha caste alone. Other caste families were very low in number. Similar was the case in Palasdeo. Marathas were dominant in this village as well, the percentage of their families to the total being 45.47. Mali, Dhangar and Mahar were the other important castes reported in this village. The case of Kati village was altogether different from the above four villages. No caste group in this village was predominant. However, Mali, Maratha and Dhangar were the three major castes in the villages, having 25.11, 21.63 and 24.88 per cent of the total families respectively. The percentage of all other caste families was comparatively low.

### 2.3 Occupational Pattern

In Table 2.3, is given the distribution of families in each village according to the main occupation followed by them. It can be seen from the table that except in Kandalgaon, in all villages more than half of the total families were pursuing agriculture as their main occupation. The percentage of such families varied between 60.18 in Palasdeo and 68.70 in Kalas. In Kandalgaon, however, the percentage of families reporting agriculture as their main occupation was comparatively low - 43.60. Agricultural labour was another occupation followed as main by a fairly large number of families in all the five villages. The percentage of such families was the largest (41.67) in Kalas. In the other four villages it was comparatively low-varying between 9.15 and 20.21 per cent. It may be noted that in each village more than three-fourth of the total families were mainly engaged in agriculture, either as a cultivator or as a labourer. The other occupations like, manufacturing, construction, trade, transport and services were followed by a very minor number of families in each village.

### 2.4 Land Utilization

In Table 2.4, we give the data as regards land utilization in each village. It can be seen from the table that more than 60 per cent of the total area of land in each village was such that it could be brought under plough. Thus, the area of cultivable land was about 67.25 per cent of the total land in Nimgaon; 72.18 per cent, in Kalas; 70.63 per cent, in Kandalgaon; 64.51 per cent, in Palasdeo; and 81.78 per cent, in Kati. The percentage of uncultivable land was relatively higher in Nimgaon alone (11.02). In the

Table 2.2 : Caste-wise Distribution of Families in the Surveyed Villages (1969)

| Caste   | Nimgaon        |                     | Kalas          |                     | Kandalgaon     |                     | Palasdeo       |                     | Kati           |                     |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
|         | No.of families | Percentage to total | No.of families | Percentage to total | No.of families | Percentage to total | No.of families | Percentage to total | No.of families | Percentage to total |
| 1       | 2              | 3                   | 4              | 5                   | 6              | 7                   | 8              | 9                   | 10             | 11                  |
| Brahmin | 22             | 1.56                | 13             | 2.64                | 2              | 1.28                | 9              | 1.34                | 3              | 0.70                |
| Gujar   | 14             | 0.99                | 11             | 2.24                | -              | -                   | -              | -                   | -              | -                   |
| Jain    | -              | -                   | -              | -                   | -              | -                   | 8              | 1.19                | -              | -                   |
| Vani    | -              | -                   | -              | -                   | -              | -                   | 6              | 0.89                | 1              | 0.23                |
| Rajput  | -              | -                   | -              | -                   | -              | -                   | 6              | 0.89                | -              | -                   |
| Maratha | 152            | 10.78               | 39             | 7.93                | 108            | 69.24               | 306            | 45.47               | 93             | 21.63               |
| Mali    | 759            | 53.84               | 7              | 1.42                | -              | -                   | 100            | 14.86               | 108            | 25.11               |
| Sutar   | 5              | 0.35                | 4              | 0.81                | 1              | 0.64                | 6              | 0.89                | 4              | 0.93                |
| Teli    | 15             | 1.06                | 4              | 0.81                | -              | -                   | 5              | 0.74                | -              | -                   |
| Koshati | 5              | 0.35                | 5              | 1.02                | -              | -                   | 1              | 0.15                | -              | -                   |
| Shimpi  | 12             | 0.85                | 1              | 0.20                | -              | -                   | 3              | 0.45                | -              | -                   |
| Sonar   | 17             | 1.21                | -              | -                   | 1              | 0.64                | 5              | 0.74                | 2              | 0.47                |
| Lohar   | 9              | 0.64                | 6              | 1.22                | 1              | 0.64                | 4              | 0.59                | -              | -                   |
| Kumbhar | 3              | 0.21                | 3              | 0.61                | 2              | 1.28                | 4              | 0.59                | -              | -                   |
| Kasar   | -              | -                   | 4              | 0.81                | -              | -                   | 2              | 0.30                | -              | -                   |
| Nhavi   | 9              | 0.64                | 6              | 1.22                | -              | -                   | 10             | 1.49                | 8              | 1.86                |
| Parit   | 9              | 0.64                | 2              | 0.41                | -              | -                   | 4              | 0.59                | 4              | 0.93                |

Contd...

Table 2.2 : (Continued)

| 1        | 2     | 3      | 4   | 5      | 6   | 7      | 8   | 9      | 10  | 11     |
|----------|-------|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| Gosavi   | -     | -      | 4   | 0.81   | -   | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      |
| Koli     | 1     | 0.07   | 4   | 0.81   | -   | -      | 2   | 0.30   | -   | -      |
| Bhoi     | -     | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      | 8   | 1.19   | -   | -      |
| Dhanagar | 192   | 13.62  | 267 | 54.27  | -   | -      | 67  | 9.95   | 107 | 24.88  |
| Sanagar  | 1     | 0.07   | -   | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      |
| Davari   | -     | -      | 2   | 0.41   | -   | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      |
| Vanjari  | -     | -      | 6   | 1.22   | -   | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      |
| Ramoshi  | 10    | 0.71   | 6   | 1.22   | 12  | 7.69   | -   | -      | -   | -      |
| Vadar    | -     | -      | 3   | 0.61   | -   | -      | 4   | 0.57   | 3   | 0.70   |
| Lonari   | -     | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      | 3   | 0.45   | -   | -      |
| Kaikadi  | 7     | 0.50   | -   | -      | 1   | 0.64   | 7   | 1.04   | -   | -      |
| Mahar    | 87    | 6.17   | 48  | 9.75   | 12  | 7.69   | 50  | 7.43   | 53  | 12.33  |
| Mang     | 50    | 3.55   | 6   | 1.22   | 5   | 3.21   | 15  | 2.23   | 31  | 7.21   |
| Chambhar | 15    | 1.06   | 20  | 4.07   | 1   | 0.64   | 16  | 2.38   | 8   | 1.86   |
| Holar    | -     | -      | 1   | 0.20   | -   | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      |
| Muslim   | 16    | 1.13   | 20  | 4.07   | 10  | 6.41   | 21  | 3.12   | 5   | 1.16   |
| Gurkha   | -     | -      | -   | -      | -   | -      | 1   | 0.15   | -   | -      |
| Total    | 1,410 | 100.00 | 492 | 100.00 | 156 | 100.00 | 673 | 100.00 | 430 | 100.00 |

**Table 2.3 : Distribution of the Total Families in each Village According to their Main Occupation (1969)**

| Main Occupation        | Nimgaon         |                     | Kalas           |                     | Kandalgaon      |                     | Palasdeo        |                     | Kati            |                     |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|                        | No. of families | Percentage to total | No. of families | Percentage to total | No. of families | Percentage to total | No. of families | Percentage to total | No. of families | Percentage to total |
| 1. Agriculture         | 898             | 63.68               | 338             | 68.70               | 68              | 43.60               | 405             | 60.18               | 275             | 63.95               |
| 2. Agricultural labour | 190             | 13.47               | 45              | 9.15                | 65              | 41.67               | 136             | 20.21               | 72              | 16.74               |
| 3. Mining etc.         | 5               | 0.35                | 2               | 0.41                | 14              | 8.97                | 19              | 2.82                | 2               | 0.47                |
| 4. Household industry  | 83              | 5.89                | 63              | 12.80               | 4               | 2.56                | 32              | 4.75                | 21              | 4.88                |
| 5. Manufacturing other | 39              | 2.77                | 16              | 3.25                | -               | -                   | 16              | 2.38                | 3               | 0.70                |
| 6. Construction        | 17              | 1.21                | 2               | 0.41                | -               | -                   | 10              | 1.49                | 1               | 0.23                |
| 7. Trade & commerce    | 50              | 3.55                | 7               | 1.42                | 2               | 1.28                | 14              | 2.08                | 2               | 0.47                |
| 8. Transport           | 6               | 0.43                | 1               | 0.20                | -               | -                   | 1               | 0.15                | -               | -                   |
| 9. Services            | 122             | 8.65                | 18              | 3.66                | 3               | 1.92                | 40              | 5.94                | 54              | 12.56               |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>1,410</b>    | <b>100.00</b>       | <b>492</b>      | <b>100.00</b>       | <b>156</b>      | <b>100.00</b>       | <b>673</b>      | <b>100.00</b>       | <b>430</b>      | <b>100.00</b>       |



Table 2.4 : Utilization of Land in each Village (1969)

| Land use                                  | Nimgaon       |                     | Kalas         |                     | Kandalgaon    |                     | Palasdeo      |                     | Kati          |                     |
|---|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
|   | Area in acres | Percentage to total | Area in acres | Percentage to total | Area in acres | Percentage to total | Area in acres | Percentage to total | Area in acres | Percentage to total |
| 1. Cultivable land                        | 7,791.78      | 67.25               | 11,349.93     | 72.18               | 6,426.75      | 70.63               | 7,144.28      | 64.51               | 4,620.73      | 81.78               |
| 2. Uncultivable land                      | 1,276.73      | 11.02               | 1,426.30      | 9.07                | 753.28        | 8.28                | 757.35        | 6.84                | 476.05        | 8.43                |
| 3. Grazing land                           | 56.23         | 0.49                | 29.10         | 0.19                | 51.18         | 0.56                | 220.55        | 1.99                | 101.73        | 1.80                |
| 4. Forest land                            | 1,559.13      | 13.46               | 2,504.28      | 15.93               | 1,647.98      | 18.11               | 1,963.00      | 17.73               | 288.40        | 5.10                |
| 5. Residential area                       | 175.28        | 1.51                | 57.85         | 0.37                | 35.50         | 0.39                | 75.48         | 0.68                | 31.20         | 0.55                |
| 6. Area under roads etc.                  | 158.75        | 1.37                | 108.73        | 0.69                | 52.98         | 0.58                | 82.98         | 0.75                | 37.03         | 0.66                |
| 7. Area under streams etc.                | 552.20        | 4.77                | 236.95        | 1.51                | 112.39        | 1.24                | 596.45        | 5.39                | 83.40         | 1.48                |
| 8. Area under tanks etc.                  | -             | -                   | -             | -                   | -             | -                   | 230.13        | 2.08                | -             | -                   |
| 9. Area under other non-agricultural uses | 15.20         | 0.13                | 9.75          | 0.06                | 19.25         | 0.21                | 3.03          | 0.03                | 11.13         | 0.20                |
| Total                                     | 11,585.30     | 100.00              | 15,722.88     | 100.00              | 9,099.31      | 100.00              | 11,073.25     | 100.00              | 5,649.67      | 100.00              |

other four villages, it varied between 6.84 and 9.07 per cent. Forest land was reported in all the villages, and its area was substantial in all the villages except in Kati. In Kati alone, the area of forest land was only 288 acres or 5.10 per cent of its total land area. In the other four villages the percentage of such land was more than 13.00. It may be noted from the table that the percentage of area under non-agricultural uses was very low in each village.

## 2.5 Cropping Pattern

In Table 2.5, is given the cropping pattern followed in each of the selected five villages. It may be mentioned here that all the five villages and the entire Indapur taluka for that matter belong to the Rabi tract, as only South-East monsoon rains are received in this region. Even South-East monsoon rains are not certain in these villages and they are often hit by severe famine. The entire Indapur taluka is included in the famine tract of the Poona district. The average annual rainfall in the taluka is as low as 15 inches. It may be seen from the table that Rabi jowar was the only major crop which commanded under it more than three-fourth of the total cropped land in each village in 1968-69. This is mainly because, jowar is the hardy plant and it can adjust its growth with the changes in rainfall. It survives for a longer period even in a dry spell. Secondly it is the staple food for the people in this region. The area under jowar, therefore, varied between 72.53 and 80.38 per cent of the total cropped land in 1968-69. Next to jowar were the areas under pulses and safflower which were largely grown as mixed crops along with jowar and bajara. The areas under all other crops were very small in all the villages. Irrigated crops like sugarcane, vegetables, fruits and wheat etc., were also grown but the area under such crops was very low as irrigation facilities from the Government canal and wells were available only on limited areas.

## 2.6 Summary

Certain broad conclusions about the selected villages, may be drawn from the above discussion of their salient features. It may be noted that all the selected villages are agriculturally not very progressive as rainfall is uncertain and irrigation facilities are available only on a limited area. All the selected villages belong to Rabi tract. Because of poor agriculture, the employment opportunities are very limited to the landless labourers in these villages. Viewed from this point, the disposal of Government waste land for cultivation to the landless families is of great importance in these villages. The cultivable land and forest land which can be brought under plough are available to a considerable extent in all the selected villages.

Table 2.5 : Crop Pattern in each Village for the Year 1968-69

| Crop                | Nimgaon       |                     | Kalas         |                     | Kandalgaon    |                     | Palasdeo      |                     | Kati          |                     |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
|                     | Area in acres | Percentage to total | Area in acres | Percentage to total | Area in acres | Percentage to total | Area in acres | Percentage to total | Area in acres | Percentage to total |
| Jowar               | 5,197.83      | 75.49               | 6,464.80      | 80.38               | 4,546.28      | 75.33               | 5,369.38      | 77.01               | 2,706.73      | 72.53               |
| Bajari              | 6.50          | 0.09                | 105.98        | 1.32                | 9.80          | 0.16                | 68.30         | 0.98                | 88.60         | 2.37                |
| Wheat               | 102.58        | 1.49                | 66.60         | 0.83                | 106.68        | 1.77                | 274.45        | 3.94                | 84.58         | 2.27                |
| Rice                | 4.80          | 0.07                | 4.05          | 0.05                | 5.30          | 0.09                | 6.63          | 0.10                | 8.00          | 0.21                |
| Maize               | 37.25         | 0.54                | 21.88         | 0.27                | 41.75         | 0.69                | 45.50         | 0.65                | 31.90         | 0.85                |
| Other millets       | -             | -                   | 0.28          | -                   | -             | -                   | -             | -                   | 0.13          | -                   |
| Pulses              | 354.85        | 5.15                | 600.13        | 7.46                | 241.68        | 4.00                | 307.45        | 4.41                | 285.60        | 7.65                |
| Groundnut           | 0.25          | -                   | 0.78          | 0.01                | 3.75          | 0.06                | 10.23         | 0.15                | 45.75         | 1.23                |
| Safflower           | 520.30        | 7.56                | 433.63        | 5.39                | 543.78        | 9.01                | 447.68        | 6.42                | 156.38        | 4.19                |
| Other oil-seeds     | 8.95          | 0.13                | -             | -                   | -             | -                   | -             | -                   | 1.63          | 0.04                |
| Cotton              | 1.50          | 0.02                | 51.42         | 0.64                | 275.50        | 4.56                | 170.63        | 2.45                | 77.40         | 2.07                |
| Vegetables          | 286.23        | 4.16                | 260.60        | 3.24                | 221.80        | 3.67                | 204.88        | 2.94                | 77.15         | 2.07                |
| Fruits              | 51.33         | 0.75                | 2.18          | 0.03                | 6.30          | 0.10                | 3.63          | 0.05                | 24.70         | 0.66                |
| Sugarcane           | 161.68        | 2.35                | 21.50         | 0.27                | 26.63         | 0.44                | 35.13         | 0.51                | 137.18        | 3.67                |
| Grass               | 151.60        | 2.20                | 1.00          | 0.01                | -             | -                   | -             | -                   | -             | -                   |
| Other crops         | 0.05          | -                   | 8.20          | 0.10                | 7.35          | 0.12                | 27.30         | 0.39                | 7.10          | 0.19                |
| Total gross cropped | 6,885.68      | 100.00              | 8,043.00      | 100.00              | 6,036.58      | 100.00              | 6,971.15      | 100.00              | 3,732.80      | 100.00              |
| Double cropped      | 117.78        | 1.74                | 108.45        | 1.37                | 156.75        | 2.67                | 164.48        | 2.45                | 119.18        | 3.30                |
| Net cropped         | 6,767.90      | 100.00              | 7,934.55      | 100.00              | 5,879.83      | 100.00              | 6,806.68      | 100.00              | 3,613.63      | 100.00              |

## CHAPTER III

### DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT LAND AND FAMILIES SECURING SUCH LAND

In the preceding chapter we have given the extent of Government land disposed of for cultivation in the selected villages. In the present chapter, we deal with the details of the families to whom the Government land is distributed in the five selected villages. The details as regards the procedure followed in distribution of the land to different families are also presented in brief.

#### 3.1 Distribution of Government Land for Cultivation

As stated in the preceding chapter, 1,574 acres of Government land were disposed of for cultivation in the five selected villages. The land was distributed to 128 families in all. Of these, 48 families were from Nimgaon; 23 families each from Kalas and Kandalgaon; 18 families from Palasdeo; and 16 families from Kati. It may be seen that more than one-third of the total families were from Nimgaon alone which is comparatively a bigger village. In Table 3.1, we give the number of families which got government land for cultivation, the total area of government land distributed for cultivation, and the average area of such land per family in each village. It may be seen from the table that the largest area of government land (546.74 acres) was distributed in Nimgaon. In the remaining four villages the area of such land was less than 310 acres. The average area of such land per family was about 11.39 acres in Nimgaon; 12.23 acres in Kalas; 13.38 acres in Kandalgaon; 14.52 acres in Palasdeo; and 11.06 acres in Kati.

