

Andhra Economic Series:—1.

# Economic Organisation of Indian Villages

Vol. I. DELTAIC VILLAGES

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## INTRODUCTION.

The field of Realistic Economics has not received in India the attention which it deserves. Our Colleges and Universities have for a long time been dominated by the Abstract, Deductive English school of Ricardo and Mill, and it is only within recent years that the realistic and historical schools of investigation which had their origin in Roscher, Schmoller List and other German savants have begun to influence thought and study in our country. Professor K. T. Shah is doing much to promote statistical and inductive research into economic problems. Dr. Harold Mann has made the intensive study of the Indian Village and Rural conditions generally his peculiar province in Bombay and has brought out some valuable publications. Dr. Gilbert Slater organised a school of rural research at Madras which in his day produced some illuminating monographs. Generally speaking realistic investigation has caught on in the country and not a year passes without witnessing the publication of a number of valuable studies. It is now widely and deeply realised that a detailed diagnosis of the situation is necessary before statesmen and Governments can prescribe remedies and that the conditions of India, impregnated as they are with social and religious elements of uneconomical character, are a peculiarity which requires special treatment or perhaps baffles it.

The present book has individual features of its own, which the reader will at once recognise. It is the product of private as distinguished from official or university enterprise. The writer, Mr. N. G. Ranga, is himself a member of the agricultural community of which he treats with such copious and intimate detail. He is bred, so to speak, in the subject itself; he has thought his way into it, and felt himself into it; and yet observes the detachment and discrimination proper to a scientist in the social field. His presentation of the facts is objective, true, and comprehensive.

Intensive studies of this type must naturally observe the principle of geographical or other field-limitation. Mr. N. G. Ranga has taken Guntur District as the object of his economic exploration. He deals with every phase of the Agricultural life there; dry crops,

rops, cattle breeding, position of ryots, condition of labourers, farm budgets, domestic budgets, agricultural indebtedness and so on, reveal to us in its integrity a picture of village life in Guntur. If the picture is not very attractive and happy looking, it is due to the sorry lot and not to the author's want of insight or sympathy.

I congratulate Mr. N. G. Ranga on the excellence of his monograph and its timeliness in view of the interest awakened in these problems by Lord Irwin's policy, and heartily commend it to the attention of the public.

Bezwada, }  
-11-26. }

C. R. REDDY.

## PREFACE.

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This monograph was originally prepared to be submitted to the Social Work Committee of the Oxford University. It was completed about 6 months ago but the difficulties of publication have prevented me from putting it before the public till now. Its companion volume on dry villages is now ready for publication and I intend to bring it out as soon as possible.

I must particularly mention the constant help, encouragement and advice given by Miss. Butler, the Secretary of the Social work committee and I take this opportunity to thank the committee for giving me all possible opportunities to pursue my studies of the Local Government, Trade Unions and Cooperative Movement of Europe and the Indian agricultural conditions.

Dr. Gilbert Slater who was for some time Professor of Indian Economics in the Madras University rendered me invaluable assistance while he was supervising my work at Oxford and not a little of what excellence there is in this volume is due to his advice. Mr. C.S. Orwin, Director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics, Oxford, has kindly read through my chapter on Farm Cost Enquiry. I am particularly fortunate in finding Mr. C. R. Reddi to write the introduction and I am deeply conscious of my indebtedness to him.

The book is dedicated to Messrs J. B. Baker M. A. Censor of Non-Collegeate Students, Oxford who continually encouraged me to pursue my studies, Wyll Evans, Secretary of the Gowerton Branch of the Iron and Steel and Tin plate Workers' Federation, who helped me to become a social worker and Z. Anjaneyulu who first picked me up from among the most unruly boys of my village as one who had some promise in him.



To

J. BERNARD BAKER

WYLL EVANS

Z. ANJANEYULU

My Teachers and Friends.





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# ERRATA.

## Chapter I.

Page	Line	Read	For
2	1	„ ‘Standard of’	„ Standa rdof
5	12	„ ‘by agriculture in Madras Presidency’	„ by agriculture
6	21	„ ‘buffaloes’	„ buffaloes.
7	18	„ “other work during the latter period”	„ other work.
14	14	„ ‘Department’	„ department.

## Chapter II.

20	„	„ Godavary and Kistna	„ Godavari Delta
22	27	„ TAidia	„ Talida.
„	29	„ Green gram	„ Green gramp.
24	2	„ Were	„ are
„	12	„ of 40	„ of 630
25	34	„ Prosperous	„ prospercus.
26	30	„ Inconvenient	„ Convenient.
27	14	„ Who	„ We
27	21	Omit ‘Land	
28	2	Omit ‘At the’	
28	21	Read Re-lease	„ release.
28	26	„ by the	„ bythe
28	27	„ rents to	„ rentsto
28	29	„ permanent	„ per manent
34	3	„ On	„ on
34	35	„ realised the necessity	„ realised necessity.
35	31	„ dignity	„ dignit.
37	18	„ Mulukuduru	„ Mulkuduru
„	22	„ venture into any	„ venture any
41	14	„ Zamindar	„ Zemindar
45	27	„ of	„ as

„	„	„	have	„	has
46	13	„	usari	„	usaril.
„	24	„	gardeners	„	garden.
50	9	„	'of'	„	'in'

### Chapter III.

56	28	„	Rs. 300	„	Rs. 360
„	29	„	Rs. 28	„	Rs. 36
„	31	„	Rs. 64-5-6	„	Rs. 55-5-3
57	2	„	Rs. 74	„	Rs. 100
„	3	„	Rs. 55-15-2	„	Rs. 56-5-0
„	16	„	about the lowest	„	biggest.
„	20	„	twice, much more	„	much less.
„	21	„	Anyhow it pays.	„	so it evident pays.
„	24	„	Rs. 267	„	Rs. 257
58	32	„	carting	„	cartaing
60	13	„	often	„	after
61	6	„	16	„	15
„	15	„	budgets	„	budget.
„	20	„	income on	„	income.
64	2	„	T	„	Y
64	24	Omit	early.		
64	33	Read	prevents	„	prevent
65	21	„	villages	„	village
65	24	„	almost all	„	all.
65	31	„	Rs. 6-3-0	„	Rs. 17.
66	4	„	Economies.	„	Economic.
67	2	„	introduced	„	introduce.
71	16	„	Rs. 10	„	Rs. 84
73	11	„	a	„	an
74	4	„	who in	„	in.

75	29	„	worth	„	worrh
76	6	„	suborders	„	
77	26	„	horsegram	„	horsegrams.
88	15	„	gogulu	„	goguli.
80	4	„	foot note, No one	„	none one.
90	34	Omit	'a valuation of labour'		
95	16	Read	'Worth'	„	'wroth'
105	6	„	from	„	lrom.
109	21	„	agricultural	„	agriculture
110	29	„	produce	„	produced.
114	4	„	and	„	a
116	30	„	total	„	toate
125	35	„	Rs. 380	„	1380
126	2	„	foot note, long	„	lang
130	26	„	paddy	„	pady
132	9	„	agricultural	„	agriculture.
137	25	„	income	„	tncome.
144	29	„	his servant	„	hisservant.

### Chapter V.

182	14	„	'prevalent'	„	'prevent'
„	21	„	'our'	„	'one'
183	3	„	'used to be'	„	'is to be'
	24	„	'go'	„	'so'
	25	„	'full swing'	„	'full serving'
186	10	„	'depends'	„	'dependes'
192	18	Omit	'to'		
193	12	„	'a'		
194	34	Read	'received'	„	'recived'
202	11	„	'harvested'	„	'harvestes'
203	26	Omit	'pay'		
205	24	Read	'contributed' 'got'	„	'contribute,' 'gets'
208	23	„	'away'	„	'way'
211	23	„	'the summer'	„	'thes ummer'
212	2	„	'one of the most'	„	'one of most'
216	25	„	'well-fed'	„	'wellfed'

## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTION.

Progress of the Madras Presidency and Guntur District—Paddy cultivation—Periods of unemployment—Small holdings and remedies—‘Farm-Cost’ Enquiry and its important results—Economics of Cattle—Work directly contributed by a ryot—Method of payment to workers—Hours of labour—Annual servants—Standard of living of ryots and workers.

This survey concerns itself chiefly with seven villages in the Bapatla and Tenali Taluks, though the conditions prevailing in the Bapatla, Tenali and Repalle Taluks are often alluded to. Nidubrolu is the centre of this enquiry and around that village are situated the villages of our enquiry, namely, Iteru and Appikatla, Brahmanakoduru and Sreerangapuram, Thurumella and Amrutraluru.

The economics of ‘Farming-costs’ is concerned chiefly with one crop i.e., paddy. Most of the ryots whose conditions are studied are dependent upon the paddy cultivation. Kammas of these villages are the land owning people and very few of them are wage-earners in these villages. Panchamas, Vaddes, Upparas, Kammas of Ongole Taluk, Muhammadans and other lower caste people are all chiefly wage-earners, though a few have one or two acres of land each. Thurumella and Brahmanakoduru have no dry lands and depend entirely upon the paddy crop. Amrutraluru, Iteru, Appikatla and Nidubrolu have some dry lands but these villages try to produce mainly fodder and vegetables from their dry land. So they also depend to a large extent upon the paddy crop.

Brahmanakoduru and Thurumella people have adopted the Parda System and maintain a high standard of living. Amrutraluru and Nidubrolu people share the characteristics of both the Thurumella and Brahmanakoduru people and the Appikatla and Iteru people, who allow their women greater freedom than is allowed

under parda and who do not maintain any artificial standard of living. There are more English-educated young men in Erahmanakoduru and Thurumella than in other villages and Amrutaluru has more Sanskrit-educated people than other villages. Nidubrolu and Amrutaluru have been leading the way in the library and Non-Erahmin movements while Thurumella has achieved a large amount of success in leading the public affairs of the Taluk.

Thus these seven villages are specially studied, because they have some special features of their own, which need special study. By thus studying the social and economic conditions of a few units which differ from one another in many respects, though partaking of many other common features, we shall be able to get an idea of the paddy growing villages of the Krishna Delta, which will more correctly signify the actual conditions than any such idea got after a study of one or two villages.

Presidency *versus* Guntur District :—Excluding Madras and the Agency, there are ten Districts in the Andhra country, with a population of 14,488,000. Guntur District had a population of 1,809,574 in 1921. The net variation in population from 1891 to 1921 was (+) 18·7% in the whole of the Madras Presidency and (+) 37·5% in the Guntur District. The mean density of population per square mile was 297 for the Presidency in 1921 and that for the Guntur District was 316 in 1921, 296 in 1911, 260 in 1901 and 230 in 1891 (Census Reports of the Madras Presidency 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921). Thus the population of the District has been steadily increasing in the last 30 years much faster than that of the Presidency.

Guntur District measures 5,735 square miles and is divided into nine Taluks. Out of them Bapatla, Tenali and Repalle Taluks together measure 1,238 square miles and have a population of 637,249 or a little more than one-third of the total population of the District. The percentage of the total area, which is cultivable was 60·1 for the Presidency and 74·5 for the Guntur District in 1921 and the percentage of the total area which is net cultivable was 38·1 for the Presidency and 56·9 for the Guntur District. The following figures show

the relative position of different crops in both the Presidency and the Guntur District.

Percentage of gross cultivated area under

Locality.	Rice	Cholam etc.	Other food crops.	Ground nuts	Cotton	Other crops
Presidency.	28.6	27.6	19.5	3.6	5.5	15.2
Guntur District.	15.5	27.7	25.8	0.2	7.3	23.5

In the second Chapter it is shown that the land in the seven villages taken is very unequally distributed. Though there is a population of 4,304 in Nidubrolu, there are only about 700 families which had about 2,100 people in them and which owned any land. Similarly more than half the population in Appikatla, Sreerangapuram and other villages is landless. Kammas are the chief land-owning people while Panchamas are the chief landless people in these villages.

The following figures show the relative position of the populations of Kammas and (Malas and Madigas) Panchamas in the Presidency.

(For table see next page)

Relative position of population of Kammas, Malas & Madigas in Madras Presidency.

Kind of people	Total Men	Total Women	No of actual workers		Dependents		Ordinary cultivation	
			Men	Women	Males	Females	Males	Females
Kammas	586,427	570,358	311,042	116,710	733,232	297,843	109,657	
Malas	719,418	734,936	410,331	364,166	718,632	340,909	306,706	
Madigas	371,045	363,923	229,629	158,392	349,406	139,523	115,516	



It can be seen from the above table that Kammas in the presidency have proportionately more dependents than Malas or Madigas. Most of the Mala and Madiga women are actual workers, while most of the Kamma women are dependents. These facts bear out the general tendencies noticed in our seven villages.

There were 159,355 Kamma males and 157,333 Kamma women in the Guntur District in 1921. Among the Hindus of the District, there were in 1921, 1,269 males and 187 females who were literate out of 10,000 people and among the Kammas of the presidency there were altogether 79,740 literates or a little more than 12% of the total Kamma population,.

Distribution of 1000 persons supported by agriculture :—

Description	1921	1911	1901
Non-cultivating land-owner	56	34	30
Cultivating land-owner	398	461	512
Non-cultivating tenant	32	6	2
Cultivating tenant	240	225	167
Farm Servant	97	274	289
Field labourer	177		

The tendencies indicated by the above table are observed to have been in action in everyone of our villages. More and more people are becoming non-cultivating land-owners and tenants.

In the Guntur District, 76.4% of the total cultivable area was net cultivated but the corresponding figure for the Agency was only 41.8%. In the Guntur District 16.2% of the cultivated area was irrigated in 1922 but the corresponding figure for the Agency was 26.6%. The mean density of population per square mile in the Agency in 1921 was only 75. The normal rainfall of Guntur District and the Agency was 31.29 and 55.92 inches respectively. The percentages of the gross cultivated areas of the Guntur District and the Agency, under Rice were 15.5 and 40.1 respectively. These figures indicate to some extent the advantages of migration from the Guntur District, if the fear of mosquito is minimised.

## PADDY CULTIVATION :—

Paddy is the principal crop grown in villages like Nidubrolu, Appikatla and Iteru which have some dry lands but it is the only crop in villages like Brahmanakoduru, and Thurumella which have no dry lands at all. Though a few ryots of Nidubrolu, Appikatla and Iteru produce a small quantity of paddy as a dry crop, more than ninety nine percent of the paddy produced in these seven villages is grown by irrigation. The following is a short description of the method of cultivating this paddy crop.

The practice of broad casting seed upon a well manured and prepared field is not known to these ryots. Every ryot chooses a particularly well situated and fertile part of his field as a seed-bed and manures it as intensively as he can. After ploughing it well, he sows paddy seed in the first fortnight of June and waters the seed-bed by canal or well-water. He has to water this seed-bed frequently, in the first week, almost every day and afterwards, not less than twice a week. By the first week of July his fields are sufficiently watered. The field is allowed to be completely submerged in water and the manure and the earth are allowed to decompose. Then in villages like Appikatla and Iteru, where the earth is particularly strong and is liable to harbour weeds, a ryot prefers to march buffaloes in the fields so as thoroughly to mix the earth and manure.\* Then if the land still needs preparation, some men are engaged to turn up the earth in the field, throughout or at necessary places with spades (this sort of spade work being locally known as 'parlapani'). In villages like Nidubrolu and Brahmanakoduru most ryots are satisfied with spade work alone. Then a ryot has to bring after thus preparing his fields, the seedlings from the seed-bed and transplant them on the fields. Within a month after transplantation, such ryot gets busy to engage workers to remove the weeds and to transplant † a few more seedlings wherever the original ones are washed off by water.

From this weeding to the season of reaping, a period lasting from August to December, all that a ryot has to do is to visit his fields at least once in every alternate day and to see that the field is sufficiently

\* This work is locally known as "Dammu".

† This work is locally known as 'Natu' in the Guntur District and 'Udupu' in the Kistna District.

watered, and that the irrigation channels which lead water from main canal to the fields are in good order. It is in this slack period that the ryots, their annual servants and their cattle are idle but for an hour or two in a day. Early in December, a ryot sows broadcast sunnhemp seeds. In December reaping is in full swing and heaping and harvesting the crop last for about two months in December, January and February. In March, a ryot gets busy again in carting the straw and sunnhemp to his stable and in heaping them in a straw-stack. Again from April till July, a ryot is faced with a very slack period, when the only work done is to manure the fields after "squaring" i.e. after levelling etc.

**PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT:**—It is not strictly true to say that a ryot has no useful work in the two periods between August to December and April to July. For, he usually prepares ropes which are needed for heaping the crop with either castor fibre or straw, and manufactures gunny sacks in anticipation of the harvest season, during the former period and is busy with building or repairing a house or a stable and such other work. But it is broadly true that the rural masses of these villages are mostly unemployed or under-employed during these two long periods lasting for at least 8 months in the year.

Panchamas and such other agricultural workers are thus obliged to find some other work during such slack seasons or to be unemployed. In Amrataluru, Nidubrolu, Appikatla and Iteru they find some work in weeding, reaping, and harvesting dry crops which fortunately claim work when there is no work on the paddy fields. Some Panchamas of Nidubrolu are employed on the railway as gangmen and some others are engaged in the local rice factories. Some Panchamas of Nidubrolu, Appikatla, Iteru and Brahmanakonduru are employed in constructing or repairing Local Fund roads during summer and some others find employment in digging wells, squaring the fields or digging or repairing canals and irrigation channels. The Panchamas of Amrataluru and Thurumella find a large amount of employment in digging or repairing the canals and irrigation channels and in squaring the fields. Panchama women of all these villages are busy in summer in gathering fire-wood from the fields and the canal-banks. In every one of these villages, a certain amount of work

is found in manufacturing tiles, and bricks and though ryots have shown a tendency to prefer outside workers to their local Panchamas, more than a score of the latter get in every year remunerative employment in every village in such manufactures.

**SMALL HOLDINGS, & REMEDIES:**—It is largely true to say that an average land-owning family of any one of the seven villages taken owns not much more or less than three acres of wet-land. In view of the fact that these Hindu ryots do not realise the necessity of birth control and follow the time honoured custom of equally dividing the property between all the males in a family, more and more families are descending below this average holding of 3 acres of wet land. There are only three possible ways by following one or all of which many such unfortunate ryots who have less than three acres of wet land can hope to augment their annual income, i. e., emigrating to towns, cultivating their holdings more intensively and following some subsidiary employment, or emigrating to less populous parts of the country and cultivating the less intensively tilled or hitherto uncultivated lands. On an examination of the second chapter, it will be found that there have been practically no ryots who emigrated to towns; that very few ryots have tried to improve their lot by cultivating their lands more intensively, though a few notable experiments were made; and that there is a real desire among the ryots of these villages to bring the hitherto uncultivated lands under cultivation, provided there are no difficulties in securing labour and permanency of ownership or tenancy of land.

It is largely true that the ryots are themselves to be blamed for their present unenviable position. They have become accustomed to a very lazy life and so they are not anxious to work as hard as is needed on newly settled lands and are in fact incapable of doing so. They want irrigable lands the supply of which is strictly limited by nature and they want plentiful supply of cheap labour which has become very scarce and they need cheap credit which is impossible to get. So there are not many possibilities for any wholesale emigrations to other parts of the country. Some Kamma ryots of these villages have made spasmodic attempts to start some business or other and in most cases they were unable to realise any profits because of their business incapacity. A few ryots of every one of these villages find some

remunerative employment in dealing in paddy. But on the whole it is largely true to say that the capacity of these people for business is under the present conditions strictly limited.

**'FARM-COST' ENQUIRY AND ITS IMPORTANT RESULTS** :—Very few enquiries have been made into the economic conditions of the ryots of the Madras Presidency up till now and the best and the most competent of such enquiries was conducted by Dr. Gilbert Slater, sometime Professor of Economics in the University of Madras and the results of that enquiry were embodied in the "Some South Indian Villages". The Economic History of India during the Victorian Era by the late Romesh Chundar Dutt, the various District Gazetteers and Manuals (notably the Coimbatore District Manual) and occasional 'Blue Papers' of the Madras Government threw some light upon the question of the economic conditions of ryots. But no economist has ever tried to conduct a systematic 'Farm-Cost' enquiry till now and so the present attempt at such an enquiry is the first of its sort as far as India is concerned and is therefore sure to be incomplete. But it may at least prepare the ground for many more such enquiries.

The most important results that come out of our enquiry are the following. First of all, the question of when and where the Law of Diminishing Returns comes into operation largely depends upon the efficiency of ryot in organising and supervising the work in paddy fields. The best possible care has to be shown by a ryot to engage just the necessary number of bullocks, to employ such bullocks as long as he can in the year and to feed them as well as he can and at the same time as economically as possible, in addition to preserving their manure in the most efficient way. Manure has to be applied in just the necessary proportions and the relative proportions of work between 'Dammu' and spade work have to be judged most carefully. Then a ryot has to decide as to which will pay better to harvest his crop, either by engaging workers to thrash the crop on a wooden plank and remove the ears or to let cattle march over the crop. Thus everything depends upon the skill of a ryot in putting everything to the most productive extremity and no further. The Law of Diminishing Returns can be successfully combated by following the principle of Substitution most loyally, carefully and effici-

ently. We find that very few of the ryots are able to effect such excellent apportionment of different factors of production so as to get the greatest marginal yields from the land.

Secondly, our enquiry shows unmistakably the results of the fact that the fields of ryots are scattered in different parts of the land of a village. The costs of labour increase, and the costs of carting things such as manure and straw, to and from the fields rise and therefore the net returns per acre are seriously decreased.

Thirdly, the costs of cultivation, especially the expenses upon labour depend to a very large extent upon the period when water supply is available and upon the fact whether the local supply of labour is sufficient or not. For where the water supply is comparatively early or late in the transplantation season with the result that there is not great demand in the surrounding villages for labour, the cost of labour to ryots of that particular village will diminish. Again where the local supply of labour is more than sufficient the workers will be willing to work longer hours and to accept lower wages.

Fourthly, the most economic and productive amount of land which is not yet subject to the operation of Law of Diminishing Returns, depends upon the efficiency of a ryot. The economic holding of a ryot on the margin of a decent standard of living depends upon the productivity of land, the facilities of water-supply, the character of seasons and the most important of all, the standard of living of such a ryot. In Chapter 4, we find reasons to assume that Rs. 500 is the annual family income of a ryot and his family on the margin of a decent standard of living and that six to eight acres of wet land will be sufficient to provide him with such an amount of income.

**ECONOMICS OF CATTLE.**—The subject of the economic of cattle has not been hitherto studied as carefully as it deserves to be though Mr. Keatinge has paid much attention to that subject in his "Agricultural Progress in Western India" and Dr. G. Slater makes certain very useful remarks in his invaluable book "Some South Indian Villages" The present writer is not aware of any published treatise of the Department of Agriculture of Madras dealing with the subject, though the Department has been doing very useful work in

developing better kinds of cattle through its experiments in cross-breeding etc.

Our present enquiry sheds much important light upon this question of cattle. First of all, it is noticed that most ryots are unable to find out the exact number of bullocks they need for their holding. Secondly, very few ryots know just the sort of cattle i.e. bullocks, smaller or bigger in size—, buffalos, which they need for their work. Thirdly, most ryots are ignorant of the best methods of rearing cattle. Fourthly, there is much wastage of straw and sunnhemp in the present methods of feeding the cattle. Dairy farming is little developed in these villages. Lastly, very few ryots realise that the unemployment of cattle and their servants during the two great slack periods of the agricultural year should be minimised as far as possible by catering most carefully for every sort of work. If the ryots of these villages are enabled by the Department of Agriculture to realise large profits on account of cattle, then the net income per family will be and a fewer acres of land than the minimum we have prescribed (i.e. 8 acres) will be needed to support a family of three adults on the margin of decent standard of living.

**WORK DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTED BY A RYOT :—**As for the work contributed directly or indirectly by a ryot and his annual servants and relatives, we have only to say that such contribution is gradually decreasing. Though in Jammulapalem and Kankatalam of Bapatla Taluk women of the ryots' families work in transplanting, weeding, reaping and heaping the paddy crop, those in Nidubrolu and other villages of our survey do not work at all in the paddy fields. The ryots of Appikatla and Iteru work personally in addition to supervising the fields but those of Nidubrolu, Brahmanaduru, Thurumella and Amrutaluru seldom work thus. Though the number of those ryots who decline to supervise in person the operations on their fields is ever on the increase in the latter group of villages, the number of those who do supervise is still very considerable.

If a ryot has bullocks, cows and buffalos, he seldom buys any manure and is often satisfied with carting the manure of his cattle to his fields. He invariably does the squaring work on his field with

his own cattle, servants and carts and so he need not incur very heavy expenses. Sometimes he engages one or two Panchamas to help him finish this squaring work in time for the coming transplantation season and then he pays them in kind. Though the tendency to harvest the crop by thrashing it on a wooden plank so as to remove the ears from the plant is becoming increasingly more and more powerful owing to the scarcity of labour and the consequent high wages during such seasons, most of the ryots still pursue the traditional method of heaping the crop first and harvesting it with the help of cattle. If some ryots find it necessary to employ two or three Panchamas at such a season to help them, then such workers are usually paid four Madras Measures of paddy per day. Paddy, straw and sunnhemp are all carted by the cattle of such ryots with the aid of their servants or wage-earners. So in the following statistics of "Farm Cost Enquiry", all such contributions are taken into account.

**METHOD OF PAYMENT TO WORKERS:**—Agricultural workers are paid in kind for all kinds of work on the dry lands, and for transplantation, weeding, reaping, heaping and harvesting the paddy crops. But they are paid in cash for spade work, uprooting and conveying the seedlings, roadwork, railway work, digging and repairing canals, irrigation channels and squaring the fields. Cash is paid also for manufacturing tiles and bricks, and for working in the rice mills. In Chapter III the money equivalent of the paddy paid for certain work is entered against it.

Both men and women are employed in transplantation.\* Weeding, reaping and heaping work in the paddy fields. Panchama women are considered to be more skilled in such work than men of all castes and women of other castes. Only men are employed in uprooting and conveying seedlings, spade work, 'Dammu' and harvesting. Men and women are employed on road work, factory work and in the manufactures of tiles and bricks and in digging, squaring the fields and repairing irrigational channels, though men do the most arduous work.

\* Seedlings have to be uprooted from the seed-bed and conveyed to the fields and transplanted in such fields. So there are here three distinct operations



As far as transplantation, weeding and reaping in the paddy fields are concerned, men and women are equally paid. But in heap-  
ing, while men are usually paid three Madras Measures each per day,  
women are only paid two and a half Madras Measures. For road  
work and factory work, men are paid 6 to 8 annas each per day and  
women 4 to 6 annas. Women are employed only to bring water, to  
convey clay to the place where bricks and tiles are made and also to  
pile up the bricks and tiles before they are set on fire and so they  
are paid about 4 to 6 annas each per day while men who actually  
manufacture bricks and tiles are paid 6 to 10 annas each per day.  
In digging, a man is paid two annas more than a woman.

**HOURS OF LABOUR :—**Agricultural workers do not work  
for more than eight hours a day, during the ordinary agricultural  
seasons and they in fact often manage to earn their usual wages after  
working for not more than six hours a day. The number of hours  
of work put in by workers for any ryot depends upon the intensity  
of demand for labour and the elasticity of supply of labour. In  
villages like Thurumella where agricultural work is usually started  
earlier than in other villages such as Nidubrolu, workers are obliged  
to work for longer hours to get the same or even less wages than  
in villages like Nidubrolu and Appikatla.

Annual servants are expected to dance attendance before the  
ryot for all the twenty four hours of the day, though in practice, they  
do not work for more than seven hours a day on the average. They  
do in fact work for more than twelve hours a day during the harves-  
ting season but throughout the two big slack periods, they work  
for scarcely four hours a day. One disagreeable thing about their work  
is that they are expected to sleep in the stables of their ryots and to  
look after the cattle during the night. This causes much unhappiness,  
as those servants who are married are thus unable to sleep in their  
own houses for days and days together.

**Standard of Living of Labour :—**

The earnings of agricultural wage-earners and annual servants  
are scarcely enough to maintain them at any but the margin of sub-

sistence. Some manage to save something and improve their lot but most are unable to clear the debts made to celebrate their marriages and such other ceremonies which together usually absorb about six years' savings of an ordinary Panchama (i. e. Rs. 360).

The average standard of living of a panchama in the families whose budgets are given in the fourth chapter is a little higher than that of an average weaver of the Madras Presidency.\* The significance of budgets of four Sudra families given in the fourth chapter lies in the fact that these Sudras spent more on clothing, and had greater variety of food and a bigger budget of miscellaneous things than Panchamas, while the latter spent more on food, chiefly cereals, than the Sudras.

**STANDARD OF LIVING OF RYOTS AND WORKERS :—**The department of labour of the Bombay Government has recently conducted some enquiries into the standard of living of the middle classes and the results of those enquiries have been found very useful in coming to an idea about the sufficiency of earnings to maintain a decent standard of living; the housing accommodation, the incidence of taxation and the taxable capacity of people. But though Dr. Slater's book contains much useful information as regards the general economic condition of the rural masses of Southern India, no systematic effort has been made till now to gather family budgets and to draw conclusions from them. To come to any useful conclusions on such a subject, we must first of all have full particulars about the work of the people. Secondly we must know as completely, as we can about the different commodities and things which are used in their general family life. Thirdly, we must get an idea about the social status of the people in question; the general conventions of life and social standards for the consumption of certain things and the usual fashions of clothing and other things among such people. Lastly, we must ascertain whether the body of people whose conditions are studied have shown a tendency to be progressive, stationary or retrogressive. Unless we are able to get sufficient information about all these problems, we shall not be able to get any idea of the standard of living of

\* Economic Organisation of the Hand Loom Weaving Industry by N. G. Ranga.

any people and the statistics of consumption of certain commodities and the expenditures upon different things which are so completely given in the family budgets of ryots, Sudra workers and Panchamas in the fourth and fifth chapters will be meaningless. That is why a proper study of the social conditions of a people is indispensable in order to come to any conclusions about the standard of living which problem is necessarily both a social and economic one.

Kammas, Brahmins and other caste Hindus eat rice and it is considered to be degrading among them, to eat any other cereals. These people prepare curries, chutnies and fried dishes with different vegetables, tamarind solution, chillie powder, salt and spices. There is a rich variety of curries etc. as there are more than twenty different vegetables. These people have the following menu during the day for different meals.

\* Morning 7 to 11 A. M. :—

Rice + chilli powder + Ghee  
and

Rice + chutny + or lentils or dhal + Ghee  
and

Rice + chutny + lentils + curry + Ghee  
and

Rice + curd + Butter and milk and Pickles.

Afternoon 1 to 2 P. M. :—

Rice + chutny (preserved or fresh) + dhal + Ghee  
and

Rice + curry + dhal + Ghee  
and

Rice + butter milk + Pickles.

Evening 6 to 8 P. M. :—

Rice + chutny (two kinds) + dhal + Ghee  
and

Rice + chutny (two kinds) + dhal + Ghee  
and

Rice + butter milk + Pickles

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\* The writer is aware of the fact that some writers such as Mr. Findlay Shirras have adopted a different system from that adopted by the present writer and given below. But the local opinion is unanimous that this standard is the true one. A man is equal to a woman in food consumption and a child below 16 years and above 5 years is equal to half an adult.

Every Kamma has almost the same sort of menu. But life as far as this menu is concerned is not so monotonously the same in all the families. For some people eat freshly-cooked rice between 1 and 2 P. M. while most people eat the rice cooked in the morning. Some people eat more dhal or drink more ghee than others. Again some people have more than one curry, chutny and pickle at the same meal while many have only one of each. Some people often prepare curries with more rich vegetables than those of other people. The butter milk which some drink is thicker and richer than that of others. Some take more curd and more often than others.

In addition to these differences, some people eat more meat and more often than others. Some again have some fruit or pudding or sweet or cooked sweet vegetables to eat between 4 and 5 P. M. Some Kammas are fond of sweets brought from local merchants and eat them between 4 and 5 P. M. while others eat only home made sweets cooked in rich ghee.

There is again an infinite variety of sweets, fruits and puddings. Some of them are more costly than others.

As for clothing, rich Kammas wear dhoties \* and upper cloths with silk or gold thread border and have more than half a dozen shirts of silk or costly twill. They have more than three very costly coats. They send all their shirts, coats and upper cloths to a specially skilled washerman who is paid in cash according to the number of cloths washed and ironed, while their dhoties of ordinary wear are sent to the family washerman who is paid in kind according to the customary arrangements.

Kammas of ordinary means do not need more than six dhoties and four upper cloths per man per annum. They do not want more than five shirts and a coat. They want two Dhappatis and a shawl for each member of their families. They do not send many cloths to the special washerman. Their women do not wear silk sarees as those of the rich people.

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\* A dhoti is a cloth usually 3 to 3½ yards long and one yard wide, with borders of some design or other. It may be of different colours but is usually white, while the borders are black. Upper cloths are similar to Dhoties in every thing except in borders, which are more elaborate and artistic.

As for festivals, these Kammas spend some money upon some new pictures, dolls, decorative China and such other things whenever a festival comes. It has become a habit with them for a father to give gifts to his children who buy different things with such gifts of money. The women in the family of a Kamma buy flowers, sweets, fruit and lancy things at such times. Men and women go once or twice or more often to the theatres that come to such a festival.

Travelling is entirely dependent upon the character of people. Most Kammas visit their relatives in different villages. The majority of Kammas, men and women, of these villages have gone at least once on a long religious pilgrimage to a distant temple or mountain.

Subscriptions have come to occupy an important part in the budget of a Kamma of these villages because most of these Kammas are congressmen and are interested in the welfare of educational, political and social institutions. Libraries, schools, congress, conferences, and festivals are all supported from such subscriptions.

Most Kamma men smoke tobacco or cigarettes or beedis (Indian Cigarettes wrapped in leaves) or all of them and they chew betelnuts and pansupari only at festivals, marriages and other ceremonious occasions.

Panchamas also have three meals a day, if they can get them. During the rainy season, most of them are unable to get the afternoon meal and many have to be satisfied with only half a meal in the evening. Most Panchamas cannot afford to buy a fruit or sweets or pudding and many of them are unable even to buy a little jaggery or sugar. Children are the only privileged beings to get a taste of cheap and dirty sweets or jaggery bought from a local merchant with a little paddy. Most Panchamas are unable to drink butter-milk, not to speak of ghee and butter and many beg the water left in a pot after cooking horsegrams, from the ryots and take such water with rice. The curries made in a Panchama family are the worst, the cheapest and the least nutritious things. They are made with a thin solution of tamarind, a good bit of inferior chillie powder, unclean salt and one or two vegetables and onions. Most Panchamas have to take this curry with rice, without any dhal which is really nutritious,

But these Panchamas are keenly alive to the necessity for better food, greater allowance of vegetables and an introduction of the consumption of dhal, butter-milk and ghee. They have always been accustomed to get an occasional taste of such things because they are usually given a free feeding whenever a marriage or funeral ceremony takes place in the house of a substantial Kamma and whenever a Santarpan (a religious free-feeding) is given in the village. So the first thing which a Panchama does, as soon as he gets a little more money than usual, is to spend it upon some more vegetables, butter-milk, ghee and meat than usual. If he happens to get a fairly big surplus over a number of years, then he goes in for better clothing first of all for himself and then for his wife. But if the increase in his earnings is fairly substantial, then he buys a bigger house site, builds a better and bigger house. Until he gets all these things, he never thinks of saving anything or getting a few jewels for his wife. In fact his wife manages usually by this time to get a few jewels with her own savings. It was in this way that more than half a dozen Panchamas of Nidubrolu came to erect brick and tiled buildings and to own a little land. More than a dozen Panchamas of this village have cleared their debts, and erected very fine houses. Almost every Panchama woman of every one of these villages is able to wear very fine sarees of artistic designs and very fine bodices which are big enough to entirely cover the upper part of their bodies.

The desire to improve their lot, to raise their standard of living and to enjoy the ownership of ever more and more things is equally strong among Kammias and Panchamas and the spirit of progress is, in the opinion of the present writer, as great among these people as it is among the English middle classes.



Particulars about villages mentioned in the book.

Name of the village.	Population.			Christians	No. of houses	Distance of the village from Nidubrolu in miles	In what directions of Nidubrolu.
	Total	Hindus	Muhammadians				
Nidubrolu	4,304	3,981	111	181	920	.	
Ponnuru	5,303	3,952	1,135	193	1,058	1	West
Appikatla	1,588	1,300	105	183	321	7	South-West
Iteru	1,075	983	18	63	241	5	"
Machavaram, Mulukuduru	2,736	2,411	47	246	543	2	South
Brahmanakoduru	3,445	2,918	275	252	622	8	North-West
Chebrolu	9,461	7,554	912	847	1,754	8	North
Kakumaru	3,140	2,691	284	141	609	12	South-West
Kankatapalem	2,221	1,725	265	231	423	12	South
Jammunaralem	780	721	36	23	159	12	"
Thurumella	1,592	1,414	82	95	290	8	East
Amrutaluru	4,616	4,016	233	321	962	10	East
Sreerangapuram	808	568	39	140	140	10	North
Kattempudi, Dandamudi	1,511	1,349	11	151	303	4	"
Chintalapudi	1,140	1,028	49	17	252	2	South
Vaddemukkala	553	477	76	...	101	2	"
Sangam Jagarlamudi	3,166	2,895	103	164	587	10	North
Peda Vadlamudi	4,243	3,709	497	37	763	12	"
Duggirala	3,751	3,086	386	279	734	15	"
Moparru	3,518	2,889	93	536	657	8	East

## CHAPTER II

### EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE FARMING

Economic and social conditions of these villages 60 years ago—The average holding of a ryot is too small—Land Revenue System—Distribution of land—Uneconomically small holdings—Fragmentation of holdings—An account of the attempts made by some ryots to enter business—Money lending—Internal migration of ryots from more populated districts to less populated parts—Possibilities for intensive cultivation.

### THE POSSIBILITIES FOR EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE FARMING.

CONDITIONS OF THESE VILLAGES ABOUT 60 YEARS AGO :—(The following information with regard to the conditions of life before the irrigation of the Godavari Delta (begun 1860) was obtained from three old ladies in Nidubrolu and two in Amrataluru, from 80 to 95 years of age, one being the writer's grandmother).

Forty years ago, irrigation was a novelty to the ryots of Nidubrolu. There were one or two energetic ryots who were in advance of their time and who tried to raise garden crops by watering their fields by the water from the wells. But most of the ryots used to devote themselves to dry-farming. Appikatla had known irrigation and paddy cultivation for well over a hundred years. The tank which is now so very unimportant in the village economy was then much bigger and more important, for more than a hundred acres were irrigated by its water. The area which is now considered to be too low and damp and is known as 'Cheruvu' (tank) was then the richest part of the land of the village. Chebrolu also irrigated many hundreds of acres by the water from the local tank. But Nidubrolu, Thurumella, Amrataluru and Brahmanakoduru never used to produce paddy as a wet crop on any extensive scale.



As early as 300 years ago, rice was considered to be a more luxurious and becoming food for the cultured and rich people of the country than other cereals. The great poet Sreenadha ridiculed the ryots of Palnad Taluk by saying that they always ate cholam and preparations made out of cumbu and ragi. Every village tried to produce a little paddy at least and most rich Kammas and Brahmins kept some rice and served rice to their guests. On festive occasions people used to get excited, because they were going to enjoy a meal of rice. This great glamour of rice resulted, when opportunities for irrigation by canal water came into existence, in the wholesale displacement of all other crops by paddy cultivation.

Villages which had dry land of high level could not convert it into wet land owing to the difficulty of getting water and the prohibitive costs of lowering the level of the land. Most of the northern part of Amrutaluru was then wood-land, which harboured deer and antelopes in large numbers.

The grandfather of the present Munsif and the people of his generation were very fond of hunting and some of their arrows can still be seen in Amrutaluru. The Southern and eastern parts of the village were more fertile than other parts and the land was under dry-farming.

The northern parts of Machavaram, Chintalapudi and Ponur were less fertile and so were left under forests and bushes. The northern and eastern parts of Nidubrolu were lowlying land and so were unsuitable for dry cultivation. There were then big woods and pasture fields in those parts.

The ryots had plenty of cattle of an excellent breed and old men of 80 say that the cows of those days gave thrice as much milk as the best cows of the present day and that bullocks were much bigger, quicker in walking and stronger and more capable of dragging heavy loads than at present. These cattle used to be turned into the woods and pasture fields where they were well nourished. Even these people found it more profitable to drive cows and young stock to the forests and pasture fields of Kurnool District, and Lambadis used to look after such cattle in the Nallamalai hills. There is now

greater need for such hill pastures, because of the absence of pasture fields in these villages but, people dislike driving their cattle to distant places in the care of Lambadis, for these have also become demoralised and dishonest like the rest of jungle people and often sell the cattle and say that a tiger or a leopard has eaten them.

People used to grow Cholan, ragi, cumbu and sajja in these villages. Some ryots used to produce paddy as a dry crop. Most people used to produce their own vegetables and were able to enjoy a greater variety of curries and chutneys \* than at present when everything has to be purchased. Almost every one used to devote a small part of his land to fruit and flowers. The more energetic ryots used to grow garden crops such as paddy, fruit, flowers, chillies, varagu and maize and indeed most of such ryots became very rich because of the profits made in these crops. By turning a piece of land into a lovely garden, one insured himself against famine and draught.

Most of the northern and eastern parts of Nidubrolu were unoccupied land, on which all the people in the village grazed their cattle. The same thing is true of the village commons of other villages in these parts. But some seventy years ago (1850) the more intelligent and powerful people of Nidubrolu slowly marked out certain parts of the common as their own and got the Kiranam to recognise their rights. K. Subbayya and Ankappa thus appropriated more than one quarter of the common in the north. The rest of the villagers could not grumble, as occupying a piece of land meant additional taxation and most of them were unable to pay such taxes.

The ryots depended mainly upon Cholan and Talida for their staple food. The very poor ryots used to prepare what was called 'pulagam' by cooking green gram, red-grams and cholam together. The poorest Kammas and all the Panchamas lived on 'Pulagam' and some sort of curry prepared out of leaves of 'Benda', 'Chittinta' and 'Gogu' plants. They ate horse-gram on festive occasions. Whenever rains failed and famine set in, people starved and many died. A cereal of low food value called 'Bommedalu', was grown even in the

\* This word is also written as 'chutnies'.

driest years and it used to be in great demand in famine years. The misery was so great that many Kammas used to wash the cattle dung and eat the few grains found in it.

As for the clothing of the people, most men wore only loin cloths just like the Erukalas and Reddis of the poor families in Nellore District and many ryots in the Ganjam and Vizagpatam Districts of the present day. Men wore turbans measuring only two yards. Women wore white sarees of 4 yards each with indigo coloured borders, like the women of the poorer classes in the Ceded Districts and the Ganjam and Vizagpatam Districts of the present day. A woman used to turn this saree twice round her waist and to change the front every day. They were sent to the Dhobis\* only once a week, while the custom is to send every day at present. Women had an oil-bath, once a month and a man only two oil-baths, one at the Deepavali and another, at Sankranti festivals, in a year.

Every ryot produced enough cotton, to provide clothing for himself and his family. His wife picked the bolls, ginned the Kapas and cleaned the cotton, and spun it into yarn. Nidubrolu women used to be very industrious and the spinning wheel continually turned in every home. The women of Akkalakshmi and Devanna were famous for their skill in spinning fine yarn. A weaver used to be paid one anna per yard as against two annas at the present time. From morning till evening women never had any leisure and they never used to find time to quarrel with other people, and to gossip with other women.

P. Tatayya and Venkayya, the great grandfathers of G. R. Naga were the most enterprising and so were able to save some money. They were the only people who were able to lend money to others in Nidubrolu. The rate of interest ranged from 18 to 24%. Promissory notes were written on palmyra leaves and there were very few people who tried to evade paying back the debts. Venkayya lent money to Padma Salees who are weavers by hereditary profession and bought all their house sites and the valuable manorial earth in them, when they became unable to repay the debts.

\* Washerman.

The Padma Salees were prosperous seventy years ago. There are as many as hundred families in Nidubrolu and fifty in Amrutaluru. The Padma Salees of Amrutaluru were very skilled but some panchamas of the same place were much more skilled and the muslins they produced were regularly bought by the Zamindar of Narasaraopet. The ryots of Nidubrolu sold their paddy to these handloom weavers, but the latter who had plenty of money used to drive hard bargains with the ryots who were hard pressed for money to pay their taxes. But famines came and destroyed most of them. The Ryotwari System made ryots economically superior to weavers.

Prices were as follows :—

Commodity	(Price per Candy 1840-50.)	Price per Candy of 630 Madras Measures. 1925-26.
Paddy	Rs. 8	Rs. 120
Castor-seeds	„ 12	215
Red-grams	„ 3	160
A bullock of 3 yrs.	„ 5-10	150 to 200.