Table 3.1 : Families and Government Waste Land Given to them for Cultivation in Each Village (1969)

| Village    | No. of families which secured waste land | Land distributed in acres | Average area of land per family |
|------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nimgaon    | 48                                       | 546.74                    | 11.39                           |
| Kalas      | 23                                       | 281.29                    | 12.23                           |
| Kandalgaon | 23                                       | 307.74                    | 13.38                           |
| Palasdeo   | 18                                       | 261.27                    | 14.52                           |
| Kati       | 16                                       | 176.99                    | 11.06                           |
| Total      | 128                                      | 1574.03                   | 12.30                           |

In Table 3.2, is given the caste-wise distribution of families which had received Government land for cultivation in each village. The area of land secured by them and the average area per family in each caste group are also presented in the same table. It may be noted from the table that out of the total families securing Government land, families belonging to Backward Classes like Dhanagar, Mahar, Chambhar,

Table 3.2 : Castewise Classification of the Families and the Land Secured in the Five Villages

| Caste   | Nimgaon |                   |       | Kalas |                 |       | Kandalgaon |                   |       | Palasdeo |                  |       | Kat1 |                  |       |
|---------|---------|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------|-------------------|-------|----------|------------------|-------|------|------------------|-------|
|         | 1       | 2                 | 3     | 1     | 2               | 3     | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 1        | 2                | 3     | 1    | 2                | 3     |
| Brahmin | 1       | 7.10<br>(1.30)    | 7.10  | -     | -               | -     | -          | -                 | -     | -        | -                | -     | 3    | 30.03<br>(16.97) | 10.01 |
| Maratha | 3       | 39.80<br>(7.28)   | 13.27 | 1     | 8.48<br>(3.01)  | 8.48  | 8          | 118.70<br>(38.57) | 14.84 | 4        | 64.00<br>(24.50) | 16.00 | -    | -                | -     |
| Gujar   | -       | -                 | -     | -     | -               | -     | -          | -                 | -     | -        | -                | -     | 1    | 21.68<br>(12.25) | 21.68 |
| Rajput  | -       | -                 | -     | 1     | 8.40<br>(2.99)  | 8.40  | -          | -                 | -     | -        | -                | -     | -    | -                | -     |
| Mali    | 17      | 207.44<br>(37.94) | 12.20 | 1     | 11.10<br>(3.95) | 11.10 | -          | -                 | -     | -        | -                | -     | 2    | 22.46<br>(12.69) | 11.23 |
| Teli    | -       | -                 | -     | -     | -               | -     | -          | -                 | -     | -        | -                | -     | 1    | 13.73<br>(7.76)  | 13.73 |
| Nhavi   | -       | -                 | -     | -     | -               | -     | -          | -                 | -     | 1        | 16.00<br>(6.12)  | 16.00 | -    | -                | -     |
| Lohar   | -       | -                 | -     | 1     | 16.03<br>(5.70) | 16.03 | -          | -                 | -     | -        | -                | -     | -    | -                | -     |
| Parit   | 2       | 13.98<br>(2.56)   | 6.99  | -     | -               | -     | -          | -                 | -     | -        | -                | -     | -    | -                | -     |

1 = No.of families;    2 = Government land secured;  
3 = Average land per family

Contd...

Table 3.2 : (Continued)

| Caste    | Nimgaon |                    |       | Kalas |                    |       | Kandalgaon |                    |       | Palasdeo |                    |       | Kati |                    |       |
|----------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|------------|--------------------|-------|----------|--------------------|-------|------|--------------------|-------|
|          | 1       | 2                  | 3     | 1     | 2                  | 3     | 1          | 2                  | 3     | 1        | 2                  | 3     | 1    | 2                  | 3     |
| Koli     | -       | -                  | -     | 1     | 12.43<br>(4.42)    | 12.43 | -          | -                  | -     | -        | -                  | -     | -    | -                  | -     |
| Dhanagar | 7       | 68.20<br>(12.47)   | 9.75  | 2     | 18.83<br>(6.69)    | 9.42  | -          | -                  | -     | -        | -                  | -     | 1    | 11.53<br>(6.51)    | 11.53 |
| Mahar    | 2       | 16.33<br>(2.99)    | 8.17  | 4     | 65.11<br>(23.15)   | 16.28 | 3          | 44.19<br>(14.36)   | 14.73 | 13       | 181.27<br>(69.38)  | 13.94 | 1    | 13.70<br>(7.74)    | 13.70 |
| Chambhar | -       | -                  | -     | 9     | 100.06<br>(35.57)  | 11.12 | -          | -                  | -     | -        | -                  | -     | -    | -                  | -     |
| Mang     | 10      | 116.19<br>(21.25)  | 11.62 | 1     | 16.00<br>(5.69)    | 16.00 | 2          | 16.35<br>(5.31)    | 8.18  | -        | -                  | -     | 4    | 20.53<br>(11.60)   | 5.13  |
| Ramoshi  | 5       | 67.60<br>(12.36)   | 13.52 | -     | -                  | -     | 4          | 44.06<br>(14.32)   | 22.03 | -        | -                  | -     | -    | -                  | -     |
| Kaikadi  | -       | -                  | -     | -     | -                  | -     | 1          | 14.68<br>(4.77)    | 14.68 | -        | -                  | -     | -    | -                  | -     |
| Muslim   | 1       | 10.10<br>(1.85)    | 10.10 | 2     | 24.85<br>(8.83)    | 12.43 | 5          | 69.76<br>(22.67)   | 13.95 | -        | -                  | -     | 3    | 43.33<br>(24.48)   | 14.45 |
| Total    | 48      | 546.74<br>(100.00) | 11.39 | 23    | 281.29<br>(100.00) | 12.23 | 23         | 307.74<br>(100.00) | 13.38 | 18       | 261.27<br>(100.00) | 14.52 | 16   | 176.99<br>(100.00) | 12.30 |

Mang, Ramoshi and Kaikadi, taken together, formed a major group in each village. Thus, in Nimgaon, 24 out of 48 families were from the Backward Classes; in Kalas, 17 out of 23 families; in Kandalgaon, 10 out of 23 families; in Palasdeo, 13 out of 18 families; and in Kati, 6 out of 16 families. This was, however, expected and hence not very striking as first preference is given to the families from Backward Classes in the priority list prescribed for the distribution of Government lands (vide Resolution No. LND 3953-V-B). The most striking fact is that the number of families belonging to non-backward classes like Brahmin, Maratha, Mali, Gujar etc., was also not small in all the villages. It was almost equal to that of the Backward Class families (23 out of 48 families) in Nimgaon. The number of such families was 4 in Kalas; 8 in Kandalgaon; 5 in Palasdeo and 7 in Kati. In this group Brahmin families were reported in Nimgaon and Kati; Marathas in almost all villages, Gujar in Kati; Rajput in Kalas and Mali in Nimgaon, Kalas and Kati. Muslim families securing Government Land for cultivation, though small in number were reported in Nimgaon, Kalas, Kandalgaon and Kati.

Many of these families from the non-backward classes had lands of their own and were cultivators and even then they were given Government land for cultivation. We shall look into this aspect in more details at later stage. An important point to be noted here, is that the largest number of families securing Government land was from the caste which commanded majority in the village. Thus, we found that a large number of Mali families, had secured Government lands in Nimgaon; Maratha families had received lands in Kandalgaon and Palasdeo etc. This was mainly because the distribution of Government land for cultivation was largely done under the influence of the local leaders and the village officials like Patil and Sarpanch of Grampanchayat who generally belong to the major caste group in the village. The Talathi from Nimgaon, Kalas and Kati reported that the distribution of Government land is a great farce in each village. While talking about the general method of distribution of land they said that after giving the publicity of the available Government lands for cultivation, applications from the village families are called. The applications are received by the Talathi. According to the procedure laid down by the Government the Talathi should forward all the applications to his higher authorities like circle officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka. But it does not happen. The local leaders and the Talathi of the village take undue interest in the applications and ultimately they decide which applications are to be forwarded for grant of land. All sorts of malpractices are played at this level only while forwarding the applications of different families. The other applications which are not forwarded are immediately destroyed and the record is kept clean as though these applications were not received at all. The higher officers never go to a family to enquire about the submission of application. Some of the villagers, however, do enquire about their application but they are silenced by giving all sorts of lies and false information. At times they go to the Taluka office and complain about their applications. After two three attempts at the taluka office they get fed up and keep quiet. They cannot pursue the

matter for long, firstly because, they cannot afford to forgo employment for that day and to spend on transport and other things, and secondly, they are to stay in the same village and hence do not afford to spoil relations with the major caste group. Thus, the local leaders in the village and the Talathi play an important role in distributing the Government land and the families who can influence these people, get Government land for cultivation even though they are not entitled to get such land.

Some of the local leaders have their influence at the taluka level as well. In this context one interesting case was brought to our notice in Nimgaon village. In this village one local leader had managed to secure 16 acres of Government land for himself, even though he had 65 acres of land of his own. When he became the President of the Taluka Panchayat Samiti, he came to know that he could keep the Government land under his cultivation. He then released it to one of his relatives.

Another interesting case was reported of another local leader belonging to Dhanagar caste in Nimgaon. He was a fairly big cultivator owning about 46 acres of land, half of which was under irrigation. He had managed to secure about 16.50 acres of Government land for cultivation in the name of his attached servant who was with him for a long period and was like a member of the family. After getting the Government land, however, some sort of disagreement developed between the two and the servant was ultimately driven out. He could not remain in the village also. It was reported that he went to Walchandnagar and had taken up a job in a hotel. The Government land allotted to him was with the local leader as before and he continued to cultivate it. The Talathi and other Government Officials in the village knew all these facts but they could not take any action.

In Nimgaon, Kati and Kandalgaon there were in all nine cases of cultivators who had managed to secure the Government land for cultivation in the names of their sons, showing them as landless labourers. In Nimgaon, four such cultivators had secured 42.25 acres of Government land; in Kati, two cultivators had secured about 13.25 acres and in Kandalgaon, three cultivators had received about 34.50 acres.

It may be seen from Table 3.2, that a large proportion of the total Government waste land distributed for cultivation was given to the families from the non-backward classes in each village. In Nimgaon and Kati villages, nearly half of the total distributed land was given to the families from the non-backward classes. In the other three villages, however, the proportion of land given to such families was comparatively low-varying between 15.65 and 38.57 per cent. Among the families from the non-backward classes even, a larger portion of the Government land was given to the families which belonged to the major caste group in the village. Thus, the families from Mali caste in Nimgaon village had managed to secure about 207 acres of Government land or 37.94 per cent of the total Government land distributed in the village. Similar was the case of Maratha



families in Kandalgaon and Palasdeo villages. Besides this, the more serious point which was brought to our notice was that good quality lands were all received by the families from the major caste group in each of these villages. The lower quality lands or the lands which were far from the village were generally given to the other families.

Among the Backward Classes, the families from Mangs in Nimgaon and Kati; Chambhars in Kalas and Mahars in Kandalgaon and Palasdeo had secured comparatively larger areas of Government land for cultivation.

It may be seen from the Table, that the average area of Government land per family varied from caste to caste in each village. In Nimgaon, it varied from 6.99 acres to Parit family to 13.52 acres to Ramoshi families. In Kalas, the variation was between 8.40 acres in Rajputs and 16.28 acres in Mahars. In Kandalgaon it varied between 8.18 acres to Mang families and 22.03 acres to Ramoshi families. In Palasdeo the variation was small - 13.94 acres to Mahars and 16.00 acres to Marathas and Mhavis. In Kati, the average area per family was between 5.13 acres to Mangs and 21.68 acres to Gujar family.

### 3.2 'Khatedars' and 'Non-khatedars'

In Table 3.3, is given the caste-wise distribution of all families in each village, 'Khatedar' and 'non-Khatedar' families in each caste group and the number of families which have secured Government land for cultivation. It may be seen from the Table that the proportion of 'non-Khatedar' families or landless families was quite low in the case of major caste group in each village. The number of families which secured Government land, however, was higher in these caste groups than the other castes in each village. In Nimgaon, for example, of the total number of families belonging to Mali caste, about 26 per cent were 'non-Khatedars' or landless families. The number of Mali families which secured Government land for cultivation, was the highest (17 families) or 35.42 per cent of the total number of families securing Government land. In the case of backward castes like Mahar, Mang and Chambhar etc., the proportion of 'non-Khatedar' or landless families was very high; but the number of families receiving Government land for cultivation was comparatively very low. This was true in the case of the other villages as well.

### 3.3 Main Occupation of Families which Secured Government Land

In Table 3.4, we give the distribution of families which secured Government land, according to their main occupation. It may be noted from the table that except in Nimgaon in all other villages, more than three-fourth of the total families reported agriculture or agricultural labour as their main occupation. In Nimgaon the proportion of such families was more than 60.00 per cent. Families pursuing other main occupations were reported largely in Nimgaon only as it was a comparatively big village. Thus,

Table 3.3 : Total Families 'Khatedar' and 'Non-khatedar' Families and Families Securing Government Land for Cultivation

| Caste   | Nimgaon           |                  |                      |                             | Kalas             |                  |                      |                             | Kandalgaon        |                  |                      |                             |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
|         | No.of total flys. | Khate- dar flys. | Non- kate- dar flys. | Flys. secur- ing govt. land | No.of total flys. | Khate- dar flys. | Non- kate- dar flys. | Flys. secur- ing govt. land | No.of total flys. | Khate- dar flys. | Non- kate- dar flys. | Flys. secur- ing govt. land |
|         | 1                 | 2                | 3                    | 4                           | 1                 | 2                | 3                    | 4                           | 1                 | 2                | 3                    | 4                           |
| Brahmin | 22                | 22               | -                    | 1                           | 13                | 12               | 1                    | -                           | 2                 | 2                | -                    | -                           |
| Gujar   | 14                | 14               | -                    | -                           | 11                | 11               | -                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Jain    | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Vani    | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Rajput  | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | 1                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Maratha | 152               | 83               | 69                   | 3                           | 39                | 33               | 6                    | 1                           | 108               | 92               | 16                   | 8                           |
| Mali    | 759               | 562              | 197                  | 17                          | 7                 | 7                | -                    | 1                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Sutar   | 5                 | 1                | 4                    | -                           | 4                 | 1                | 3                    | -                           | 1                 | -                | 1                    | -                           |
| Teli    | 15                | 4                | 11                   | -                           | 4                 | 2                | 2                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Koshti  | 5                 | 1                | 4                    | -                           | 5                 | -                | 5                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Shimpi  | 12                | 1                | 11                   | -                           | 1                 | -                | 1                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Sonar   | 17                | 5                | 12                   | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           | 1                 | -                | 1                    | -                           |
| Lohar   | 9                 | 4                | 5                    | -                           | 6                 | 1                | 5                    | 1                           | 1                 | -                | 1                    | -                           |
| Kumbhar | 3                 | 1                | 2                    | -                           | 3                 | 1                | 2                    | -                           | 2                 | 1                | 1                    | -                           |
| Kasar   | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           | 4                 | 2                | 2                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Nhavi   | 9                 | 4                | 5                    | -                           | 6                 | 4                | 2                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |
| Parit   | 9                 | 4                | 5                    | 2                           | 2                 | 2                | -                    | -                           | -                 | -                | -                    | -                           |

Contd...

Table 3.3 : (Continued)

| Caste        | Nimgaon     |            |            |           | Kalas      |            |            |           | Kandalgaon |            |           |           |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1           | 2          | 3          | 4         | 1          | 2          | 3          | 4         | 1          | 2          | 3         | 4         |
| Gosavi       | -           | -          | -          | -         | 4          | -          | 4          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Koli         | 1           | -          | 1          | -         | 4          | -          | 4          | 1         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Bhoi         | -           | -          | -          | -         | -          | -          | -          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Dhanagar     | 192         | 162        | 30         | 7         | 267        | 263        | 4          | 2         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Sangar       | 1           | -          | 1          | -         | -          | -          | -          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Davari       | -           | -          | -          | -         | 2          | -          | 2          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Vanjari      | -           | -          | -          | -         | 6          | -          | 6          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Ramoshi      | 10          | 9          | 1          | 5         | 6          | 2          | 4          | -         | 12         | 6          | 6         | 4         |
| Vadar        | -           | -          | -          | -         | 3          | -          | 3          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Lonari       | -           | -          | -          | -         | -          | -          | -          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Kaikadi      | 7           | 5          | 2          | -         | -          | -          | -          | -         | 1          | -          | 1         | 1         |
| Mahar        | 87          | 72         | 15         | 2         | 48         | 45         | 3          | 4         | 12         | 10         | 2         | 3         |
| Mang         | 50          | 10         | 40         | 10        | 6          | -          | 6          | 1         | 5          | 2          | 3         | 2         |
| Chambhar     | 15          | 6          | 9          | -         | 20         | 3          | 17         | 9         | 1          | -          | 1         | -         |
| Holar        | -           | -          | -          | -         | 1          | -          | 1          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| Muslim       | 16          | 4          | 12         | 1         | 20         | 2          | 18         | 2         | 10         | 2          | 8         | 5         |
| Gurkha       | -           | -          | -          | -         | -          | -          | -          | -         | -          | -          | -         | -         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1410</b> | <b>974</b> | <b>436</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>492</b> | <b>391</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>23</b> |

Contd...

Table 3.3 : (Continued)

| Caste   | Palasdeo                |                   |                         |                                 | Kati                    |                   |                         |                                |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
|         | No.of<br>total<br>flys. | Khatedar<br>flys. | Non-khate-<br>dar flys. | Flys.se-<br>curing<br>govt.land | No.of<br>total<br>flys. | Khatedar<br>flys. | Non-khate-<br>dar flys. | Fly.se-<br>curing<br>govt.land |
|         | 1                       | 2                 | 3                       | 4                               | 1                       | 2                 | 3                       | 4                              |
| Brahmin | 9                       | 7                 | 2                       | -                               | 3                       | 3                 | -                       | 3                              |
| Gujar   | -                       | -                 | -                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | 1                              |
| Jain    | 8                       | 2                 | 6                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | -                              |
| Vani    | 6                       | 2                 | 4                       | -                               | 1                       | 1                 | -                       | -                              |
| Rajput  | 6                       | 3                 | 3                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | -                              |
| Maratha | 306                     | 142               | 164                     | 4                               | 93                      | 72                | 21                      | -                              |
| Mali    | 100                     | 87                | 13                      | -                               | 108                     | 84                | 24                      | 2                              |
| Sutar   | 6                       | 2                 | 4                       | -                               | 4                       | 3                 | 1                       | -                              |
| Teli    | 5                       | 3                 | 2                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | 1                              |
| Koshti  | 1                       | -                 | 1                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | -                              |
| Shimpi  | 3                       | -                 | 3                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | -                              |
| Sonar   | 5                       | 2                 | 3                       | -                               | 2                       | 1                 | 1                       | -                              |
| Lohar   | 4                       | 1                 | 3                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | -                              |
| Kumthar | 4                       | 2                 | 2                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | -                              |
| Kasar   | 2                       | -                 | 2                       | -                               | -                       | -                 | -                       | -                              |
| Nhavi   | 10                      | 4                 | 6                       | 1                               | 8                       | 6                 | 2                       | -                              |
| Parit   | 4                       | 1                 | 3                       | -                               | 4                       | 4                 | -                       | -                              |

Contd...

Table 3.3 : (Continued)

| Caste    | Palasdeo |     |     |    | Kati |     |     |    |
|----------|----------|-----|-----|----|------|-----|-----|----|
|          | 1        | 2   | 3   | 4  | 1    | 2   | 3   | 4  |
| Gosavi   | -        | -   | -   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Koli     | 2        | -   | 2   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Bhoi     | 8        | -   | 8   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Dhanagar | 67       | 47  | 20  | -  | 107  | 93  | 14  | 1  |
| Sangar   | -        | -   | -   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Davari   | -        | -   | -   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Vanjari  | -        | -   | -   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Ramoshi  | -        | -   | -   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Vadar    | 4        | -   | 4   | -  | 3    | 3   | -   | -  |
| Lonari   | 3        | -   | 3   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Kaikadi  | 7        | -   | 7   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Mahar    | 50       | 35  | 15  | 13 | 53   | 22  | 31  | 1  |
| Mang     | 15       | 12  | 3   | -  | 31   | 9   | 22  | 4  |
| Chambhar | 16       | 9   | 7   | -  | 8    | 6   | 2   | -  |
| Holar    | -        | -   | -   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Muslim   | 21       | 7   | 14  | -  | 5    | 4   | 1   | 3  |
| Gurkha   | 1        | -   | 1   | -  | -    | -   | -   | -  |
| Total    | 673      | 368 | 305 | 18 | 430  | 311 | 119 | 16 |

the families having laundry, blacksmithy, rope-making etc., as their main source of livelihood were reported at Nimgaon alone. The families engaged in different services were also reported largely at Nimgaon alone.

Table 3.4 : Distribution of the Land Securing Families According to their Main Occupation

| Main occupation     | Nimgaon   | Kalas     | Kandalgaon | Palasdeo  | Kati      |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Agriculture         | 23        | 19        | 19         | 9         | 10        |
| Agricultural labour | 7         | 1         | 4          | 8         | 1         |
| Blacksmithy         | 1         | -         | -          | -         | -         |
| Laundry             | 1         | -         | -          | -         | -         |
| Rope-making         | 9         | 1         | -          | -         | 3         |
| Shoe-making         | -         | 1         | -          | -         | -         |
| Hawker              | 2         | -         | -          | -         | 1         |
| Hotel Service       | -         | -         | -          | -         | 1         |
|                     | 5         | 1         | -          | 1         | -         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>48</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>23</b>  | <b>18</b> | <b>16</b> |

It may be mentioned here that in all the villages, no family of ex-servicemen could secure Government land for cultivation, inspite of the preference given to such families in the priority list provided by the Government. In the field investigation, we could note that there were 3 ex-servicemen's families in Nimgaon; 8 families, each in Kandalgaon and Palasdeo; 6 families, in Kalas and 2 families in Kati. None of these families could secure any land for cultivation, inspite of their hard attempts which were narrated to us in detail. These were all deserving families as they had no land of their own and they had no means of livelihood to maintain their families. It was really hard to believe and observe that these persons who had served for the nation, were leading a miserable life in these villages in the present days of "Jai Javan - Jai Kisan". Many of them pursued agricultural labour as their main source of livelihood. Some of them were hawkers, selling ice candy and ice fruits in the summer season and vegetables in other seasons.

The families of political sufferers were given the third preference in the Priority List. The advantage of this provision was received by only one family in Nimgaon. This family belonged to Gujar caste and it secured about 13 acres of Government land for cultivation in Kati village. The head of the family had taken active part in the Independence movement and was in jail for a long period. He was still an active worker and held a leading position in the taluka. In the other villages, however, there were no families of political sufferer worth noting.

### 3.4 Family Members, Earners and Non-earners

In Table 3.5, is given the data about family members, average family size and earners and non-earners in all the families following different occupations. It may be noted that in the case of families following agriculture as their main occupation, the average size of family was generally large. It varied between 6.1 persons in Kalas and 9.4 persons in Nimgaon. The average size of family in the case of agricultural labour families was comparatively smaller - varying between 1.0 person in Kalas and 5.6 persons in Nimgaon. The average family size in the case of other families following other occupations was also relatively small in all the villages. The average family size of all the families taken together was about 7.6 persons in Nimgaon; 5.9 persons each in Kalas and Kandalgaon; 6.2 persons in Palasdeo and 7.1 persons in Kati.

The average number of earners per family was 4.8 persons in Nimgaon; 3.1 persons each in Kalas and Kati; 3.3 persons in Kandalgaon; and 3.0 persons in Palasdeo.

### 3.5 Cultivating Families which Secured Government Lands

In Table 3.6, we give the distribution of families which were already cultivators even before securing the Government land for cultivation. It may be seen from the table that more than half of the total number of families in Nimgaon (27 out of 48 families) had their own lands and were cultivators even before securing the Government land for cultivation. In the other four villages as well, such families formed a major group, though their proportion to the total families was not as high as in Nimgaon. Thus, we found that 11 families out of 23 in Kalas; 8 families out of 23 in Kandalgaon; 7 families out of 18 in Palasdeo; and 6 families out of 16 in Kati; were cultivators even before receiving the Government land for cultivation. This means these families in each village were not landless and were still given the Government land for cultivation.

It can be noted from the occupational distribution of families that majority of these cultivator families were obviously from the occupational group of agriculture. Thus, in Nimgaon, out of 23 families mainly engaged in agriculture, 21 families had land of their own and were cultivators even before receiving the Government land. In the other villages as well, nearly half of the families having agriculture as their main occupation had lands and were cultivators even before receiving the Government land. In the case of other occupations, however, few families had their own land and were cultivators before securing the Government land. It may be seen that out of seven families following agricultural labour as their main occupation, only one was cultivator before receiving the Government land. Similar was the case in the other villages.

### 3.6 Government Lands Given for Cultivation

In Table 3.7, we give the area of Government land distributed to cultivator and non-cultivator families in each village. It is interesting to note that in Nimgaon, more

Table 3.5 : Earners and Non-Earners in the Land Securing Families

| Occupation          | Nimgaon         |            |           |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                     | No. of<br>flys. | Earners    |           | Total<br>earn-<br>ers | Average<br>No. of<br>earners | No. of<br>non-<br>earners | Total No.<br>of fly.<br>members | Average<br>size of<br>fly. |
|                     |                 | Male       | Female    |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
| Agriculture         | 23              | 78         | 60        | 138                   | 6.0                          | 79                        | 217                             | 9.4                        |
| Agricultural labour | 7               | 16         | 9         | 25                    | 3.6                          | 14                        | 39                              | 5.6                        |
| Blacksmithy         | 1               | 2          | 2         | 4                     | 4.0                          | -                         | 4                               | 4.0                        |
| Laundry             | 1               | 3          | 3         | 6                     | 6.0                          | -                         | 6                               | 6.0                        |
| Rope making         | 9               | 21         | 14        | 35                    | 3.9                          | 24                        | 59                              | 6.6                        |
| Shoe making         | -               | -          | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Trade               | 2               | 7          | 2         | 9                     | 4.5                          | 9                         | 18                              | 9.0                        |
| Hotel               | -               | -          | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Service             | 5               | 12         | 2         | 14                    | 2.8                          | 6                         | 20                              | 4.0                        |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>48</b>       | <b>139</b> | <b>92</b> | <b>231</b>            | <b>4.8</b>                   | <b>132</b>                | <b>363</b>                      | <b>7.6</b>                 |

Contd...



Table 3.5 : (Continued)

| Occupation          | Kalas           |           |           |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                     | No. of<br>flys. | Earners   |           | Total<br>earn-<br>ers | Average<br>No. of<br>earners | No. of<br>non-<br>earners | Total No.<br>of fly.<br>members | Average<br>size of<br>fly. |
|                     |                 | Male      | Female    |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
| Agriculture         | 19              | 33        | 25        | 58                    | 3.0                          | 58                        | 116                             | 6.1                        |
| Agricultural labour | 1               | 1         | -         | 1                     | 1.0                          | -                         | 1                               | 1.0                        |
| Blacksmithy         | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Laundry             | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Rope making         | 1               | 2         | 2         | 4                     | 4.0                          | 2                         | 6                               | 6.0                        |
| Shoe making         | 1               | 3         | 1         | 4                     | 4.0                          | 3                         | 7                               | 7.0                        |
| Trade               | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Hotel               | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Service             | 1               | 3         | 1         | 4                     | 4.0                          | 2                         | 6                               | 6.0                        |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>23</b>       | <b>42</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>71</b>             | <b>3.1</b>                   | <b>65</b>                 | <b>136</b>                      | <b>5.9</b>                 |

Contd...

Table 3.5 : (Continued)

| Occupation          | Kandalgaon      |         |        |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                     | No. of<br>flys. | Earners |        | Total<br>earn-<br>ers | Average<br>No. of<br>earners | No. of<br>non-<br>earners | Total No.<br>of fly.<br>members | Average<br>size of<br>fly. |
|                     |                 | Male    | Female |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
| Agriculture         | 19              | 40      | 25     | 65                    | 3.4                          | 55                        | 120                             | 6.3                        |
| Agricultural labour | 4               | 5       | 6      | 11                    | 2.7                          | 6                         | 17                              | 4.2                        |
| Blacksmithy         | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Laundry             | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Rope making         | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Shoe making         | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Trade               | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Hotel               | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Service             | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Total               | 23              | 45      | 31     | 76                    | 3.3                          | 61                        | 137                             | 5.9                        |

Contd...

Table 3.5 : (Continued)

| Occupation          | Palasdeo        |           |           |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                     | No. of<br>flys. | Earners   |           | Total<br>earn-<br>ers | Average<br>No. of<br>earners | No. of<br>non-<br>earners | Total No.<br>of fly.<br>members | Average<br>size of<br>fly. |
|                     |                 | Male      | Female    |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
| Agriculture         | 9               | 17        | 12        | 29                    | 3.2                          | 39                        | 68                              | 7.6                        |
| Agricultural labour | 8               | 10        | 13        | 23                    | 2.9                          | 15                        | 38                              | 4.7                        |
| Blacksmithy         | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Laundry             | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Rope making         | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Shoe making         | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Trade               | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Hotel               | -               | -         | -         | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Service             | 1               | 1         | 1         | 2                     | 2.0                          | 4                         | 6                               | 6.0                        |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>18</b>       | <b>28</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>54</b>             | <b>3.0</b>                   | <b>58</b>                 | <b>112</b>                      | <b>6.2</b>                 |

Contd...

Table 3.5 : (Continued)

| Occupation          | Kati            |         |        |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                     | No. of<br>flys. | Earners |        | Total<br>earn-<br>ers | Average<br>No. of<br>earners | No. of<br>non-<br>earners | Total No.<br>of fly.<br>members | Average<br>size of<br>fly. |
|                     |                 | Male    | Female |                       |                              |                           |                                 |                            |
| Agriculture         | 10              | 18      | 14     | 32                    | 3.2                          | 47                        | 79                              | 7.9                        |
| Agricultural labour | 1               | 3       | 2      | 5                     | 5.0                          | -                         | 5                               | 5.0                        |
| Blacksmithy         | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Laundry             | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Rope making         | 3               | 5       | 4      | 9                     | 3.0                          | 10                        | 19                              | 6.3                        |
| Shoe making         | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Trade               | 1               | 1       | 1      | 2                     | 2.0                          | 6                         | 8                               | 8.0                        |
| Hotel               | 1               | 1       | 1      | 2                     | 2.0                          | 1                         | 3                               | 3.0                        |
| Service             | -               | -       | -      | -                     | -                            | -                         | -                               | -                          |
| Total               | 16              | 28      | 22     | 50                    | 3.1                          | 64                        | 114                             | 7.1                        |

Table 3.6 : Cultivator Families Securing Government Land

| Main occupation     | Nimgaon          |                                     | Kalas            |                                     | Kandalgaon       |                                     | Palasdeo         |                                     | Kati             |                                     |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                     | Total Cultivator | No.of flys.se-<br>flys. curing land | Total Cultivator | No.of flys.se-<br>flys. curing land | Total Cultivator | No.of flys.se-<br>flys. curing land | Total Cultivator | No.of flys.se-<br>flys. curing land | Total Cultivator | No.of flys.se-<br>flys. curing land |
| Agriculture         | 23               | 21                                  | 19               | 9                                   | 19               | 8                                   | 9                | 4                                   | 10               | 5                                   |
| Agricultural labour | 7                | 1                                   | 1                | -                                   | 4                | -                                   | 8                | 3                                   | 1                | -                                   |
| Blacksmith          | 1                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   |
| Laundry             | 1                | 1                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   |
| Rope making         | 9                | -                                   | 1                | 1                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | 3                | 1                                   |
| Shoe making         | -                | -                                   | 1                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   |
| Hawkers             | 2                | 1                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | 1                | -                                   |
| Hotel               | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | -                | -                                   | 1                | -                                   |
| Service             | 5                | 3                                   | 1                | 1                                   | -                | -                                   | 1                | -                                   | -                | -                                   |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>48</b>        | <b>27</b>                           | <b>23</b>        | <b>11</b>                           | <b>23</b>        | <b>8</b>                            | <b>18</b>        | <b>7</b>                            | <b>16</b>        | <b>6</b>                            |

57

than half of the total distributed land (54.45 per cent) was given to the cultivator families. In the other four villages, however, the proportion of Government land given to cultivator families was low. It was about 43.18 per cent of the total disposed of land in Kalas; 37.34 per cent in Kandalgaon; 31.81 per cent in Palasdeo and 36.34 per cent in Kati. This means except in Nimgaon in all other villages the area of Government land given to non-cultivator families was larger than that of the cultivators. It varied between 56.82 to 68.19 per cent of the total land disposed of for cultivation.

The average area of the Government land per family, was around 11.00 acres in the case of both cultivator and non-cultivator families in Nimgaon. In the other villages there was some variation between the average areas of Government land in the two groups. In Kalas the average area per family was slightly higher in the case of non-cultivators (13.32 acres) than that of the cultivators (11.04 acres). Opposite was the case in Kandalgaon. In the group of cultivators the average area per family was about 14.36 acres, while in the non-cultivators' group, it was 12.86 acres. In Palasdeo, the average area per family was the highest of all (16.20 acres) in the case of non-cultivating families. In the cultivators' group the average area per family was about 11.87 acres. In Kati, the average area per family was near about equal (10.72 acres for cultivator and 11.27 acres for non-cultivator families) in both the groups.

### 3.7 Owned Landholdings and Government Land

In Table 3.8, we give the distribution of cultivator families receiving Government land according to the size of their owned land holdings. It may be noted from the Table that in each village, even the medium and large cultivators had received Government land for cultivation. It can be seen that in Nimgaon, nearly 60 per cent of the cultivator families which received Government land were medium and large cultivators owning more than 5 acres of land. It is most striking that one of these cultivators owned 62 acres of land and had still secured about 11.48 acres of Government land for cultivation. Two other cultivators owned 36 acres of land each and had still received about 13 acres of Government land. The cases of large cultivators receiving Government land for cultivation were not found in Kalas, Kandalgaon and Palasdeo. In Kati there was only one case of large cultivator who owned 32 acres of land and had secured 12 acres of Government land for cultivation. The cases of medium cultivators who had their land holdings between 5 and 25 acres and who had received Government land for cultivation, were many in these four villages as well. The proportion of small cultivators who owned less than 5 acres of land and who had received Government land for cultivation was about 40.00 per cent in Nimgaon; 54.55 per cent in Kalas; 62.50 per cent in Kandalgaon; 71.43 per cent in Palasdeo and 66.66 per cent in Kati. In the group of small cultivators who received Government land there were cultivators who owned, on an average, about 1.73 acres of land per family in Nimgaon; 2.10 acres of land per family in Kalas and Palasdeo; 2.01 acres of land per family in Kandalgaon and 1.00 acre per family in Kati.