Paddy and ghee were the most readily saleable commodities. The best market for the former was Chirala where there were thousands of handloom weavers ready to buy it, and the markets for the latter were Nizampatam and Chandole, where Rajus then large land-owners, with low caste people subordinate to them, used to buy ghee

People used to have very few brass utensils and the few they had were manufactured by Kanchara people (a hereditary caste who professionally manufactured brass things) who lived in large numbers in Amrutaluru and went about different villages to sell their commodities. But they all perished in the great Guntur famine of 1830 when the country was covered with corpses everywhere.

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\* It will be noticed that commodity prices have advanced from ten to fifteen times between 1840-50 and 1925-6. On the other hand the customary wage per yard for weaving has only doubled. Weavers, then exceptionally prosperous, are now right down at the very margin of subsistence. See Economic Organisation of Handloom Weaving Industry.

In Nidubrolu, there are four Jangam families (their hereditary profession is tailoring and singing in praise of Shiva), who used to make up all the garments needed by the villagers but there is now only one surviving family all the rest having perished in the famines. There were five Gajula families (their hereditary profession is retailing things and supplying the glass bangles called gajulu, worn by Hindu women other than widows) and they were the only people who used to do importing and exporting business in these villages, as far as small commodities were concerned. But there are only two families now and they are agricultural workers to a greater extent than business men.

Lingabaliyas whose hereditary profession is to sell commodities were numerous in Nidubrolu; but there is only one family now and it has become a landowning one. Kammas of Nidubrolu used to cart their rice to villages in the Palnad Taluk and sell it to the people there. They used to make their living by the profits in the sales, the charges for driving and the remuneration for husking the paddy. The N. Devanna's family has thus become rich. But now there is no more any family engaged in this sort of business.

**EFFECTS OF IRRIGATION :—**Such was the condition of many of these villages soon after the famine of 1830 and until 1870, there was much land to be occupied, much more to be brought under better cultivation and the population of any village was not sufficient to cultivate all the land in a village. So the family which had more male members prospered well and after the beneficial Ryotwari System was established, such families made rapid progress. Population increased by leaps and bounds and until the end of the last century, everyone found enough land to cultivate and to depend upon.

• Though hand spinning was given up, the sturdy habits of work and industry which were formed in harder times helped people to work hard and earn well. The rising prices for everything encouraged everyone to put his utmost effort to produce. The standard of living did not rise appreciably and it always lagged behind the general economic progress. So the condition of the ryots until 1900 was very prosperous and hopeful.

But by 1900, most of the old ryots passed away and a new generation of young men who had forgotten the hard life of their parents began to appreciate the value of paddy growing. Till then paddy growing was the best paying work and irrigation was the highest development in agricultural methods. But they failed to see that if population were to increase at the same speed as it did in the previous 30 years, everyone of them would have much less than would be sufficient to ensure a decent and progressive standard of living. So instead of keeping some land under dry-farming and cultivating some more remunerative crops such as fruit-trees, turmeric, etc. they tried best to convert every piece of land into paddy cultivation. And it was not long before most of that generation became victims to laziness, apathy and unenterprising habits. For at least eight months in the year, land under paddy needs very little attention and the ryots of villages like Thurumella and Brahmanakoduru whose lands are all under paddy cultivation are compelled by the nature of things to pass through a long period of unemployment. If every ryot has some dry lands as most of the ryots in Amrataluru Nidubrolu and Appikatla have, then they may find something to do during such times. Indeed most of the dry crops need attention before July and before and after December and January and so a ryot who has twenty acres of wet land and six acres of dry land and who cultivates with the aid of a worker is able to find work throughout the year.

Moreover, ryots who have some dry land can produce their own vegetables, can raise fruit trees, can hope to raise some poultry, maintain bee-hives and do many things some of which are discussed below. Sericulture can be developed only by ryots who have some drylands on which they can grow mulberry and castor. Kamma women who think it convenient to go and work in the paddy fields, can work in such dry farms and grow flowers and other things. So it will do much good to the district, if the Government develops some policy to ensure that a percentage of each holding is left under dry cultivation. All it need do in executing this policy is to refuse water for so much land. The size of the dryland of any ryot will depend upon his total holding.

It is attempted to show that the present average holding of a ryot is too small. Then the possibilities for him to enter different occupations, to migrate to different parts of the country in search of cheaper and more extensive lands and to raise the income of his present holdings by intensive cultivation are examined in the following pages.

#### AVERAGE HOLDING OF A RYOT IS TOO SMALL:—

Brahmanakoduru, and Thurumella have no dry lands and are dependent solely upon the single crop i.e. paddy. But Nidubrolu and Appikatla have 891 and 400 acres of dry land as against 2394 and 1956 acres of wet land respectively. There is 0.76 acres of land per head in Nidubrolu and the corresponding figure for Appikatla is 1.48. But if we exclude the Panchamas, Panchama Christians and Muhammadans we do not own more than 25 acres of land in any of these two villages, then there are 1.21 and 2.56 acres of land in Nidubrolu and Appikatla respectively per head of caste Hindus. If we assume provisionally that there are three persons in every family of these villages, \* then we get approximately 900 and 300 families in Nidubrolu and Appikatla respectively. Then a family in Nidubrolu has on the average about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres and that in Appikatla 8 acres. This vast difference of a holding of an average family of these two villages is due to the fact that while most of the caste Hindus of Appikatla are Kammas who own the land, there are nearly 200 families in Nidubrolu which do not own any land, but come among the caste Hindus. If we take the figures for the land owning families alone of Nidubrolu, our figure will come to about land  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres per family. The holding of an average family of the land owning people is about 3 acres in Brahmana-Koduru, 2.4 acres in Thurumella † and 3 acres in Amrutaluru. The differences in the holdings of an average family in these villages are due to the following causes:—

The land in Appikatla is not as fertile as that in Nidubrolu and scarcely half as fertile as that in Thurumella. The water-supply

\* The census of 1921 gives 72 million male actual workers engaged in pasture and agriculture, and a total population of 230 millions so supported.

† There were 1592 people in Thurumella in 1921. Out of them there were about 600 able-bodied men but 200 of them were Panchamas. So there were only 400 caste Hindu males. They owned between them 964 acres and so each had only 2.4 acres of land.

to the lands of Appikatla is very irregular and insufficient as that village is situated almost at the tail-end of the two canals which supply it with water for irrigation. Thirdly, an average family has a little more than an acre of dry land from which little, if any income is derived, in addition to fodder to the cattle. So an average family needs more land in this village to maintain the same standard of living as that of the people of Thurumella. But Appikatla people maintain a much lower standard of living and so are able to save a little more than those of Thurumella.

As for Nidubrolu the water supply is very satisfactory but the land is not so fertile as that of Thurumella. An average family of this village has only about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and so the difference between Nidubrolu and Thurumella is not very great.

Therefore it is fairly accurate to say that an average family of any village whose lands are all or mostly irrigated has about 5 acres of wet land, provided the water-supply is regular and the soil is fairly fertile.

**LAND REVENUE SYSTEM:**—The land in the province is theoretically the property of the State and it is leased out as it were to the ryots who promise to pay a certain amount of quit-rent in the form of land-tax. Such a ryot can release his lands to others, he can let the land go barren or he can improve it and do whatever he likes to do with it. But the State alone is the owner of any minerals discovered in the bowels of the earth on his lands. Subject to this condition, a ryot is an undisputed owner of his ryotwari lands, as long as he pays the rent fixed by the Government.

As for the fixing of rents to be paid to the Government, Indian Economists and Nationalists have been unanimous in their support of the permanent settlement, according to which the rent is permanently fixed and the tenure of the ryot is declared to be permanently secure and the State gives up all its rights to a share in the future increase of value of land, and agricultural produce.

The late R. C. Dutt \* was one of the first economists to advocate the establishment of permanent settlement. Lord Curzon

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\* India in the Victorian Age. by R. C. Dutt. pp 509 to 516.



ably supported the claim of the State for a share in any future unearned appreciation of the value of land and agricultural produce †. One would have expected that the Madras Legislative Council, which came face to face with administrative responsibility and Cabinet System of Government in the last six years, would have realised the danger to the finances of the State if any such permanent settlement were established. But it was simply carried away by the nationalistic prejudice against the present system of fixing the Government share once in every 30 years and passed a resolution in 1921, recommending the Government to establish the Permanent Settlement of Land Revenue. Luckily the Government has not yet found it wise to follow the Council's recommendation. It is scarcely statesmanlike to give up all claims of the State for any share in the general progress of the agricultural considerations.

**DISTRIBUTION OF LAND :—**The Distribution of land in Appikatla :—

Those having acres	No. of them who have
50 and more	1
20 to 30	26
5 to 20	56
1 to 5	62

So most of the people in Appikatla have less than 20 acres and the bulk of the people have only one to ten acres of land. We have to note one peculiarity about the people who own 20 to 30 acres of land. They are all in joint families which will inevitably break into single families in a few years, as the sons and brothers of the head of the joint family get married and demand that the property should be partitioned. So we are not far wrong if we assume that there will soon be two families where there is one and so the holding of such families will come down to 10 to 20 acres.

The ryots are given what are called Pattas by the Government to signify that the holders of such a patta are the owners

† The Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. Resolution of the Governor General in Council. dated January 16. 1902.

of such and such pieces of land. It so happens that there are usually more than two people who own a particular patta and so we must not mistake the following figures as showing the extent of holdings of particular families, but as only signifying the extent to which small holdings prevail in Nidubrolu.

Pattadars paying Rupees	No. of Pattadars owning		Total	Extent acres of cents	Total Assesment
	Single Pattas	Joint Pattas			
One and less	5	10	15	2-00	Rs. A. P. 8-7-0
Rs. 1 to 10	69	46	115	104-03	519-14-0
Rs. 11 to 30	107	61	168	449-86	3128-12-0
Rs. 30 to 50	51	43	94	514-82	3861-11-0
Rs. 50 to 100	46	39	85	779-64	6087-14-0
Rs. 100 to 250	19	24	43	811-79	6080-2-0
Rs. 250 to 500	3	8	11	567-32	3972-6-0

A hundred and thirty pattadars have between them 106 acres and pay a tax of Rs. 528 or Rs. 5 per acre. Since wet land is generally assessed at Rs. 8 per acre in this village, and dry land at about Rs. 2½, the average land tax in these small holdings of Rs. 5 per acre indicates that about half is wet and half dry land.

The next class of 168 pattadars have between them 450 acres and so half the land-owning people of Nidubrolu own only 556 acres or about 1½ acre per family. Of the wealthier half of the population 85 pattadars own 780 acres but 54 as much as 1380 acres, (more than one third of the whole of the village land). Two facts emerge from these figures, that a large part of the land is in the hands of a very few families and a large part of the landowning population has not enough land to support a decent standard of living.

In Amrataluru, the same inequality of holdings is to be seen but in Thurumella and Brahmanakoduru there are scarcely any families which own more than 25 acres each and the number of those

\* A Cent is a hundredth part of an acre.

families which own less than 3 acres of land is much bigger than that of families which own more than 3 acres of land.

Out of the 190 families of Sreerangapuram, ninety families own no lands at all. \*

Among the land owning families those who own

1 to 5	acres	number	50
5 to 10	"	"	25
10 to 15	"	"	5
15 to 25	"	"	10
25 to 50	"	"	5
above 50	"	"	2

Out of the 100 land-owning families, 75 own less than 10 acres per family. The total acreage of the village is 900 acres and a family has on the average 4.74 acres of land but a land-owning family has on the average 9 acres. But more than half of such families fall below the average and it goes without saying that the land is very unequally distributed.

**UNECONOMICALLY SMALL HOLDINGS** :—The general tendency is for families to have less and less land and the number of those families which own less than three acres has increased enormously in every one of these villages in the last twenty years. It is so not because more and more labourers are able to buy small pieces of land. In fact there have been only three people in Nidubrolu, a Panchama, a Vadde and a Kamma immigrant, who were able to save something out of their labour and to buy small pieces of land. The three of them own only 2 acres of wet land. I found not even one person in the other villages who has bought land out of the savings of his labour.

**FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS** :—But the Hindu custom of dividing the property equally between the sons of many families is largely responsible for this result. One family for instance K. Ammanna, had 12 acres of wet land some ten years ago. He had six sons and when the seven males divided his land, each of them got less than

\* This information is supplied by Mr. V. Kotayya B. A. B. L who has kindly undertaken to gather such information about Sreerangapuram for the sake of this enquiry.

2 acres. Two of them have become agricultural workers, one a Local Fund Contractor and the others are still young boys. The number of such calamities is fast increasing in every village,

Further these uneconomically small holdings of ryots, are not all situated in one place but are scattered over different parts of a village. To take the holdings of one of the biggest ryots of Nidubrolu his land is in five pieces, all situated in different parts of the village and the distance from each of them to the village is on the average  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles and the distance from one to another is on the average a mile. A ryot of Appikatla has 4 pieces of land, each measuring only an acre, in different parts of the village. The gravity of this question can be easily and graphically realised if one looks at the map of a villager's lands and the settlement register. The evils of this system have already been dilated upon by Dr. Mann, \* Prof. Stanley Jevons and Mr. Keatinge † and the best measures for combating them have been very fully discussed all over India and so we need only say that though the disadvantages of parcelling of land, are less when under paddy cultivation than under dry crops, the ryots of all these villages suffer much disadvantage by allowing this system to continue. In fact even the principle of equal division of property cannot have produced such disastrous results, had it not been for the extreme selfishness and avarice of the ryots, who resent leaving any superior advantage to their brothers, and so demand that they should all equally share in every plot of land owned by the joint family. Supposing there are two plots 'A' and 'B' of the same size and two sons want to share the property, each of them gets half of each plot, instead of each taking one plot as a whole, adjusting any glaring difference in fertility and situation by a compensatory payment. The ryots realise the advantages of having a single plot of land over an equal area in two plots, and so they are always on the lookout to buy pieces of land which are adjacent to their own. One to two hundred rupees is the extra price paid by a ryot for an acre of land which is within a mile from his other pieces of land, in addition to what others are willing to pay and he pays two to three hundred rupees extra per acre, if it happens to be adjacent to his own land. So from time to time such ad-

\* Paper before the Board of Agriculture, December 1916.

† Agricultural Progress in the Western India by Keatinge.

itions are effected to many plots of land, but the speed at which this happens is not even one fourth that of the parcelling of holdings into different plots. A bill has been introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council to deal with extensive subdivision and fragmentation of holdings, and the evil is just as rampant in Madras.

It need only be said here that if a family owns four plots of five acres each and has four sons, then each of them should get a separate plot or all of them should get a share in each plot but cultivate all the land co-operatively. The advantages of this co-operative method of cultivating within the family economy are very great.

Usually a ryot who has ten acres of land, two or three sons and one or two daughters, is invested with so much social dignity that he spends at least Rs. 4,000 on the marriages and he has to borrow most of this sum. He is not usually able to clear this debt and so his sons inherit it. They are hardly able to save anything out of the scanty incomes from two or three acres which each of them gets and so they are obliged to sell a part of their land to clear it. These two tendencies have contributed to increase the number of those who have less than 3 acres and to decrease the number of those who have about 10 acres of land.

As will be seen in Chapter 3 a ryot should have at least 6 to 8 acres of wet land in these villages if he is to maintain his present standard of living and save a little to insure himself against famine, sickness and social calamities, such as festivals of Gods. As it is, the people who were used to the standard of living maintained in a family, having 10 acres when they were with their parents, find it very difficult to lower their standard of living so as to balance their budgets with the meagre incomes from their lands. Most of them blindly keep up the old standard of living for a few years after they begin to live independently with their wives and contract heavy debts before they begin to realise their invidious position. Often it is then too late to mend matters as the debts are too high and land has to be sold. As there are not many chances for most of these unfortunate ryots to take up some other more profitable occupation, as is shown below, the amount of misery, dissatisfaction with one's lot, the heart

rending but silent suffering of the house-wives, and helplessness of the ryots can be imagined. In every one of these villages, such helpless people are silently descending into squalid poverty; on the other hand there is a counteracting tendency which has helped a few big families to own decent amounts of land. Some relative dies without leaving any sons. Then his brothers and their descendants become heirs to his property. Sometimes, a man who has only one daughter marries her to a rich man and gives him his whole property. The sons of rich men usually get very heavy dowries from their fathers-in-law. Sometimes one or two sisters of a rich man become widows and if they have no children of their own then he enjoys the fruits of the property of his sisters as long as they live. Often he manages to coax his brothers-in-law who are near death to bequeath all their property to their wives, then he becomes the owner of such properties. Through some such methods, the very rich Kammas of Nidubrolu and Appikatla have been managing to fight successfully the tendencies to make their holdings smaller and smaller.

A ryot who has more than twenty acres of wet land and who is not very extravagant in his habits manages to save something every year. In about twenty years, he can save nearly half as much as his original property. So this helps him to see that his sons need not descend much in their economic status.

Thirdly, for some unknown reason, these rich Kammas have strangely enough very few children. Two Kammas of Nidubrolu who owned 50 acres and Rs. 50,000 each had only one son each. Three equally rich Kammas had no descendants and so left their property to their relatives. Another Kamma whose property was worth two lakhs of rupees died without any off spring and his wife is in possession of it and she will leave it to some rich man. Such things happen in every one of these villages.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTEMPTS MADE BY SOME RYOTS TO ENTER BUSINESS:—In spite of all these favourable happenings, the unfailing pressure of social habit is ever pressing upon the landed estates of the country. These people, both rich and poor, have not yet realised necessity of seeking more remunerative though less dignified employments either in their own neighbour-

and or in distant towns and cities. The Katragadda family of Inturu tried in vain to improve its economic condition by establishing a Rice Mill in the village. In fact it lost heavily in that enterprise. The Thurumella Kammās co-operated with the same Katragadda family in erecting the Rice Mill in Tsundurū, but they have all lost heavily in it. The late P. V. Subbayya of Nidubrolu and a few merchants of Ponur built a Rice Mill in Nidubrolu but lost much in that enterprise. P. V. Krishnayya started a big 'store' in Ponur 8 years ago but could not realise any profit. Z. Anjaneyulu of Nidubrolu tried to import teakwood, bamboos and other wood, but could not make any profit. He tried another time to sell commodities of general consumption but lost heavily. A Kamma woman began to sell paddy husk which she bought in the local Rice Mills and she made some money. But soon her son took up her work and lost in the business. Surya Raju of Buddam co-operated with a Vaisya and did some commission work in selling and buying paddy at Guntur, but he was deceived by his partner. P. Veerayya of Pedanandipadu was also deceived by his partner in a similar business. A long catalogue of such attempts at establishing new enterprises and failures in everyone of them can easily be given. Everywhere the cause of such failures are almost the same. Lack of sufficient capital, prohibitive rates of interest, lack of business bent of mind and business-capacity and the absence of commercial organisation to advise people were the chief causes.

Not even one Kamma or Reddi has entered the numerous Rice Mills established in these villages to learn the work of an engine driver and to become a competent mechanic. No where did the people of the ryots enter these Mills as ordinary labourers so as to supplement their family earnings. Panchama and Muhammadan women have been employed in them and the Kamma women have thought it beneath their dignit to work in them.

In every village there are a few enterprising Kammās who have ten to twenty acres of land and who are anxious to do some sort of business or other. Most of them have taken to dealing in paddy and have found it profitable as long as they do not speculate too much. Some of them get their training in this sort of business

by becoming partners in the business of collecting the village dues by measuring people's paddy. But most of them are satisfied if they can make about Rs. 200 each per annum. Sometimes they cart the paddy they buy on commission to the Rice Mill and earn the wages for carting. Often they sell for, cattle food, paddy-husk which they get on favourable terms from the Mills for which they buy paddy. This business of dealing in paddy is quite a profitable one for about a dozen ryots of everyone of these villages.

Some Thurumella Kammias have co-operated in opening a general store in Tenali and it is on the whole a very profitable concern. Mr. P. Sivayya of Thurumella, who studied in Nottingham, has opened Chrome Manufacturing Works in Tenali. Thurumella Kammias have reorganised a Rice Mill in their village with the help of some ryots of Yelavarru and it has proved a successful concern. A Kamma ryot and a Vaisya are running the Inturu factory quite successfully. P. V. K. of Nidubrolu has established the Ryot Press in Tenali and it is a fairly successful enterprise. P. Lokadityudu, the brother of P. V. K. has established a Rice Mill in Midnapur of the Bengal province. G. R. Naga of Nidubrolu did some tobacco export business with England, but gave it up as it was not profitable. Some Kammias of Duggirala have been successfully doing commission business in Turmeric. Thus every now and then, some rich ryots of these villages have been venturing into all sorts of enterprises. But the general opinion is that a ryot is unfit for business, that a rich Kamma is unable to realise any profit as he is usually guided by the gentleman's morals while a businessman should be guided by no morals but dishonesty, and that it is indeed beneath his dignity to enter any business. The rich crop of failure has furnished a strong argument to the general public and so most of the youths are discouraged from venturing into any business.

There is no more land to be occupied in these villages and every piece of land is brought under paddy cultivation in some of them. So all that a rich Kamma can do is to buy the already occupied land at exorbitant prices. Thus P. Ankineedu of Nidubrolu spent about Rs. 50,000 in buying wet-land and the prices he paid helped to raise the price of the land in the village. G. Bapayya



got much money from his father-in-law and has spent it in buying land. N. V. Subbayya whose mother has given him more than Rs. 50,000 by saving carefully for about 20 years, is spending it on buying more land. Every rich man of these villages buys one or more acres every year and thus their savings are sunk again and again in land. But this does not enrich the country as it does not make the land more fertile. It only raises the prices of land and thus enables more and more people to live on the commercial value of land rather than on the agricultural produce of their lands. \*

In villages where there is some dry land there are rich ryots who speculate upon its becoming wet land and buy it. As there is usually more than one such person who is anxious to speculate, the prices rise and much money is invested thus in such dry land. Then the section officers and the sub-divisional officers of the Public Works Department are usually heavily bribed to get such land supplied with water for irrigation. And if the ryot fails to get irrigated the land he has bought then he will lose most of his money invested in it. Thus Y. Subbayya of Mulkuduru has come to grief. Many ryots of Macha-asram who have speculated upon proper supply of water to the wet land of Mulkuduru have lost heavily in the last ten years.

**MONEY-LENDING** :—So the worldly wise people do not venture any such things. They simply lend their money to needy ryots and poverty-ridden Panchamas at very high rates of interest and hope to make much money. Indeed if they are not too avaricious and pay only an ordinary amount of care in choosing their customers, they can make much higher profits in this rural banking than in any other business. But owing to the demoralised condition of the smaller ryots, inability of the ryots who have ten to twenty acres to clear their heavy debts and the hot house civilisation which is leading people into unnecessary expenditure, the number of people who try to evade paying their debts is fast increasing and so only that ryot who is prepared to invoke the aid of Civil Courts and who is well versed in the tricks of the Courts, can nowadays invest his money in this way. It is becoming increasingly difficult

\* It should be observed that Mr. Z. Anjaneyulu of Nidubrolu first drew the attention of the author to this aspect of the question. He is one of the most acute ryots, the writer has met in the villages.

to choose a man to whom money can be lent. There were three insolvencies in Nidubrolu in the last 10 years and nearly Rs. 50,000 was lost. There are strong rumours that every-one in Brahma-nakoduru and Thurumella is heavily indebted and so no one is prepared to lend them money, even on good security. So rich ryots are decreasing in their importance as rural bankers.

This reluctance of the rich ryots to lend to everyone has resulted in the introduction of Marwaris as rural bankers. There are two Rice Mills in Nidubrolu which were established by these Marwaris. They have lost heavily in the Mills, but they have gained sufficient knowledge of the country and its ryots. So they are prepared to lend to any ryot who is willing to pay 18% or a higher rate of compound interest and to mortgage his property to them. Thurumelli, Brahma-nakoduru people and an increasing number of people of Nidubrolu and Amrutaluru borrow money from these people.

The rich Kammas of Nidubrolu used to lend money to the Rajus or Kshatriyas of the neighbouring villages but they have begun to distrust them. So there is less possibility for them to make profits in lending money to others. To add to all these difficulties, the Co-operative Banks of Nidubrolu and Appikatla have enabled most of the Panchamas and the smaller ryots to borrow money at lower rates of interest and on reasonable conditions.

**INTERNAL MIGRATION OF RYOTS FROM MORE POPULOUS DISTRICTS TO LESS POPULOUS PARTS :—** But some energetic Kamma young men who have less than ten acres of land have been seriously thinking of emigrating to places where land is cheap. Z. A. and others of Nidubrolu went to some places in the Nizam's Dominions to find out whether there were any suitable places but they found that there was more trouble from the ill-organised system of Government of H. E. H. the Nizam than from mosquitoes. During last year, some more went from Nidubrolu to a place in the Nizam's Dominions and found that it is quite suitable for them. So they are

\* Marwaris were originally the people of Marwar, a state in the Central India. They migrated to Bengal and Bombay provinces where they became great business people. They are now in strong numbers in Hyderabad and from that place they come to these districts.

trying to sell their lands in Nidubrolu and migrate. Land in the Nizam's Dominions can be had for nothing but there is any amount of trouble from the officers who are supreme in their authority. It is often found very difficult to get justice against them and it is always advisable to live on good terms with them, which means much expenditure. Then there is no security of land tenure and the Nizam may raise the taxes so high as to absorb all the income from land, as soon as the land is reclaimed from waste and made fertile and cultivable. These are all anticipated troubles, but most of them are possible. Everything is uncertain in that country and political uncertainty is the one thing which a subject of British India is not prepared to face. But it is only fair to the Nizam to say that a few families with which the present writer is personally acquainted, went from the Ongole Taluk and settled down in his Dominions and have found no difficulty in enjoying the fruits of their own labour.

Messrs K. Narahari of Thurumella and K. Ch. Mouli of Moparru, who were educated in St. Andrew's University in Agriculture, have inspected the lands of the Zamindar of Bhadrachalam and the lands of the Nizam, around Singareni, but found that more capital than they could find was necessary to clear the forests, to drain the damp and marshy land of its surplus water and to clean the stagnant pools which are now heavily infested with mosquitoes.

P. Lokadityudu of Nidubrolu bought 50 acres of land near Chandole in the hope it might be turned into wet land and he has been trying to influence the P. W. D. officers to supply water. Though more people are anxious to get land, they have not yet thought prudent to buy such land at Rs. 100 an acre.

G. R. Naga of Nidubrolu and Chandramouli of Moparru have been inspecting lands in the Repalle Taluk, which are till now fit for pasture but which are to be irrigated by the water pumped up from the canals that pass by. But they have found it too risky. There are some people who are courageous enough to buy such land. Thus the best land in such regions was bought by D. Venkataramayya and P. Appayya and others in the last ten years and they have made their fortunes in that enterprise though at the time every one thought they were sinking their money on salty land.

P. Narasimham of Jammulapalem and some lawyers of Bapatla have invested some money in the Mopad Project of Nellore District. They bought land at Rs. 80 to 100 per acre and some of it has risen in value owing to the competition between prospective buyers. Now the land under this project is to be irrigated by the water which is taken from the Mopad tank. But there are more than 1000 acres which is not yet bought and there are hundreds of ryots of the neighbouring villages of Chintalacheruvu\* who are willing to sell their land as they have not enough capital to develop it and convert it into wet land. But the chief difficulty is the lack of means of communication. It is about 60 miles from the nearest railway station Kavali, and the road to Chintalacheruvu is the only one by which the produce of about forty villages can be carted to the railway. If a branch railway is laid between Kavali and Chintalacheruvu and a number of roads from the railway to different villages in order to feed the railway, then this country could be developed and more than a thousand families could be provided with excellent means of living. The Zamindar of Bhadrachalam has thousands of acres which are lying waste because they are too marshy. It is said that he has jewels worth five lakhs of rupees and that he has contracted debts in order to get them. If only he sells his jewels and drains his land it will be possible for thousands of families to buy up that land and to make a better and easier living than they can at present in these over populated villages. There are excellent tanks in his villages under which much more land can be irrigated if they are properly developed and kept in good order. But the present Zamindar is anything but an able man.

Many ryots of the Repalle Taluk and some from Pedanandipadu and Duggirala hurried to secure some land in the Divi Project, under which much hitherto uncultivable and under cultivated dry land was brought under irrigation by pumping water from the adjacent stream. The project has proved a great success and the land values have risen very high.

Mr. Samuel of Machilipatam who was educated in America is carrying on such a project in the Krishna District. D. Chenchayya

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\* This is the famous place in Nellore District where the Department of Agriculture is carrying on experiments on a vast scale in cattle breeding.

who was educated in America is managing the Bheemavaram project and the land values have risen enormously. Many ryots found work in it.

The Rajah of Venkatagiri has much unoccupied waste <sup>land</sup> <sup>this</sup> which can easily be brought under cultivation, if he only spends some money in digging tanks, in developing and repairing the tanks already in existence and gives sufficient inducement to the settlers. It is said that he gets Rs. 1,400,000 as income per annum, but he wastes most of it and spends little, if any, upon developing his estates.

The many Velama Zamindars of the Krishna District have completely neglected their estates and their tenants <sup>are</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>at</sup> <sup>all</sup> <sup>encouraged</sup> to cultivate their lands well. They have become very immoral, extravagant, and degenerate. The Zamindar of Anallapalli, who is reputed to be very careful about money, is too timid to venture on any big schemes of development and too avaricious to allow his tenants better terms than the customary terms.

Lastly the estates of the Maharajah of Jeypore measure nearly as much as the whole of the area of the Guntur District. Yet only a very small portion of such estates are brought under cultivation. There are no means of communication. Though there are many excellent waterfalls which can be exploited for generation of electricity, very little is done at present. Though the Guntur District have more than 1,000,000 people, the Maharajah has only half a million subjects. Clearly here is a place where at least another half a million people could find abundant opportunities of living by cultivating more land than they can do in the Guntur District and maintain a better standard of living. The present Maharajah is interested in the development of his estates and his Diwan who was educated at Edinburgh and Oxford, has been preparing many schemes of development. If he succeeds in offering land, reclaimed from forests, marsh and mosquitoes at favourable terms of tenure, many thousands of families of the Guntur and Krishna Districts will migrate to the Jeypore State and develop it. The Diwan happens to be a ryot of the Repalle Taluk and so will be trusted by the ryots of this District.

Except for one or two Panchamas, no one from these villages has gone to distant cities like Madras and to distant countries like South Africa. So the question of emigration is unimportant as far as ryots are concerned.

One of the difficulties in this question of migration to hitherto unoccupied lands is that the ryots of these villages, especially those of the present generation, have been used to an easy life which is a characteristic of paddy growing villages and a result of the seasonal character of the work needed by paddy crops, are extremely unwilling to take to dry farming which needs more continuous and intensive work. Further they have been used to security against wind and rain and this is a result of irrigation and so are unwilling to face the uncertain climatic conditions which play such an important part in the prosperity or destruction of people depending upon dry farming.

Thirdly most of the ryots of villages like Thurumella and Brahmanakoduru have not had any chance of learning the methods of dry-farming and so they do not venture into an unknown enterprise. This is a very unfortunate thing because the amount of land which is not occupied or fully cultivated and which can be irrigated is very limited in the country. In this respect the people of the Ongole Taluk who are mostly engaged in dry farming have a great advantage over these villagers. The families that went from Daivalaravuru to the Nizam Dominions have not been anxious to get irrigable lands and have secured cheaply large amounts of dry land. They have already not only realised their capital which was little but have so improved their lands as to be sure of a decent annual income.

Before we leave this question of bringing hitherto unoccupied lands under cultivation, under-cultivated lands into thorough cultivation and bringing, wherever possible, dry lands under irrigation, we must note that there are vast regions of the Dominions of the Nizam, which are contiguous to the British border and which are little, if at all, developed. If such lands are brought under proper cultivation, more than three millions of people can be provided with decent means of living. But in order that it may be possible, the revenue officers and the land revenue system of the Nizam should be entirely revolutionised. The police system and the Civil Courts

shor'd be modernised and the tanks should be kept in good order and public amenities such as schools, libraries and local panchayats should be established. There are so few signs that the present ruler means to do any such things that it is difficult to hope for much in this direction. It would not be impossible for the Government of India to come to an agreement with the ruler of the Hyderabad State about the security of tenure and the proper chances to get justice, as far as the British settlers are concerned.

#### POSSIBILITIES FOR INTENSIVE CULTIVATION :—

Now let us turn to intensive cultivation, First of all we shall have to notice that the ryots of Thurumella and Brahmanakoduru have lost all their capacity for intensive and continuous work and have no inclination to put in any regular work because they have grown up to like the lethargic habits that result from paddy cultivation.

The father of the present Munsif of Brahmanakoduru told me how in his days (40 years ago) people used to water their paddy fields for ten days, let buffaloes and other cattle walk up and down on those muddy fields for all those days. Because of that excellent practice, the earth was so well prepared and the manure and the earth were so finely mixed that the plants found it easy to grow and yield well. The output per acre used to be twice as much as it is at present. \*

Then people used to spend little on hired labour, as all the people in a ryot's family and in those of his relatives used to work in the fields. Men and women used to transplant the seedlings, and harvest the crop. But now, no Kamma woman is allowed to work and very few men work in the fields.

In those days, most of the land was still under dry-farming and so a ryot had a plentiful supply of manure for his wet-land. Paddy was then the only crop which fetched a decent price and so ryots used to pay special attention to it. Because there was less land under irrigation, the irrigation schemes of the Government were able to supply more than enough water and so the ryots could wait for ten

\* It is interesting to note that the same practice of cultivation with the same fine results, is found in the villages around Cantalacheruvu of Nellore District.

lays after they had first watered their fields, before they thought of transplantation. But now the supply of manure is insufficient. Paddy has reached its highest stable price and people have become settled upon the stable conditions. As the irrigation system is almost the same, and as there is much more land than could be irrigated properly which is brought under irrigation, ryots have to hurry up and transplant as soon as the land is fairly watered.

Because it is no longer possible to prepare the soil as excellently as before, the ryots have to be careful to give as much time for the seedlings to be in the soil as possible. The paddy crop, irrespective of the period for which it is in the land, becomes ready almost always, in the same period and so the crop which has had a longer stay in a field before it is harvested yields more than that which is transplanted later. Moreover it is more expensive to use cattle to mix up the soil than in the past, as there are no more dry lands upon which cattle can be supported as in the past. So all these contributed in making the methods of cultivation less efficient and the yields smaller and what is more, the people less energetic, efficient and industrious.

There are nearly fifty acres of land in Thummapudi under turmeric and as much in Angalakuduru of Tenali Taluk. There are nearly a hundred acres under fruit-gardens in Sangam-Jagarlamudi and about as much in Pedavadlapudi. An acre under turmeric can yield 6 candies of 500 lbs. each and each candy was sold at Rs 80 on the average until December 1925, when prices of Turmeric fell down disastrously because of the manufacture of artificial turmeric in Germany. So the turmeric crop of an acre could fetch Rs. 480 but the agricultural expenses used to come to at least Rs. 240, leaving a nett return of Rs 240 per acre. A ryot who expects his land to yield good crops and yet to retain most of its fertility rotates turmeric with a lighter crop such as horsegram or Cholam for fodder and so he can expect to make about Rs 200 per annum per acre under turmeric. He cannot hope to cultivate more than an acre of land under turmeric per annum and so he usually happens to have some wet land under paddy.

But this crop needs much attention from the ryot throughout the year. He must manure the land very heavily, plough it very



frequently, water it at frequent intervals, remove the weeds often and see that no pests are allowed to flourish. He must maintain his well, keep his bullocks well-fed and fit to draw the water from the well. He must be prepared to work every day on his farm. So no wonder that not more than two ryots in Nidubrolu and one in Chintalapudi and another in Machavaram have interested themselves in turmeric cultivation. Y. Veerayya of Machavaram brought a pumping machine 15 years ago and tried to cultivate turmeric. But he gave up after a time. Though the ryots of Nidubrolu who have produced turmeric have proved that it pays to produce turmeric no one else has taken it up.

As for fruit-gardens, Jagarlamudi\* and Vaddlapudi have become famous for their oranges and lemons. Most of the villagers of the Bapatla, Tenali and Repalle Taluks have developed a taste for lemon pickles in the last fifteen years whereas before that time only Brahmins demanded it. Pickles made of some other fruit which is not much different from a lemon in taste but is much bigger and is known as dabba fruit among Andhras, are also of high class. The demand for oranges has risen in the last twenty years because of the increasing standard of living of the Kammias and other land-owning people. But it has become very intensive in the last six years because the tub-bath, as a remedy for diarrhoea, diabetes and other diseases, has become popular and those who take it must live mainly upon oranges for a few months. Whether through the virtue of the cold water and the fruit, or through the consumption of smaller quantities of rice and highly favoured curries those who take this cure are much benefited. As the number of such people who has taken to the tub-bath is increasing, the demand for oranges has soared and shows signs of permanently increasing.

A ryot can on the average realise Rs. 200 per acre per annum after all the expenses, excluding remuneration for his own supervision, are met and there are many ryots in Jagarlamudi and Pedavadlapudi who have more than two acres of land under such fruit-gardens. But a garden needs much waiting in the beginning and sinking of at

\* There are about 50 acres under plantain in Jagarlamudi. A ryot can realise at least 200 per acre per annum on plantain garden provided he cultivates well and supervises agricultural operations personally. These gardens are increasing in number.

least Rs. 300 per acre in plants. A ryot has to wait at least for six years before his trees can begin to yield him some profit. But he can meanwhile plant banana trees and make more than what it would cost him to maintain his well, pair of bullocks, the fences and the plants. Most of the ryots of Nidubrolu and other villages are quite prepared to invest money and wait for returns. But very few of them are willing to spend so much of their time in gardens to work with their cattle in watering the plants and ploughing the land and tending the plants, as is necessary.

The few Kammas of Machavaram who used to do business between Madras and Burma were also enterprising in agriculture and so introduced gardening as a serious form of rural economy. They started to plant mango, lemon, dubba and Usaril (the fruits of which are used for pickles), trees in their gardens. After the trees were one or two years old, they leased their gardens to Tsundu people, who came to live in the gardens and look after the trees. For the last thirty years, the owners of every one of the four gardens of this place, has received at least Rs. 3,000 per acre, as against Rs. 900 which they would have got in ordinary circumstances.

One of these Kammas also introduced the art of growing betel leaves which are in such great demand among the Kammas and Brahmins. Tsundus have looked after this garden of Pansupari leaves and the owner makes at least Rs. 100 per annum, while the gardeners make about Rs. 100 per annum per acre.

Though the Kammas of Appikatla and Nidubrolu have heard of these experiments in Jagarlamudi, Pedavadlapudi and Machavaram and though many of them had many chances of visiting the gardens, none of them made any attempt to establish a garden until ten years ago, when a Chintalapudi ryot planted a small garden of fruit trees and betel leaves. P. Ramayya who travelled with Z. A. of Nidubrolu throughout India and who did business with Z. A. in importing wood of all kinds, conceived the idea of fruit-gardens and after visiting the

1 Tsundus are the village guards by hereditary profession. They are very good gardeners and exceptionally fast pedestrians. They have an art of defending themselves by revolving a stick in a peculiar fashion.

\* Such gardeners manage to maintain their families by working on a garden of an acre or two.

gardens of the above three places and Palakol of the Krishna District, started his garden. He moved into Chintalapudi which is nearer to his garden than Nidubrolu and has in the last 8 years, developed one of the best gardens of the Bapatla Taluk.

He works on the garden with the help of a permanent annual servant and his pair of bullocks. He has not only realised all the maintenance charges of his garden in the first three years out of the proceeds of the banana crops, but also realised as much more as would otherwise have got if he had left his two acres under trees of dry-crops. In the last four years, he says he had made about Rs. 600 and he hopes to get a profit of Rs. 300 per acre or Rs. 600 per annum on his garden in about 2 years time, when all his trees begin to yield their best.

He has many kinds of the best mango trees, different kinds of lemon and 'dabba' trees and some sweet orange trees in his garden. He produces in addition some potatoes and other vegetables. He has two big 'Sampangi' trees which yield green flowers of exceptionally delicate and fine aroma and he distributes the flowers to all the customers and visitors freely and says that it is an excellent advertisement. It is extraordinary how well this illiterate ryot has studied this problem of gardening and he can talk upon its practice with a richness of experience and the diligence of a student. He has been growing jasmine flowers and says he has made Rs. 100 upon ten cents or 1/10 of an acre of land, though he did not spend any special time for it. He has been producing turmeric and he is always carrying on experiments. His brother is also an enterprising ryot, though not so industrious and intelligent. Both of them are becoming richer every year.

K. Narasimharao of Kasukurru planted a garden, not many furlongs away from that of Ramayya but it has so far yielded no returns, as no one has paid any special attention to it. P. V. Subbayya also planted a garden but it has fared as badly as the former. The first condition of success in a garden is personal attention and where that is lacking, a garden can scarcely be a success. P. Govindu of Nidubrolu has also failed to make his garden pay.

K. N. Rao and Ramanujayya of Kattempudi are brothers and have the best gardens of the Bapatla Taluk. They take a genuine interest in the beauty, richness and variety of their gardens. But they have a poor sense of business and are too much obsessed with the Hindu idea that making a garden is one of the seven sacred things\* a Hindu can do and so they present most of the produce of their gardens to their friends and visitors. So they have lost much money.

ii. G. R. Naga and K. Veerayya of Nidubrolu have planted each a garden three years ago and while the former foolishly entertains the idea of using his garden to serve his family needs, the latter is anxious between the two to make it pay. Both of them are anxious to follow the footsteps of Ramayya.

The existence of the Kattempudi gardens has had one salutary effect upon the Brahmins of the Railpet of Nidubrolu, who have all planted small gardens about their houses in order to enhance the beauty of their surroundings, borrowing their idea from Kattempudi. There are mango, banana, lemon and orange trees and flower-trees in these small gardens.

But only three persons in Appikatla all of them Brahmins, have appreciated the value of gardens, as contributing highly towards the beauty of their abodes, but they have not yet realised the business value of such gardens.

K. Narahari of Thurumella planted a small garden two years ago but except for the few trees in the courtyard of Brahmins and a few Kammas, there are no other gardens in that village. Amrutaluru Kammas have appreciated the value of trees as adding decoration to the streets and houses but do not seem to have recognised the economic value of gardens.

The market for flowers and vegetables is fast increasing. The demand for fruits is insatiable. Though there are three gardens around Tenali to supply jasmine and rose and many shrubs around Bapatla and Chirala to supply 'Mogali' flowers,

\* 1. The other six are (1) sinking a public well, (2) paying the expenses of a Brahmin Wedding, (3) erecting a choultry, (4) patronising poets, (5) feeding the poor or Brahmins, (6) begetting a son.

there is a great scope for a dozen big flower gardens. More than a dozen gardens are needed to supply the amount of fruits needed. Everyone of these paddy growing villages can afford to devote at least twenty acres to gardens and hope to earn twice as much as under paddy.

Marmalade can be manufactured out of those oranges which are found too sour to eat. Jam can be made out of mango, plum, Regu' and many other fruits which are so abundantly grown in these Districts. Co-operative farmers' factories can be established to produce all these things and when such things are possible, hundreds of acres can be devoted in every part of the Bapatla Taluk to the growing of fruit.

Some one has found out that it was possible to grow a crop of bananas in the time that elapses between the harvesting and transplantation of an early ripening kind of paddy crop. But this practice needs much more manure than is available. If people are acquainted with the utility of chemical manures, it may not be impossible to help the soil to retain its fertility. Moreover the roots, the leaves and a part of the trunk of a banana tree form an excellent manure. If such a thing of producing a paddy and a banana crop is made general, then the profits from an acre of land can be doubled with ease, after deducting the possible additional expenditure upon chemical manures. If the ryots of these villages decide to follow the practice of those of Eastern Bengal who grow plantain or Coconut trees on the borders of their fields more income per acre will surely result than at present.

But if this practice were to become general at all, markets for bananas should be organised. A banana can be dried and exported. Sweets can be made from the flour made out of dried banana. Food can be made out of bananas. To produce all these things, there should be factories. Again the fibre found in the trunk of the banana tree should be marketed properly whereas at present it is lost and some drink can be prepared from the water extracted from a banana tree. The Agricultural and Industrial Departments should keep in view all these problems.

Then there is the problem of a poultry farm. Most of the big Kammas who eat meat keep fowls in their cattle sheds and their servants look after them. Until seven years ago, there was no market for eggs and all the eggs were left for hatching.

But somehow and from somewhere came a large demand in the last part of the last war for eggs and hawkers used to go about streets shouting for eggs. An egg which used to cost less than three pies before 1917 sells now at six pies in the villages and an anna in Madras. Now nearly one fourth in the eggs produced are sold to such hawkers. The number of chicken and fowls kept in these villages is never so large and no where can we find any trace of any effort being made to develop a regular poultry farm. Very few people have realised that there is a big market for eggs in towns and scarcely any ryot knows where and how to export his eggs. From time immemorial it is only the Vaddes and Velamas, who have taken any genuine interest in fowls and chicken. They are fond of witnessing a cock fight and they usually bet highly. In the great story of the Palnad heroes we find that Brahmanaidu was defeated by Naikuralu, the lady minister of the local king, in a cock fight. Even to-day, the hand-loom weavers of Nandyal take much interest in such fights. Beyond this inhuman practice, no interest is taken in chicken.

But there is no doubt that there is a great future for poultry farming in these villages. There is only one ryot in Nidubrolu who has some ducks and who sells their eggs. For export purposes, ducks' eggs will be more valuable and even for local consumption, they are as wholesome as those of chicken, if they are kept clean. So the addition of ducks to the economy of poultry farm will be of great advantage.

Chicken are useful in one's stable because they can clean the dung heaps, the manure pits and the hay heaps, of the insect pests. They live more easily and on less special nourishment than in England. But for any large development of this as a by industry of agricultural economy, people must be educated in the science of feeding, and tending the poultry and proper organisations such as co-operative associations and factories to extract the yellow part of an egg, to solidify it and export it to other countries should be established.

The ryots, as a whole, have not yet realised the food value of honey. Many of their home-made cakes, buns and sweets will be more nourishing and palatable if they are taken in conjunction of honey. Indeed honey will be found cheaper than sugar which is becoming dearer and dearer owing to the failure of the Indian crop to meet the ever increasing demand. But at present, honey is used mostly as medicine property and is given to those who have lost all taste for most things. Even though the demand is thus very small, the price of honey is for some reason very high. The honey used is supplied in the first instance by the Jungle people such as Chenchus, who get it from the hives of wild bees. Very few attempts are made to breed bees in cases where the bees are allowed to make their hives, as is done in England. Every small ryot can be made to have three to four cases and breed such bees. He can make at least a rupee per every case per month.

## CHAPTER III

### FARM COST ENQUIRY.

Method of enquiry—Tendencies indicated by the agricultural budgets—Costs of cultivation—Most economical holding—Renting of land—Communal property—Economics of cattle—Possible economies—Summaries of the agricultural budgets collected in each of the villages of Niduborlu, Iteru, Brahmanakoduru, Amrutaluru, Turumella and Appikatla and the actual budgets.

### FARM COST INVESTIGATIONS

**METHOD OF WORK** :— The present writer made these investigations into the agricultural conditions of these villages in 1923-26, but gathered the agricultural budgets of the ryots in March-August 1925. He is himself a paddy growing ryot and has a good amount of dry land. So he was able to check any statement made by any ryot as to his costs of agriculture.

The method followed by the author was this. A ryot was asked first of all to tell how much paddy he paid in the form of wages to how many workers, for what different kinds of work. Then his statements as regards the yield of his lands in paddy, straw and sunn hemp were taken. There was very little uncertainty as to the figures obtained for these things, as the ryot knew precisely what happened in the previous agricultural year and there was no guess work.

But when the prices of manure, ploughing, carting and spreading manure and other work which he did with the aid of his own cattle and servants had to be noted, the writer had to depend upon local prices paid for such work in such circumstances and upon the general opinion and comments of experienced ryots of the part.



village. He was ably assisted \* voluntarily by ryots who used to gather round him and who used to work hard in fixing such prices. Where a ryot had sold his paddy already, the price of the paddy was noted, but where he still had it in store, it was priced at Rs. 110 per candy. Both for the paddy, which a ryot sold, and that which he paid <sup>in</sup> wages, was all priced at Rs. 110. It should be admitted that usually a ryot sells his paddy at different times in the year at different prices and that he pays out paddy in the form of wages at different periods when the prices of paddy are different. Though this figure [Rs. 110] was considered to be on the average quite accurate by most of the ryots, the present writer fears that it is a bit too high for the price of a candy of paddy. But in the absence of more reliable and more accurate figures, it is adopted here as the medium through which we can express our results. If an enquiry is made into the agricultural budgets of a few ryots by an economist who can spend one complete year in noting the value of all incomings and out-goings of ryots at the then prevailing prices, a more reliable idea of the prices of labour and produce can be gained.

The writer did not attempt to venture upon another large guess as to how much would be the real economic costs of the service of cattle, when there will be people who rear them simply to hire them out for others who never keep any cattle themselves but who depend upon the hired cattle. As it is, the prices entered for the services of cattle in the following budgets are much lower than the possible economic prices. There are only very few ryots who do hire the services of others' cattle and when these others lend their cattle, they do not try to get the economic price but that which they like to earn rather than keep their cattle unemployed for a few days, because they would have to maintain their cattle whether they lend their services or not. So any payment for such services is better than no payment. It is highly difficult to guess the economic prices of such services. Therefore the losses shown to have been incurred by many ryots on account of cattle will be much less than they are shown here, if economic prices were counted for their services, In

\* I must particularly mention the help rendered by Mr. G. V. Subbaya in this connection. He is one of those very few educated young men who take a deep interest in rural reconstruction.

that case, the costs of cultivation will also rise in the same degree. So on the whole, the nett income per acre will not be much different.

We must not assume that any of these costs will be permanent over a long period of time. For instance, the price of paddy which had to be Rs. 110 in 1924-25 came down to Rs. 90 per candy in January-March 1926. The price of straw has doubled itself in the last seven years. The wages paid for hired labour differ from season to season. In a year when the water supply is early and sufficiently gradual, less labour is needed on any day than in a season when it is sudden and lasts for a few days only and so while two Madras Measures is the wage per worker for transplanting in the former case, two and a half Madras Measures is the wage in the latter case. So unless records of agricultural costs are kept for a number of years, nothing very definite can be said as to their significance.

The relative fertility of the soil has much to do with the different nett incomes per acre of different holdings. So we cannot, simply on the basis of a difference in such returns, conclude that one ryot is more efficient than another. But it is possible to draw such conclusions even provisionally only when such intensive local enquiries such as this, are made.

G. Ramachandrayya of Amrutaluru, D. L. Narayana of Brahmanakoduru, K. Seshayya of Iteru and K. Veerayya of Nidubrolu have kindly shown their account books, in which their annual outgoings and incomings in the form of money are noted and the writer was able to check many estimates formed with the co-operation of local people. But often such accounts mix up the account of the family and those of the farm and so their use is only partial. Still their importance, at this elementary stage of estimating farming costs cannot be overestimated.

Agricultural implements such as sickles, ploughs, harrows, goads, ropes, cards, depreciate in value and their wear and tear has to be estimated. But the present writer has not attempted to solve that problem. It is complicated by the fact that the ryot usually pays annually certain quantities of paddy to his carpenter and cobbler according to the local custom and so he needs spend only upon iron.

wood or leather. Sometimes, his cobbler is given the dead cattle and nothing is paid for the leather, whenever it is needed. Often they have one or two trees in their own fields and so supply wood for some of their implements. So any estimate of the costs of these things per annum per a pair of bullocks should be carefully made. Another thing which the present writer has not estimated is the cost of bringing the paddy. Some ryots have brick and stone store houses and so a part of what they style as house-repairing charges should be entered for these store houses. Some dig a pit and store the paddy in it; others store it in cases made out of straw. Such costs come to something per candy of paddy but they are not estimated precisely at present, though something is deducted.

Thirdly when the paddy is stored, some of it is spoiled by rainwater, a little is eaten by rats and sometimes it loses something in value, for it gets bad because of heavy rains, and cyclones. Something should be deducted for this loss. But it is left out of account in the following budgets. Therefore everything that is said upon the budgets given is subject to all these considerations and qualifications.

**TENDENCIES INDICATED BY THE AGRICULTURAL BUDGETS :—**To turn to the budgets, the present writer had no ulterior motive in collecting them. For instance he was not actuated by any desire to find out useful reasons against the levying of any tax, in favour of raising a protective tariff, against the good or bad services of the Government or the efficiency or inefficiency of the ryots. He felt that to construct any useful programme of helping the ryots, to find out the incidence of taxation, to investigate the possible methods of improving the efficiency of the business side of agriculture and in all to see how things are, such enquiries would be of great help. It is a great pity that no other economics better able than the present writer has entered upon this unexplored field of economic enquiry, as far as India is concerned. In America, investigation into the 'Farming-costs' is considered to be one of the most important fields of economic enquiry and the first attempt at a systematic enquiry was made as early as 1902 by the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. M. K. Burnett writes "At present farm mana-

Development and purposes of Farm-Cost Investigation in the United States" published in 'The Quarterly Journal of Economics' Feb. '26. Cambridge,

gement and agricultural economics are recognised subjects in practically all of the agricultural colleges and cost investigation is regarded as a field of research in most of the agricultural experiment stations. Cost inquiry holds co-ordinate rank with the investigation of marketing and with the crop estimating service of the re-organised bureau". The Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics has also been doing much valuable work in this connection. If it is so important for such prosperous countries to devote so much attention to 'Farm-Cost' enquiries, it is much more so for India; and the Department of Agriculture of Madras Presidency which has such an excellent record of useful work to its credit should also undertake this very important work.

It is only possible to note here certain general conclusions in a summary way and for more detailed observations, the general summaries given for some villages should be read. The writer has not attempted to draw much more definite and detailed conclusions because of the uncertainty which is inherent in the material.

Among the ryots of Nidnbrolu, we find that Narayana who had 6 acres of wet land got the biggest return per acre and biggest annual income from land etc, among the ryots who have 6 acres and less. Jaggayya and Veerayya, who had 18 and 31½ acres respectively realised some profit on the account of cattle and quite a big return per acre. So these two cases show that the Law of Diminishing Returns had not yet begun to come seriously into operation and efficient ryots could counter it by organising their holdings properly.

In Appikatla, K. Chalamayya who had 16 acres of wet land realised the biggest nett return per acre and M. Sreeramulu who had 10 more acres of wet land realised only about Rs. 360 more or Rs. 36 per every additional acre if we assume that Rs. 10 is the average annual income from dry land.

But the nett income per acre of Sreeramulu was on the average Rs. 65.53 and so though he was quite an efficient ryot, the Law of Diminishing Returns came seriously into operation in his case. It paid much better per acre to cultivate 15 acres rather than 26 acres. But if we compare the results of farming of Markandeyulu who is an

efficient ryot and Madhavarayudu who is very efficient, we find that the latter got about Rs. 100 per every additional acre he had, over and above the holding of the former, as against his own Rs. 56-5-0 net income per acre. So it paid him proportionately better to cultivate 27 acres rather than 20 acres, when he was more efficient than the other ryot. We have assumed, of course, that the relative fertility of the soil was the same, as it was actually.

In Ieru, Manne Venkayya who leased out part of his lands got much less than Ramayya who was in much the same condition. But it paid G. V. Subbayya well to do so. As long as a ryot has less than 6 acres of land, every additional Rupee earned is more valuable to him than to a ryot who has more than 10 acres and so it pays him better to cultivate his own lands and earn the remuneration for supervision etc., other things being the same.

If we except Anjayya who had only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres, D. Kotayya who had 14 acres of wet land leased it out, got the biggest return per acre among the ryots of Brahmanakoduru. D. L. Narayana who is a very efficient ryot and who works always with the co-operation of his brother on his lands and who has two acres more than Kotayya got much less income per acre and much less total annual income than the latter. So it evidently pays much better to lease out one's lands after they exceed ten acres. A comparison between the incomes of Kotayya and R. V. Subbayya also gives the same result, for the former got Rs. 257 more for his one more acre over and above the holdings of the latter.

The experience of Mrs. S. V. Subbayya of Amrutaluru is perhaps the most important because she obtained results over a period of 13 years. She realised Rs. 525 per annum on the average of 12 years after all her agricultural and family expenses were met and she got Rs. 2045 as annual nett savings in 1925, because she had leased out her lands. This is clearly strong evidence to support the general conclusion that it pays much better to lease out one's lands after they exceed 10 acres in the ordinary inefficient cases and 25 acres in the moderately efficient cases.

**COSTS OF CULTIVATION:**— The increase or decrease in the costs of cultivation per acre of wet land is due to several causes,

such as the inefficiency or efficiency of the ryot, the nature of the soil (some soils harbour weeds more profusely than others, some soils need more water than others, the distance from the fields to the village (if the land is very distant, then workers can only reach it late in the day and so less work is put in for the same wages than in nearer lands, again the costs of conveying seedlings, carting manure, paddy, straw etc. are higher for such lands than for nearer fields), the actual position of the fields as regards the main irrigational canals (for if a land is very awkwardly placed as regards distance, or the local custom of water allocation, more labour is wasted than other more fortunately situated lands) and the level of the fields (for if it is higher than that of surrounding fields it is more difficult to water it). So unless we have detailed information as regards all these conditions for every field of every ryot, we cannot be very sure about any conclusions drawn upon the basis of relative costs of cultivation per acre in the holding of different ryots. This qualification also affects holdings in a less direct way, the conclusions drawn from the figures of nett incomes from an acre in different holdings.

Taking the costs of transplantation, we find that among the ryots of Nidubrolu, K. Appayya employed for one day nine workers per acre, N. Raghavayya 8 workers, K. Narayana only 6 workers, P. Nagayya as many as 12, N. Jaggayya only 7 workers, and K. Veerayya only 6 workers. The lands of the last two ryots are very close to the village and Narayana is also in the same fortunate position. But P. Nagayya whose lands are not much farther away than those of others, should not have employed so many per acre, had it not been for the fact that he is not a very efficient ryot. Similar observations can be made by readers quite easily about other villages. The question whether the lands of one ryot are much farther away than those of another from the village can be to a great extent answered by observing the relative costs carting manure, paddy, straw etc. to and from the fields.

But comparisons between the conditions of different villages are more reliable than those between different ryots of the same village.

The following observations are interesting.

Number of days work per acre on the average for

Name of the village	Transplantation.	Reaping.	Heaping.
Nidubrolu	8	7	4½
Appikatla	7	7	3
Iteru	6	6	2½
Brahmanakoduru	8	8	3½
Amrataluru	6	6	3
Thurumella	4	6	3

From the above figures, we gather that Thurumella engaged the least number of workers to transplant paddy over an acre of wet land. This is so because this village gets an earlier supply of water than other villages and so the labour is more plentiful for the Thurumella ryots who take full advantage of it and get their workers to their fields by 9 a. m. and leave them by 6 p. m. while the Nidubrolu ryots are usually able to keep the workers between 11 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. or for 6½ hrs.

Brahmanakoduru engages more workers per acre for both transplanting and reaping than Iteru, and this is because it depends upon the workers of the surrounding villages of dry lands and the workers reach the fields by 11.30 a. m. and start going home at 4 p. m. working for hardly 5 hrs. Iteru and Amrataluru both are equally for different reasons, as regards transplantation and reaping. In the case of the former, the water supply is very irregular and less and so the ryots always find a plentiful supply of labour. Moreover, the lands of the ryots of this village are in most cases within a distance of 1½ miles from the village. As for Amrataluru, there is a big population of Panchamas in that village, in addition to many Sudras and also the labour of Thurumella which finishes its work more quickly than Amrataluru, flocks to Amrataluru. Moreover the labourers, mostly sudras, who annually come from dry lands around Guntur, to these parts, go from villages like Thurumella which finish their season more quickly than others, to big villages like Amrataluru, and these workers are willing to start work earliest and finish work

king later than the local workers, as they are freely housed and supplied with fuel and preserved chutneys by the ryots. The same causes explain the differences in the number of workers employed by different villages to reap the crop of an acre of land. As for Nidubrolu, more than half of the lands are more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the village and the water supply comes late and lasts for a short period of three weeks in the transplantation season. So the ryots are obliged to finish their transplantation in that short period and also to get workers of the surrounding villages to work for them. So the workers often take advantage of their position and compel the ryots to let them begin work later and finish it earlier than in other villages. They usually work for only 5 hours a day. Moreover in their hurry to finish their work, ryots often overbid one another as regards the wages of labour, because there is usually after 11 a. m. only a limited supply of labour per day and the ryots demand often more labour than is available. Costs of other operations should also be read in this way.

On an examination of the agricultural budgets given here, it will be found that the number of workers employed to transplant the seedlings reaping or heaping the paddy crop differs not exactly proportionately as the number of acres of land increases or decreases. In some cases, a ryot employs twice as many for ten acres as he does for five. In some other cases he employs more than twice as many for ten as for five. In others, he engages a less number of workers per acre when he has ten acres than he does when he has only five. So we cannot come to any general conclusion as regards the number of workers engaged per acre by ryots of different holdings.

**MOST ECONOMICAL HOLDING:—**To say which is the most economical holding is the most difficult problem. Everywhere in these villages the opinion prevails that if a man is an efficient ryot and if he has a pair of bullocks and twenty acres of wet land, he can get a better income per acre and on the aggregate than another who has the same amount of land, but leases it out. If there is a ryot like N. Jaggayya of Nidubrolu who works as hard as any labourer and who is as efficient as any employer, then he can get a greater aggregate income from twenty acres than another who has 30 acres and



who does not personally engage himself in the work, but employs servants to work for him.

In Appikatla, ryots like A. V. Appayya and A. Madhavara-yudu can get very good returns from a holding of 25 acres. In Iteru it does not seem to pay any ryot to cultivate more than 20 acres. In Brahmanakoduru, 15 acres is the best paying holding. It does not pay to cultivate less than 30 acres of land if one has to maintain two pairs of bullocks, but then the loss incurred by thus enlarging the holding will be much greater than the possible gain from increased work for cattle. So in none of these villages does it pay to keep two pairs of bullocks and the land sufficient to keep them employed on a fairly long period. We can take on the whole a holding of 20 acres as the best yielding one for a ryot who works hard and is fairly efficient and who maintains two bullocks.

The forty two ryots whose family and agricultural budget were collected got a total nett income of Rs. 36, 923 in 1925 on their 603½ acres of wet land and 172 acres of dry land. If we assume that on the average the nett income from dry land, after paying the Land Revenue is Rs. 8 per acre per annum, then we get Rs. 35,567 as the annual nett income 603½ acres of wet land or Rs. 58. 14. 10 per acre. In the next chapter, it is established that a ryot who is on the margin of decent standard of living should get Rs. 500 as his annual family income. If he has no other source of income but land, then he must have at least 8½ acres of wet land to realise that much annual income. But from a detailed examination of the budgets given in this chapter it will be found that the above average income per acre is too low because the lands of big ryots whose large holdings have yielded, comparatively very low annual incomes per acre are included in them. So in fact 8 acres is enough in ordinary circumstances to yield Rs. 500 per annum and fortunate people like K. Narayana of Nidubrolu can manage to get as much income from 6 acres. A ryot who works always on his lands and who co-operates with another in the matter of cattle ought to be able to realise an annual income of Rs. 500 from 7 acres. So the limit of an economic holding can be fixed at different stages for different villages between the wide limits of 6 and 8½ acres of wet land. But when prices of paddy fall, more land is needed to yield so much income.

If any one is allowed to get less than 6 acres, then he will have to maintain himself below the minimum standard of decency and he will be unable to enable his children to rise above the minimum. When any legislation is proposed to put a stop to the further subdivision of holdings, this limit of 6 to 8 acres should be the minimum prescribed below which no holding should exist as far as the paddy growing villages, in which only one paddy crop is raised per year, are concerned.

**RENTING OF LAND :—**We have said already that in most places, most of the ryots find it more profitable to lease out their lands after such holdings exceed the limit of ten acres than to cultivate them; and it is much more profitable to do so after one's holdings exceed twenty acres. It might be wondered how then these poor farmers who rent other's land manage to make a profit after paying much more to the owners than the latter could hope to get by directly cultivating. Most of the farmers who thus rent others' lands are themselves ryots. They have not enough land to keep them and their cattle fully employed. So they find it more profitable to rent some land to keep themselves and the cattle employed longer than usual and earn for their services not economic wages but anything that is possible, as otherwise they will have no work. So renting others' lands has become a subsidiary employment for many ryots who have less than ten acres but who are prepared to work hard whenever there is a chance for working. Jyesta Krishnayya of Amrataluru said that he harvested other ryots crops and got only Rs. 54 whereas he should have got Rs. 75 if he had received the full price for his cattle and his own labour but he was glad to work for lower prices because he could otherwise have got nothing.

A number of Panchamas of Nidubrolu rented about 100 acres of wet land of the ryots some fifteen years ago but failed to pay even the rent, not to speak of making any profits because they had no cattle of their own and they had to pay economic prices for the services of cattle. Moreover they had no manure and without manure, the lands did not yield well. After a few years the ryots were dissatisfied with the way their lands were exploited and their rents evaded by many Panchamas who had no property; and so took the ir

lands back. Thus renting other men's lands is not a profitable occupation as a fulltime occupation.

In the last four years, more and more big ryots who had twenty acres of land but who were obliged to keep two servants and two pairs of bullocks each and who were not only prepared to supervise the work daily but also very efficient, have begun to rent others' lands. They could secure better terms as regards rents; for the big ryots can trust them to pay the rents regularly and to manure their lands sufficiently as they have big properties as security and much manure. G. Subbayya and Gondi Subbayya of Nidubrolu have together rented more than 20 acres of wet land. But there should be some legislation in order to check the landlords from extracting rack rents and to safeguard the interests of the tenants. There is in some villages around Ellore, a system of sharing the produce between the landlord and the tenant and that may be introduced into this District to some extent. But there is so much competition for land that no new system which favours the tenants can be introduced without legislation. Such legislation will also tend directly to induce most of the ryots who have less than 10 acres of land to cultivate it themselves rather than lease it out

**COMMUNAL PROPERTY** :—In every one of these villages there are tracks called 'Donka' which serve as highways for carting paddy etc. from fields and carting manure to land. At one time, they used to serve as highways between different villages. From 1920 the Government followed the policy of granting portions of such 'donkas' to Panchamas and others who served in the last war. This practice has tended to prevent these 'donkas' from serving as highways. So the ryots are obliged to cart their paddy etc. across other ryots' lands and thus to spoil much land. It is very costly for ryots to bring such land used as highways into cultivation again. So the inconvenience and loss caused to ryots is much more than the advantage derived by cultivating the 'donkas'. It is a pity that the Madras Legislative Council has not yet observed this grave danger to the ryots.

**THE ECONOMICS OF CATTLE** :—Three ryots of Nidubrolu out of the twelve whose budgets were collected lost on account

of cattle. Three others do not own any cattle at all and so three out of the nine ryots lose on this account. Y. Kotayya lost most because he did not extract as much work from his cattle as he could have and he wasted more straw etc. on them than he should have done. Jaggayya did all the necessary work upon 18 acres with his one pair of bullocks in addition to earning Rs. 125 by carting fuel and chunam. Veerayya who had eight oxen for his 32 acres was able to manage to balance his cattle budget because he cultivated his dry land more intensively than others. But if he had only been a little more efficient in organising the work of his cattle, he could easily have done all that work with two pairs of bullocks. The opinion prevailed in Nidubrolu that a ryot should keep a pair of bullocks if he wanted to realise a profit, only when he had above 15 acres of wet land. Though there are people like Raghavayya who do manage to show a plus balance on the account of cattle, they get less than proportionate yields from their lands and so lose in the end on the whole of the agricultural operations. It evidently did not pay him to have cultivated his lands so intensively, as K. S. Choudary realised only Rs. 42 less though he had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres less than Raghavayya.

In Appikatla, out of the seven ryots taken, only two realised a net profit from the cattle. Except A. V. Appayya, all the rest who had less than 26 acres lost on the account of cattle. Sreeramulu who had some dry land and in all 30 acres should have realised a profit but he lost very heavily, nearly Rs. 8 per acre on cattle. This was so because he did not cultivate his lands as intensively as he could have done with the help of his cattle. Madhavarayudu who paid more attention to intensive cultivation of his land and less attention to the costs of cultivation per acre realised not only a profit on the cattle budget but also more than proportionate nett income upon his land and cattle. So as long as an increase in the costs of cultivation is due to the greater work put in by a pair of cattle and the ryot on more than twenty acres of land, such ryot does not face the Law of Diminishing Returns on that account, but actually prevent it from coming into operation, because usually a pair of cattle can be expected to do all the work upon only twenty acres and he gets thus more work from them than is usual.

Out of the ten ryots of Iteru whose agricultural budgets were collected, one has leased out his lands, and another cultivated only a part of his holdings. Out of the four ryots who have more than thirty acres of land, none realised a nett income from the cattle budget, because except Anandayya, all the rest did not employ their cattle as long as they should have done and secondly every one of them lost heavily on servants. Annual servants are engaged only by ryots who cultivate their own land and who have their own cattle. If the ryots do not work along with their servants and if they do not at least personally supervise their servants everyday, they cannot hope to extract as much service from their servants as they have a right to get. So they let not only their cattle but also their servants go unemployed for some days and under employed for weeks. The result is often a heavy loss on the cattle budget. These remarks apply to the conditions prevailing in all these villages, but they have a special significance for Iteru because the ryots are in a weaker position than Panchamas, who are their annual servants and the servants are quite unwilling to work as much as they ought to, for the money paid.

The above three villages have some dry land and there the losses from cattle tend to be less than in village where there is no such land, because in the former villages there is more employment for cattle than in the latter. In Brahmanakoduru which has no dry lands, all the ryots whose budgets were collected lost on the account of cattle. D. Anjaya had only one bullock but co-operated with another ryot, who had similarly a bullock. But the next three ryots had no bullocks and they met with their losses on the account of their cows and sbe buffaloes. R. V. Subbayya who had 13 acres and 3 oxen lost Rs. 18 per acre; D. L. Narayana who had 16 acres and 4 oxen lost Rs. 23-3-0 per acre and D. Butchayya who had 28 acres and 2 oxen lost Rs. 17 per acre.

R. V. Subbayya had evidently too many bullocks for his land and cultivated too intensively. But the other two erred on the other side and cultivated their land less intensively. Anyhow, these ryots of this village who have less than ten acres of wet land are sure to lose heavily on account of cattle. Jyesta Krishnayya of Amrataluru realised a profit on cattle because he employed his cattle longer than

what others would have done and he harvested other crops and earned something when he would have got nothing if he had not thus hired out his service.

**POSSIBLE ECONOMICS:---** Not less than 50% of the ryots who have less than ten acres of land own a pair of bullocks and they do not hire out the services of their cattle and themselves to others during harvests. Many such ryots have a peculiar idea that it is inhuman to work the cattle even on every alternate day when the agricultural seasons are over and so they are satisfied with four journeys per annum to Guntur or Chirala each of which is within a distance of 18 miles from Nidubrolu and Appikatla respectively. They can earn by that means only Rs. 12. Secondly they have no idea as to how much straw etc. should be given to cattle of a particular size and so they waste much more of their straw by throwing much more than is necessary before the cattle. Thirdly the habit of throwing the straw before the cattle leads to much wastage as the cattle pass urine and dung on it and the rest is spoiled by the hoofs. Much economy can be effected on this account, if some such method as is used in England to chop up the straw is adopted and if such straw is placed carefully not about the feet of the cattle, but in a sort of a case. They often give the straw left by bullocks to their she buffaloes and thus economise. It may be argued that the introduction of such a method will tend to shorten the supplies of manure. But if the cattle are allowed to pass their dung and urine on the floor previously covered with sand and other soil, the manurial properties of such excrements will be retained by the sand. By daily spreading an additional amount of soil or sand on the floor, much excellent manure can be produced out of a soil which is cheap and plentiful and the excrements of the cattle. By thus economising the consumption of straw and sunn hemp, ryots will become able to sell more of their straw etc. at the prevalent very high prices and realise a greater nett income per acre.

Moreover none of the ryots of these villages has adopted any of the above, mentioned reforms. Only in the last ten years, people have begun to realise the possibility of manurial qualities being concentrated in a small volume, though for a long time they were acquainted with the value of pig and sheep manure. So Z. A. of

Nidubrolu was the ryot who introduced castor cake as <sup>value of</sup> manure. Others have followed that practice. Some introduce lime as a form <sup>age</sup> of manure. Z. A. was again the first ryot of Nidubrolu to introduce chemical manures supplied by the Department of Agriculture. If the above mentioned method of feeding the cattle is adopted, very rich manure can be supplied to the land in the form of soil in which the dung and urine of cattle is concentrated. Then not only the value of cattle manure will rise but also the cost of maintaining cattle will decrease.

Then the kind of cattle which should be used by these ryots will have to be decided with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture. Often it is the case that too big cattle are kept. The work needed on these wet lands is not very arduous and except when carting paddy etc. home, the draught effort demanded from cattle is not very great. So if only the prejudices of these ryots can be overcome, he-buffalos of the Ganjam breed are the most economical, They are not as slow in gait as the local animals. They are much cheaper, steady in working and more to the purpose than oxen. They need less ration of horsegrams, and gingelly cake per annum than bullocks and they are considered to be not more subject to diseases than oxen.

But if it is impossible to introduce he-buffaloes, it must be attempted to introduce smaller oxen than the present average bullocks. The pigmy bullocks of the Tamil country will not serve the purpose. But the experiment of introducing the Vizianagaram bullocks may be tried with success. Z. Abbayya of Nidubrolu introduced them into that village and they have worked as well and lived as long as the local oxen, though they cost much less than the latter.

There are very few ryots who specialise in breeding cattle in these villages. There is only one in Nidubrolu, namely N. Devayya who has more than twenty cows and who has produced many excellent oxen which sold on the average Rs. 200 each. Many ryots do not take the trouble to breed them. Those who have cows do not know that it is necessary to rent some land specially for grazing and so their cows which never get fat enough, do not give birth to more than two calves in 5 years. The Department of Agriculture

earned  
thus  
In carrying on experiments in crossing the Indian and especially Nellore and the English animals, to produce the best milk yielding cows and the best cows which give birth more often to males than the present race of cows. Dairy Farming is not at all developed. The local cows are very bad for milk and though she buffaloes give three times as much milk as cows, they are not properly bred.

There are vere few people who pay any attention to breeding the she-buffaloes and the death-rate among the young ones is enormous. Statistics are not available but the death rate cannot be lower than 50%. Most ryots lose on this account but few take the trouble to understand the science of breeding them, and attending to their diseases. The Department of Agriculture should tackle this problem at least as earnestly as that of cows because the loss incurred on this account is much greater than on that of cows.

If, in addition to all these reforms, the knowledge of elementary principles of veterinary medicine is popularised, much economy can be effected. There is only one ryot in Nidubrolu who knows a little about it and there is another in Machavaram who is considered to be an expert on cattle diseases. But there should be scores of such people equipped with greater scientific knowledge in every village. There is an officer of the Veterinary section of the Department of Agricultural for the whole of the Guntur District, but he is unable to do any good to any village. There should be at least two such officers for every Taluk. If thus, the wastage of straw etc. is minimised; he-buffaloes or bullocks of smaller size are introduced in the place of the present uneconomical bullocks; the knowledge of breeding bullocks and she-buffaloes is popularised and the dairy farming also developed on some such lines as those followed by Takkellapadu, Narakoduru and other villages around Guntur, the costs of maintaining the cattle will be diminished by more than half and the profits from cattle will form a normal feature of incomes from agricultural operations. Cattle should form one of the chief sources of income of the ryots and they should provide the ryots and especially their women with a profitable source of subsidiary employment.



In estimating the appreciation and depreciation in value of cattle, the author took Rs. 150 as the average price of an average bullock; Rs. 60 as that of an average cow, Rs. 40 as that of a she-buffaloe and Rs. 50 as that of a he-buffaloe. Each of these animals lives on the average for ten years and so the depreciation in value per annum is Rs. 15 a bullock; Rs. 6 for a cow, Rs. 4 for a she-buffaloe and Rs. 5 for a he-buffaloe. \* As for appreciation in value an average cow gives birth to two calves in every three years and if one of them is a male, then they can be sold when they are three years old for Rs. 20 and 80 respectively. If we deduct Rs 5 and 35 respectively for their costs of maintenance—for a ryot gets less milk when a calf is a male than when it is a female and he has to give sunn-hemp in addition to the latter and the depreciation or appreciation in value of young animals are not counted because they are still growing and the increase in value which results from their rising age is counted in that of the cows and she buffaloes, then the appreciation in value for a cow is Rs. 20 per annum. As for a she-buffaloe, though it gives birth to a calf once a year, more than half the calves die and so Rs.10 is taken as the average annual appreciation in value. It should be observed that Mr. J. K. Choudary, M. L. C. and some ryots arrived at the same figures independently.

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\* The question of compound interest over these annual appreciation and depreciation is left out of account as is also that of any sudden deaths of animals not because such problems are unimportant but because it is dangerous to introduce such question at this elementary stage of discussion. More knowledge of the actual conditions as they exist, than is possessed by the present writer is needed to say how much compound interest should be added or subtracted and so on.

NIDUBROLU

Name of the Ryot.	Extent of his holdings.		Cost of cultivation per acre of wetland.	Losses or gains from cattle. own labour.	Income from his own labour.	Net income per acre of wet land.	Total annual income of the ryot.	The percentage of total net income from all sources which is absorbed by taxation.
	Wet.	Dry.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inturu Ankamma	4		35 8 0		15 0 0	99 8 0	410 0 0	9.8%
K. Subbayya Choudary	4		45 0 0	(+) 26 0 0	25 0 0	87 12 0	362 0 0	9.9%
K. Appayya	4	2	38 7 0	(-) 21 0 0	108 0 0	91 9 0	441 4 0	9%
O. Venkayya	4½							
	3½	½	27 7 4	(+) 52 0 0	60 0 0	87 8 0	479 13 0	7.7%
N. Raghavayya	5½		50 2 0	(+) 42 0 0	15 0 0	72 8 8	404 0 0	11.4%
K. Narayana	6		40 9 6			111 14 6	490 0 0	10.9%
P. Nagayya	8½	2½	36 7 0	(-) 14 0 0	40 0 0	102 6 0	793 4 0	9.7%
K. Subbayya has leased out his lands.	10	4				88 0 0	790 0 0	16%
T. Kotayya	12½	3½	44 0 0	(-) 289 0 0		98 0 0	906 0 0	16.5%
N. Jaggayya	14½	3½	39 14 0	(+) 131 0 0	30 0 0	106 13 9	1515 6 0	8.4%
K. Veerayya	25	6½	38 10 6	(+) 3 0 0	120 0 0	97 5 6	2256 10 0	8.6%
P. Subbayya	42	10	47 2 0	(+) 68 10 0	100 0 0	52 6 0	1848 10 0	19.6%

It will be seen that out of the first four ryots who have between four to six acres of land, Venkayya, gets the biggest annual income. It is because he has rented some land and employed his cattle and himself much longer than others' excepting Appayya. Then Appayya fared next best because he was able to earn Rs. 108 by working for his father-in-law and on his own land.

The nett income per acre is dependent partly upon the yield of the field and partly upon the expenses of cultivation, apart from the skill of the ryot in improving or destroying the physical character of the soil. Comparisons between the nett income realised by different ryots can only be made when the facts regarding the relative fertility of the soils and the costs of cultivation are known. It is from this point of view that the budgets here given assume a new importance. To take for instance, T. Kotayya and N. Jaggayya, though the latter had only two acres more than the former, he realised Rs. 600 more than the former. Jaggayya's costs of cultivation are lower by Rs. 4 per acre than those of Kotayya. Though the fertility of the lands owned by these two ryots is almost the same (for an acre of land of both the ryots yielded almost the same quantity of paddy), the income per acre is greater in the holdings of Jaggayya than in those of Kotayya, because of this difference in costs of cultivation. To take again Narayana and Jaggayya, the land of the latter is less fertile than the former and so the former realised a bigger nett income per acre than Jaggayya, though he sold his paddy cheaper than the others.

One of these two methods (i.e. renting some land or working for other ryot in return for money or the services of cattle) enables a ryot who has five and less acres of land, to earn more than another in the same circumstances, but who does not adopt either of these courses of earning money, I. Ankamma who was aided by his father earned more than N. Raghavayya who had 1½ acres more than the former.

Of the last three ryots, the costs of cultivation are the lowest and the nett annual income is the highest for K. Veerayya. Jaggayya realised only about Rs. 300 less than P. Subbayya, because his income per acre was nearly twice as much as that of the other.

It is rather strange that those ryots who realise a nett income on the account of cattle find that their costs of cultivation per acre are higher than those of the ryots who lose on their cattle. As far as this difference can be explained with reference to the expenses on the work of cattle, the only general observation that can be made is that those who have realised a nett income have employed their cattle much longer on their fields than the others and a study of these budgets largely proves this observation.

### NIDUBROLU BUDGETS.

(1) Inturu Ankamma has four acres of wet land. He got Rs. 440 worth of paddy, Rs. 50 worth of straw and Rs. 50 worth of sunn hemp in 1925 and got a gross income of Rs. 540. The costs of cultivation came to Rs. 142 or Rs. 35-8-0 per acre and so his nett income was Rs. 398 or Rs. 99-8-0 per acre in 1925. But he gave his straw and sunn hemp to his father who, in return to them, lent the services of his cattle which would cost Rs. 22 and fed him freely through the year. He made Rs. 15 by supervising the work. He got a total nett income of Rs. 455 from land and labour, out of which he had to pay Rs. 45 or 9.8% towards Land Revenue and so realises an annual income of Rs. 410 during 1924-25.

(2) K. Subbayya Choudary has four acres of wet land. He got Rs. 475 worth of paddy, Rs. 40 worth of straw and Rs. 16 worth of sunn hemp and thus realised a gross income of Rs. 531 in 1925. His costs of cultivation came to Rs. 180 or Rs. 45 per acre and so got a nett income of Rs. 351 or Rs. 87-12-0 per acre from his land. He supervised the work and worked whenever possible and thus realised Rs. 25. He had a he-buffalo, a she-buffalo and a young one.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.			Expenditure.		
Appreciation	Rs. 10	0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 9	0 0
Manure	12	0 0	Straw and sunn		
Ghee and butter-			hemp	56	0 0
milk	80	0 0	Paddy husk	24	0 0
Cow dung	15	0 0	Stable repairs	2	0 0
Total income ...	117	0 0	Total expenditure	91	0 0

Nett income—Rs. 26-0-0 in 1925.

So he got a total nett income of Rs. 402 out of land, cattle and labour and out of this, he had to pay Rs. 40 or 9.9% towards Land Revenue and thus he was left with Rs. 362 as his annual income for 1924-25.

(3) Kosaraju Appayya has 4 acres of wet land and 2 acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 440 worth of paddy, Rs. 50 worth of straw and Rs. 30 worth of sunn hemp making thus a total of Rs. 520 from his wet land.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and an valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Levelling	Rs. 10 0 0	
2	Manure	24 0 0	
3	Carting it to the fields	12 0 0	
4	Spreading it	12 0	
5	Ploughing	12 0 0	
6	Watering the fields	7 8 0	
7	Seeds		6 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to fields	0 12 0	
9	Spade work		6 0 0
10	Transplantation 36 days labour		12 6 0
11	Supervision	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	1 4 0	
13	Weeding, 15 days labour	5 2 6	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing		5 0 0
16	Reaping 30 days labour		10 5 0
18	Harvesting		1 8 0
19	Cattle work	12 0 0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp	5 2 6	
21	Carting paddy etc. home	5 0 0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes		2 0 0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110 9 0</b>	<b>Total 43 6 0</b>

\* These channels are dug from the main canals to the fields in order to lead water to the fields. All the ryots who are under one sluice combine to pay for the costs of this worth. One or two ryots undertake to carry out the work.

He got a nett income of Rs. 366-400 or Rs. 91-9-0 per acre from his wet land. He worked for his father-in-law in his turn lent freely the services of his cattle. So he realised from his own supervision and other work Rs. 108-0-0 in 1925.

### BUSINESS OF HIS DRY LAND.

Income.		Expenditure:	
Fodder	Rs. 20 0 0	*Ploughing	Rs. 20 0 0
Tobacco	40 0 0	Seeds	3 0 0
		*Labour	5 0 0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>60 0 0</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28 0 0</b>

Nett income—Rs. 32.

Appayya had two she buffaloes and a young one.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 20 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 8 0 0
Ghee & butter milk	80 0 0	Straw & sunn hemp	80 0 0
Manure	24 0 0	Fodder	40 0 0
		Paddy husk	15 0 0
		Stable repairs	2 0 0
<b>Total income ..</b>	<b>124 0 0</b>	<b>Total expenditure ..</b>	<b>145 0 0</b>

Loss from cattle—Rs. 21-0-0 in 1925,

The nett income from land, cattle and labour was Rs. 485-4-0 out of which he had to pay Rs. 44 or 9% towards Land Revenue and so he was left with an annual income of Rs. 441-4-0 for 1924—25.

(4) Oruganti Venkayya has  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of dry land, but he has rented  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land. He got Rs. 467-8-0 worth of paddy, after paying his rent, Rs. 90 worth of straw and Rs. 60 worth of sunn hemp in 1925 and so realised Rs. 617-8-0 as his gross income from land.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
2	Manure	Rs. 40 0 0	
3	Carting it	20 0 0	
4	Spreading it	1 0 0	
5	Ploughing	8 0 0	
6	Watering the fields	10 0 0	
7	Seeds		10 0 0
8	*Conveying the seedlings to the fields	2 0 0	
9	Spade work		15 8 0
10	Transplantation		23 3 0
11	†Supervision	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	4 0 0	
13	Weeding		7 12 0
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing		5 12 0
16	Reaping 80 days labour		15 8 0
17	Heaping		12 0 0
18	Harvesting	4 0 0	
19	Cattle work	12 0 0	
20	Reaping & heaping sunn hump.	4 0 0	
21	Carting paddy etc. home	10 0 0	
	Total income ...	130 0 0	89 11 0

The nett income from wet land in 1925 was Rs. 397-13-0. If we suppose that he got Rs. 65-0-0 worth of straw and sunn hemp and (according to his own statement) Rs. 35 worth of paddy from the rented land, then he got Rs. 517.8.0 as gross return and spent Rs. 123.11.0 on costs of cultivation and realised a nett income of Rs. 393.13.0 or Rs. 87.8.0 per acre on his own lands. He spent Rs. on his dry land but produced Rs. 55 worth of Cholam fodder and so realised a nett income of Rs. 10 in 1925.

\* Seedlings are grown in a specially well manured plot, with the water of canal or a well. Then ryots have to take them to the fields where they should be transplanted.

† The charges for supervision are roughly arrived at by observing how much is paid for that sort of work to an able Sudra worker. Usually 8 as. is the wage paid to him and so the month's work put in by the ryot was priced at Rs. 15.

Venkayya had two oxen, three cows, and one he-buffalo.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.			Expenditure,		
Appreciation	Rs.	70 0 0	Depreciation	Rs.	52 0 0
Suborders (2, 3, 5, 19 and 21)		80 0 0	Straw & sunn hemp.		150 0 0
Ploughing dry land		20 0 0	Horsegram		20 0 0
Ghee & butter-milk		100 0 0	Paddy husk		18 0 0
Carting for others		30 0 0	Gingellycake		18 0 0
Cow dung		20 0 0	Agricultural tools		4 0 0
			Carpenter and cobbler		6 0 0
<b>Total income ...</b>		<b>320 0 0</b>	<b>Total expenditure.</b>		<b>268 0 0</b>

Nett income Rs. 52 0 0.

Venkayya earned on his supervision work and other odd jobs in cultivation Rs. 60. So his total nett income from land, cattle and labour was Rs. 519.13.0 out of which he had to pay Rs. 40 or 7.7% towards taxation and so got an annual nett income of Rs. 479.13.0 for 1924-25. He gained (Rs. 4 + 35 on suborders + 26½ his own work) Rs. 65.4.0 by leasing the land or Rs. 18.10.0 per acre.

(5) Nannapaneni Raghavayya has 5½ acres of wet land. He produced Rs. 550 worth of paddy, Rs. 75 worth of straw and Rs. 50 worth of sunn hemp and thus got a gross income of Rs. 675 for 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc, produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
2	Manure	Rs. 80 0 0	
3	Carting it	40 0 0	
4	Spreading it	2 0 0	
5	Ploughing	15 0 0	
6	Watering	5 0 0	



7	Seed				8	0	0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the field	2	0	0			
9	Spade work				10	0	0
10	Transplantation 40 days work.				13	12	0
11	Supervision	15	0	0			
12	Irrigation channels	4	0	0			
13	Weeding 30 days labour				10	5	
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing				10	0	
16	Reaping				13	12	
17	Heaping				12	3	
18*	Harvesting				5	0	0
19†	Cattle work	20	0	0			
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp	3	0	0			
21	Carting straw etc, home	5	0	0			
22	Heaping straw	2	0	0			
	<b>Total.</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b> <b>0</b>

He had a nett income of Rs. 399.0.0 from his land or Rs. 72.8.8 per acre.