Table 3.7 : Government Land Disposed of to Cultivator and Non-cultivator Families

| Families       | Nimgaon      |            |             |                    | Kalas        |            |             |                    | Kandalgaon   |            |             |                    |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
|                | No. of flys. | Govt. land | Per-centage | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Govt. land | Per-centage | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Govt. land | Per-centage | Avg. area per fly. |
| Cultivator     | 27           | 297.69     | 54.45       | 11.03              | 11           | 121.45     | 43.18       | 11.04              | 8            | 114.91     | 37.34       | 14.36              |
| Non-cultivator | 21           | 249.05     | 45.55       | 11.86              | 12           | 159.84     | 56.82       | 13.32              | 15           | 192.83     | 62.66       | 12.86              |
| Total          | 48           | 546.74     | 100.00      | 11.39              | 23           | 281.29     | 100.00      | 12.23              | 23           | 307.74     | 100.00      | 13.38              |

  

| Families       | Palasdeo     |            |             |                    | Kati         |            |             |                    |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
|                | No. of flys. | Govt. land | Percent-age | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Govt. land | Percent-age | Avg. area per fly. |
| Cultivator     | 7            | 83.11      | 31.81       | 11.87              | 6            | 64.32      | 36.34       | 10.72              |
| Non-cultivator | 11           | 178.16     | 68.19       | 16.20              | 10           | 112.67     | 63.66       | 11.27              |
| Total          | 18           | 261.27     | 100.00      | 14.52              | 16           | 176.99     | 100.00      | 12.30              |

Table 3.8 : Owned Land and Government Land of the Cultivator and Non-cultivator Families

| Size of owned land holdings (acres) | Nimgaon      |            |                    |            |                    | Kalas        |            |                    |            |                    | Kandalgaon   |            |                    |            |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
|                                     | No. of flys. | Owned land | Avg. area per fly. | Govt. land | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Owned land | Avg. area per fly. | Govt. land | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Owned land | Avg. area per fly. | Govt. land | Avg. area per fly. |
| Upto 3.00                           | 5            | 8.63       | 1.73               | 73.86      | 14.77              | 5            | 10.50      | 2.10               | 58.84      | 11.77              | 4            | 8.05       | 2.01               | 54.84      | 13.71              |
| 3.1 to 5.00                         | 6            | 24.33      | 4.51               | 78.47      | 13.79              | 1            | 3.50       | 3.50               | 16.00      | 16.00              | 1            | 5.00       | 5.00               | 7.28       | 7.28               |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 4            | 33.25      | 8.31               | 27.61      | 6.90               | 3            | 21.38      | 7.13               | 22.88      | 7.63               | 1            | 5.33       | 5.33               | 32.83      | 32.83              |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 6            | 79.50      | 13.25              | 45.71      | 7.62               | 2            | 21.50      | 10.75              | 23.73      | 11.86              | 1            | 11.00      | 11.00              | 5.98       | 5.98               |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 3            | 50.70      | 16.90              | 47.13      | 15.71              | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  | 1            | 22.00      | 22.00              | 13.98      | 13.98              |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 2            | 72.00      | 36.00              | 13.43      | 6.72               | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  |
| Above 50.00                         | 1            | 62.00      | 62.00              | 11.48      | 11.48              | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  |
| Cultivators                         | 27           | 330.41     | 12.24              | 297.69     | 11.03              | 11           | 56.88      | 5.17               | 121.45     | 11.04              | 8            | 51.38      | 6.42               | 114.91     | 14.36              |
| Non-cultivators                     | 21           | -          | -                  | 249.05     | 11.86              | 12           | -          | -                  | 159.84     | 13.32              | 15           | -          | -                  | 192.83     | 12.86              |
| Total                               | 48           | -          | -                  | 546.74     | 11.39              | 23           | -          | -                  | 281.29     | 12.23              | 23           | -          | -                  | 307.74     | 13.38              |

Contd...



Table 3.8 ; (Continued)

| Size of owned land holdings (acres) | Palasdeo     |            |                    |            |                    | Kati         |            |                    |            |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
|                                     | No. of flys. | Owned land | Avg. area per fly. | Govt. land | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Owned land | Avg. area per fly. | Govt. land | Avg. area per fly. |
| Upto: 3.00                          | 5            | 10.50      | 2.10               | 59.61      | 11.92              | 1            | 1.00       | 1.00               | 11.23      | 11.23              |
| 3.1 to 5.00                         | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  | 3            | 10.50      | 3.50               | 30.03      | 10.01              |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 2            | 13.00      | 6.50               | 23.50      | 11.75              | 1            | 10.00      | 10.00              | 11.53      | 11.53              |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  | 1            | 32.00      | 32.00              | 11.53      | 11.53              |
| Above 50.00                         | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  | -            | -          | -                  | -          | -                  |
| Cultivators                         | 7            | 23.50      | 3.36               | 83.11      | 11.87              | 6            | 53.50      | 8.92               | 64.32      | 10.72              |
| Non-cultivators                     | 11           | -          | -                  | 178.16     | 16.20              | 10           | -          | -                  | 112.67     | 11.27              |
| Total                               | 18           | -          | -                  | 261.27     | 14.52              | 16           | -          | -                  | 176.99     | 12.30              |

It may be noted from the table that there was no definite trend of granting larger areas of Government land to the small cultivators and smaller areas to the medium and big cultivators. This is evident from the averages of the Government lands granted to different cultivator families in different size groups of owned land. In Nimgaon, Kalas and Kandalgaon there were wide variations in the average areas of Government land allotted to families in different size groups of owned land holdings. In Nimgaon, it varied between 6.72 acres per family in the size group of 25 to 50 acres and 15.71 acres per family in the size group of 15.1 to 25.0 acres. In Kalas, the variation was equally large - 7.63 acres per family in 5.1 to 10.0 acre group and 16.0 acres per family in 3.1 to 5.0 acre group. In Kandalgaon, the variation was very wide - 5.98 acres per family in the size group of 10.1 to 15.0 acres and 32.83 acres per family in the size group of 5.1 to 10.0 acres. In the remaining two villages - Palasdeo and Kati - the variations in the average areas of Government land per family were not wide. In these two villages the average area of Government land per family was around 11.0 acres in different size groups of owned land holdings.

### 3.8 Caste-wise Distribution of Owner Cultivators Securing Government Land

In Table 3.9, we give the caste-wise distribution of the cultivator families which owned land before securing Government land for cultivation. The area of owned land and the Government land received by them is also given in the Table. It is interesting to note that in Nimgaon, out of 17 Mali families which received Government land, 14 families had lands of their own and were cultivators even before getting the Government land. The cultivator, referred to earlier, which owned 62 acres of land and had still received 11.48 acres of Government land for cultivation belonged to Mali caste only. Of the other two cultivators owning 36 acres of land each, one was from Mali caste and the other from Dhanagars. The Mali family had secured 6.33 acres of Government land for cultivation and the Dhanagar family, about 7.10 acres. In Nimgaon, we found that most of the families belonging to non-backward class, had secured Government land even though they had their own lands. Thus, all the families from Brahmins and Dhanagars which received Government land, had lands of their own and were cultivators already. Out of the three Maratha families, two had their own lands to the extent of 26.45 acres and had still secured about 23.80 acres of Government land for cultivation. In the case of Backward Class families, however, the proportion of land-owners was far low. Thus, out of 10 Mang families which had received Government land for cultivation only one had land of his own. The rest were all landless. Similar was the case of Ramoshi families. It may be seen from the Table that in the remaining four villages as well, the proportion of land owning families securing Government land for cultivation was high in the case of non-backward class families and low in the case of Backward Class.

Table 3.9 : Caste-wise Distribution of Owner Cultivators Securing Government Land

| Caste        | Nimgaon      |               |                    |               |                    | Kalas        |              |                    |               |                    | Kandalgaon   |              |                    |               |                    |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
|              | No. of flys. | Owned land    | Avg. area per fly. | Govt. land    | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Owned land   | Avg. area per fly. | Govt. land    | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Owned land   | Avg. area per fly. | Govt. land    | Avg. area per fly. |
| Brahmin      | 1            | 36.00         | 36.00              | 7.10          | 7.10               | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  |
| Maratha      | 2            | 26.45         | 13.23              | 23.80         | 11.90              | 1            | 7.38         | 7.38               | 8.48          | 8.48               | 6            | 27.83        | 4.64               | 85.05         | 14.17              |
| Rajput       | -            | -             | -                  | -             | -                  | 1            | 7.00         | 7.00               | 8.40          | 8.40               | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  |
| Mali         | 14           | 138.71        | 9.91               | 166.91        | 11.92              | 1            | 1.50         | 1.50               | 11.10         | 11.10              | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  |
| Parit        | 1            | 12.00         | 12.00              | 0.68          | 0.68               | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  |
| Dhanagar     | 7            | 87.25         | 12.46              | 68.20         | 9.74               | 1            | 11.00        | 11.00              | 7.73          | 7.73               | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  |
| Mahar        | -            | -             | -                  | -             | -                  | 2            | 13.50        | 6.75               | 29.58         | 14.79              | 1            | 1.55         | 1.55               | 15.88         | 15.88              |
| Chambhar     | -            | -             | -                  | -             | -                  | 4            | 13.00        | 3.25               | 40.16         | 10.04              | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  |
| Mang         | 1            | 14.00         | 14.00              | 15.00         | 15.00              | 1            | 3.50         | 3.50               | 16.00         | 16.00              | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  |
| Ramoshi      | 1            | 16.00         | 16.00              | 16.00         | 16.00              | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  |
| Muslim       | -            | -             | -                  | -             | -                  | -            | -            | -                  | -             | -                  | 1            | 22.00        | 22.00              | 13.98         | 13.98              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>27</b>    | <b>330.41</b> | <b>12.24</b>       | <b>297.69</b> | <b>11.02</b>       | <b>11</b>    | <b>56.88</b> | <b>5.17</b>        | <b>121.45</b> | <b>11.40</b>       | <b>8</b>     | <b>51.38</b> | <b>6.42</b>        | <b>114.91</b> | <b>14.36</b>       |

Contd...

Table 3.9 : (Continued)

| Caste    | Palasdeo        |               |                             |               |                             | Kati            |               |                             |               |                             |
|----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
|          | No. of<br>flys. | Owned<br>land | Avg.<br>area<br>per<br>fly. | Govt.<br>land | Avg.<br>area<br>per<br>fly. | No. of<br>flys. | Owned<br>land | Avg.<br>area<br>per<br>fly. | Govt.<br>land | Avg.<br>area<br>per<br>fly. |
| Brahmin  | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | 3               | 10.50         | 3.50                        | 30.03         | 10.01                       |
| Maratha  | 1               | 3.00          | 3.00                        | 16.00         | 16.00                       | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           |
| Rajput   | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           |
| Mali     | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | 1               | 1.00          | 1.00                        | 11.23         | 11.23                       |
| Parit    | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           |
| Dhanagar | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | 1               | 32.00         | 32.00                       | 11.53         | 11.53                       |
| Mahar    | 6               | 20.50         | 3.42                        | 67.11         | 11.19                       | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           |
| Chambhar | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           |
| Mang     | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | 1               | 10.00         | 10.00                       | 11.53         | 11.53                       |
| Ramoshi  | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           |
| Muslim   | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           | -               | -             | -                           | -             | -                           |
| Total    | 7               | 23.50         | 3.36                        | 83.11         | 11.87                       | 6               | 53.50         | 8.92                        | 64.32         | 10.72                       |

### 3.9 Caste-wise Distribution of Landless Families Securing Government Land

In Table 3.10, we give the caste-wise distribution of the non-cultivating families which had secured Government land for cultivation. It is obvious from the table that the number of non-cultivating families from the non-backward class securing Government land for cultivation was very low in all the five villages. Thus, out of 21, five families in Nirgaon; out of 12, only one in Kalas; out of 15, six in Kandalgaon; out of 11, four in Palasdeo; and out of 10, three in Kati were the non-cultivating families belonging to non-backward class. The rest of the families were all from the backward class. Another point to be noted is that the average area of Government land given to these landless families was in no way better than that of the Government land allotted to the cultivator families.

### 3.10 Summary

The procedure and method of disposal of Government land for cultivation, as stated in the Government Resolution, appeared alright on paper but its execution at the base level was so defective that it defeated the very objective of the Government policy itself. This was mainly because of the local leaders in the rural areas who disturbed the official procedure of grant of land at the basic level, brought pressure on the village and Taluka officials and tried to secure Government land firstly for self, secondly for their relatives and lastly for their caste families in the village. As a result, a considerable area of the Government land was reportedly given out, either to the families of the local leaders, or to the families of their relatives or to the families of their caste which was the major caste group in the village. Many of the families, therefore, which secured Government land for cultivation were owner cultivators owning land far exceeding the economic holding. The good quality land of the Government areas was also largely secured by these families only. The proportion of the Government land given out for cultivation to the Backward Class families was considerably low, and whatever land was given to them, was of relative inferior quality.

Table 3.10 : Caste-wise Distribution of Landless Families Securing Government Land

| Caste        | Nimgaon      |               |                    | Kalas        |               |                    | Kandalgaon   |               |                    | Palasdeo     |               |                    | Kati         |               |                    |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
|              | No. of flys. | Govt. land    | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Govt. land    | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Govt. land    | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Govt. land    | Avg. area per fly. | No. of flys. | Govt. land    | Avg. area per fly. |
| Maratha      | 1            | 16.00         | 16.00              | -            | -             | -                  | 2            | 33.65         | 16.82              | 3            | 48.00         | 16.00              | -            | -             | -                  |
| Gujar        | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | 1            | 21.68         | 21.68              |
| Mali         | 3            | 40.53         | 13.51              | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | 1            | 11.23         | 11.23              |
| Teli         | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | 1            | 13.73         | 13.73              |
| Nhavi        | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | 1            | 16.00         | 16.00              | -            | -             | -                  |
| Lohar        | -            | -             | -                  | 1            | 16.03         | 16.03              | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  |
| Parit        | 1            | 13.30         | 13.30              | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  |
| Koli         | -            | -             | -                  | 1            | 12.43         | 12.43              | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  |
| Dhanagar     | -            | -             | -                  | 1            | 11.10         | 11.10              | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  |
| Mahar        | 2            | 16.33         | 8.17               | 2            | 35.52         | 17.76              | 2            | 28.31         | 14.16              | 7            | 114.16        | 16.31              | 1            | 13.70         | 13.70              |
| Chambhar     | -            | -             | -                  | 5            | 59.90         | 11.98              | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  |
| Mang         | 9            | 101.19        | 11.24              | -            | -             | -                  | 2            | 16.35         | 8.18               | -            | -             | -                  | 3            | 9.00          | 3.00               |
| Ramochi      | 4            | 51.60         | 12.90              | -            | -             | -                  | 4            | 44.06         | 11.01              | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  |
| Kaikadi      | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  | 1            | 14.68         | 14.68              | -            | -             | -                  | -            | -             | -                  |
| Muslim       | 1            | 10.10         | 10.10              | 2            | 24.86         | 12.43              | 4            | 55.78         | 13.94              | -            | -             | -                  | 3            | 43.33         | 14.44              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>21</b>    | <b>249.05</b> | <b>11.86</b>       | <b>12</b>    | <b>159.84</b> | <b>13.32</b>       | <b>15</b>    | <b>192.83</b> | <b>12.86</b>       | <b>11</b>    | <b>178.16</b> | <b>16.20</b>       | <b>10</b>    | <b>112.67</b> | <b>12.30</b>       |

## CHAPTER IV

### DISPOSED GOVERNMENT LAND AND ITS CULTIVATION

In the preceding Chapter, we have mainly discussed the distribution of Government land for cultivation to different families in the five villages. In the present Chapter, we propose to deal with the Government land itself. What has happened to it? How much of it is brought under cultivation? Which are the families who have brought the land under plough? How are their conditions as regards working cattle, agricultural implements and finances required for cultivation of land? All these points are dealt with in brief in the following sections.

#### 4.1 Owned and Government Land

In Table 4.1, we give the total area of land owned and Government land received for cultivation by the families in each of the five villages. On an average the area of owned land per family was less than five acres in all the villages except in Nimgaon. In Nimgaon, it was slightly higher - 6.9 acres per family. The average area of Government land received for cultivation was more than 10 acres per family in all the five villages. It was between 11.1 acres per family in Kati and 14.5 acres per family in Palasdeo. The average area of total land including both owned and Government land was about 18.27 acres per family in Nimgaon; 14.70 acres in Kalas; 15.61 acres in Kandalgon; 15.82 acres in Palasdeo; and 14.41 acres in Kati.

The details as regards cultivable area, permanent fallow, irrigated and dry areas of the owned and Government land are presented in Table 4.2. It may be seen from the table that permanent fallow area of the owned land was reported only at Nimgaon, Kandalgaon and Palasdeo. It was very small in all the three villages compared to the total area of owned land. In the case of Government land, however, the area of permanent fallow was considerably large in all the villages except in Kati. It was more than 40 per cent of the total disposed Government land for cultivation in Kalas and Palasdeo; more than 25 per cent, in Nimgaon; and more than 15 per cent, in Kandalgaon. In Kati, however, it was the lowest - 1.4 per cent of the total Government land given for cultivation. The rest of the area of Government land was cultivable in all the villages.

The irrigated area of the owned land was reported in Nimgaon, Kalas, Palasdeo and Kati. In Kalas and Palasdeo it was minor but in Kati it was about 50 per cent of the total owned land. In Nimgaon it was about 22 per cent of the total owned land. It is important to note that some of the areas of Government land given for cultivation was brought under irrigation in Nimgaon and Kati. The irrigated area, no doubt, was very small in both the villages (8 acres in Nimgaon and 15 acres in Kati). However, the very fact that some of the families have not only brought Government land under cultivation, but have also gone for irrigation in it is of great importance. In the other three villages, irrigation facility was not available and hence almost all the areas of land, including the Government areas, was dry.