Raghavayya had two oxen, two cows and a she-buffaloe.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.				Expenditure.					
Appreciation	Rs.	50	0	0	Depreciation	Rs.	46	0	0
Suborders (2, 3, 5, 19 & 21)		160	0	0	Straw and sunn hemp.		125	0	0
Ghee & buttermilk		100	0	0	Horsegrams		20	0	0
Cow dung		20	0	0	Agricultural tools.		2	0	0
Income from servant (4, 6, 8, 12, 18, 20, 22 & other work)		50	0	0	Carpenter and cobbler.		5	0	0
<b>Total income ...</b>		<b>380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Servant.</b>		<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
					<b>Total expenditure. ...</b>		<b>338</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* In harvesting paddy, some workers are needed to prepare the place, to remove the straw after the ears are removed from them; to heap such straw and do other work.

† In harvesting, cattle are made to tread over the straw so that the ears can be removed. A man is needed to drive 6 animals. Another is needed to see that all the ears are removed.

Net income from cattle Rs. 42-0-0 in 1925. Raghavayya earned Rs. 15 by supervising work. So he got a total annual income from land, cattle and labour of Rs. 456: out of which he had to pay Rs. 52 or 11.4 per cent towards Land Revenue and so realised an annual income of Rs. 404 for 1925.

(6) Katragadda Narayana has 6 acres of wet land. He produced Rs. 690 worth of paddy, Rs. 125 worth of straw and Rs. 100 worth of sunn hemp and so realised a gross revenue of Rs. 915 from his land in 1924-25.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryots, his cattle servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of Pocket expenses.
2	Manure	Rs.	Rs. 60 0 0
3	Carting it	3 0 0	
5	Ploughing	10 0 0	
6	Watering	10 0 0	
7	Seeds		8 0 0
8	Conveying seedlings to the fields.	2 0 0	
9	Spade work (Rs. 10) and Dammu		20 0 0
10	Transplantation, 36 days labour.		12 6 0
11	Supervision.	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	5 0 0	
13	Weeding 18 days labour,		6 3 0
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing.		12 0 0
16	Reaping, 48 days labour		16 8 0
17	Heaping		15 0 0
18	Harvesting	32 8 0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp	6 0 0	
21	Carting paddy etc. home.	8 0 0	
22	Heaping straw etc.	2 0 0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93 8 0</b>	<b>To. 150 1</b>

His nett income on his land was Rs. 671-7-0 or Rs. 111-14-6 per acre. Narayana's land is considered to be the best fertile land. His father-in-law lends the services of his cattle free of charge but receives in return all his straw and sunn hemp. He got only 690 out of which he had to spend Rs. 140-0-0 on costs of cultivation and so was left with a nett income of Rs. 550. Out of that Rs. 550 he had to pay Rs. 60 or 10.9% towards Land Revenue, and so got actually an income of Rs. 490 for 1924-25. He is fed freely by his father-in-law and so he gained more than he gave the latter in the form of straw and sunn hemp.

(7) Pamulapati Nagayya has  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  acres of dry land. He got Rs. 935 worth of paddy, Rs. 160 worth of straw and Rs. 50 worth of sunn hemp and so got a gross income of Rs. 1145 in 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
2	Manure	Rs. 35 0 0	
3	Carting it	35 0 0	
4	Spreading it	2 0 0	
5	Ploughing	16 0 0	
6	Watering	8 0 0	
7	Seedlings		20 0 0
9	Spade work		14 0 0
10	Transplantation, 100 days labour.		34 6 0
11	Supervision	20 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	4 0 0	
13	Weeding 20 days labour		6 14 0
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing.		10 0 0
16	Reaping 60 days labour		20 10 0
17	Heaping 20 days labour		6 14 0

3	Harvesting				8
0	Cattle work	26	0	0	
0	Reaping and heaping	5	0	0	
1	Carting paddy etc.	22	0	0	
1	Heaping straw	3	0	0	
	P. W. D. Bribes				4 0 0
	Total ...	176	0	0	Tot. 124 12 0

His nett income from wet land—Rs. 844.4.0 or about Rs. 12.6.0 per acre.

### BUSINESS OF DRY LAND :

Income.		Expenditure.	
Fodder	Rs. 30 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 40 0 0
Cholam	40 0 0	Seeds	10 0 0
Dry paddy	8 0 0	Labour	10 0 0
Goguli	21 0 0		
Red grams	10 0 0		
Total income ...	109 0 0	Total expenditure ...	60
Nett income from dry land—Rs. 49 0 0.			

Nagayya had two oxen, two cows, one she-buffaloe and a young one.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 50	Depreciation	Rs. 46 0 0
Suborders (2, 3, 5, 19 and 21)	134	Straw and sunn hemp	210 0 0
Ghee and buttermilk	90 0 0	Fodder	30 0 0
Carting for others	20 0 0	Servant	21 0 0
Cow dung	15 0 0	Paddy husk	40 0 0
		Cobbler, carpenter and repairs	6 0 0
Total ..	309 0 0	Total ..	323 0 0
Loss from cattle—Rs. 14 0 0.			

\* These bribes are given to the watchman of the P. W. D and the local Section Officer. Usually a whole village decides to give Rs 100 or 200 to the Officer and then every ryot is asked to pay so much per acre towards this sum. After a time it becomes an established custom to give that and so forms a regular cost on agricultural operations. None can escape this as long as he owns a patta.

Nagayya earned Rs. 40 from his own labour. His total nett income from land, cattle and labour came to Rs. 879-4-0 out of which he had to pay Rs. 86 or 9.7 per cent towards Land Revenue and so he had a nett annual income of Rs. 793-4-0 in 1924-25.

(8) Kosaraju Subbayya has 10 acres of wet land and 4 acres of dry land. He has leased out his land and got Rs. 880 worth paddy from his wet land and Rs. 160 from his dry land on which turmeric was produced and so he had an income, of Rs. 940. He got thus Rs. 88 per acre. Out of this income, he had to pay Rs 150 or about 16% towards Land Revenue and got an annual income of Rs. 790 for 1924-25.

9 Tummalla Kotayya has  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of dry land. He got Rs. 1375 worth of paddy, Rs. 200 worth of straw and Rs. 200 worth of sunn hemp from his wet land making a total of Rs. 1775 in 1925. He produced Rs. 40 worth of Cholam, Rs. 5 worth of dry paddy, Rs. 10 worth of Gogulu, Rs. 25 worth of tobacco and Rs 10 worth of Red grams and so made Rs. 90 from dry land. His costs of cultivating the wet land came to Rs. 550 or Rs. 44 per acre and so realised a nett income of Rs. 1225 or Rs. 98 per acre. Similar costs on dry land came to Rs 60 and so he got a net income of Rs. 30 only.

Kotayya had three oxen, a cow, two she-buffaloes and two young ones. He got an income of Rs. 240 from manure, ploughing, levelling, carting etc; Rs. 100 from ghee and buttermilk, Rs. 20 from cow dung, Rs. 80 from his servants and Rs. 40 from Appreciation, making a total of Rs. 480. But he had to spend Rs 480 on feeding them, Rs. 230 on servants and Rs. 59 on depreciation. So he lost Rs. 280 on account of cattle. He realised from land, cattle and labour a total nett income of Rs. 966; out of which he had to pay Rs. 160 or 16.5% towards Land Revenue and therefore got a nett annual income of Rs. 906 for 1924-25.

(10) Nannapaneni Jaggayya has  $14\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 1540 worth of paddy, Rs. 300 worth of straw and Rs. 200 worth of sunn hemp, and so got a gross income of Rs. 2040 from his wet land.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced	Out of pocket expenses.
1	*Levelling	Rs. 10 0 0	
2	Manure	100 0 0	
3	Carting	50 0 0	
4	Spreading	2 0 0	
5	Ploughing	30 0 0	
6	Watering	3 0 0	
7	Seeds		15 0 0
8	Conveying the seedling to the fields.	3 0 0	
9	Spade work		20 0 0
10	Transplantation 100 days labour.		34 6 0
11	Supervision	30 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	12 0 0	
13	Weeding 40 days labour		13 12 0
14	Watching	15 0 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing		30 0 0
16	Reaping 80 days labour		27 8 0
17	Heaping		27 8 0
18	Harvesting	28 0 0	
19	Cattle work	42 0 0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp	20 0 0	
21	Carting paddy etc. home		40 0 0
22	Heaping straw etc.	5 0 0	
	P. W. D. Bribes		10 0 0
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>350 0 0</b>	<b>Tl. 218 2 0</b>

The nett income from wet land Rs. 1471-14-0  
Rs. 101-8-0 per acre.

\* Paddy field should be as far as possible of the same level throughout and of a some what lower level than that of the surrounding fields, so that it can be watered easily. So every careful ryot always tries to see that the level of his land is favourable for him for this he has to work with his cattle during summer on his fields.

## BUSINESS OF DRY LAND :—

Income.		Expenditure	
Cholam fodder	Rs. 15 0 0	Ploughing	Rs
Dry paddy	25 0 0	Seeds	
Gogulu	10 0 0	Labour	
Redgrams	20 0 0		
Bengal grams	10 0 0		
Total income ...	80 0 0	Total expenditure	47

Nett income from dry land Rs. 32 8 0 in 1924—25

Jaggayya had two oxen, three cows, two calves, four faloos and two young ones.

## CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure	
Appreciation	Rs. 100 0 0	Depreciation	Rs
Suborders (1, 2, 3, 5, 19 and 21)	272 0 0	Straw and sunn hemp	400 0 0
Ghee and buttermilk	250 0 0	Horsegrams	60 0 0
Ploughing dry land	30 0 0	Paddy husk	36 0 0
Carting for hire	120 0 0	Cholam fodder	15 0 0
Cow dung	20 0 0	Servants	200 0 0
Carting fuel	5 0 0	Stable repairs	5 0 0
Income from servants, suborders (4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22 and other work)	120 0 0	Cobbler & carpenter	6 0 0
Total income ...	917 0 0	Total expenditure,	786 0 0

Nett income from cattle Rs 131-0-0 in 1925.

Jaggayya earned Rs. 30 from supervising the work. His total nett income from land, cattle and labour came to Rs. 1655-6-0 out of which he had to pay Rs. 140 or 8·4% towards Land Revenue. So his nett annual income for 1925 was Rs. 1515-6-0. Jaggayya sells chunan in Ponur and his sister who has much business capacity exports it from Mangalagiri where it is manufactured. He carts it from th

station to Ponur and thus earns handsome wages on his bullocks and servants. His wife regularly sells, curd, buttermilk and ghee to the Vaisyas and merchants of Ponur who go to Nidubrolu to buy them and so she realised a big income from cattle,

(11) Kosaraju Veerayya has 25 acres of wet land and 6½ acres dry land. He produced Rs. 2750 worth of paddy, Rs. 400 worth of straw and 250 worth of sunn hemp and thus got a gross income of Rs. 3400 from wet land.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Levelling	Rs. 100 0 0	
2	Manure	100 0 0	
3	Carting	30 0 0	
4	Spreading manure	2 0 0	
5	Ploughing	25 0 0	
6	Watering	25 0 0	
7	Seeds		80 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields.	15 0 0	
9	Spade work, 75 days work		37 8 0
10	Transplantation 150 days work		51 9 0
11	Supervision	60 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	25 0 0	
13	Weeding, 75 days work		25 12 6
14	Watching	50 0 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing		35 0 0
16	Reaping 200 days work		68 12 0
17	Heaping 50 days work		25 12 0
18	Harvesting	25 0 0	
19	Cattle work	50 0 0	
20	Reaping & heaping sunn hemp	25 0 0	



21	Carting paddy etc. home	70	0	0		
22	Heaping straw	10	0	0		
23	Bribes to P. W. D				30	0 0
	Total ...	612	0	0	354	6 0

The nett income from wet land in 1925 was Rs. 2433-10-0 or Rs. 97-5-6 per acre.

### BUSINESS OF DRY LAND :—

Income		Expenditure.	
Choolam fodder	Rs. 50 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 120 0 0
Cholam	50 0 0	Seeds	150 0 0
Bananas	150 0 0	*Watering	100 0 0
Turmeric	170 0 0	*Labour	250 0 0
Sugar cane	200 0 0		
Vegetables	100 0 0		
Redgrams	50 0 0		
Flowers	20 0 0		
Total income ...	790 0 0	Total expenditure	620 0 0

Nett income—Rs. 170 or Rs. 28-5-0 per acre.

Veerayya had eight oxen, four cows and five she buffaloes.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 120 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 160 0 0
Suborders (1, 2, 3, 5, 19 & 21)	375 0 0	Straw & sun hemp	650 0 0
Dry land ploughing	120 0 0	Horsegrams	100 0 0
Watering the dry land	100 0 0	Cholam fodder	50 0 0
Income from servants suborders (4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18 & 22 and other work)	200 0 0	Servants	300 0 0
Servants work on dry land	150 0 0	Agricultural tools	5 0 0
		Carpenter	6 0 0
		Cobbler	6 0 0
		Stable repairs	10 0 0

Ghee and buttermilk	200	0	0		
Cow dung	25	0	0		
Total Income ...	1790	0	0	Total Expenditure	1287 0 0

Gain from cattle—Rs. 3 in 1925.

Veerayya made about Rs. 120 from all kinds of work performed on his land, as his father and father-in-law always worked along with his servants on the land. He got from land, cattle and labour a total nett income of Rs. 2606-10-0 out of which he had to pay Rs. 250 or about 8.6% towards Land Revenue. So his annual income for 1925 was Rs. 2256-10-0 It should be observed that it clearly pays to maintain more cattle, provided ryots keep them employed always and it pays to cultivate dry lands more intensively than at present.

(12) Pamulapati Subbayya has 42 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 3520 worth of paddy, Rs. 500 worth of straw and Rs. 160 worth of sunn hemp and so got a gross income of Rs. 4180 from wet land.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc. produced	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling	Rs. 100 0 0	
2	Manure	210 0 0	
3	Carting it	105 0 0	
4	Spreading it	8 0 0	
5	Ploughing	104 0 0	
6	Watering	33 0 0	
7	Seeds		63 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields	28 14 0	
9	Spade work 252 days work		152 0 0
10	Transplantation 336 days work		144 6 0

11	Supervision	100	0	0			
12	Irrigation channels	42	0	0			
13	Weeding 126 days labour	43	5	0			
14	Watching	100	0	0			
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing				105	0	0
16	Reaping 336 days labour				118	15	0
17	Heaping 210 days labour				144	6	0
18	Harvesting	64	0	0			
19	Cattle work	86	10	0			
20	Reaping & heaping and sunn hemp	57	12	0			
21	Carting paddy etc home	90	0	0			
22	Heaping straw	50	0	0			
23	Bribes to P. W. D.				30	0	0
	Total ...	1222	9	0	Tot.	757	11 0

Nett income from wet land-Rs. 2199-12-0  
or Rs. 52-6-0 per acre.

#### BUSINESS OF DRY LAND :—

Income				Expenditure.			
Fodder	Rs.	110	0 0	Ploughing	Rs.	100	0 0
Cholam		20	0 0	Seeds		10	0 0
Gogulu		12	8 0	Labour		15	0 0
Redgrams		12	8 0				
Total ...		155	0 0	Total ..		125	0 0

Nett income from dry land-Rs. 30-0-0 in 1925.

Subbayya had 8 oxen, 12 cows, two calves, one he buffalo, four she buffaloes and three young ones making a total of 30 animals.

#### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income				Expenditure			
Appreciation	Rs.	280	0 0	Depreciation	Rs.	213	0 0
Suborders (1, 2, 3, 5, 19 & 21)		695	10 0	Straw & sunn hemp		660	0 0
Ploughing dry				Horsegrams		50	0 0

land	100	0	0				
Milk & buttermilk	250	0	0	Paddy husk	42	0	0
Parting for others	25	0	0	Cholam fodder	110	0	0
Manure & dung	20	0	0	Gingelly cake	100	0	0
Income from the work				Servants	496	0	0
of servants on wet				Cattle pound dues	6	0	0
land Suborders (4,				Stable repairs	10	0	0
6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20,				Carpenter & Cob-			
22 & other work)	450	0	0	bler	10	0	0
„ „ on dry land	15	0	0				
Total ...	1845	10	0	Total expenditure	1707	0	0

Nett income from cattle—Rs. 138-10-0 in 1925

Subbayya earned Rs. 100 by supervising the work. The total nett income from land, cattle and labour came to Rs. 2468-6-0 out of which he had to pay Rs. 484-0-0 or about 19.6 per cent towards Land Revenue and so he got nett annual income of Rs. 1984-6-0 for 1924-25. Comparing the budget of Veerayya and this man, we find that the former realises almost twice as much per acre of wet land as the latter; that he got Rs. 492 more as annual income than the latter, though Subbayya had 21 acres more than Veerayya. This difference is due to the higher costs of cultivation that result from large scale farming, less intensive cultivation of dry land and wastage in labour. But Subbayya employed his servants and cattle all the time and he is one of the most efficient ryots of Nidubrolu.

**ITERU AGRICULTURAL BUDGET.**  
**PARTICULARS FOR THE WETLAND ONLY.**

1 Name of the ryot.	2 Extent of his holdings.	3 Cost of cultivation pr. acre of wet land	4 Losses or gains from cattle.	5 Income from his own labour.	6 Nett income per acre of wetland	7 Total annual income of the ryot *	8 The percentage of total net income from all sources which is absorbed by taxation	9											
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
M. Venkayya leased land.	5	2	36	0	0	(-)	20	8	0	91	0	0	60	0	0	370	0	0	9.7%
Krishnayya	5½	6	47	5	0	(+)	46	0	0	15	0	0	73	5	4	403	7	0	12.2%
Ramayya	5¾	7	35	10	0	(-)	46	0	0	38	0	0	76	8	0	494	0	0	9.2%
K. L. Narayana	6	9	48	10	9	(+)	44	13	0	30	0	0	80	5	3	511	12	6	12%
K. Atchayya	11	11	39	1	0	(-)	27	11	6	50	0	0	73	10	6	794	8	6	13.8%
G. V. Subbayya	23	3	37	2	0	(-)	400	14	0	97	3	0	57	0	0	1311	12	0	12.3%
K. Seshayya	26	4½	40	7	6	(-)	47	1	0	60	0	0	60	15	6	1238	4	6	10.5%
K. Anandayya	37	35	40	7	6	(-)	47	1	0	60	0	0	75	8	0	2554	5	0	13.0%
M. Pitchayya	38	15	34	0	0	(-)	220	10	0	60	0	0	49	3	0	1562	13	6	18.2%
I. Veerayya	42½	2½	32	2	0	(-)	120	10	0	100	0	0	71	14	6	2642	1	3	1.9%

\* This figure is arrived at after all the expenses.

and gross income from all sources.

Curiously enough, the costs of cultivation per acre are the lowest for Veerayya, though he has more wet land than any other. If the actual budgets are examined, it will be found that Anandayya spent more on levelling, manure and carting than Veerayya did and that his lands are farther away than those of Veerayya. Moreover Veerayya is the most efficient ryot of this village and so engages fewer labourers than others for the same amount of work. K. L. Narayana got the highest income per acre while Pitchayya got the lowest. The lands of the latter are very infertile and the same thing is true as regards Seshayya, who is, in addition, a very inefficient ryot and who pays more attention to his money-lending business than to agriculture. Between the first three ryots, evidently Krishnayya is the least efficient and Ramayya is the most efficient because he realises most per acre, pays the lowest percentage of his total income towards taxation and realises the greatest annual income. On the other hand, Seshayya gets much less annual income than G. V. Subbayya who leased out his lands. Subbayya got only Rs. 130 less than Pitchayya who has 15 more acres of wet land (if we assume that an acre of dry land fetches Rs. 10 per annum). Though G. V. Subbayya got less per acre, he realised a far better annual income comparatively than Seshayya, and Pitchayya and so it pays better to lease out one's lands in Iteru, after the holdings exceed 6 acres of wet land. But Seshayya complained there were not enough people who would rent his lands. Everywhere in this village the opinion prevailed in 1925 that it paid best to cultivate not more than 6 acres of wet land and our figures confirm that opinion.

(1) Manne Venkayya has five acres of wet land and 2 acres of dry land. He has leased out  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and cultivates the rest himself. He produced Rs. 275 worth of paddy, Rs. 48 worth of straw and Rs. 12 worth of sunn heap. So he got a gross income of Rs. 335 from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Levelling the fields	Rs. 20 0 0	
2	Manure	25 0 0	
3	Carting it	3 0 0	
4	Spreading it	0 12 0	
5	Ploughing	2 0 0	
6	Watering the fields	4 0 0	
7	Seeds		4 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields.	2 0 0	
9	Dammu		10 0 0
10	Transplantation 12 days labour		4 4 0
11	Supervision	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	2 4 0	
13	Weeding 6 days labour		2 2 0
14	Watching the fields	3 8 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing.		3 0 0
16	Reaping 12 days labour		4 4 0
17	Heaping 6 days labour		3 8 0
18	Harvesting 6 days labour		4 4 0
19	Cattle work	2 0 0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn-hemp 6 days work.		2 2 0
21	Carting paddy etc. home	4 0 0	
22	Straw heap	2 8 0	
23	Bribes to P. W. D, subordinate officers.		2 0 0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>86 0 0</b>	<b>Tol. 39 8 0</b>

Expenses per acre—Rs. 34-0-0

His nett income from 3½ acres was Rs. 209-8-0. He got Rs. 110 from his leased out land.

## BUSINESS OF DRY LAND :—

Income.		Expenditure	
Fodder	Rs 60 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 30 0 0
		Seeds	5 0 0
		Labour	5 0 0
Net income	Rs. 20.	Total...	40 0 0

Venkayya had two cows, a calf, one she-buffalo and a young buffalo.

## CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 50 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 16 0 0
Ghee and butter milk	90 0 0	Straw	48 0 0
Cow dung	15 0 0	Sunn hemp	12 0 0
Manure	25 0 0	Paddy husk	12 0 0
		Cholam fodder	60 0 0
		Servant to look after them	41 8 0
		Grazing costs	5 0 0
		Cattle pound dues	2 0 0
		Stable repairs	4 0 0
Total ...	180 0 0	Total ...	Rs. 200 8 0

Loss from cattle Rs. 20-8-0.

Venkayya co-operates with his father-in-law who lends him the services of his cattle in return for his services. So Venkayya earned Rs. 91 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19, 21, 22 and dry land ploughing). The total nett income from all these sources came to Rs. 410 but of this he had to pay a tax of Rs. 40 and so realised a nett income of Rs. 370 for that year.

(2) Kosaraju Krishnayya has  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and six acres of dry land. He got 5 candies of paddy (Rs. 550), 25 cart loads of straw (Rs. 75) and 5 cart loads of sunn hemp (Rs. 50) and thus made Rs. 675 as gross income from his wetland.



The following is a statement of expenses of cultivation including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling the fields	Rs. 50 0 0	
2	Manure	16 8 0	
3	Carting manure	8 0 0	
4	Spreading it	1 12 0	
5	Ploughing the seed bed	4 0 0	
6	Watering the fields	5 0 0	
7	Seeds and the seedlings purchased	30 0 0	
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields	4 0 0	
9	Dammu	21 0 0	
10	Transplantation 38 days labour		13 1
11	Supervision	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels		
13	Weeding 19 days labour		6 8
14	Watching the fields		
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing		5
16	Reaping 33 days labour		11 8
17	Heaping 10 days labour		5 11
18	Harvesting		1
19	Cattle work		
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp		
21	Carting paddy etc. home		
22	Straw heap		
23	P. W. D. Bribes		0
	Total ...	178 4 0 TL.	0

Expenses per acre Rs. 47-5-0

The nett income from wet land is Rs. 414-15-0 and he pays Rs. 50 or a little more than 12% of his nett income towards Land Revenue.

## THE BUSINESS OF DRY LAND.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cholam fodder	Rs 50 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 72 0 0
Cholam	20 0 0	Seeds	9 0 0
Coriander	30 0 0	Workers	8 4 0
Varagu	10 0 0		
Total income ...	110 0 0	Total expenditure.	89 4 0

Nett income from dry land Rs. 20-12-0.

Krishnayya had 3 bullocks, three cows, two calves, two he-buffalos, one she-buffalo and a young one, making a total of 12 animals.

## CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 70 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 77 0 0
Sub-orders (1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 19 and 21)	118 8 0	Straw	75 0 0
Ploughing dry land	72 0 0	Sunn hemp	50 0 0
Carting for others	20 0 0	Cholam fodder	50 0 0
Ghee & buttermilk	60 0 0	Agricultural tools	4 0 0
Cow dung	10 0 0	Stable repairs	2 0 0
Carting fuel from Bapatla.	5 0 0	Servants	120 0 0
Income from servants	37 0 0		
Total income ...	Rs. 392 8 0	Total expenditure.	378 0 0
Gain from cattle	14 8 0		

Krishnayya earned Rs. 15 by supervising the work. He had a total nett income of Rs. 459-3-0 from cattle, dry and wet land in 1925 but had to pay a tax of Rs. 56. So he was left with a nett income of Rs. 409-3-0 for 1925.

(3) G. V. Subbayya has 23 acres of wet land and 3 acres of dry land. He leased out all his land and got Rs. 1595 worth of paddy. He had to spend Rs. 75 on levelling and Rs. 20 on manure. Out of his nett revenue (Rs. 1500), he paid Rs. 185 or 12.3% towards Land Revenue and Rs. 3.4.0. as tax on his dry land. Subbayya realised a nett income of Rs. 1311.12.0. or Rs. 57 per acre.

(4) Kosaraju Ramayya has  $5\frac{3}{4}$  acres of wet land and 7 acres of dry land. He produced Rs 550 worth of paddy, Rs. 45 worth of straw and Rs 50 worth of sunn hemp. But his expenses of cultivation came to Rs. 205 or Rs. 35.10.0. per acre. So he got a nett income of Rs. 440, out of which he had to pay Rs. 40 or 9% towards Land Revenue. Out of his dry land, he produced Rs. 60 worth of fodder and Rs 20 worth of coriander but he had to spend Rs. 50 on ploughing and Rs. 10 on labour and seed and so realised only Rs. 20 as nett income from which again he paid Rs. 10 as taxes. So he had a nett income of Rs. 410 from wet and dry land in 1925. He got a nett income of Rs. 46 from his cattle. He made Rs. 38 out of his own labour. So he realised a total nett income of Rs 494 or Rs. 84.3.0. per acre.

(5) K. Lakshmi Narayana has six acres of wet land and nine acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 660 worth of paddy, Rs. 54 worth of straw, and Rs. 60 worth of sunn hemp on his wet land and Rs. 25 surplus income from his dry land. Thus he made a gross income of Rs. 774 from wet land.

The following is a statement of his expenditure on land, including both his expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	kind of expenses	Valuation of labour etc. produced	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling	80 0 0	
2	Manure	20 0 0	
3	Carting manure	6 0 0	
4	Spreading in	0 11 0	
5	Ploughing	5 0 0	
6	Watering	10 5 0	
7	Seeds		8 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to fields		4 0 0
9	Dammu	12 0 0	
10	Transplantation 48 days labour		12 15 0
11	Supervision	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	6 14 0	

13	Weeding 24 days labour				6	7	6
14	Watching	3-	0	0			
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing				9	5	6
16	Reaping 48 days labour				12	15	0
17	Heaping 24 days labour				9	4	6
18	Harvesting				12	0	0
19	Cattle work	6	0	0			
20	Reaping, heaping sunn hemp				6	3	0
21	Carting paddy etc. home	18	0	0			
22	Straw heap	3	0	0			
	Grand total	292	0	6			

Narayana got a nett income of Rs. 481-15-6 or Rs. 80-5-3 per acre of wet land. He had in 1925, two oxen, a calf, two he-buffalos, two she-buffaloes and two young ones.

### CATTLE BUDGET

Income		Expenditure	
Appreciation	Rs. 60 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 60 0 0
Cattle work items (1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 19, 21)	143 0 0	Straw and sunn hemp	114 0 0
Carting for others	10 0 0	Paddy husk	12 0 0
Ghee and butter milk	100 0 0	Cholam fodder	80 0 0
Cow dung	20 0 0	Servants	123 12 0
Carting fuel	10 0 0	Forest dues	3 0 0
Ploughing dry land	77 0 0	Agricultural tools	3 0 0
Income for servants' work	32 14 0	Stable repairs	2 0 0
Total income	452 14 0	Cobbler and carpen- ter	10 5 0
		Total Expenditure	408 1 0

Nett income from cattle. Rs. 44-13-0

### BUSINESS OF DRY LAND :-

Income		Expenditure	
Fodder	Rs. 80 0 0	Seeds	Rs. 6 0 0
Cereals	35 0 0	Ploughing	77 0 0
		Labour	7 0 0
Total income	115 0 0	Total Expenditure	90 0 0

Nett income from dry lands 25-0-0

Narayana earned Rs. 30 by supervising etc. He had a total nett income from land, cattle and labour, of Rs. 581-12-6 out of which he had to pay Rs. 70 or 12 per cent towards Land Revenue. So his annual income for 1925 was Rs. 511-12-6.

(6) Kosaraju Atchayya has 11 acres of wet land and 11 acres of dry land. He produced 10 candies of paddy (Rs. 1100) Rs. 90 worth of straw and Rs. 50 worth of sunn hemp on his wet land. Thus he got a gross revenue of Rs. 1240 from his wet land.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Levelling	Rs. 50 0 0	
2	Manure 50 cart loads	35 0 0	
3	Carting manure	10 0 0	
4	Spreading	1 6 0	
5	Ploughing	6 0 0	
6	Watering the seedbed	10 5 0	
7	Seeds		16 0 0
8	Conveying seedlings to the fields	6 14 0	
9	Dammu	44 0 0	
10	Transplantation 77 days work		22 11 0
11	Supervision	30 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	20 0 0	
13	Weeding 33 days labour		11 5 0
14	Watching the fields	30 0 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing		11 0 0
16	Reaping 77 days work		22 11 0
17	Heaping 33 days work		17 0 0
18	Harvesting	20 0 0	
19	Cattle work	10 0 0	
20	Reaping & heaping sunn hemp		13 0 0

21	Carting paddy etc.	27	8	0	
22	Straw heap	5	0	0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes				10
	Total ...	306	1	0	Tl. 123 11
	Grand Total.	429	12	0	

Nett return from wet land—Rs. 810-4-0.

#### BUSINESS OF DRY LANDS:—

Income.		Expenditure.	
Fodder	Rs. 110 0 0	Land Revenue	Rs. 16 8 0
Dry paddy	50 0 0	Seeds	10 0 0
Other crops	50 0 0	Ploughing	77 0 0
		Labour	6 8 0
Total income ...	200 0 0	Total expenditure ...	110 0 0

Nett income from dry land—Rs. 90-0-0.

Atchayya has two oxen, 3 cows, two calves, four he buffaloes, two she-buffaloes and two young ones.

#### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 88 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 76 0 0
Cattle work items		Straw	90 0 0
1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 19, 21	259 8 0	Sunn hemp	50 0 0
Ghee & buttermilk	135 0 0	Horsegram	30 0 0
		Paddy husk	15 0 0
Cow dung	20 0 0	Fodder	100 0 0
Carting fuel from		Gingelly cake	11 0 0
Bapatla	10 0 0	Agricultural tools	5 0 0
Earnings from the		Forest dues	15 0 0
servants	75 1 0	Cattle prision	1 0 0
		Stable repairs	4 0 0
		Carpenter	6 13 6
		Cobbler	3 7 0
		Servant	200 0 0
Total income ...	579 9 0	Total expenditure ...	607 4 6

Loss from cattle—Rs. 27-11-6.

Atchayya earned Rs. 50-0-0 and so he had a total nett income of Rs. 922-8-6 on his wet and dry land and cattle, out of which he had to pay Rs. 128 or 13-8% towards Land Revenue and therefore he realised an annual income of Rs. 794-8-6.

(7) Katragadda Seshayya has 26 acres of wet land and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 2200 worth of paddy, Rs. 150 worth of straw and Rs. 200 worth of sunn hemp on his wet land in 1925. So his gross income from wet land was Rs. 2550.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc, produced	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling (carts (Rs. 100) Uppara)	Rs. 150 0 0	
2	Manure (sheep dung ( $112\frac{1}{2}$ ) 9.0 cart loads).	157 8 0	
3	Carting manure	20 0 0	
4	Spreading it	6 14 0	
5	Ploughing (seed beds)	12 0 0	
6	Watering	20 0 0	
7	Seeds		55 0 0
8	Conveying seedlings to fields	15 0 0	
9	Spade work (40) $\frac{2}{3}$ Dammu	92 <sup>c</sup> 0 0	
10	Transplantation 156 days labour		53 10 0
11	Supervision	45 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	10 0 0	
13	Weeding 78 days labour		26 13 0
14	Watching the fields	30 0 0	
15	Sunn-hemp seeds & sowing		26 0 0
16	Reaping 130 days labour		44 11 0
17	Heaping 78 days labour		40 3 6
18	Harvesting	50 0 0	
19	Cattle work	20 0 0	

20	Reaping & heaping sunn-hemp 30 days labour				10	5	0
21	Carting paddy etc. home	45	0	0			
22	Straw heap	10	0	0			
23	P. W. D. Bribes				25	0	0
	Total ...	683	6	0	281	10	6

The nett income from wetland Rs. 1584-15-6.

#### BUSINESS ON DRY LAND :—

Income		Expenditure	
Cholam fodder	Rs. 25 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 22 0 0
		Taxes & seeds	

Nett income Rs. 3-0-0,

Seshayya had four oxen, three cows, one calf, six he-buffalos, three she buffalos making thus a total of 17 animals.

#### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income		Expenditure.	
Annual Appreciation	Rs. 90 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 120 0 0
Sub-orders (1, 2, 3, 5, 19 & 21)	242 0 0	Straw	150 0 0
Ploughing dry land	14 0 0	Sunn-hemp	200 0 0
Ghee and buttermilk	100 0 0	Horse-grams	40 0 0
Cow dung	20 0 0	Paddy husk	60 0 0
Carting for others	10 0 0	Cholam fodder	25 0 0
Carting fuel from Bapatla	15 0 0	Gingelly cake	22 0 0
Income from servants	250 0 0	Annual servants	400 0 0
		Agricultural tools	4 0 0
		Stable repairs	4 0 0
		Carpenter	10 0 0
		Cobbler	6 14 0
Total income ...	741 0 0	Total Expenditure	1041 14 0

He lost on the whole Rs. 300-14-0 on cattle. He earned through his own work such as supervision Rs. 97-3-0. Therefore he had a nett income of Rs. 1276-5-0 from land cattle and labour. But he had to pay out of his nett income from wet land. Rs. 146 or 9.2%



towards Land Revenue. So he realised a total nett income of Rs. 1130-5-0 during 1924-25.

(8) Kosaraju Anandayya has 37 acres of wet land and 35 acres of dry land. He leased out 10 acres of dry land at Rs 100 per annum and cultivated the rest. He produced Rs. 3850 worth of paddy, Rs. 240 worth of straw and Rs. 200 worth of sunn-hemp and so realised a gross income of Rs. 4290 from his wet land in 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc produced	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling the land	Rs. 395 0 0	
2	Manure (100+45)	145 0 0	
3	Carting manure	30 0 0	
4	Spreading it	6 1 0	
5	Ploughing seed bed	12 0 0	
6	Watering	13 12 0	
7	Seeds		85 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields	30 0 0	
9	Dammu (74) + Spade work (37)	111 0 0	
10	Transplantation 222 days labour		76 5 0
11	Supervision	60 0 0	
12	Irrigation channel	37 0 0	
13	Weeding 111 days labour		38 2 6
14	Watching the fields	60 0 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing		52 0 0
16	Reaping 215 days labour		63 0 6
17	Heaping 111 days labour		38 2 6
18	Harvesting	56 0 0	
19	Cattle work	38 0 0	
20	Reaping & heaping sunn		38 2 6

21	Carting paddy etc. home	78	0	0	
22	Straw heap	10	0	0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes		25	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1081</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Tot. 415 13 0</b>

Nett income from wet land—Rs. 2792-6-0. Out of this Anandayya had to pay Rs. 384 towards Land Revenue.

### BUSINESS OF DRY LANDS:—

Income		Expenditure	
Fodder	Rs. 220 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 180 0 0
Cholam	45 0 0	Seeds	15 0 0
Coriandar	70 0 0	Labour	35 0 0
Other produce	50 0 0	Land Revenue	32 0 0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>385 0 0</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>262 0 0</b>

Total nett income from dry land—Rs. 123-0-0.

Anandayya had 5 oxen, 4 cows, one calf, 8 he buffaloes, 4 she-buffaloes and two young ones making a total of 24 animals.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income		Expenditure	
Appreciation	Rs. 120 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 165 0 0
Sub-order 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12 & 11	772 0 0	Straw	240 0 0
Ploughing dry land	180 0 0	Sunn hemp	200 0 0
Ghee and butter- milk	150 0 0	Horse-grams	60 0 0
Cow dung	20 0 0	Cotton seed	10 0 0
Carting fuel	15 0 0	Cholam fodder	222 0 0
Work of the ser- vants	300 0 0	Agricultural tools	10 0 0
Sub-orders, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, & 22 and other work.		Forest dues	5 0 0
<b>Total income ...</b>	<b>1557 0 0</b>	Grazing dues	5 0 0
		Stable repairs	5 0 0
		Carpenter	13 12 0
		Cobbler	13 5 0
		Annual servants	660 0 0
		<b>Tot. expenditure</b>	<b>1604 0 0</b>

Loss from cattle—Rs. 47-1-0 in 1924-25.

Anandayya earned Rs. 60 by supervising agricultural operations. So he had a total nett income of Rs. 2654-5-0 during 1924-25.

(9) Manne Pitchayya has 38 acres of wet land and 15 acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 2750 worth of paddy, Rs. 210 worth of straw and Rs. 200 worth of sunn hemp from his wet land and got a gross income of Rs. 3160 in 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Levelling the land (214+132)	Rs. 346 0 0	
2	Manure	100 0 0	
3	Carting manure	13 0 0	
4	Spreading manure	6 14 0	
5	Ploughing the seed bed	8 0 0	
6	Watering	20 0 0	
7	Seeds		48 0 0
8	Conveying seedlings to fields	24 0 0	
9	Dammu (60 Rs.) spade work	100 0 0	
10	Transplantation, 228 days labour		78 6 0
11	Supervision	60 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	35 0 0	
13	Weeding 114 days labour		39 3 0
14	Watching the fields	60 0 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing		30 0 0
16	Reaping 190 days labour		65 5 0
17	Heaping 76 days labour		39 3 0
18	Harvesting	50 0 0	
19	Cattle work	25 0 0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn		29 3 0
21	Carting paddy etc.	70 0 0	
22	Straw heap	8 0 0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes		25 0 0
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>925 14 0 Tt.</b>	<b>364 4 0</b>

Nett income from wet land Rs. 1869-14-0 out of this Pitchayya had to pay Rs. 349-0-0 towards Land Revenue.

### BUSINESS ON DRY LANDS :—

Income.			Expenditure.		
Fodder	Rs.	75 0 0	Land Revenue	Rs.	20 0 0
Cholam		124 0 0	Ploughing		92 0 0
Dry paddy		40 0 0	Seeds		14 12 6
Varigalu		34 0 0	Workers		13 12 0
Total income		273 0 0	Total expenditure.		140 8 6

Nett income from dry land Rs. 132-7-6 in 1925.

Pitchayya had four oxen, two cows, one calf, 5 hebuffaloes, three she-buffaloes, and one young one, making a total of 16 animals.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.			Expenditure.		
Appreciation	Rs.	70 0 0	Depreciation	Rs.	109 0 0
Sub-orders (1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 19 and 21)		408 0 0	Straw		210 0 0
Ploughing the dry land		92 2 0	Sunn hemp		200 0 0
Ghee and buttermilk		135 0 0	Horsegrams		30 0 0
Cow dung		20 0 0	Paddy husk		12 0 0
Carting fuel		10 0 0	Cholam and other fodder		75 0 0
Work of the servants (sub-orders 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22 and other work)		300 0 0	Gingelly cake		20 0 0
		1035 2 0	Agricultural tools		4 0 0
			Stable repairs		10 0 0
			Carpenter		13 12 0
			Cobbler		6 14 0
			Annual servants		495 0 0
Total income ...		325 10 0	Total expenditure		1185 10 0

Loss from cattle Rs. 150-8-0.

Pitchayya earned Rs. 60 by supervising. So the nett income from all his activities, after deducting the Land Revenue was Rs. 1562-13-6 in 1925.

(10) Inaganti Veerayya has  $42\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of dry land. He has rented ten acres of dry land at Rs. 80 per annum but manages to realise his rent. He produced Rs. 3850 worth of paddy, Rs. 300 worth of straw and Rs. 250 worth of sunn-hemp. His gross revenue from his wet land was Rs. 4400 in 1924-25. He got Rs. 50 worth of fodder from his dry land but paid Rs. 5 towards Land Revenue.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling the fields	Rs. 150 0 0	
2	Manure (sheep dung Rs. 100)	137 0 0	
3	Carting it	13 0 0	
4	Spreading it	4 2 0	
5	Ploughing the seed bed	10 0 0	
6	Watering	20 0 0	
7	Seeds		60 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields.	30 0 0	
9	Dammu (100) + Spadework	150 0 0	
10	Transplantation 255 days work.		88 3 6
11	Supervision	100 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	40 0 0	
13	Weeding 127 days work		44 1 9
14	Watching the fields	60 0 0	
15	Sunn-hemp seeds & sowing		40 0 0
16	Reaping 212 days work		73 9 9
17	Heaping 117 days work		44 1 9
18	Harvesting	70 0 0	
19	Cattle work	35 0 0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn-hemp 212 days labour.		44 1 9

21	Carting paddy etc. home	100	0	0			
22	Straw heap	10	0	0			
23	P. W. D Bribes.		50	0	0		
	Total ...	929	2	0	Total. 444	2	6

So Veerayya had a nett income of Rs. 3026-11-6 from his land, out of which he had to pay Rs. 409 towards taxation.

Veerayya had four oxen. three cows, one calf, five he-buffalos, three she-buffalos and two young ones.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 90 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 115 0 0
Sub-orders (1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 19, 21,)	445 0 0	Straw	300 0 0
Ploughing dry land	60 0 0	Sunn-hemp	250 0 0
Ghee and buttermilk	150 0 0	Fodder	60 0 0
		Agricultural tools	10 0 0
Cow dung	25 0 0	Carpenter	13 12 0
Carting fuel	15 0 0	Cobbler	6 14 0
Income from servants (suborders 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22 and other work)	300 0 0	Stable repairs	10 0 0
		Servants	440 0 0
Total income ...	1085 0 0	Total expenditure	1205 10 0

Nett loss from cattle Rs. 120.10. in 1925.

Veerayya earned Rs. 100 by supervising the agricultural work. So he had a nett income of Rs. 2741.1.6. from all his operations.

### BRAHMANAKODURU

Dasari Anjayya has  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land; he cultivates it himself. He produced in 1925 Rs 495 worth of paddy, and Rs 72 worth of straw and sunn-hemp and so got a gross income of Rs 567 for 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc. produced	Out of pocket expenses
2	Manure	10 0 0	
3	Carting it	5 0 0	
5	Ploughing the fields	11 4 0	
7	Seeds	4 0 0	
10	Transplantation 36 days labour		12 15 0
11	Supervision	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	2 0 0	
13	Weeding		1 9 6
15	Sunn hemp seeds		6 0 0
16	Reaping 36 days labour		12 15 0
17 & 18	Reaping and harvesting		13 12 0
19	Cattle work and harvesting	13 8 0	
20	Reaping and heaping (S. H)		4 13 0
21	Carting paddy etc home	8 0 0	
22	Heaping straw	2 1 0	
	Total expenditure ...	70 13 0	52 0 6
	Grand total ...		122 13 6
	Expenses per acre Rs.		27 5 0

The nett income from his lands was Rs 444-2-6 in 1925 or Rs 98-10-0 per acre. It should be observed that Anjappa co-operated with another who has got bullocks and so was able to finish his work with his and other bullocks. Though he worked along with his cattle his wages are not separately reckoned in the following figures as the costs of the work of cattle include his earnings. All that he earned was Rs. 17 for supervising the work.

Anjappa had a bullock, a cow, and a she-buffalo.

#### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure	
Appreciation	Rs 10 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 25 0 0
Cattle work Items (2, 3, 5, 19)	47 12 0	Straw and sunn hemp	
Ghee and butter milk	50 0 0	Paddy husk	10 0 0
		Carpenter	3 6 0

Cow dung for fuel	20 0 0	Stable repairs	2 0 0
Total income	127 12 0	Total expenditure	115 6 0
Income from cattle Rs. 12-6-0.			

The nett income from land, cattle and labour was Rs. 473-8-6 out of which he had to pay Rs. 50 or 10.5% towards Land Revenue and he had an annual income of Rs. 423-8-6 for 1925.

(2) Dasari Garatayya has 5 acres of wet land and he produced paddy on it. He got 5 candies of paddy, which was worth of Rs. 550, ten cart loads of straw, which was worth Rs. 64 and Rs. 75 worth of 6 cart loads of sunn hemp, making a total income of Rs. 689 as agricultural income for 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expense.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
2	Manure	Rs. 29 0 0	
5	Ploughing	11 4 0	
7	Seed bed expenses	15 0 0	
9	Spade work		9 0 0
10	Transplantation 36 days labour	12 15 0	
11	Supervision	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	2 0 0	
13	Weeding		1 9 6
15	Sunn hemp seeds		6 0 0
16	Reaping 36 days labour		12 15 0
17 & 18	Heaping and harvesting		13 12 0
19	Cattle work	13 8 0	
20	Reaping sunn hemp	4 13 0	
21	Carting straw etc.	8 0 0	
22	Heaping straw	13 9 0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes to subordinate officers		1 0 0
	Total	125 1 0	Tl. 44 4 6



Garatayya had one she-buffalo. He was trying to buy some bullocks and so he did not sell his straw etc. but gave it all to his animal.

### CATTLE BUDGET

Income.			Expenditure.		
Appreciation	Rs.	10 0 0	Depreciation	Rs.	4 0 0
Ghee & butter milk		105 0 0	Straw		64 0 0
Manure		29 0 0	Sunn hemp		75 0 0
Cow dung		20 0 0	Paddy husk		24 0 0
<b>Total income</b>		<b>164 0 0</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>167 0 0</b>

Nett loss from cattle—Rs. 63 in 1925.

Garatayya sold Rs. 60 worth of ghee and buttermilk during 1925 and his family consumed the rest, He therefore realised a nett income of Rs. 479-10-6 from his agricultural and other operations. All that he realised for his own labour is the costs of supervision and irrigation channels. Garatayya had to pay a Land Revenue of Rs. 55 per annum. So he had a nett income of Rs. 424-10-6.

(3) Dasari Venkata Subbayya had  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land in which he produced  $5\frac{1}{2}$  candies of paddy which was worth Rs. 605 in 1925. He produced Rs. 64 worth of (8 cart loads) of straw, and Rs. 75 worth (5 cart loads) of sunn hemp. So his total agricultural income amounted to Rs. 744 in 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
2	Manure	Rs. 54 0 0	
3	Carting	4 0 0	
5	Ploughing	11 0 0	
6	Watering the seed bed	11 8 0	
7	Seeds		8 0 0
9	Spade work	13 0 0	
10	Transplantation 45 days labour		15 7 6

11	Supervision	15	0	0		
12	Irrigation channels	5	0	0		
13	Weeding 30 days labour				10	5 0
15	Sunn hemp seeds & other expenses				8	0 0
16	Reaping 40 days labour				13	12 0
17	Heaping 20 days labour				10	5 0
18	Harvesting 20 days	17	3	0		
19	Cattle work	12	0	0		
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp 34 days				12	6 0
21	Carting paddy straw etc.	16	0	0		
22	Heaping straw etc.	6	4	0		
23	P. W. D. Bribes to subordinate officers				0	8 0
	Total ...	164	15	0	Tl.	78 12 6

Subbayya has a she---buffalo and a young she-buffalo.

#### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 100 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 4 0 0
Manure	14 0 0	Straw	64 0 0
Ghee & buttermilk	90 0 0	Sunn hemp	75 0 0
Cow dung	10 0 0	Paddy husk	24 0 0
Total income ...	214 0 0	Total expenditure ...	167 0 0

Gain on account of cattle—Rs. 47-0-0 in 1924—25.

Subbayya complained that he could not buy a pair of oxen lest he should lose on their account. He bought four sacks of castor-oil cake and spent Rs. 40 on it. Though he manured his lands more intensively than the others, he could not produced more. But he said his land would retain its fertility much longer than the land of others. D. V. Subbayya has to pay a Land Revenue of Rs. 60 per annum. He earned Rs. 20 out of his own labour. So he had a nett income of Rs. 507-5-6.

(4) Yedlapalle China Choudaramma has eight acres of wet land and produced Rs. 770 worth of 7 candies of paddy, Rs. 192 worth

of 24 cart loads of straw and Rs. 120 worth of 8 cart loads of sun hemp, so he had a total agricultural income of Rs. 1082 in 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc. produced	Out of pocket expenses
1	Labour & other costs in levelling Rs.	70 0 0	
2	70 cartloads of manure	70 0 0	
3	Carting	9 0 0	
4	Spreading manure	Rs. 8 6 0	
5	Ploughing	16 0 0	
7	Expenses of seed bed		20 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields.	6 0 0	
9	Dammu	32 0 0	
10	Transplantation, 80 days labour.		27 0 0
11	Supervision	15 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	15 0 0	
13	Weeding, 30 days labour		10 5 0
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing.		12 0 0
16	Reaping 80 days labour		27 12 0
17	Heaping, 24 days labour		12 15 0
18	Harvesting 5 days"		3 7 0
19	Cattle work	10 0 0	
20	Reaping & heaping sunn hemp 32 days labour.	12 0 0	
21	Carting paddy etc.	20 0 0	
22	Heaping straw	6 0 0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes to subordinate officers.		4 0 0
Total ...		289 6 0	To. 117 7 0

Choudaramma had two she-buffaloes and two young ones.

## CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.			Expenditure.		
Appreciation	R.	20 0 0	Depreciation	Rs.	8 0 0
Ghee & buttermilk		90 0	Straw		112 0 0
Cow dung		15 0 0	Sunn hemp		50 0 0
Manure		20 0 0	Paddy husk		15 0 0
			Cotton seed		6 0 0
Total income	...	145 0 0	Total expenditure		191 0 0

Loss from cattle—Rs. 46. Choudaramma was helped by his father-in-law as regards the work of cattle on his fields. But he worked for his father-in-law in return for such services. So he might be said to have earned (levelling carting ploughing, cattle work in harvesting and carting paddy etc.) Rs. 125, in addition to (spreading manure, irrigation channels, and supervision) Rs. 38-6-0 which he earned out of his own labour put into his land directly. But he has to pay a Land Revenue of Rs. 90 per annum. So he had a nett income of Rs. 702-9-9 out of his own labour, agricultural operations and cattle in 1924-25. He paid about 11.3 per cent of his nett income from land etc. towards Land Revenue.

(5) Ravineni Venkata Subbayya has 13 acres of wet land and produced Rs. 1430 worth of 13 candies of paddy, Rs. 234 worth of 39 cartloads of straw and Rs. 215 worth of 13 cartloads of sunn hemp in 1925. He thus got a gross income of Rs. 1879.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and Manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Labour & other costs in levelling.	Rs. 40 0 0	
2	Manure	50 0 0	
3	Carting 15 days.	30 0 0	
4	Spreading manure	13 0 0	
5	Ploughing	26 0 0	

6	Watering	6	8	0	
7	Seeds	29	0	0	
8	Conveying the seedlings to fields.	9	0	0	
9	Dammu & spade work (13)	65	0	0	
10	Transplantation 104 days labour.				35 12 0
11	Supervision 2 months	45	0	0	
12	Irrigation channels	25	0	0	
13	Weeding				13 12 0
14	Watching the crop.	12	0	0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing				32 8 0
16	Reaping 130 days labour				44 11 0
17	Heaping 52 days labour				26 13 0
18	Harvesting 45 days labour				44 11 0
19	Cattle work	24	0	0	
20	Reaping & heaping sunn hemp.				6 12 0
21	Carting paddy etc.	80	0	0	
22	Heaping straw	10	0	0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes.				6 8 0
	Total ...	464	8	0	To. 211 7 0

Subbayya had 3 oxen, two cows, two he buffaloes, and one she-buffalo and two young ones.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation in value	Rs. 60 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 71 0 0
Manure	50 0 0	Sunn hemp	215 0 0
Carting it	30 0 0	Straw	312 0 0
Carting paddy etc.	80 0 0	Horsegrams	40 0 0
Harvesting	24 0 0	Paddy husk	34 0 0
Ploughing	26 0 0	Cotton seeds	10 0 0
Dammu	26 0 0	Gingelly cake	10 0 0
Levelling	40 0 0		
Ghee & buttermilk	90 0 0		
Cow dung	20 0 0		
Carrying fuel from			
Bapatla	12 0 0		
Total income ...	458 0 0	Total expenditure ...	692 0 0
Loss—Rs. 234.0.0			

Subbayya did all the work with the help of his family and earned Rs. 89·8·0 on spreading manure, watering the fields, preparing the irrigation channels, and supervising the work. So he had a net income of Rs. 1058·9·0 from his land a cattle; but he had to pay a tax of Rs. 130 and so he had only Rs. 928·9·0 as his net income for the year. He paid a tax of 12·3% on his net income from his lands.

(6) Dasari Lakshmi Narayana has 16 acres of wet land and he produced in 1924—25, Rs. 1760 worth of 16 candies of paddy Rs. 448 worth of 56 cartloads of straw and Rs. 300 worth of 20 cart loads of sunn hemp. So he got Rs. 2508 as gross revenue from his lands.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	30 days labour & costs of levelling	Rs. 45 7 6	
2	160 cart loads of manure	160 0 0	
3	Carting at 7 carts per rupee	22 13 6	
4	Spreading manure 8 days labour	2 12 0	
5	Ploughing	40 0 0	
6	Watering the fields 30 days labour	15 7 6	
7	Seeds and sowing		22 0 0
8	Conveying seedlings to fields	11 0 0	
9	Dammu	32 0 0	
10	Transplantation, 160 days labour		55 0 0
11	Supervision	45 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	14 0 0	
13	Weeding 32 days labour		11 0 0
14	Watching	5 0 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing		13 12 0
16	Reaping 128 days labour		44 0 0

17	Heaping 32 days labour				24	12	0	0
18	Harvesting 64 days				44	0		
19	Cattle work	48	0	0				
20	Reaping & heaping sunn hemp	33	0	0				
21	Carting paddy etc.	64	0	0				
23	P. W. D. Bribes				10	0		0
	Total ...	538	8	6	Tl.	224	8	0

Narayana had 4 oxen, 4 cows, two calves, 4 he buffaloes, she-buffaloes and 2 young ones, making a total of twenty animals.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.				Expenditure.			
Appreciation	Rs.	120	0 0	Depreciation	Rs.	120	0 0
Manure		160	0 0	Straw		448	0 0
Ploughing		40	0 0	Sunn hemp		300	0 0
Dammu		32	0 0	Paddy husk		19	2 6
Carting manure		22	13 6	Gingelly cage		10	0 0
Harvesting & carting paddy etc		64	0 0	Servants		30	0 0
Levelling the fields		30	0 0	Agricultural tools		23	4 0
Carting for others		15	0 0	Forest dues		23	11 0
Ghee & buttermilk		110	0 0	Carpenter		5	2 6
Cow dung		20	0 0	Stable repairs		2	0 0
Carting fuel from Bapatla		10	0 0	Cobbler		13	0 0
Total ...		623	13 6	Total ...		994	4 0

Loss from cattle—Rs. 371-0-6.

Narayana earned Rs. 94-11-0 by helping in levelling, spreading manure, watering, preparing irrigation channels, and supervising work. So he got a nett agricultural income of Rs. 1468-10-0 during 1924-25. Out of this, he paid a tax of Rs. 152 or a little more than 10.2%. Therefore he was left with only 1316-10-0 as the nett income from land and cattle.

Dasari Butchayya has 28 acres of wet land. He produced Rs. 2750 worth of paddy, Rs. 480 worth of straw and Rs. 450 worth of sunnhemp and so realised Rs. 3680.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

income tax of Rs. +	Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc produced	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling the fields	Rs. 100 0 0	
2	Manure	200 0 0	
3	Carting it	50 0 0	
4	Ploughing	70 0 0	
6	Watering 30 days labour	10 5 0	
7	Seeds		40 0 0
8	Conveying seedlings to fields	20 0 0	
9	Dammu	56 0 0	
10	Transplantation 224 days labour	75 10 0	
11	Supervision 30 days labour	45 0 0	
12	Irrigation channels	15 0 0	
13	Weeding 60 days labour		20 10 0
14	Watching	33 12 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing		41 10 0
16 & 17	Reaping and heaping		89 6 0
18	Harvesting	82 8 0	
19	Cattle work	75 0 0	
20	Reaping & heaping sunn hemp		41 4 0
21	Carting paddy etc.	105 0 0	
22	Heaping straw	16 0 0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes		20 0 0
	<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>954 3 0</b>	<b>252 4 0</b>

Butchayya had two oxen, two cows, two calves, two she-buffaloes and two young ones, making a total of 12 animals.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 60 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 60 0 0
Work of his servants	161 0 0	Straw	480 0 0
		Sunn hemp	450 0 0



Manure	200	0	0	Paddy husk	5	0	0
Ploughing	70	0	0	Cattie prison	2	0	0
Carting manure	55	0	0	Carpenter	5	2	6
Carting paddy etc	105	0	0	Stable repairs	2	0	0
Levelling	100	0	0	Cobbler	13	0	0
Carting for others	140	0	0	2 annual servants	200	0	0
Ghee and butter milk	90	0	0				
Cow dung	20	0	0				
Dammu	56	0	0				
Harvesting	75	0	0				
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1246</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

Loss from cattle—Rs. 174-2-6.

But Butchayya realises Rs. 195 by supervising (watering, supervision, watching, channels, harvesting, heaping straw and the work of his employes in transplantation etc). So he had to pay Rs. 300 or 12% on his nett income from land and cattle. His total nett annual income from land and cattle was Rs. 2194-6-6 in 1925.

8 Dasari Kotayya has 14 acres of wet land and has leased it out at 12½ candies of paddy (Rs 1375) per annum. He thus got Rs. 98-3-5 per acre. He had to pay out of this Rs. 180 or 13% towards Land Revenue and so realised Rs. 1295 as his nett annual income in 1924-5.

**BRAHMANAKODURU AGRICULTURAL BUDGET.  
PARTICULARS FOR THE WETLAND ONLY.**

Name of the ryot.	Acres	Agricul- tural expenses per acre	Income from labour	Loss or profits from cattle	Nett income per acre.	Total Annual income from cattle and land after tax is paid	The percentage of total nett income from all sources which is absorbed by taxation
D. Anjaya	4½	31 12 0	17 0 0	(+) 12 6 0	98 10 0	423 8 6	10.5 %
D. Garataya	5	33 1 9	13 0 0	(-) 3 0 0	104 0 0	424 10 6	11.49 "
D. V. Subbayya	5½	54 2 6	20 0 0	(+) 47 0 0	90 15 6	507 5 6	11.83 "
Y. Ch. Chowdaramma	8	50 13 9	163 6 0	(-) 46 0 0	84 6 8	702 9 0	11.3 "
R. V. Subbayya	13	52 0 0	89 8 0	(-) 234 0 0	92 9 6	928 9 0	12.2 "
D. L. Narayana	16	47 11 0	94 11 0	(-) 171 0 6	1.9 1 0	1316 10 0	10.2 "
D. Butchayya	28	43 1 6	195 0 0	(-) 174 2 6	88 5 6	2194 6 6	120 "
D. Kotayya	14				38 3 5	1195 0 0	13 "

The ryot who has  $4\frac{1}{2}$  (D. Anjaya) acres spends the least per acre towards agricultural expenses. If we take the difference between the nett incomes of the ryots who have 5 and 8 acres respectively (D. Garatayya and Y. Ch. Chowdaramma), we find that the latter realised Rs. 92-10-8 per every additional acre over and above 5 acres. But the corresponding figure for the ryots who have 13 and 16 acres respectively (R. V. Subbayya and D. L. Narayana) is 129-5-4. But whereas the difference in the nett incomes per acre of the ryots who have 5 and 8 acres is Rs. 19-9-4 in favour of the former the corresponding figure for the ryots who have 13 and 16 acres respectively is Rs. 16-7-6 in favour of the latter. So it pays better to cultivate 18 acres instead of 13 acres, than to cultivate 8 acres instead of 5 acres. On the other hand, Butchayya who has 28 acres gets Rs. 20 less per acre than Narayana who has only 16 acres and the former gets only Rs. 73-2-4 per every additional acre over and above the holding of the latter. Clearly D. L. Narayana stands in the best position. Though Butchayya's agricultural expenses are lower, he loses more than he gains per every acre over and above the holdings of D. L. Narayana, for he loses nearly Rs. 35 per acre for the 12 additional acres he has. Again D. L. Narayana gets nearly twice as much as Choudaramma who has only 8 acres. But from 16 acres, the nett income per acre falls very quickly and the incidence of taxation increases very steeply. It should be observed that Dasari Kotayya who has only 14 acres but leased out his lands, realised Rs. 35 less than D. L. Narayana who has 16 acres but cultivated them himself. It evidently pays much better to lease out one's own land rather than to cultivate it, because the losses from cattle are prohibitive as the amount of land cultivated increases, the work per head of people (farm servants engaged in cultivating) is less and the expenses of cultivation rise in a progressive way, because the business capacity of most of these ryots seems to be very low.

### AMRUTALURU.

Mrs. Saranu Venkata Subbamma is a widow and has 45 acres of wet land. Her son-in-law, Venkata Krishnayya has kindly given the following information about the management of her property.

The following is an account of the family affairs in the 12 years between 1911 January and 1923 May.

Income.	Expenditure.
From paddy & dry cereals. Rs. 32,511 9 1	Household expenses. Rs. 13,834 8 11
	Horsegrams & gingelly cake for cattle 1,635 6 1
	Sunn hemp seeds 529 12 5
	Oxen & carts 638 0 0
	Repairing charges on carts 86 8 6
	Charity to the Sanskrit school 276 0 0
	Out of pocket expenses on cultivation for labourers when paid in cash 610 8 6
	Clerk 1224 0 0
	Salaries to annual servants 1812 14 9
	Charities 100 0 0
Total. 32,511 9 1	Total. 20,247 11 2

Nett income — Rs. 20,748-5-0.

Her total nett income from land, cattle and labour was Rs. 25,287-1-2 out of which she had to pay Rs. 5,172-7-8 or about 20 per cent towards Land Revenue. So she was left with a nett income of Rs. 6,300, after meeting the family expenses and other costs. Therefore she realised a nett annual income of Rs. 525, over a period of twelve years. She is one of the very few ryots who keep such strict and accurate accounts and when she found out in May 1923 through these accounts that she was not able to realise as much as she possibly could if her lands were leased out, she was quick enough to lease them out.

In January 1924, she got a rent of 37 candies of paddy on the 4 acres leased out and produced 4 candies on the four acres she cultivated. She sold her paddy at different times for different prices but realised Rs. 3845-10-0 on all the paddy. She did not produce any paddy over and above fodder for her cattle, on her dry land. Out of this gross income she had to pay Rs. 400 or 10.4 per cent towards Land Revenue. She had also to spend Rs. 100 on servants, Rs. 100 on the clerk and Rs. 1200 on the maintenance of her family and so realised a nett annual income of Rs. 2045 for 1923-4. So she paid not only a less proportion of her nett revenue from land etc. towards Land Revenue but she realised nearly four times as much nett income per annum in 1924 after all the expenses of her family were met, as she had done in the 12 previous years.

When she used to cultivate her own land, she had to engage 562 labourers to prepare the field, do the spade work, transplant and prepare the irrigation channels, or about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  days labour per acre. Reaping and heaping the crop were done by 487 labourers (or about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  days labour per acre). Work was begun on the 9th July 1923 when the preparations were made to transplant the field and all the work including transplation was finished by the 17th August. Similarly reaping and heaping were begun on the 3rd December and finished on the 30th December. So transplantation etc., took 39 days to be finished. There were thus employed 1349 workers during 39 days for 45 acres.

The system of payment adopted by Subbamma to her annual and other servants is as follows:—

(1) One Sudra annual servant was paid Rs. 60 per annum, after he was fed in her house on almost the same food which she had for herself, and he was also given his cloths, tobacco, shoes and sticks free of charge. Another such servant who was less efficient was paid Rs. 45, in addition to all the other things given freely to the former.

(2) She had four panchama servants whom she paid Rs. 4 each per annum and a Madras Measure of paddy per day (equivalent of Rs. 61-14-0 per annum). So each of them got about Rs. 103-1-

per annum. He was given a certain amount of tobacco freely every day.

(3) Kondamudi Kotadu, a panchama, served thus under her for 16 years and when his accounts were settled in July 1923, when she dismissed all her servants as she had leased out her lands, he had only Rs. 12-2-2 to his credit. That was all he saved in those years, after maintaining his family which consisted of his wife, mother and himself.

(4) Peravali Subbadu was her servant for 12 years. His son and his wife were also in her employ. He had Rs. 53-9-0 to his credit after 12 years service. He was one of the four workers who were given what was called 'Chanamalu.' \*

(5) Chandra Bhushigadu was also a 'Chanamalu' servant. He had to support his wife and a child. He served under her for five years and was not able to save anything, but he was not indebted. 'Chanamalu' is a system under which the ryot leases out a certain amount of land to his servant on certain conditions which are more favourable to the latter than are usually allowed to an ordinary renter. In return for such a privilege, the servant agrees to send his wife and other people in his family to work for the customary wages for the same employer, whenever their services are demanded, even if he can get better wages from other ryots when the laws of supply and demand are freely in operation.

Subbamma gave three acres to three Panchama servants, at an acre for each and she lent the services of her cattle, free of charge, for ploughing, and harvesting etc. and she supplied her own manure and servants. But whatever out-of-pocket expenses had to be paid for they were met by the servant. Then the servant and the mistress shared the gross produce of the acre equally, while the straw and sunn hemp were taken by the latter. Through this system, each of her Panchama servants got 220 Madras Measures of paddy and she kept it in her own paddy store and she used to give him 7 Madras Measures a week, during the long rainy season when it was difficult for him to support his family, as his wife could not find any employ-

\* Please see below.

ment. Thus such a servant was excellently insured against the danger of long periods of unemployment of his wife. In so far that he lost something by not allowing his wife to earn the proper economic wages available at other ryots, he also contributed something towards this insurance fund. So it is a very useful and constructive scheme of insurance against unemployment which used to be more generally prevalent than at present. Even the fund was not negligible as it amounted to Rs. 37-13-0 as against Rs. 103-14-0 which he got from his work, as his salary. Though many ryots used to follow this system of payment, except Subbamma, the other ryots gave it up long ago, as they found it out that it did not pay them well in the altered economic conditions. At last Subbamma also gave it up in 1923. There is not even one ryot in any of those villages who has such a system of payment and when the present writer advocated such a system, many ryots rose against him.

(2) Jyesta Krishnayya has 9 acres of wet land and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 770 worth of paddy, Rs. 144 worth of straw and Rs. 52 worth of sunn hemp and so got a gross income of Rs. 966 from his wet land.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both out of pocket expenses and a valuation of his own labour, and the work of cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Expenditure
	Manure	Rs. 36 0 0	
	Carting it	16 0 0	
	Spreading it	2 0 0	
	Ploughing	5 0 0	
	Seeds		12 0 0
	Watering	5 0 0	
	Conveying the seedlings to the fields	5 0 0	
	Transplantation 56 days labour		42 0 0
	Supervision	10 0 0	
	Weeding, 36 days labour .		12 0 0

Sunn hemp seeds		12	0	0
Reaping 54 days labour.				
Heaping 27 days	"	44	4	0
Harvesting		10	0	0
Cattle work		25	0	0
Carting paddy etc. home		25	0	0
Straw heap		10	0	0
P. W. D. Bribes		3	0	0
Total ...	Rs. 152	0	0	Rs. 122 4 0

Grand total—Rs. 274-4-0 or Rs 30-7-6 per acre.

So he had a nett income of Rs. 691-12-0 or Rs 76-13-9 per acre.

#### BUSINESS OF DRY LAND :—

Income.		Expenditure.	
Fodder	Rs. 60 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 25 0 0
Cereals	20 0 0	Seeds	4 0 0
		Watching	5 0 0
		Labour	3 0 0
Total ...	80 0 0	Total ..	37 0 0

Nett income—Rs. 43-0-0 in 1925 from dry land.

Krishnayya had two bullocks, four she-buffalos, two cows and a calf.

#### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 80 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 58 0 0
Cattle work items	117 0 0	Straw & sunn hemp	192 0 0
Cattle work on dry land	25 0 0	Straw	54 0 0
Harvesting for others	54 0 0	Cholam fodder	60 0 0
Carting for others	36 8 2	Paddy husk	24 0 0
Ghee and buttermilk	150 0 0		
Total income ...	462 8 2	Total expenditure	388 0 0

Nett income from cattle—Rs. 74-8-0.



Total nett income from land, cattle and labour was Rs. 869-4-0 and out of this, Krishnayya had to pay Rs. 102 or about 12.6% towards Land Revenue and so he had an annual income of Rs. 767-4-0 for 1924-25.

(3) Venigalla Venkata Ramayya has  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land. He originally got only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres as his share from his father. He bought  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre with the dowry his father-in-law gave him when he got married. He bought an acre in 1924 with the borrowed money. He produced Rs. 450 worth of paddy Rs. 78 worth of straw and Rs. 14 worth of sunn hemp and so got a gross income of Rs. 542 from his land. The costs of cultivation came to Rs. 180 so he got a nett income of Rs. 362 from his wetland or Rs. 80-7-2 per acre. He used to have bullocks but found it very unprofitable to keep them and so sold them away. He co-operated with his father-in-law in 1925 and the latter lent the services of his cattle and so he earned Rs. 140 from his own labour.

Ramayya had a cow, a she-buffalo and calf which was worth Rs. 150 and he got a nett income of Rs. 30 from them. He got a total nett income from land, cattle and labour (362 + 140 personal labour etc.) + 30 (cattle) Rs. 532, out of which he had to pay Rs. 30 or 5.65% towards Land Revenue and so he got an annual income of Rs. 502-0-0 for 1925.

#### THURUMELLA.

(1) Kosaraju Krishnayya has  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land. He has rented for a number of years an acre of wet land which belongs to the village tank and has to pay only Rs. 3 as rent and so he has come to look upon that land as almost his own. His expenses of cultivating this  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wetland came to Rs. 130 or Rs. 52 per acre while his income was Rs. 261-9-0 from paddy and Rs. 80 from straw and sunn hemp and so he realised a nett income of Rs. 211-9-0 or Rs. 84-8-0 per acre.

He and another ryot have rented  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land and they got a surplus of half a candy of paddy (Rs. 55), Rs. 304 worth of straw and sunn hemp, after paying the rent to the owners of the land. But their costs of cultivation amounted to Rs. 1380 or Rs. 40 per acre. So they lost Rs. 20 on that account.

Both these ryots own a bullock each and have equal shares in the cart. Because of this rented land, they were able to keep the bullocks better employed than they would otherwise have been.

Krishnayya and the other ryot had six she buffalos, two young ones and two bullocks.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 60 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 54 0 0
Cattle work on wet land	400 0 0	Straw and sunn hemp	392 0 0
Carting for others	50 0 0	Paddy husk	50 0 0
Ghee and buttermilk	250 0 0	Servant	25 0 0
Total ...	760 0 0	Total ..	521 0 0

Net income from cattle Rs. 239 0 0 in 1924-25,

Both these ryots worked always on their land and did all kinds of work. And so they earned Rs. 120 in that year. Krishnayya's share in that business was Rs.  $(119-8-0 + 60) = 179-8-0$ . By cultivating fourteen acres of wet land with the aid of two bullocks and by doing part of that work which is usually done by hired labourers, Krishnayya made Rs.  $(211-9-0 + 179-8-0) = 391-1-0$  in 1924-25. Out of this he had to pay Rs. 21 or 5.3 per cent towards the Land Revenue and so realised an annual income of Rs. 370-1-0. Thus he got in the end Rs. 30 more than the gross income from his  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land.

2 Kosaraju Narahari \* has twenty acres of wet land. He produced Rs. 2200 worth of paddy in 1923-25. He had to spend Rs. 130 on his Sudra servant Rs. 150 on his two Panchama servants, Rs. 200 on hired labour, Rs. 30 on horsegram, Rs. 12 on paddy husk, Rs. 12 on irrigation channels, Rs. 9 on cobbler, Rs. 10 on carpenter, and Rs. 10 on agricultural tools, making thus a total expenditure of Rs. 563. So he got a nett income of Rs. 1637 from his land.

\* It was impossible to get more particulars about his agricultural operations from Narahari as he was unwilling to wait for so long. It was after much difficulty, even these few particulars were obtained.

He had 4 oxen, 3 cows, 3 calves, 2 she-buffalos, 2 young ones and 3 he buffalos. He realised a profit of Rs. 104 from them, because he failed to include the expense of his servants into this budget.

He got Rs 130 as rent for his buildings. So his total nett income from land, cattle and capital was Rs. 1831, out of which he had to pay a tax of Rs. 180 or 9·6 per cent towards Land Revenue. So he got an annual income of Rs. 1701 for 1925.

3 Kosaraju Venkatappayya (son of Nagayya) has 4 acres of wet land. He produced Rs. 422·12·0 ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  candies of paddy) \* and Rs. 144 worth of straw and sunn, hemp and got a gross income of Rs. 566·12·0 from his land.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the cost of hired labour and a valuation of his own labour, and the work of his cattle, servants and manure.

Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc., produced.	Expendi- ture.
Manure	Rs. 60 0 0	
Carting	13 0 0	
Spreading	1 8 0	
Ploughing	10 0 0	
Seeds	4 12 0	
Conveying the seedling to the fields	2 4 0	
Spade work, 12 days labour	5 0 0	
Transplanation, 16 days labour	5 2 3	
Irrigation channels	1 8 0	
Supervision	10 0 0	
Weeding 10 days labour	4 4 0	
Sunn hemp seeds	8 0 0	
Cholam seeds	1 0 0	
Reaping 34 days labour	8 4 0	
Heaping 12 days labour	5 2 6	
Harvesting	18 0 0	

\* Venkatappayya sold his paddy at the harvest time and so got lower prices than others who sold two or three months afterwards.

Reaping and heaping sunn hemp and cholam	4	8	0
Heaping straw	1	8	4
P. W. D. Bribes	0	4	0
Total ...	164	1	1

He got a nett income of Rs 402 10 11 or Rs. 100-10-8 per acre.

Venkatappayya had a cow, two calves, a she buffalo and a young one.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.			Expenditure.		
Appreciation	Rs. 30	0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 10	0 0
Manure	60	0 0	Straw and sunn hemp.	144	0 0
Ghee and buttermilk	100	0 0	Horsegram	2	0 0
How dung	36	0 0	Paddy husk	10	0 0
			Servant	24	0 0
Total income ...	226	0 0	Total expenditure.	190	0 0

Nett income from cattle—Rs. 36-0-0 in 1925.

Venkatappayya earned Rs. 10 by supervising work on his land. His mother removes the husk-paddy for others by pounding paddy and thus earned Rs. 36-0-0 per annum. His total nett income from land, cattle and labour came to Rs. 484-10-11 out of which he had to pay Rs. 33 or 6 per cent towards Land Revenue and so was left with an annual income of Rs. 451-10-11 for 1924-25.

Venkatappayya complained that it did not pay him to cultivate his land himself as he could easily lease it out for 4½ candies worth Rs. 467-8-0. Including the earnings of his mother, he would have got Rs. 503-8-0 as his total nett income if he had leased it out.

(4) Doppalapudi Narasayya \* of Sreeranga Puram has eight acres of wet land. He produced Rs. 880 worth of paddy, Rs. 300 worth of

\* This information was kindly collected specially for this report by Mr. V. Kotayya M. A. (Calcutta) who takes keen interest in rural economics. The present writer tried his best to interest some undergraduates of the Madras University but in vain. Mr. D. S. Narayana B. A. of Brahmanakoduru has collected some information.

staw and sunn hemp and thus got a gross income of Rs. 1180 in 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation; including both out of pocket expenses for hired labour etc and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle and servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work	Value of labour etc. expended	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling fields	15 0 0	
2	Manure	25 0 0	
3	Carting manure	12 8 0	
4	Spreading it	0 12 0	
5	Ploughing	24 0 0	
6	Watering	2 0 0	
7	Seeds		8 0 0
8	Conveying seedlings	0 12 0	
9	Spade work		12 0 0
10	Transplantation 40 days labour		13 12 0
11	Supervision	15 0 0	
13	Weeding 15 days labour		8 9 6
15	Sunn hemp seeds		10 0 0
16	Reaping		16 0 0
18	Harvesting		16 0 0
19	Cattle work	24 0 0	
20	Reaping, heaping sunn hemp	11 0 0	
21	Carting paddy etc. home	18 0 0	
22	Heaping straw	5 0 0	
23	P. W. D bribes		5 0 0
	Total ...	153 0 0	89 5 6

The nett income from his lands was Rs. 937-10-6 or Rs. 117-3-4 per acre in 25.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Narasayya had in 1925 two oxen, 2 cows, 2 she-buffalos and 2 young oxes.

Income				Expenditure.			
Appreciation in value	Rs.	60	0 0	Depreciation in value	Rs.	50	0 0
Work done by cattle items (1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 21)		118	8 0	Straw and sunn hemp		300	0 0
Carting for others		80	0 0	Servants		140	0 0
Ghee and buttermilk		100	0 0	Agricultural tools		4	0 0
Cow dung for fuel		20	0 0	Stable repairs		1	0 0
Work done by servants items (2,4,6,8,18, 22)		35	8 0	Carpenter		1	0 0
<b>Total income</b>		<b>414</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>496</b>	<b>0 0</b>

Loss from cattle was Rs. 82 in 1925.

Narasayya earned Rs. 15 by supervising work on his fields. He got a total nett income of Rs. 870-10-6 from cattle, and land. He paid Rs. 60 or 6-99% towards Land Revenue. So he realised an annual income of Rs. 810-10-6 in 25. If he had leased out his lands he would have got Rs. 880 worth of paddy and he actually got Rs. 9-5-0 less by cultivating it himself. But he got Rs. 100 worth of ghee and buttermilk for which he would have had to pay, if he had leased out his land. So he gained Rs. 91-10-0 by cultivating his land himself.

### APPIKATLA BUDGETS.

(1) Inaganti Venkatarayudu has 8 acres of wet land. He produced Rs. 550 worth of paddy, Rs. 100 worth of straw and Rs. 50 worth of sunn hemp.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation.

No	Kind of Expenses	Value of Labour etc produced	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling the field	10 0 0	
2	Manure	10 0 0	

3	Carting it	5	0	0			
4	Spreading it	12	0				
6	Watering	12	0				
7	Seeds				12	0	0
8	Conveying seedlings to fields	5	0	0			
9	Dammu	40	0	0			
10	Transplantation 60 days labour				12	10	0
11	Supervision	10	0	0			
12	Irrigation channels	6	0	0			
13	Weeding 25 day labour				8	9	6
14	Watching	16	14	0			
15	Sunn hemp seeds and showing				5	8	0
16	Reaping 60 days labour				20	10	0
17	Heaping 16 days labour				6	0	0
18	Harvesting	12	8	0			
19	Cattle work	5	0	0			
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp				7	8	0
21	Carting paddy etc home	6	8	0			
22	Heaping straw	2	0	0			
23	P. W. D. Bribes				1	0	0
	Total ...	130	0	6	Tot.	73	13 6

Grand Total. Rs. 204 3 6

Nett income from land Rs. 495-12-6 or Rs. 61-15-7 per acre.

Venkatrayudu had two she buffaloes and two young ones.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income		Expenditure	
Appreciation	Rs. 20 0 0	Depreciation	Rs 8 0 0
Ghee and butter- milk	110 0 0	Straw & Sunn hemp	150 0 0
Manure	10 0 0	Paddy husk	15 0 0
Dammu	20 0 0		
	Rs. 160 0 0		Rs. 173 0 0

Loss from cattle = Rs. 13 in 1925.

He worked for his father-in-law who lent the services of his cattle free of charge in return for such services. Venkatrayudu realised Rs. 78-0-0. So his nett income from all sources came to Rs. 560-12-0 out of which he paid Rs. 70 or 12 5% towards taxation.

(2) Inaganti Ankamma has 13 acres of wet land. He produced Rs. 770 worth of paddy, Rs. 105 worth of straw and Rs. 50 worth of Sunn hemp. So he got a gross income of Rs 925 from his land in 1925. His agriculture expenses came to Rs. 390 or Rs. 30 per acre. He realised an income of Rs. 41-2-5 per acre.

He had two oxen, 4 he-buffalos, two she-buffalos and two young ones.

#### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 20 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 58 0 0
Manure, ploughing levelling, carting etc.	173 0 0	Straw	135 0 0
Ghee & butter- milk	100 0 0	Sunn hemp	50 0 0
Cow dung used as fuel	20 0 0	Horsegrams	33 0 0
<b>Total income</b> ..	<b>313 0 0</b>	Paddy husk	24 0 0
		Gingelly cake	22 0 0
		<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>322 0 0</b>

Loss from cattle Rs. 9-0-0.

Ankamma made about Rs. 10 on his own labour. So he got a nett income of Rs. 536 from land, cattle, etc. out of which he had to pay Rs. 112 or 20.9 towards Land Revenue. Therefore he had a nett income of Rs. 424 per annum during 1924-25. Ankamma's land is mostly under a canal whose water supply is very precarious and so the yield is so poor.

(3) Achanti Venkata Appayya has 10 acres of wet land and 2½ acres of dry land. He rented 10 more acres. After his rent was paid, he realised Rs. 1320 worth of paddy, Rs. 215 worth of straw and Rs. 50 worth of sunn hemp. So he got a gross income of Rs. 1585 from his lands.



The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
		Rs.	Rs.
2	Manure	100 0 0	
3	Carting	100 0 0	
4	Spreading manure	2 8 0	
5	Ploughing	81 0 0	
6	Watering	25 0 0	
7	Seeds		32 0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields.	20 0 0	
9	Spadework		50 0 0
10	Transplantation		65 0 0
12	Irrigation channels	20 0 0	
13	Weeding 115 days labour	31 8 6	
14	Watching	33 12 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing		10 0 0
16 & 17	Reaping and heaping		79 1 0
18	Harvesting	55 0 0	
19	Cattle work	50 0 0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp.	15 0 0	
21	Carting paddy etc. home	25 0 0	
22	Heaping straw	8 0 0	
23	P. W. D. Bribes.		5 0 0
	Total ..	566 12 0	To. 241 1 0

So he got a nett income of Rs. 777 3 0 on his wet land.

Appayya had two bullocks, 4 he-buffaloes, and a young one.

### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs 10 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 54 0 0
Sub-orders (2, 3, 5, 19, 21)	406 0 0	Straw	215 0 0
		Sunn hemp	50 0 0

Ploughing on dry land	32 0 0	Horsegrams	25 0 0
Carting for others	118 0 0	Paddy husk	12 0 0
Ghee and buttermilk	90 0 0	Servants	110 0 0
Cow dung	16 0 0	Total expenditure	466 0 0
Income from servants	₹ 179 4 0		

Total income Rs. 851 4 0

Nett income—Rs. 387 4 0 in 1925.

Business of dry land:—

Income.		Expenditure.	
Varagu	Rs. 40 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 32 0 0
Coriandar	20 0 0	Seeds	4 0 0
Total ...	60 0 0	Labour	4 0 0
		Total ...	40 0 0

Nett income Rs. 20.

So Appayya realised a nett income of Rs. 1184·7·0 out of all his work on land and cattle but had to pay a Land Revenue of Rs. 84 or about 7·09% of this nett income and therefore he earned Rs. 1100·7·0 per annum in 1924-25. If he had not rented any land, he could hardly have realised Rs. 800, as he would have had to lose much more on cattle than he would have gained by lower costs of cultivation. Moreover, Appayya is one of the most efficient ryots of Appikatla and so kept his cattle and servants always engaged and not only realised more than what he paid for his servants but also made Rs. 118 by engaging his cattle to cart paddy to the railway station and Chirala. It is thus in the direction of minimising the unemployment of servants, employers and cattle that the greatest possible increase in income of ryots can directly be brought about.

(4) Kurra Chalamayya has 16 acres of wet land. He produced Rs 1375 worth of Paddy, Rs. 150 worth of straw and Rs. 90 worth of sunn hemp and so got a gross income of Rs 1615 from his lands in 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a cultivation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc produced	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Levelling	Rs. 22 8 0	
2	Manure 40 carts	20 0 0	
3	Carting it	20 0 0	
4	Spreading manure	3 0 0	
5	Ploughing	16 0 0	
6	Watering	6 2 6	
7	Seeds		32 0 0
8	Conveying the seeding to the fields		10 0 0
9	Spade work		16 0 0
10	Transplantation 80 days works		27 0 0
11	Supervision	22 12 0	
12	Irrigation channels	13 0 0	
13	Weeding 64 days labour		20 0 0
14	Watching	7 8 0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing		9 0 0
16 & 17	Reaping and heaping 120 days labour		55 0 0
18	Harvesting	40 0 0	
19	Cattle work	12 8 0	
20	Reaping & heaping sunn hemp		9 0 0
21	Carting paddy etc. home	36 0 0	
22	Heaping straw	6 12 0	
23	Bribes to local officers of P. W. D.		1 0 0
	Total.	226 2 5	170 7 0

So he got a nett return Rs.

Chalamayya had two oxen, one he-buffalo and two she-buffalos and two young ones, making a total of 7 animals.

### CATTLE BUDGET

Income.			Expenditure.		
Appreciation	Rs.	20 0 0	Depreciation	Rs.	43 0 0
suborders (1, 2, 3, 5, 19 & 21)		127 0 0	Straw & sunn hemp		240 0 0

Ghee and buttermilk	90	0	0	Horsegrams	22	0	0
Cow dung	20	0	0	Paddy husk	30	0	0
Income from servant (4, 6, 12, 14, 18 & 22 @ other work)	60	0	0	Gingelly cake Servant	12	0	0
Total income	317	0	0	Total expenditure	427	0	0

Loss from cattle Rs. 110-0-0 in 1925.

Chalamayya earned Rs. 40 from supervising and other work. So he got a total nett income of Rs. 1148-6-7 from land, cattle and labour but out of which he had to pay Rs. 125 or 10.9 per cent towards Land Revenue. So he got a nett income of Rs. 1023-6-7 per annum in 1925.

(5) Inaganti Markandeyulu has 20 acres of wet land. He rented 6 acres of wet land and four acres of dry land in 1925. He got after paying the rent, Rs. 1540 worth of paddy, Rs. 200 worth of straw and Rs. 140 worth of Sunn hemp. Thus he realised a gross revenue of Rs. 1880 from his 26 acres.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Levelling	Rs. 60 0 0	
2	Manure	25 0 0	
3	Carting it	25 0 0	
4	Spreading it	4 0 0	
5	Ploughing	10 0 0	
6	Watering	20 0 0	
7	Seeds		48 0 0
8	Conveying the seedling to fields	7 0 0	
9	Spade work 40 days labour		20 0 0
10	Transplantation, 182 days labour		62 9 0

11	Supervision	0	0	0	
12	Irrigation Channels	7	0	0	
13	Weeding 70 days labour				24 1 0
14	Watching 30 days labour	22	8	0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and sowing				14 0
16	Reaping 150 days labour				50 0
17	Heaping 75 days labour				40 0
18	Harvesting	55	0	0	
19	Cattle work	30	0	0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp				16 12 0
21	Carting paddy etc. home	50	0	0	
22	Heaping straw	8	0	0	
23	Bribes to P. W. D.				4 0 0
	Total ...	368	8	0	Tl. 283 3 6

So Markandeyulu had a net income of Rs. 1228-4-6 from his wet land.

#### BUSINESS OF DRY LAND :—

Income.		Expenditure.	
Fodder	Rs. 50 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 30 0 0
Coriandar	20 0 0	Seeds	5 0 0
		Rent	25 0 0
		Labour	5 0 0
Total income ...	70 0 0	Total expenditure	65 0 0

Nett income from dry land—Rs. 5 in 1925. had two oxen, two he-buffaloes, 4 she-buffalos and 3 young ones.

#### CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 40 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 40 0 0
Suborders (1, 2, 3, 5, 19 & 21).	180 0 0	Straw & sunn hemp	340 0 0
Ghee & butter milk	150 0 0	Paddy husk	20 0 0
Cow dung	25 0 0	Cholam fodder	50 0 0
Ploughing dry land	30 0 0	Servants	192 8 0
		Carpenter	5 0 0

Income from servants	120 0 0	Cobbler & stable repairs	5 0 0
Suborders (4, 6, 8 12, 14 18, 22 & other work)			
Total income ...	545 0 0	Total expenditure ..	652 8 0

Net loss from cattle—Rs. 107-8-0 in 1925.