Table 4.1 : Owned Land and Government Land Received by the Families in Each Village

| Village    | No. of<br>flys. | Owned<br>land | Avg. area<br>per fly. | Govern-<br>ment land | Avg. area<br>per fly. | Total<br>land | Avg. area of total<br>land per family |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nimgaon    | 48              | 330.41        | 6.9                   | 546.74               | 11.4                  | 877.15        | 18.27                                 |
| Kalas      | 23              | 56.88         | 2.5                   | 281.29               | 12.2                  | 338.17        | 14.70                                 |
| Kandalgaon | 23              | 51.38         | 2.2                   | 307.74               | 13.4                  | 359.12        | 15.61                                 |
| Palasdeo   | 18              | 23.50         | 1.3                   | 261.27               | 14.5                  | 284.77        | 15.82                                 |
| Kati       | 16              | 53.50         | 3.3                   | 176.99               | 11.1                  | 230.49        | 14.41                                 |
| Total      | 128             | 515.67        | 4.0                   | 1574.03              | 12.3                  | 2089.70       | 16.33                                 |



Table 4.2 : Irrigated, Dry and Cultivable Area of the Owned and Government Land Received by the Families

| Village    | Owned land     |          |                       |                  |            | Government land |          |                       |                  |            | Total land area |
|------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
|            | Irrigated area | Dry area | Total cultivable area | Permanent fallow | Total land | Irrigated area  | Dry area | Total cultivable area | Permanent fallow | Total land |                 |
| Nimgaon    | 75.80          | 217.61   | 293.41                | 37.00            | 330.41     | 8.00            | 376.28   | 384.28                | 162.46           | 546.74     | 877.15          |
| • Kalas    | 5.00           | 51.88    | 56.88                 | -                | 56.88      | -               | 167.75   | 167.75                | 113.54           | 281.29     | 338.17          |
| Kandalgaon | -              | 40.80    | 40.80                 | 10.58            | 51.38      | -               | 254.88   | 254.88                | 52.86            | 307.74     | 359.12          |
| Palasdeo   | 3.00           | 19.50    | 22.50                 | 1.00             | 23.50      | -               | 145.73   | 145.73                | 115.54           | 261.27     | 284.77          |
| Kati       | 24.50          | 29.00    | 53.50                 | -                | 53.50      | 15.00           | 159.43   | 174.43                | 2.56             | 176.99     | 230.49          |
| Total      | 108.30         | 358.79   | 467.09                | 48.58            | 515.67     | 23.00           | 1104.07  | 1127.07               | 446.96           | 1574.03    | 2039.70         |

4.2 Lands Leased-in and Leased-out

In Table 4.3, we give the details about owner cultivated, leased-in and leased-out areas of land owned by the cultivators and of Government land received by them for cultivation. In respect of owned land, it may be noted that no cultivator had leased-out any area of his land in Kalas, Kandalgaon, Palasdeo and Kati. In Nimgaon only there were two cultivators who had leased-out about 9.00 acres of their land. As against this the leased-in area, though small, was reported in all the villages except in Palasdeo. In the case of Government land, the leased-out area was reported only in Nimgaon. In this village one Mali family had leased-out the entire area (12.05 acres) of the Government land received for cultivation. There were no case of leased-in area of the Government land in any of the five villages. The data about the leased-out area of the Government land appears to be under-reported. From our general observation and from the information collected through interviews of the important cultivators in the villages we learnt that the families from the Backward Class generally leased-out the Government land given to them for cultivation. This was the general trend observed in all the villages. These families could not report this fact to us for obvious reasons. The only exception to this was of one Mahar family in Nimgaon village, who had earnestly taken to cultivation, who had not only brought the entire piece of the Government land (12.98 acres) under cultivation, but had also attempted to dig a well for irrigation by selling all his goats and sheep. All other families did not take any interest in cultivation and had preferred to lease-out the land for a paultry sum of cash rent. These families preferred to lease-out the land because of four main reasons. Firstly, because they were very poor, did not have any agricultural implements, nor any working cattle. Secondly, they were not credit-worthy in the village and hence could not borrow money from any money-lender. No finance was provided to them by any co-operative credit society as they did not own any land. Thirdly, the Government lands given to them were of poor quality and gave very low yield. Lastly, it appeared that these families from the Backward Class did not possess the basic urge to work hard in agriculture and to produce more, as it is found in the case of the families belonging to Mali and Kurabi castes. We, therefore, found that the Government land given for cultivation to these families were all leased-out to the cultivator families from Mali and Kurabi castes for a very minor amount of cash-rent. Many of the Backward Class families from Nimgaon and Kalas villages had leased-out the Government land and had gone for services in Walchand Sugar Factory, Walchandnagar, situated at a distance of 5 to 7 miles from these two villages.

In Tables 4.4A and 4.4B, we divide the families into two groups - (1) those cultivating both privately owned land and the Government land; and (2) those cultivating the Government land only. In the two tables we have classified these families according to their size of cultivated holdings and given their cultivated land and average area of cultivated land per family in each group. It may be seen from Table 4.4A, that in the case of the cultivators cultivating privately owned and Government land, the average cultivated area per family was between 8.74 and 59.64 acres

Table 4.3 : Leased-out and Leased-in Areas of the Owned and Government Land Received by the Families

| Village      | Owned & cultivated land |                 |                |                       | Government land |                 |                |                | Total land     |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|              | Owned area              | Leased-out area | Leased-in area | Total cultivated area | Government land | Leased-out area | Leased-in area | Total area     |                |
| Nimgaon      | 330.41                  | 9.00            | 29.75          | 351.16                | 546.74          | 12.05           | -              | 534.69         | 885.85         |
| Kalas        | 56.88                   | -               | 10.00          | 66.88                 | 281.29          | -               | -              | 281.29         | 348.17         |
| Kandalgaon   | 51.38                   | -               | 5.33           | 56.71                 | 307.74          | -               | -              | 307.74         | 364.45         |
| Palasdeo     | 23.50                   | -               | -              | 23.50                 | 261.27          | -               | -              | 261.27         | 284.77         |
| Kati         | 53.50                   | -               | 10.00          | 63.50                 | 176.99          | -               | -              | 176.99         | 240.49         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>515.67</b>           | <b>9.00</b>     | <b>55.08</b>   | <b>561.75</b>         | <b>1574.03</b>  | <b>12.05</b>    | <b>-</b>       | <b>1561.98</b> | <b>2123.73</b> |

**Table 4.4A : Distribution of Cultivator Families Cultivating Owned and Government Land According to Size of Cultivated Holdings**

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon |        |        |        |       | Kalas |       |        |        |       | Kandalgaon |       |        |        |       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
|                                     | 1       | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5     | 1     | 2     | 3      | 4      | 5     | 1          | 2     | 3      | 4      | 5     |
| Upto 5.00                           | -       | -      | -      | -      | -     | -     | -     | -      | -      | -     | -          | -     | -      | -      | -     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 2       | 2.65   | 14.83  | 17.48  | 8.74  | 1     | 2.00  | 6.88   | 8.88   | 8.88  | -          | -     | -      | -      | -     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 6       | 41.50  | 38.36  | 79.86  | 13.31 | 3     | 10.50 | 28.38  | 38.88  | 12.96 | 3          | 9.50  | 28.31  | 37.81  | 12.60 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 11      | 85.33  | 129.21 | 214.54 | 19.50 | 6     | 33.88 | 70.19  | 104.07 | 17.34 | 3          | 14.55 | 39.79  | 54.34  | 18.11 |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 5       | 67.68  | 90.38  | 158.06 | 31.61 | 1     | 20.50 | 16.00  | 36.50  | 36.50 | 2          | 32.66 | 46.81  | 79.47  | 39.74 |
| Above 50.00                         | 3       | 154.00 | 24.91  | 178.91 | 59.64 | -     | -     | -      | -      | -     | -          | -     | -      | -      | -     |
| Total                               | 27      | 351.16 | 297.69 | 648.85 | 24.03 | 11    | 66.88 | 121.45 | 188.33 | 17.12 | 8          | 56.71 | 114.91 | 171.62 | 21.45 |

1 = No. of families

2 = Cultivated private land

3 = Cultivated government land

4 = Total cultivated land

5 = Average area per family

Contd...

Table 4.4A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo |       |       |        |       | Kati |       |       |        |       |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|                                     | 1        | 2     | 3     | 4      | 5     | 1    | 2     | 3     | 4      | 5     |
| Upto 5.00                           | -        | -     | -     | -      | -     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 2        | 4.50  | 10.55 | 15.05  | 7.52  | -    | -     | -     | -      | -     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 1        | 7.00  | 7.00  | 14.00  | 14.00 | 4    | 11.50 | 41.26 | 52.76  | 13.19 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 4        | 12.00 | 65.56 | 77.56  | 19.39 | -    | -     | -     | -      | -     |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -        | -     | -     | -      | -     | 2    | 52.00 | 23.06 | 75.06  | 37.53 |
| Above 50.00                         | -        | -     | -     | -      | -     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -     |
| Total                               | 7        | 23.50 | 83.11 | 106.61 | 15.23 | 6    | 63.50 | 64.32 | 127.82 | 21.30 |

Table 4.4B : Distribution of Landless Families Cultivating only Government Land  
According to Size of Cultivated Holdings

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon |        |       | Kalas |        |       | Kandalgaon |        |       | Palasdeo |        |       | Kati |        |       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
|                                     | 1       | 2      | 3     | 1     | 2      | 3     | 1          | 2      | 3     | 1        | 2      | 3     | 1    | 2      | 3     |
| Upto 5.00                           | -       | -      | -     | -     | -      | -     | -          | -      | -     | -        | -      | -     | 3    | 9.00   | 3.00  |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 6       | 44.33  | 7.39  | 2     | 16.00  | 8.00  | 4          | 31.17  | 7.79  | -        | -      | -     | -    | -      | -     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 10      | 129.49 | 12.95 | 6     | 72.71  | 12.12 | 6          | 78.62  | 13.10 | -        | -      | -     | 5    | 65.99  | 13.20 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 4       | 63.18  | 15.79 | 4     | 71.13  | 17.78 | 5          | 83.04  | 16.61 | 11       | 178.16 | 16.20 | 2    | 37.68  | 18.84 |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -       | -      | -     | -     | -      | -     | -          | -      | -     | -        | -      | -     | -    | -      | -     |
| Total                               | 20      | 237.00 | 11.85 | 12    | 159.84 | 13.32 | 15         | 192.83 | 12.86 | 11       | 178.16 | 16.20 | 10   | 112.67 | 11.27 |

1 = No. of families

2 = Government land

3 = Average area per family

in Nimgaon; between 8.88 and 30.50 acres in Kalas; between 12.60 and 39.74 acres in Kandalgaon, and between 7.52 and 19.39 acres in Palasdeo. In Kati, it was about 13.19 acres in the second group of 10.1 to 15 acres and about 37.53 acres in the group of 25.1 to 50 acres. In the case of the families cultivating only Government land the variation was not that large. It varied between 7.39 and 15.79 acres in Nimgaon; between 8.00 and 17.78 acres in Kalas; between 7.79 and 16.61 acres in Kandalgaon; and between 3.00 and 18.84 acres in Kati. In Palasdeo, the average cultivated area per family was about 16.20 acres in the only group of 15.1 to 25.00 acres. It may be mentioned here that in Nimgaon the total number of such families is 20 instead of 21 as one family had leased-out its entire area of the Government land.

#### 4.3 Working Cattle and Other Livestock

In Tables 4.5A and 4.5B, we give the distribution of working cattle owned by the cultivators cultivating owned and Government land and by the cultivators cultivating only the Government land according to the size of cultivated holdings. The two tables distinctly bring out the difference between the two groups of cultivators as regards ownership of working cattle. It may be noted from table 4.5A that majority of the cultivators cultivating private and Government land had working cattle of their own. Thus, 19, out of 27 cultivators in Nimgaon; 6, out of 11 cultivators in Kalas; 6, out of 8 cultivators in Kandalgaon; 3, out of 7 cultivators in Palasdeo; and 4, out of 6 cultivators in Kati, had working cattle of their own. The average number of bullocks per family was more than 2 in all the size groups of cultivated holdings in all the villages. In the case of the cultivators cultivating only Government land the conditions were just opposite. Majority of the cultivators in this group did not own any working cattle. (See Table 4.5B). In this group, 18, out of 20 cultivators in Nimgaon; 10, out of 11 cultivators in Palasdeo; 5, out of 10 cultivators in Kati; and 7, out of 15 cultivators in Kandalgaon, did not have any working cattle of their own. Among the cultivators who reported working cattle, the average number of bullocks per family was less than 2 in most of the size groups of cultivated holdings. This was mainly because these cultivators had taken to cultivation only after receiving the Government land and secondly, they were very poor and could not afford to own any working cattle.

In Tables 4.6A and 4.6B, is given the distribution of working cattle owned by the cultivator families in the two groups, before and after receiving the Government land for cultivation. It is evident from the two tables that in both the groups more number of cultivator families owned more number of bullocks only after receiving the Government land for cultivation. In Nimgaon, for example, 17 cultivators in the first group owned 41 bullocks before receiving the Government land for cultivation. But after receiving the Government land the number of families owning working cattle went up to 19 and the number of bullocks, to 58. In the case of the cultivators in the second group, there was only one cultivator owning 2 bullocks before receiving the Government land. After

**Table 4.5A : Working Cattle Owned by the Cultivator Families**

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon      |                       |                    |                      | Kalas        |                       |                    |                      | Kandalgaon   |                       |                    |                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                                     | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks |
| Upto 5.00                           | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 4            | 14                    | 5750               | 3.5                  | 2            | 4                     | 750                | 2.0                  | 2            | 4                     | 1300               | 2.0                  |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 10           | 25                    | 10450              | 2.5                  | 3            | 6                     | 950                | 2.0                  | 2            | 4                     | 900                | 2.0                  |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 2            | 4                     | 2400               | 2.0                  | 1            | 2                     | 300                | 2.0                  | 2            | 4                     | 1400               | 2.0                  |
| Above 50.00                         | 3            | 14                    | 6500               | 5.0                  | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>19</b>    | <b>58</b>             | <b>25100</b>       | <b>3.0</b>           | <b>6</b>     | <b>12</b>             | <b>2000</b>        | <b>2.0</b>           | <b>6</b>     | <b>12</b>             | <b>3600</b>        | <b>2.0</b>           |

Contd...



Table 4.5A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo     |                       |                    |                      | Kati         |                       |                    |                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                                     | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks |
| Upto 5.00                           | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 1            | 2                     | 1200               | 2.0                  | 3            | 8                     | 3300               | 2.7                  |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 2            | 4                     | 975                | 2.0                  | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | 1            | 4                     | 2000               | 4.0                  |
| Above 50.00                         | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>3</b>     | <b>6</b>              | <b>2175</b>        | <b>2.0</b>           | <b>4</b>     | <b>12</b>             | <b>5300</b>        | <b>3.0</b>           |

Table 4.5B : Working Cattle Owned by the Landless Families Cultivating Only the Government Land

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nirgaon      |                       |                    |                      | Kalas        |                       |                    |                      | Kandalgaon   |                       |                    |                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                                     | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks |
| Upto 5.00                           | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 1            | 1                     | 150                | 1.0                  | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | 3            | 5                     | 1400               | 1.7                  |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 1            | 2                     | 800                | 2.0                  | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | 5            | 9                     | 2375               | 1.8                  |
| Total                               | 2            | 3                     | 950                | 1.5                  | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | 8            | 14                    | 3775               | 1.7                  |

14.04.58  
 23  
 X9(1).23156.N7

Contd...

Table 4.5B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo     |                       |                    |                      | Kati         |                       |                    |                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                                     | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks | No. of flys. | No. of bullocks owned | Reported value Rs. | Avg. No. of bullocks |
| Upto 5.00                           | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -            | -                     | -                  | -                    | 4            | 8                     | 3000               | 2.0                  |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 1            | 1                     | 325                | 1.0                  | 1            | 2                     | 1550               | 2.0                  |
| Total                               | 1            | 1                     | 325                | 1.0                  | 5            | 10                    | 4550               | 2.0                  |

**Table 4.6A : Working Cattle Owned by the Cultivator Families Before Receiving the Government Land and After**

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon                   |                       |                          |                       | Kalas                     |                       |                          |                       | Kandalgaon                |                       |                          |                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                     | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       |
|                                     | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 1                         | 2                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 3                         | 10                    | 4                        | 14                    | 2                         | 4                     | 2                        | 4                     | 1                         | 2                     | 2                        | 4                     |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 8                         | 18                    | 10                       | 25                    | 3                         | 6                     | 3                        | 6                     | 2                         | 4                     | 2                        | 4                     |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 3                         | 5                     | 2                        | 4                     | 1                         | 2                     | 1                        | 2                     | 2                         | 6                     | 2                        | 4                     |
| Above 50.00                         | 2                         | 6                     | 3                        | 15                    | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>17</b>                 | <b>41</b>             | <b>19</b>                | <b>58</b>             | <b>6</b>                  | <b>12</b>             | <b>6</b>                 | <b>12</b>             | <b>5</b>                  | <b>12</b>             | <b>6</b>                 | <b>12</b>             |

Contd...

Table 4.6A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo                  |                       |                          |                       | Kati                      |                       |                          |                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                     | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       |
|                                     | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -                         | -                     | 1                        | 2                     | 2                         | 6                     | 3                        | 8                     |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 1                         | 2                     | 2                        | 4                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | 1                         | 4                     | 1                        | 4                     |
| Above 50.00                         | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| Total                               | 1                         | 2                     | 3                        | 6                     | 3                         | 10                    | 4                        | 12                    |

Table 4.6B : Working Cattle Owned by the Landless Families Before Receiving the Government Land and After

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon                   |                       |                          |                       | Kalas                     |                       |                          |                       | Kandalgaon                |                       |                          |                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                     | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       |
|                                     | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 1                         | 6                     | 1                        | 1                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | 2                         | 4                     | 3                        | 5                     |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -                         | -                     | 1                        | 2                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | 3                         | 6                     | 5                        | 9                     |
| Total                               | 1                         | 6                     | 2                        | 3                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | 5                         | 10                    | 8                        | 14                    |

Contd...

Table 4.6B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo                  |                       |                          |                       | Kati                      |                       |                          |                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                     | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       | Before getting govt. land |                       | After getting govt. land |                       |
|                                     | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.              | No. of bullocks owned | No. of flys.             | No. of bullocks owned |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -                         | -                     | -                        | -                     | 2                         | 4                     | 4                        | 8                     |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -                         | -                     | 1                        | 1                     | -                         | -                     | 1                        | 2                     |
| Total                               | -                         | -                     | 1                        | 1                     | 2                         | 4                     | 5                        | 10                    |

receiving the Government land, there were 2 families owning 3 bullocks. The similar type of changes in the ownership of working cattle were noticed in the other four villages as well.

In Tables 4.7A and 4.7B, we give the distribution of other livestock like milch cattle, young ones, sheep and goats owned by the two groups of cultivators according to their size of cultivated holdings. The ownership of other livestock as well, was more common with the cultivators cultivating both private and Government land. This was natural as these families had land of their own and they could produce fodder and could maintain milch cattle and other livestock. That was not the case with the cultivators cultivating only Government land. Most of these cultivators, however, had gone for milch cattle and other livestock only after receiving the Government land for cultivation. Another point to be noted is that in both the groups of cultivators cow was generally preferred to buffalo as milch cattle. The number of cows owned was considerably large than that of the buffaloes. This might be because buffaloes generally required more quantity of fodder than cows and were rather difficult to maintain in the scarcity areas.