He earned Rs. 45 by supervising the work. So Markandeyulu got a total nett income of Rs. 1170-12-4 from land, cattle and labour in 1925 but he had to pay Rs. 150 or 12.8% of that nett income towards Land Revenue. He was therefore left with a nett income of Rs. 1020-12-6 for the year 1924-25. It is difficult to say how much exactly was the loss or gain which he got from the land he rented. According to him he realised a little (Rs. 22) more than the paddy needed to pay the total rent and so he was left with the straw and sunn hemp and Rs. 22 worth of paddy as a return for his expenses of cultivation. The value of this straw and sunn hemp which he got was not more than Rs. 78 while his expenses of cultivation came to Rs. 150-6-0. His cattle and servants earned about Rs. 100 by being employed on this rented land and so he gained probably not less than Rs. 50 on this transaction. If we subtract this sum from the nett income he got from all his land, then we get Rs. 1120-12-4 as the actual nett income from his own land or Rs. 56-6-7 per acre of his own land.

(6) Manne Sreeramulu has 26 acres of wet land and four acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 2200-0-0 worth of paddy, Rs. 300 worth of straw and Rs. 90 worth of sunn hemp and thus got a gross income of Rs. 2590 in 1925.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation, including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle servants and manure:

No.	Kind of work or expenses	Value of labour etc produced	Out of pocket expenses
1	Levelling	Rs. 50 0 0	
2	Manure	125 0 0	

3	Carting it	23	0	0		
4	Spreading it	3	0	0		
5	Ploughing	20	0	0		
6	Watering	25	0	0		
7	Seeds				48	0 0
8	Conveying the seedlings	18	0	0		
9	Spade work (29) & Dammu	52	0	0		
10	Transplantation 2(8 days labour				1	8 0
11	Supervision	60	0	0		
12	Irrigation Channels	15	0	0		
13	Weeding 100 days labour				34	6 0
14	Watching	60	0	0		
15	Sunn hemp seeds & sowing				20	0 0
16	Reaping 160 days labour				55	0 0
17	Heaping 45 days labour				27	8 0
18	Harvesting				50	0 0
19	Cattle work	60	0	0		
20	Reaping & heaping sunnhemp	16			16	0 0
21	Carting paddy etc home	50	0	0		
22	Heaping <del>straw</del>	6	0	0		
23	P. W. D. Bribes				10	0 0
	Total ...	583	0	0	Tot.	1332 6 0

Nett income from his wet land—Rs. 1674-0-0 or Rs. 64-6-6 per acre.

Business of dry land:—

Income.		Expenditure	
Fodder	Rs. 90 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 30 0 0
		Seeds	5 0 0
		Labour	5 0 0
Total income	90 0 0	Total expenditure.	40 0 0

Nett income from dryland Rs. 50 in 1925.

Sreeramulu had two oxen, three cows, two he-buffalos two she-buffalos and two young ones, making a total of 11 animals.

## CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.			Expenditure.		
Appreciation	Rs. 82	0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 66	0
Suborders (1, 2, 3, 19 & 21)	243	0 0	Straw & sunn hemp.	390	0
Ploughing dry land	30	0 0	Horsegrams	22	0
Cow dung	25	0 0	Cholam fodder	90	0
Income from servants, Suborders (4,6,8,12, 14 & 22 and other work)	180	0 0	Gingelly cake	20	0
Total income	560	0 0	Annual servants	200	0
			Carpenter & cob- bler	12	0 0
			Stable repairs	5	0 0
			Total expenditure.	805	0 0

Loss from cattle Rs. 245-0-0 in 1925.

He earned Rs. 50 by supervising the work on the fields. His total nett income from land, cattle and labour was Rs. 1529-10-0 out of which he had to pay Rs. 217 or 14-1% towards Land Revenue and so got a nett annual income of Rs. 1312-10-0 for the year 1924-5.

(7) Achanti Madhavarayudu has 27 acres of wet land and 4 acres of dry land. He produced Rs. 2200 worth of paddy, Rs. 270 worth of straw and Rs. 200 worth of sunn hemp and so got a gross income of Rs. 2670 in 1924-25.

The following statement shows the costs of cultivation including both the expenses for hired labour and a valuation of the labour of the ryot, his cattle, servants and manure.

No.	Kind of work or expenses.	Value of labour etc. produced.	Out of pocket expenses.
1	Levelling land	Rs. 130	0 0
2	Manure	100	0 0
3	Carting manure	100	0 0
4	Spreading it	3	0 0
5	Ploughing	25	0 0
6	Watering	15	0 0



7	Seeds		48	0	0
8	Conveying the seedlings to the fields.	26	0	0	
9	Dammu	50	0	0	
10	Transplantation 215 days labour		75	4	1
11	Supervision	75	0	0	
12	Irrigation channels	70	0	0	
13	Weeding 11 days labour		27	13	0
14	Watching	50	0	0	
15	Sunn hemp seeds and showing		21	8	0
16	Reaping 216 days labour		75	4	0
17	Heaping 108		37	10	0
18	Harvesting	67	0	0	
19	Cattle work	33	0	0	
20	Reaping and heaping sunn hemp.	25	0	0	
21	Carting paddy etc.	75	0	0	
22	Heaping straw	10	0	0	
23	P. W. D Bribes		10	0	0
	Total ...	854	0	0	Tol. 295 7 6

Madhavarayudu got a nett income of Rs. 1520-8-6 per acre.

Income		Expenditure	
Fodder	Rs. 40 0 0	Ploughing	Rs. 40 0 0
Bengal grams	60 0 0	Seeds	5 0 0
		Labour	6 0 0
Total Rs.	100 0 0	Total Rs.	51 0 0

Nett income from dry land Rs. 49.

Madhavarayudu had 3 oxen, 6 cows, 8 he-buffaloes, 2 she-buffaloes, making thus a total of 19 animals.

## CATTLE BUDGET.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Appreciation	Rs. 140 0 0	Depreciation	Rs. 99 0 0
Suborders (1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10 & 21)	513 0 0	Straw & sunn hemp	490 0 0
Woughing the dry land	40 0 0	Horsegrams	30 0 0
Ghee & buutermilk	150 0 0	Paddy husks	12 0 0
Cow dung	20 0 0	Ginelly caks	22 0 0
Income from ser- vants, suborders (4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22 and other work	300 0 0	Cholam fodder	40 0 0
		Servants	270 0 0
		Carpenter	7 8 0
		Cobbler	7 8 0
		Stable repairs	10 0 0
Total income	1163 0 0	Total expenditure	988 0 0

Nett income from cattle Rs. 175-0-0 in 1925.

He earned Rs. 75 by supervising the work. So he got a total nett income of Rs. 1819-8-6. out of land, cattle and labour and out of this he had to pay Rs. 270 or 14.8% towards Land Revenue and so realised an annual income of Rs. 1549-8-6. during 1924-25.

The real manager of his property is his aunt, who has had considerable experience of managing such properties on a much larger scale in Nidubrolu where her own property is the biggest in the village. Because of her exceptional ability. Madhavarayudu realised such a big surplus income both on dry land and cattle and what is more interesting is that he realised much more on his servants than what he paid for them. The expenses of carting manure were so high because his land is at a considerable distance from the village.



To take the last two ryots (Sreeramulu and Madhavarayudu) Madhavarayudu had only one acre of wet land more than the other and he realised Rs. 130 more than Sreeramulu. Then his surplus due to his bigger holdings of wet land than those of Sreeramulu while his additional acre of wet land should have got him only Rs. 65-5-0. So this difference is due to his greater efficiency in cultivating.

Between Venkatrayudu who has 8 acres and Chalamayya who has 16 acres of wet land, the latter gets more than twice as much as the former, which is a very striking fact and he pays a less proportion of his total nett income from all sources towards Land Revenue than Venkatrayudu. The costs of cultivation per acre are less for Chalamayya than for the other. The latter loses considerably less on cattle than the former and earns less by his own labour than the former and this may be due to the fact that Venkatrayudu worked for his father-in-law and thus saved more on his own about and lost less on cattle than Chalamayya who had his own bullocks.

Sreeramulu got thrice as much nett annual income as his own father-in-law i.e., I. Ankamma who had half as much land as Sreeramulu.

Out of these seven agricultural budgets, only two show profits on the account of cattle. A. V. Appayya earned much by carting for others and by renting much land. Madhavarayudu cultivated more dry and wet land and kept his cattle more busy than others and so realised a surplus. Clearly one pair of bullocks can do most of the work needed on about 30 acres of land and a ryot can gain on their account if he engages only one annual servant and he himself does all the work along with his servant.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE RYOTS. DELTAIC VILLAGES.

The present author is well acquainted with everyone of the ryots whose budgets are here given. Forty-two family budgets were collected in May—July 1925 and thirteen of them are here given fully, while the rest are summarised in the tables to be found at the end of this chapter. Every ryot was asked how much paddy he had, over a number of years, consumed per year and particular care was taken to exclude the probable amount of paddy which his wife paid for vegetables and other things bought. There is always a certain amount of uncertainty as regards the consumption of ghee and butter milk because most of these ryots do not buy them, but produce them and so it is difficult to guess both the amount of ghee and buttermilk produced from the cattle and the prices of such commodities. But as far as our figures are concerned, many ryots have consumed more of such commodities than is signified in the tables given. But as those ryots chose to price these things a little lower than the market rates, their own figures are kept in the budgets here presented.

As for clothing, the present author who belongs to this part of the country is perhaps specially able to find out whether a ryot spends a particular amount of money on such and such clothing or not. Wherever possible, women in the families for which statistics were gathered were asked about the number of sarees and bodices they bought per year. The friends of a ryot were able to check him whenever he made any mistake as regards the expenditure on his own clothing.

As for the miscellaneous expenditure, the payments to barber and washerman are made in kind and the quantity of paddy given can be easily ascertained. Every ryot gave his expenditure on travelling, medicine and several other items and his friends used to correct him.

Though fourteen budgets are not enough material upon which any general conclusions can be drawn, though most of the budgets given here do not represent the mass of small ryots who are on the margin of poverty, many useful conclusions can be drawn provisionally. The present author is still engaged in collecting such family budgets on a much more extensive scale than at present but until the results of such an enquiry are published, the budgets here given are the only material available as far as the ryots of the Andhra country are concerned.

The total annual income of the 42 ryots whose budgets we collected, came to Rs. 36,923 in 1925. There were 190 persons these 42 families. So the annual income of a family was Rs. 879.2 and that of a person was Rs. 194.5.3 for the year 1924—25. Before we go any further, we must take account of one very important fact. That is, when these facts were gathered, the price of paddy was Rs. 110 per candy of 1600 lbs., but at present it has fallen to Rs. 90 on the average. As the income of all these ryots depended almost entirely upon the income from their lands and as that income was mainly in the form of paddy and as the ryots paid then as they do now the same customary amount of paddy for different kinds of work with slight differences, these figures should be reduced by 90/110 in order to get an approximate idea of money incomes as they are at present. Then the total income of all these families is Rs. 30,209.11.8, provided all other things such as the yield of the land are the same. In fact reports of the 1925 December crop were extremely favourable and many of the ryots said they got as much paddy as they had done a year ago. So the annual income per head also is Rs. 159. But in the following pages, every thing is represented as it existed in 1924—25.

The annual income per head, among the weavers is Rs. 64.7.8 and among the ryots is, according to the last year's prices, Rs. 194.5.3 and so the latter is three times as big as the former. But the ryots who got Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 500 as their annual family income number 16, out of these 42 families. Among them, the income per head per annum is only Rs. 119.1.0 which is nearly twice as much as that among weavers.

These forty-two families saved Rs. 12,323 and so the savings per family were Rs. 293-6-6. But the sixteen families which had an annual income of Rs. 500 and less saved only Rs. 644-11-6 or Rs. 40-4-9 per family. Seven out of them were unable to balance their budgets and one was just able to do so and so only half of them were able to save anything.

The expenditure of these 42 families was on the average Rs. 585-11-5 and that per person was Rs. 129-7-7. But the cost of maintenance of a family among the 16 families was Rs. 421-1-2 and that of a person was Rs. 108-10-7. It is estimated in the 'Cotton Industry of the Madras Presidency', that to maintain the standard of living of the weaver on the margin of subsistence, costs Rs. 50-7-0. So the ryot whose family gets an income of Rs. 500 or less per annum maintains twice as high a standard of living as that of a weaver on the margin of subsistence. But it cannot mean that the ryots who can maintain this higher standard of living are necessarily much happier or less conscious of poverty, because the following facts tend to show that the minimum standard of living among the ryots of these villages is much higher than that among weavers.

From Table 'B' at the end of this chapter, we gather that an adult in the thirteen families whose budgets are here given, consumes on the average 19.23 oz. of rice, while an average weaver consumes 16.85 oz. of cereals. It is only in three families that we find people who consume a little less or more than an average weaver and only in two that people consume a little less cereals than the weaver on the margin of subsistence.

On the other hand, an average ryot consumes more than three times as much pulses as an average weaver and twice as much ghee and other oils as the latter. It is true that an average weaver gets more meat and fish than an average ryot but the latter gets considerably more of other equally useful commodities. To take the total amount of solid food, an average ryot gets 4.25 oz. more than an average weaver and 4.44 oz. more than the weaver on the margin of subsistence. It is to be noted that only one family gets less of solid food for adult than an average weaver.

The consumption of cereals depends mostly upon the build of different people, the kind of work they do and the kind of social life they have. Diggers according to the famine scale get each 27.36 oz. per day, because their work is so hard and exhausting that they need a greater quantity of food. Only one ryot namely Narahari of Thurumella, who cultivates his own fields and works hard, gets more than this allowance for each adult in his family. Another ryot (M. Sreeramulu) who is also equally hard-working but who is less muscular than Narahari gets a little more than a carrier under the Madras Famine Code. The average per adult in these thirteen families is almost as high as the allowance of cereals for a male worker in the Madras Jails. It is true that in 8 families an adult gets much less than this average. But in order to keep a ryot and his wife sufficiently fed, at least 18 oz. of cereals per adult is needed even if we suppose that a ryot's wife needs only half as much as her husband. Though it is true a ryot like Narahari or Sreeramulu needs much more than his wife, it is generally true that on the average a ryot's wife needs as much food as her husband. It is generally believed in this district that an Indian beggar manages to get and is glad to consume 6 giddas <sup>1</sup> (20 oz.) of rice per day, a hard working ryot of Kakumanu and other villages which depend chiefly on dry crops considers that he needs 8 giddas of mixed grains, and a hard-working ryot of these wet lands 7 giddas of rice. <sup>2</sup> These general impressions of the people, as confirmed by my enquiries, are expressed in the following table.

	Quantity of Cereals	
	per day in 'giddas'.	oz.
Indian beggar	6.0	20
Hard working ryot of dry lands.	8.0	26 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hard working ryot of wet lands	7.0	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Female convict, sentenced for simple imprisonment	5.4	18
An average weaver	5.05	16.8
An average ryot of these thirteen families	5.77	19.2
The weaver on the margin of subsistence.	5.0	16 $\frac{2}{3}$

1 A 'gidda' is a local measure and is equivalent to 1 by 16 of a Madras Measure or 31 by 3 oz.

2 The ryots of the dryland villages are much bigger and more robust and do more work than those of the wet lands. Their food is more nourishing as well and larger in quantity.



In view of the fact that there are only three ryots out of thirteen given in whose families, an adult gets less than 17 oz. 'giddas' a day, we cannot fix the minimum at less than 5.1 giddas (17 oz.). Half the ryots get less than 18 oz. or 5.4 'giddas' while the other half get considerably more than that quantity. In fact among the 7 families which get less than 18 oz. per adult, three families get more than 17.52 oz. per adult. Moreover, a study of the other 29 families reveals the fact that no family got less than 18 oz. per adult. So if we fix 18 oz. as the minimum quantity of cereals needed to keep an adult belonging to the ryot class of these deltaic villages, we shall not be running any risk of overestimation.

Most of the Kammas are not strict vegetarians but many cannot afford to take meat and fish as items of daily consumption. They get meat or fish whenever there happens to be a supply, for there is no regular market in these villages where meat and fish are available at any time. Though the Kammas of Thurumella and Brahmanakoduru are getting used to the Muhammadan preparations of meat and so are consuming mutton, more and more mutton-eating has not yet become an established habit with ryots of these villages. So it could be left out of account in the budget of a Kamma who is on the margin of a decent standard of living.

As regards pulses, the Madras Jail Code fixes the allowance of pulses at 5 oz. per male who is working. But only one ryot out of the thirteen taken, gets much less than one ounce of pulses per adult and all the rest get more than 1.5 oz. per adult, while the average of all the families is 2.36 per adult. So we shall be quite on the safe side if we decide to fix 1.5 oz. per day per adult as the marginal allowance of pulses for a ryot who is on the margin.

The consumption of ghee is as general as that of pulses among Kammas. The present writer remembers a remark of the Headmaster of Ponur High School, who lamented the fact that whereas the Kammas of the past generation used to give away much ghee to Brahmins quite freely and sell the rest at very low prices, those of the present generation have taken to the consumption of ghee so earnestly that most Brahmins find it difficult to obtain one fourth of the quantity

*Peralt* which their forefathers used to get. Prices of ghee have a. *saissen* very high.

None of the Kammas of these villages consumes gingelly oil, which is considered by many people to be equally good, but which is much cheaper than ghee. Only people of other castes who are too poor to get ghee use it. Among the Kammas, to substitute gingelly oil for ghee brings social disrepute. As it is, our marginal ryot needs at least 0.75 oz. of ghee per day, because most of the ryots get more than one ounce per adult per day and every ryot is anxious to spend as much as possible upon this item. As for vegetables, the Madras convict is given an allowance of 6 oz. of vegetables and most ryots of these villages get much more than that. But the ryots of these villages consume vegetables which are more healthy, tasty and valuable than brinjals and so the marginal ryot cannot afford to have more than 5 oz. of vegetables.

The following is the food scale of our marginal ryot :—

Commodity.	Quantity.
Rice	18 oz.
Pulses	1.5 „
Ghee	0.75 „
	20.25 oz. of solid food.
and vegetables	5 oz.,

Now 8 out of our thirteen families get more than this minimum allowance of solid food of decency, but out of the rest, three get more than 19 oz. per adult and so only two families are seriously below this minimum standard. Venkayya who is one of them has got into difficulties in the last 8 years because he had to arrange the marriages of his two daughters and two sons. So he was obliged to sell part of his lands in 1920 and no wonder his present income is not enough to maintain him on a decent standard of living. Now let us construct the rest of the family budget of our marginal ryot. We are supposing that there are the equivalent of three adults in such a family. Even if we suppose that a ryot kept his light for as few hours as possible, he needs at least one tin of kerosene which costs at least Rs. 2.8.0 and the matches cost 8 annas. Other oils

cost at least Rs. 0-8-0 per annum. Fuel costs not less than Rs. 1-0-0 per year. An average Kamma of these villages looks upon 3 sarees costing Rs. 5, and 6 bodices together costing Rs. 3, as the minimum clothing for decency for his wife. For himself, he would rather spend less on food than go without 4 dhoties costing together Rs. 8, 4 Upper cloths worth Rs. 6 and three shirts worth Rs. 6 per annum. The Dhuppati and other cloths on the bedding cost at least Rs. 2. The clothing of two children would cost about Rs. 10, giving a total of Rs. 450 for such a family, or Rs. 16-10-8 per adult per annum.

An average Kamma of these villages makes at least one journey to one of his relatives in other places and spends at least Rs. 3 on it. He usually spends Rs. 2 on medicine per adult per annum, though he does not tell us exactly in what way when we ask him. There are Ponnur and Govada festivals, in addition to local festivals and on them every Kamma spends not less than R. 1 per adult in his family. Earthen vessels, furniture etc. cost at least 0-4-0 per adult. Cosmetics cost two annas per adult. Subscriptions for a local school library, musical performance or festival of the local God or Goddess come to Re. 1 per adult. Soapnuts cost at least eight annas per adult. Though soaps and scents are coming more and more into general use in villages like Thurumella and Brahmanakoduru the average ryot has not yet introduced them into his home. Theatre-going is becoming more popular but is not a general habit. But almost every Kamma smokes tobacco and most of the educated Kammas smoke cigarettes. So our marginal ryot needs spend Rs. 8 per adult in his family.

More and more people are buying flowers but an average ryot does not spend more than annas 2 per annum per adult. Most of the Kammas of these villages have brick-houses and so the repairing charges are not as high as those for thatched houses. An average Kamma has to spend at least 8 annas per adult in his family on this house-repair and house decoration.

If we estimate the cost of the standard of living of a ryot who is on the margin of decency of living conditions, according to the prices of rice that prevailed in 1925 (i.e., Rs. 110 per candy), then we get the following results.

£ 410½ lbs.	Rs.	41	14	9	
a. 4.25 34.2 ..		2	9	0	
Ghee 17.1 ..		12	9	2	
Condiments and spices		2	8	0	
	Total food ...				59 8 11
Parosene		1	0	0	
Other oils		0	2	8	
Fuel		5	0	0	
	Total food and lighting ...				6 2 8
Clothing		16	10	8	
Travelling		1	0	0	
Medicine		0	10	8	
Festivals		1	0	0	
Earthen vessels, furniture etc.		0	4	0	
Cosmetics		0	2	0	
Subscriptions		1	0	0	
Soapnuts		0	8	0	
Tobacco & cigarettes		8	0	0	
Flowers		0	2	0	
House repairs & decorations		0	8	0	
	Total expenditure ...				29 13 4
	Total annual expenditure per adult ...				95 8 11
	Total annual expenditure per family ...				382 3 8

If we turn to the budgets given in this chapter, a husband, wife and four children over 5 years of age it will be found that all the ryots who get an income of more than Rs. 500 per annum maintain a much higher standard of living than that of the ryot who is on the margin of a decent standard of living. But quite a good proportion of those who get less than Rs. 500 per annum are perilously on this margin. The family budget of such a marginal ryot who has a wife and two children, comes to Rs. 286-10-9.

The above Budget is constructed with the help of the results obtained by personal enquiry among ryots, and the personal intimate knowledge of the writer as regards the conditions prevailing in these

villages. Most of the above calculations are arrived at after much adjustment between the rival views of different ryots and social leaders of these villages and so cannot claim any scientific precision or invulnerability. But the budget as a whole represents rather too low a standard than a too high one for the marginal ryot and his family. The budget of the weaver on the margin of subsistence, similarly constructed after much more intensive study than is done for these ryots, came to Rs. 50-4-0 and so the standard of living of the marginal ryot of these villages is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  as high as that of the marginal weaver.

The expenditure upon food and clothing of an English worker over 18 years, who is on the margin of poverty according to Prof. Bowley \* amounts to Rs. 351-0-0 per annum, assuming that a pound sterling is equal to Rs. 15. Thus the standard of living of such an English worker is about 4 times as high as that of the marginal ryot. In a village like Thurumella where people eat more meat, and sweets and spend more on clothing and soaps and scents than others, even our marginal ryot will find it impossible to maintain what is there regarded as the minimum decent standard of living.

The following table shows the relative expenditures upon different groups of items that make the family budget of a person.

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\* 'Has Poverty Diminished' Published in 1926.

Percentage of the total expenditure per adult per annum

Kind of person whose budget is analysed.	Food.	Fuel & lighting.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous things.	Total expenditure.
Average ryot of the 42 families examined.	54.81	7.74	14.88	22.56	Rs. 129-7-7
The ryot on the margin of the decent standard of living.	60.84	6.30	19.41	13.45	87-14-3
The weaver on the margin <sup>1</sup> of starvation.	79.285	5.919	12.33	2.466	50-11-0
An average Bombay <sup>2</sup> worker.	56.8	7.4	9.6	26.2	94-7-0
An average Bengali <sup>3</sup> in comfortable circumstances.	58.0				
An average Bengali <sup>3</sup> in extreme indigence.	69.0				37-12-4

1 'The Cotton Industry of the Madras Presidency.'

2 The Working Class Budgets of Bombay, by F. Sherras, P. 14.

3 'Economic Life of a Bengal District' by J. S. Jack, pp. 59 & 60. Mr. Jack gathered the statistics as regards the economic conditions of that District in 1906-10 and the average price of paddy in 1925 was 188.87 per cent of the average price in that period. According to the prices in 1906-10, the expenditures of these two people were Rs. 50 and 20 per head respectively.

Out of the amount spent upon miscellaneous things, the Bombay worker had to pay on the average 7.0% of his total expenditure on house-rent. An average ryot of our 42 families devotes 22.56% of his expenditure to his pleasures.

But progress is one of the most important things for which every ryot must make some provision. Marriages, funerals and other ceremonies also demand a certain minimum of insurance in the annual budget of a ryot. In view of the fact that the ryots have not yet seriously begun to restrict the birth rate and that most of them, especially when they have less than 10 acres each, are unable to buy more land, it is clear that as long as the ryots rely upon their lands for a living, most families will become more and more impoverished in each succeeding generation.

Supposing a ryot whose income is Rs. 500 per annum has two sons, he must save at least Rs. 2,000 and invest it at 9% interest to enable each of his sons to have an income of Rs. 340. If we assume that he lives on the average for 20 years, after he inherits his land, he must save about Rs. 75 per annum. But his sons will not be able to save appreciably; and if they have two sons each of these grand-sons will be below the margin of subsistence of a marginal weaver. Supposing that he has to celebrate on the average two marriages (including the consummation of marriage ceremonies) of his children and perform one funeral ceremony of his parents or wife, he would have to spend Rs. 600 at least on the marriages and Rs. 100 on the latter. He has to save about Rs. 25 per annum over his 20 years in order to raise this sum.

So the annual family budget of the ryot and his family on the margin of decent standard of living, after providing for the above amount of saving, comes to about Rs. 500 for a family of husband, wife, two sons and two daughters.

Some economists advocated a tax on agricultural incomes, in their evidence before the 'Taxation Committee' which was appointed in 1925. Any tax which is levied upon a family with 4 adults, which has an annual income of no more than Rs. 500 would be oppressive. From the present income tax however, which applies only to non-

agricultural incomes, all incomes under Rs. 2,000 per annum are exempt.

Those ryots who have Rs. 500 as their family income, will have to descend to the margin of subsistence. So these ryots who save Rs. 75 per annum are not adding much in the potential future possibilities, to the national dividend but are only postponing the inevitable misery of the people of their class. They only enable their sons to remain on the land, to live upon their savings and so their savings do not contribute anything to the volume of productive capacity of the country. So for any real contribution towards the progress of the country, we must look, as far as the ryots are concerned towards a ryot who gets more than Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 1000. Even such a ryot will have to let his grandsons to descend below the level of margin of decent standard of living, if he is unable to save more than Rs. 250, per annum, for unless he saves Rs. 6000 in 20 years, he cannot enable his two sons to start life at a higher level than that of the minimum of decent standard of living. So it is in the interests of the country and the rural masses of the Delta that no agricultural income which is not more than Rs. 1000 per annum should be taxed.

It may be argued by some that because most of these ryots who get less than a thousand rupees per annum per family are unemployed for three quarters of a year and because many of them do not take any interest in agriculture, but only live upon the proceeds of their land which therefore can be styled as unearned incomes, there is a strong argument to tax them very heavily so that most of them will migrate to towns, other parts of the country or take to some other work in their own villages and thus enrich the country by working longer than they do at present. Though the writer sees the strength of their argument, such a procedure is like putting the cart before the horse, because when the people are unable to create new occupations, and new industries and when there are in fact very few other occupations in which a ryot and his family can hope to make a better living, it is impossible to benefit the country by turning more and more people away from the land. The dangers of congestion of population in towns are indeed very great. Even in England where much more systematic care is taken to maintain the health of towns



than in India, it is observed that a rural worker is much more healthy than an urban worker. So what we may gain by leading more people into the towns and by glutting the urban labour market, may not be sufficient to counterbalance the loss we incur through increased ill-health of the people.

P.S. A woman is considered to be equal to a man in food consuming capacity and a child which is below 16 years and above 5 years of age is equal to half adult.

Prices of commodities

Red grams or other pulses. 4 Madras Measures per Rupee.

Ghee 8 annas per pound.

Meat 8 annas per pound.

Fish 2 " "

Kerosene oil Rs. 2-8-0 per tin.

(1) Doppalapudi Narasayya of Sreerangapuram had an annual income of Rs. 810-11-0 in 1925. His family included his parents, his wife and brother and a daughter, making thus 6 adults for food consumption in his family. Each adult got a daily allowance of 16.57 oz. of rice, 1.46 oz. of Redgram, 0.73 oz. of other pulses, 0.18 oz. of meat and fish and 0.87 oz. of ghee, making a total of 19.81 oz. of solid food.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	680 Madras measures	Rs. 233	11	0
Red gram	200 lbs	15	0	0
Other pulses	100 „	7	8	0
Meat and fish	25 „	10	0	0
Ghee	120 „	90	0	0
Vegetables	250 „	20	0	0
Buttermilk		20	0	0
Condiments & spices		20	0	0
Sugar and sweets		4	0	0
		Total food	420	3 0
Kerosene oil and Matches.		6	8	0
Other oils		6	0	0
Fuel		40	0	0
		Total fuel and lighting	52	8 0
		Carried over	472	11 0

	Brought forward	Rs. 472 11 0
12 Dhoties	24 0 0	
10 Upper cloths	20 0 0	
6 Shirts	12 0 0	
Dhuppati & shawl	5 0 0	
Shirts	10 0 0	
5 Sarees	25 0 0	
Blouses and bodices	20 0 0	
	Total clothing	116 0 0
Travelling	Rs. 5 0 0	
Medicine	2 0 0	
Festivals	5 0 0	
House-repairs	2 0 0	
House rent	25 0 0	
Tobacco	30 0 0	
Earthen vessels	2 0 0	
Furniture	4 0 0	
Jewellery	25 0 0	
Barber	5 0 0	
Washerman	12 0 0	
Marriage presents	15 0 0	
Interest on debts	90 0 0	
Total miscellaneous expenditure	222 0 0	222 0 0
	Total annual expenditure	810 11 0

Narasayya celebrated the marriage of his daughter and spent Rs. 600 on it. He had a debt of Rs. 1000 at 9% interest, which he made to meet the expenses of this marriage. Until his parents die, he cannot save much more than Rs. 24 per annum and so he has only a very distant hope of clearing this debt, unless he decides to sell some land. The rise of standard of living can be seen in his case in the high cost of clothing. Women in such families think it becoming to give up the good old sarees preferring skirts which take about twenty yards of cloth and so cost much.

(2) Oruganti Venkayya of Nidubrolu whose agricultural budget is given in the last chapter, realised a net annual income of Rs. 479-13-0 for 1924-25. The following is his family budget for the

same year. There were three men, himself and his two sons, three women, his wife, daughter and daughter-in-law, making thus a total of six adults for food consumption in his house.

He bought everything except paddy in Nidubrolu and Ponur markets, at very irregular periods and the costs of things consumed or used are entered for the year. His family consumed 2 candies of paddy in that year. If we assume that one third in weight and half in volume is lost in husking his family consumed only 21301bs. per annum. So each adult consumed daily 16.47 oz. of rice per day. o. 36 oz. of dhal, o. 35 oz. of other pulses, and o. 58 oz. of Ghee per day, making thus a total allowance of 17.76 oz. of solid food.

#### Annual Expenditure

Paddy	2 candies	Rs. 233	12	0	
Redgram	53.3 lbs	4	0	0	
Other pulses	53.3 „	4	0	0	
Ghee	80 „	60	0	0	
Vegetables	100 „	6	4	0	
Buttermilk		14	0	0	
Condiments & spices		18	0	0	
Preserved chutneys		2	0	0	
	Total ...				342 0 0
Castor Oil		4	0	0	
Coconut oil		4	0	0	
Kerosene oil					
Fuel and matches		26	0	0	34 0 0
Total fuel, lighting & oils	...	34	0	0	
Travelling		Rs. 3	0	0	
Medicine		2	0	0	
Subscriptions		3	0	0	
Barber		4	0	0	
Washerman		6	0	0	
Soapnuts		2	0	0	
Tobacco		20	0	0	
House repairs & tax		5	4	0	
Marriage presents		10	0	0	
Total miscellaneous expenditure					55 4 0
	Carried over				Rs. 431 4 0

	Brought forward	Rs. 431	4	0
Dhoties	22	0	0	
Upper cloths	8	0	0	
Shirts	4	0	0	
Shoes	18	0	0	
Bodices	3	0	0	
<b>Total clothing</b>		55	0	0
<b>Total annual expenditure</b>		486	4	0

Venkayya's income by this statement fell short of his expenditure by Rs. 6-7-0, but according to him, he managed to balance his budget. The Rs. 10 which he spent upon marriage presents, would be received by him when any one in his house gets married but such accumulated payments as will be received on the occasion of a marriage in his house are only small contributions to the costs of such occasions. In fact such a ryot spends twice as much on a marriage as he gets as presents from others.

(3) Tummala Kotayya of Nidubrolu and his mother-in-law got an annual income of Rs. 906 in 1925 from her land. There are also in the family an aunt, a nephew, who is 8 years old and his wife in his family, making a total of 4½ adults for food consumption. Every adult in his family got a daily allowance of 20.78 oz. of rice, 1.3 oz. of dhal, 1.3 oz. of other pulses, 1.17 oz. of Ghee, making thus a total of 24.55 oz. of solid food.

#### Annual Expenditure :—

Rice		Rs. 222	0	0	
Redgrams	133.3 lbs.	10	0	0	
Other pulses	133.3 "	10	0	0	
Ghee	120 "	90	0	0	
Vegetables	384 "	24	0	0	
Buttermilk		24	0	0	
Condiments & spices		24	0	0	
Preserved chutneys		15	0	0	
Sugar & sweets		15	0	0	
<b>Total food</b>			Rs. 434	0	0
		<b>Carried over</b>	434	0	0

Brought over

Rs. 434 0 0

Kerosene oil & matches	6	12	0	
Other oils	3	0	0	
Fuel	45	0	0	
<b>Total fuel &amp; lighting</b>				<b>54 12 0</b>
10 Dhoties	20	0	0	
6 Upper cloths	12	0	0	
8 Shirts	25	0	0	
Dhuppatis	10	0	0	
8 Sarees	48	0	0	
Jackets and blouses	40	0	0	
Skirts	10	0	0	
Nephew's dress	20	0	0	
<b>Total clothing</b>				<b>185 0 0</b>
Travelling	30	0	0	
Medicine	20	0	0	
Festivals	20	0	0	
Subscriptions	20	0	0	
Barber	10	0	0	
Washerman	20	0	0	
Silver smith	25	0	0	
Photos	10	0	0	
Soap and soapnuts	10	0	0	
Scents	4	0	0	
Coffee hotels	15	0	0	
Cigarettes	25	0	0	
Theatres	25	0	0	
School fees	20	0	0	
Music lessons	10	0	0	
House repairs	10	0	0	
House taxes	11	0	0	
Pansupari	2	0	0	
Presents to relatives	25	0	0	
Marriage presents	100	0	0	
Shoes	10	0	0	
<b>Total miscellaneous expenditure</b>				<b>422 0 0</b>
<b>Total annual expenditure</b>				<b>1095 12 0</b>

Which exceeds the income from land alone by Rs 189-12-0. Actually there is a very large surplus. Kotayya originally belonged to Govada, and sold all his land there for about Rs. 30,000 and came to Nidubrolu to live in the house of his mother-in-law. His mother-in-law gets about Rs. 480 per annum from her investments and Kotayya makes about Rs. 3,000 from his investments, while he used to get only Rs. 1070 when he had his own land. He does not pay any income tax though his income is considerably above the income tax limit of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

(4) Manne Venkayya of Iteru got an annual income of Rs. 370 for 1925. He had a brother, his wife and three children of 12, 8 and 6 years of age in his family and so there were  $4\frac{1}{2}$  adults for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 16.86 oz. of rice, O. 65 oz. of dhal, O. 325 oz. of other pulses, O. 99 oz. of Ghee, making thus a total of 18.82 oz. of solid food.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	1600 lbs.	Rs. 178	12	0	
Redgram		5	0	0	
Other pulses		2	8	0	
Ghee	80 "	60	0	0	
Vegetables	240 "	15	0	0	
Buttermilk		20	0	0	
Condiments and spices		8	0	0	
Preserved chutneys		2	4	0	
Jaggery and sweets		2	0	0	
Total food					293 8 0
Kerosene & matches		4	0	0	
Other oils		1	8	0	
Fuel		20	0	0	
Total fuel & lighting					25 8 0
6 Dhoties		10	0	0	
4 Upper cloths		5	0	0	
4 Shirts		5	0	0	
Dhuppatis		1	8	0	
4 Sarees		12	0	0	
Carried over					352 8 0

Brought forward				352	8	0
8 Bodices	4	0	0			
Children's clothing	6	0	0			
Festival clothing	2	0	0			
Total clothing				45	8	0
Travelling	Rs. 12	0	0			
Medicine	1	0	0			0
Festivals	2	0	0			0
Subscriptions	1	0	0			
Barber	3	7	0			
Washerman	6	0	0			
Soapnuts	2	0	0			
Tobacco	12	0	0			
House repairs	3	0	0			
School fees	3	0	0			
Marriage presents	10	0	0			
Bribes to officers at the Taluk office	60	0	0			
Total miscellaneous expenditure				115	0	0
Total annual expenditure				479	0	0

Venkayya is the village Munsiff of Iteru and as such gets a monthly salary of Rs. 10-0-0. In 1925 he had to pay Rs. 11 to the clerks in the Taluk office as bribes which was less than usual. No village Munsiff is willing to give public evidence as regards this bribery but it is a fact that they have to spend about half of their salary in bribing the demoralised clerks in the Taluk office, who will otherwise cause any amount of trouble to such a munsiff. The fact that a munsiff has peons to attend to him gives him social prestige, and therefore the post is coveted.

(5) Katragadda Seshayya of Iteru got an annual income from his land of Rs. 1130-5-0 in 1924-25. There were his wife, mother-in-law, a daughter of 4 years of age and himself in his family, making a total of 3 adults for food consumption. Each adult in his family got a daily allowance of 19·48 oz. of rice, 1·95 oz. of redgrams, 0·97 oz. of other pulses, 0·17 oz. of meat and fish and 1·75 oz. of ghee. making thus a total allowance of 24·32 of solid food.

## Annual Expenditure:—

Rice	1333·31 bs	Rs.	133	8	0	
Redgrams	133·3	„	10	0	0	
Upper pulses	66·65	„	5	0	0	
Meat & fish	12	„	5	0	0	
Butter	120	„	90	0	0	
Ko. milk			24	0	0	
to						
vegetables	320	„	20	0	0	
and						
condiments and spices			20	0	0	
Reserved chutneys			5	0	0	
Sugar and sweets			5	0	0	
Total food						317 8 0
Kerosene oil & matches			6	8	0	
Other oils			4	0	0	
Fuel			30	0	0	
Total fuel, lighting etc						40 8 0
5 Dhoties			10	0	0	
4 Upper cloths			7	8	0	
3 Shirts			8	0	0	
Dhuppaties			1	8	0	
5 Sarees			32	0	0	
Jackets & blouses			16	0	0	
Bodices			4	0	0	
Child's dress			10	0	0	
Total clothing						89 0 0
Travelling		Rs	10	0	0	
Medicine			25	0	0	
Festivals			5	0	0	
Subscriptions			20	0	0	
Barber			6	14	0	
Washerman			13	12	0	
Silversmith			55	0	0	
Earthen Vessels			3	0	0	
Soapnuts & soaps			4	10	0	
Grand Total			143	4	0	447 0 0



Brought forward	145	4	0	447	0	0
Scents	3	0	0			
Cosmetics	4	0	0			
Tobacco	30	0	0			
House repairs	5	0	0			
Marriage presents	40	0	0			
Furniture	4	0	0			
Total miscellaneous expenditure				229	4	0
Total annual expenditure				676	4	0

Annual Savings—Rs. 454-1-0

Seshayya is considered to be one of the most economical and miserly men of this and Appikatla villages. He gets about Rs. 2000 as interest per annum upon his money lending business but has to spend about Rs. 30 on travelling and Rs. 100 on courts. So he realises at least Rs. 1850 per annum on that business. Therefore he is in a position to invest about Rs. 2250 every year in his business.

(6) Inaganti Venkatrayudu of Appikatla got an annual income of Rs. 483-2-6. He has two children, aged 5 and 3 and so there are 2½ adults in his family for food consumption. Every adult got a daily allowance of 18·7 oz. of rice, 1·1 oz. of redgram 1·1 oz. of other pulses, 0·18 oz. of meat and 1·1 oz. of ghee, making thus a total of 22·18 oz. of solid food.

Annual Expenditure:—

Rice	1066 2/3 lbs.	Rs. 110	0	0	
Redgram	66·6 „	5	0	0	
Other pulses	66·6 „	5	0	0	
Meat	10 „	5	0	0	
Ghee	64 „	48	0	0	
Vegetables	112 „	7	0	0	
Buttermilk		12	0	0	
Sugar and sweets		6	0	0	
Condiments and spices		12	0	0	
Total food			210	0	0
Carried over			Rs. 210	0	0

	Brought forward			210 0 0
Kerosene and matches		3	8 0	
Other oils		2	0 0	
Fuel		12	0 0	
	Total fuel and lighting			17 8 0
8 Dhoties		20	0 0	
2 Upper clothes		4	0 0	
5 Shirts		6	0 0	
4 Sarees		24	8 0	
8 Bodices		8	0 0	
	Children's clothing	6	0 0	68 0 0
Travelling	Rs.	10	0 0	
Medicine		2	0 0	
Festivals		5	0 0	
Subscriptions		1	0 0	
Lottery		1	0 0	
Barber		4	0 0	
Washerman		6	0 0	
Earthen vessels		0	8 0	
Soapnuts		2	0 0	
Theatres		3	0 0	
House repairs		2	0 0	
Interest on debt		90	0 0	
	Total miscellaneous expenditure			126 8 0
	Total annual expenditure			422 0 0

Annual savings—Rs 61-2-6 in 1925.

In fact, Venkatrayudu did not spend more than Rs. 10 on the clothing of his wife and children who got most of their clothing from his mother-in-law. He did not actually spend anything on festivals, as his wife got all that money from her mother. So he got Rs. 33 from this source but he had to pay that much to his mother, whom he and his brothers had to support. So he was able to realise only Rs. 61-2-6 as savings. He paid it towards the clearance of his Rs 1000 debt which he made in 1922 to buy  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wet land. It should also be observed that his wife can get that bounty only for

some more years, as her mother will have to look after her other grand-daughter.

(7) Manne Sreeramulu of Appikatla got from his land annual income of Rs. 1344-10-0 in 1925. He had a son of 4 years and so there were two adults in his family for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 23. 38 oz of rice, 2. 92 oz of Redgrams, 1. 46 oz of other pulses, 0.52 oz of meat and 2. 63 oz of ghee, making thus a total of 30. 91 oz. of solid food. We must not overlook the fact that such rich people as Sreeramulu give away considerable amount of cereal food charitably to beggars who go from house to house everyday both in the mornings and evenings. This charity may amount to 0.5 oz per adult in such a family. So the daily allowance per adult of solid food was 30. 41 oz.

Annul Expenditure :—

Rice	1066 2/3 lbs.	Rs. 110	0	0
Redgrams	133 3 „	10	0	0
Other pulses	16 6 „	5	0	0
Meat	24 „	12	0	0
Ghee	120 „	90	0	0
Vegetables	320 „	20	0	0
Buttermilk		24	0	0
Condiments and spices		16	0	0
Sweets and sugar		6	0	0
Preserved chutneys		10	0	0
		Total food	...	...
			303	0
			0	0
Kerosene and matches		6	8	0
Other oils		4	8	0
Fuel		40	0	0
Total fuel and lighting		...	...	...
			51	0
			0	0
6 dhoties		Rs. 18	0	0
4 Upper cloths		12	0	0
6 Shirts		12	0	0
Festive clothing		12	0	0
Dhuppatis		2	0	0
		56	0	0
Carried over			354	0
			0	0

Brought forward

354 0 0

	56	0	0		
6 Sarees	30	0	0		
8 Bodices	8	0	0		
Child's clothing	5	0	0		
Total clothing				99	0 0
Travelling	15	0	0		
Medicine	5	0	0		
Festivals	8	0	0		
Subscriptions	12	0	0		
Barber	10	0	0		
Washerman	12	0	0		
Silversmith	25	0	0		
Earthen vessels	4	0	0		
Soapunts & soaps	6	0	0		
Scents	3	0	0		
Tobacco	12	0	0		
Coffee hotels	20	0	0		
Courts	20	0	0		
Playing cards (gambling)	10	0	0		
Theatres	15	0	0		
House repairs	6	0	0		
Pansupari	5	0	0		
Marriage presents	50	0	0		
Total miscellaneous expenditure ... ..				237	0 0
Total annual expenditure ... ..				690	0 0
Maintenance charges of his mother				100	0 0
Savings ... ..				590	0 0

Sreeramulu saved Rs. 554 in 1925. In addition to his income from his land he got about Rs. 500 as interest from his investments, and so he invested afresh Rs. 1054 in 1925.

(8) Dasari Anjaya of Brahmanakoduru got an annual income of Rs. 371-8-6 in 1925. There were two men, himself and his brother and his wife and so there were three adults for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of of 17. 52 oz of rice, 0.97 oz of Redgram, 0.48 oz of other pulses, and 0.87 oz of ghee, making thus a total of 19. 84 oz of solid food.



Brought forward

354 0 0

	56	0	0	
6 Sarees	30	0	0	
8 Bodices	8	0	0	
Child's clothing	5	0	0	
<b>Total clothing</b>				<b>99 0 0</b>
Travelling	15	0	0	
Medicine	5	0	0	
Festivals	8	0	0	
Subscriptions	12	0	0	
Barber	10	0	0	
Washerman	12	0	0	
Silversmith	25	0	0	
Earthen vessels	4	0	0	
Soapunts & soaps	6	0	0	
Scents	3	0	0	
Tobacco	12	0	0	
Coffee hotels	20	0	0	
Courts	20	0	0	
Playing cards (gambling)	10	0	0	
Theatres	15	0	0	
House repairs	6	0	0	
Pansupari	5	0	0	
Marriage presents	50	0	0	
<b>Total miscellaneous expenditure ... ..</b>				<b>237 0 0</b>
<b>Total annual expenditure ... ..</b>				<b>690 0 0</b>
<b>Maintenance charges of his mother</b>				<b>100 0 0</b>
<b>Savings ... ..</b>				<b>590 0 0</b>

Sreeramulu saved Rs. 554 in 1925. In addition to his income from his land he got about Rs. 500 as interest from his investments, and so he invested afresh Rs. 1054 in 1925.

(8) Dasari Anjaya of Brahmanakoduru got an annual income of Rs. 371-8-6 in 1925. There were two men, himself and his brother and his wife and so there were three adults for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of of 17. 52 oz of rice, 0.97 oz of Redgram, 0.48 oz of other pulses, and 0.87 oz of ghee, making thus a total of 19. 84 oz of solid food.

## Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	1200 lbs	Rs. 123 12 0	
Redgram	66·6	5 0 0	
Other pulses	33·3	2 8 0	
Ghee	60	45 0 0	
Butter milk		22 4 0	
Vegetables	352	22 0 0	
Condiments and spices		10 0 0	
Jaggery and sweets		3 0 0	233 8 0
Total food .. ...		233 8 0	
Kerosene and matches		4 0 0	
Other oils		3 0 0	
Fuel		20 0 0	
Total fuel and lighting etc			27 0 0
8 Dhoties		16 0 0	
8 Upper cloths		12 0 0	
4 Shirts		6 0 0	
3 Sarees		15 0 0	
4 Bodices		3 0 0	
Festival clothing		5 0 0	
Total clothing			... 57 0 0
Travelling	Rs. 2 0 0		
Festivals	2 8 0		
Subscriptions	2 0 0		
Lottery	1 0 0		
Barber	3 8 0		
Washerman	5 11 6		
Soapnuts	3 0 0		
Tobacco	20 0 0		
Theatres	2 8 0		
House repairs	2 8 0		
Marriage presents	10 0 0		
Total miscellaneous expenditure		Rs. 54 11 6	
Total annual expenditure			372 3 6
Deficit		Rs. 0 11 0	

Anjappa managed to balance his budget. He is considered to be a very economical ryot who does not spend much on superfluities.

(9) Ravineni Venkata Subbaya of Brahmanakoduru got an annual income of Rs. 1038-9-0 in 1925. There were three males, three women and a child of four years; there were 6 adults for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 17. 54 oz of rice, 1. 48 oz of dal 0.74 of other pulses, 0.045 oz of meat and 0.58 oz of ghee, making thus a total of 20. 38 oz of solid food.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	2356 lbs	Rs. 242	8	0
Redgrams	200 „	15	0	0
Meat	6 „	3	0	0
Ghee	80 „	70	0	0
Butter milk		26	0	0
Condiments and spices		30	0	0
Preserved chutneys		10	0	0
Vegetables	320 „	20	0	0
Sugar and sweets		6	0	0
<b>Total food</b>			<b>422</b>	<b>8 0</b>
<b>Kerosene oil and matches</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other oils</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fuel</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total fuel, lighting etc.</b>			<b>82</b>	<b>0 0</b>
14 Dhoties		30	0	0
12 Upper cloths		30	0	0
10 Shirts		24	0	0
10 Sarees		64	0	0
10 Bodices		10	0	0
Children's clothing		10	0	0
Festival clothing		25	0	0
Relatives clothing		5	0	0
<b>Total clothing</b>			<b>198</b>	<b>0 0</b>
<b>Carried over</b>			<b>702</b>	<b>8 0</b>



Brought forward				702	8	
Travelling	Rs.	10	0	0		
Medicine		5	0	0		
Festivals		10	0	0		
Subscriptions		5	0	0		
Barber		7	0	0		
Washerman		25	0	0		
Silversmith		25	0	0		
Earthen vessels		2	0	0		
Soaps and soapunts		6	0	0		
Scents		3	0	0		
Tobacco		60	0	0		
House repairs		6	0	0		
Marriage presents		10	0	0		
Total miscellaneous expenditure					174	0
Total annual expenditure					876	8

Annual savings Rs. 162 1 0

According to Subbayya, he saved Rs. 200 in 1925 ; because the mothers of the women in the family supplied clothing worth about Rs. 16.

(10) Kosaraju Krishnayya of Thurumella got an annual income of Rs. 371-1-0 in 1925. There were his brother, who was 12 years of age, his wife and himself in his family, making thus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  adults for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 18. 98 oz of rice, 1. 17 oz of redgram, 0.58 oz. of other pulses, 0.27 oz. of ghee, making thus a total allowance of 20.90 oz of solid food.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	1066	6 lbs	Rs.	110	0	0
Redgram	66.6	„		5	0	0
Other pulses	33.3	„		2	8	0
Ghee	60	„		45	0	0
Buttermilk				20	0	0
Vegetables	250	„		12	0	0
Condiments and spices				10	0	0
Preserved chutneys				3	0	0
Jaggery and sweets				2	0	0
Total food					209	8
Carried over					Rs. 209	8

	Brought over	209	8	0
Kerosene oil and matches	4 0 0			
Other oils	3 0 0			
Fuel	30 0 0			
	Total fuel, lighting etc		37	0 0
8 Dhoties	12 0 0			
3 Upper cloths	6 0 0			
2 Shirts	3 0 0			
Brother's dress	5 0 0			
4 Sarees	16 0 0			
6 Bodices	3 0 0			
Festival clothing	4 0 0			
	Total clothing		49	0 0
Travelling	Rs. 2 0 0			
Medicine	1 0 0			
Snuff	3 0 0			
Festivals	4 0 0			
School fees	4 0 0			
Cosmetics	1 0 0			
Soapnuts	1 0 0			
Washerman	3 0 0			
Barber	2 0 0			
Earthen vessels	1 0 0			
Marriage presents	10 0 0			
	Total miscellaneous expenditure		32	0 0
	Total annual expenditure.		327	8 0
	Annual savings in 1925 Rs.	43	9	0

Krishnayya is considered to be one of the poorest ryots among the Kammas of Thurumella and so his standard of living is considered to be very low. Many ryots who possessed 10 acres or a little more expressed their surprise when this budget was shown to them at the capacity of Mrs. Krishnayya to save something out of the very low annual income of her husband. While the women in the houses of rich Kammas are mostly impudent and careless about money and the future, women in many of such poor families are more careful, calculating and economical about money than Swiss peasant women of the Alps. They can make a rupee go more than twice as far as rich women.

(11) Kosaraju Chinna Narahari of Thurumella got an annual income of Rs. 1794 in 1925. The following is his family budget. He had a son three years old and so there are two adults for food consumption in his family. An adult in his family got a daily allowance of 9.1 oz. of rice, 3.5 oz. of dhal, 3.5 oz. of other pulses, 0.22 oz. of meat and 2.9 oz. of ghee, making thus a total of 39.22 oz. of solid food. But beggars' allowance comes to 1.0 oz. and so the actual daily allowance per adult of solid food was 38.72 oz.

## Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	(1½ candies of paddy)	Rs.	137	8	0	
Redgram	160 lbs.		12	0	0	
Other pulses	160 „		12	0	0	
Meat	10 „		5	0	0	
Ghee	133 1/3 „		100	0	0	
Vegetables	320 „		20	0	0	
Buttermilk			24	0	0	
Condiments and spices			40	0	0	
Sweets			20	0	0	
Sugar			10	0	0	
	<b>Total food</b>					<b>380 8 0</b>
	Kerosene and matches		12	0	0	
	Other oils		15	0	0	
	Fuel		25	0	0	
	<b>Total fuel and lighting</b>					<b>52 0 0</b>
	Dhoties and Upper cloths		30	0	0	
	6 Skirts, 12 blouses & 10 bodices		50	0	0	
	Clothing for the child		12	0	0	
	<b>Total clothing</b>					<b>92 0 0</b>
	Travelling	Rs.	15	0	0	
	Medicine		10	0	0	
	Festivals		10	0	0	
	Subscriptions		20	0	0	
	Barber		5	0	0	
	Washerman		10	0	0	
	Soaps and soapnuts		8	0	0	
			78	0	0	
						<b>156 0 0</b>
	<b>Carried over</b>					<b>680 8 0</b>

Brought over				680	8	0
Scents	78	0	0			
Beedis	3	0	0			
Knitting materials	24	0	0			
	5	0	0			
Total miscellaneous expenditure				110	0	0
Total annual expenditure				634	8	0

Annual savings in 1925—Rs. 1159 8 0.

Thus Narahari was able to invest Rs. 1100 in 1925. In fact he has been saving like that every year.

(12) Venigalla Venkata Ramayya of Amrutaluru got an annual income of Rs. 492 in 1925. He had a wife and two children aged 8 and 5, so there were 3 adults in his family for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 17.54 oz. of rice, 0.97 oz. of red gram, 0.97 oz. of other pulses and 1.18 oz. of ghee making a total allowance of 20.66 oz.

#### Annual Expenditure:—

Rice	1200 lbs.	Rs.	123	12	0	
Redgrams	66.6 „		5	0	0	
Other pulses	66.6 „		5	0	0	
Ghee	80 „		60	0	0	
Vegetables	300 „		15	0	0	
Buttermilk			18	10	0	
Condiments and spices			9	12	0	
Preserved chutneys			2	0	0	
Sugar and sweets			2	0	0	
Total food						241 2 0
Kerosene and matches			3	0	0	
Others oils			3	0	0	
Fuel			24	0	0	
Total fuel, lighting etc.						30 0 0
4 Dhoties			6	8	0	
3 Upper cloths			4	8	0	
2 Shirts			2	8	0	
						13 8 0
Carried over						284

Brought forward				284	10 <sup>0</sup>	
Sarees		12	0	0		
Bodices		2	0	0		
Children's clothing		10	0	0		
Festival clothing		10	0	0		
Total clothing					34	0 0
Travelling	Rs.	3	0	0		
Medicine		1	8	0		
Festivals		3	0	0		
Barber		4	2	0		
Washer man (dhobi)		6	0	0		
Earthen vessels		1	0	0		
Cosmetics		1	0	0		
Soapnuts		3	0	0		
Marriage presents		8	0	0		
Presents to relatives		4	0	0		
Tobacco		14	0	0		
Interest on debts		27	0	0		
Total miscellaneous expenditure					75	10 0
Total annual expenditure					394	4 0

Annual savings Rs. 97-12-0 in 1925.

Ramayya said that he paid Rs. 100 which he saved in 1925 towards the clearance of his debt, which he incurred in order to buy some wet land. Thus by minimising the expenditure on clothing and miscellaneous things even to the point of poverty according to the prevailing standard of living among the Kammias of Amrutaluru, Ramayya saved Rs. 100. There are many ryots in this village who are in no better economic conditions, but who are unable to pay anything towards the clearance of their debts because they try to maintain what they think is a decent standard of living.

(13) Jyesta Krishnayya of Amrutaluru got an annual income of Rs. 685 in 1925. He had three able-bodied sons, a mother-in-law, wife and a son-in-law, in addition to two grand-children of 7 and 5 years of age and so there were 8 adults in his family for food consumption. An adult in this family got a daily allowance of 17-16 oz.

rice, 0·73 oz. of red grams, 0·73 oz. of other pulses, 0·44 oz. of ghee making thus a total allowances of 19·06 oz. of solid food.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	3133·3 lbs.	Rs. 328	2	0	
Red grams	133·3 „	10	0	0	
Other pulses	133·3 „	10	0	0	
Ghee	80 „	60	0	0	
Vegetables	350 „	20	0	0	
Buttermilk		22	4	0	
Condiments & spices		15	0	0	
Preserved chutneys		5	0	0	
Sweets and Jaggery		5	0	0	
	Total food		...	475	6 0
	Castor oil and matches	10	0	0	
	Cocoanut oil	2	0	0	
	Fuel	30	0	0	
	Total fuel, lighting etc.		...	42	0 0
16	Dhoties	24	0	0	
6	Upper cloths	8	0	0	
8	Shirts	10	0	0	
6	Sarees	32	0	0	
8	Bodices	4	0	0	
	Festival cloths	10	0	0	
	Children's clothing	8	0	0	
	Total clothing		..	96	0 0
	Travelling	Rs. 3	0	0	
	Medicine	2	0	0	
	Festivals	4	0	0	
	Tobacco	24	0	0	
	Soapnuts	4	0	0	
	Washerman	12	0	0	
	Barber	6	0	0	
	Carried over			55	0 0
				668	6 0

Brought over				613	6	0
	55	0	0			
Earthen vessels	3	0	0			
Subscriptions to the Sanskrit school	3	0	0			
Cosmetics	1	8	0			
Marriage presents	10	0	0			
<b>Total miscellaneous expenditure</b>				<b>72</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total annual expenditure</b>				<b>685</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>

Krishnayya said in September 1925 that he spent all his savings (Rs. 600) on the marriage of his son. He used to be able to produce 9 candies of paddy when the water-supply was more regular and plentiful and the seasons more normal than they were in 1925. So during favourable years, he can get Rs. 220 more per annum but his expenditure also shows a tendency to rise but not to the same extent. According to him, he must be able to save Rs. 200 per annum in such favourable years. He cannot be said to maintain a decent standard of living as V. V. Ramayya of the same village spends Rs. 130 per annum per adult as against his Rs. 63.

## Consumption per adult per day, taking children 5—16 as half adult

Name of the ryot.	No. of persons in his family.	Rice Qrs.	Pulses Qrs.	Meat and fish lb.	Ghee Qrs.	Total.
D. Narasayya	6	16.57	2.19	0.18	0.87	19.81
T. Kotayya	5	20.78	2.60		1.17	24.55
O. Venkayya	6	16.47	0.71		0.58	17.76
M. Venkayya	6	16.86	0.97		0.99	18.82
K. Seshayya	4	19.48	2.92	0.17	1.75	24.32
I. Venkatrayudu	4	18.70	2.20	0.18	1.10	22.18
M. Sreeramulu	3	23.38	4.38	0.52	2.63	30.91
D. Anjayya	3	17.52	1.45		0.87	19.84
R. V. Subbayya	7	17.54	2.22	0.04	0.58	20.38
K. Krishnayya	3	18.98	1.75		0.27	20.90
K. Ch. Narahari	3	29.10	7.00	0.22	2.90	39.22
V. V. Ramayya	4	17.54	1.94		1.18	20.66
J. Krishnayya	9	17.16	1.46		0.44	19.06
Average per adult	...	19.23	2.36	0.08	1.18	22.85
An average* weaver of the Madras Presidency	...	16.85	0.73	0.43	0.59	18.60
A weaver (1) on the margin of starvation	...	16.66	1.00	0.25	0.50	18.41
Madras Jail Diet :—Males working	...	20.0	5.0		0.50	
" others, including females	...	18.0	4.0		0.50	
Madras Famine Code—Diggers	...	27.36				
" Carriers	...	22.24				
" Dependents—Males	...	19.84				
" Dependents—Females	...	17.44				

\* The present writer made an extensive investigation into the economic conditions of the hand-loom weavers of the Madras Presidency and the 180 family budgets which he collected yielded this result.

(1) The author made an estimate of the minimum standard of living of the weaver on the margin of starvation and arrived at this result.



Name of the ryot.	No. of persons in his family	Annual income	Annual Expenditure on				Total annual Expenditure				
			Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Miscellaneous things					
<b>Nidubrolu.</b>											
N. Jaggayya	6	1515	0 0	450	0 0	120	0 0	250	0 0	880	0 0
K. Veerayya	8	2256	10 0	500	0 0	100	0 0	200	0 0	880	0 0
<b>Iteru.</b>											
Kosaraju Krishnayya	1	403	7 0	120	0 0	25	0 0	35	0 0	206	0 0
M. Venkayya	6	479	0 0	293	8 0	45	8 0	115	0 0	479	12 0
K. Ramayya	3	494	0 0	190	0 0	30	0 0	70	0 0	350	0 0
K. L. Narayana	2	511	12 6	235	0 0	38	0 0	75	0 0	418	0 0
K. Atchayya	2	794	8 6	250	0 0	40	0 0	80	0 0	440	0 0
K. Seshayya	4	1248	4 6	317	8 0	40	8 0	89	0 0	676	4 0
G. V. Subbayya	5	1311	12 0	350	0 0	40	0 0	132	0 0	972	0 0
M. Pitchayya	5	1562	13 6	400	0 0	50	0 0	200	0 0	770	0 0
K. Anandayya	8	2554	5 0	475	0 0	65	0 0	180	0 0	920	0 0
I. Veerayya	9	2642	1 6	455	0 0	65	0 0	120	0 0	848	0 0
<b>Appikatla.</b>											
I. Ankamma	3	424	0 0	300	0 0	50	0 0	60	0 0	450	0 0
I. Venkatrayadu	4	490	12 6	210	0 0	17	8 0	68	0 0	422	0 0
K. Chalamayya	6	1093	6 7	400	0 0	60	0 0	120	0 0	650	0 0
Markandeyulu	5	1020	12 6	400	0 0	80	0 0	60	0 0	620	0 0
A. V. Appayya	3	1100	7 0	250	0 0	50	0 0	72	0 0	432	0 0
M. Sreeramulu	3	1312	10 0	303	0 0	51	0 0	99	0 0	661	1 0
A. Madhavarayudu	3	1549	8 6	300	0 0	60	0 0	60	0 0	490	1 1
<b>Sreeranga Puram.</b>											
D. Narasayya	6	810	11 0	420	3 0	52	8 0	116	0 0	310	11 0

Name of the ryot.	No. of persons in his family.	Annual income	Annual Expenditure on				Total Expenditure
			Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Miscellaneous things	
Thurumella							
Kosaraju Krishnayya	3	371 6 0	209 8 0	37 0 0	49 0 0	32 0 0	327 8 0
K. Venkatappayya	6	451 13 0	300 0 0	30 0 0	80 0 0	35 0 0	445 0 0
K. Narahari	3	1794 0 0	380 8 0	52 0 0	92 0 0	111 0 0	634 8 0
Amrutaluru							
V. V. Ramayya	4	492 0 0	241 2 0	30 0 0	47 8 0	75 10 0	394 4 0
J. Krishnayya	9	685 0 0	473 6 0	42 0 0	96 0 0	62 8 0	663 14 0
Brahmanakoduru							
Dasari Anjayya	3	423 8 6	233 8 0	27 0 0	57 0 0	54 11 6	372 3 6
D. V. Subbayya	7	507 5 6	300 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	430 0 0
D. Garatayya	4	424 10 6	300 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	30 0 0	435 0 0
Y. Ch. Choudaramma	8	702 9 0	450 0 0	50 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	650 0 0
R. V. Subbayya	7	928 9 0	422 8 0	82 0 0	198 0 0	174 0 0	876 8 0
D. L. Narayana	4	1316 10 0	380 0 0	55 0 0	70 0 0	242 0 0	747 0 0
D. Kotayya	6	1295 0 0	450 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	750 0 0
D. Butchayya	3	2194 6 6	387 8 0	85 0 0	125 0 0	200 0 0	797 8 0
Nidubrolu.							
Kosaraju S. Choudary	3	362 0 0	220 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	360 0 0
N. Raghavayya	4	404 0 0	285 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	410 0 0
I. Ankamma	1	410 0 0	120 0 0		30 0 0	70 0 0	220 0 0
K. Appayya	4	441 4 0	276 12 0	24 0 0	62 0 0	100 2 0	461 0 0
O. Venkayya	6	479 13 0	342 4 0	34 0 0	55 0 0	55 4 0	482 4 0
K. Narayana	1	540 0 0	110 0 0		80 0 0	250 0 0	440 0 0
K. Subbayya	6	790 0 0	375 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	100 0 0	595 0 0
P. Nagayya	4	793 4 0	250 0 0	43 0 0	64 0 0	200 0 0	557 0 0
T. Kotayya	5	1386 0 0	434 0 0	54 12 0	185 0 0	422 0 0	1093 12 0

## CHAPTER V.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

Panchamas' former condition,—annual servants—rise in wages rural unemployment—Table of Panchama families—average consumption per adult per day—accounts of a few annual servants—economic income per head per annum—family budgets of Panchamas and Sudra workers.

Many ryots have told the present writer that their grand fathers had one or two families of Panchamas as their serfs. Such serfs were in the employ of their lords and had to migrate to what ever place the employers chose to go. The causes for the enslavement of Panchamas of those days are not yet explored by any student.

But ever since the ryotwari system of land tenure was established and law and order began to be administered with for more fairness than before, the economic conditions of ryots got better. In addition to this progress, the introduction of irrigation brought about a great seasonal demand for labour, which the labour of any particular village was unable to satisfy. So the competition among ryots for workers grew from year and to year and enabled the Panchamas who were till then serfs to become independent. It can now be said that there are no more serfs among the Panchamas of these Deltaic villages. But it will be interesting if any investigation is made into the conditions of dry lands and some light has been shed on this subject. Professor R. K. Mukharji said in February 1925, in one of his lectures delivered at the Allahabad University that there were still many serfs in most of the villages of the Central Provinces. Similar information as regards the Andhra Districts is not available.

**ANNUAL SERVANTS** :—The annual servants are engaged for the year but their wives are subject to the seasonal fluctuations of work. We can see from our budgets of such annual servants that they do not fare any better than other workers and that some of

them fare much worse than the casual workers. In fact the tendency among Panchamas is to favour independent life and only those who have little of the spirit of independence are taking annual engagements, consequently the business ability and the efficiency of the present generation of annual servants is much lower than that of the past generation. This is one of the reasons why more and more ryots prefer to lease out their lands.

**RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT** :—The question of unemployment has of late received some attention in India. It was Mahatma Gandhi who first brought it to public notice by putting his remedy of hand spinning in the forefront of his constructive programme of 1920-23. Ever since many writers have been paying some attention to this question but no one has as yet published any statistics to ascertain exactly the amount of unemployment prevalent among the rural masses. Statistics of payment for certain kinds of work do not signify anything unless we know also the number of days for which a worker is employed.

We find from the 15 budgets of Panchamas collected for this enquiry, that a worker got employment on the average on 231-1/5 days and so was unemployed for more than 3½ months in the year. But the budgets of six annual servants are included in one enquiry and so actually the amount of employment secured by a wage earner must be much less than 8½ months in the year. On the other hand, an average Sudra worker of the four families whose budgets are collected, was employed on 212½ days in the year. We can therefore safely conclude that an average worker in these deltaic villages is unemployed for more than 3 months in the year. An enquiry conducted into the economic conditions of three villages namely Kakumanu Uppalapadu and Takkellapadu, which are chiefly dependent upon dry crops, shows that a worker is unemployed for 4 months and is under employed for 2 more months in the year. Yet the salaries of these annual servants have risen from Rs. 20 in 1900 to Rs. 45 to 60 in 1926 per annum per person, in addition to food. Because more and more Kammias are unwilling to personally supervise the work on their fields, more and more annual servants are needed and naturally the salaries of these servants show a sympathetic rise

**RISE IN WAGES :—**Wage per man for doing spade work used to be only annas 4 in 1900-5 as against the present rate of annas 8. Only 2 Madras Measures of paddy is to be paid for a day's work in transplanted in the former period while it is often necessary to pay 2½ Madras Measures of paddy at present. Women used to be paid for the same work only 1½ Madras Measures of paddy while men are paid as much as are the men.

It is because of this rise in the wages paid, <sup>168</sup> Panchnama <sup>at</sup> down <sup>0</sup> workers that the annual death roll due to cholera has come to nothing. Before 1905, cholera used to visit every one of these villages almost every year during the harvest season, because the Panchnamas who were till then very much underfed used to succumb to cholera because of over eating. But ever since 1900, there have been only three attacks of cholera which fact shows that the consumption of cereals has become more normal than before because of an increase in the wages paid in kind.

If Labour Exchanges and an unemployment insurance fund are established, the conditions of the workers can be bettered. Many ryots declare that they will be ruined by such institutions. But through the Exchanges, the labour market can be organised on a more constructive basis than at present and the fluctuations of employment can be minimised. Through the insurance scheme, the workers can be ensured stable and steady living conditions. At present workers come from dry lands to these villages but few so from these villages to dry lands when their agricultural seasons are in full serving. By a careful exchange of labour forces from places where they are not needed much to places where they are needed can be done in minimising unemployment. It is too ridiculous to say that the basic industry of the country is unable to maintain the labour needed. The unemployment is caused by agriculture because it needs a large reserve of labour and so more workers than are needed during the slack seasons live in villages. Agriculture must support such reserves of labour during the 3 to 4 months when there is no work to be done. If it cannot support it without reducing the irreducible profits of the land owning classes, then the ryots must organise cooperative factories wherein these are employed. But it must be admitted that the responsibility for minimising this unemployment rests with the ryots.

## PANCHAMA FAMILIES.

Names of the head of the family.	No. of adults for food	No. of per-sons in the family.	No. of actual workers.	No. of days on which each worker is employed.	Total annual earning of the family.	Total annual expenditure of the family.	Remarks.
G. Dibbadu	3½	5	3	221	233 14 0	214 8 0	
M. Bayanna	1	1	1	346	141 0 0	126 0 0	
A. Musalaya	6	8	5	157	464 7 0	465 8 0	He has land.
M. Bulledu alias Mark	2	3	1	290	179 13 0	177 10 0	"
K. Ankadu	2	2	2	172½	146 14 9	146 4 0	"
A. Ayyappa	7	8	6	263½	523 10 6	518 0 0	3 Annual servants rented land.
M. Yousuff	2	2	2	163	193 1 0	174 8 0	He has land.
M. Veeraya	3	4	2	283½	218 12 6	220 0 0	Annual servant.
M. Kotaya	2	2	2	241	234 6 6	230 0 0	Rented land.
D. Veeraya	5	5	5	130	461 1 6	460 8 0	
K. Narasayya	2	3	2	147	128 0 6	132 12 0	
Bh. Audigadu	5½	5	3	278	203 7 0	197 0 6	Annual servant.
Yatati China Ankamma of Nidubrolu	3	3	19½		195 1 0	196 8 0	
Yeddu Jalaya "	3½	4	41		252 8 0	251 12 6	
Mandru Vengalaya	2½	3	6½		182 0 0	180 8 0	
15 Workers' families:	40	58	42	3408	3748	3694	11 0

There were on the average about 4 persons per family in these 15 families of Panchamas of Nidubrolu, Appikatla, Iteru and Thurumella. Each of these families got on the average an annual income of Rs. 249-13-11 and incurred an annual expenditure of Rs. 246-0-9. Each person got on the average an annual income of Rs. 64-9-11 and maintained a standard of living which cost Rs. 63-10-1 and so saved Rs. 0-15-11 per annum. Each of the actual workers was employed on the average on 231 days in the year or was unemployed for 134 days in the year.

No.	Name of the worker	No of adults for food consumption	No. of persons in the family	No of actual workers	No. of days on which each worker is employed	Total annual earnings of the family	Total annual Expenditure of the family	Caste
1	S. Narasimham	2	3	2	200	202 8 0	202 0 0	Kamma worker.
2	T. I unnamaraju	3½	5	2	240	216 11 6	214 8 0	Kshatriya
3	M. Subbaya	2½	5	1	190	298 7 0	8 0	Barber
4	G. Kondayya	3½	5	3	220	292 3 0	0 0	Vadde
4	Families	11½	18	8	850	1013 91½	0 0	on the average of

Each family had on the average about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  persons or 3 adults (for food consumption) and got an annual income of Rs. 253-7-4 and an annual expenditure of Rs. 227-12-0 and saved about Rs. 25-11-4. Each person among these families got on the average an annual income of Rs. 56-5-2 and an annual expenditure of Rs. 50-9-9. It must be noted that except the three railway workers who were paid in cash, all the other workers, both Panchamas and Sudras, were paid in kind i.e., paddy and their incomes fluctuate, as stated in terms of rupees in the fluctuations of prices of paddy. Again the incomes of these agricultural workers depended upon the prices of paddy and they buy almost everything with their paddy. The price of paddy was Rs. 110 per candy in 1924-5, and Rs. 90 per candy in the early part of 1925-26. Rates of wages reckoned in paddy remained constant, and the number of days worked was probably much the same, and therefore in 1925-6 the income measured in rupees was probably reduced in the same proportion as the price of paddy.

Average Consumption per adult per day.

No.	Name of the head of the family	Rice and other cereals oz.	Pulses oz.	Meat and fish oz.	Ghee	Total solid food oz.
1	Dibbadu	15.14	0.18			15.32
2	Bayanna	23.38	2.90	0.44		26.72
3	Musalaya	15.60		0.65		16.25
4	Mark	21.91		1.57		23.48
5	K. Ankadu	23.39				23.39
6	A. Ayyappa	20.04	0.52	0.56		21.12
7	M. Yousuff	17.53	0.58	0.40	0.65	19.16
8	Bh. Narasayya	17.54		0.53		18.07
9	Bh. Adigadu	15.24				15.24
9	Total	170.03	2.18	4.15		178.75



	Cereals	Pulses	Meat and fish	Ghee	Total
10 S. Narasimham	23.40	3.65	0.76		27.81
11 T. Punnamraju	20.04	0.66			20.70
12 M. Subbayya	23.39	1.17	0.47	0.59	25.62
13 G. Kondappa	23.34	0.83	0.40		24.57
14 K. Venkataswami	10.66		2.00		12.66
5 Families	100.83	6.31	3.63	0.59	111.21

Each person in the nine Panchama families got on the average a daily allowance of 18.89 oz. of rice 0.23 oz. of pulses, 0.46 oz. of meat and fish and a little of ghee, making a total allowance of 19.86 oz. of solid food. Similarly each person in the five Sudra families got on the average a daily allowance of 20.16 oz. of cereals, 1.26 oz. of pulses, 0.72 oz. of meat and fish, a little of ghee, making a total of 22.24 oz. of solid food.

Kind of Person	Cerals	Pulses	Meat and fish	Ghee and other oils	Total solid food
Average Panchama of the budgets	18.89	0.23	0.46		19.86
Average Sudra worker of the budgets	20.16	1.26	0.72		22.24
Average ryot of the budgets	19.23	2.36	0.08	1.18	22.85
Average weaver of the budgets *	16.85	0.73	0.43	0.59	18.60
Ryot on the margin of the standard of decency	18.00	1.50		0.75	20.25
Weaver on the margin of Subsistence	16.66	1.00	0.25	0.50	18.41
Average ryot of 3 villages of dry lands †	19.65	1.16		0.58	21.39

\* Economic Organisation of the Hand-Loom Industry of the Madras Presidency by the same author.

† Economic organisation of Indian Villages. Vol. II by N. G. Ranga.

Five out of the nine Panchama families whose budgets are here given consumed much less per adult than the average while the other four got much more than the same average. We arrived at 18'00 oz. as being the minimum amount of cereals needed to keep an adult in a ryot's family in proper working condition and these Panchama workers who always work harder and longer than ryots need more cereals than ryots and what is more, while the women of the ryots are not employed on anything arduous, the Panchama women work in the sun as hard as their men. Though, thus it is reasonable to maintain that the minimum allowance of cereals per adult of Panchamas shall be fixed at about 18'50 oz, we shall take 18 oz. as the minimum both for maintaining a sort of uniformity between the minimum needs of ryots and Panchamas as regards cereals and for being on the safe side. Only one Sudra worker got only half of the general average allowance of cereals per adult and he is a Yanadi of Thutumella. All the other four Sudra workers got much more than 20 oz. of cereals per adult. So while five out of nine Panchama families suffer from serious under consumption of cereals, only one out of five Sudra families fares such a fate.

It is not attempted to construct the budget of a Panchama who is on the margin of subsistence because the data available are not enough to enable us to come even to any important provisional conclusions. From local knowledge and the investigations made, the author is of opinion that the mean between the annual incomes of an average Panchama worker and an average Sudra worker of our budgets may be safely taken to represent the cost of minimum standard of living of either a Panchama worker or a Sudra worker. We cannot take the figures of the budgets of Panchamas to explain the economic condition of Panchamas of these Deltaic villages because three of our workers are employed on the railways and five have either their own lands or rented others' lands.

So we get the following results

The kind of person.	The cost of the standard of living of this person on the margin of subsistence.
Panchama or Sudra worker.	Rs. 57 1 11
Ryot (1)	95 8 11 <sup>1</sup>
Weaver (2)	50 11 0 <sup>2</sup>
English worker, of over 18 years (3)	351 0 0 <sup>3</sup>

It is rather a difficult thing for many people to believe that a weaver on the margin of subsistence maintains a lower standard of living than the corresponding agricultural worker of these Deltas. But it is true that Panchamas of these wet lands wear better clothing than many weavers. Panchama women are much better clothed than most Sudra workers of the Tamil country. They wear bodices, and fashionable sarrees and dress themselves fully and comfortably.

Panchamas eat more than weavers because they work outdoors and they spend more upon meat and fish than many weavers, while the weavers are obliged to spend more on festivals, social ceremonies subscriptions and travelling because they happen to belong to a higher social standard than panchamas, the latter are not much enamoured about such social conventions and so spend all they can upon food. It should be admitted that in spite of this higher minimum standard of Panchamas, most Panchamas are obliged to under-feed themselves during the four months between August to November. Because their work is seasonal, their earnings also follow the same ups and downs and accordingly their expenditure upon any item is apt to be irregular and disproportioned. For instance, most of the Panchamas eat too much in January, February and March when the harvest season is in progress and buy all sorts of unnecessary things and visit the toddy shops at frequent intervals. But during the slack months, they have hardly half as much food as they should have to support themselves in proper condition. This spasmodic habit of

1 See chapter 9. 'Standard of living of ryots'.

2 Economic organisation of Hand-Loom weaving Industry of the Madras Presidency.

3 Prof. Bowley 'Has Poverty Diminished?'

spending one's money results in a higher expenditure to get the same amount of real satisfaction than is necessary. So the difference in costs between minimum standards of subsistence of weavers and Panchamas should not be taken as signifying the extent to which the standard of living of Panchamas is higher than that of weavers. More definite conclusions cannot be arrived at until the enquiry which is being conducted on a larger scale by the writer is finished.

Muhammadans of these villages are agricultural workers and a few of them take to jatka driving (Jatka is an Indian cart drawn by a pony) as a subsidiary employment. There are only a few weavers in every one of these villages, though there are as many as twelve families in Nidubrolu. Nidubrolu can boast of six families of carpenters, but the other villages have one to five families of carpenters.

Most of such families depend directly or indirectly upon agriculture for their livelihood. Then the accounts of a few annual servants of a ryot of Nidubrolu are given to show the way in which the earnings of the women in an agricultural workers family are utilised during December and April, while the earnings of the men are used to support the family during the two great slack seasons of the year. Yanadi Rama keeps watch over the fields of G. R. Naga of Nidubrolu and is paid 30 Madras Measures of Paddy per month. He enjoys the right of fishing in the canals and irrigation channel adjacent to the lands of his employer and makes at least Rs 52 per annum from the sales of fish in addition to a profuse consumption of fish. He has three children and a wife. The following statement shows his family accounts, according to the payments he got from his employer.

The month in which payments were made.	The amount of paddy taken in Madras Measures.
August 1922	60
September	36
October	40
November	30
March 1923	30
Carried over	196

	Brought forward	1 96
April		20
June		40
July		30
August		20
September		10
November		20
March 1924		20
April		40
May		20
September		10
October		5
November		10
	Total	441 Madras Measures

During the harvest months (December) January and February the family obtained sufficient paddy from the wife's harvest earnings. Altogether he became entitled during this period of 28 months to 840 Madras Measures of paddy and actually drew only 556 M. M. He saved the surplus of 284 M. M. worth Rs. 47-1-6, the family expenses being covered by the paddy he drew together with his wife's earnings and the fish.

Visagha is a Panchama worker of Nidubrolu. He was employed by G. R. Naga in 1922-23 as an annual servant at Rs. 24 in cash and 450 Madras Measures of Paddy (Rs. 70-7-6) per annum. The following is a statement showing how and when he sought the help of his employer to meet the family needs and to supplement the earnings of his wife.

The month in which payments were made	The amount of paddy taken in Madras Measures	The amount of Money given Rs. A. P.	The Purpose for which the money was used
June 1922	40		
July	20	5 0 0	
August	80	3 0 0	Chicken in the village festival.
Carried over	140	8 0 0	

Brought forward	140	8	0	0	
October	80	2	0	0	
November	80	4	0	0	To buy sarees.
December		2	0	0	To buy a shirt.
April	90	4	0	0	To buy Dhoties.
May	40	9	0	0	To put a new roof on house.
June	80				
Total	510	29	0	0	

Thus in a period of 13 months, this worker had to borrow Rs. 6-12-0 in order to balance his budget. But June is always a bad month from the point of view of a worker as his wife cannot then find any work. If we exclude that month, then we shall find that he actually found a deficit of about Rs. 1-8-0 in 1922-23. In view of the fact that he does not annually make any provision for house repairs but spends, whatever balance he may find on other things we may safely conclude that he is unable to save anything. As a matter of fact he owes to his employer as much as Rs. 60-0-0 and he inherited this debt some seven years ago. He has not been able to pay even the interest and as there is no hope of clearing that debt, he works for his employer at such low salary. He can get Rs. 40 cash in addition to the same amount of paddy if he can get employed by an other ryot. Another very interesting point that can be observed with the help of these figures is that all that his wife earned in 1922-23, was only sufficient to supplement the expenses of actual food consumption in July, December, January, February and March while he had to provide the family with clothing and other things from his own salary. The harvest season lasts for well over 6 weeks, including reaping, and heaping and the paddy then earned by his wife enabled the family to live for nearly three months without drawing upon his salary.

Ramichetti Venkanna and his two brothers came to Nidubrolu from Yendluru in the Ongole Taluk about 15 years ago, when they got involved in a law suit and lost all their money. They are Kapus and are very respectable people. Eventually they lost their suit and so had to give up all their lands to the other party, and pay nearly Rs. 200 as costs. They have cleared the Rs. 300 debt they made to

carry on the suit and paid this Rs. 200 in the last 15 years by the savings of their labour. They have been working all these years as annual servants or general workers for G. R. Naga of Nidubro. Ramachandrayya, the eldest of the brothers went to Kandulur two years ago and bought some land with Rs. 100 which the family saved. He spends about three months in that village cultivating his land and aiding his relatives who look after his lands in his absence. In the long period, Venkanna got married to his niece and got a son. His brothers had their wives visiting them for two to three months in the year but on the whole there have only been living together the three brothers, their mother and Venkanna's wife, women of exceptionally high character—and recently the little boy as a permanent members of the family. In fact these workers are paid much less than they would be by other employers but they prefer to work for G. R. Naga as they are treated not as servants but as members of the family.

The following is a statement of how and when the help of the salary of one of the workers was needed in the five years 1915-20. The mother performs domestic duties and Subbamma, Venkanna's wife husks paddy on four days in the week, except during the agricultural seasons and earns enough inferior rice to suffice for one meal for the family on the working day. Veeranna, one of the brothers, was always engaged as an annual servant and R. Chandrayya was a general worker. So the following statement can explain only a part of the family-life of this family.

The month in which payments were made	The amount of paddy taken in Madras Measures	The amount of money taken	The purpose for which the money was used
April 1915		8 0 0	consummation of marriage of Venkanna
June		21 0 0	To clear debt
July	64		
September	40	6 0 0	Rs. 3 for travelling
October	66		
Carried over	170	32 0 0	

Brought forward	170	32	0	0	
November	00	1	0	0	Sankranti festival
		25	8	0	To clear debt.
		1	8	0	Travelling
		60	0	0	

Venkanna was to be paid in 1915-16, only Rs. 28 in cash and 450 Madras Measures of paddy. If the worker had over drawn more paddy than he was entitled to, the surplus paddy was priced at the market rate but if he had taken less than what he should get, then his due share was priced at a much lower price than that of the market. In this year, Venkanna became indebted to his employer by Rs. 12, as his paddy was priced at Rs. 64 per candy while the market rate was Rs. 80

The month in which payments were made	The amount of paddy taken in Madras Measures	The amount of money taken	The purpose for which the money was used
Debt of 1915-16.		12 0 0	
May 1916	80	2 0 0	
August	140	1 4 0	Travelling
September		1 12 0	12 annas per preserved chutnies 16 annas for Redgram
October	40	1 0 0	Cloths
		10 0 0	Brass vessels to hold water
November	00	2 0 0	
		16 0 0	Bangles to Subbamma
	80	46 0 0	

The paddy (170 Madras Measures) which he should have received was priced at Rs. 16 and he was to be paid a salary of Rs. 30 in cash plus the usual amount of paddy. Thus his salary was raised only Rs. 2 in this year over that of 1915-16. He was not indebted to his employer this year but he cleared the debt of the previous year.



The month in which payments were made	The amount of paddy taken in Madras measures	The amount of money taken	The purpose for which the money was used
May 1917	160	18 0 0	R. Chandrayya's daughter was married
June	40		
July	40		
August	40		
September	80		
November	90	3 0 0	
December		1 0 0	
		2 0 0	Sankranti festival
	450	6 0 0	Cloths
		30 0 0	

The employer raised his salary to Rs. 35 in this year 1917-18 and so Venkanna got Rs. 5 from him at the end of the year.

The month in which payments were made	The amount of paddy taken in Madras Measures	The amount of money taken	The purpose for which the money was used.
April 1918	80	3 0 0	to buy cholam
		2 0 0	to buy condiments and spices
May	40	2 0 0	Medicine
August	100	4 0 0	Saree
		1 0 0	When Subbamma gave birth to her son
September	8	2 8 0	Brandy to Subbamma
November	40	1 0 0	Barber
.. Carried over	176	18 8 0	

Brought forward	176	18	8	0	
December	120	4	0	0	Sankranti festival
		1	0	0	
January	80	4	8	0	Travelling
		1	0	0	
April	100	10	0	0	Cholam
May	40	4	0	0	
	680	40	0	0	

4  
P Venkanna fell ill for 100 days and so was unable to work. His employer deducted his wages from his salary for his absence (125 Madras Measures of paddy plus Rs. 7-8-0) and priced the surplus paddy taken over and above what was due to him at Rs. 88-8-0 per candy. So Venkanna became indebted by Rs. 56-12-0 to his employer in 1918-19.

Debt		56	12	0
July 1919	40			
August	100			
September	80			
October	80			
November	40			
April 1920	80			
		2	0	0
	420	58	12	0

Venkanna fell ill and so was unable to work for 36 days and so his employer deducted 45 Madras Measures of paddy and Rs. 3-8-0 from his annual salary. He became indebted to the extent of Rs. 39-0-0 in 1919-20. If his brothers and others could have earned more than they did, this debt need not have been made. But they could not actually save anything. All these people are thus able to save a few Rupees only when everyone is in proper working-order and if any of them falls ill, then however hard the others in the family may work, they have to incur debts in order to support themselves in the days of such a calamity.

**ECONOMIC INCOME PER HEAD PER ANNUM :—**  
The following table shows the annual income per head of ryots weavers, Panchamas and Sudra workers.