#### 4.4 Agricultural Implements

In Tables 4.8A and 4.8B, is given the distribution of major agricultural implements owned by the cultivators in the two groups, according to their size of cultivated holdings. The two tables clearly bring out the difference in the two groups of cultivators as regards agricultural implements. It may be seen from Table 4.8A, that many of the cultivators in the first group own most of the important agricultural implements like plough, harrow, seed-drill and bullock cart. In Nimgaon, for example, out of the 27 cultivators in the first group, 10 families owned ploughs, 21 families owned harrows, 20 families owned seed-drills and 15 families owned bullock-cart. The average number of agricultural implement per reporting family was more than one in the case of harrows and seed-drills only. More or less similar was the case of the cultivators in the first group at the other remaining villages (See Table 4.8A). As against this the ownership of the agricultural implements was very poor in the second group of cultivators. Thus, in Nimgaon, out of 21 families in the second group, only one had reported the ownership of plough, harrows, seed-drill and bullock-cart. All the remaining families did not own any of these major implements of agriculture. The same was case in the other villages as well (See Table 4.8B). The difference between the two groups of cultivators was mainly because the cultivators in the first group had lands of their own since long and were cultivators in the real sense of the term. That was not the case with the families in the second group. They were recently given the Government land for cultivation and were yet to settle down in the occupation of agriculture. Besides, they were all poor and could not afford to get all the major agricultural implements within a short period.



Table 4.7A : Livestock Owned by the Cultivator Families

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon      |      |           |       |                    |              |                |       |               |                 |       |                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|-------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle |      |           |       |                    | Young ones   |                |       | Sheep & goats |                 |       |                     |
|                                     | No. of flys. | Cows | Buffaloes | Value | Avg. No. of cattle | No. of flys. | No. of animals | Value | No. of flys.  | Sheep and goats | Value | Avg. No. of animals |
| Upto 5.0                            | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | -            | -              | -     | -             | -               | -     | -                   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 1            | 1    | 1         | 400   | 2.00               | 1            | 2              | 212   | 1             | 2               | 100   | 2.0                 |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 5            | 9    | 3         | 2150  | 2.4                | 3            | 5              | 175   | 5             | 35              | 1500  | 7.0                 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 9            | 13   | 4         | 2175  | 1.9                | 6            | 8              | 1295  | 10            | 273             | 12360 | 27.3                |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 3            | 8    | 1         | 2250  | 3.0                | 2            | 6              | 525   | 3             | 9               | 560   | 3.0                 |
| Above 50.00                         | 3            | 16   | 2         | 2591  | 6.0                | 3            | 19             | 1050  | 1             | 89              | 3500  | 89.0                |
| Total                               | 21           | 47   | 11        | 9566  | 2.8                | 15           | 40             | 3257  | 20            | 408             | 18020 | 20.4                |

23

Contd...

Table 4.7A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kalas        |      |           |       |                    |              |                |       |               |                 |       |                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|-------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle |      |           |       |                    | Young ones   |                |       | Sheep & goats |                 |       |                     |
|                                     | No. of flys. | Cows | Buffaloes | Value | Avg. No. of cattle | No. of flys. | No. of animals | Value | No. of flys.  | Sheep and goats | Value | Avg. No. of animals |
| Upto 5.0                            | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | -            | -              | -     | -             | -               | -     | -                   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | -            | -              | -     | -             | -               | -     | -                   |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 2            | 3    | -         | 300   | 1.5                | 2            | 4              | 180   | 1             | 3               | 150   | 3.0                 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 3            | 4    | -         | 350   | 1.3                | 2            | 2              | 100   | 3             | 116             | 4100  | 38.6                |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 1            | 1    | -         | 100   | 1.0                | -            | -              | -     | 1             | 40              | 1500  | 40.0                |
| Above 50.00                         | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | -            | -              | -     | -             | -               | -     | -                   |
| Total                               | 6            | 8    | -         | 750   | 1.3                | 4            | 6              | 280   | 5             | 159             | 5750  | 31.8                |

74

Contd...

Table 4.7A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kandalgaon   |      |           |       |                    |              |                |       |               |                 |       |                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|-------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle |      |           |       |                    | Young ones   |                |       | Sheep & goats |                 |       |                     |
|                                     | No. of flys. | Cows | Buffaloes | Value | Avg. No. of cattle | No. of flys. | No. of animals | Value | No. of flys.  | Sheep and goats | Value | Avg. No. of animals |
| Upto 5.0                            | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | -            | -              | -     | -             | -               | -     | -                   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | -            | -              | -     | -             | -               | -     | -                   |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 2            | 2    | 1         | 475   | 1.5                | 1            | 1              | 100   | 2             | 10              | 500   | 5.0                 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 2            | 2    | -         | 250   | 1.0                | 1            | 1              | 100   | 2             | 12              | 525   | 6.0                 |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 2            | 3    | -         | 250   | 1.5                | 2            | 4              | 550   | 1             | 3               | 200   | 3.0                 |
| Above 50.00                         | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | -            | -              | -     | -             | -               | -     | -                   |
| Total                               | 6            | 7    | 1         | 975   | 1.3                | 4            | 6              | 750   | 5             | 25              | 1225  | 5.0                 |

Contd...

Table 4.7A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo     |          |           |            |                   |              |                |               |              |                 |             |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle |          |           |            | Young ones        |              |                | Sheep & goats |              |                 |             |                    |
|                                     | No. of flys. | Cows     | Buffaloes | Value      | Avg.No. of cattle | No. of flys. | No. of animals | Value         | No. of flys. | Sheep and goats | Value       | Avg.No. of animals |
| Upto 5.0                            | -            | -        | -         | -          | -                 | -            | -              | -             | -            | -               | -           | -                  |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 1            | 1        | -         | 100        | 1.0               | 1            | 1              | 50            | -            | -               | -           | -                  |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -            | -        | -         | -          | -                 | -            | -              | -             | -            | -               | -           | -                  |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 1            | 1        | -         | 50         | 1.0               | -            | -              | -             | 2            | 41              | 1675        | 20.5               |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -            | -        | -         | -          | -                 | -            | -              | -             | -            | -               | -           | -                  |
| Above 50.00                         | -            | -        | -         | -          | -                 | -            | -              | -             | -            | -               | -           | -                  |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>2</b>     | <b>2</b> | <b>-</b>  | <b>150</b> | <b>1.0</b>        | <b>1</b>     | <b>1</b>       | <b>50</b>     | <b>2</b>     | <b>41</b>       | <b>1675</b> | <b>20.5</b>        |

Contd...

Table 4.7A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kati            |          |                |             |                         |                 |                        |             |                 |                       |            |                            |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle    |          |                |             |                         | Young ones      |                        |             | Sheep & goats   |                       |            |                            |
|                                     | No. of<br>flys. | Cows     | Buffa-<br>loes | Value       | Avg.No.<br>of<br>cattle | No. of<br>flys. | No. of<br>ani-<br>mals | Value       | No. of<br>flys. | Sheep<br>and<br>goats | Value      | Avg.No.<br>of ani-<br>mals |
| Upto 5.0                            | -               | -        | -              | -           | -                       | -               | -                      | -           | -               | -                     | -          | -                          |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -               | -        | -              | -           | -                       | -               | -                      | -           | -               | -                     | -          | -                          |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 3               | 3        | 2              | 1750        | 1.6                     | 2               | 5                      | 1550        | 1               | 1                     | 75         | 1.0                        |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -               | -        | -              | -           | -                       | -               | -                      | -           | -               | -                     | -          | -                          |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 2               | 4        | 3              | 1050        | 3.5                     | 1               | 4                      | 1425        | 2               | 6                     | 250        | 3.0                        |
| Above 50.00                         | -               | -        | -              | -           | -                       | -               | -                      | -           | -               | -                     | -          | -                          |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>5</b>        | <b>7</b> | <b>5</b>       | <b>2800</b> | <b>2.4</b>              | <b>3</b>        | <b>9</b>               | <b>2975</b> | <b>3</b>        | <b>7</b>              | <b>325</b> | <b>2.5</b>                 |

Table 4.7B : Livestock Owned by the Landless Families Cultivating  
Only the Government Land

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon      |           |           |             |                    |              |                |             |               |                 |             |                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle |           |           |             |                    | Young ones   |                |             | Sheep & goats |                 |             |                     |
|                                     | No. of flys. | Cows      | Buffaloes | Value       | Avg. No. of cattle | No. of flys. | No. of animals | Value       | No. of flys.  | Sheep and goats | Value       | Avg. No. of animals |
| Upto 5.00                           | -            | -         | -         | -           | -                  | -            | -              | -           | -             | -               | -           | -                   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 3            | 4         | -         | 320         | 1.3                | 1            | 1              | 50          | 1             | 1               | 50          | 1.0                 |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 6            | 8         | 1         | 1300        | 1.3                | 5            | 8              | 1675        | 6             | 25              | 1455        | 4.2                 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 2            | 1         | 1         | 350         | 1.0                | -            | -              | -           | 1             | 10              | 300         | 10.0                |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>11</b>    | <b>13</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>1970</b> | <b>1.4</b>         | <b>6</b>     | <b>9</b>       | <b>1725</b> | <b>8</b>      | <b>36</b>       | <b>1805</b> | <b>4.5</b>          |

Contd...

Table 4.7B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kalas        |      |           |       |                   |              |                |       |               |                 |       |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle |      |           |       |                   | Young ones   |                |       | Sheep & goats |                 |       |                    |
|                                     | No. of flys. | Cows | Buffaloes | Value | Avg.No. of cattle | No. of flys. | No. of animals | Value | No. of flys.  | Sheep and goats | Value | Avg.No. of animals |
| Upto 5.00                           | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                 | -            | -              | -     | -             | -               | -     | -                  |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                 | -            | -              | -     | 2             | 2               | 100   | 1.0                |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 2            | 2    | 1         | 500   | 1.5               | 2            | 2              | 35    | 2             | 7               | 850   | 3.5                |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 3            | 3    | -         | 300   | 1.0               | 1            | 1              | 25    | 1             | 3               | 150   | 3.0                |
| Total                               | 5            | 5    | 1         | 800   | 1.2               | 3            | 3              | 60    | 5             | 12              | 1100  | 2.4                |

Contd...

Table 4.7B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kandalgaon   |      |           |       |                    |              |                |               |              |                 |       |                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|-------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle |      |           |       | Young ones         |              |                | Sheep & goats |              |                 |       |                     |
|                                     | No. of flys. | Cows | Buffaloes | Value | Avg. No. of cattle | No. of flys. | No. of animals | Value         | No. of flys. | Sheep and goats | Value | Avg. No. of animals |
| Upto 5.00                           | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | -            | -              | -             | -            | -               | -     | -                   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -            | -    | -         | -     | -                  | 1            | 2              | 150           | 2            | 5               | 300   | 2.5                 |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 5            | 6    | -         | 535   | 1.2                | 5            | 6              | 320           | 2            | 4               | 225   | 2.0                 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 5            | 6    | -         | 625   | 1.2                | 2            | 2              | 80            | 2            | 9               | 650   | 4.5                 |
| Total                               | 10           | 12   | -         | 1160  | 1.2                | 8            | 10             | 550           | 6            | 18              | 1175  | 3.0                 |

Contd...



Table 4.7B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo        |      |                |       |                         |                 |                        |       |                 |                       |       |                            |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|----------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle    |      |                |       |                         | Young ones      |                        |       | Sheep & goats   |                       |       |                            |
|                                     | No. of<br>flys. | Cows | Buffa-<br>loes | Value | Avg.No.<br>of<br>cattle | No. of<br>flys. | No. of<br>ani-<br>mals | Value | No. of<br>flys. | Sheep<br>and<br>goats | Value | Avg.No.<br>of ani-<br>mals |
| Upto 5.00                           | -               | -    | -              | -     | -                       | -               | -                      | -     | -               | -                     | -     | -                          |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -               | -    | -              | -     | -                       | -               | -                      | -     | -               | -                     | -     | -                          |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -               | -    | -              | -     | -                       | -               | -                      | -     | -               | -                     | -     | -                          |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 3               | 3    | -              | 425   | 1.0                     | 1               | 1                      | 40    | 3               | 7                     | 350   | 2.3                        |
| Total                               | 3               | 3    | -              | 425   | 1.0                     | 1               | 1                      | 40    | 3               | 7                     | 350   | 2.3                        |

Contd...

Table 4.7B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kati            |      |                |       |                         |                 |                        |       |                 |                       |       |                            |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|----------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|
|                                     | Milch cattle    |      |                |       |                         | Young ones      |                        |       | Sheep & goats   |                       |       |                            |
|                                     | No. of<br>flys. | Cows | Buffa-<br>loes | Value | Avg.No.<br>of<br>cattle | No. of<br>flys. | No. of<br>ani-<br>mals | Value | No. of<br>flys. | Sheep<br>and<br>goats | Value | Avg.No.<br>of ani-<br>mals |
| Upto 5.00                           | 3               | 3    | -              | 250   | 1.0                     | 1               | 1                      | 125   | 3               | 8                     | 375   | 2.6                        |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -               | -    | -              | -     | -                       | -               | -                      | -     | -               | -                     | -     | -                          |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 4               | 5    | -              | 825   | 1.2                     | 2               | 3                      | 500   | 3               | 6                     | 300   | 2.0                        |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -               | -    | -              | -     | -                       | -               | -                      | -     | -               | -                     | -     | -                          |
| Total                               | 7               | 8    | -              | 1075  | 1.1                     | 3               | 4                      | 625   | 6               | 14                    | 675   | 2.3                        |

Table 4.8A : Agricultural Implements Owned by the Cultivator Families

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon |    |     |     |         |    |     |     |             |    |     |     |               |    |      |     |              |   |       |     |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----|-----|-----|---------|----|-----|-----|-------------|----|-----|-----|---------------|----|------|-----|--------------|---|-------|-----|
|                                     | Ploughs |    |     |     | Harrows |    |     |     | Seed-drills |    |     |     | Bullock carts |    |      |     | Pumping sets |   |       |     |
|                                     | 1       | 2  | 3   | 4   | 1       | 2  | 3   | 4   | 1           | 2  | 3   | 4   | 1             | 2  | 3    | 4   | 1            | 2 | 3     | 4   |
| Upto 5.0                            | -       | -  | -   | -   | -       | -  | -   | -   | -           | -  | -   | -   | -             | -  | -    | -   | -            | - | -     | -   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -       | -  | -   | -   | 1       | 1  | 10  | 1.0 | -           | -  | -   | -   | 1             | 1  | 100  | 1.0 | -            | - | -     | -   |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 2       | 2  | 135 | 1.0 | 4       | 7  | 94  | 1.7 | 4           | 4  | 72  | 1.0 | 3             | 3  | 750  | 1.0 | -            | - | -     | -   |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 3       | 3  | 280 | 1.0 | 11      | 15 | 207 | 1.4 | 11          | 12 | 221 | 1.2 | 7             | 7  | 1625 | 1.0 | -            | - | -     | -   |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 2       | 2  | 175 | 1.0 | 2       | 4  | 70  | 2.0 | 2           | 3  | 55  | 1.5 | 1             | 1  | 375  | 1.0 | 2            | 2 | 7250  | 1.0 |
| Above 50.00                         | 3       | 3  | 160 | 1.0 | 3       | 7  | 105 | 2.3 | 3           | 6  | 145 | 2.0 | 3             | 3  | 1100 | 1.0 | 3            | 4 | 16000 | 1.3 |
| Total                               | 10      | 10 | 750 | 1.0 | 21      | 34 | 486 | 1.6 | 20          | 25 | 493 | 1.3 | 15            | 15 | 3950 | 1.0 | 5            | 6 | 23250 | 1.2 |

3

1 = No. of owner families

3 = Value

2 = No. of implements

4 = Average No. of implements

Contd...

Table 4.8A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kalas   |   |     |     |         |   |    |     |             |   |     |     |               |   |     |     |              |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|---------|---|----|-----|-------------|---|-----|-----|---------------|---|-----|-----|--------------|---|---|---|
|                                     | Ploughs |   |     |     | Harrows |   |    |     | Seed-drills |   |     |     | Bullock carts |   |     |     | Pumping sets |   |   |   |
|                                     | 1       | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1       | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1             | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1            | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Upto 5.0                            | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -       | - | -   | -   | 2       | 2 | 20 | 1.0 | 2           | 2 | 30  | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 250 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 2       | 2 | 150 | 1.0 | 4       | 4 | 40 | 1.0 | 4           | 4 | 65  | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 200 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -       | - | -   | -   | 1       | 1 | 15 | 1.0 | 1           | 1 | 20  | 1.0 | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| Above 50.00                         | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| Total                               | 2       | 2 | 150 | 1.0 | 7       | 7 | 75 | 1.0 | 7           | 7 | 115 | 1.0 | 2             | 2 | 450 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |

Contd...

Table 4.8A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kandalgaon |   |     |     |         |   |    |     |             |   |     |     |               |   |     |     |              |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---|-----|-----|---------|---|----|-----|-------------|---|-----|-----|---------------|---|-----|-----|--------------|---|---|---|
|                                     | Ploughs    |   |     |     | Harrows |   |    |     | Seed-drills |   |     |     | Bullock carts |   |     |     | Pumping sets |   |   |   |
|                                     | 1          | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1       | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1             | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1            | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Upto 5.0                            | -          | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -          | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 1          | 1 | 75  | 1.0 | 2       | 2 | 30 | 1.0 | 2           | 2 | 40  | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 100 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -          | - | -   | 7   | 3       | 3 | 25 | 1.0 | 2           | 2 | 50  | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 300 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 1          | 1 | 80  | 1.0 | 2       | 2 | 35 | 1.0 | 2           | 2 | 40  | 1.0 | 2             | 2 | 400 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |
| Above 50.00                         | -          | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| Total                               | 2          | 2 | 155 | 1.0 | 7       | 7 | 90 | 1.0 | 6           | 6 | 130 | 1.0 | 4             | 4 | 800 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |

Contd...

Table 4.8A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo |   |   |   |         |   |    |     |             |   |    |     |               |   |     |     |              |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---------|---|----|-----|-------------|---|----|-----|---------------|---|-----|-----|--------------|---|---|---|
|                                     | Ploughs  |   |   |   | Harrows |   |    |     | Seed-drills |   |    |     | Bullock carts |   |     |     | Pumping sets |   |   |   |
|                                     | 1        | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1       | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1             | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1            | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Upto 5.0                            | -        | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -        | - | - | - | 1       | 1 | 10 | 1.0 | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -        | - | - | - | 1       | 1 | 10 | 1.0 | 1           | 1 | 20 | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 300 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -        | - | - | - | 1       | 1 | 25 | 1.0 | 1           | 1 | 30 | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 200 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -        | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| Above 50.00                         | -        | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | - | - |
| <b>Total</b>                        | -        | - | - | - | 3       | 3 | 45 | 1.0 | 2           | 2 | 50 | 1.0 | 2             | 2 | 500 | 1.0 | -            | - | - | - |

Contd...

Table 4.8A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kati    |   |     |     |         |   |     |     |             |   |    |     |               |   |     |     |              |   |      |     |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|---------|---|-----|-----|-------------|---|----|-----|---------------|---|-----|-----|--------------|---|------|-----|
|                                     | Ploughs |   |     |     | Harrows |   |     |     | Seed-drills |   |    |     | Bullock carts |   |     |     | Pumping sets |   |      |     |
|                                     | 1       | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1       | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1             | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1            | 2 | 3    | 4   |
| Upto 5.0                            | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -   | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | -    | -   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -   | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | -    | -   |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 2       | 2 | 320 | 1.0 | 3       | 3 | 45  | 1.0 | 3           | 3 | 50 | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 400 | 1.0 | 1            | 1 | 3800 | 1.0 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -   | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | -    | -   |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 1       | 1 | 90  | 1.0 | 2       | 3 | 65  | 1.5 | 1           | 1 | 35 | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 300 | 1.0 | 1            | 1 | 2000 | 1.0 |
| Above 50.00                         | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -   | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | -    | -   |
| Total                               | 3       | 3 | 410 | 1.0 | 5       | 6 | 110 | 1.2 | 4           | 4 | 85 | 1.0 | 2             | 2 | 700 | 1.0 | 2            | 2 | 5800 | 1.0 |

Table 4.8B : Agricultural Implements Owned by the Landless Families  
Cultivating Only the Government Land

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon |   |     |     |         |   |    |     |             |   |    |     |               |   |     |     |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|---------|---|----|-----|-------------|---|----|-----|---------------|---|-----|-----|
|                                     | Ploughs |   |     |     | Harrows |   |    |     | Seed-drills |   |    |     | Bullock carts |   |     |     |
|                                     | 1       | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1       | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1             | 2 | 3   | 4   |
| Upto 5.00                           | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 1       | 1 | 100 | 1.0 | 1       | 1 | 20 | 1.0 | 1           | 1 | 25 | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 200 | 1.0 |
| Total                               | 1       | 1 | 100 | 1.0 | 1       | 1 | 20 | 1.0 | 1           | 1 | 25 | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 200 | 1.0 |

1 = No. of families

2 = No. of ploughs

3 = Value

4 = Average No. of ploughs

Contd...



Table 4.8B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kalas   |   |   |   |         |   |    |     |             |   |    |     |               |   |     |     |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---------|---|----|-----|-------------|---|----|-----|---------------|---|-----|-----|
|                                     | Ploughs |   |   |   | Harrows |   |    |     | Seed-drills |   |    |     | Bullock carts |   |     |     |
|                                     | 1       | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1       | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1             | 2 | 3   | 4   |
| Upto 5.00                           | -       | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -       | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -       | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -  | -   | -             | - | -   | -   |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -       | - | - | - | 2       | 2 | 25 | 1.0 | 2           | 2 | 45 | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 250 | 1.0 |
| Total                               | -       | - | - | - | 2       | 2 | 25 | 1.0 | 2           | 2 | 45 | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 250 | 1.0 |

Contd...

Table 4.8B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kandalgaon |   |     |     |         |   |    |     |             |   |     |     |               |   |     |     |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---|-----|-----|---------|---|----|-----|-------------|---|-----|-----|---------------|---|-----|-----|
|                                     | Ploughs    |   |     |     | Harrows |   |    |     | Seed-drills |   |     |     | Bullock carts |   |     |     |
|                                     | 1          | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1       | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1             | 2 | 3   | 4   |
| Upto 5.00                           | -          | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -          | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 1          | 1 | 90  | 1.0 | 3       | 3 | 50 | 1.0 | 3           | 3 | 50  | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 150 | 1.0 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 1          | 1 | 100 | 1.0 | 3       | 3 | 40 | 1.0 | 4           | 4 | 80  | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 400 | 1.0 |
| Total                               | 2          | 2 | 190 | 1.0 | 6       | 6 | 90 | 1.0 | 7           | 7 | 130 | 1.0 | 2             | 2 | 550 | 1.0 |

Contd...

Table 4.8B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo |   |   |   |         |   |    |     |             |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---------|---|----|-----|-------------|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|
|                                     | Ploughs  |   |   |   | Harrows |   |    |     | Seed-drills |   |   |   | Bullock carts |   |   |   |
|                                     | 1        | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1       | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1             | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Upto 5.00                           | -        | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | - | - | -             | - | - | - |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -        | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | - | - | -             | - | - | - |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -        | - | - | - | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | - | - | -             | - | - | - |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | -        | - | - | - | 2       | 2 | 30 | 1.0 | -           | - | - | - | -             | - | - | - |
| Total                               | -        | - | - | - | 2       | 2 | 30 | 1.0 | -           | - | - | - | -             | - | - | - |

Contd...

Table 4.8B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Kati    |   |     |     |         |   |    |     |             |   |     |     |               |   |     |     |              |   |      |     |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|---------|---|----|-----|-------------|---|-----|-----|---------------|---|-----|-----|--------------|---|------|-----|
|                                     | Ploughs |   |     |     | Harrows |   |    |     | Seed-drills |   |     |     | Bullock carts |   |     |     | Pumping sets |   |      |     |
|                                     | 1       | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1       | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1           | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1             | 2 | 3   | 4   | 1            | 2 | 3    | 4   |
| Upto 5.00                           | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | -    | -   |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -       | - | -   | -   | -       | - | -  | -   | -           | - | -   | -   | -             | - | -   | -   | -            | - | -    | -   |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 1       | 1 | 80  | 1.0 | 4       | 4 | 50 | 1.0 | 4           | 4 | 75  | 1.0 | 2             | 2 | 450 | 1.0 | -            | - | -    | -   |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 1       | 1 | 125 | 1.0 | 1       | 1 | 20 | 1.0 | 1           | 1 | 25  | 1.0 | 1             | 1 | 400 | 1.0 | 1            | 1 | 5000 | 1.0 |
| Total                               | 2       | 2 | 205 | 1.0 | 5       | 5 | 70 | 1.0 | 5           | 5 | 100 | 1.0 | 3             | 3 | 850 | 1.0 | 1            | 1 | 5000 | 1.0 |

#### 4.5 Soil Type of the Government Land Distributed for Cultivation

In Table 4.9, we give the soil types of the Government land given to different families for cultivation in the five villages. In all, five types of soil were found. In Nimgaon the light type of soil was predominant in the total distributed land. Its proportion was as high as 61.49 per cent of the total Government land distributed in the village. The other types of soil - light black, red silt and stoney - were found on a very minor areas. It is important to note that in Kalas, nearly three-fourth of the total distributed land was of stoney type. The remaining area (25.88 per cent) was of light soil. The Government land distributed in Kalas was entirely of a very low quality. In this village, therefore, a large proportion of the Government land distributed, could not be brought under cultivation. We found, four families in this village, who were not interested in the land given to them for cultivation as it was of a very poor quality. They reported that the entire area of land (47.50 acres) is rocky which could not be brought under plough. They were prepared to return the land to the Government any day. In such cases it was difficult to understand why such uncultivable land was distributed at all for cultivation.

In Kandalgaon and Kati the Government land given out for cultivation was comparatively of better quality. More than 90 per cent of the total distributed land in Kandalgaon was of black soil. Half of this was heavy black and half, light black. The remaining area was of red silt. In Kati also more than 55 per cent of the total distributed land was of black soil. Of the remaining area, nearly 37 per cent was of light soil and 6 per cent, of stoney type. In Palasdeo, more than three-fourth of the total Government land distributed for cultivation was of light soil and stoney. The rest was of light black soil.

#### 4.6 Areas Brought Under Cultivation

In Tables 4.10A and 4.10B, we give the area brought under cultivation and its proportion to the total Government land distributed for cultivation to the cultivators in both the groups. It may be seen from Table 4.10A, that except in Kalas and Palasdeo, in all other villages, more than 80 per cent of the total Government land distributed was brought under cultivation by the cultivators in the first group. In Kalas and Palasdeo, however, the proportion of such land was comparatively low - 59.68 and 52.16 per cent respectively. More or less similar was the case with the cultivators in the second group. In the case of these cultivators also the proportion of land brought under plough was high in all the villages except in Kalas and Palasdeo. It was 73.34 per cent of the total distributed land in Nimgaon; 85.44 per cent in Kandalgaon; and 91.12 per cent, in Kati. In Kalas and Palasdeo, the proportion of such land was as low as 56.31 and 51.40 per cent respectively. In these two villages the proportion of land brought under cultivation was low in the case of both the groups of cultivators, as large areas of the Government land distributed for cultivation was of light soil and rocky. Another point to be noted is that many of the cultivators in the second group, particularly those

Table 4.9 : Type of Soil Available in the Government Lands Given Out for Cultivation

| Type of land | Nizgaon      |        | Kalas        |        | Kandalgaon   |        | Palasdeo     |        | Kati         |        |
|--------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|              | Area of land | %      | Area of land | %      | Area of land | %      | Area of land | %      | Area of land | %      |
| Heavy black  | -            | -      | -            | -      | 129.76       | 42.16  | -            | -      | 54.26        | 30.66  |
| Light black  | 89.05        | 16.65  | -            | -      | 153.41       | 49.86  | 54.65        | 20.92  | 45.46        | 25.68  |
| Red silt     | 38.61        | 7.22   | -            | -      | 24.57        | 7.98   | -            | -      | -            | -      |
| Light soil   | 328.75       | 61.49  | 72.81        | 25.88  | -            | -      | 101.03       | 38.67  | 66.04        | 37.32  |
| Stoney       | 78.28        | 14.64  | 208.48       | 74.12  | -            | -      | 105.59       | 40.41  | 11.23        | 6.34   |
| Total        | 534.69       | 100.00 | 281.29       | 100.00 | 307.74       | 100.00 | 261.27       | 100.00 | 176.99       | 100.00 |

Table 4.10A : Area Brought Under Cultivation by the Cultivator Families According to Size of Holdings

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon                  |                                |            | Kalas                    |                                |            | Kandalgaon               |                                |            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
|                                     | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 14.83                    | 14.83                          | 100.00     | 6.88                     | 4.00                           | 58.14      | -                        | -                              | -          |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 38.36                    | 35.36                          | 92.18      | 28.38                    | 18.00                          | 63.42      | 28.31                    | 28.31                          | 100.00     |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 129.21                   | 100.49                         | 77.77      | 70.19                    | 40.48                          | 57.67      | 39.79                    | 27.86                          | 70.00      |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 90.38                    | 78.23                          | 86.56      | 16.00                    | 10.00                          | 62.50      | 46.81                    | 34.00                          | 72.63      |
| Above 50.00                         | 24.91                    | 24.91                          | 100.00     | -                        | -                              | -          | -                        | -                              | -          |
| Total                               | 297.69                   | 253.82                         | 85.26      | 121.45                   | 72.48                          | 59.68      | 114.91                   | 90.17                          | 78.47      |

Contd...

Table 4.10A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo                 |                                |            | Kati                     |                                |            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
|                                     | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 10.55                    | 7.15                           | 67.77      | -                        | -                              | -          |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 7.00                     | 4.00                           | 57.14      | 41.26                    | 41.26                          | 100.00     |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 65.56                    | 41.01                          | 62.55      | -                        | -                              | -          |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -                        | -                              | -          | 23.06                    | 21.53                          | 93.37      |
| Above 50.00                         | -                        | -                              | -          | -                        | -                              | -          |
| Total                               | 83.11                    | 52.16                          | 62.76      | 64.32                    | 62.79                          | 97.62      |



Table 4.10B : Area Brought Under Cultivation by the Landless Families Cultivating Only Government Land According to Size of Holdings

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon                  |                                |            | Kalas                    |                                |            | Kandalgon                |                                |            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
|                                     | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                        | -                              | -          | -                        | -                              | -          | -                        | -                              | -          |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 44.33                    | 34.33                          | 77.44      | 16.00                    | 16.00                          | 100.00     | 31.17                    | 29.49                          | 94.61      |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 129.49                   | 104.31                         | 80.55      | 72.71                    | 42.00                          | 57.76      | 78.62                    | 71.44                          | 90.87      |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 63.18                    | 35.18                          | 55.68      | 71.13                    | 32.00                          | 44.99      | 83.04                    | 63.83                          | 76.87      |
| Total                               | 237.00                   | 173.82                         | 73.34      | 159.84                   | 90.00                          | 56.31      | 192.83                   | 164.76                         | 85.44      |

Contd...

Table 4.10B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo                 |                                |            | Kati                     |                                |            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
|                                     | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion | Total area of govt. land | Area brought under cultivation | Proportion |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                        | -                              | -          | 9.00                     | 9.00                           | 100.00     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -                        | -                              | -          | -                        | -                              | -          |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -                        | -                              | -          | 65.99                    | 65.99                          | 100.00     |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 178.16                   | 91.58                          | 51.40      | 37.68                    | 27.68                          | 73.46      |
| Total                               | 178.16                   | 91.58                          | 51.40      | 112.67                   | 102.67                         | 91.12      |

belonging to the Backward Class, had leased-out the Government land given to them for cultivation and those tenants had brought it under cultivation. It is, therefore, no surprise that the proportion of land brought under cultivation was equally high in the case of these cultivators as well.

#### 4.7 Cost of Bringing Land Under Cultivation

In Tables 4.11A and 4.11B, is given the total expenses which the cultivators in the two groups had incurred, to bring the Government land under cultivation. The average expenses per acre in each of the size groups of the cultivated holdings are also given in the same tables. It may be seen from Table 4.11A, that in the case of the cultivators in the first group, cultivating privately owned and the Government land, the average expenses of bringing the Government land under plough were more than Rs.100 per acre in all the villages. It was the highest (Rs.141.66 per acre) in Nimgaon and the lowest (Rs.114.27 per acre) in Kalas. In the case of the cultivators in the second group, cultivating only the Government land, the average expenses of such type were below Rs.100 per acre in all the villages, except in Kati. It varied between Rs.85.98 per acre in Nimgaon and Rs.355.70 per acre in Kati. In Kati the average expenses per acre were considerably high because of the case of the political sufferer referred to earlier, who had invested more than Rs.20,000 in the Government land given to him for cultivation. He dug two wells incurring an expenditure of about Rs.10,000, and had brought more than half of the land under irrigation. He spent a large amount (Rs.5,000) in levelling the entire area of the land. He reported that the entire amount which he had spent on bringing the land under cultivation and on its improvements was his own. He was very specific in saying that he did not take any loan from any credit co-operatives or any government agency. Another interesting case of bringing the Government land under cultivation was that of the Mahar family in Nimgaon village. This family had taken keen interest in the land given to him and had brought its entire area (12.98 acres) under cultivation. He had ploughed the area for three times, had removed all shrubs and weeds for two times and had collected all stones in the field and constructed bunds on four sides of the land. He did all these with his family labour, spending small amount only on bullock labour. Besides this, he had dug a well for irrigation with the help of family labour alone. He had spent about Rs.2,500 on the equipments required for digging well. He raised this much amount by selling all the goats and sheep which he had. He had tried for a loan from the credit co-operative society in the village but could not get it.

Except these two, other families in all the villages had not taken much interest in developing the Government land given to them. They generally ploughed it once or twice, removed small shrubs and weeds and put it under cultivation. Many of the families had not even ploughed the land. They harrowed it for three or four times and put it under some crop like jowar or bajara. The average expenses per acre of bringing the land under cultivation were, therefore low in all the villages.

Table 4.11A : Cost of Bringing the Government Land Under Cultivation  
for the Cultivator Families

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Ningaoon                       |              |                       | Kalas                          |             |                       | Kandalgaon                     |              |                       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
|                                     | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost   | Average cost per acre | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost  | Average cost per acre | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost   | Average cost per acre |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                              | -            | -                     | -                              | -           | -                     | -                              | -            | -                     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 14.83                          | 1535         | 103.51                | 4.00                           | 370         | 92.50                 | -                              | -            | -                     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 35.36                          | 2520         | 71.27                 | 18.00                          | 1800        | 100.00                | 28.31                          | 2760         | 97.49                 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 100.49                         | 14382        | 143.12                | 40.48                          | 4580        | 113.14                | 27.86                          | 3680         | 132.09                |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | 78.23                          | 12940        | 165.41                | 10.00                          | 1532        | 153.20                | 34.00                          | 5320         | 156.47                |
| Above 50.00                         | 24.91                          | 4580         | 183.86                | -                              | -           | -                     | -                              | -            | -                     |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>253.82</b>                  | <b>35957</b> | <b>141.66</b>         | <b>72.48</b>                   | <b>8282</b> | <b>114.27</b>         | <b>90.17</b>                   | <b>11760</b> | <b>130.42</b>         |

100

Contd...