Kind of person	The average annual income per head.		
	Rs.		
Average ryot of 42 families	194	5	3
Ryot of a family whose income is less than Rs. 500	119	1	0
Average ryot of dry-villages <sup>1</sup>	77	12	9
Average weaver of the Madras Presidency <sup>2</sup>	64	7	8
Panchama	64	9	11
Sudra worker	56	5	2
Panchama of dry lands <sup>*</sup>	50	0	0

If we suppose that both ryots and Panchama workers are equal in their numbers in both dry and wet lands, and also that the range of income per head per annum changes in accordance with the proportion of dry land to wet land ( $6\frac{1}{2} : 1$ ), then the average annual income per head of rural people (ryots, Sudra workers and Panchamas) may amount to Rs. 70. But if we provisionally accept that the average annual income per head of rural masses may be about Rs. 80, we shall not run any risk of under-estimation at all.

Ganjee Dibbadu <sup>3</sup> is a Panchama worker of Nidubrolu village. His family consists of a wife and mother-in-law only. He works in cooperation with a dozen others at the Railway Station in loading. During May and June when the Ponur festival comes, he gets rupee a day for about two months. But in the rainy and cold seasons lasting for about four months, there is practically no railway work. On the average, he gets Rs. 10 a month for nine months in the year by his work at the station. When the transplantation season arrives in July, he works for ten days at digging and earns Rs. 5. His wife works for 30 days, his mother-in-law for 23 days in transplantation work, each earning two Madras Measures of paddy worth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  annas per day, making thus a total of Rs. 18-13-0. His wife does weeding in the paddy fields for 30 days and his mother-in-law for 15 days and

1 Economic organisation of Indian villages Vol II.

2 If Economic organisation of the Hand Loom weaving Industry by N. G. Ranga.

3 It should be observed that most of these panchamas eat beef which is very cheap, and the fish they buy are of inferior quality so they get greater quantities of meat and fish for the same money than ryots.

they get Rs. 15-7-6 and they go to reap the paddy crop for twenty days and earn Rs. 13-12-0 at the same rate of wages. Dibbadu goes to ryots in summer to cart manure to fields and to do all other agricultural work and he earns Rs. 12 in addition to his earnings stated above. His mother-in-law goes to collect the grains of paddy which fall to the ground near the straw heaps of the ryots when they pull out straw to feed the cattle and she gets thus 120 Madras Measures of paddy in three months worth Rs. 20-10-0. Dibbadu goes to Guntur Taluk when the chillie fields are ready for harvest and works there for a fortnight and gets chillies worth Rs. 5-10-0. He works for his asami or feudal landlord during the harvest season for 20 days and gets Rs. 7-9-0. His mother-in-law and wife do all kinds of odd jobs in the rest of the year and earn Rs. 30. One of them works for 60 days in the local rice-mill and earns Rs. 15. So Dibbadu had a family income of Rs. 233-14-0 per annum in 1924-5.

Each person in this family is on the average unemployed for three months in the year.

Dibbadu had two children aged 8 and 4 and counting every child who is over 5 years of age and below 16 years as half an adult and every woman as equal to one adult in food consumption, we get  $3\frac{1}{2}$  adults in the family for food consumption. His wife makes all the purchases except paddy and cloths which are brought by Dibbadu. She buys condiments and such other things just as her fellow panchama women do, in such small quantities and at such irregular periods that it is thought better to give annual expenditure upon each item. For the same reasons, the same procedure is adopted for all other budgets.

Commodity	Weight	Expenditure
Rice	1210lbs	132 0 0
Pulses	13½lbs	1 8 0
Vegetables	320lbs	6 0 0
<sup>1</sup> Condiments and spices		18 0 0
Total food		157 8 0
Carried over		157 8 0

1 Consisting of tamarind, chillies, salt, turmeric, spices and such other things.

Brought over		157	8	0
Kerosene and matches	4	8	0	
Other outs	0	8	0	
Total fuel and lighting			5	0 0
3 Dhotis and upper cloths	5	8	0	
4 Sarees	8	0	0	
4 Bodices	1	0	0	
Children's clothing	2	8	0	
Total clothing			17	0 0
Tobacco	12	0	0	
Pansupari	6	0	0	
Paddy	12	0	0	
House repairs and rates	2	12	0	
Travelling	2	0	0	
Earthen vessels	0	4	0	
Total miscellaneous expenditure			35	0 0
Total annual expenditure			214	8 0
Total annual income			233	14 0
Alleged surplus			19	6 0

Dibbadu has no debt but is unable to save anything as his family earnings are so uncertain and irregular. The alleged surplus is lost through accidental failures to make full earnings stated. This family got a daily allowance per adult of 15.14 oz. of rice, 0.18 oz. of dhal, making thus a total of 15.32 oz. of solid food plus 0.2 oz. of brinjals.

2 Mandru Bayanna of Nidubrolu is a Panchama. He is engaged along with a dozen others at the Railway station in loading and unloading. During May and June when the Ponur festival comes, he gets rupee a day for about two months. But in the rainy and cold seasons (about 4 months) there is very little railway work. He gets Rs. 10 a month on the average for nine months in the year by this work. The following is a statement of his income.

Kind of work.	No of days working.	Rs.	Wage earned.
Railwork	220 days	90	0 0
Spade work in the wet lands	10 days	5	0 0
Carried over	230 days	95	0 0

Brought forward	230 days		95	0	0
Transplantation	23 days		7	14	6
Weeding	15 „		5	14	6
Reaping	20 „		6	14	0
Summer work for ryots when leveling is in progress	43 „		13	12	0
Harvesting chillies in the villages of Guntur Taluk	15 „		5	12	0
Presents from ryots			3	0	0
Selling fire-wood			3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>346 days</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Bayanna's wife ran away from him and he has not yet divorced her. He is the head of the railway workers. He bought his commodities of daily consumption twice or thrice in every week and so his expenditure upon any commodity in the year was taken for the sake of convenience.

Bayanna got a daily allowance of 23.38 oz of rice, 2.9 oz of dhal and 0.44 oz of solid food.

#### Annual Expenditure:—

Rice	533.3 lbs	Rs.	55	0	0
Redgram	66.6 lbs		5	0	0
Meat	10 lbs		3	0	0
Vegetables	60 lbs		1	14	0
Condiments and spices			10	0	0
Sweets and jaggery			2	0	0
<b>Total food</b>		<b>Rs.</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
4 Dhoties			6	0	0
2 Upper cloths			3	0	0
4 Shirts			5	0	0
Dhuppati			1	0	0
<b>Total clothing</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Travelling			1	0	0
Medicine			0	8	0
Festivals			0	8	0
<b>Carried over</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
			<b>91</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>

Brought forward	2	0	0	91	14	0	
Earthen vessels	0	8	0				
Tobacco	16	0	0				
House repairs and tax	3	0	0				
Presents to relatives	10	0	0				
Toddy	2	12	0				
Total Miscellaneous Expenditure				Rs.	34	4	0
Total annual expenditure				Rs.	126	2	0
Savings Rs 4-14-0 in 1925.							

Bayanna picked his fuel from the fields. He cooked his own food. He did not use much light. He saved Rs 15 in 1915 and paid it towards the clearance of his Rs. 140 debt free of interest.

Bayanna enjoyed three meals a day and he was always able to get a good meal. He said that he was able to eat to his fullest capacity only after his wife had left him and he was not anxious to marry again. According to him a worker who was engaged on railways needed almost twice as much food as one who was engaged on the wet land because the railwaywork was more arduous and needed more muscular strength than the work on the paddy fields. He was right in his opinion as only the most efficient and the best built workers could work on loading and unloading and all the railway workers are of excellent physique.

Bayanna had a niece to whom he gave her dress freely and some other presents. Though he drank toddy worth about Rs. 12 per annum, he spent only Rs. 2-10-0 on it, because his ryots stood him for several drinks. He usually drinks once or twice a month but he never gets drunk as he is too sensible to drink much. Though he did not enjoy any luxuries, he was able to feed himself fully, to clothe himself decently and to enjoy sufficient amount of tobacco and toddy, But he could have enjoyed a few more comforts, if he had not spent Rs. 12 on his niece. So Rs 140 can be taken as the amount needed by an able-bodied worker per annum to keep him well and well clothed and happy.

Anuvula Musalaya of Nidubrolu is also a Railway worker and earns Rs. 10 a month on the average for nine months in the year. He and his brother earned in 1925 Rs. 15 by spade

work in the fields for 15 days, the three women in his family worked for 30 days in transplantation, 30 days in weeding and 30 days in reaping season and earned 540 Madras Measures of paddy or Rs. 92-13-0. He and his brother worked for 23 days in the transplantation and 5 days in the harvesting seasons and earned Rs. 20-14-0. His brother worked for the ryots during summer time for 60 days and earned Rs. 13-12-0. The women together spent 80 days labour in gathering Rs. 24 worth of fuel. Musalaya had two acres of wet land from which he produced Rs. 220 worth of paddy. His own family contributed 18 days' labour. His usual employer manured and ploughed his land, harvests his crop and carted his paddy home and was given all the straw and sunnhemp produced. So after paying a Land Revenue of Rs. 21-10-0, Musalaya realised a nett income of Rs. 198-6-0. Therefore his family income was Rs. 464-7-0 in 1925. Each of the working members of the family worked on only about 157 days in the year. Though all the members were anxious to work whenever a chance of employment was offered, they were unable to find work for nearly 6 months in the year, even if we exclude 52 Sundays as holidays.

There were in his family three women, two children of one and four years of age and two brothers, one of them being a blind man and so there were the equivalents of 6 (six) adults for food consumption. Each of the adults got on the average a daily allowance of 15·6 of rice, 0·65 oz. of meat and fish making thus a total of 16·25 oz of solid food, in addition to 0·99 oz of vegetables.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice 1½ candies	Rs. 220	0	0
Meat and fish 90 lbs.	15	0	0
Vegetables 128 lbs.	4	0	0
Butter milk	2	0	0
Condiments, and spices	10	0	0
Sweets and jaggery	4	0	0
Total food		255	0 0
Kerosene oil and matches	5	0	0
Other oils	2	0	0
Fuel	20	0	0
Total fuel and lighting		27	0 0
Carried over		282	0 0



	Brought forward	282	0	0
Dhoties	10	0	0	
Uppercloths	10	0	0	
Shirt	6	0	0	
Sarees	30	0	0	
Bodices	5	0	0	
Total clothing		61	0	0
Travelling	2	0	0	
Festivals	2	8	0	
Subscriptions	1	0	0	
Earthen vessels	0	8	0	
Soapnuts	0	8	0	
Tobacco	6	0	0	
House repairs	2	0	0	
Total miscellaneous expenditure		14	8	0
Total annual expenditure		357	8	0
Supposed annual Savings		96	15	0

In fact, Musalaya had a debt of Rs. 900 on which he had to pay an interest of Rs. 108 per annum. He was unable to pay the interest and so his debt was accumulating. He borrowed Rs. 200 for his marriage, another Rs. 200 for his brother's marriage and Rs. 200 to erect his house and the rest he inherited. He was able to pay Rs. 300 towards its clearance in the last ten years but the burden of interest is too much. If he can be assisted by the local Co-operative Bank, he needs have to pay an interest of only Rs. 81 per annum and then he may hope to pay something towards the clearance of the actual debt. On his own admission, the women in Musalaya's family got only two meals a day during the four rainy and cold months of the year and his blind brother was fed only partially so that he and his other brother could get enough food. It should be observed that most of the Panchamas of this and other villages usually bathe in the canals and so do not enjoy more than four oil baths a year. The Panchama women wash all the cloths of the family and their men are shaved by Panchama barbers once in two or three months.

(4) Matangi Bulledu alias Mark of Appikatla had his wife and a baby of 10 months in his family in 1925. His wife gave birth to the

child during the transplantation season and went to her parents during the harvesting season. So he had to support his family by his own labour. He worked for 20 days in spade work and earned Rs. 10. He got Rs. 200 by conveying seedlings for 6 days. He worked for 30 days in weeding and got Rs. 9-0-3. He got Rs. 7-8-0 by working on roadmaking for a month. He worked for 15 days in reaping and heaping 20 days in harvesting, 10 days in reaping and heaping sunn-hemp, 60 days in squaring the fields; 60 days in summer for ryots and 24 days on other work. He realised from all these sources Rs. 81-4-9. He had  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres of wetland and realised Rs. 70-0-0 after paying Rs. 12 towards Land Revenue and Rs. 6-12-0 towards seeds, carting paddy home etc. He spent 15 days labour on his land. So he got a total annual family income of Rs. 179-13-0 and he was employed on 290 days in the year.

Each of the adults in his family got a daily allowance of 21-91 oz. of rice and 1.57 oz. of meat and fish making a total of 23.48 oz. of solid food.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice 1000 lbs.	Rs. 1	3	2	0	
Meat and fish 72 lbs.		12	0	0	
Condiments and spices		10	0	0	
Vegetables		2	8	0	
Total food					Rs. 127 10 0
Kerosene oil and Matches		2	8	0	
Other oils		0	8	0	
Fuel		3	8	0	
Total fuel and lighting					6 8 0
Dhoties		6	0	0	
Upper Cloths		3	0	0	
Shirts		3	0	0	
Sarees		8	8	0	
Bodices		1	8	0	
Total Clothing					22 0 0
Travelling		2	8	0	
Festivals		1	0	0	
Subscriptions		1	0	0	
Carried over		4	8	0	176 2 0

Brought forward	4 8 0	176 2 0
Tobacco	9 0 0	
Toddy	5 0 0	
Earthen vessels	0 8 0	
Soapnuts	1 0 0	
House repair	1 8 0	
Total Miscellaneous expenditure :—		21 8 0
Total Annual expenditure :—		177 10 0
Annual Savings :—	2 3 0	

In fact he was only able to balance his budget. The presents he had to give to his relatives when his wife went to stay with her parents amounted almost to what would have costed for her maintenance. Usually he need not spend so much on house repairs as often such Panchamas are able to beg some straw from ryots and as they & contribute their own labour. But in 1924-25, the Cyclone destroyed most of the Panchama houses of these villages and so the workers had to spend something to erect the roofs of their houses.

Kuchipudi Ankadu of Appikatla earned Rs. 25 in two months during summer. He worked for a month in spade work and made Rs. 15. He and his wife worked for 30 days in transplantation; 15 days in weeding, 15 days in the reaping season and 10 days in reaping sunn-hemp and earned Rs. 31-12-9. He earned Rs. 20-10-0 in a month during the harvest time. He had 35/100 acres of wet land and contribute 20 days labour and gets Rs. 37-8-0, out of which he had to pay Rs. 4 towards Land Revenue. His wife earned Rs. 15 in 45 days on the road work and she made Rs. 6 by gathering fuel with 20 days labour. So he got a family income of Rs. 46-14-9 or Rs. 73-7-4 per person. Each of them was employed on the average on only 172½ days.

There were only husband and wife in this family. Each of these two adults got a daily allowance of 23·39 oz. of rice.

#### Annual Expenditure :—

Rice ½ candy	Rs. 110 0 0	
Condiments and spices	8 0 0	
Total food		118 0 0
Carried over		118 0 0

Brought forward		118	0	0
Kerosene oil and matches	1	0	0	
Fuel	3	0	0	
Total fuel and lighting				4 0 0
Dhoties and Upper Cloths	6	0	0	
Sarees	6	0	0	
Bodices	1	0	0	
Total Clothing				13 0 0
Travelling	1	0	0	
Earthen vessels	0	8	0	
Soapnuts	0	4	0	
House repairs	1	8	0	
Tobacco	8	0	0	
Total Miscellaneous expenditure :—				11 4 0
Total annual expenditure :—				146 4 0
Supposed savings :—	0	10	9	

In fact Ankadu did not save anything. He was just able to balance his budget. He might have spent this sum upon toddy. The extraordinary thing about this budget is the complete absence of all items except rice in food, and a minimum expenditure on clothing.

(6) Annarapu Ayyappa of Appikatla had three grown-up sons, three daughters, aged 17, 10 and 8 years and his wife in his family and so there were the equivalents of 7 adults per food consumption. His youngest son who was 18 years old was engaged by a ryot as an annual servant at 400 Madras Measures of paddy worth Rs. 68 12-0 per annum. His second son was similarly engaged at a candy of paddy (Rs. 110) and his eldest son was also engaged at Rs. 151 per annum. He was engaged for 20 days on spade work earning Rs. 10-5-0; for 10 days on conveying seedling to the field earning Rs. 2-5-6, for 20 days in weeding earning Rs. 5-2-6, for 30 days on road making earning Rs. 7-8-3, for 20 days in reaping earning Rs. 6 14-0, for 36 days in heaping and harvesting earning Rs. 23-5-0, for ten days in reaping sunn-hemp earning Rs. 3-7-0 and for 90 days in summer, earning Rs. 30-15-0. His wife and daughter were also employed for 90 days in transplantation, 10 days in weeding, 30 days in reaping and

heaping paddy crop and sunn hemp and so earned Rs. 29-3-6. Three boys picked fuel worth Rs. 24 from the field with 30 days labour during summer. Ayyappa rented 3 acres of land and spent 80 days labour in cultivating it. So he realised a remuneration of Rs. 48. Therefore he got a family income of Rs. 523-10-6 or Rs. 87-4-6 per actual worker or Rs. 65-7-3 per person in the family. He inherited a debt of Rs. 200 and made another of Rs. 150 after his children grew old enough to be employed. Ayyappa drinks heavily like many others among the Panchamas of this village. Each of the adults in his family got a daily allowance of 20.04 oz. of rice; 0.52 oz. of green gram, and 0.56 oz. of meat and fish making thus a total of 21.12 oz. of solid food.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice 3 candies		Rs.	330	0	0
Green gram	83.3 lbs.		5	0	0
Meat and fish	90 „		15	0	0
Vegetables	128 „		4	0	0
Condiments and spices			20	0	0
Sweets and jaggery			3	0	0
<b>Total food</b>				Rs. 377	0 0
Kerosene oil and matches			5	8	0
Fuel			24	0	0
<b>Total fuel and lighting</b>				29	8 0
Dhoties			20	0	0
Upper cloths			10	0	0
Shirts			8	0	0
Sarees			16	0	0
Bodices			4	0	0
Children clothing			4	0	0
<b>Total clothing</b>				62	0 0
Travelling			2	0	0
Medicine			1	8	0
Earthen vessels			1	0	0
Soapnuts			1	0	0
House repairs			2	0	0
Interest on debts			42	0	0
<b>Total miscellaneous expenditure</b>				49	8 0
<b>Total annual expenditure</b>				518	0 0
Supposed annual savinge Rs. 5-10-6.					

In fact Ayyappa could not save anything and did not spend anything on medicine and travelling in 1915 and so he spent Rs. 9-2-6 upon toddy. But he could not give a definite idea of his expenditure on this item as he has sons who do not drink so often. Thus this family which has three annual servants and others to support it is unable to save anything. It will be impossible for it to clear this debt.

(7) Matangi Yousuff of Appikatla was employed on conveying seedlings to the paddy fields for 10 days in 1925 and so he earned Rs. 2-8-0. He worked during the spade work season for 15 days and earned Rs. 15-0-0. He and his mother worked for twenty days in weeding the paddy fields and were each paid  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Madras Measures of paddy per day and so they made Rs. 10-5-0. They both worked for 10 days in the reaping season and made Rs. 6-14-0. He worked for 30 days during the heaping and harvesting seasons and made Rs. 16-8-0. During summer, he was employed by ryots on 64 days at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Madras Measures of paddy per day and so he made Rs. 27-8-0. He and his mother worked for ten days in reaping sunn hemp and made Rs. 6-14-0. Yousuff had  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres of wet-land and produced  $\frac{3}{4}$  candy of paddy worth Rs. 77-8-0. He and his mother contributed 53 days labour and harvested the crop with the help of relatives. So he realised a nett income of Rs. 61-8-0, after paying Rs. 36 towards land Revenue. He got Rs. 40 worth of straw and sunn hemp from his land but he gave it way to his she-buffalo from which he realised a profit of Rs. 36 in 1925. His mother gathered fuel worth Rs. 10, with 60 days labour. So he got a total family annual income of Rs. 193-1-0 or Rs. 96-8-6 per person in the family. Each of these two people was employed on the average on 163 days in 1924-5.

There were in his family only his mother and himself. His wife has not yet come of age to come and live with him and so she stays with her parents. Each of these two adults got a daily allowance of 17.53 oz. of rice, 0.58 oz. of green gram, 0.65 oz. of ghee and 0.4 oz. of meat, making thus a total of 19.16 of solid food in addition to 2 oz. of vegetables.

## Annual Expenditure :—

Rice 240 Madras Measures	Rs. 77	8	0
Pulses 26.5 lbs	2	0	0
Meat and fish 18 lbs	3	0	0
Ghee etc. 30 lbs	10	0	0
Vegetables 96 lbs	3	0	0
Condiments and spices	15	0	0
Butter milk	24	0	0
Total food		Rs. 134	8 0
Kerosene oil and matches	3	0	0
Fuel	10	0	0
Total fuel and lighting		13	0 0
Dhoties and Upper cloths	6	0	0
Shirts	3	0	0
Sarees	6	0	0
Festival Clothing	3	0	0
Total clothing		18	0 0
Travelling	0	12	0
Subscriptions	2	8	0
Beedis	3	0	0
Earthen vessels	0	8	0
Soapnuts	0	4	0
Repairs	2	0	0
Total miscellaneous expenditure		9	0 0
Total annual expenditure		174	8 0
Annual savings		18	9 0

Yousuff saved actually only Rs. 18 in 1925. It would be more difficult for him to maintain his family after his wife comes to live with him. Then he must consume less cereals and ghee & butter-milk. His mother could have got work on roadmaking for about a month if she wished to.

(8) Behala Narasayya of Thurumella had his wife and a daughter of 3 years in his family. So there were the equivalents of two adults for food consumption. He and his wife had contributed 60 days labour in transplantation; and earned Rs. 20-10 0. He worked in weeding for five days and got Rs. 1-11-6. He could play on his drum and so

spent 16 days on it in his village and got Rs. 10-0-0 and 6 days in other villages and got Rs. 4-8-0. He worked on building the bridge for 2 days and got 12 annas. His wife worked for 10 days in reaping and got Rs. 3-7-0; and she worked for 5 days on the bridge and made Rs. 1-4-0. She was employed on husking paddy for 50 days and was paid Rs. 20-0-0. Narasayya was employed by the Public works Department to pull the boats on the canal for 3 months and was paid Rs. 42-0-0. His wife got Rs. 13-12-0 as 'chanamalu' from his customary ryot. She gathered Rs 10 worth of fuel with 30 days labour. He could have got 30 days work during summer if he wished to work but he was going about villages to find whether there was any unoccupied piece of land, for which he could pray the Government to grant him. So he got an annual family income of Rs. 128-0-6 and each of them, his wife and himself was able to get work on 147 days only. Narasayya did not pay anything towards his food etc. when he was searching for lands, and when he was playing on the drum.

Each of these two adults got a daily allowance of 17.54 oz. of rice, and 0.53 oz. of meat and fish, making thus a total of 18.07 oz. of solid food. Narasayya and his wife have only one and a half meals a day during summer. His wife has one and a half meal a day during the rainy season but he got fully fed as he was then employed on the river.

#### Annual Expenditure.

Rice	Rs. 77	8	0	
Meat and fish 24 lbs	4	0	0	
Vegetables 64 lbs	2	0	0	
Condiments and spices	8	0	0	
Ghee and other oils	2	0	0	
Buttermilk	2	0	0	
Sweets	1	0	0	
<b>Total food</b>				96 8 0
Kerosene oil and matches	3	0	0	
Other oils	1	0	0	
Fuel	8	0	0	
<b>Total fuel and lighting</b>				12 0 0
<b>Carried over</b>				108 8 0



	Brought forward		108	8	0
Dhoties		5	0	0	
Upper cloths		2	0	0	
Sherits		2	8	0	ais
2 Sarees		8	0	0	
8 Bodices		2	8	0	
Childs clothing		2	0	0	
Total clothing			22	0	0
Subscription		0	8	0	
Soapnuts		1	0	0	
House repairs		0	8	0	
Cosmetics		0	4	0	
Total miscellaneous expenditure			2	4	0
Total annual expenditure			132	12	0
Supposed deficit	Rs. 4-11-6				

Actually Narasayya balanced his budget but with great difficulty. He had a curry of some vegetables only during the harvest season. He drank Rs 6 worth of toddy but he got that as occasional presents from ryots of the villages whom he helps while he is working on the canal. He had a debt of Rs. 30 for which he had mortgaged his house. He has to pay Rs. 4 per annum as interest but he was unable to pay it in 1925. If he had worked for a month as he could have done in the summer of 1924-5, he could have got at least Rs. 12.

8 Bhetala Adigadu of Thurumella is an annual servant of the Munsiff of that village and is paid 800 Madras Measures of paddy (Rs. 137-8-0) per annum. His wife had worked for 20 days in the Transplantation season 10 days in heaping paddy crop, 12 days in reaping sunn-hemp, 90 days in husking paddy for others and two days in gathering fire-wood and cowdung and so was employed fully or partially on 192 days in the year. She got 40 Madras Measures from her husband's employer who gave her paddy for working for him in the heaping season. She realised in all 124 Madras Measures of paddy (Rs. 21-5-0) and 45 Madras Measures of inferior rice at  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Measure per day for husking paddy (Rs. 12-0-0) the fuel she gathered was worth Rs. 12. Her son of 12 years of age was employed by a ryot who paid him 120 Madras Measures of paddy (Rs. 20-10-0) per annum. So Adigadu got a total annual in-

come of Rs. 203-7-0 for his family of 5 persons or Rs. 40-11-0 per persons. He is considered to be one of most efficient workers of his village and there are only 3 more panchamas who are equally efficient. All other servants are paid 40 Madras Measures per annum less than him. Adigadu had three children aged 12, 9 and 5 years in addition to his wife in his family in 1925. Reckoning a child of 5 and below 16 years of age as equivalent to half an adult and a woman as equal to man in food consumption, there were  $3\frac{1}{2}$  adults in his family for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 15.24 oz of rice and 1.2 oz of brinjals.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	1266.6 lbs.	Rs. 124	1	0	
Vegetables.	96 „	3	0	0	
Condiments and spices		8	0	0	
Meat and fish		1	0	0	
Sweets		1	0	0	
	<b>Total food</b>				Rs. 137 1 6
Kerosine and matches		1	8	0	
Other oils		0	8	0	
Fuel		12	0	0	
	<b>Total fuel and lighting</b>				14 0 0
4 Dhoties		7	0	0	
2 Sarces		8	0	0	
8 Bodices		3	8	0	
Children's clothing		4	0	0	
	<b>Total clothing</b>				22 8 0
Subscriptions		0	5	0	
Barber		1	12	0	
To support father		10	0	0	
Soapnuts		1	8	0	
House repairs		1	4	0	
Interest on debt		9	0	0	
	<b>Total misallaneous expenditure</b>				23 13 0
	<b>Total annual expenditure</b>				Rs. 197 6 6
	<b>Surplus Rs. 6 0 6 in 1925.</b>				

He has mortgaged his house which is worth Rs. 200 to his creditor to whom he owes Rs. 100. He inherited part of this debt and borrowed the rest when he got married and when his wife was bearing. He said in August 1925 that he found it impossible to clear his debt as he was unable to save more than Rs. 10 in any year.

9 Singamaneni Narasimham is a Kamma worker, belongs to Daivalaravuru, a village in the Ongole Taluk but who works in Nidubrolu. There are usually a hundred Kammas of Daivalaravuru, Nidamanuru, Kandukuru and other villages of the Ongole Taluk who go to Nidubrolu to work there during the transplantation and harvest seasons and the summer. Most of these Kammas have their own dry lands in their villages but they come to Nidubrolu and other villages which have wet lands to earn wages during times when there is no work on their own lands. They thus try to minimise unemployment by migrating to places where there is work from places where there is no work. Narasimham is the Maistri of some of them who are as great experts in digging and levelling the fields as the vaddes and Upparas.

He worked for 30 days in spade work and earned Rs. 500. His wife worked for 20 days in weeding, and 20 days in reaping and earned Rs. 13-12-0. He worked for 70 days during the harvest season and earned Rs. 45-0-0. He worked along with other workers for 90 days during the summer in digging and levelling the land and earned Rs. 45 for his manual work and Rs. 15 for supervising the work. His wife also worked with him in digging etc. and earned Rs. 33-12-0. She husked paddy for others and earned thereby Rs. 15 per annum. Narasimham got an annual income of Rs. 182-8-0 from his family work in Nidubrolu. He had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of dry land in his own village and got a nett income of Rs. 14 in 1924-5, after paying Rs. 4 towards Land Revenue. His wife gathered fuel worth Rs. 10. So he got an annual income of Rs. 202-8-0 for his family or Rs. 67-8-0 per person in the family. There were in his family a boy of four years and his wife and so there were the equivalents of 2 adults for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 23.4 oz. of rice, 3.65 oz. of pulses, and 0.76 oz. of meat and fish, making thus a total of 27.84 oz. of solid food, in addition to 2.8 oz. of vegetables.

## Annual Expenditure :—

a <sup>3c</sup> Rice $\frac{1}{2}$ candy	Rs	100	0	0	
Pulses 166'6 lbs.		10	0	0	
Meat and fish 36 lbs.		12	0	0	
Vegetables 128 lbs.		4	0	0	
Butter-milk		12	0	0	
Condiments and spices		10	0	0	
Preserved Chutnies		3	0	0	
Total food					151 0 0
Kerosene and matches		3	0	0	
Other Oils		1	0	0	
Fuel		10	0	0	
Total fuel and lighting etc.					14 0 0
Dhoties and Upper cloths		7	0	0	
3 Shirts		4	0	0	
Dhuppati		1	0	0	
3 Sarees		1	0	0	
18 Bodices		3	0	0	
Children's clothing		2	0	0	
Total clothing					18 0 0
Travelling		3	0	0	
Festivals		1	0	0	
Barber		1	8	0	
Washerman		2	0	0	
Earthen vessees		1	0	0	
Soapnuts		0	8	0	
Total					9 0 0
Tobacco		8	0	0	
Shoes		2	0	0	
Total miscellaneous expenditure					19 0 0
Total annual expenditure					202 0 0
Supposed surplus—Rs. 0-8-0.					

Narasimham managed to balance his budget in 1924-25. He lived in the house of a ryot, free of rent and his wife did part of the washing. He got some preserved chutney free of charge from the ryots for whom he worked. And he got at least Rs. 15 from his work as Maistri, because it is a well known fact that he takes com-

mission from both the sides. So his statement that he presented jewels worth Rs. 100 in the last six years to his wife is quite correct.

(10) Tirumalaraju Punnamraju of Nidubrolu is a Kshatriya by caste and an agricultural worker by profession. He was employed on spade work for 50 days and earned Rs. 17-3-0. Both of them together worked for 50 days in the reaping time and earned Rs. 20-10-0. He worked for 60 days in harvesting and earned Rs. 30-15-0 at 3 Madras Measures per day. During summer he worked for 40 days and earned Rs. 20 at 8 annas per day. He worked for 45 days for a customary ryot in levelling his fields and earned Rs. 15-7-6. His wife worked in husking paddy for 20 days per month during 9 months and earned Rs. 45 at 4 as. per day. His son was employed by a ryot to look after cattle and was paid Rs. 25 per annum. So both husband and wife were employed on 480 days or 240 days each in the year. His wife gathered firewood and cowdung which were worth Rs. 20. They got a family income of Rs. 216-11-6 per annum or Rs. 43-5-6 per head of the family.

There were in his family his wife and his three children aged 14, 10 and 7 years and so there were the equivalents of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  adults for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 20.04 oz. of rice, and 0.66 oz. of pulses, making thus an allowance of 20.7 oz. of solid food, in addition to 1.56 oz. of vegetables. His wife was paid in the form of inferior rice for her services in husking and the price of such rice is usually only Rs. 80 per candy, as against Rs. 110 of good rice.

Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	$\frac{1}{2}$ candy	Rs.	120	0	0
Pulses	53.3 lbs.		4	0	0
Vegetables	128 "		4	0	0
Buttermilk			10	0	0
Condiments and spices			10	0	0
Preserved chutnies			2	0	0
Sweets			2	0	0
Total food					152
Carried over					152

	Brought forward			152 0 0
Parosene oil and matches	3	0	0	
Other oil	1	0	0	
Fuel	10	0	0	
Total fuel and lighting				14 0 0
Dhoties and upper cloths	12	0	0	
Dhuppatis	1	0	0	
3 Sarees	10	0	0	
3 Bodices	4	0	0	
Children clothing	6	0	0	
Total clothing				33 0 0
Travelling	2	0	0	
Festivals	1	0	0	
Earthen vessels	1	0	0	
Tobacco	10	0	0	
Soapnuts	1	0	0	
Cosmeties	0	8	0	
Total miscellaneous expenditure				15 8 0
Total annual expenditure				214 8 0
Annual surplus Rs. 2-3-6.				

Punnamaraju just managed to balance his budget. He lived in a ryots' stable, free of rent. His wife is one of the most hard working women in the village and she is admired by all the kamma women in the village for the excellent way in which she brings up her children who always look neat, clean wellfed and happy. Punnamaraju is also a very honest and hardworking man and though he has such a small annual income, his big family is always supplied with sufficient food and by minimising wasteful expenditure, he is able to supply his family with necessary clothing. Though many Panchamas may get a larger income than Punnammaraju they are unable to apportion their expenditure in the same excellent way as they are more backward in their traditions than kshatriyas.

11 Machavarapu Subbayya is a professional barber and is considered to be a very skilled worker. His wife works only for ten days in the reaping season and earns 20 Madras Measures of paddy (Rs. 3-7-0). He is the hereditary barber of 20 ryots each of whom pays him 40 Madras Measures of paddy and Rs. 1½ in cash. On the

On average three marriages take place every year in these 20 families and he gets Rs. 45 for cutting the nails and doing the work of manicure to the bridegroom for the first time in her or his life\* and Rs. 10 worth of food. He gets Rs. 4-0-0 per annum as his customary wages for playing music during the village festivals. Whenever he shaves a ryot and gives him a massage and oil bath, he is fed by the ryot. Such allowances come to about Rs. 10 per annum. He is a musician and earns Rs. 20 per annum by playing during the marriages that take place in Nidubrolu and the neighbouring villages. He occasionally shaves people in Ponur for cash and earns Rs. 24 per annum. His wife gathers fuel which is Rs. 20. So he gets a total annual family income of Rs. 298-7-0 or Rs. 59-11-0 per person.

Subbayya had three children of six, three and one years of age and a wife. There were thus the equivalents of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  persons in his family for food consumption. Each adult got a daily allowance of 23-39 oz. of rice, 1-17 oz. of pulses, 0-47 oz. of meat and fish and 0-59 oz. of ghee, making thus a total of 25-62 oz. of solid food and 2-8 oz. of vegetables.

#### Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	1383-3 lbs.	Rs. 137	8	0
Pulses	66-6 lbs.	5	0	0
Meat and fish	27 lbs.	9	0	0
Ghee	33-3 lbs.	25	0	0
Vegetables	160 lbs.	5	0	0
Condiments and spices		8	0	0
Buttermilk		25	0	0
<b>Total food</b>				<b>Rs. 214 8 0</b>
Kerosene oil and matches		3	8	0
Other Oils		1	0	0
Fuel		20	0	0
<b>Total fuel and lighting etc.</b>				<b>24 8 0</b>
<b>Carried over</b>				<b>239 0 0</b>

\* According to the theory of Hindu life, a boy or a girl is a Brahmacharin who is expected to be ignorant of all the pleasures of life and who is considered to be a student. But on getting married, a boy or a girl leaves the stage of a Brahmacharin and enters the stage of Grihastha or married life. It is on that occasion of a marriage that the family barber is given a customary amount of paddy and cash by the parents and some presents by the relatives of the bridegroom or bride.

	Brought forward		239	0	0
3	Dhoties	4	0	0	
2	Upper Cloths	2	8	0	
2	Shirts	3	0	0	
	Dhuppati	1	0	0	
3	Sarees	10	8	8	
6	Bodices	2	8	0	
	Children's Clothing	4	0	0	
	Total Clothing		27	8	0
	Travelling	1	0	0	
	Festivals	1	0	0	
	House repairs	1	0	0	
	Total miscellaneous expenditure		3	0	0
	Total annual expenditure		269	8	0
	Annual Surplus Rs. 29-15-0 in 1925.				

His wife got soapnuts freely from the ryots. She washed the cloths and Subbayya shaved himself. His wife got gifts of small quantities of preserved chutnies at different times and sweet meats and puddings on festive occasions from the ryots. So he was able to save something and to consume good quantity of food. He was granted freely one fifth of an acre of wetland by the Government and he hoped to get at least enough straw and sunnhemp for his she-buffalo. Then he can get his ghee and butter milk more plentifully than he did in 1925. He had to pay Rs. 10 towards the maintenance of his mother and so he saved only Rs 19-15-0 in 1925.

12. Gunja Kondappa is a Vadde brick layer and belongs to the Nellore District but he has been living with his family in Nidubrolu for more than ten months in the year. The following is the table of his work and earnings.



Names of workers.	Kind of work.	Total No. of days working.	Rate of payment per day.	Annual earnings Rs.
Kondappa and his son	Spade work	60	8 annas	30 0 0
Son, wife and himself	Transplantation and weeding	90	1 Madras measure per day	30 15 0
Wife, husband, son and daughter	Reaping	120	„	41 4 0
Son and himself	Brick-laying	240	6 annas	90 0 0
Wife	Husking paddy	180	8 „	90 0 0
„	Gathering fuel	„	„	10 0 0
		690		Rs. 292 3 0

Each of these workers was employed on the average 220 days in the year while his daughter who was only 10 was employed on 39 days. There were in his family his two sons aged 4 and 16, his daughter and his wife or the equivalent of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  adults for food consumption. Each adult in this family got a daily allowance of 20·00 oz. of inferior rice, 3·34 oz. of cholam, 0·83 oz. green gram, and 0·4 oz. of meat, making thus a total of 24·57 oz. of solid food and 1·62 of vegetables. Kondappa's wife got inferior rice as wages for husking paddy and the family bought meat whenever a few brick-layers cooperated in killing a goat or sheep and so the meat was obtained more cheaply than in the market. Kondappa's family drank the juice of the rice, which was obtained after rice was cooked and which was called cunji, instead of butter milk.

## Annual Expenditure :—

Rice	1600 lbs.	Rs.	110	0	0
Cholan	266·6 lbs.		20	0	0
Peas	66·6 lbs.		4	0	0
Meat and fish	32 lbs.		8	0	0
Vegatables	128 lbs.		4	0	0
Ghee			1	0	0
Condiments and spices			12	0	0
Total food					Rs. 159 0 0
Kerosene oil and matches			2	0	0
other oils			1	0	0
Fuel			10	0	0
Total fuel and lighting					13 0 0
Dhoties and Upper cloths of father and son			19	0	0
4 shirts			3	0	0
4 sarees			10	0	0
Children's clothing			1	8	0
Dhuppati			1	8	0
Total clothing					35 0 0
Travelling			2	8	0
Festivals			1	8	0
Cock-fighting			1	0	0
Soap nuts			1	0	0
Earthen vessels			0	8	0
Barber			2	0	0
Shoes			1	8	0
Total miscellaneous expenditure					10 0 0
Total annual expenditure					217 0 0

Annual savings Rs. 75-3-0 or Rs. 25-1-0 per worker.

Kondappa lives in the stable of a ryot and so he need not spend anything upon house repairs. His ryot keeps lamps in the stable and so he need not spend more than the bare minimum upon lighting. His wife washes the cloths and they all lie down on the floor with a blanket or a dhuppati. There are more than 5 of such families in that stable living like that and they manage to live and bring up children

in such a stable. They do not seem to feel the necessity of privacy in a home and yet married life is quite happy among them.

These Vadde and Uppara women do not wear bodices <sup>and</sup> when they work in the paddy fields, their breasts could be seen quite easily. When the author suggested to some of their elders the utility of bodices, they said that it was a sinful thing to wear them and that any way it would be more costly for them than for others as their women would need more bodices to stand the greater wear and tear caused by hard-work in summer and perspiration. Kondappa has been investing all his savings more and more on dry land which his relatives are cultivating. He does not get any income from that land as the rent is paid towards clearing the old debts.

13 Kandakuri Venkataswami of Thurumella is a Yanadi and employed by K. Ramayya as a watchman over his fields. He had in 1925 two sons of 10 and 12 years of age and his wife in his family, and so there were 4 persons equivalent to 3 adults for food consumption. He was paid one Madras Measure of paddy per day by his employer. His two sons who were employed by two ryots to look after their cattle were fed in return once in the morning at 10 A. M. Venkataswami roams about the fields, straw-stacks and catches rats or fish every day. He and his family roast such prey and eat it with the half Madras Measure of rice which he gets out of his one Madras Measure of paddy. His two sons thus enjoyed in 1925, two meals a day but he and his wife got only one meal a day. If we assume that half an adult was provided for by the food given by the employers, then we get  $2\frac{1}{2}$  adults spending one half a Madras Measure of rice per day or 10.66 oz per person a certain amount of flesh of rats etc, which is got freely; their standard of living amounted to Rs. 62-4-10. Except Yanadis and a few other similarly low caste people, no others eat rats etc and even Panchamas do not dream of eating them. So we cannot entertain any idea of pricing such meat at any figure. But there is no doubt that each adult in his family eats a daily allowance of at least 2 oz. of meat per day. He and his wife looked, when the author visited them in August 1925, very much underfed. They said they could eat even four meals a day but they could not get more than one meal.

Venkataswami married a woman and said that he had to spend only 12 Madras Measures of paddy or Rs. 2-1-0 on his marriage.

14 Maddu Veerayya of Iteru was an annual servant of a ryot and was paid 880 Madras Measures of Paddy (151-4-0) per annum. His wife was employed for 30 days in transplantation, 20 days in weeding, 20 days in reaping and ten days in heaping and she got Rs. 29-12-6 for that work. She worked for 30 days on road making and got Rs. 14-12-0. She got Rs. 4-0-0 for 12 days work in harvesting chillies and Rs. 20-0-0 for 80 days labour in gathering paddy from strawheaps, husking paddy and cutting grass. Veerayya had thus a total annual income of Rs. 218-12-6 or Rs. 109-6-3 per each actual worker. While Veerayya was employed throughout the year, his wife was employed on only 202 days in the year. He had in his family his wife and two daughters 3 and 6 years of age, making thus the equivalent of 2½ adults for food consumption

15 Maddu Kotayya of Iteru had his wife and himself in his family and so there were two adults for food consumption. He got Rs. 15-0-0 from 30 days labour in spade work. His wife got Rs 10-5-0 from 30 days labour in transplantation. They both got Rs 13-12-0 from 50 days labour in weeding and Rs. 13-12-0 from 40 days labour in reaping. His wife worked for ten days in heaping and he worked for 20 days in harvesting and they both got Rs. 17-8-6. He worked for 90 days for the ryots in Summer and got Rs. 33-12-0 at 6 annas per day. Kotaya got Rs. 30-0-0 for 60 days labour on roadmaking and his wife got Rs 10-5-0 for 30 days labour in husking paddy and gathering paddy from straw heaps. He got Rs. 4-0-0 for 12 days labour in harvesting chillies and his wife got Rs. 6-0-0 for 30 days labour in gathering fuel and grass. Kotayya rented 4 acres of wet-land and he realised a profit of Rs. 80 after expending 90 days labour. He cooperated with other Panchamas who also rented land and so was able to manage without hired labour. So his total family annual income was Rs. 234-6-6 or Rs. 117-3-3 per each actual worker. Each worker got employed on the average on 241 days in the year.

16 Dammu Veerayya of Iteru had two men, three women in his family, making thus the equivalents of five adults for food consumption. Veerayya and his brother worked for 15 days in spadework and

earned Rs. 15-0-0. The three women worked for 30 days in transplantation and earned Rs. 30-15-0 the two men worked for 10 days and the 3 men for 20 days in weeding and earned Rs. 27-8-0 and they worked in the same way in reaping and earned Rs. 27-8-0. The women worked for 30 days and the three men for 10 days in the heaping and harvesting season and earned Rs 36-1-6. In summer, the two men got Rs. 33-12-0 for 90 days labour from the ryots. The men and women got Rs. 30-0-0 for 60 days labour in making roads and Rs. 10-5-0 for 30 days labour in gathering paddy in the straw heaps. The men went to harvest the chillie crop and earned Rs. for 20 days labor. The women got Rs 20 by gathering fire wood and grass with 90 days labour. Veerayya rented 3 acres of wet land on lease at rather very favourable terms and so was able to realise a profit of Rs 210 after paying Rs. 10-0-0 towards Land Revenue and putting 90 days labour. So he got a family income of Rs. 461-1-6 or Rs. 92-3-6 per actual worker. Each of these workers was employed on the average on 130 days in the year.



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