Table 4.11A : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo                       |            |                       | Kati                           |            |                       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
|                                     | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost | Average cost per acre | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost | Average cost per acre |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                              | -          | -                     | -                              | -          | -                     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 7.15                           | 790        | 110.49                | -                              | -          | -                     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 4.00                           | 400        | 100.00                | 41.26                          | 4630       | 112.22                |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 41.01                          | 5560       | 135.58                | -                              | -          | -                     |
| 25.1 to 50.00                       | -                              | -          | -                     | 21.53                          | 3130       | 145.38                |
| Above 50.00                         | -                              | -          | -                     | -                              | -          | -                     |
| Total                               | 52.16                          | 6750       | 129.41                | 62.79                          | 7760       | 123.59                |

Table 4.11B : Cost of Bringing the Government Land Under Cultivation  
for the Landless Families

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Nimgaon                        |              |                       | Kalas                          |             |                       | Kandalgaon                     |              |                       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
|                                     | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost   | Average cost per acre | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost  | Average cost per acre | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost   | Average cost per acre |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                              | -            | -                     | -                              | -           | -                     | -                              | -            | -                     |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | 34.33                          | 2660         | 77.48                 | 16.00                          | 1200        | 75.00                 | 29.49                          | 1865         | 63.24                 |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | 104.31                         | 8385         | 80.38                 | 42.00                          | 3600        | 85.71                 | 71.44                          | 4890         | 68.45                 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 35.18                          | 3900         | 111.86                | 32.00                          | 4000        | 125.00                | 63.83                          | 6610         | 103.56                |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>173.82</b>                  | <b>14945</b> | <b>85.98</b>          | <b>90.00</b>                   | <b>8800</b> | <b>97.78</b>          | <b>164.76</b>                  | <b>13365</b> | <b>81.12</b>          |

Contd...

Table 4.11B : (Continued)

| Size of cultivated holdings (acres) | Palasdeo                       |            |                       | Kati                           |            |                       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
|                                     | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost | Average cost per acre | Area brought under cultivation | Total cost | Average cost per acre |
| Upto 5.00                           | -                              | -          | -                     | 9.00                           | 900        | 100.00                |
| 5.1 to 10.00                        | -                              | -          | -                     | -                              | -          | -                     |
| 10.1 to 15.00                       | -                              | -          | -                     | 65.99                          | 5120       | 77.59                 |
| 15.1 to 25.00                       | 91.58                          | 9980       | 108.97                | 27.68                          | 30500      | 1101.88               |
| Total                               | 91.58                          | 9980       | 108.97                | 102.67                         | 36520      | 355.70                |

#### 4.8 Cropping Pattern on the Government Land

In Tables 4.12A and 4.12B, we give the crops grown on the Government land in 1968-69 by the cultivators in the two groups in all the villages. It may be noted from the two tables, that in both the groups of cultivators jowar was the only major crop which was extensively grown on the Government land. Safflower is taken as mixed crop along with jowar. In the case of the cultivators in the first group, the area under jowar was as high as 99.3 per cent of the total land in Nimgaon; 94.5 per cent in Kalas; 99.2 per cent in Kandalgaoon, and 92.1 per cent in Palasdeo. In Kati the entire area of the Government land was put to jowar. In the case of the cultivators in the second group as well the proportion of the area put under jowar was equally high except in Kati. In Kati only it was slightly low - 86.7 per cent of the total Government land brought under cultivation. Such a wide preference for jowar was largely due to four factors: (1) low quality of soil; (2) scarcity of rainfall, (3) low cost of cultivation; and (4) staple food is jowar. The cultivators in the villages reported that quality of the Government land distributed for cultivation was very low where only the coarse crops like jowar and bajra could be grown. They preferred jowar as it yields better fodder than bajra. Jowar is a hardy plant and is suited to the areas where rainfall is rather low. Besides its cultivation is very cheap and simple. Its seeds are very cheap and its interculturing operations are not many. Lastly the cultivators generally prefer jowar as it is the staple food for them.

The cultivation practice followed for jowar, particularly in the Government lands was simple. In all the villages jowar was grown as a rabi crop. The land is generally ploughed in April or May. Ploughing is done across the slope, about six inches deep and is largely carried out with three to four pairs of bullocks. Harrowing is undertaken in June and July and the land is generally harrowed for two to three times. After each harrowing the uprooted stubbles, weeds, and shrubs etc., are collected and the land is cleaned. Manure is generally not applied to the crops on the Government land as the quality of soil is very poor and the cultivators feel that they may not recoup the cost of manure applied. Secondly, the cultivators reported that jowar crop gets scorched earlier on the manured lands whenever rains are poor. The cultivators, therefore, do not apply manure or fertilizers to the crops grown on poor quality soils. The rabi jowar is generally sown in September after receiving one or two showers of south-east monsoon. In the case of Government land, sowing has to be done within a day or two after rains as the land being very poor do not retain moisture for long. This goes rather difficult for the cultivators who do not own working cattle. They do not easily get working cattle on hire in the season and their sowing is delayed, and it ultimately results in poor yield of the jowar crop. After sowing, hoeing is done for two or three times in October and November. No other interculturing operation is carried out. Harvesting of jowar crop is done in January and February.

In Tables 4.12A and 4.12B, we give the average yield per acre of different crops grown on the Government lands by the cultivators in the two groups. It may be noted that



Table 4.12A : Cropping Pattern Followed by the Cultivator Families  
on the Government Land

| Crop      | Nimgaon |                     |                    |                              | Kalas |                     |                    |                              | Kandalgaon |                     |                    |                              |
|-----------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
|           | Area    | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre | Area  | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre | Area       | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre |
| Jowar     | 252.14  | 203.00              | 1865.00            | 0.81                         | 68.48 | 17.50               | 2277.00            | 0.25                         | 89.42      | 64.00               | 6140.00            | 0.72                         |
| Safflower | -       | 6.50                | 390.00             | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Paddy     | 1.00    | 7.00                | 700.00             | 7.00                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Linseed   | 0.68    | 1.00                | 150.00             | 1.47                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Blackgram | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | 4.00  | 1.00                | 50.00              | 0.25                         | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Gram      | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | 0.50       | 0.50                | 60.00              | 1.00                         |
| Peas      | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | 0.25       | 0.50                | 30.00              | 2.00                         |
| Mataki    | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Total     | 253.82  | -                   | 3105.00            | -                            | 72.48 | -                   | 2327.00            | -                            | 90.17      | -                   | 6230.00            | -                            |

Contd...

#### 4.8 Cropping Pattern on the Government Land

In Tables 4.12A and 4.12B, we give the crops grown on the Government land in 1968-69 by the cultivators in the two groups in all the villages. It may be noted from the two tables, that in both the groups of cultivators jowar was the only major crop which was extensively grown on the Government land. Safflower is taken as mixed crop along with jowar. In the case of the cultivators in the first group, the area under jowar was as high as 99.3 per cent of the total land in Nimgaon; 94.5 per cent in Kalas; 99.2 per cent in Kandalgaon, and 92.1 per cent in Palasdeo. In Kati the entire area of the Government land was put to jowar. In the case of the cultivators in the second group as well the proportion of the area put under jowar was equally high except in Kati. In Kati only it was slightly low - 86.7 per cent of the total Government land brought under cultivation. Such a wide preference for jowar was largely due to four factors: (1) low quality of soil; (2) scarcity of rainfall, (3) low cost of cultivation; and (4) staple food is jowar. The cultivators in the villages reported that quality of the Government land distributed for cultivation was very low where only the coarse crops like jowar and bajra could be grown. They preferred jowar as it yields better fodder than bajra. Jowar is a hardy plant and is suited to the areas where rainfall is rather low. Besides its cultivation is very cheap and simple. Its seeds are very cheap and its interculturing operations are not many. Lastly the cultivators generally prefer jowar as it is the staple food for them.

The cultivation practice followed for jowar, particularly in the Government lands was simple. In all the villages jowar was grown as a rabi crop. The land is generally ploughed in April or May. Ploughing is done across the slope, about six inches deep and is largely carried out with three to four pairs of bullocks. Harrowing is undertaken in June and July and the land is generally harrowed for two to three times. After each harrowing the uprooted stubbles, weeds, and shrubs etc., are collected and the land is cleaned. Manure is generally not applied to the crops on the Government land as the quality of soil is very poor and the cultivators feel that they may not recoup the cost of manure applied. Secondly, the cultivators reported that jowar crop gets scorched earlier on the manured lands whenever rains are poor. The cultivators, therefore, do not apply manure or fertilizers to the crops grown on poor quality soils. The rabi jowar is generally sown in September after receiving one or two showers of south-east monsoon. In the case of Government land, sowing has to be done within a day or two after rains as the land being very poor do not retain moisture for long. This goes rather difficult for the cultivators who do not own working cattle. They do not easily get working cattle on hire in the season and their sowing is delayed, and it ultimately results in poor yield of the jowar crop. After sowing, hoeing is done for two or three times in October and November. No other interculturing operation is carried out. Harvesting of jowar crop is done in January and February.

In Tables 4.12A and 4.12B, we give the average yield per acre of different crops grown on the Government lands by the cultivators in the two groups. It may be noted that

Table 4.12A : Cropping Pattern Followed by the Cultivator Families  
on the Government Land

| Crop      | Nimgaon |                     |                    |                              | Kalas |                     |                    |                              | Kandalgaon |                     |                    |                              |
|-----------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
|           | Area    | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre | Area  | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre | Area       | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre |
| Jowar     | 252.14  | 203.00              | 1865.00            | 0.81                         | 68.48 | 17.50               | 2277.00            | 0.25                         | 89.42      | 64.00               | 6140.00            | 0.72                         |
| Safflower | -       | 6.50                | 390.00             | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Paddy     | 1.00    | 7.00                | 700.00             | 7.00                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Linseed   | 0.68    | 1.00                | 150.00             | 1.47                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Blackgram | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | 4.00  | 1.00                | 50.00              | 0.25                         | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Gram      | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | 0.50       | 0.50                | 60.00              | 1.00                         |
| Peas      | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | 0.25       | 0.50                | 30.00              | 2.00                         |
| Mataki    | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Total     | 253.82  | -                   | 3105.00            | -                            | 72.48 | -                   | 2327.00            | -                            | 90.17      | -                   | 6230.00            | -                            |

Contd...

Table 4.12A : (Continued)

| Crop      | Palasdeo |                     |                    |                       | Kati  |                     |                    |                       |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|           | Area     | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.yield<br>per acre | Area  | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.yield<br>per acre |
| Jowar     | 48.03    | 24.00               | 2817.00            | 0.50                  | 62.79 | 44.00               | 4730.00            | 0.70                  |
| Safflower | -        | 4.50                | 235.00             | -                     | -     | 1.50                | 90.00              | -                     |
| Paddy     | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -     | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Linseed   | 0.13     | 0.25                | 25.00              | 1.92                  | -     | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Blackgram | 2.50     | 0.50                | 25.00              | 0.20                  | -     | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Gram      | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -     | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Peas      | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -     | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Mataki    | 1.50     | 1.00                | 45.00              | -                     | -     | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Total     | 52.16    | -                   | 3147.00            | -                     | 62.79 | -                   | 4820.00            | -                     |

Table 4.12B : Cropping Pattern Followed by the Landless Families  
on the Government Land

| Crop      | Nimgaon |                     |                    |                              | Kalas |                     |                    |                              | Kandalgaon |                     |                    |                              |
|-----------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
|           | Area    | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre | Area  | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre | Area       | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.<br>yield<br>per<br>acre |
| Jowar     | 167.82  | 133.00              | 12935.00           | 0.79                         | 90.00 | 24.00               | 3090.00            | 0.27                         | 159.51     | 93.00               | 6510.00            | 0.58                         |
| Safflower | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | 4.50                | 270.00             | -                            |
| Bajra     | 2.00    | 6.00                | 360.00             | 3.00                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | 4.00       | 1.00                | 60.00              | 0.25                         |
| Maize     | 1.00    | 3.00                | 180.00             | 3.00                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Wheat     | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Groundnut | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Blackgram | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | 1.00       | 1.00                | 60.00              | 1.00                         |
| Greengram | 1.00    | 1.00                | 60.00              | 1.00                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Mataki    | 1.00    | 1.25                | 60.00              | 1.25                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Peas      | -       | -                   | -                  | -                            | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | 0.25       | 0.50                | 30.00              | 2.00                         |
| Sugarcane | 0.50    | 10<br>tons          | 1500.00            | 20<br>tons                   | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Chillies  | 0.50    | 0.25                | 100.00             | 0.50                         | -     | -                   | -                  | -                            | -          | -                   | -                  | -                            |
| Total     | 173.82  | -                   | 15195.00           | -                            | 90.00 | -                   | 3090.00            | -                            | 164.76     | -                   | 6930.00            | -                            |

Contd...

Table 4.125 : (Continued)

| Crop      | Palasdeo |                     |                    |                       | Kati   |                     |                    |                       |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|           | Area     | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.yield<br>per acre | Area   | Yield<br>in<br>qts. | Value<br>in<br>Rs. | Avg.yield<br>per acre |
| Jowar     | 85.58    | 37.00               | 3875.00            | 0.43                  | 88.99  | 93.00               | 9096.00            | 1.05                  |
| Safflower | -        | 7.00                | 350.00             | -                     | -      | 2.00                | 120.00             | -                     |
| Bajra     | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -      | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Maize     | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -      | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Wheat     | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | 6.18   | 14.00               | 1410.00            | 2.26                  |
| Groundnut | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | 1.00   | 4.00                | 515.00             | 4.00                  |
| Blackgram | 6.00     | 3.00                | 150.00             | 0.50                  | 6.50   | 7.00                | 250.00             | 1.08                  |
| Greengram | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -      | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Mataki    | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -      | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Peas      | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -      | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Sugarcane | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -      | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Chillies  | -        | -                   | -                  | -                     | -      | -                   | -                  | -                     |
| Total     | 91.58    | -                   | 4375.00            | -                     | 102.67 | -                   | 11391.00           | -                     |

the average per acre yield of jowar, which is the major crop grown, was very poor in both the groups of cultivators. In the case of cultivators in the first group, the average yield of jowar was as low as 0.81 quintal per acre in Nimgaon; 0.25 quintal per acre in Kalas; 0.72 quintal in Kandalgaon; 0.50 quintal in Falasdeo and 0.70 quintal in Kati. The average per acre yield of jowar was equally poor in the case of the cultivators in the second group as well. It varied between 0.27 quintal per acre in Kalas and 1.05 quintals per acre in Kati. The average per acre yields of other crops as well were very poor, in both the groups of cultivators. Looking to the poor yield of different crops grown on the Government land distributed, one becomes sceptic about the entire programme of distribution of the Government lands for cultivation.

#### 4.9 Summary

Except in Kalas and Palasdeo, in all other villages, more than three-fourth of the total area of the Government land given out for cultivation, was brought under plough. In Kalas and Palasdeo the proportion of such area was nearly half. A large proportion of this area of the Government land was brought under cultivation by the cultivator families only, which had land of their own before receiving the Government land. The landless families, particularly from the Backward Class, which were given Government land for cultivation, had all leased-out their land to the cultivator families, and had preferred to serve in the nearby Walchand Sugar Factory at Walchandnagar. These families preferred to lease-out their land because of four main reasons. Firstly because, they were all very poor, did not have any agricultural implements, nor any working cattle. Secondly because, they were not credit worthy in the village. Thirdly because, a large proportion of the land given to them was of very poor quality. The last point which appeared more important, was that these families did not have the basic urge to work hard in agriculture and produce.

Jowar was the only crop widely grown on almost all the areas of the Government land brought under cultivation. The average per acre yield of jowar on such land was considerably poor, compared to the average per acre yield of jowar on other land in the villages.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter an attempt has been made to summarise the entire discussion in the preceding chapters and draw certain important conclusions.

As stated earlier, in Poona district about 34,128 acres of land was disposed of for cultivation in 1967 to the landless families, and a large proportion of it was brought under cultivation by the end of 1969. Out of the total distributed land, 20,960 acres or about 61.42 per cent, was distributed in the Indapur taluka alone. In this taluka, about 1,574 acres of land was given out for cultivation to 128 families from the five sample villages selected for the study.

The study revealed that the procedure and method of disposal of the Government land for cultivation as stated in the Government Resolution of 1954 and its amendments from time to time, were not properly implemented at the village level while distributing the land to landless families. The priority list recommended by the Government for distribution of such lands was not strictly adhered to. It was found that the local leaders and the village officials like 'Talathi', 'Patil' and 'Sarpanch' of Grampanchayat played a major role in distributing the Government land for cultivation. All sorts of malpractices were played at the base level only. As a result, a considerable area of the Government land was reportedly given out for cultivation, either to the families of the local leaders, or to their relatives, or to the families of their caste which formed a majority group in the village. Many of the families, therefore, which secured the Government land for cultivation were owner cultivators, of whom, some owned land far exceeding the economic holding. As against this, many of the deserving landless families from the Backward Class, the families of ex-servicemen, could not secure any Government land for cultivation, in spite of the preference given to such families in the priority list. The proportion of the Government land distributed for cultivation to the Backward Class families was considerably low and whatever land was given to these families was of inferior soil type.

It is important to note that a large proportion of the Government waste land given out for cultivation, was brought under plough in all the surveyed villages. This was alright as far as the land was concerned. But the fact that most of the Government land was brought under cultivation by the cultivator families and not by the landless families securing such lands, was very disappointing. It was observed that most of the landless families, particularly from the Backward Class, secured the Government land for cultivation, but did not take any interest in its cultivation, and preferred to lease it out to the cultivator families in the village, for paltry sum of cash rent. It appeared that the landless families leased-out their land because of the following four main reasons:



- 1) Such families were all poor, did not have any agricultural implements, nor any working cattle;
- 2) Such families were not credit-worthy in the village;
- 3) A large proportion of the Government land given out to such families was of very poor quality; and
- 4) Persons in such families did not like to put in hard labour and bring the land obtained from the Government under cultivation. Of course, some did work on farms as casual labourers, but they did so out of sheer necessity, for the cash which they get as wages at the end of the day. They generally preferred jobs, however small they might be, like those of watchmen or casual workers in the nearby factories, to hard labour on farms, even of their own.

On the whole, it appears that under the existing structure of leadership at the village level, it is difficult for the depressed families to take utmost advantage of different schemes sponsored by the Government. Under such circumstances, the Government should either see that its schemes would be implemented without any sort of interference from the local leaders or find out any other alternative method of uplifting the depressed class. One such alternative could be to provide better employment opportunities to the depressed families at the developing centres in the State and help them to migrate, instead of giving them a piece of land and pinning them down in the same village. This kind of policy may result in their socio-economic upliftment with less resistance than in the rural areas.